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Thursday,  
17 September, 2020  
26 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT  
(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 17th September, 2020/26th Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)*

*The House met at nine of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Report (2018-19) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, I lay on the  
Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2581/17/20]
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 2582/17/20]

### **Report (2018-19) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table,  
a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirteenth Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2514/17/20]

- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the above-said Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2515/17/20]

**Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of UIDAI, New Delhi, C-DAC, Pune, C-MET, Pune, ERNET India, Delhi and JEPC, Ranchi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao, I lay on  
the Table:—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), 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 Authority.

(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. 2558/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2561/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2560/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ERNET India, 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 Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2559/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Samagra Shiksha, 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2632/17/20]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Women and Child Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Sushri Debasree Chaudhuri, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Notification No. G.S.R. 165 (E), dated the 9th March, 2020, publishing the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2698/17/20]

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

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के जनवरी, 2020 के दौरान चेन्नई, पुडुचेरी, गोवा और मुम्बई के अध्ययन दौरे के संबंध में प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Commissioning of nuclear power reactors**

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

(a) whether Government has set any timeline for commissioning the 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor at Kakrapar Nuclear Plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The first 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor at Kakrapar, Gujarat, KAPP-3 has already achieved First Criticality (Controlled self-sustaining nuclear fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 22, 2020. The commissioning and operationalisation of the unit is expected by November, 2020. The commissioning and operationalisation of its twin unit, KAPP-4 is expected one year after the first unit.

(c) and (d) In the next five years, five more nuclear power plants, *i.e.*, RAPP 7 and 8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, KKNPP 3 and 4 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu being implemented by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are scheduled to be commissioned and operationalised progressively by 2024, adding 3900 MW of nuclear power capacity.

**Exploration to locate Lithium ore in the country**

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

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Directorate has located Lithium deposits near Bengaluru recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether Government has given priority towards exploration of Lithium deposits in different parts of the country considering huge domestic requirements of Lithium, not only for the present but also for the future, as per the commitment that by 2030 fossil fuel operated vehicles would be phased out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the potential regions where possibility of Lithium deposits exists?

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

(b) Preliminary surveys on surface and limited subsurface exploration by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a Constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) have shown presence of Lithium resources of 1,600 tonnes (inferred category) in the pegmatites of Marlagalla - Allapatna area, Mandya district, Karnataka.

(c) AMD, as part of its mandate, is carrying out exploration to augment Lithium resources in the potential geological domains of the country.

(d) The potential geological domains for exploration to augment Lithium resources in the country include:-

- (i) The Marlagalla - Allapatna area, Mandya district, Karnataka, along the Nagmangla Schist Belt, which exposes mineralised complex pegmatites, is one of the potential geological domains in the country for hosting rare metals mineralisation including Lithium.
- (ii) Lithium is also recovered from brines located in playa areas (saline water bodies in arid climate regions) worldwide. Brines of Sambhar and Pachpadra playas, Rajasthan and Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat are some of the potential geographic domains.
- (iii) The major mica belts located in Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, Pegmatite belts in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are the other potential geological domains of the country.

#### **Share of Huawei and ZTE in telecom market**

483. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has banned purchasing telecom gears from Chinese companies;

- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has issued an order in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) what is the share held by Huawei and ZTE companies in the telecom market of the country; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that DoT has issued an order mandating to provide source code as far as telecom equipment is concerned for renewed focus on network security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. Licensed Telecom Service Providers deploy network equipment procured from various manufacturers, subject to compliance to stipulated terms and conditions of license agreement including security conditions. To address security concerns, there are comprehensive security conditions as part of existing License Agreement for telecom service providers.

(b) Department of Telecommunications has not issued any order in this regard. However, Rule 144 of the General Financial Rules 2017 titled 'Fundamental principles of public buying', has been amended by inserting sub-rule (xi) by the Department of Expenditure.

(c) The details of the amendment are as indicated below:—

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, Department of Expenditure may, by order in writing, impose restrictions, including prior registration and/or screening, on procurement from bidders from a country or countries, or a class of countries, on grounds of defence of India, or matters directly or indirectly related thereto including national security; no procurement shall be made in violation of such restrictions.

In accordance with amendment referred above, requirement of registration as below has been ordered:—

Any bidder from a country which shares a land border with India will be eligible to bid in any procurement whether of goods, services (including consultancy services and non-consultancy services) or works (including turnkey projects) only if the bidder is registered with the Competent Authority.

Apart from Ministries/Departments, attached and subordinate bodies, notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 1 of the GFR 2017, this Order shall also be applicable :-

- (i) to all Autonomous Bodies;
- (ii) to public sector banks and public sector financial institutions;
- (iii) subject to any orders of the Department of Public Enterprises, to all Central Public Sector Enterprises;
- (iv) to procurement in Public-Private Partnership projects receiving financial support from the Government or public sector enterprises/undertakings; and
- (v) Union Territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and all agencies/undertakings thereof.

(d) The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) procure and deploy telecom equipment from vendors based on their techno-commercial interests provided they adhere to the security provisions given in the license. Hence, no such data is maintained by Department of Telecommunications (DoT). However, the information received from TSPs in this regard is submitted below:-

- (i) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (RJIL), as a telecom service provider has not deployed any telecom equipment from ZTE and Huawei in its network, for providing various telecom services under its Unified License.
- (ii) Vodafone Idea Limited (VIL), follows a multi-vendor strategy for procuring equipment for different requirements in its network and has always been compliant to the various security related requirements placed upon it by the DoT notifications.
- (iii) Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL), uses telecom equipment of several vendors partners including Indian, American, European, Chinese across the different network domains-radio, core and transport and follow a multi-vendor approach for its networks to build robust and secure networks.
- (iv) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), has 44.4 % of its mobile network equipment from M/s ZTE and 9.0 % from M/s Huawei.
- (v) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), has 10 % of its mobile network equipment from Chinese equipment manufacturers.

(e) Department of Telecommunications has not issued any order regarding providing source code for security testing. Security testing framework is under the overall framework of Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE) mandated through Indian Telegraph (amendment) Rules (Gazette notification dated 5th September 2017). The National Centre for Communication Security (NCCS) has been established and entrusted with the responsibility to develop Indian security Assurance Requirements (ITSARs) under the framework of MTCTE for telecom equipment for Security testing and certification to ensure security in digital communications. The testing by NCCS/recognized labs under MTCTE framework involves the testing of telecom product comprising of the hardware and software together.

**Target date of completion of Bharatnet Phase-II**

484. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target date of completion of BharatNet Phase-II;
- (b) whether it is a fact that out of the targeted 1.5 lakh Gram Panchayats to be provided with internet, only 7.5 per cent have been provided with last mile connectivity;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is targeted to lay 3.11 lakh kms of optical fiber cable, but so far only 92,000 kms have been covered; and
- (d) if so, the reasons behind (a) and (b) above; and
- (e) impact of COVID-19 on this project, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The BharatNet phase-II project was envisaged to be completed by August 2021. However, this time will now be extended as the pace of completion is affected by lockdown and restrictions on movement imposed by the various Governments due to COVID-19.

(b) and (c) As on 1st September 2020, a total of 23,133 Gram Panchayats (including Block Headquarters) have been made Service Ready, and 1.47 lakh km. OFC has been laid under BharatNet phase-II.

(d) and (e) BharatNet is a challenging project of mega nature and the Gram Panchayats (GPs) are widely dispersed across the country in rural and also remote

areas. The implementation of phase-II is being done under State-led and CPSU-led model. The delay in the implementation of the BharatNet phase-II is mainly on account of:-

- (i) About 65,000 GPs in 8 States are under implementation under State-led model. For these States, the project is at various stages of implementation. The delay in the implementation by the States is also adversely affecting the completion of the project. For other States, not being implemented under State-led model, the implementation strategy is under the process of review.
- (ii) Under CPSU-led model, BSNL's work was also delayed due to its difficult financial condition.
- (iii) In March 2020, pursuant to lockdown and movement restrictions due to COVID-19 in the country, the project progress is affected. However, with the beginning of unlock phase, all efforts are being made to expedite the project implementation.

In Andhra Pradesh, where BharatNet phase-II is being implemented under State-led model, the work was suspended by the Government of Andhra Pradesh due to their suggestion of change in methodology from aerial to underground fibre.

#### **Fibre cable laid by BSNL**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of total 27,550 kms. of optic fibre cable laid by BSNL, cable in 19,500 kms. has been removed and replaced;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that implementation of BharatNet phase-II in Andhra Pradesh is the poorest with number of service ready GPs not even 1 per cent as of March, 2019;
- (d) status as of 1st March, 2020 relating to (c) above; and
- (e) amount that has been spent so far in phase-II in Andhra Pradesh and what plans Ministry has to push up phase-II in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Under BharatNet Project Phase-I, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) fibre was used for connecting Gram Panchayats (GPs) by incremental cable. During implementation/operation of BharatNet, it was observed that at many places BSNL fibre was either damaged due to various development activities or showing excessive losses. Accordingly, a decision was taken by Union Cabinet to replace damaged/lossy fibres by laying fresh cable. As on date, 20,314 kms. of damaged/lossy fibre has been replaced.

(c) to (e) Progress of BharatNet Phase-II in Andhra Pradesh has been impacted due to suspension of ongoing implementation and review of project by State Government. As on 1st March 2020, 27 GPs out of total 11839 GPs in Andhra Pradesh have been made service ready. An amount of ₹227.12 crore has been disbursed in Andhra Pradesh under BharatNet phase-II project.

**Impact of VRS in BSNL on BharatNet project**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as of January, 2020, only 1.33 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready when compared to targeted 2.5 GPs under BharatNet;

(b) if so, the details of targets set in Phase-I and Phase-II, State-wise, and reasons for not achieving the target;

(c) what impact VRS in BSNL has on the BharatNet project; and

(d) by when the Ministry is going to achieve the above target and what plans it has for covering other villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As of January 2020, a total of 1,34,736 Gram Panchayats (including Block Headquarters) have been made service ready.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

BharatNet is a challenging project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and also remote areas. All out efforts are being made to

expeditiously implement the project. The delay in the implementation of the project is mainly on account of:—

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of the project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) In phase-I, only one media (*i.e.* is underground Optical Fibre Cable) has been used to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues have delayed the implementation.
- (iii) Under phase-II, about 65,000 GPs in 8 States are under implementation under State-led model. For these States, the project is at various stages of implementation. The delay in the implementation by the States is also adversely affecting the completion of the project. For other States, not being implemented under State-led model, the implementation strategy is under the process of review.
- (iv) Under CPSU-led model in Phase-II, BSNL's work was also delayed due to its difficult financial condition.
- (v) In March 2020, pursuant to lockdown and movement restrictions due to COVID-19 in the country, the project progress is affected. However, with the beginning of unlock phase, all efforts are being made to expedite the project implementation.
- (c) The VRS in BSNL has no noticeable impact on the BharatNet project, as informed by BSNL.
- (d) The BharatNet phase-II project was envisaged to be completed by August, 2021. However, this time will now be extended as the pace of completion is affected by lockdown and restrictions on movement imposed by the various Governments due to COVID-19.

It is planned to cover nearly 6 lakh villages in the country in 1000 days from 15 August, 2020.

***Statement****State-wise details of BharatNet project*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase-I		Phase-II	
		GPs planned (including Block Headquar- ters)	Service Ready GPs (including Block Headquar- ters)	GPs planned (including Block Headquar- ters)	Total Service Ready GPs (including Block Headquar- ters)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1663	1624	1316	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	8	4	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1694	1659	11839	27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	745	88	1119	326
5.	Bihar	6021	6003	2942	2787
6.	Chandigarh	13	13	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4116	4111	6065	1373
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	21	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	18	18	0	0
10.	Gujarat	6484	6154	7827	6169
11.	Haryana	6204	6193	0	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	258	252	3011	74
13.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	400	387	4399	672
14.	Jharkhand	2849	2508	1804	501
15.	Karnataka	6252	6247	0	0
16.	Kerala	1129	1129	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	10	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	12701	12698	11027	635
19.	Maharashtra	15372	15297	12888	2174
20.	Manipur	664	326	2135	896
21.	Meghalaya	971	122	843	136
22.	Mizoram	275	41	501	196
23.	Nagaland	922	127	120	2
24.	Odisha	3992	3897	3103	643
25.	Puducherry	101	101	0	0
26.	Punjab	8088	8040	4852	4753
27.	Rajasthan	8967	8883	1184	30
28.	Sikkim	61	28	146	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	12909	0
30.	Telangana	2047	2047	11374	0
31.	Tripura	920	574	142	135
32.	Uttar Pradesh	28371	28238	27873	1604
33.	Uttarakhand	1866	1534	5840	0
34.	West Bengal	3065	2384	643	0
TOTAL		126317	120752	135916	23133

#### Internet connectivity and training centres for digital literacy

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

(a) the initiatives taken by Government to improve access to internet connectivity and training centres for digital literacy; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of problems like less interest in rural population towards digital literacy programmes, lack of internet access in rural areas and lack of effective grievances redressal system, if so, the efforts being made to address the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) To improve access to internet connectivity in rural areas, BharatNet project under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), envisages provision of broadband/internet connectivity to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. Further, National Broadband Mission was launched on 17th December, 2019 with a vision provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all.

To enhance digital literacy amongst the citizens, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) implemented two Schemes titled "National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM) and "Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (DISHA). Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were trained, out of which around 42% of candidates were from rural India. Further, a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" was approved in 2017 to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households. As on 11.09.2020, total 2,39,903 Gram Panchayats have been registered under the PMGDISHA scheme.

Apart from the initiatives mentioned above, for citizens not having access to internet, Ministry of Education, under one of the flagship initiatives, SWAYAM-Prabha, is providing 34 educational TV channels covering educational content for schools and Higher Educational Institutions.

Citizens can register their grievances related to internet services through various means like toll-free number, portal etc. provided by various service providers. For general grievances, Government of India has started an online grievance redressal portal - Centralized Public Grievance and Monitoring Systems (CPGRAMS).

#### **Scheme to link Jan Dhan accounts with IPPB**

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

(a) the results of banking facilities and door step delivery facilities of Government aids provided through India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) in urban and rural areas, the details thereof, State-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government propose to work on the scheme to link Jan Dhan accounts with India Post Payments Bank by which it can take advantage of vast network of country's post offices for door step delivery of Government aids, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Results of banking facilities and door step delivery facilities of Government aids provided through India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) in urban and rural areas are as follows:—

(i)	Accounts Opened	:	3,55,04,799
(ii)	Digital Financial Transaction (Count)	:	14,06,55,328
(iii)	Digital Financial Transaction (Value in ₹)	:	376,307,297,380
(iv)	AePS Transactions Count (Since September 1,2019)	:	26,983,310
(v)	AePS Transactions (Value in ₹) (Since September 1,2019):		59,966,705,959

However, State wise details for the results of services provided by IPPB are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) At present there is no proposal to link Jan Dhan accounts to India Post Payments Bank (IPPB). However, IPPB through its interoperable banking infrastructure provides Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) at doorstep to customers of any bank including over 40 crore Jan Dhan account holders.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the services provided by IPPB*

State	Accounts Opened	Digital Financial Transaction (Count)	Digital Financial Transaction (Value in ₹)	AePS Transactions Count (Since Sept 1,2019)	AePS Transac- tions Value in ₹ (Since Sept 1, 2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep	385	2,465	19,593,130	95	386,830
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,127	8,466	120,539,969	364	2,181,800

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	6,899	29,928	132,124,900	6,285	13,973,438
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21,607	46,434	71,347,793	9,969	19,404,658
Goa	27,561	147,250	479,645,134	3,415	8,255,942
Puducherry	29,250	205,752	669,952,289	46,898	102,947,410
Meghalaya	32,964	113,052	202,267,451	732	2,446,491
Mizoram	33,202	272,474	820,886,007	3,107	15,784,371
Arunachal Pradesh	46,033	136,099	417,341,406	1,987	6,297,220
Tripura	53,774	335,642	1,244,799,730	24,024	61,833,239
Nagaland	62,756	151,331	304,936,836	3,502	9,947,293
Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	94,555	251,956	1,279,523,068	27,764	51,354,693
Delhi	160,975	828,938	4,472,527,534	66,705	107,389,212
Manipur	196,333	462,082	906,641,749	27,537	67,706,225
Assam	283,782	1,034,696	2,623,371,594	31,033	38,368,271
Uttarakhand	288,834	1,398,033	4,649,134,738	142,691	556,102,686
Himachal Pradesh	331,289	1,871,555	6,688,602,089	158,025	558,022,814
Chhattisgarh	381,647	1,918,314	4,282,904,262	395,230	778,533,366
Haryana	555,932	2,814,654	10,879,737,092	643,782	1,683,784,182
Punjab (including Chandigarh)	561,352	3,066,265	12,627,171,484	955,876	1,697,274,372
Jharkhand	691,371	2,834,215	6,760,210,894	673,893	1,235,953,532
Kerala	695,242	4,553,293	14,934,207,778	631,479	2,246,773,561

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat (including Daman and Diu)	1,184,311	5,623,570	14,253,438,625	1,705,272	2,830,497,590
Odisha	1,217,347	5,390,766	15,885,190,176	1,448,190	2,767,336,250
West Bengal	1,356,973	4,462,178	9,865,719,125	1,073,913	1,775,797,119
Telangana	1,741,806	6,098,402	19,759,197,956	1,536,154	6,629,936,639
Rajasthan	1,845,923	7,857,890	21,527,150,082	1,214,917	2,947,642,006
Karnataka	1,885,125	6,900,652	24,296,190,701	1,610,329	3,778,809,677
Madhya Pradesh	1,964,388	6,731,469	16,835,002,390	1,613,662	2,154,657,455
Tamil Nadu	2,041,030	8,427,130	22,689,126,177	1,425,637	2,343,798,290
Andhra Pradesh	3,148,410	13,551,014	26,324,195,942	1,928,908	6,183,011,574
Maharashtra	3,535,334	14,762,460	42,224,343,034	1,309,846	3,608,776,117
Uttar Pradesh	4,953,149	20,006,670	48,112,720,947	6,204,725	11,616,853,941
Bihar	6,074,133	18,360,233	39,947,555,298	2,057,364	4,064,867,693
TOTAL	35,504,799	140,655,328	376,307,297,380	26,983,310	59,966,705,959

**Purchase of Chinese equipment for providing 4G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL**

489. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has purchased any equipment from any Chinese company or vendor for providing 4G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent on such Chinese equipment; and

(c) whether the Ministry plan to continue with such prior arrangements given the position with China today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not purchased any equipment from any Chinese company or vendor for providing 4G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL.

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

#### **Delay in 4G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL**

490. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL had earned operating profit in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 due to revival package provided by Government in the year 2013-14, yet it was forced again towards losses by not providing sufficient and timely 4G spectrum which could have enabled them to launch 4G services effectively; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay in providing 4G spectrum to BSNL/MTNL?

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 did not have operating profit in the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. Details of operating profit/(loss) incurred by BSNL during these years is as under:—

#### *Operating Profit/(Loss) incurred by BSNL*

(₹ in crore)		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(8,306)	(7,777)	(11,093)

The Government approved administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL/MTNL for 4G services through capital infusion, while approving revival plan for BSNL and MTNL on 23.10.2019.

#### **Strengthening of BSNL and MTNL**

491. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme/plan to strengthen Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL); and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) To strengthen the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), the Government approved the revival plan for BSNL and MTNL on 23.10.2019.

- (b) The revival plan, *interalia* includes reduction in employee costs through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds, monetisation of assets and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

The following steps have been taken to implement the revival plan:—

- (i) VRS has been implemented in BSNL and MTNL and total 92,956 employees (78,569 BSNL employees and 14,387 MTNL employees) opted for VRS.
- (ii) Funds for allotment of spectrum through capital infusion provisioned in current FY 2020-21.
- (iii) Sovereign Guarantee for bonds to be raised by BSNL (₹8500 crores) and MTNL (₹6500 crores) has been issued.

#### **Impact of Supreme Court judgement on mobile communication**

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

- (a) the impact of the Supreme Court judgment on AGR dues by telecommunication companies;
- (b) the total amount which will have to be paid by various companies; and
- (c) whether in the light of the experience in AGR sharing formula, Government proposes to formulate a new formula for future auctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 01.09.2020 has upheld the definition of Gross Revenue/Adjusted Gross

Revenue (AGR) as defined in the license agreement signed between Department of Telecommunications and Telecom Service Provider. In its judgment dated 01.09.2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has *inter alia* stated that the TSPs (Telecom Service Providers) have to repay the AGR related dues in 10 years. The total dues to be paid by the TSPs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

**Statement**

*Total dues to be paid by the TSPs*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total Demand of DoT incorporating C&AG and Special Audit as on October, 2019 (LF+SUC)	Self-Assess-ment by Licensee pursuant to the Hon'ble SC Judgment	Payment Received till 06.03.2020	Balance Due
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Operational TSPs party to the litigation</b>					
1.	Bharti Airtel Group				
2.	Telenor India Private Limited	43980.00	13004.00	18,004.00	25976.00
	Bharti Group	43980.00	13004.00	18004.00	
3.	Idea Cellular Ltd.				
4.	Vodafone Group Of Companies	58254.00	21533 (LF14453+SUC7080)	3,500.00	54,754.00
	Vodafone Idea	58254.00	21533.00	3500.00	54754.00
5.	Tata Group of Companies	16798.00	2197 (LF 1720 +SUC 477)	4,197.00	12,601.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Quadrant Televentures Limited	189.91	25.28	0.69	189.22
7.	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	70.53	194.79 (LF 148.03+ SUC 46.76)	195.18	-
SUB-TOTAL (1-7)		119292.44	36954.07	25,896.87	93520.22
<b>TSPs under Insolvency</b>					
8.	Aircel Group of Companies	12389.00		-	12389.00
9.	Reliance Communication/ Reliance Telecom Limited	25199.27		3.96	25194.58
10.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.		222.1 (LF 166.1+ SUC 56)	0.73	
11.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	1376.00		-	1376.00
SUB-TOTAL (8-11)		38964.27	-	4.69	38959.58
<b>TSPs which were not party to the litigation</b>					
12.	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.				
13.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited	604.00		-	604.00
14.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.				
15.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	5835.85	-	-	5835.85
16.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	4352.09		-	4352.09
SUB-TOTAL (12-16)		10791.94	222.1	0.00	10791.94
TOTAL		169048.65	37176.17	25901.56	143271.74

**Note:**

1. Total Demands are inclusive of Principal, Interest, Penalty and Interest on Penalty.
2. Total Demands have been calculated generally up to FY 2016-17. On these outstanding amounts, Interest/Penalty/Interest on Penalty is calculated up to October, 2019.
3. All dues are subject to further revisions due to departmental assessments, CAG audits, Special Audits, Court Cases etc.

**Broadband penetration in urban and rural areas**

493. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the broadband penetration in urban and rural areas of the country separately, State/UTwise;
- (b) whether the broadband penetration in rural areas is quite less as compared to urban areas and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the telecom regulator has asked industry stakeholders about reasons for poor broadband proliferation in India despite being the most affordable in the world;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the stake holders; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by Government to boost broadband proliferation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Information on Broadband penetration in urban and rural areas of the country, State/UT-wise, is not maintained by the Department. Number of Broadband subscribers in rural and urban areas of the country, Licensed Service Area-wise as on 31.03.2020 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Broadband Penetration (*i.e.* number of Broadband subscribers per 100 population) in rural and urban areas of the country as on 31.03.2020 is given below:—

Broadband penetration as on 31.03.2020

Rural	Urban	Total
29.2	93.0	51.0

The above data indicates that Broadband penetration is better in urban areas compared to rural areas. Several challenges are faced in the rollout of Broadband networks in rural areas. These arise due to comparatively lower level of infrastructure availability in rural areas than in urban areas, low population density and the consequent lack of a viable business case.

(c) and (d) TRAI has released a Consultation Paper on 'Roadmap to Promote Broadband Connectivity and Enhanced Broadband Speed' on 20.08.2020. In the

Consultation Paper, a query has been raised to the industry stakeholders that "Even though mobile broadband services are easily available and accessible, what could be the probable reasons that approximately 40% of total mobile subscribers do not access data services." They have also been requested to suggest the policy and regulatory measures, which could facilitate increase in mobile broadband penetration. The comments on the Consultation Paper have been invited from the stakeholders by 21.09.2020 and counter comments by 05.10.2020.

(e) The Government notified National Digital Communications Policy - 2018 with a strategic objective of 'Provisioning of Broadband for All' so that the resulting benefits of wide-spread, equitable and inclusive growth are enjoyed by all. The Policy aims to empower citizens by effectively bridging the digital divide. In order to operationalize 'Broadband for All', the Government has launched 'National Broadband Mission' on 17.12.2019 with a vision to enable fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide for digital empowerment and inclusion, provide affordable and universal access of Broadband for all. The National Broadband Mission, *inter-alia*, aims to facilitate universal and equitable access to Broadband services for growth and development throughout the country, especially in rural and remote areas. Implementation of the National Broadband Mission is expected to catapult India to the next phase of digital revolution thereby enabling inclusive participation of all citizens to create a truly digital society. For expansion of Broadband services in rural and remote areas of the country, the Government has also launched the following schemes with funding from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF):—

- (i) BharatNet project to provide Broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country.
- (ii) Public Wi-Fi hotspots at the 25,000 rural telephone exchanges of BSNL are being provided.
- (iii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region.
- (iv) Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing high bandwidth connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (v) Providing mobile connectivity in 354 villages of uncovered areas of Bihar, J&K, Ladakh, Border areas and other priority areas.
- (vi) Provisioning of 4G based mobile service in 502 uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

***Statement***

*Number of Broadband subscribers in rural and urban areas of the country,  
Licensed Service Area - wise*

Sl. No.	Name of Licensed Service Area (LSA)	Name of State/UT	No. of Broadband Subscribers (in lakh)	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	234.6	312.9
		Telangana		
2.	Assam	Assam	76.8	55.7
3.	Bihar	Bihar	272.9	166.5
		Jharkhand		
4.	Delhi	Delhi	5.7	373.4
		Gujarat		
5.	Gujarat	Daman and Diu	126.9	303.9
		Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
6.	Haryana	Haryana	63.6	98.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	36	20.5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	30.9	40.4
		Ladakh		
9.	Karnataka	Karnataka	152.4	270.9
10.	Kerala	Kerala	100.3	148.1
		Lakshadweep		

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh	175.9	271.1
12.	Maharashtra	Goa Maharashtra (excluding Mumbai)	229	354.1
13.	Mumbai	Mumbai Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya	14.7	265.5
14.	North East	Mizoram Nagaland Manipur Tripura	36.7	37.7
15.	Odisha	Odisha	111.8	65.2
16.	Punjab	Punjab Chandigarh	78.3	167.7
17.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	183.5	211.5
18.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Puducherry	122.7	352.4
19.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Eastern Uttar Pradesh	253	241.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Western Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand	120.4	228.7
21.	West Bengal	Andaman and Nicobar Sikkim West Bengal (Excluding Kolkata)	146.3	154.2
22.	Kolkata	Kolkata	13.5	147.7
		INDIA	2586.1	4288.3

Source: TRAI's data

**Free internet and wi-fi facilities in all villages**

‡494. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to provide free internet and Wi-Fi facilities in all the villages of the country for the benefit of farmers so that they could be enlightened about the agricultural sector and updated information could be provided to them regarding new development in this field; and

(b) if so, the measures/ action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Govt. has created mKisan Portal to provide free advisory services to the farmers and all others associated with the farming and allied activities. More than 5 crore farmers are registered on the portal and getting benefited from this service. Scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes and experts from Krishi Vigyan Kendras extend free advisory services to the farming community through the portal as well as through WhatsApp groups and other digital means. Further, Department of Agricultural Research and Education /Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed over 170 mobile applications on various technologies which are hosted on the ICAR website to provide free information.

**Plan to provide free internet facility**

‡495. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people in the country are unable to use free internet facility and they are not able to be online;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to provide free internet facility specially to those people who are unable to afford it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is going to be implemented in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar?

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) submitted its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 'Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data' dated 19-12-2016.

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

- (i) In order to bridge the affordability gap for the persons residing in rural areas and to support Governments efforts towards cashless economy by incentivising digital means, the Authority recommends that a scheme under which a reasonable amount of data say 100 MB per month may be made available to rural subscribers for free.
- (ii) The cost of implementation of the scheme may be met from USOF.
- (iii) To increase participation of other entities for incentivizing free data, there is a need to introduce third party (Aggregator) to facilitate schemes which are TSPs agnostic and non-discriminatory in their implementation.
- (iv) Scheme for free data must be TSP-agnostic, must not involve any arrangement between the TSP and the aggregator/content provider and should not be designed to circumvent the "The Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations," notified on 8th February, 2016.
- (v) The following mechanism is recommended:
  - The Aggregators will need to register with DoT.
  - The registrant must be a company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1956.
  - The validity of registration shall be 5 years.

- The registrant shall not either directly or indirectly, assign or transfer the Registration in any manner whatsoever to a third party either in whole or in part.

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

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

- (i) TRAI Recommendation No. 1 & 2: The concern with regard to availability of affordable data services has been mitigated through competition in the market. Therefore, for the holistic development of Internet ecosystem in the country, a larger focus is required on connectivity, content availability in local language and Digital literacy, instead of affordability.
- (ii) TRAI Recommendation No. 3, 4 & 5: The aggregator model is targeted towards those who are existing users of Internet but their usage may be limited due to the price of data services. The issue of affordability has been mitigated through competition in the market.

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

**Internet connectivity to avail online class/education facility to  
students in remote areas**

496. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete proposals are being considered to ensure online services to the far reaching and remotest areas, as physical connectivity and commutation is restricted due to COVID-19 pandemic;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific measures are being mooted to ensure internet connectivity to avail online class/education facility to students in remote areas, in the light of COVID-19 pandemic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing Common Service Centers project (CSC-2.0: A Way Forward) to cover 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) by establishing self-sustainable functional Common Services Centers (CSCs) across the country. As on 31st July, 2020, 2,65,887 CSCs are functional at GP level. These CSCs are providing approx 400+ services electronically to the citizens, at their locality related to banking, insurance, education and skill development, health, agriculture, certificates etc.

(c) and (d) Internet connectivity is being provided by various Telecom Service Providers and Internet Service Providers. Further, BharatNet project being implemented in a phased manner using Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) envisages provision of broadband/ internet connectivity to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country.

**Telecom equipment of China used by domestic telecom operators**

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

(a) in what manner, the Ministry will ensure safety from 'back door' or 'trap door' vulnerabilities, particularly from China, in telecom networks;

(b) percentage of Chinese telecom equipment being used by various telecom operators in the country, including public sector, company-wise;

(c) whether Ministry has proposed any network audit by all telecom companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Sir, Government is aware that in modern age,

the telecom equipments and networks used, for provisioning of telecom services are prone to spyware/malwares including the backdoor and trapdoor vulnerabilities. A comprehensive security guideline in the form of license Amendments have been issued to Telecom Service Providers on 31.05.2011 in Access Service Licenses and on 3rd June' 2011 for other licenses in consultation with MHA and after due deliberations with Industry. These amendments were subsequently incorporated as a separate chapter on Security Conditions in Unified License.

*Vide* these License conditions, it is mandated that Telecom Service Providers are responsible for the security of their network. It is also mandated that only those network elements shall be inducted into their Telecom Network, which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards.

Further, it has also been mandated under license term and conditions that only the resident Indian citizen shall be the Chief Officer in charge of technical network operations, Chief Security Officer/Chief Information Security Officer, System Administrator and in-charge of Telecom Network and Switches.

The Government has brought out Indian Telegraph (amendment) Rules (Gazette notification dated 5th Sep 2017), which mandates prior mandatory testing and certification in respect of parameters as determined by the telegraph authority from time to time. Security testing framework is under the overall framework of Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE), entrusted to Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC).

The National Centre for Communication Security (NCCS) has been established and entrusted with the responsibility to develop Indian Telecom Security Assurance Requirements (ITSARs) for telecom equipment for testing and certification to ensure security in digital communication.

(b) The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) procure and deploy telecom equipment from vendors based on their techno-commercial interests provided they adhere to the security provisions given in the license. Hence, no such data is maintained by Department of Telecommunications (DoT). However, the information received from TSPs in this regard is submitted below:—

- (i) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (RJEL), as a telecom service provider has not deployed any telecom equipment from ZTE and Huawei in its network, for providing various telecom services under its Unified License.

- (ii) Vodafone Idea Limited (VIL), follows a multi-vendor strategy for procuring equipment for different requirements in its network and has always been compliant to the various security related requirements placed upon it by the DoT notifications.
- (iii) Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL), uses telecom equipment of several vendors partners including Indian, American, European, Chinese across the different network domains- radio, core and transport and follow a multi-vendor approach for its networks to build robust and secure networks.
- (iv) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), has 44.4 % of its mobile network equipment from M/s ZTE and 9.0 % from M/s Huawei.
- (v) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), has 10 % of its mobile network equipment from Chinese equipment manufacturers.
- (c) Yes, Department has proposed network audit by all Telecom companies.
- (d) As per condition no 39.6 of Chapter VI of Unified License, each licensee have to undertake an audit of their networks or get their networks audited from security point of view once in a financial year from a network audit and certification agency.

Further, the Department of Telecommunications on 06.12.2019 has directed the Telecom Service Providers *i.e.* Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited and Vodafone Idea Limited to carry out Special Security Audit of their network by an external agency.

#### **Rural banking infrastructure**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has been able to penetrate into rural areas successfully and start its services in over 1 lakh Post Offices;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that rural banking infrastructure has been doubled since start of IP PB; and
- (c) if so, in what manner Ministry is pushing further to take IPPB to the doorsteps of rural people through Post Men and Gramin Dak Sevaks?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Services of India Post Payments Bank (JPPB) are being provided at doorstep through Postmen and Gramin Dak Sevaks. IPPB has equipped 1.8 Lakh Postmen and Gramin Dak Sevaks with Smartphones and biometric devices to provide such doorstep banking services including completely paperless and instant Account Opening, Cash Deposits/ Withdrawal, Money transfers, Bill Payments and Government to Citizen (G2C) Payments.

#### **Broadband connections in Gram Panchayats**

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

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in different States of the country that have been provided with Broadband connections in the last two years, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose, maintenance of existing broadband facilities in Gram Panchayats and the actual amount spent so far in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is executing this project. Under this project, the details of the number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in different States of the country that have been provided with Broadband connectivity in the last two years are as follow:-

Sl. No.	Financial year	Number of GPs (Including BHQs) made service ready during the year
1.	2018-19	11,632
2.	2019-20	38,277

(b) The total cost of the BharatNet project, approved by the Cabinet on 19.07.2017, is ₹ 42,068 crore (exclusive of GST, octroi and local taxes), out of which ₹ 36,022 crore is for Capex and ₹ 6046 crore is for Opex. As on 01st September 2020, ₹ 22,267 crore has been disbursed towards Capex and ₹ 2,206 crore toward Opex by BBNL.

### **Protection of digital rights of users**

500. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to monitor and put surveillance in all calls from landline and mobile services;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind breach of the freedom of digital rights of users;
- (c) whether such surveillances will protect the users from spyware and or third party hackers; and
- (d) if so, commitment of Government to protect the rights of users therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No Sir. The Government has no proposal to monitor and put surveillance on all calls from landline and mobile services.

- (b) It does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) It does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (d) It does not arise in view of (a) above.

### **Broadband connectivity under 'BharatNet' scheme**

†501. SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 2,55,000 Gram Panchayats were proposed to be provided with broadband connectivity under 'BharatNet' scheme, if so, the reason for pendency of the work for providing 1,10,000 Gram Panchayats with satellite telecommunication facility as on 31st March, 2020;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) number of panchayats covered with net connectivity as on 1 st September, 2020 out of those panchayats connected under BharatNet; and
- (c) the details of investment plan under BharatNet project along with amount invested as on 1st September, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is executing the project. As on 31.03.2020, a total of 1,38,409 GPs have been made Service Ready, out of which 2148 GPs were on Satellite Media.

BharatNet is a project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and remote areas. All out efforts are being made to expeditiously implement the project. The delay in the implementation of the project is mainly on account of:—

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of the project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
  - (ii) In Phase-I, only one media (*i.e.* is underground Optical Fibre Cable) has been used to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues have delayed the implementation.
  - (iii) Under Phase-II, about 65,000 GPs in 8 States are under implementation under State-led model, and delay in their implementation is also adversely affecting the completion of the Project.
- (b) As on 01.09.2020, a total of 1,43,885 GPs have been made Service Ready. Further, Wi-Fi Hot-Spots have been installed in 69,615 GPs and 2,43,545 FTTH connections have been provided.
- (c) The total cost of BharatNet, approved by the cabinet on 19.07.2017, is ₹ 42,068 crore (exclusive of GST, Octroi and local taxes, and as on 01 September 2020, ₹ 24,473 crore has been disbursed by BBNL.

**Mobile connectivity issues across the country**

502. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that people are facing lot of difficulties due to mobile connectivity issue across the country;
- (b) the number of complaints received regarding weak signal, call drop, weak connectivity during the conversation during the last three years;
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued to mobile network service providers to improve the mobile connectivity, including strengthening tower signals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the amount deposited by mobile operators for not meeting the norms, during the last three years, State-wise and operator-wise; and
- (f) whether TRAI has issued new quality norms for 4G networks, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) People may face difficulties due to mobile connectivity issue which arise due to many reasons including characteristics of radio propagation for wireless communications, non-availability of sites due to acquisition problems, non-availability of free channel to serve a call attempt etc.

(b) The number of incidents of Mobile Call Drops/ Improper Network Coverage reported through Centralised Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for the last three years 2017,2018, 2019 and current year (upto 31st August, 2020) are 4534, 1678,1162 and 149 respectively.

Moreover, as reported by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), details of connectivity incidences received in TRAI during the last three years against various Telecom Service Provider (TSPs) are given below:—

Sl. No.	Nature of Complaints	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Call Drop	748	862	568
2.	Poor Mobile Signal	3402	5595	9145

(c) TRAI has laid down the standards of Quality of Service for the mobile network service providers to improve the mobile connectivity, including strengthening tower signals.

(d) TRAI has laid down the standards of Quality of Service for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March 2009 and amended from time to time for mobile network service providers to improve the mobile connectivity, including strengthening tower signals.

(e) Wherever the standard/benchmark is not met, the explanation of the service providers is called for by TRAI and after considering the explanation submitted by service providers in this regard, TRAI imposes financial disincentives for non-compliance with the benchmark.

State-wise details of amount deposited by mobile operators is not maintained in TRAI for not meeting the benchmarks. Further, operator-wise details of amount deposited by operators *w.e.f.* 01.04.2017 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Mobile Operator	Amount Deposited (₹)
1.	Aircel/Dishnet	1,16,50,000
2.	Bharti Airtel	1,93,00,000
3.	BSNL	85,50,000
4.	Idea	1,55,00,000
5.	MTNL	3,50,000
6.	Reliance Jio	85,00,000
7.	Telewings	37,50,000
8.	Tata	1,63,00,000
9.	Vodafone	1,99,50,000



(f) The network related parameters were reviewed and notified on 18.08.2017. Two new parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, viz. Drop Call Rate(DCR) spatial distribution measure (benchmark < 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, DCR temporal distribution measure (benchmark < 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. The regulations have since come into force from 1st October, 2017. Moreover, TRAI in the year 2018 has also introduced new QoS parameters (Uplink Packet Drop Rate and Downlink Packet Drop Rate) for assessing 4G Voice over Long Term Evolution (VoLTE) networks.

#### **Withdrawal of 4G allotment from BSNL**

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

- (a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) had been allocated 4G spectrum earlier, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the allotment of 4G spectrum from BSNL; and
- (c) the measures taken to infuse working capital and to provide more telecom operational functions to BSNL to make it more viable, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No Sir.

- (b) The question does not arise.
- (c) BSNL has informed that cash inflow from operations are sufficient to meet working capital requirement of BSNL for telecom operational need.

#### **Information security audit of telecom operators**

504. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed all the telecom operators in the country to undertake an information security audit of their networks and submit report(s);

(b) if so, whether Government has received reports that Chinese vendors have installed back doors and trap doors in the telecom networks of other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure no such gaps in our telecom networks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Sir, As per condition no 39.6 of Chapter VI of Unified License, each licensee have to undertake an audit of their networks or get their networks audited from security point of view once in a financial year from a network audit and certification agency. Further, the Department of Telecommunications on 06.12.2019 has directed the Telecom Service Providers *i.e.*, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Reliance Jio India Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited and Vodafone Idea Limited to carry out Special Security Audit of their network by an external agency.

(b) Government is aware about the Report of Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of US Government titled "Investigative Report on US National security issues posed by Chinese Telecommunications Companies Huawei and ZTE" as well as US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) recent orders designating Huawei Technologies Company and ZTE Corporation, along with their parent companies and their affiliates, as companies posing a national security threat to the US.

(c) It is a known fact that in the modern age, telecom equipment and networks used for provisioning of telecom services are prone to spyware/malwares etc., emanating from the equipment itself or embedded software contained in it or from antisocial or anti national individuals or agencies.

To address these security concerns and gaps related to telecom Network, comprehensive guidelines in the form of license Amendments have been issued to Telecom service providers on 31.05.2011 in Access Service licenses and on 3rd June' 2011 for other licenses, in consultation with MHA and after due deliberations with Industry. These amendments have been incorporated in Unified License as a chapter on Security Conditions.

The Government has brought out Indian Telegraph (amendment) Rules (Gazette notification dated 5th Sep 2017), which prescribes that any telegraph which is used or

capable of being used with any telegraph established, maintained or worked under the licence granted by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall have to undergo prior mandatory testing and certification in respect of parameters as determined by the telegraph authority from time to time. Security testing framework is under the overall framework of Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE), entrusted to Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC).

The National Centre for Communication Security (NCCS) has been established and entrusted with the responsibility to develop Indian Security Assurance Requirements (ITSARs) under the framework of MTCTE for telecom equipment for Security testing and certification to ensure security in digital communications.

#### **CGHS facilities to Kendriya Vidyalayas**

505. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CGHS facilities to teachers and employees of KVs are not extended to all KVs in all the States;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that KVs in Andhra Pradesh are deprived of CGHS facility;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the Ministry is going to extend CGHS facilities to employees and teachers in KVs of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (d) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is a contributory health Scheme primarily meant for the serving/retired employees of the Central Government and their dependent family members residing in CGHS covered areas. Some Autonomous/ Statutory Bodies have been extended CGHS facilities either to their serving employees or serving as well as retired employees. Presently CGHS facilities are being provided to serving employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in the following CGHS covered cities viz. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad only and to retired employees of KVS only in Delhi/NCR subject to the condition that they

were having a valid CGHS card 'while in service'. The serving employees of KVS who have not been extended CGHS facility are given medical facilities under CS (MA) Rules, 1944.

With the expansion of CGHS, the available resources with the CGHS were considerably strained and had a significant effect on its performance. The Government accordingly decided not to extend CGHS facilities to any new organization/category due to severe resource crunch.

#### **Provisions in Article 30 of the Constitution for religious teachings**

506. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Article 30 of the Constitution, minority communities have freedom to establish their educational institutions and prescribe religious teachings at their will;

(b) whether Quranic and Arabic studies is also a part of several religious minority institutions in the country, if so, the details of such institutions, State-wise and curriculum prescribed therein;

(c) whether such freedom is also available to Hindus and their scriptures such as Gita, Ramanayan and Mahabharata, etc. can also be taught in educational institutions run by Central Government and State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details of such institutions and, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (d) Article 30 (1) of the Constitution of India states that all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. As per Article 30(1), minority communities can establish their own educational institutions. Education is included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Central Universities are created under the Acts of Parliament. The Central Universities are autonomous bodies and they are free to develop their own courses and curricula.

#### **Facilities to students for e-learning**

507. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lockdown in various parts of country, large number of schools both private and Government have to shift towards e-learning;

(b) if so, whether all the students of Government schools have access to computers and mobile phones with internet facilities and whether all the schools are equipped with these gadgets and teacher and students are well trained to handle it; and

(c) whether Government has ensured availability of e-learning gadgets to poor students, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) Online classes are being conducted at the schools by employing various digital tools which are available online as well as offline. The tools are available in the form of DIKSHA portal (<https://diksha.gov.in/>), SWAYAM Portal ([swayam.gov.in](https://swayam.gov.in/)), SWAYAM Prabha, DD Channel, e-Pathshala (<https://epathshala.nic.in/>), NROER (National Repository of Open Educational Resources) portal (<https://nroer.gov.in/welcome>), radio, community radio and CBSE podcasts etc. The medium of TV, radio has been used for the students who do not have digital means.

#### **India Report- Digital Education June 2020**

The State/ UT Governments have also managed the critical task of providing digital education at the door step of the students. The report can be accessed here:

[https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/India\\_Report\\_Digital\\_Education\\_0.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/India_Report_Digital_Education_0.pdf)

#### **PRAGYATA Guidelines on Digital Education**

Keeping in view the availability of digital infrastructure, guideline briefs on various modes of digital education including online mode that depends more on availability of internet, partially online mode that utilizes the blended approach of digital technology and other offline activities, partial and offline mode that utilizes television and radio as a major medium of instruction of education. The guidelines can be accessed at:

[https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/prasrvata-guidelines\\_0.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/prasrvata-guidelines_0.pdf)

An Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA has been launched, it is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training".

<https://itpd.ncert.gov.in/>

(c) By accessing the local situation, with the onsite report from the concerned authorities, after analysing the needs and requirements, States are advised to do the needful to the students.

**Studies and syllabus during COVID-19 pandemic**

508. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had initiated any step to ensure that the school going students don't lag behind in their studies and syllabus during COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to help States to arrange online classes, funds sanctioned and utilized since April 2020 till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that, several States don't even have the basic infrastructure to cater to the need of internet based school learning in Government schools; and

(d) if so, the details of connectivity scenario in the States and pending projects of BharatNet?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (c) During COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Education has held several consultations with the States and UTs at various levels and taken many initiatives to ensure that the school going students don't lag behind in their studies during COVID-19 pandemic which include the following:

**PM eVIDYA:**

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVIDYA has been initiated which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. The initiative includes:

- **DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) :** DIKSHA is the national platform for school education available for all states and the central government for grades 1 to 12. It can be accessed through a web-portal and mobile application. It provides access to a large number of curriculums linked e-content through several use cases and solutions such as QR coded

Energized Textbooks (ETBs), courses for teachers, quizzes and others. It is the 'one nation; one digital platform' for school education.

In April, 2020 VidyaDaan was launched as a national content contribution program that leverages the DIKSHA platform and tools to seek and allow contribution/donation of e-learning resources for school education by educational bodies, private bodies, and individual experts.

- **Access through TV channels- Swayam Prabha TV Channels :** Swayam Prabha DTH channels are meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet. 32 channels are devoted to telecast high quality educational programmes.
- **Swayam MOOCs for open schools and pre-service education:** Online MOOC courses relating to NIOS (grades 9 to 12 of open schooling) are uploaded on SWAYAM portal; around 92 courses have started and 1.5 crore students are enrolled. Students and teachers can access all the course modules - text, videos and assessment questions etc. through SWAYAM.
- **Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and Podcasts :** Radio broadcasting is being used for children in remote areas who are not online. 289 Community Radio Stations have also been used to broadcast content for NIOS for grades 9 to 12. A Podcast called Shiksha Vani is being effectively used by learners of grades 9 to 12. It contains over 430 pieces of audio content for all subjects of grades 1 to 12.
- **For the differently-abled :** One DTH channel is being operated specifically for hearing impaired students in sign language. For visually and hearing impaired students, study material has been developed in Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language; both are available on NIOS website/ YouTube.
- **E-textbooks :** The e-textbooks can be accessed using e-Pathshala web portal and mobile app (Android, iOS, Windows). More than 600 digital books including 377 e-textbooks (grades 1 to 12) and 3,500 pieces of audio and video content of NCERT are available in the public domain in various languages (Hindi, English, Sanskrit and Urdu).

- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) :** NROER is an open storehouse of e-content. Nearly 17,500 pieces of e-content are available for all grades for various school subjects.
- **Rationalisation of Syllabus for Summative Examinations :** CBSE has reduced the syllabi only for the purpose of examinations to the extent of thirty percent. This has been done in view of change in the mode of conduct of classroom transaction which is new both for parents and teachers.

**Alternative Academic Calendar :** A week-wise plan for grades 1 to 12 has been developed in three languages by NCERT. It consists of interesting activities and challenges related to topics/themes in the syllabus. It maps the topics/themes with the learning outcomes and facilitates teachers/parents to assess the progress in students' learning in a variety of ways. Also links for e-resources have been provided for those learners who have access to the internet.

**PRAGYATA Guidelines on Digital Education :** These guidelines have been developed with a focus on online/blended/digital education for students who are presently at home due to the closure of schools. The guidelines recommend screen time for different categories of students. It also provides sufficient Do's and Don'ts regarding ergonomics and cyber safety. There are infographics on how to use devices and have proper posture during the online classes. The guidelines can be accessed at:

[https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/pragyata-guidelines\\_0.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/pragyata-guidelines_0.pdf)

**MANODARPAN for psychosocial support :** 'MANODARPAN' covers a wide range of activities to provide psychosocial support to students, teachers and families for Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing during the COVID outbreak and beyond.

**Learning Enhancement Guidelines for continuous learning:** In order to enable online education benefit to the students of every category, the following Learning Enhancement Guidelines have been issued on 19 August 2020:

- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students without digital devices.



- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students with limited access to digital devices.
- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students with digital devices.  
The guidelines can be accessed at:

*[https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Learning\\_Enhancement\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Learning_Enhancement_0.pdf)*

To mitigate the effect of covid-19, Department of School Education and Literacy have allocated ₹ 818.17 crore to promote online learning through digital initiatives, ₹ 267.86 crore for online teacher training to ensure continuous professional development of teachers.

(d) Internet access under BHARAT NET scheme has been made available to Govt institutions and to improve the internet connectivity in rural areas. The CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (CSC-SPV) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has been assigned the task of providing Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connectivity to the Government Institutions, including schools. This project is for providing Internet connection to Government schools in respective Gram Panchayats. The State-wise status of digital access in schools is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise status of Digital Access in Schools (as in June, 2020)*

Sl. No.	Activities	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Dadra and Nagar Haveli + Daman and Diu	Delhi	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Ladakh
1.	Digital Classroom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y
2.	ICT Labs	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Online Admission		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y		Y			Y	Y	
4.	E-content repository	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.	E-Books	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6.	Offline books	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
7.	Interactive Resources		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.	Educational TV			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
9.	Educational Radio channel			Y	Y						Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	

10.	WebTV Channels	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	
11.	E-Learning Portal		Y			Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12.	Computer Based Learning	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13.	Mobile Application		Y		Y	Y	Y			Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Civil Society Partnership					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
15.	Digital Initiatives for Competitive Exams						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
16.	Other Initiatives	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Sl. No.	Activities	Laksha-dweep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Mizoram	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Digital Classroom			Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
2.	ICT Labs	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y
3.	Online Admission			Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y				
4.	E-content repository	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.	E-Books	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.	Offline books	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
7.	Interactive Resources	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
8.	Educational TV			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9.	Educational Radiochannel	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	
10.	WebTV Channels		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
11.	E-Learning Portal	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
12.	Computer Based Learning	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
13.	Mobile Application		Y	Y			Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Civil Society Partnership						Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
15.	Digital Initiatives for Competitive Exams			Y		Y	Y				Y			Y			Y		
16.	Other Initiatives			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y			Y	Y

48 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Online classes for students of rural Government schools**

509. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, Government has miserably failed to ensure online classes for the students of rural Government schools of the country during COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) whether most of Government schools suffered in providing virtual classes for their students as there has been no infrastructure regarding internet connectivity in schools, Gram Panchayats are not connected with internet, and most of the students do not have access to smartphone or computer or internet;

(c) whether Government has initiated any step to connect the schools/ Gram Panchayats with basic internet facility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) In order to enable online education benefit to the children of every category and teachers, Learning Enhancement Guidelines have been issued.

*[https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Learning\\_Enhancement\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Learning_Enhancement_0.pdf)*

The Learning Enhancement Guidelines has been released on 19 August 2020 during the challenging times of the COVID-19 pandemic. These have been prepared on the basis of the recommendations and reports of States/UTs which are as following:

- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students without digital devices.
- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students with limited access to digital devices.
- Learning enhancement during COVID-19 for students with digital devices.

(c) and (d) Internet access under BHARAT NET scheme has been made available to Govt institutions and to improve the internet connectivity in rural areas the CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd (CSC-SPV) of MEITY has been assigned the task of

providing Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connectivity to the Government Institutions, including schools. This project is for providing Internet connection to Government schools in respective Gram Panchayats.

**Lack of Internet facilities for disadvantaged students**

510. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that only about 25 per cent of Indian households have internet facility and for rural households, that number drops to 15 percent;

(b) what are the steps being taken for the online education of the worst affected, the marginalised, rural and poor population; and

(c) whether Government has plans to have a proper policy on digital education, infrastructure and multiple languages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) As per the information provided by the D/o Telecommunication, there are 29.83 rural internet subscribers per 100 population in the country as on 31.12.2019, based on latest "Indian Telecom Service Performance Indicators Report" of TRAI.

(b) Government is committed to ensure equal access to online education for all sections of society. Online resources are provided through the various initiatives of the Government -SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha, DIKSHA, e-Pathshala, e-PG Pathshala, Virtual Labs, National Digital Library (NDL) and National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER). A comprehensive initiative called PM eVIDYA has been initiated which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. The initiative includes:-

- (i) Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) ranked in top 100 NIRF or NAAC score of 3.26 can offer online programme without prior approval of UGC. Institutions with NAAC score of 3.01 to 3.25 can offer online programme with prior approval of UGC.
- (ii) For conventional courses, the online content has been increased from up to 20% to 40% in regular degree programmes.

- (iii) DIKSHA the nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in states/UTs: and QR coded Energized Textbooks for all grades (one nation, one digital platform).
- (iv) Study materials have been provided on an experimental basis for 12 channels for classes 1 to 12 on SWAYAM Prabha and actions are expedited to run these channels in a full-fledged manner.
- (v) Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and CBSE Podcast- Shiksha Vani.
- (vi) Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language on NIOS website/ YouTube.

(c) National Education Policy 2020 has provisions for digital education, infrastructure and creation of contents in multiple languages. The details can be accessed on -[https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_Files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_Files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)

#### **Steps taken by UGC to ensure compliance of rules**

511. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has drawn any plan to ensure that the minimum duration, nomenclature and qualification for degree programme under which they are enrolling is strictly as per its notification on specification of degree and its amendments; and

(b) the steps taken for listing the precautions needed to be taken by students before enrolling in Open and Domestic Learning (ODL) programmes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of Section 22 of The UGC Act, 1956, the UGC has issued the notification on Specification of Degrees in March 2014 and its amendments from time to time ([https://www.ugc.ac.in/UGC\\_Regulations.aspx](https://www.ugc.ac.in/UGC_Regulations.aspx)). These specifications prescribe the nomenclature, level, duration and entry qualification along with the guiding principles, for compliance by all the Higher Educational Institutions.

Further, *vide* its D.O. No. F. 21-13/2019 (CPP-II) dated 20th January, 2020, UGC has communicated to the Vice Chancellors of all Universities, to abide by the provisions of section 22 of the UGC Act and award only those degrees as specified by UGC.

(b) The UGC from time to time has issued various directions/instructions regarding precautions to be taken by students before enrolling for programmes offered under Open and Distance(ODL) and/or Online Learning mode. A public notice in this regard has been issued by UGC and the same can be accessed at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6981874\\_Public-Notice-DEB.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6981874_Public-Notice-DEB.pdf)

**Aims of NEP to address current educational challenges**

512. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New National Education Policy (NEP) aims to address current educational challenges while envisioning to equip every child for future opportunities and challenges; and

(b) if so, what measures does Government propose to take which can help curb dropout rates in later years of schooling?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Yes Sir. The key overall thrust of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, as laid down in the fundamental principles that will guide both the education system at large, as well as the individual institutions within it, is emphasis on conceptual understanding, rather than rote learning and learning for exams. The focus is on children learning how to learn. It aims at not only cognitive development, but also building character and creating holistic and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.

(b) NEP emphasizes to bring Out of School Children back to schools and to prevent children from dropping out by providing effective and sufficient infrastructure in the schools, regular trained teachers at each stage, safe and practical conveyances and/or hostels, alternative and innovative education centres and by achieving universal participation in school by carefully tracking students as well as their learning levels. Further, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce number of dropouts,



which include opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of residential schools/ hostels, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment drives, residential as well as non residential trainings for mainstreaming of Out of School Children, Seasonal Hostels/ residential camps etc. Financial assistance is also provided for Inclusive Education of children with special needs. Also, Mid-Day-Meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education.

### **Teachers training and comprehensive foundational learning**

513. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any measures to train teachers to understand the aim of foundational learning, child development and structured instruction methods, where they understand different levels of learners in a classroom and come up with ways to respond to the diverse needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that foundational learning operational plans and approaches are comprehensive and able to address any challenge that a child living in a remote village may face in achieving her/his dream of learning?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (c) National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 gives an increased focus on foundational literacy and numeracy - and generally, on reading, writing, speaking, counting, arithmetic, and mathematical thinking - throughout the preparatory and middle school curriculum, with a robust system of continuous formative/adaptive assessment to track and ensure each student's learning. Redesigned Teacher Education and early grade curriculum with renewed focus on foundational literacy and numeracy is suggested to encourage and enthuse students. NEP 2020 also envisages a national repository of high-quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy available on the Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform to serve as aids to teachers and to help bridge any language barriers that may exist between teachers and students. It also stresses upon holistic development of learners and adoption of experiential learning,

including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, among others, as standard pedagogy within each subject, and with explorations of relations among different subjects. Further, para 5.14 of NEP states that teachers will be given more autonomy in choosing aspects of pedagogy, so that they may teach in the manner they find most effective for the students in their classrooms. Para 5.15 of NEP lays stress on continuous professional development of teachers to systematically cover the latest pedagogies regarding foundational literacy and numeracy, formative and adaptive assessment of learning outcomes, competency-based learning and related pedagogies.

#### **Accessibility of books for disadvantaged section**

514. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will take steps to ensure that books are made accessible and affordable to all students across the country including those living in socio-economically disadvantaged areas as well as rural and remote areas;
- (b) the steps being taken for increasing the reading habits in the country;
- (c) whether Government has any plans for setting up rural libraries and reading rooms in disadvantaged regions; and
- (d) steps been taken for the online accessibility of library books?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

- (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha, free textbooks are provided to all children in Government/Local Body and Government aided schools including Madaras desirous of introducing the State curriculum, within an upper ceiling of ₹ 250/- per child at primary level and ₹ 400/- per child at upper primary level.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have empanelled 992 dedicated book-sellers as vendors across the country for the distribution of NCERT publications. Besides, online orders for procurement of NCERT textbooks can also be placed through NCERT web portal. The online ordered textbooks are supplied at the doorstep of the customer with the help of Indian Postal Services. After assessment of demand, 6.56 crore copies of the textbooks were made available by NCERT for distribution in the market during the academic session 2020-21.

(b) and (c) One of the major interventions for improving quality of education under the Samagra Shiksha includes provision for library grant in government schools, ranging from ₹ 5000/- in a primary school to ₹ 20000/- in composite senior secondary school. Revised Library Guidelines 2020 include the various measures to promote reading habits among children such as setting up reading corners, poem corners and message boards, children can be allowed to read outside the library and encouraged to take library books home to read. For visually impaired children, revised guidelines include provisions of tactile map books and Barkha Series from NCERT as well as audio books from National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and NCERT in school libraries.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued advisories and guidelines to its affiliated schools to take various measures for promoting reading habits in students such as the use of library, Reading Projects emphasizing on the purpose of reading, Donate a Book campaign and celebration of Reading Week etc.

Capacity Building is undertaken within NISHTHA - National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement which include modules for sensitizing the teachers on the importance of reading and how to manage libraries and carry out reading-based activities to develop a culture of reading amongst children and help improve the learning outcomes.

(d): To make available to the learners, community learning resources through a single-window, the Ministry of Education has set up the National Digital Library of India (NDLI) project. The objective is to collect and collate metadata and provide full text index from several national and international digital libraries, as well as other relevant sources. It is a digital repository containing textbooks, articles, videos, audio books, lectures, simulations, fiction and all other kinds of learning media. The NDLI provides free of cost access to many books in the Indian languages and English. Further, textbooks are made available for free download through its digital platforms such as E-Pathshala, E-Pub and in PDF form to facilitate the students across the country.

#### **Impact of closing schools, colleges, universities**

515. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of closing schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions for six months on the students due to COVID-19 pandemic;

- (b) the extent to which online classes are successful;
- (c) whether it is a fact that not even 12-15 per cent students have access to online classes;
- (d) if so, what would be the impact on poor students;
- (e) whether there are any plans to announce 2020-21 as zero academic year; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (d) During these difficult times, online classes emerged as a feasible solution to fulfil the necessity of teaching by teachers. These have helped in fulfilling the gap of communication as teachers and students may establish direct communication.

In order to maintain schedules of institutions, a multi-pronged approach has been adopted leveraging technology to reach the students. Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), SWAYAM PRABHA, e-textbooks etc. are used by schools, colleges and universities to provide learning facilities. Where the internet facility is not available, SWAYAM PRABHA is being used to impart education through TV. Community Radio Stations and a podcast called Shiksha Vani of CBSE is also effectively used in remote areas where online classes are difficult.

(e) and (f) No question arises to announce 2020-21 as zero academic year. Education is being imparted through various other online means such as online classes, SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, DIKSHA, e-learning materials, etc.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar**

516. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar which do not have their own buildings, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has made any plan to provide buildings for these KVs by identifying the sites and allocation of funds therefor; and
- (c) if so, the details and the stage of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) As on date, 17 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Bihar namely Bela, Harnaut, Jhajha, Lakhisarai, Buxar, Motihari, Siwan, Banka, Chhapra, AFS (Purnia), CRPF (Jhaphan), Gopalganj, Hajipur, Darbhanga, Baruni, Aurangabad and Maharajganj do not have their own buildings.

(b) and (c) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process which depends upon various factors such as identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by the construction agency, as well as availability of funds etc. At 3 locations namely Bela, Harnaut and Jhajha, where land has been transferred in favour of KVS, the construction work has already commenced. In the remaining 14 locations the matter is regularly followed up with the concerned sponsoring authorities.

#### **Expenditure on education as percentage of GDP**

517. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure as a percentage of GDP incurred by the Central Government alone on primary and secondary education for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred by States as a percentage of GDP on primary and secondary education for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(c) the amount spent as a percentage of GDP by the Central Government in allocation of funds to States on primary and secondary education for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure of Education is available up to the year 2017-18. As per this publication, the expenditure as a percentage of GDP incurred by the Central and the States/UTs Governments on elementary and secondary education for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as under:—

Sector	Expenditure (₹ Crore)			Expenditure (as % of GDP)		
	States/UTs	Centre	Total	States/UTs	Centre	Total
<b>Year 2015-16 (Actual) GDP: ₹ 13771874 crore (provisional)</b>						
Elementary Education	204244.77	60103.77	264348.54	1.48	0.44	1.92
Secondary Education	124080.05	18560.07	142640.12	0.90	0.13	1.04
<b>Year 2016-17 (RE) GDP: ₹ 15362386 crore (provisional)</b>						
Elementary Education	227730.46	57865.94	285596.40	1.48	0.38	1.86
Secondary Education	145716.25	18695.44	164411.70	0.95	0.12	1.07
<b>Year 2017-18 (BE) GDP: ₹ 17095005 crore (provisional)</b>						
Elementary Education	260960.71	63266.88	324227.59	1.53	0.37	1.90
Secondary Education	162644.24	21920.04	184564.28	0.95	0.13	1.08

*Source:* Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2015-16 to 2017-18.

(c) The details showing the State and UT-wise details on release of Central share and Expenditure incurred under Samagra Shiksha during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details showing the State and UT-wise details on Central assistance released and utilized and Expenditure incurred under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of on the release of central share and expenditure occurred under Samagra Shiksha*

*SSA/EE, RMSA/SE, TE - Central Releases (Funds allocated) - 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha (EE,SE, TE)  
for 2018-2019 and 2019-20*

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16				2016-17			
		SSA	RMSA	TE	Total	SSA	RMSA	TE	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	97.82	0.00	457.28	479.14	354.82	19.70	853.66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	27182.77	408.57	94402.15	63302.18	7108.57	437.68	70848.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	3626.43	379.70	22185.57	19956.64	1207.31	1206.62	22370.57
4.	Assam	100464.64	16261.66	3436.53	120162.83	87652.3	25776.42	3125.36	116554.08
5.	Bihar	251557.33	3601.01	1534.50	256692.84	270688.4	20065.41	0.00	290753.81
6.	Chandigarh	3521.81	117.65	4.81	3644.27	3333.56	335.02	7.06	3675.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	62219.7	22917.78	448.72	85586.20	59262.77	24663.89	1490.05	85416.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	60
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594.91	177.99		772.90	1068.37	220.13	0.00	1288.50	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
9.	Daman and Diu	78.38	77.94		156.32	300	123.20	0.00	423.20	
10.	Delhi	7293.8	1952.97	605.08	9851.85	8306.2	1829.43	1971.13	12106.76	
11.	Goa	813.58	229.15	470.05	1512.78	869.11	334.98	151.49	1355.58	
12.	Gujarat	61563.82	12238.29	920.42	74722.53	77740.5	16505.36	1905.79	96151.65	
13.	Haryana	34501.21	7726.57	3444.29	45672.07	32000.88	14724.44	3529.64	50254.96	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	12552.07	270.00	24961.20	12825.46	23279.25	1272.40	37377.11	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	9614.42	1581.39	141176.36	107250.05	14947.61	3922.70	126120.36	
16.	Jharkhand	55863.31	7753.04	0.00	63616.35	50945.73	13295.61	111.08	64352.42	
17.	Karnataka	41759.33	20968.84	6386.78	69114.95	54495.51	8104.32	1877.93	64477.76	
18.	Kerala	12858.86	10247.22	2064.17	25170.25	11316.74	4969.22	713.58	16999.54	Unstarred Questions
19.	Ladakh				0.00			0.00	0.00	
20.	Lakshadweep	139.87	9.79	0.00	149.66	239.87	17.87	0.00	257.74	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	28340.93	1175.01	189713.79	154455.08	34834.51	1032.53	190322.12	
22.	Maharashtra	41225.28	20180.33	813.58	62219.19	60369.65	12305.67	2067.02	74742.34	



23.	Manipur	18355.46	5093.41	2045.99	25494.86	4405.31	4320.68	1263.74	9989.73
24.	Meghalaya	16626.96	40.08	415.69	17082.73	20067.01	1897.71	354.32	22319.04
25.	Mizoram	9437.51	2080.48	4443.23	15961.22	10934.31	3223.65	438.33	14596.29
26.	Nagaland	8739.53	5326.42	2584.26	16650.21	10725.34	2509.58	3396.52	16631.44
27.	Odisha	82081.65	19870.99	1923.84	103876.48	70423	10058.52	2257.37	82738.89
28.	Puducherry	583.14	152.56	80.79	816.49	304.68	217.56	139.44	661.68
29.	Punjab	30003.82	4482.69	1347.73	35834.24	30002.69	8852.12	1482.32	40337.13
30.	Rajasthan	193462.09	37129.87	5007.27	235599.23	182578.48	35968.19	2596.09	221142.76
31.	Sikkim	4054.36	1661.22	121.46	5837.04	3479.24	1479.98	522.51	5481.73
32.	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	31471.84	2404.01	115987.58	82111.3	29324.58	4205.93	115641.81
33.	Telangana	21776.01	20008.10	80.00	41864.11	41776.09	9009.98	295.17	51081.24
34.	Tripura	16956.97	910.28	0.00	17867.25	19190.95	1383.85	140.71	20715.51
35.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.3	13150.00	2023.03	520607.33	505433.99	18913.62	4282.38	528629.99
36.	Uttarakhand	22588.4	4330.77	2387.79	29306.96	25268.98	12463.88	3185.36	40918.22
37.	West Bengal	84679.41	2909.39	0.00	87588.80	82185.33	4200.01	0.00	86385.34
SUB TOTAL		2159014.410	354492.770	48808.690	2562315.870	2165744.840	368826.950	49401.950	2583973.740

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

*SSA/EE, RMSA/SE, TE - Central Releases (Funds allocated) - 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha (EE,SE, TE)  
for 2018-2019 and 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in Lakhs)					
		2017-18				2018-19	2019-20
		SSA	RMSA	TE	Total	Samagra Shiksha (EE, SE and TE)	Samagra Shiksha (EE, SE and TE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1945.53	308.38	9.47	2263.38	2180.33	3093.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70431.00	27032.75	525.06	97988.81	95096.76	105996.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23022.07	7629.96	1302.79	31954.82	33048.80	34717.07
4.	Assam	123584.00	14539.49	3027.68	141151.17	157072.23	152100.38
5.	Bihar	255797.00	18603.98	0.00	274400.98	305837.73	326693.12
6.	Chandigarh	9265.50	205.27	8.59	9479.36	7714.56	6371.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	67412.85	14606.98	939.04	82958.87	88206.43	101322.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5476.54	136.59	0.00	5613.13	3462.38	3835.33

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9.	Daman and Diu	1038.57	110.91	0.00	1149.48	631.22	924.44	Written Answers to [17 September, 2020]
10.	Delhi	10976.90	2725.97	1306.80	15009.67	13981.74	25698.06	
11.	Goa	862.60	413.72	90.00	1366.32	1353.03	1525.39	
12.	Gujarat	65046.00	4797.01	2510.37	72353.38	67089.16	115286.16	
13.	Haryana	36355.00	21243.50	2811.31	60409.81	57841.95	61846.56	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30874.00	10098.37	1094.80	42067.17	43295.44	47315.93	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	153797.98	29235.19	2385.69	185418.86	171776.09	74028.22	
16.	Jharkhand	58984.54	5070.06	0.00	64054.60	68596.00	91426.74	
17.	Karnataka	54881.99	5169.27	1365.33	61416.59	62784.00	73032.69	
18.	Kerala	13680.00	3363.86	1265.48	18309.34	25604.99	21420.28	
19.	Ladakh				0.00		4147.17	
20.	Lakshadweep	406.52	21.58	0.00	428.10	265.06	728.11	Unstarred Questions
21.	Madhya Pradesh	173814.00	42962.33	2023.00	218799.33	243783.65	256144.65	
22.	Maharashtra	64232.00	9969.48	2258.31	76459.79	95051.92	73423.81	
23.	Manipur	18377.00	7249.21	2383.02	28009.23	25202.02	27363.08	
24.	Meghalaya	33579.51	1420.76	281.75	35282.02	23784.61	32311.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Mizoram	12000.34	3249.44	1695.17	16944.95	14630.41	16813.38
26.	Nagaland	11717.00	5483.83	1455.31	18656.14	19766.33	19047.59
27.	Odisha	86612.00	16388.46	1566.24	104566.70	123021.50	189289.15
28.	Puducherry	622.73	223.36	108.63	954.72	804.88	786.54
29.	Punjab	31665.00	6518.48	943.20	39126.68	44400.00	46239.27
30.	Rajasthan	198973.00	42401.91	2765.85	244140.76	262721.45	291132.13
31.	Sikkim	5684.35	2504.06	310.61	8499.02	6624.19	11040.54
32.	Tamil Nadu	86644.00	36356.22	3777.34	126777.56	147444.01	176912.17
33.	Telangana	44244.72	19560.02	557.12	64361.86	68840.41	109524.00
34.	Tripura	20220.38	3914.92	1766.64	25901.94	24896.49	23492.36
35.	Uttar Pradesh	424980.68	16219.66	3803.16	445003.50	462541.04	498559.56
36.	Uttarakhand	62499.00	15819.82	3130.25	81449.07	51138.26	51187.76
37.	West Bengal	89657.00	5832.98	187.50	95677.48	108934.52	157905.49
SUB TOTAL		2349361.30	401387.780	47655.510	2798404.589	2929423.586	3232682.270

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

*SSA/EE, RMSA/SE, TE - Funds spent (Expenditure)- 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha (EE,SE, TE)  
for 2018-2019 and 2019-20*

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16				2016-17			
		SSA	RMSA	TE	Total	SSA	RMSA	TE	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	696.75	211.34	0.00	908.09	831.90	429.00	9.85	1270.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	161051.54	43236.94	903.97	205192.45	122115.26	34909.74	1566.80	158591.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29271.33	802.02	421.89	30495.24	30445.19	3331.18	291.65	34068.02
4.	Assam	116527.23	28234.35	3818.36	148579.94	106131.38	26744.85	3988.93	136865.16
5.	Bihar	576225.94	25626.79	1875.00	603727.73	638367.43	17465.84	0.00	655833.27
6.	Chandigarh	5767.69	249.87	4.81	6022.37	5673.19	82.18	6.97	5762.34
7.	Chhattisgarh	147751.88	18651.80	1707.44	168111.12	170229.54	27081.26	2161.16	199471.96
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1694.87	134.38		1829.25	1974.23	73.56	0.00	2047.79
9.	Daman and Diu	374.01	83.09		457.10	230.50	98.54	0.00	329.04

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	10328.59	3528.58	1893.48	15750.65	11439.95	3359.76	2923.83	17723.54
11.	Goa	1585.81	428.13	655.84	2669.78	1791.08	576.19	250.63	2617.90
12.	Gujarat	182493.43	14529.55	4289.41	201312.39	118412.76	13268.17	4409.53	136090.46
13.	Haryana	52916.29	25416.09	4901.22	83233.60	68265.36	26325.38	7054.35	101645.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	32526.67	14340.84	1889.87	48757.38	30704.71	16775.30	1802.17	49282.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	182893.46	23625.35	3389.87	209908.68	125783.94	28546.57	4310.17	158640.68
16.	Jharkhand	135591.04	21458.48	0.00	157049.52	131992.15	40924.66	66.02	172982.83
17.	Karnataka	119636.52	48969.60	9096.69	177702.81	128686.02	17814.66	3636.08	150136.76
18.	Kerala	25832.72	5107.24	3804.47	34744.43	32147.72	15728.93	3160.04	51036.69
19.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Lakshadweep	235.30	19.11	0.00	254.41	250.99	15.15	0.00	266.14
21.	Madhya Pradesh	212603.60	48756.39	1593.63	262953.62	266913.52	68474.50	1738.91	337126.93
22.	Maharashtra	84734.46	50121.88	2319.05	137175.39	192206.91	24773.40	3514.89	220495.20
23.	Manipur	15031.94	5097.86	2360.57	22490.37	14384.23	7312.78	2638.24	24335.25
24.	Meghalaya	21003.75	166.30	460.34	21630.39	23522.18	2749.60	393.69	26665.47

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Mizoram	14382.25	3703.00	2963.34	21048.59	12664.43	3140.13	1716.41	17520.97
26.	Nagaland	15943.80	2513.32	3210.25	21667.37	17000.91	6597.82	3071.05	26669.78
27.	Odisha	134883.34	40494.99	2944.30	178322.63	156377.33	25724.26	3857.70	185959.29
28.	Puducherry	561.18	521.22	129.30	1211.70	577.38	313.56	202.11	1093.05
29.	Punjab	65592.85	22824.69	2214.13	90631.67	60009.64	14239.84	2470.66	76720.14
30.	Rajasthan	425030.13	74346.60	5989.22	505365.95	453491.19	84033.04	5241.29	542765.52
31.	Sikkim	5163.87	1792.34	336.86	7293.07	5015.36	2473.50	494.39	7983.25
32.	Tamil Nadu	141320.18	76013.07	6806.99	224140.24	138620.06	53963.78	5958.77	198542.61
33.	Telangana	68807.25	26193.92	691.28	95692.45	124582.92	39715.89	1530.68	165829.49
34.	Tripura	19667.41	3937.99	857.06	24462.46	19965.83	2352.42	947.72	23265.97
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1205725.47	22848.19	5918.49	1234492.15	1458836.03	50878.00	6191.36	1515905.39
36.	Uttarakhand	38131.67	9300.22	2033.68	49465.57	42238.11	14492.96	3539.27	60270.34
37.	West Bengal	170734.26	4963.59	36.60	175734.45	173945.60	12281.32	869.22	187096.14
SUB TOTAL		4422718.480	668249.120	79517.410	5170485.010	4885824.930	687067.720	80014.540	5652907.190

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

*SSA/EE, RMSA/SE, TE - Funds spent (Expenditure)- 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha (EE,SE, TE)  
for 2018-2019 and 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in Lakhs)					
		2017-18				2018-19	2019-20
		SSA	RMSA	TE	Total	Samagra Shiksha (EE, SE & TE)	Samagra Shiksha (EE, SE & TE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1251.03	348.27	5.07	1604.37	1766.22	3296.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	94919.79	29709.72	1164.13	125793.64	190605.61	179234.81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34987.92	1428.90	1650.09	38066.91	40262.37	35865.11
4.	Assam	138517.86	19257.91	3520.53	161296.30	161942.05	178338.27
5.	Bihar	763107.95	17533.07	4365.00	785006.02	558747.65	547839.01
6.	Chandigarh	7528.56	157.52	8.59	7694.67	6629.86	7690.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	160100.00	29126.09	2732.28	191958.37	137877.76	124145.37
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6056.80	210.75	0.00	6267.55	3555.34	3535.68

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



9.	Daman and Diu	853.78	85.35	0.00	939.13	835.22	870.36
10.	Delhi	16056.56	2565.75	2410.54	21032.85	27528.36	40470.71
11.	Goa	2188.60	679.89	202.50	3070.99	2379.62	3167.57
12.	Gujarat	111952.09	22700.12	4350.36	139002.57	147213.24	177686.01
13.	Haryana	71296.29	22049.55	4216.92	97562.76	74361.51	110669.77
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29895.16	19043.85	1567.54	50506.55	52079.51	53992.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	234513.73	7682.72	2268.03	244464.48	147166.18	31267.46
16.	Jharkhand	116924.18	18595.02	72.36	135591.56	130488.03	176734.89
17.	Karnataka	161776.40	15796.54	8184.84	185757.78	114231.74	125485.54
18.	Kerala	44203.09	8868.31	2753.15	55824.55	39690.86	36797.73
19.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Lakshadweep	393.51	6.00	0.00	399.51	217.79	510.25
21.	Madhya Pradesh	278913.36	89406.27	3136.62	371456.25	359283.06	467368.34
22.	Maharashtra	226473.17	35999.55	3192.84	265665.56	146483.11	133285.54
23.	Manipur	20806.32	6164.79	1331.93	28303.04	25425.65	34454.45
24.	Meghalaya	29152.24	2530.35	309.93	31992.52	36689.73	39837.17

*Written Answers to*

*[17 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	70
25.	Mizoram	12883.11	4128.71	3115.93	20127.75	17181.38	16870.77	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
26.	Nagaland	11229.79	6806.08	2306.61	20342.48	17457.22	19644.72	
27.	Odisha	186883.65	26288.77	3482.78	216655.20	260272.89	305964.40	
28.	Puducherry	748.98	75.18	4.00	828.16	2189.42	1865.58	
29.	Punjab	54084.88	15923.05	1781.66	71789.59	75356.38	105492.69	
30.	Rajasthan	726452.68	82290.51	5679.04	814422.23	361782.35	373349.39	
31.	Sikkim	6682.54	2087.98	348.80	9119.32	9998.24	10403.64	
32.	Tamil Nadu	144594.98	63838.65	7349.31	215782.94	246645.22	295923.45	
33.	Telangana	74259.25	34744.35	928.53	109932.13	108561.83	158520.45	
34.	Tripura	26301.57	2223.78	0.00	28525.35	28624.26	32043.98	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	645175.27	76880.32	10114.67	732170.26	684631.10	683202.64	
36.	Uttarakhand	71989.57	43099.54	3652.89	118742.00	47317.44	55978.68	
37.	West Bengal	164908.86	18592.82	236.31	183737.99	231606.51	279831.05	
SUB TOTAL		4678063.52	726926.030	86443.780	5491433.330	4497084.710	4851635.230	Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II***State-wise Central Assistance Released and utilized during the last 5 years under Mid-Day Meal Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure/Utilized	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure/Utilized	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure/Utilized	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure/Utilized	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure/Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	31090.81	25713.85	25038.98	25748.17	24891.49	28563.77	26861.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	2551.75	2584.38	2506.03	2585.01	2367.90	2353.09
3.	Assam	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	52811.14	52903.47	52453.43	51982.21	53532.38	55325.82	56024.00
4.	Bihar	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58	116749.66	112448.94	110854.76	109313.34	113259.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	27203.37	27683.33	26410.68	32085.98	28308.86	25489.23	26886.06
6.	Goa	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	1230.93	1241.95	1309.07	1252.43	1276.05	1161.03
7.	Gujarat	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.67	40429.86	38955.79	42351.63	35897.83	39287.11	37962.06
8.	Haryana	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	12155.75	9953.83	12177.85	13218.95	11221.87	10889.91	13315.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8520.49	8684.1	7965.82	8021.30	8018.81	7557.54	7789.72	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	6328.69	8478.64	10665.80	8598.72	2666.45	7949.01	
11.	Jharkhand	24518.16	31050.97	38196.77	31759.84	30332.59	30288.74	33242.99	29287.08	32310.90	30621.39	
12.	Karnataka	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	47203.93	44788.57	43548.88	40707.67	43358.74	52056.79	49733.80	
13.	Kerala	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19377.77	32978.36	18973.8	19856.63	19477.55	19962.41	20305.50	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70507.81	58098.87	52691.33	56191.95	56434.57	50407.62	51791.74	
15.	Maharashtra	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	80310.7	81652.05	98185.46	82533.91	99468.82	84615.36	
16.	Manipur	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.42	2479.76	2200.51	2050.81	2151.03	2192.30	2262.23	
17.	Meghalaya	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	6486.73	6755.05	7734.39	7119.85	7835.83	7829.98	
18.	Mizoram	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2350.84	2018.32	1896.24	1889.23	1862.79	2047.93	1858.51	Unstarred Questions
19.	Nagaland	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2123.99	1776.42	2101.13	2861.95	2208.58	2279.38	51.48	
20.	Odisha	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	41927.41	39697.56	39556.93	38228.53	40358.68	39699.88	
21.	Punjab	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14993.31	14330.59	14301.69	15249.99	14605.25	13855.77	14797.65	
22.	Rajasthan	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	40441.13	41107.05	41853.18	42043.30	42136.34	47252.76	44287.52	
23.	Sikkim	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	881.12	866.74	881.15	865.16	817.45	762.31	

24.	Tamil Nadu	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	43470.38	42506.34	42238.42	42054.58	41859.94	43121.49	41150.06
25.	Telangana	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76	15899.6	15757.34	16833.58	18821.14	16223.73
26.	Tripura	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5149.27	5119.04	5164.16	5339.03	4998.50	5598.51	5820.96
27.	Uttarakhand	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.40	9714.2	9652.28	9478.27	9290.60	10273.31	9760.07
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	103450.12	100475.08	99654.16	112771.60	110736.90	118201.96	111492.96
29.	West Bengal	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	99324.60	97146.3	97729.7	91710.01	101761.25	107102.66	112505.48
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	388.65	373.82	584.78	376.49	754.85	354.00
31.	Chandigarh	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	669.35	655.1	1062.83	652.73	884.26	722.45
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	538.44	528.21	933.22	562.83	572.89	545.76
33.	Daman and Diu	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	332.16	262.55	304.07	284.31	258.31	230.20
34.	Delhi	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99	6059.56	9808.38	9470.37	10319.99	7022.89
35.	Lakshadweep	127.04	85.18	127.60	99.24	118.41	89.96	124.63	97.86	98.93	93.19
36.	Ladakh	122.35	253.33								
37.	Puducherry	520.77	673.73	459.94	374.08	402.48	384.13	515.51	394.63	290.01	451.30
TOTAL (In Lakhs)		913231	991221	947861	930151	909068	907576	951235	922752	970004	948805

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

**Entrance exams conducted by the Central Government**

518. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students that have appeared for entrance exams conducted by the Central Government for the past three years and the details of number of students who have registered for the same in the year 2020;

(b) the total number of candidates belonging to reserved category that have appeared for these exams since the last three years; and

(c) the details of entrance exams conducted by the Central Government which have been postponed past September 2020?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been setup by the Government under the Ministry of Education on 15th May, 2018 to conduct entrance examinations for admission to various educational programmes. The details of students appeared in the examination conducted by NTA are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The examination for NEET (UG) 2017 and 2018 was conducted by CBSE wherein, 1090085 and 1269922 had appeared.

The total no. of students appeared in JEE (Advanced) examination conducted by IITs during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 are 172022, 165656 and 174793 respectively. The last date for registration for JEE (Advanced) 2020 is September 17, 2020.

The total number of students appeared in the GATE examination conducted by IITs during the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 are 787148, 832875, 770681 and 685088.

The total no. of students appeared in the JAM examination conducted by IITs during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 49896, 55498 and 66958. For the examination JAM 2020, 69015 students have registered.

(b) The category-wise details of students registered and appeared in the examinations conducted by NTA are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The category-wise details of students registered and appeared in the examinations conducted by IITs are given in Statement-III.

(c) National Testing Agency has postponed the UGC-NET 2020 (in Sept - Oct 2020), JNU-EE-2020 (in October 2020), IGNOU-Ph.D Entrance Examination (in October 2020), Joint CSIR UGC Net-2020 (in November 2020).

**Statement-I**

*Total number of registered and appeared candidates of the entrance examinations conducted by NTA during 2018 - 2020*

Sl. No.	Exam	Registered Candidates	Appeared Candidates
1	2	3	4
1.	UGC-NET Dec 2018	956837	681930
2.	JEE (Main) Jan. 2019	1109250	1019855
3.	CMAT Jan. 2019	64582	54516
4.	GPAT Jan. 2019	42827	40649
5.	JEE (Main) April 2019	1105514	1025128
6.	NCHM April 2019	30722	25473
7.	NEET (UG) May 2019	1519375	1410755
8.	JNU-EE May 2019	221283	130665
9.	UGC-NET Jun. 2019	942419	681718
10.	ICAR(UG) July 2019	236931	108979
11.	ICAR(PG+JRF) July 2019	39860	34266
12.	DUET July 2019	222860	152717
13.	AIAPGET July 2019	24877	23770
14.	IGNOU(B.ED) July 2019	22835	18283
15.	IGNOU(MBA) July 2019	8746	6784
16.	IFT MBA (IB) Dec. 2019	39752	35435
17.	UGC NET Dec. 2019	1034872	793813
18.	Jt. CSIR- UGC NET Dec. 2019	282117	225889

1	2	3	4
19.	JEE (Main) Jan. 2020	934828	884138
20.	CMAT Jan. 2020	74486	63297
21.	GPAT Jan 2020	50747	48360
22.	NCHM Aug. 2020	32603	15187
23.	DUET Sep. 2020	243302	149407
24.	JEE (Main) Sep. 2020	858395	649612
25.	NEET (UG) Sep. 2020	1597435	*
TOTAL		11697455	8280626*

\*Does not include the number of appeared candidates of NEET (UG) September 2020 as this exam is just conducted on 13.09.2020 and the attendance is being compiled.

***Statement-II***

*Total number of candidates belonging to reserved category appeared in the entrance examination conducted by NTA during 2018-2019.*

Sl. No.	Name of Exam	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
1.	UGC-NET Dec. 2018	0	250566	120951	48599	420116
2.	JEE (Main) Jan. 2019	0	393830	93539	38618	525987
3.	CMAT Jan. 2019	0	11163	2503	797	14463
4.	GPAT Jan.2019	0	15994	4800	1176	21970
5.	JEE (Main) April 2019	48265	384116	96320	39232	567933
6.	NCHM April 2019	0	5980	2489	550	9019
7.	NEET(UG) May 2019	0	631473	193188	86210	910871
8.	JNUEE May 2019	0	43636	15888	8316	67840
9.	UGC-NET June 2019	28975	250692	124106	51334	455107
10.	ICAR(UG) July 2019	3520	51109	14463	7215	76307
11.	ICAR(PG+JRF) July 2019	1543	12185	6412	3510	23650
12.	DUET July 2019	5509	32741	19049	4983	62282



Sl. No.	Name of Exam	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
13.	AIAPGET July 2019	0	9896	3037	912	13845
14.	IGNOU(B.ED) July 2019	0	6668	2880	1806	11354
15.	IGNOU(MBA) July 2020	0	1785	568	127	2480
16.	IIFT MBA (IB) Dec. 2019	1164	4976	2438	517	9095
17.	UGC NET Dec. 2019	56020	301219	147519	62607	567365
18.	Jt. CSIR - UGC NET Dec. 2019	16138	86010	29615	11813	143576
TOTAL		161134	2494039	879765	368322	3903260

**Statement-III**

*Total number of candidates belonging to reserved category appeared in the entrance examination conducted by IITs during 2017 -2019*

Sl. No.	Name of Exam	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
1.	JEE (Advanced) 2017	0	63784	27634	11567	102985
2.	JEE (Advanced) 2018	0	62305	26861	12056	101222
3.	JEE (Advanced) 2019	17814	64169	27981	12205	122169
4.	JAM 2017	0	15136	3931	1376	20443
5.	JAM 2018	0	17026	4578	1662	23266
6.	JAM 2019	0	21458	5554	2083	29095
7.	GATE 2017	0	300472	98509	30211	429192
8.	GATE 2018	0	319998	105552	32920	458470
9.	GATE 2019	0	294402	97880	31188	423470
TOTAL		17814	1158750	398480	135268	1710312

**Complaints received by CVC against EdCIL**

519. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Secretary has accorded sanction to the Ministry of Education during the last 3 years for prosecution of exCMD, EdCIL on violation of tender conditions and related corruption charges;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken on the above matter; and

(c) the number of complaints received by central vigilance commission (CVC) against EdCIL from 1 July 2015 to 31 July 2020 and status of investigation, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

**Reserved vacancies advertised by EdCIL**

520. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of SC/ST vacancies advertised by EdCIL and filled by SC/ST candidates from 01 January 2015 to 31 March 2020, post-wise;

(b) whether reservation roster is maintained by the Liaison Officer EdCIL, if so, details of the reservation roster from 01 January 2015 to 31 July 2020; and

(c) the details of percentage of SC/ST promotions, post-wise from 01 January 2015 to 31 March 2020?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) The total number of SC/ST vacancies advertised by EdCIL (India) Limited and filled by SC/ST students from 1 January, 2015 to 31 March, 2020 are given as under:—

Categories of Posts	Advertised		Filled	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Officer Trainee (S-7)	0	1	0	1
Asst. Manager/ Mgmt. Trainee (E-1)	2	4	2	4
Executive Director (Corporate Planning)	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	5	2	5

(b) Yes Sir, the post based reservation roster has been maintained separately for following categories:—

- (i) Direct Recruitment.
- (ii) Promotion.
- (iii) Tenure Based.

(c) The post-wise details of SC/ST promotions (from 1 January, 2015 to 31 March, 2020) are given as under:—

Promotion to	Total Promotions during the period	SC	ST
MTS-II	1	1	0
Jr. Executive	2	1	0
Asstt. Executive	2	0	0
Dy. Executive	5	2	0
Executive	4	0	0
Asstt. Manager (E-1)	2	1	0
Deputy Manager (E-2)	6	2	0
Manager (E-3)	5	0	0
DGM (E-4)	2	1	0
TOTAL	29	8	0
Percentage	100%	27.59%	0%

#### Issues and concerns with EdCIL

521. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by vigilance cell of the Ministry against EdCIL including from its Board of Directors from 01 July 2015 to 15 August 2020 and its updated status/action taken report;

(b) total number of complaints received on EdCIL from Central Vigilance

Commissioner from 01 July 2015 till 15 August 2020 and its updated status/action taken;

(c) whether the Ministry has sought any approval from the Cabinet Secretary on initiating vigilance investigation against CMD EdCIL in the last five years; and

(d) if so, the date of approval from the Cabinet Secretary and the status/action taken on vigilance investigation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) As per records available, approximately 87 complaints have been received in Vigilance cell of the Ministry from different sources including Central Vigilance Commission against officials of EdCIL from 01 July 2015 to 15 August 2020. These complaints have been dealt with as per complaint handling policy of Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) and (d) Cabinet Secretariat on 01.02.2017, conveyed to this Ministry concurrence for further appropriate action on various complaints received in this Ministry against CMD EdCIL. The allegations leveled in these complaints have been examined and after examination the allegations were dropped with the approval of the Competent Authority.

#### **Common practices among education boards**

522. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education boards across the country have demanded to bring in changes in practices that will be common to all of them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had met members of the Council of Boards of School Education in this regard, if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) No demand has been received from education boards across the country to bring in changes in practices that will be common to all of them.

(b) It is not a fact that Government had met members of the Council of Boards of School Education in this regard.

**Students from engineering and medical institutes switching to management and administrative services**

†523. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students passing out from engineering and medical institutes such as IIT, NIT and prestigious medical colleges switch to management and administrative services; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to make it mandatory for engineering degree holders and medical degree holders to serve for minimum five years in industrial and medical fields respectively to check the wastage of Government resources spent on such students and to accrue benefit to the industrial and medical field, if so, by when and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Such data are not maintained centrally.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

**Outdated machinery in advanced technical institutes for training students**

†524. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery used in the advanced technical institutes of the country for the training of the students is highly outdated which is affecting the quality of training and the placement of passed out students;

(b) if so, whether Government would like to lay down standards for the quality of required training infrastructure and machinery as recognition criteria for the technical institutes, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government would like to take for improvement in the quality of training machinery for the public technical institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) under the Ministry of Education have adequate training infrastructure and Instrumentation facilities. The instruments

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are relatively new and used for the training of students with the latest technologies which are at par with the international standards. Moreover, the softwares used in training of the students in the IT focussed domains are updated from time to time by the developers and there is no issue of obsolescence in training softwares used in the Institutes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Funds under regular Budgetary grants are provided to the Institutes for meeting their capital requirements which also includes maintenance of equipment and their upgradation, if necessary.

#### **Food Security Allowance in lieu of Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

†525. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the provisions of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Government has initiated exercise of providing Food Security Allowance to beneficiary students in lieu of mid-day meal;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of amount of allowances and number of beneficiary students; and

(c) whether this kind of initiative has begun in the State of Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (c) Mid-Day Meal is the entitlement of a child, guaranteed under the National Food Security Act, 2013 and extent per child per day norms of hot cooked meal under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) are as under:

Stage	Food-grain	Cooking Cost	Amount	Items
Primary	100 gms	₹ 4.97	20 gms pulse, 50 gms vegetables, 5 gm oil	other condiments and fuel.
Upper Primary	150 gms	₹ 7.45	30 gms pulse, 75 gms vegetables, 7.5 gm oil	other condiments and fuel.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since, it is not possible to provide hot cooked meal under the prevailing circumstances (COVID-19), State Governments and UT Administrations including State Government of Jharkhand were advised to provide Food Security Allowance (FSA) comprising of foodgrains, pulses, oil etc. (equivalent to cooking cost) to all eligible children till such time their schools are closed due to aforesaid pandemic. States and UTs were further advised that all the precautionary measures to face the situation arising out of Novel COVID-19 (Corona) virus, as advised by the Central and State Governments should be followed. As per the information received from States/UTs, the State wise details (including Jharkhand) of number of children provided Food Security Allowance (FSA) during the period affected by COVID-19 are given in the Statement (See below).

***Statement***

*Number of children provided Food Security Allowance (FSA) during the period affected by COVID-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2961814
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	159282
3.	Assam	4280044
4.	Bihar	10800000
5.	Chhattisgarh	2824394
6.	Goa*	-
7.	Gujarat	5020464
8.	Haryana	1138910
9.	Himachal Pradesh	480168
10.	Jharkhand	3129548
11.	Karnataka	4508167
12.	Kerala	2720198
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6664246
14.	Maharashtra	8743512

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children
15.	Manipur	161822
16.	Meghalaya	569650
17.	Mizoram	131924
18.	Nagaland	148982
19.	Odisha	4513758
20.	Punjab	1630187
21.	Rajasthan**	4822866
22.	Sikkim	52419
23.	Tamil Nadu	3437316
24.	Telangana***	-
25.	Tripura	432279
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11330208
27.	Uttarakhand	599509
28.	West Bengal	11271833
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31115
30.	Chandigarh	92396
31.	Delhi	1604783
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	61443
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	831731
34.	Ladakh	16319
35.	Lakshadweep	7354
36.	Puducherry	45528
TOTAL		95224169

\*As per the information received from State Government of Goa, the clearance is awaited from their Finance Department to the proposal for providing Food Security Allowance (FSA) to students.

\*\* As per the information received from State Government, Rajasthan is providing Food Grains only.

\*\*\* As per the information received from State Government, Telangana is providing food kits of 12 kg rice per person and ₹ 1500 per family to BPL families.



**Grants to Central Universities**

526. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities receiving grants from the Central Government and the funds disbursed and utilized by these universities during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government feels that the tuition, hostel and mess fee paid by students of Centrally Funded Universities has not kept up with times and money spent by Government to finance those expenses is a burden on exchequer;

(c) whether Government has any plans to make these universities self funded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Details indicating grant released to and expenditure incurred by the 46 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education during the last five year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Central Universities are autonomous institutions created under the Act of Parliament which are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances etc. and Regulations made thereunder and are competent to take decision in academic and administrative matters of the University including revision of tuition, hostel and mess fee etc.

**Statement**

*Details of grants released to and expenditure incurred by the  
46 Central Universities*

(₹ in crores)

Year	Grant Allocated/ Released	Expenditure incurred
2015-16	5937.37	6569.79
2016-17	6657.57	7241.80
2017-18	7602.67	7373.29
2018-19	6802.11	8421.68
2019-20	8416.57	9259.13

**Legislations to implement the National Education Policy**

527. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when will legislations be enacted to implement the National Education Policy (NEP);

(b) the basic features of NEP; and

(c) whether it will ensure that students learn to discover knowledge experientially?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) As per National Education Policy 2020, implementation of the Policy requires multiple initiatives and actions, which will have to be taken by multiple bodies in a synchronized and systematic manner. Accordingly, this Ministry has communicated to all States/UT Governments for implementation of NEP 2020 in letter and spirit. Ministry of Education is also organising 'Shikshak Parv' from 8th September to 25th September, 2020 to deliberate on various themes and implementation of NEP 2020 aimed at eliciting suggestions. Ministry has also organised a Conference of Governors, Lt. Governors and Education Ministers on "Role of National Education Policy in Transforming Higher Education". Governors and Lt. Governors of State and Union Territories, Education Minister of State and UTs, Vice Chancellors of State Universities and other dignitaries participated in the conference. There has been wide publicity with a positive and overwhelming response from stakeholders on NEP 2020.

(b) Ministry of Education has announced the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) on 29.07.2020 after obtaining approval of Cabinet which is available at Ministry of Education's website at [https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf). The basic features of NEP 2020 include:—

- (i) Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
- (ii) Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years;
- (iii) New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);
- (iv) No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;

- (v) Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
- (vi) Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language.
- (vii) Assessment reforms - Board Exams up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
- (viii) Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);
- (ix) Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
- (x) A separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups;
- (xi) Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit based performance;
- (xii) Ensuring availability of all resources through school complexes and clusters;
- (xiii) Setting up of State School Standards Authority (SSSA);
- (xiv) Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
- (xv) Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
- (xvi) Holistic Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
- (xvii) NTA to offer Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs;
- (xviii) Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
- (xix) Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);
- (xx) Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
- (xxi) 'Light but Tight' regulation;
- (xxii) Single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the

Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);

- (xxiii) Expansion of open and distance learning to increase GER.
- (xxiv) Internationalization of Education
- (xxv) Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.
- (xxvi) Teacher Education - 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject- specific Bachelor of Education
- (xxvii) Establishing a National Mission for Mentoring.
- (xxviii) Creation of an autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
- (xxix) Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy.
- (xxx) Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.
- (xxxi) All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.
- (xxxii) The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.
- (xxxiii) Strengthening of the Central Advisory Board of Education to ensure coordination to bring overall focus on quality education.
- (xxxiv) Ministry of Education: In order to bring the focus back on education and learning, it may be desirable to re-designate MHRD as the Ministry of Education (MoE).

(c) NEP 2020 states that pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable. The curriculum must include basic arts, crafts, humanities, games, sports and fitness, languages, literature, culture and values, in addition to science and mathematics, to develop all aspects and capabilities of learners; and make education more well-rounded, useful and fulfilling to the learner. Teaching and learning will be conducted in a more interactive manner; questions will be encouraged and classroom sessions will regularly contain more fun, creative, collaborative and exploratory activities for students for deeper and more experiential learning. In all stages, experiential learning will be adopted, including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, among others, as standard pedagogy within each subject and with explorations of relations among different subjects. In higher education too, there is focus on promoting holistic multidisciplinary education with emphasis on critical thinking and practical application-based learning through internships.

**Teachers training and other provisions in the New National Education Policy**

528. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) ways in which Government plans to implement the provisions of the New National Education Policy, 2020;

(b) ways in which Government plans to train the Anganwadi workers to implement the process of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE);

(c) by when does Government seek to implement the new structure of school curriculum as mentioned in the National Education Policy document;

(d) ways in which Government plans to train the teachers with the new model of education; and

(e) by when can such training be imparted to all teachers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles

and methodology for its implementation. Implementation is to be guided by the following principles:—

- Implementation of the spirit and intent of the Policy.
- Implementation in a phased manner.
- Prioritisation in ensuring optimal sequencing.
- Comprehensiveness
- Joint monitoring and collaborative implementation between the Centre and States.
- Timely infusion of requisite resources.
- Analysis and review of the linkages between multiple parallel steps.

(b) National Education Policy 2020, recommends training of Anganwadi workers/teachers in accordance with the NCERT's curricular and pedagogical framework. It also advocates a 6-month certificate programme for Anganwadi workers/ECCE teachers with qualifications of 10+2 and above and a one-year diploma programme covering early literacy, numeracy, and other relevant aspects of ECCE to those with lower educational qualifications. These programmes may be run through digital/distance mode using DTH channels as well as smartphones, allowing teachers to acquire ECCE qualifications with minimal disruption to their current work. NEP also stresses on the State Governments to prepare cadres of professionally qualified educators for early childhood care and education, through stage-specific professional training, mentoring mechanisms, and career mapping.

(c) to (e) NEP mentions various timelines for important themes and activities. For training of teachers, NEP emphasizes on continuous professional development (CPD) for improvement of skills of teachers and learning the latest innovations and advances in their professions through multiple modes, including in the form of local, regional, state, national, and international workshops as well as online teacher development modules. Each teacher is expected to participate in at least 50 hours of CPD opportunities every year for their own professional development, driven by their own interest, covering the latest pedagogies regarding foundational literacy and numeracy, formative and adaptive assessment of learning outcomes, competency-based learning, and related

pedagogies, such as experiential learning, arts-integrated, sports-integrated, and storytelling-based approaches, etc.

**Creation of level system for universities under the  
New National Education Policy**

†529. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) status of creation of universities of different levels as prescribed in the New National Education Policy;
- (b) whether it is a fact that those universities which will not take financial grant from Government, would exercise autonomy to undertake teachings;
- (c) the structure of education system for the students belonging to SC, ST and OBC community in such universities;
- (d) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal in the New National Education Policy for merging institutions which monitor education sector at different levels and set up a single body instead; and
- (e) if so, whether such body will have excessive burden?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 29.07.2020. The NEP-2020 states that a University will mean a multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with high quality teaching, research, and community engagement. The definition of University will thus allow a spectrum of institutions that range from those that place equal emphasis on teaching and research i.e., Research-intensive Universities, those that place greater emphasis on teaching but still conduct significant research i.e. Teaching-intensive Universities. Further, by 2040, all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The NEP-2020 states that in order to promote creativity, institutions and faculty will have the autonomy to innovate on matters of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment within a broad framework of higher education qualifications that ensures consistency across institutions and programmes and across the ODL, online, and traditional 'in-class' modes. Accordingly, curriculum and pedagogy will be designed by institutions and motivated faculty.

(c) The NEP-2020 states that entry into quality higher education can open a vast array of possibilities that can lift both individuals as well as communities out of the cycles of disadvantage. For this reason, making quality higher education opportunities available to all individuals must be among the highest priorities. This Policy envisions ensuring equitable access to quality education to all students, with a special emphasis on SEDGs (Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Group). The NEP-2020 also states that financial assistance to students shall be made available through various measures. Efforts will be made to incentivize the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs. The National Scholarship Portal will be expanded to support, foster, and track the progress of students receiving scholarships.

(d) and (e) The NEP-2020 envisages 'light but tight' regulation by a single regulator, the Higher Education Commission of India.

#### **Universal equitable access to online education**

530. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) measures taken by Government to ensure universal equitable access to online education and resources, given the lockdown and restrictions on movement and assembly;

(b) the budgetary resources that will be allocated to extend the necessary infrastructure for equitable access;

(c) measures being taken by Government to prepare teachers for teaching online; and

(d) whether the Ministry is collaborating with the Ministries of Electronics and Information Technology, and Information and Broadcasting, to facilitate universal access?



THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Government is committed to ensure equal access to online education for all sections of society. Online resources are provided through the various initiatives of the Government - SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha, DIKSHA, e-Pathshala, e-PG Pathshala, Virtual Labs, National Digital Library (NDL) and National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER). A comprehensive initiative called PM eVIDYA has been initiated which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. The initiative includes:—

- (i) Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) ranked in top 100 NIRF or NAAC score of 3.26 can offer online programme without prior approval of UGC. Institutions with NAAC score of 3.01 to 3.25 can offer online programme with prior approval of UGC.
- (ii) For conventional courses, the online content has been increased from up to 20% to 40% in regular degree programmes.
- (iii) DIKSHA the nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in states/UTs: and QR coded Energized Textbooks for all grades (one nation, one digital platform)
- (iv) Study materials have been provided on an experimental basis for 12 channels for classes 1 to 12 on SWAYAM Prabha and actions are expedited to run these channels in a full-fledged manner.
- (v) Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and CBSE Podcast- Shiksha Vani.
- (vi) Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language on NIOS website/ YouTube.

(b) Ministry of Education is sharing budgetary resources with MeitY to extend necessary infrastructure for NKN (National Knowledge Network) connectivity.

(c) As a capacity building measure for teachers and faculties, Government is operating NISHTHA and ARPIT programmes for School Education and Higher Education respectively. In addition to this, Higher Educational Institutions are taking their own initiative to prepare teachers for teaching online.

(d) Yes Sir. For NKN, Ministry of Education is collaborating with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Swayam Prabha channels are available to all DD Free Dish subscribers across the country.

**Lack of education for children of migrant workers**

531. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to COVID19 pandemic online classes are conducted for students by schools;

(b) if so, the number of students that are deprived of education due to lack of access to device or internet facilities;

(c) whether Government has asked States to map all such students to ensure that learning assistance can be made available to them amid the pandemic and if so, the response of the States in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to solve the education problem of children of migrant workers who left cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Online classes are being conducted at the schools by employing various digital tools in the form of DIKSHA portal (<https://diksha.gov.in/>), SWAYAM Portal ([swayam.gov.in](https://swayam.gov.in/)), SWAYAM Prabha, DD Channel, e-Pathshala (<https://epathshala.nic.in/>), ROER (National Repository of Open Educational Resources) portal (<https://nroer.gov.in/welcome>).

**India Report- Digital Education June 2020**

The State/ UT Governments have also managed the critical task of providing digital education at the door step of the students. The report can be accessed here:

[https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/India\\_Report\\_Digital\\_Education\\_0.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/India_Report_Digital_Education_0.pdf)

(b) Learning programmes have also being started in the form of offline learning tools in the form of radio, community radio and CBSE podcasts, toll free numbers, missed call, SMS based requests for audio content, localized radio content for edutainment etc. The medium of TV, radio has been used for the students who do not have digital means.

**PRAGYATA Guidelines on Digital Education**

Keeping in view the availability of digital infrastructure, guideline briefs on various modes of digital education including online mode that depends more on availability of internet, partially online mode that utilizes the blended approach of digital technology and other offline activities, partial and offline mode that utilizes television and radio as a major medium of instruction of education. The guidelines can be accessed at: [https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/pragyata-guidelines\\_0.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/pragyata-guidelines_0.pdf)

(c) Mapping of the students is being done school wise and accordingly, the state governments have been directed to act based on the situation prevailing at every place to meet the demands of all students.

In order to enable online education benefit to the children of every category and teachers, Learning Enhancement Guidelines have been issued.

[https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_filehs/mhrd/files/Learning\\_Enhancement\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_filehs/mhrd/files/Learning_Enhancement_0.pdf)

(d) A letter was issued from Ministry on 13th July 2020, which has guidelines on how to deal with children of migrant labour. In order to ensure that there is no loss of learning or academic year for all such children, steps have been advised to the States and UTs.

**Introduction of Artificial Intelligence in curriculum by CBSE**

532. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education has proposed to introduce Artificial Intelligence (AI) curriculum for Class X and XII from the coming academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(c) whether with the advancement of Artificial Intelligence in the world, Government has failed to introduce specialization courses in Artificial Intelligence in National Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to support higher education institutions to facilitate innovation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that in order to enhance multidisciplinary approach in teaching, learning and to sensitize the new generation, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been introduced as a subject, in class IX from the session 2019-20 in its affiliated Schools.

CBSE has collaborated with several organizations such as Intel, IBM, Microsoft, Private Schools, etc. for designing the curriculum and textbook material of the Subject. Also 41 training programmes on Artificial Intelligence have been conducted in schools affiliated with CBSE at various parts of the country in which 1690 participants (principals and teachers) have been trained. Artificial Intelligence has been introduced in classes VIII, IX, X & XI in schools affiliated with CBSE.

(c) and (d) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which is a regulatory body for technical education under Ministry of Education, under its scheme, National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) selected Ed-Tech companies who are providing AI based personalized adaptive learning solutions in various disciplines. AICTE has introduced AI and Data Science as a discipline in Engineering programs in many Institutes. Various IITs and IITs are running courses on AI.

(e) AICTE started conducting Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) with the help of Industry and Institute of National repute. So far 250 FDPs have been conducted in thrust areas including AI. Also, with the coordination of CBSE, school teachers were also allowed in some of the FDPs conducted in AI. Ministry of Education - AICTE established an innovation Cell at AICTE. The cell has constituted 1600 innovation councils in Higher Education Institutions. Regular innovation activities are being conducted in these Innovation Councils at Institutes in coordination with Ministry of Education - AICTE Innovation cell. All the IITs have established incubation centres to promote innovation among its students.

The Government has been emphasizing the need for promoting research that is socially relevant and is of use to the end users. For this purpose, two schemes, namely Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Aviskar Yojana (UAY) have been launched. IMPRINT focuses on research in higher educational

institutions wherein the cost of the project is met to the extent of 50% by the Ministry of Education and the remaining 50% by the Participating Ministry/ Department. UAY promotes industry sponsored, outcome-oriented research projects. The projects cost under UAY is met to the extent of 50% by the Ministry of Education and 25% each by the industry and the participating Ministry/ Department.

**Issues relating to coaching institutes for vocational courses**

†533. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to give relief to general public from reckless loot by coaching centres for entrance in vocational education courses;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for making this sector more transparent, accountable and student friendly to stop exploitation of students and guardians;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to prescribe fees for such institutions;
- (d) whether any mechanism is being developed to tackle such irregularities and to immediately redress such complaints;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) There are ample provisions under the Consumer Protection Act for the students to seek redressal in case of grievance from any private coaching center.

(b) to (f) This Ministry has issued directions to all State Governments to take steps for effective regulation of such centres. Besides this, in the interest of students, Government has launched Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), through which the teachers of reputed colleges of India offers free online courses. The study material and online discussion with teachers for clearing doubts for students is also available under Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), Similarly, another initiative namely IIT-Professor Assisted Learning

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(IIT-PAL) has been started in which the teachers of IITs offer free education for the students of class XI and XII (those are willing to take admission in IITs and other institutes). Apart from this, the video contents for Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics have been prepared by the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas. This material is available on IITPAL as well as on dedicated channels of SWAYAM PRABHA free of cost.

The government has also introduced various reforms in the Higher Education Sector in the shape of continuous updation of curriculum, semesters system, capacity building of teachers, raising the barriers for entry into the teaching profession, attractive pay package and other service conditions, which are likely to improve the quality of college education and reduce the dependence of the college students on pre-examination coaching centers. There are also schemes of University Grants Commission (UGC) to provide coaching facilities to students to weaker sections preparing for technical/professional examination and jobs.

**Plan to improve ranking of Indian educational institutions**

‡534. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of special action plan formulated by Government to improve ranking of India at international level and encourage research and development work in educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether teachers engaged in research work under these schemes are to be encouraged financially;

(c) measures taken to implement research schemes in private educational institutions; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) Government of India is committed to the nation to empower Higher Educational Institutions to help them become world class teaching and research institutions. In this context, Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme has been launched in the year 2017

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under which UGC has declared 10 Public and 10 Private institutions as IoEs. The objective of the scheme is to enable them to achieve rankings within top 500 in any of the world renowned ranking frameworks. Government Institutions will get financial assistance of 1000 crores over a period of five years in addition to the grant already being received. The institutions selected from the private sector will have autonomy to promote innovation and creativity. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken various quality initiatives such as examination reforms, mandatory internship, induction program for students, revision of model curriculum, internship, industry readiness accreditation, start-up and national initiative for Teachers' Training etc. to provide a thrust to improve quality of technical education in the country.

(b) Government has taken various initiatives to improve the global ranking of Indian education institutions and to increase quantity and quality of research in Universities / Institutions through various schemes, awards, fellowships, Chairs & Programmes with financial assistance across S&T disciplines such as, Basic Scientific Research (BSR), Universities and Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE/CPE), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) schemes, Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS), Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy (STRIDE), Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration, Minor and Major Research Projects (MRP), establishing Centres of Excellence, Research Parks and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), Prime Minister's Research Fellows, Study in India, research workshops, seminars and conferences and Emeritus fellowship etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. AICTE provides financial assistance to teachers engaged in research under its themes namely Faculty Development Program (FDP), grant for organizing conferences and travel grant for attending international conferences/seminars.

#### **Delay in examinations due to COVID-19 pandemic**

535. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has directed various universities to complete all the examinations that were delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic by September 30th, 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments are unable to conduct examinations due to growing rate of COVID-19 patients in various parts of the country and therefore have requested to grant further extension for conducting examinations; and

(d) if so, details thereof and Central Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued revised guidelines dated 06.07.2020 on Examinations and Academic Calendar for the Universities in view of COVID-19 Pandemic. According to these guidelines, the Universities are required to complete the examinations by the end of September, 2020 in offline (pen & paper)/ online/ blended (online + offline) mode following the prescribed protocols/ guidelines related to COVID-19 pandemic. These guidelines are available at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100894\\_UGC-Revised-Guidelines-on-Examinations-and-Academic-Calendar-for-the-Universities-in-view-of-COVID-19-Pandemic\\_06\\_07\\_2020.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100894_UGC-Revised-Guidelines-on-Examinations-and-Academic-Calendar-for-the-Universities-in-view-of-COVID-19-Pandemic_06_07_2020.pdf)

(c) and (d) In its judgement dated 28.08.2020 for WP(C) No. 724/2020 and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the batch of cases and ordered that if any State/Union Territory in exercise of its jurisdiction under Disaster Management Act, 2005 has taken a decision that it is not possible to conduct the final year/terminal semester examination by 30.09.2020, such State/Union Territory has the liberty to make an application to the UGC for extending deadline of 30.09.2020 for that State/Union Territory. The same shall be considered by UGC and rescheduled date communicated to such State/Union Territory, at the earliest.

The State Governments of West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Meghalaya and Maharashtra have approached the UGC in this regard.

**Criteria for deletion of lessons/ topics from CBSE curriculum**

536. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria on the basis of which Government chose the lessons/ topics for deletion as part of revision of CBSE Academic Curriculum for 2020-21;

(b) whether the Centre was consulted by CBSE before selecting topics/lessons for removal as part of the revision of curriculum; and

(c) if so, the process adopted for such revision of CBSE Academic Curriculum for 2020-21?



THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the Board has rationalized syllabi of major subjects for classes IX-XII only for the purpose of summative examinations 2021. This is a one-time temporary measure for this year only to mitigate the effect of school lockdown. The Committee of Courses for each subject in CBSE has considered the following criteria for rationalizing the syllabus content as it had become a necessity:—

- The schools are closed. No face to face teaching is being conducted and many students are deprived of online classes due to multiple reasons.
- All topics are important therefore all topics to be learnt through the Alternative Academic Calendar of National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT). It emphasizes providing variety of learning opportunities based on learner-centered-pedagogies and also focused on learning outcomes to students. This does not entail reduction of syllabus as far as learning is considered.
- In this extraordinary situation, certain topics which students have already studied or will study in detail in higher classes may be omitted from summative assessments. Teachers can discuss these topics as required.
- The topics/concepts that are duplicated in other subjects in the same class, or already covered in previous classes to a certain extent can be minimized. This is considered as the teachers can integrate the previous knowledge while teaching a particular topic.
- Appropriate changes in Practical components as per revision needs to be done.
- CBSE is a progressive Board and over the years has encouraged thematic, concept based and integrated approach of teaching and learning.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. CBSE is an Autonomous Organisation and is fully empowered to take academic decisions for the purpose of conduct of Class X and Class XII Exam conducted by the Board. The Curriculum Committee of the Board approved the rationalization done by the various committees of courses and it was subsequently ratified by the Governing Body of the Board.

**Changes implemented by the New National Education Policy**

537. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of changes made to the National Education Policy (NEP) after Prime Minister's review in the last week of February, 2020;

(b) the manner in which the four tier higher regulatory regime helps in strengthening the higher education proposed in the NEP;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is also seriously thinking of bringing pre-primary education of children below 3 years within the ambit of the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely period within which the NEP is going to be unveiled?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) As a part of intensive consultative process, inputs/suggestions were received from States/UTs Governments, Union Ministries, PMO, Members of Parliament, general public and other stakeholders on NEP. There has been wide publicity and positive feedback from all stakeholders. Thus, National Education Policy 2020 has been finalised by having detailed deliberations and after incorporating suggestions from various stakeholders.

(b) As per National Education Policy 2020, regulatory system of higher education ensures the distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting is to be performed by separate independent and empowered bodies *i.e.* National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), National Accreditation Council (NAC), Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) and General Education Council (GEC) under an umbrella architecture of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). This is crucial to create a system of checks-and-balances, minimize conflicts of interest and eliminate concentration of power. HECI will ensure that the four institutional structures carry out these four essential functions through each independent vertical yet at the same time work in synergy towards common goals.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal in NEP 2020 to bring pre-primary education of children below 3 years. However, NEP 2020 proposes that a National Curricular and

Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCE) for children up to the age of 8 to be developed by NCERT in two parts, namely, a sub-framework for 0-3 year-olds, and a sub-framework for 3-8 year-olds.

(e) National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) has been announced on 29.07.2020 after obtaining approval of Cabinet and is available at Ministry of Education's website at [https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf).

### **National Education Policy, 2020**

538. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 intends to bring back 2 crore children who are currently not in schools, into the school system;

(b) if so, the realistic overview therein;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in order to deliver the National Education Policy-2020 curriculum effectively, teachers who are trained and understand the pedagogical needs of students are needed;

(d) the plan details to appoint teachers and the target details therein; and

(e) possibilities to merge all school boards into single entity therein and suggestions from the State Governments and other institutions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, emphasizes to bring back Out of School Children to schools. It envisages to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio from pre-school to secondary level by 2030 and aims to ensure universal access and afford opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education including vocational education.

(c) NEP 2020 stresses upon holistic development of learners and it recommends in all stages to adopt experiential learning, including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, among others, as standard pedagogy within each subject, and with explorations of relations among different subjects. The Policy lays focus on enhancement of quality of teacher education, recruitment and deployment of well-qualified teachers and their continuous professional

development. It further recommends development of National Professional Standard for Teachers (NPST) which will include the role that a teacher is expected to play at different levels of expertise/stage and the competencies required for that stage as also standards of performance appraisal.

(d) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the respective State and Union Territory Government.

(e) NEP does not recommend merging of School Boards as Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

**UGC directives to State Governments/universities**

539. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has directed the universities to complete all the examinations that were delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic by September 30, 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued a directive that any State which decides that it is not possible to conduct the examinations by September 30, 2020 may approach the UGC to request for an extension of this deadline; and

(d) if so, whether any State Government has approached the UGC under this directive and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC), has issued revised guidelines dated 06.07.2020 on Examinations and Academic Calendar for the Universities in view of COVID-19 Pandemic. According to these guidelines, the Universities are required to complete the examinations by the end of September, 2020 in offline (pen & paper)/online/ blended (online + offline) mode, duly following the prescribed protocols/guidelines related to COVID-19 pandemic. These guidelines are available at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100894\\_UGC-Revised-Guidelines-on-Examinations-and-Academic-Calendar-for-the-Universities-in-view-of-COVID-19-Pandemic\\_06\\_07\\_2020.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100894_UGC-Revised-Guidelines-on-Examinations-and-Academic-Calendar-for-the-Universities-in-view-of-COVID-19-Pandemic_06_07_2020.pdf)

(c) In its judgement dated 28.08.2020 for WP (C) no. 724/2020 and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the batch of cases and ordered that if any State/Union Territory in exercise of its jurisdiction under Disaster Management Act, 2005 has taken a decision that it is not possible to conduct the final year/terminal semester examination by 30.09.2020, such State/Union Territory has the liberty to make an application to the UGC for extending deadline of 30.09.2020 for that State/Union Territory. The same shall be considered by UGC and rescheduled date communicated to such State/Union Territory, at the earliest.

(d) The State Governments of West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Meghalaya and Maharashtra have approached the UGC in this regard.

**Permission to private educational institutions/deemed universities to start admission process**

540. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted private educational institutions/deemed universities to start the admission process for the academic year 2020-21;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is in receipt of complaints regarding admission process that has been started by educational institutions/deemed universities during the lockdown period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (d) The UGC issued Guidelines and revised guidelines on Examinations and Academic Calendar on 29.04.2020 and 06.07.2020 respectively in view of COVID-19 pandemic. These guidelines were covering important dimensions related to examinations, academic calendar, admissions, online teaching-learning and provide flexibility for adoption by the Universities. The Universities were advised to adopt/adapt and implement these guidelines uniformly in a transparent manner. The Universities were advised to chart out a plan for the examinations and the academic calendar.

The above UGC guidelines dated 29.04.2020 and revised guidelines dated 06.07.2020 are available at UGC website: *ugc.ac.in*

**Commencement of academic year 2020-21**

541. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any decision regarding commencement of academic year 2020-21;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is still contemplating the option of opening schools in the backdrop of passing away of more than 4 months in the current academic years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):  
(a) to (e) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) *vide* order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I(A) dated 29th August, 2020 has issued guidelines on unlock 4 which provides that in areas outside the containment zones, schools, colleges, educational and coaching institutions will continue to remain closed for students and regular class activity up to 30th September 2020. However, following is permitted.

- (i) Online/distance learning shall continue to be permitted and shall be encouraged.
- (ii) States/UTs may permit upto 50% of teaching and non-teaching staff to be called to the schools at a time for online teaching/tele counselling and related work, in areas outside the Containment Zones only, with effect from 21st September 2020.
- (iii) Students of classes 9 to 12 may be permitted to visit their schools, in areas outside the Containment Zones only, on voluntary basis, for taking guidance from their teachers. This will be subject to written consent of their parents/guardians and will be permitted with effect from 21st September 2020.

The MHA guidelines on unlock 4 have been shared with Education Department in States and UTs.

**Steps taken to improve functioning of JNV and KGBV**

542. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps undertaken by the Ministry to improve the functioning of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) in the country, the details thereof; and

(b) the manner in which transparency has been ensured so as to implement these steps.the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) The main objective of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is to provide good quality modern education - including a strong component of inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education - to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

The major steps that have been undertaken to improve the functioning of the JNVs and to ensure transparency inter alia include the following:—

- Online Admission process in JNVs: All the functions in the admission process like issuance of Admit card for Selection Test and communication of results have been made online, leading to better access and simpler processes for the rural population;
- Cluster System: Cluster system has been implemented at Regional level whereby the Cluster-in-charge, an Assistant Commissioner closely monitors the performance of 15-20 JNVs allotted to him and reports about their performance as well as areas requiring further improvements;
- Panel Inspection: Panel inspection of the JNVs are also conducted annually by a team of officials at the Regional Office level. The team conducts micro level inspection of all the activities of a JNV and submits its report in a prescribed proforma;
- Online Transfer and Postings of the staff: The process of transfer and posting of the teaching/non-teaching staff has been made online resulting in increased transparency and timely completion of the process;

- Online recruitment of the staff: The recruitment process has been made online and faceless till appointment. The appointment letters are also downloaded by the candidates using their login and password. This has resulted in filling of large no. of posts without any controversy;
- Implementation of Public Finance Management System (PFMS): Consequent upon the implementation of PFMS, almost all financial transactions are now in the digital mode facilitating monitoring of fund flow and status of utilization of funds;
- For improving psychosocial health and well-being of the students, Counsellors have been engaged and tele-counselling is also provided.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (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). The objective behind establishing KGBVs is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of upgradation/convergence of KGBVs upto Senior Secondary level.

Girls residing in the KGBVs are taken care of by all the means which include proper infrastructure for living in healthy environment, appointment of only female warden, teachers and staff in the KGBVs, providing vocational training/specific skill training and Self-defence training for overall development of girls. Minimum requirements for proper infrastructural facilities such as drinking water & sanitation, electric installation, bedding, food and lodging, medical care/contingencies, vocational training/specific skill training etc. have been fixed in the Samagra Shiksha framework. States and UTs need to follow these minimum requirements.

To ensure quality of education in KGBVs, States and UTs have been advised to develop appropriate curriculum framework in collaboration with state nodal agencies/institutes in school education such as SCERTs/SIEs etc., to strengthen the scheme. The measures include addressing women empowerment issues, adolescent and growing up concerns, self-defence, teaching-learning material, teacher training programmes and monitoring and assessment mechanisms keeping in mind the contexts, age of the



learners and the residential nature of the scheme. In addition to this, training for teachers and staff at the residential schools is coordinated by the DIETs, BRCs etc.

Time to time evaluation of KGBVs is done by State Government agencies through a regular and well-structured system of field visits. Panchayati Raj Institutions are also involved in monitoring of the scheme.

#### **Status of AICTE affiliated minority institutions**

543. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority controlled engineering colleges which have been recognized by AICTE;

(b) the number of colleges belonging to Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains;

(c) the number of colleges which have been de-recognized between 2010-2020 due to non fulfillment of criteria of AICTE; and

(d) whether there is any regular supervision of these institutions to evaluate their proper functioning and institutional standards?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) The State-wise details of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved engineering colleges, controlled by different minorities are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Year-wise details of colleges which have been de-recognized by AICTE due to non-fulfilment of criteria are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The AICTE undertakes verification of documents and infrastructure facilities and its preparedness at the time of giving first approval to such institutions. Subsequently other details like facilities and faculty etc. are submitted by institutes as self-disclosures and AICTE randomly inspects 5% institutes annually for regular supervision and also on receipt of complaint for violation of AICTE standards and norms as explained in Approval Process Handbook.

***Statement-I****Details of AICTE approved engineering colleges controlled by different minorities*

State	Buddhists	Christian	Jains	Muslim	Sikhs	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	5	0	8	0	13
Bihar	0	0	0	8	0	8
Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	0	0	2
Delhi	0	0	0	1	2	3
Goa	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	0	1
Haryana	0	0	3	3	3	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	1
Karnataka	0	5	5	21	1	32
Kerala	0	23	0	32	0	55
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	2	1	5
Maharashtra	0	13	9	17	0	39
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	4	4
Tamil Nadu	0	67	1	17	0	85
Telangana	0	10	0	17	0	27
Uttar Pradesh	1	3	3	11	0	18
Uttarakhand	0	2	1	0	0	3
West Bengal	0	1	0	1	4	6
GRAND TOTAL	1	133	24	140	16	314

**Statement-II***Details of colleges de recognised by AICTE due to non fulfilment of criteria*

Year	No. of Institutes
2011-2012	1182
2012-2013	913
2013-2014	1236
2014-2015	899
2015-2016	45
2016-2017	65
2017-2018	84
2018-2019	168
2019-2020	194
2020-2021	42

**Online teaching and access to devices to students by UGC**

544. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that Government propose to implement to make Government Universities compliant with the University Grant Commission's guidelines of compulsory online teaching of 25 per cent of syllabus; and

(b) steps taken by Government to ensure access to internet devices and online services among the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) UGC has notified University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 on 4th September, 2020 in the Gazette, which can be accessed on - <https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/221580.pdf>. For conventional courses, the online content has been increased from up to 20% to 40% in regular degree programmes.

(b) Since everyone does not have access to internet, under one of the flagship Initiatives, SWAYAM-Prabha, Ministry of Education is providing 34 educational TV channels covering educational contents for Schools and Higher Educational Institutions. Curriculum-based contents are telecast every day as per pre-defined schedule which can be accessed by students as per their convenience.

### **Blackrock malware**

545. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the warning about circulation of BlockRock malware vulnerability to the android mobiles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ward off the malware in the country; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) A malware named "BlackRock", equipped with data stealing capabilities, has been reported targeting the mobile devices running on the Android operating system. It can steal credentials from more than 300 Apps like email clients, e-commerce apps, messaging/ social media apps, entertainment apps, banking, financial apps etc.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has published an alert on this virus in July 2020 on website of CERT-In and Cyber Swachhta Kendra and alerted the users regarding precautionary measures to be taken to ward-off the virus.

(c) Government has taken following measures to check malicious apps and enable users to protect their mobile phones:—

(i) Alerts and advisories about the threats, vulnerabilities and malware affecting mobile phones along with countermeasures are being issued regularly by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In).

(ii) Security tips have been published to enable users to secure their mobile/ smart phones.

- (iii) Government has operationalised the Cyber Swachhta Kendra to enable detection and cleaning of malicious code. This Centre operates in close coordination and collaboration with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Industry.
- (iv) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) regularly conducts programs to generate information security awareness. Tips for users about information security including securing mobile phones are disseminated through websites like "<https://infosecawareness.in>", "<https://www.cert-in.org.in>" and "<https://www.cyberswachhtakendra.gov.in>".

#### **Ban on Apps from China**

546. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:

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

- (a) the details of Apps from China that Government has banned;
- (b) the impact of the same on India;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to help, financially or otherwise, domestic App developers to replace the banned Apps;
- (d) whether Government is aware that many ordinary Indians who have become social media stars and depending on some of such Apps for their livelihood have been impacted the most; and
- (e) whether there is any plan to help such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Government has blocked 224 mobile applications under the provisions of section 69A of Information Technology Act, 2000 and rules notified under this section. These mobile applications were blocked primarily in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of State and defence of India. Due to national security concerns linkage with any country may not be disclosed in public domain.

(c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in partnership with Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)-Niti Aayog had invited Indian entrepreneurs and start-ups for Digital India Aatma Nirbhar Bharat App Innovation Challenge to give a push to India App ecosystem by identifying the best Indian Apps that have the potential to become global leaders in their field. Total 6,940 entries were received under Digital India AatmaNirbhar Bharat App Innovation challenge. Best 24 Apps were selected in 9 categories- Business (Fintech and Agritech), e-Learning, Entertainment, Games, Health, News, Office and Work from Home, and Others.

(d) and (e) There are media reports that users are adopting alternate mobile Apps/ platform that are available and also provide opportunity to develop India based apps.

#### **Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on electronics sector**

547. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) since how many days the electronics sector is not getting raw material and other components from China due to COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) whether any assessment has been made on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Indian electronics sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what alternative mechanism the Ministry is considering to protect the electronics sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The outbreak of COVID-19 in China coincided with the Chinese New Year festivities which extended till Mid-February 2020. Indian electronics companies had already stocked raw material / components till end-February 2020. Though most factories in China were able to resume operations and achieve around 50% capacity utilization by mid-March 2020, the virus had spread in other parts of the world, including India, by such time. The lockdown led to a halt in all production activities, including electronics manufacturing, with the exception of few companies who were manufacturing electronic components for essential medical equipment such as ventilators. After the lockdown was lifted, the

domestic companies in electronics sector resumed production and other associated activities.

(b) and (c) The shutdown of factories for about two months has impacted the domestic electronics manufacturing sector. According to the Indian Cellular & Electronics Association (ICEA), there will be production loss of 20%-25% in 2020-21, compared to 2019-20.

(d) Steps are being taken to broad-base the sources of electronic components/ raw material imports in India while promoting domestic electronics production at the same time, in order to reduce dependency on a single market / geographical region, so that any sudden / abrupt / unforeseen event such as the COVID-19 outbreak in China does not cause large-scale shortage of inventory in the domestic market. To promote domestic electronics manufacturing, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched three new schemes, viz., Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECs) and Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme, on April 1, 2020, to attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote domestic value addition and exports. Further, alternate supply lines are also being explored in coordination with Indian Embassies, Industry Associations and domestic Industry. Electronics industry is also being encouraged to take advantage of the aforementioned new schemes to strengthen the domestic electronics sector.

#### **Focus on indigenous applications in phones**

548. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smart phone industry in the country is now focussing on software and applications that go into the device, in addition to hardware, making sure it has 'Indian DNA', if so, the details thereof and progress made; and

(b) the demands of the phone industry and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Presently, the smart phone industry in the country is focusing on increasing the domestic

manufacturing capacity, especially after the launch of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) on 01.04.2020. The Operating System (OS) for smart phones in India is dominated by Android. However, number of applications that go into the smart phone are increasingly being developed by individuals, including Indian Start-ups.

Government of India launched Digital India Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Innovate Challenge to give push to Indian App ecosystem through short listing of the top Indian Apps that have the potential to become global competitors in their respective categories. The Aatma Nirbhar App innovation Challenge was jointly organised by MeitY and Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog with active partnership of MeitY Start up Hub (MSH) and MyGov. All stakeholders were involved from conceptualization to evaluation stage.

(b) MeitY has not received specific demands from the phone industry as far as software and applications for smart phone are concerned. However, to promote the domestic mobile phone manufacturing ecosystem, including smart phones, MeitY has launched three new schemes viz., (i) Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing; (ii) Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECES); and (iii) Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme (EMC 2.0) on 01.04.2020.

#### **Incentives to electronics sector**

549. SHRI B. LINGAIAH VADAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to roll out incentives for electronics sector to boost the market; and

(b) the results yielded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Steps taken by the Government to promote domestic electronics manufacturing, including the incentives, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As a result, the domestic production of electronic items has increased substantially from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 5,33,550 crore in 2019-20 at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 23%.



*Statement**Steps taken by the Government to promote domestic electronics manufacturing*

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.

To attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote exports, following three Schemes have been notified under the aegis of NPE 2019:

- (i) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)** for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218990 dated April 01, 2020 shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.
- (ii) **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECES)** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218992 dated April 01, 2020 shall provide financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, *i.e.*, electronic components, semiconductor/ display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods.
- (iii) **Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme** notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218991 dated April 01, 2020 shall provide support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to set up units in the country. The Scheme shall provide financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.

2. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), 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 was amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The Scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.
4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with total project cost of INR 3,898 crore including Government Grant-in-Aid of INR 1,577 crore have been approved.
5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF):** Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sector 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 sub-assemblies / parts 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 has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.

7. **Tariff Structure** has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, inter-alia, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
8. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.
9. **Simplified import of used plant and machinery:** The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
10. **Relaxing the ageing restriction:** The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
11. **Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order:** To encourage 'Make in India' and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, the Government has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 *vide* the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Order dated 15.06.2017 and subsequent revisions *vide* Orders dated 28.05.2018, 29.05.2019 and 04.06.2020. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified 13 Electronic Products viz., Desktop PCs, Laptop PCs, Thin Clients, Tablet PCs, Computer Monitors, Dot Matrix Printers, Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, LED Products, Biometric Access Control / Authentication Devices, Biometric Finger Print Sensors, Biometric Iris Sensors and Servers *vide* Notification dated 07.09.2020.

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

**Development of uniform video conferencing platform for  
courts across the country**

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

(a) whether there is currently any proposal regarding in-house development for a common video conferencing platform by National Informatics Commission for High Courts/District Courts to facilitate ease of access to justice as physical functioning of courts continues to remain suspended;

(b) if so, the details of the same and intended date of operationalization; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

eCourt Project all ICT Solutions have been developed in-house by National Informatics Centre (NIC) whereas VC solution has been procured from the third party and hosted on Cloud at National Data Centre, Delhi as on-premise solution to ensure the security of the data and to keep the data under the complete control of NIC. Recently, under the Atma-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has selected a few Made in India Videoconferencing solutions through Innovation Challenge. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is entrusted for evaluation and study of suitability of these solutions for its usefulness in the Courts' function. On finding suitability and acceptance, these solutions could be used for High Courts and District Courts to meet their requirements.

(b) Expected timeline of evaluation, testing and commissioning of above solutions as per suitability is about 10 to 12 weeks.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Increasing incidents of online fraud**

551. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government scheme to protect the customers from the increasing incidents of online fraud in these days of online shopping;

(b) the total number of complaints regarding frauds in online shopping received by Government during the last five years; and

(c) the details of the number of cases in which action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up an Ombudsman's scheme namely "RBI Ombudsman for Digital Transactions", to deal with complaints against the mobile wallets, mobile payment and online fund transfer, for protection of the customers.

(b) and (c) As per information made available by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), a total of 49 complaints regarding frauds in online shopping has been received till date.

**Status of data protection legislation**

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

- (a) the status of the proposed data protection legislation;
- (b) whether all stakeholders have been consulted; and
- (c) pending legislation, what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure protection of data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 has been introduced in the Parliament during the winter session 2019 and the Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of the Parliament and the Committee is deliberating on the subject.

(b) Yes, Sir, wide consultations were held on the draft Bill and open feedback was solicited on the contents of the Bill.

(c) There are existing legal provisions to deal with the protection of data. Section 43A and section 72A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provide for privacy and security of data in digital form. Section 43 A provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of wrongful loss or wrongful gain caused due to negligence in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedure by a body corporate in dealing with sensitive personal data. It mandates 'body corporates' to implement 'reasonable security practices' for protecting the 'sensitive personal information' of individuals. Also, section 72A of the Act provides for punishment for disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract.

**Personal data protection law**

553. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact the personal data protection law which would create the first cross-sectoral legal framework for data protection in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any procedure for individuals to complain about privacy violations until the personal data protection law is enacted, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Ministry on privacy violations during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) 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) The Government constituted a committee of experts on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with a draft Data Protection Bill. Based on the recommendation of the committee of experts and a multitude of feedback received from diverse stakeholders, the draft bill has been duly updated and the PDP Bill 2019 has been introduced in parliament during the winter session 2019. The bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of the Parliament & the Committee is deliberating on the subject.

(b) Section 43A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 establishes a legal framework for data protection in India. Section 43A provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of wrongful loss or wrongful gain caused due to negligence in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedures by a body corporate in dealing with sensitive personal data. The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 notified under section 43 A requires that body corporate shall designate a Grievance Officer and publish his name and contact details on its website. The Grievance Officer shall redress the grievances or provider of information expeditiously but within one month ' from the date of receipt of grievance.

(c) and (d) The cases of leakage of sensitive personal information are dealt by Adjudicating Officers appointed under section 46 the IT Act. Secretaries of Department of Information Technology of each State and Union Territory have been appointed as Adjudicating Officer under section 46 of Information Technology (IT) Act 2000. The cases of Cyber contravention heard by Adjudicating Officer are State subject and such data is not maintained by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY).

**Ban on mobile applications of China**

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

- (a) the list of mobile applications with business or otherwise links to China which have been banned in the country in the past six months;
- (b) the number of Indian nationals employed with India operations of the same; and
- (c) how many jobs of Indians have been lost due to these bans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Government has blocked 224 mobile applications under the provisions of section 69A of Information Technology Act 2000 in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State and defence of India. Due to national security concerns linkage with any country may not be disclosed in public domain. The list of blocked mobile applications is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No such detail is available with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

***Statement******List of 224 Apps blocked***

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1. TikTok	10. Likee
2. Shareit	11. YouCam makeup
3. Kwai	12. Mi Community
4. UC Browser	13. CM Browsers
5. Baidu map	14. Virus Cleaner
6. Shein	15. APUS Browser
7. Clash of Kings	16. ROMWE
8. DU battery saver	17. Club Factory
9. Helo	18. Newsdog

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19. Beutry Plus	47. Photo Wonder
20. WeChat	48. QQ Player
21. UC News	49. We Meet
22. QQ Mail	50. Sweet Selfie
23. Weibo	51. Baidu Translate
24. Xender	52. Vmate
25. QQ Music	53. QQ International
26. QQ Newsfeed	54. QQ Security Center
27. Bigo Live	55. QQ Launcher
28. SelfieCity	56. U Video
29. Mail Master	57. V fly Status Video
30. Parallel Space	58. Mobile Legends
31. Mi Video Call - Xiaomi	59. DU Privacy
32. WeSync	60. BeautyPlus Me - Easy Photo Editor & Selfie Camera (Meitu)
33. ES File Explorer	61. MakeupPlus - Makeup Camera
34. Viva Video - QU Video Inc	62. BeautyCam (Meitu)
35. Meitu	63. AirBrush: Easy Photo Editor for the best moments
36. Vigo Video	64. O2Cam - Photo
37. New Video Status	65. AirVid Video Filters & Frames
38. DU Recorder	66. Meipai - Video
39. Vault- Hide	67. Pomelo - Photo editor & filter by BeautyPlus
40. Cache Cleaner DU App studio	68. BOXxCAM- Photo
41. DU Cleaner	69. BIGO LIVE Lite - Live Stream
42. DU Browser	70. CamScanner HD
43. Hago Play With New Friends	71. CamScanner (License)
44. Cam Scanner	72. DU Battery Saver - Battery Charger & Battery Life
45. Clean Master - Cheetah Mobile	
46. Wonder Camera	

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73. DU Cleaner - Antivirus, Cache Cleaner & Booster	95. Sweet Camera - selfie face cam&Beauty effect
74. DU Cache Cleaner - DU Speed Booster & Anti-Virus	96. Sweet Snap Face Camera - selfie Photo Edit cam
75. Clash of Kings:The West	97. TikTok Lite - Watch Funny Videos
76. Clash of Queens: Light or Darkness	98. CapCut
77. Heroes War: Summoners & Monsters & Gods	99. Vault-Hide Pics & Videos, Russian language pack
78. HAGO Lite	100. Security Plugin for Vault - Hide photos and videos
79. Likee Lite	101. VivaVideo PRO Video Editor HD
80. Mi Browser Pro - Video Download, Free, Fast&Secure	102. VivaVideo Lite: Video Editor & Slideshow Maker
81. Mi Video	103. SlidePlus - Video Slideshow Maker
82. Mint Browser - Video download, Fast, Light, Secure	104. Vigo Lite - Download Status Videos & Share
83. NetEase Mail	105. VFly Lite - Magic Effects Editor, New Video Maker
84. Parallel Space Lite-Dual App	106. Weibo
85. Parallel Space Lite 64 Support	107. APUS Launcher Pro- Theme, Live Wallpapers, Smart
86. Parallel Space Pro —App Cloner	108. APUS Launcher -Theme, Call Show, Wallpaper,HideApps
87. Parallel Space Pro 64 Support —App Cloner	109. APUS Security -Antivirus, Phone security, Cleaner
88. Parallel Space Pro 32 Support —App Cloner	110. APUS Turbo Cleaner 2020- Junk Cleaner, Anti-Virus
89. Parallel Space - 64Bit Support	111. APUS Flashlight-Free & Bright
90. Parallel Space - 32bit Support	112. Cut Cut - CutOut & Photo Background Editor
91. Parallel Space Lite 32 Support	113. Baidu
92. QQ	114. Baidu Express Edition
93. SHAREit Lite	
94. Sweet Selfie Lite - Edit Selfie Camera app Free	

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115. FaceU - Inspire your Beauty	141. Art of Conquest: Dark Horizon
116. ShareSave by Xiaomi: Latest gadgets, amazing deals	142. Dank Tanks
117. CamCard - Business Card Reader	143. Warpath
118. CamCard Business	144. Game of Sultans
119. CamCard for Salesforce	145. Gallery Vault - Hide Pictures And Videos-GalleryVault Developer Team
120. CamOCR	146. Smart AppLock (App Protect) iOS (iApplock-GalleryVault Developer Team)
121. InNote	147. Message Lock (SMS Lock)-Gallery Vault Developer Team
122. VooV Meeting - Tencent Video Conferencing	148. Hide App-Hide Application Icon
123. Super Clean - Master of Cleaner, Phone Booster	149. AppLock
124. WeChat reading	150. AppLock Lite
125. Government WeChat	151. Dual Space - Multiple Accounts & App Cloner
126. Small Q brush	152. ZAKZAK Pro - Live chat & video chat online
127. Tencent Weiyun	153. ZAKZAK LIVE: live-streaming & video chat app
128. Pitu	154. Music - Mp3 Player
129. WeChat Work	155. Music Player - Audio Player & 10 Bands Equalizer
130. Cyber Hunter	156. HD Camera Selfie Beauty Camera
131. Cyber Hunter Lite	157. Cleaner - Phone Booster
132. Knives Out-No rules, just fight!	158. Web Browser & Fast Explorer
133. Super Mecha Champions	159. Video Player All Format for Android
134. LifeAfter	160. Photo Gallery HD & Editor
135. Dawn of Isles	161. Photo Gallery & Album
136. Ludo World-Ludo Superstar	162. Music Player - Bass Booster - Free Download
137. Chess Rush	
138. PUBG MOBILE Nordic Map: Livik	
139. PUBG MOBILE LITE	
140. Rise of Kingdoms: Lost Crusade	

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163. HD Camera - Beauty Cam with Filters & Panorama	181. Z Camera - Photo Editor, Beauty Selfie, Collage-Best Free Video Editor & Video Maker Dev
164. HD Camera Pro & Selfie Camera	
165. Music Player - MP3 Player & 10 Bands Equalizer	182. GO SMS Pro - Messenger, Free Themes, Emoji-Best Free Video Editor & Video Maker Dev
166. Gallery HD	
167. Web Browser - Fast, Privacy & Light Web Explorer	183. U-Dictionary: Oxford Dictionary Free Now Translate-.
168. Web Browser - Secure Explorer	184. Ulike - Define your selfie in trendy style
169. Music player - Audio Player	185. Tantan - Date For Real
170. Video Player - All Format HD Video Player	186. MICO Chat: New Friends Banaen aur Live Chat karen
171. Lamour Love All Over The World	187. Kitty Live - Live Streaming & Video Live Chat
172. Amour- video chat & call all over the world.	188. Malay Social Dating App to Date & Meet Singles
173. MV Master - Make Your Status Video & Community	189. Alipay
174. MV Master - Best Video Maker & Photo Video Editor	190. AlipayHK
175. APUS Message Center-Intelligent management	191. Mobile Taobao
176. LivU Meet new people & Video chat with strangers	192. Youku
177. Carrom Friends: Carrom Board & Pool Game-	193. Road of Kings- Endless Glory
178. Ludo All Star- Play Online Ludo Game & Board Games	194. Sina News
179. Bike Racing: Moto Traffic Rider Bike Racing Games	195. Netease News - NetEase
180. Rangers Of Oblivion: Online Action MMO RPG Game	196. Penguin FM
	197. Murderous Pursuits
	198. Tencent Watchlist
	199. Learn Chinese AI-Super Chiense
	200. HUYA LIVE - Game Live Stream
	201. Little Q Album

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202. Fighting Landlords - Free and happy Fighting Landlords	213. MARVEL Super War NetEase Games
203. HiMeitu	214. AFK Arena
204. Mobile Legends: Pocket	215. Creative Destruction NetEase Games
205. VPN for TikTok	216. Crusaders of Light NetEase Games
206. VPN for TikTok	217. Mafia City YottaGames
207. Penguin E-sports Live assistant	218. Onmyoji NetEase Games
208. Buy Cars-offer everything you need, special offers and low prices	219. Ride Out Heroes NetEase Games
209. iPick	220. Yimeng Jianghu-Chu Liuxiang has been fully upgraded
210. Beauty Camera Plus - Sweet Camera & Face Selfie	221. Legend: Rising Empire NetEase Games
211. Parallel Space Lite - Dual App	222. Arena of Valor: 5v5 Arena Games
212. Chief Almighty: First Thunder BC	223. Soul Hunters
	224. Rules of Survival

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### **Laws regulating sharing of messages over WhatsApp**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that WhatsApp has upwards of 400 million users in India by its own admission;
- (b) whether there are laws regulating sharing/leaking of private messages/ photographs/screenshots shared over WhatsApp;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) There are media reports that WhatsApp has more than 400 million users in India by its own admission.

(b) and (c) WhatsApp is an intermediary in the context of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. They are expected to follow the due diligence as specified

in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act. The said Rules *inter alia*, specify that the intermediaries shall inform the users of their computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc. Intermediaries are also required to publish their terms and conditions of usage of their platform and privacy policy.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Ban on Chinese APPs**

†556. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Chinese apps banned in India; and

(b) whether Government is encouraging Indian students to develop Indian apps and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Government has blocked 224 mobile applications under the provisions of section 69A of Information Technology Act 2000 and its rules namely "The Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information for Public) Rules, 2009". These mobile applications were blocked primarily in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State and defence of India. Due to national security concerns, linkage with any country may not be disclosed in public domain.

(b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in partnership with Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)-Niti Aayog had invited Indian entrepreneurs and start-ups for Digital India AatmaNirbhar Bharat App Innovation Challenge to give a push to India App ecosystem by identifying the best Indian Apps that have the potential to become global leaders in their field. Total 6,940 entries were received under Digital India Aatma Nirbhar Bharat App Innovation challenge. Best 24 Apps were selected in 9 categories- Business (Fintech and Agritech), e-Learning, Entertainment, Games, Health, News, Office and Work from Home, and Others.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Impact on electronics sector due to shutting down of factories in China**

557. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent of electronic components come from China for using in various electronic items in the country;
- (b) to what extent the electronics manufacture sector in the country is going to be impacted with COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent shutdown of factories in China;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 85 per cent of smart phone component also come from China and, if so, its impacts on the mobile phone manufacturing sector in the country; and
- (d) the steps Ministry is taking to help electronic and smart phone sector to come out of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As per the data available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), the total electronic component imports in the country in FY 2019-20 was INR 1,15,558 crore, out of which the import from China was INR 42,983 crore, which amounts to about 37%.

(b) The outbreak of COVID-19 in China coincided with the Chinese New Year festivities which extended till Mid-February 2020. Indian electronics companies had already stocked raw material / components till end-February 2020. Though most factories in China were able to resume operations and achieve around 50% capacity utilization by mid-March 2020, the virus had spread in other parts of the world, including India, by such time and a nation-wide lockdown was imposed on 23rd March, 2020. This led to a complete halt in all production activities, including electronics manufacturing, with the exception of few companies who were manufacturing electronic components for essential medical equipment such as ventilators. It was only after the lockdown was lifted that the domestic companies in electronics sector resumed production and other associated activities. The shutdown of factories for about two months has impacted the domestic electronics manufacturing sector. According to the India Electronics & Semiconductor Association (IESA), there will be production loss of 20%-25% in 2020-21, compared to 2019-20.

(c) As per the data available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), the total import of smart phone components imports in the country in FY 2019-20 was INR 56,039 crore, out of which import from China was INR 25,441 crore, which amounts to about 45%.

(d) Steps are being taken to broad-base the sources of electronic components / raw material imports in India while promoting domestic electronics production at the same time, in order to reduce dependency on a single market/geographical region, so that any sudden/abrupt/unforeseen event such as the COVID-19 outbreak in China does not cause large-scale shortage of inventory in the domestic market. To promote domestic electronics manufacturing, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched three new schemes, viz., Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECs) and Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme, on April 1, 2020, to attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote domestic value addition and exports. Further, alternate supply lines are also being explored in coordination with Indian Embassies, Industry Associations and domestic Industry. Electronics industry is also being encouraged to take advantage of the aforementioned new schemes to strengthen the domestic electronics sector. Extensive efforts are being made to reach out and engage with domestic and global electronics manufacturing companies and their supply chains to take advantage of the aforesaid schemes and start manufacturing in India.

#### **Setting up of new hubs for information technology**

558. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government is considering to set up new hubs for Information Technology (IT) in various States of the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



- (c) the number of IT Hubs already existing in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has established its 60 centres in various States across the country. Further, Government has also approved 23 new STPI centres across the country. Currently, in Uttar Pradesh, four STPI centres are operational at Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Noida and four new STPI centres have been approved at Agra, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Meerut. The State-wise list of operational and approved STPI Centres is given in Statement-I and II.

**Statement-I**

*List of operational STPI Centres*

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.	Assam	Guwahati
6.	Bihar	Patna
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
8.	Goa	Goa
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.		Surat
11.	Haryana	Gurgaon
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
14.		Srinagar
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
16.		Deoghar

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
17.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
18.		Hubli
19.		Mangalore
20.		Manipal
21.		Mysore
22.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
24.		Indore
25.		Bhopal
26.		Aurangabad
27.		Kolhapur
28.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
29.		Nasik
30.		Mumbai
31.		Pune
32.	Manipur	Imphal
33.	Meghalaya	Shillong
34.	Mizoram	Aizawl
35.	Odisha	Berhampur
36.		Bhubaneswar
37.		Rourkela
38.	Puducherry	Puducherry
39.	Punjab	Mohali
40.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
41.		Jodhour
42.	Sikkim	Gangtok
43.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
44.		Coimbatore
45.		Madurai
46.		Tirunelveli
47.		Trichy
48.	Telangana	Hyderabad
49.		Warangal
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
51.		Kanpur
52.		Lucknow
53.		Noida
54.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
55.	West Bengal	Durgapur
56.		Haldia
57.		Kharagpur
58.		Kolkata
59.		Siliguri
60.	Tripura	Agartala

**Statement-II***List of upcoming STPI Centres*

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
2.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
3.		Darbhanga
4.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
5.		Dhanbad
6.		Jamshedpur
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwada

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
8.		Jabalpur
9.	Nagaland	Kohima-Dimapur
10.	Odisha	Angul
11.		Balasore
12.		Jajpur
13.		Koraput (Jeypore)
14.		Sambalpur
15.	Punjab	Amritsar
16.	Karnataka	Davangere
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
18.		Gorakhpur
19.		Meerut
20.		Varanasi
21.	Haryana	Panchkula
22.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra

**Evacuation of Indians from other countries**

559. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started evacuation of Indians stranded in Gulf and other countries in the light of COVID-19 epidemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons rescued and brought to India; and

(d) whether Government has succeeded in the mission, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Through the Vande Bharat Mission (VBM)

that was launched on 7 May 2020 more than 14,12,835 Indian nationals have returned to India via air, land and sea. As of now, stranded Indians with compelling grounds have safely returned to their homes. The VBM exercise is ongoing.

#### **Financial aid to stranded Indians**

560. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian citizens abroad at present, who have registered with the Vande Bharat Mission to return to India but have still not returned;
- (b) how much expenditure Government has incurred on the Vande Bharat Mission; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has provided financial aid to Indian citizens stranded abroad who were unable to pay for their return to India, if so, how many people were provided this help and how much amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) According to the information available with the Ministry, 4,80,738 Indians who have registered on MEA's online 'REPAT' portal have not yet returned. The actual number of people wishing to return may differ. As per information provided by the Missions, many people who have registered may no longer wish to return. Moreover, as per latest guidelines of Government of India, passengers are no longer required to register for Air Bubble flights. Most people with compelling reasons have safely returned to their homes by air, land and sea. The exercise to bring back stranded Indians is ongoing under the Vande Bharat Mission.

(b) Ministry of External Affairs has incurred an amount of Rupees 22.5 crore to assist Indian nationals in distress to bring them to India under Vande Bharat Mission.

(c) Our Missions have assisted more than 62000 Indian nationals in distress involving an expenditure of nearly Rupees 22.5 Crores from the Indian Community Welfare Fund.

#### **Assistance to Indian citizens infected with coronavirus**

†561. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise details of the number of Indian citizens abroad who are infected with coronavirus;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the manner in which the Indian citizens infected with coronavirus were extended assistance in the above mentioned foreign countries, the details thereof along with the total expenditure incurred on the same; and

(c) the details of the medical supplies and aid sent to the above mentioned countries by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As on 10 September 2020, as per the details available with Indian Missions, the total number of Indian citizens abroad infected with coronavirus stood at 11,616. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Our Missions arranged for the welfare of Indian nationals, where required, including through the Indian community associations. In some cases, arrangements were also made for screening and testing of stranded Indian nationals to enable them to return to India, as also for movement of patients via air ambulances for their treatment in India. Total expenditure incurred by Missions to assist Indian nationals in distress from the Indian Community Welfare Fund is nearly ₹ 22.5 Crores.

(c) During Covid pandemic, India has supported 150 countries with medicines and medical equipment, including around 80 countries under grants-in-aid.

***Statement***

*Details of Indian citizens abroad infected with coronavirus*

Sl. No	Country	Indians infected
1.	Singapore	4618
2.	Bahrain	2639
3.	Kuwait	1769
4.	Oman	907
5.	Qatar	420
6.	Iran	308
7.	UAE	238
8.	Italy	192

Sl. No	Country	Indians infected
9.	Malaysia	60
10.	Ghana	58
11.	Israel	46
12.	Portugal	36
13.	Russia	32
14.	Japan	31
15.	US	24
16.	Lebanon	18
17.	Nigeria	17
18.	Switzerland	15
19.	Nepal	15
20.	France	15
21.	Canada	12
22.	Cameroon	11
23.	Malta	10
24.	Germany	9
25.	Thailand	8
26.	Australia	7
27.	Indonesia	7
28.	Brunei	6
29.	Liberia	5
30.	Republic of Congo	5
31.	Sierra Leone	5
32.	Democratic Republic of Congo	4
33.	Denmark	4

Sl. No	Country	Indians infected
34.	Chile	4
35.	Equatorial Guinea	4
36.	Eswatini	4
37.	Bangladesh	4
38.	Sweden	3
39.	Cayman Islands	3
40.	Tanzania	3
41.	Cote d'Ivoire	3
42.	St. Kitts & Nevis	2
43.	Rwanda	2
44.	Philippines	2
45.	Ireland	2
46.	South Korea	2
47.	Romania	2
48.	Egypt	1
49.	China	1
50.	Sri Lanka	1
51.	Mauritius	1
52.	Chad	1
53.	Poland	1
54.	Togo	1
55.	Guyana	1
56.	Uganda	1
57.	Algeria	1
58.	Syria	1



Sl. No	Country	Indians infected
59.	Sudan	1
60.	Guinea Bissau	1
61.	Mali	1
62.	Ethiopia	1
63.	Bahamas	1
64.	Vietnam	1
65.	Ukraine	1
66.	Armenia	1
67.	Bhutan	1
68.	Iraq	1
69.	Jamaica	1
70.	Kenya	1
71.	Peru	1
72.	South Africa	1
TOTAL		11,616

#### **India's foreign policy towards Pakistan**

562. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) India's present foreign policy towards Pakistan; and
- (b) the steps being undertaken by India to counter Pakistan on terrorism through the foreign policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Our consistent position is that issues, if any, between India and Pakistan should be resolved bilaterally and peacefully, in an atmosphere free of terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere, including

by taking credible, verifiable and irreversible action to not allow any territory under its control to be used for cross-border terrorism against India in any manner.

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, Hizbul Mujahideen etc. Major partner countries have called upon Pakistan to not allow its territory to be used for terrorism in any manner.

Many terrorist entities and individuals, who find shelter in Pakistan and also engaged in terrorism against India, have been proscribed by the United Nations (UN), the European Union and other countries. In 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, 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 and elsewhere in South Asia.

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.

#### **Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Anganwadis across the country**

563. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) status on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Anganwadis in the country;

- (b) how many children were affected who used to frequent Anganwadis; and
- (c) what has been the role of Anganwadis in the fight against COVID?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the directions issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, under Disaster Management Act, 2005, all the Anganwadi Centres across the country were closed to limit the impact of COVID-19. During the consultation held with States/UTs in the month of July 2020, most of the States had also expressed their inability to open Anganwadi Centres in the light of increasing incidents of COVID-19. However, to ensure continuous nutritional support to Anganwadi beneficiaries, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been distributing supplementary Nutrition at the doorsteps of the beneficiaries. Further, this Ministry has issued necessary directions to the States/UTs to ensure distribution of food items and nutrition support by Anganwadi workers, once in 15 days, at the doorstep of beneficiaries. In addition, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers have been assisting the local administration in community surveillance, creating awareness or other works assigned to them from time to time.

#### **Citizens repatriated during COVID pandemic**

†564. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of citizens brought back to India during the Corona infection till date, the details thereof along with the number of students;
- (b) the number of citizens who came to India on their own expense and the number of citizens who came on Government's expense, the details thereof along with the total amount spent; and
- (c) the number of citizens found COVID-19 positive amongst the said number of citizens after coming to India; the number of citizens who were quarantined; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The total number of Indian citizens brought back to India during the coronavirus pandemic is 14,12,835. As per information provided

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by passengers at the time of registration, around 56,874 students have returned to India under the Vande Bharat Mission. Under the Vande Bharat Mission passengers or the sponsoring companies are required to buy the ticket. Moreover, Indian Mission abroad have assisted 62,000 Indian nationals in distress from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

(c) According to information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the total number of passengers found COVID-19 positive on arrival in India was 3248.

#### **Vande Bharat flights for Indian nationals**

565. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of authorities which are responsible to take decisions on Vande Bharat Mission (VBM) flight destinations, their numbers, criteria used to shortlist passengers, cost of the tickets;

(b) how many grievances were received from VBM passengers, the nature of common grievances; and

(c) when was the exemption from institutional quarantine for VBM passengers introduced, how many incoming VBM passengers have been exempted so far, how many of these tested Covid-19 positive later?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) The decision on the number of flights and their destinations is taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs. According to the information provided by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Air India determines cost of the ticket for all flights under the Vande Bharat Mission, while airlines operating chartered flights determine their respective price. In the early stages of the Vande Bharat Mission, our Missions shortlisted passengers based on the compelling grounds provided by them. A list of these reasons is given in the Statement (*See below*). Passengers can now directly book tickets with the concerned airlines under the Vande Bharat Mission.

(b) Since the implementation of the coronavirus lockdown, the Ministry of External Affairs has responded to around 31,000 emails, more than 21,000 phone calls

and around 13,000 grievances on the Centralized Public Service Grievance Redress and Monitoring System [CPGRAMs]. After arrival in India concerned state authorities arrange screening, quarantine and logistics for incoming passengers.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued guidelines for exemption from institutional quarantine for passengers carrying negative RT-PCR test effective from 8 August 2020. However, different states have different quarantine norms. The data on the number of individuals exempted under the above-mentioned guidelines may be available with the State Governments.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Reasons for shortlisting passengers based on the compelling grounds*

1. Those facing deportation by foreign governments
2. Migrant Workers/Labourers who have been laid off
3. Non-Permanent Residents/Short-Term Visa holders faced with expiry of visas
4. Those faced with medical emergency/seeking treatment for terminal illness
5. Pregnant Women/Elderly
6. Those required to return to India due to death of a family member
7. Tourists/visitors stranded abroad
8. Students if their educational institutions/hostels are closed
9. Company Labour
10. Married couples where one spouse is an OCI card holder and other is an Indian national
11. Eligible foreign nationals as per MHA.

#### **‘Howdy Modi’ event**

566. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Howdy Modi' event in Houston was organised by a private organization and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any partnership in the organisation of 'Howdy Modi' event that happened in Houston in September 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the organizers of 'Howdy Modi' 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; and

(e) whether Government has funded the organizers of the event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) A U.S.-based not-for-profit organization namely the Texas India Forum, Inc. organized an event titled, 'Howdy, Modi! Shared Dreams, Bright Futures' in Houston on 22 September 2019. Prime Minister, as part of his visit to the U.S. (21-27 September 2019), participated in the event at the invitation of the organizers and addressed a gathering of members of the Indian-American community and many of their elected representatives.

(c) The Chairperson of the Texas India Forum, Inc. was Mr. Jugal Malani, an Indian community member based in Texas.

(d) and (e) No.

#### **Permanent seat in UNSC**

567. DR. SANTANU SEN:

DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made serious efforts to acquire a permanent seat in the UN Security Council;

(b) whether India has been the largest contributor to the peacekeeping forces across the world under the UN's control and this lends legitimacy to its aspirations for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council;

(c) the reasons for not assigning permanent seat to India in the Security Council even after the consent for the same was expressed by many member countries; and

(d) the changes proposed by Government in foreign policy to secure permanent seat in the UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Government has accorded the highest priority to getting permanent membership for India in an expanded UN Security Council that reflects contemporary global realities. India in collaboration with other pro-reform countries has been consistently making efforts to build support among the UN Member States for expansion of the UNSC, in both permanent and non-permanent categories.

(b) India being one of the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping forces (in cumulative terms) strengthens our credentials for seeking permanent membership of the UNSC.

(c) As per decision 62/557 of the General Assembly (on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council), beginning 2009, discussions on UNSC reforms have started to take place in the UN General Assembly, through the Inter-Governmental Negotiation (IGN) process. The IGN is presently the principal platform for discussing various aspects of Security Council reform, including categories of membership of the Council, the question of the veto, regional representation, size of an enlarged Council, etc. There is a section of UN member states that supports expansion only in the non-permanent category and is opposed to an expansion of permanent membership. The question of India's permanent membership of the Security Council would be considered only after an agreement on the nature and extent of expansion of the Council is arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, which requires approval by 2/3rd of the membership of the United Nations.

(d) India is actively engaged in the ongoing Inter-Governmental Negotiations on UNSC reform at the UN and has been working alongside other reform-oriented countries through its membership of the G-4 (India, Japan, Brazil and Germany) and the L.69 Group (cross-regional grouping of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America). The issue of UNSC reforms is discussed in all pertinent bilateral and multilateral meetings, including at the highest levels.

#### **H-1B visa to Indian professionals in the US**

568. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US administration has issued orders for suspension of work visas like H-1B Visa to the professionals;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) whether it would affect the movement of Indian professionals to the US for assignments;

(d) whether Indian software companies which have units in the US have represented for exemption of the order to Indian professionals and specialists going to the US; and

(e) if so, whether Government took up the matter with the US administration for the exemption so that the business is not affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) On 22 June 2020, President Trump issued a proclamation, temporarily suspending entry of certain category of non-immigrant visa holders and their families till 31 December, 2020.

(b) Government of India closely consulted all stakeholders and engaged with the U.S. Administration and Congress on issues related to movement of Indian professionals, including those pertaining to the H-1B programme. These issues were also raised during the India-U.S. Foreign Office Consultations held virtually on 7 July 2020. We have emphasized that this is a mutually-beneficial partnership which should be nurtured by easing mobility of skilled professionals.

(c) This may temporarily affect movement of Indian skilled professionals who avail of non-immigrant visa programmes of the U.S.

(d) and (e) Yes. On 12 August 2020, the U.S. Department of State issued a list of exceptions to the temporary suspension of non-immigrant visas including H-1B and L-1 categories based on national interest. The exceptions have been expanded to include IT workers as essential workers which was a key demand of Indian IT industry.

#### **Steps to bring workers and students back from abroad**

†569. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to bring back workers who have become unemployed and students from foreign countries due to lockdown in the corona period;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the countries from where workers along with students have been brought back to India;

(c) the details of the facilities being given to the workers brought back to the country; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government took delayed steps to bring back a huge number of workers to India who were stuck in various countries of Saudi region during lockdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) The Vande Bharat Mission commenced on 7 May 2020 in order to facilitate return of Indian nationals stranded in various countries due to restriction imposed in view of Covid-19 pandemic. These operations involved non-scheduled commercial flights by Air India, charter flights, ships of the Indian Navy in Op Samudra Setu and land border crossings. Since then, more than 13,74,237 Indians (as on 10 September 2020) have returned to India.

(b) The requested details are given in the Statement (*See* below), as per data shared by the passengers with our Missions.

(c) With the aim of making the best of our skilled workforce returning to the country due to the ongoing pandemic, the Government of India launched an initiative SWADES (Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support) to conduct a skill mapping exercise of the returning citizens under the Vande Bharat Mission. SWADES, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of External Affairs, aimed to create a database of qualified citizens based on their skill sets and experience to tap into and fulfill demand of Indian and foreign companies. This was done to facilitate reintegration of migrant workers into the labour market and promote effective employment opportunities. For facilitating employment opportunities, details of SWADES registrations have been integrated with Skill India's ASEEM (Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping) portal which was launched on 10 July 2020. Further, all data regarding Indians returning under Vande Bharat Mission was also shared with relevant State Governments, on a real time basis.

(d) There was no delay in bringing back workers who were stuck in various countries in the Gulf region. In fact, priority has been given to countries in the Gulf region for scheduling flights to bring back the stranded workers under the Vande Bharat Mission.

***Statement****Details of workers and students brought back to India*

Country	Student	Workers
Afghanistan	0	0
Algeria	0	584
Anguilla	0	193
Argentina	2	0
Armenia	516	12
Australia	1005	405
Bahrain	1342	14920
Bangladesh	939	1517
Barbados	0	0
Belarus	191	1
Belgium	21	32
Benin	4	83
Botswana	1	60
Brazil	29	19
Brunei Darussalam	0	88
Bulgaria	239	6
Burundi	0	0
Cambodia	1	99
Cameroon	3	37
Canada	1698	951
Chad	0	5
Chile	1	6
China	181	184

Country	Student	Workers
Colombia	3	1
Republic of Congo	6	372
Cote d'Ivoire	14	270
Cyprus	79	24
Czech Republic	1	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2	365
Denmark	1	1
Djibouti	0	11
Egypt	7	92
Eritrea	0	29
Ethiopia	2	139
Fiji	1	9
Finland	38	8
France	1229	613
Georgia	493	9
Germany	481	328
Ghana	5	339
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Indonesia	78	517
Iran	160	156
Iraq	1	3960
Ireland	101	4
Israel	24	73

Country	Student	Workers
Italy	240	565
Jamaica	16	266
Japan	72	125
Jordan	8	212
Kazakhstan	1874	584
Kenya	18	78
Korea Republic of (South)	10	1
Kuwait	847	44248
Kyrgyzstan	5917	28
Lebanon	1	503
Madagascar	0	79
Malawi	8	53
Malaysia	652	149
Maldives	69	4584
Malta	25	57
Mauritania	0	139
Mauritius	42	246
Mexico	50	8
Morocco	0	8
Mozambique	0	131
Myanmar	0	5
Nepal	13	3
Netherlands	226	78
New Zeland	61	205
Nigeria	188	2207

Country	Student	Workers
Norway	5	243
Oman	2409	50536
Papua New Guinea	0	0
Philippines	3168	204
Poland	1	119
Portugal	19	24
Qatar	442	30509
Russia	7551	262
Rwanda	0	0
Saudi Arabia	823	49000
Senegal	4	84
Seychelles	3	215
Sierra Leone	6	188
Singapore	1628	5043
Somalia	2	52
South Africa	101	261
South Korea	9	5
South Sudan	0	2
Spain	120	5
Sri Lanka	32	1268
Sudan	1	105
Suriname	0	0
Sweden	148	122
Switzerland	2	0
Tajikistan	956	18

Country	Student	Workers
Tanzania	44	167
Thailand	99	39
Togo	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1
Tunisia	3	1
Turkey	20	34
UAE	3867	84497
Uganda	53	247
Ukraine	6941	41
United Kingdom	4099	1098
USA	4743	2390
Uzbekistan	75	82
Venezuela	0	0
Vietnam	20	135
Zambia	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56630</b>	<b>308099</b>

#### **Repatriation of Indian citizens under Vande Bharat Mission**

570. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of people who were repatriated under Vande Bharat Mission; and

(b) the nation-wise number of Indian citizens who are registered and waiting to avail repatriation through Vande Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As on 13 September 2020, the State-wise details of

Indians who have returned to India under the Vande Bharat Mission are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the registrations received by the Ministry of External Affairs, the nation-wise registration list of stranded Indians who have registered but have not returned is given in Statement-II (*See below*). However, the actual numbers may differ as passengers are no longer required to register for flights under the Air Bubble Travel. Most of the stranded Indians with compelling reasons have all safely returned to India. Further, those wishing to return to India can do so under the Vande Bharat Mission, chartered flights or Air Travel Bubble arrangements.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Indians who have returned to India under  
the Vande Bharat Mission*

State	No. of Repatriated Indians
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45
Andhra Pradesh	32327
Arunachal Pradesh	41
Assam	1005
Bihar	32943
Chandigarh	1648
Chhattisgarh	878
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40
Daman and Diu	132
Delhi	213925
Goa	9246
Gujarat	24211
Haryana	6423
Himachal Pradesh	1570
Jammu and Kashmir	5093

State	No. of Repatriated Indians
Jharkhand	2249
Karnataka	57910
Kerala	357607
Ladakh	486
Lakshadweep	866
Madhya Pradesh	3238
Maharashtra	91150
Manipur	393
Meghalaya	87
Mizoram	126
Nagaland	81
Odisha	10590
Puducherry	1085
Punjab	31332
Rajasthan	31869
Sikkim	90
Tamil Nadu	106008
Telangana	62137
Tripura	545
Uttar Pradesh	111576
Uttarakhand	2877
West Bengal	11577
TOTAL by Air	1213406
TOTAL by Land	129021
TOTAL by Sea	3987



**Statement-II**

*Nation-wise registration-list of stranded Indians who have registered  
but have not returned*

Country	No. of Requests Received
UAE	314366
Qatar	121411
Oman	102853
Saudi Arabia	92842
Kuwait	82564
USA	69814
United Kingdom	45182
Bahrain	42002
Nepal	26379
Singapore	22981
Australia	21679
Canada	20948
Germany	18338
Russia	15673
Malaysia	15337
Ukraine	14570
Kyrgyzstan	14243
France	12245
Nigeria	11771
Bangladesh	11012
Philippines	8668
Iraq	7352

Country	No. of Requests Received
Maldives	6093
Sri Lanka	5049
Kazakhstan	4940
Bhutan	4934
Italy	4573
Iran	3932
Netherlands	3916
New Zeland	3571
Japan	3211
Indonesia	2601
South Africa	2454
Kenya	2423
China	2331
Thailand	1995
Sweden	1692
Ghana	1656
Uganda	1602
Tanzania	1508
Sudan	1442
Tajikistan	1366
Georgia	1274
Armenia	1217
Ethiopia	1216
Democratic Republic of Congo	1198
Algeria	1172

Country	No. of Requests Received
Vietnam	1161
Egypt	1114
Jordan	1084
Ireland	1069
Mauritius	1068
Barbados	956
Cote d'Ivoire	889
Pakistan	834
Seychelles	825
Anguilla	786
Sierra Leone	776
Brazil	725
Myanmar	704
Uzbekistan	696
Lebanon	635
Congo Republic of	598
Afghanistan	582
Poland	525
Jamaica	520
Norway	508
Spain	480
Belarus	467
Benin	465
Belgium	411
Mexico	406

Country	No. of Requests Received
Israel	375
Mauritania	361
Cambodia	329
Suriname	325
Brunei Darussalam	321
Guinea	314
Senegal	312
Zambia	294
Malawi	291
Bulgaria	289
South Sudan	276
South Korea	262
Togo	257
Turkey	253
Greece	245
Finland	229
Botswana	223
Fiji	213
Mozambique	209
Cameroon	200
Korea Republic of (South)	185
Madagascar	184
Somalia	176
Portugal	161
St Denis	157

Country	No. of Requests Received
Cyprus	138
Malta	131
Djibouti	121
Latvia	103
Morocco	99
Switzerland	90
Rwanda	88
Denmark	80
Turkmenistan	80
Chile	72
Trinidad and Tobago	72
Peru	68
Colombia	63
Azerbaijan	58
Mali	57
Hungary	48
Papua New Guinea	45
Tunisia	41
St Lucia	38
Dominica Ecuador	32
Chad	31
Eritrea	31
Lithuania	31
Argentina	28
Burkina Faso	27

Country	No. of Requests Received
Panama	23
Croatia	19
Burundi	18
Czech Republic	13
Slovak Republic	12
Syria	11
Guatemala	9
Guyana	9
St Vincent Grenadines	8
Equatorial Guinea	7
Iceland	5
Union of Comoros	5
Venezuela	4
Namibia	3
Slovenia	2
Belize	1
Laos	1

**Posts lying vacant in Indian Missions abroad**

571. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts lying vacant at Diplomat level and Consular level in Indian Missions abroad during the last two years, country-wise; and

(b) by when these posts are likely to be filled up, whether any time-limit has been decided, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Vacancies at Diplomatic or Consular levels in Indian Missions abroad are regularly reviewed and officers appointed. Generally, gaps between the departure of incumbents and the arrival of their successors are kept to a minimum. However, as the posting chains often involve several officers, on some

occasions, Missions/Posts abroad face some short-term vacancies. The COVID-19 situation has also led to temporary delays in the movement of personnel. It is not possible to determine the exact number of vacancies since this is a continuous process with some officers demitting charge and others assuming charge in some of our 197 Missions/Posts abroad.

Recently on account of the global pandemic of COVID-19, various countries including India enforced strict lock-downs and restrictions on movement. This has severely impacted movement of officials to allotted stations of posting in a timely manner. Vacancies arising on account of delayed movements are temporary in nature, and all efforts are being made by the Ministry to facilitate the movement of its officers through Vande Bharat Mission flights or under air-bubble agreements with partner countries.

Additionally, when new posts are created, it takes time to fill them as indent needs to be placed with UPSC, which then recruits officers through a three-step examination process. Once officers are recruited, they go through a probation period before confirmation in service.

#### **Increased expenditure under the new National Education Policy**

572. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of the increased expenditure under the new National Education Policy (NEP) between the Centre and State Governments;
- (b) the total budgetary allocation and expenditure on education during the last 3 budgets; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to reach the increased expenditure of 6 per cent GDP?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) In order to attain the goal of education with excellence and the corresponding multitude of benefits to this Nation and its economy, the New Education Policy unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central government and all State Governments.

(b) The details of budgetary allocation and expenditure on education during the last 3 years and current year for the Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education & Literacy are given below:—

Year	(Amount in Crore)							
	D/o School Education & Literacy				D/o Higher Education			
	Budget	RE/FG	Expenditure	Total	Budget	RE/FG	Expenditure	Total
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25	46586.12	33329.70	34862.46	33656.51	79685.95	81868.71
2018-19	50000.00	50113.75	48069.80	35010.29	33512.11	31913.31	85010.29	83625.86
2019-20	56536.63	56536.63	52590.03	38317.01	38317.01	36920.25	94853.64	94853.64
2020-21	59845.00	0.00	16714.02*	39466.52	0.00	10830.79*	99311.52	0.00
*as on 14.09.2020								



(c) The Centre and the States have to work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest. This is considered extremely critical for achieving the high-quality and equitable public education system that is truly needed for India's future economic, social, cultural, intellectual and technological progress and growth.

**Workers rescued from abroad**

573. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of flights sent abroad to repatriate students and blue-collared workers among others stuck abroad, up to 31st of July, 2020;
- (b) the details of workers repatriated and to which States they were repatriated; and
- (c) the justification for charging flight charges from the workers when they were in distress and penniless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Till 31 July 2020, more than 3800 flights were used to repatriate students and blue collar workers among others stuck abroad. As on 13 September 2020, the figure is more than 6400 flights.

(b) The requested details are given in the Statement (*See blow*) as per data shared by the passengers with our Missions.

(c) The Vande Bharat Mission was a repatriation exercise by way of which the Government of India facilitated the movement of stranded Indian nationals back to their home. In extreme distress cases, Missions extended assistance by paying for the air fare from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), as per the guidelines. In many cases, companies that employed workers either paid for their airfares or hired chartered flights for them at the company's expense.

***Statement****Details of workers repatriated*

Country	Workers
Afghanistan	0
Algeria	582
Anguilla	192
Argentina	0
Armenia	12
Australia	410
Bahrain	14919
Bangladesh	1517
Barbados	0
Belarus	1
Belgium	32
Benin	83
Botswana	60
Brazil	19
Brunei Darussalam	88
Bulgaria	6
Burundi	0
Cambodia	99
Cameroon	37
Canada	975
Chad	5
Chile	6
China	182
Colombia	1
Republic of Congo	372

Country	Workers
Cote d' Ivoire	270
Cyprus	24
Czech Republic	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	365
Denmark	1
Djibouti	11
Egypt	92
Eritrea	29
Ethiopia	144
Fiji	9
Finland	8
France	740
Georgia	9
Germany	358
Ghana	339
Guatemala	0
Guinea	0
Hungary	0
Indonesia	517
Iran	156
Iraq	3960
Ireland	4
Israel	73
Italy	565
Jamaica	266
Japan	125

Country	Workers
Jordan	339
Kazakhstan	584
Kenya	78
Korea Republic of (South)	1
Kuwait	44850
Kyrgyzstan	28
Lebanon	503
Madagascar	79
Malawi	53
Malaysia	149
Maldives	4584
Malta	57
Mauritania	139
Mauritius	246
Mexico	8
Morocco	8
Mozambique	131
Myanmar	5
Nepal	3
Netherlands	93
New Zealand	205
Nigeria	2209
Norway	243
Oman	50736
Papua New Guinea	0
Philippines	204

Country	Workers
Poland	119
Portugal	24
Qatar	30588
Russia	262
Rwanda	0
Saudi Arabia	50053
Senegal	84
Seychelles	215
Sierra Leone	188
Singapore	5364
Somalia	52
South Africa	261
South Korea	7
South Sudan	2
Spain	5
Sri Lanka	1268
Sudan	105
Suriname	0
Sweden	122
Switzerland	0
Tajikistan	18
Tanzania	181
Thailand	39
Togo	18
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Tunisia	1

Country	Workers
Turkey	34
UAE	86018
Uganda	247
Ukraine	41
United Kingdom	1106
USA	2392
Uzbekistan	82
Venezuela	0
Vietnam	135
Zambia	0
TOTAL	312230

**Confucius institutes in the country**

574. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Confucius institutes are operating in various parts of the country without the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had issued detailed guidelines for establishment and functioning of foreign Confucius institutes in the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent are those guidelines properly adhered to by such Confucius institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) and (b) Universities in India are autonomous in nature. They can enter into an instrument of collaboration (Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)/Agreements/Joint Declaration of Intent(JDI)/Letter of Intent(LOI) etc.) with a foreign institution even without the approval of the Union

Government, in accordance with their statutes. The government collects information from time to time about the work being done under such collaboration.

- (c) No such specific guidelines have been issued.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **New map released by Pakistan**

575. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan has recently released a new political map which depicts Jammu and Kashmir as a disputed territory, and claims the regions of Sir Creek and the erstwhile state of Junagarh in Gujarat as part of its territory;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring up a vital issue like this in an international forum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) On 4 August 2020, a so-called 'political map' of Pakistan was unveiled by its Prime Minister making absurd assertions and laying untenable claims to territories in the Indian State of Gujarat and our Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Government has rejected Pakistan's obsession with territorial aggrandisement supported by cross border terrorism. It has also been emphasized that Pakistan should desist from laying untenable claims to Indian territories, which have neither legal validity nor international credibility.

Government continues to respond appropriately to Pakistan's malicious actions and propaganda, including on the issue of J&K, at various international fora.

#### **NCERT survey on online learning amid COVID-19**

576. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recently conducted a survey on students studying in CBSE-affiliated schools,

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas to understand the effectiveness of online learning measures amid the COVID-19 school shutdown;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey conducted by NCERT in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the issues related to gaps and/or loss of learning among students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted a survey in the month of July, 2020 with the help of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to understand the scenario of Online Learning of school students in COVID-19 pandemic situation. With a view to addressing the issues related to gaps and/or loss of learning among students, during and after the lockdown, NCERT has prepared 'Alternative Academic Calendar' and 'Students' Learning Enhancement Guidelines' with a focus on learning outcome. The guidelines suggest models for the following three types of scenarios:-

- (i) Learning Enhancement during COVID-19 for students without digital devices.
- (ii) Learning Enhancement during COVID-19 for students with limited accessibility to digital devices.
- (iii) Learning Enhancement during COVID-19 for students with digital devices.

The details of the survey and findings are given in Chapter - 3 of the Learning Enhancement guidelines, which may be accessed at the following links:

- (i) [https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Learning Enhancement\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Learning Enhancement_0.pdf)
- (ii) <https://seshagun.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/Learning Enhancement.pdf>
- (iii) [https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/announcement/Learning\\_%20Enhancement\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/announcement/Learning_%20Enhancement_Guidelines.pdf)

The Alternative Academic Calendar and Learning Enhancement guidelines have been shared with all the States, Union Territories (UTs), CBSE, KVS, NVS and Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA).



**Indians repatriated through Vande Bharat Mission**

577. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians repatriated from foreign countries through Vande Bharat mission, country-wise;
- (b) whether Government propose to have more missions for repatriating Indians from foreign countries, country-wise; and
- (c) the number of Keralites/Indians repatriated from Gulf countries, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As on 13 September 2020, the total number of Indians who have been repatriated from foreign countries through Vande Bharat Mission is 14,12,835. Country-wise list is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The 6th phase of the Vande Bharat Mission that commenced on 1 September 2020 is ongoing with more than 900 flights, details of which are regularly updated by our Missions and Air India on their websites. Further, several chartered flights are being operated under the Vande Bharat Mission in addition with the Air Bubble arrangement with select countries, wherein more flights have been added to assist in the movement of people to and from India.

(c) The numbers of Keralites/Indians repatriated from Gulf countries is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Indians repatriated from foreign countries through  
Vande Bharat Mission*

Country	No. of repatriated Indians by air (as arrived on 11 September 2020)	No. of Repatriated Indians by sea	No. of Repatriated Indians by land
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	1072		
Algeria	899		

1	2	3	4
Angola	654		
Armenia	720		
Australia	7644		
Azerbaijan	186		
Bahrain	23957		
Bangladesh	5078		190
Barbados	115		
Belarus	227		
Belgium	287		
Bhutan	120		3883
Brazil	510		
Brunei	272		
Bulgaria	499		
Cambodia	289		
Canada	12765		
China	530		
Denmark	52		
Djibouti	233		
Egypt	1890		
Ethiopia	6505		
Fiji	5		
Finland	219		
France	15135		
Georgia	862		
Germany	18049		
Ghana	302		
Greece	163		

1	2	3	4
Hong Kong	826		
Indonesia	2585		
Iran	3256	920	
Iraq	6661		
Ireland	485		
Israel	438		
Italy	3083		
Japan	2702		
Jordan	830		
Kazakhstan	3685		
Kenya	1126		
Kuwait	87305		
Kyrgyzstan	11142		
Laos	427		
Latvia	5		
Lebanon	893		
Madagascar	84		
Malaysia	12612		
Maldives	7271	2386	
Malta	102		
Mauritius	982		
Mexico	228		
Moldova	243		
Mongolia	17		
Myanmar	662		
Nepal	332		124321
Netherlands	3364		

1	2	3	4
New Zealand	1835		
Nigeria	4398		
Norway	267		
Oman	81953		
Pakistan	671		627
Philippines	7389		
Poland	336		
Portugal	54		
Qatar	101182		
Romania	8		
Russia	8707		
Saudi Arabia	154103		
Seychelles	958		
Singapore	23295		
South Africa	1161		
South Korea	1728		
Spain	1117		
Sri Lanka	7606	681	
Sudan	125		
Sweden	1270		
Switzerland	12		
Syria	12		
Taiwan	108		
Tajikistan	1406		
Tanzania	1728		
Thailand	2136		
Tunisia	25		

1	2	3	4
Turkey	1184		
Turkmenistan	38		
United Arab Emirates	435682		
United Kingdom	36989		
Ukraine	8205		
United States of America	73612		
Uzbekistan	645		
Vietnam	662		
Yemen	76		
Zimbabwe	5		
Others	1775		
TOTAL	1213048	3978	129021

**Statement-II***Details of Keralites/Indians repatriated from Gulf countries*

Country	Arrived in Kerala *as per domicile declaration done on MEA online registration	Total Indians Arrived
UAE	70329	435682
Bahrain	12726	23957
Kuwait	14541	87305
Oman	30545	81953
Qatar	27445	101182
Saudi Arabia	34088	154103
TOTAL	189674	884182

**Reduction in age limit for postal ballot**

578. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the age limit for senior citizens who can opt for postal ballot in Lok Sabha and Assembly polls, following the COVID-19 pandemic situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and implementation status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 was amended to reduce the age limit for protection of vulnerable persons above 65 years of age and the same was notified on 19th June, 2020 in pursuance of section 169 of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

Subsequently, the Election Commission has announced that it has decided not to issue Notification under section 60 (c) of the said Act to extend the facility of postal ballot to electors above 65 years of age in General Assembly Elections in Bihar and bye elections due in the near future in view of constraints of logistics, manpower and safety protocols of Covid-19.

**Speedy justice under Article 39A of the Constitution**

579. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not been successful in providing speedy justice as written in Article 39A of the constitution;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for Government not being successful in achieving the objective of Article 39A of the Constitution; and

(d) the efforts made to remove the said problem?

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

(a) to (d) Article 39-A of the Constitution provides that the State shall secure that the

operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

The Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 provides free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including beneficiaries covered under Section 12 of the Act to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunities.

For this purpose, the legal services institutions have been setup from the Taluk Court level to the Supreme Court. During 2019-20, 12.12 lakhs persons have been provided with free legal services and 57.46 lakhs cases (pending in courts and disputes at pre-litigation stage) have been settled through Lok Adalats.

In addition, the Government is implementing Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-bono) programme to link the persons eligible to avail free legal assistance under Section 12 of LSA Act, 1987 with the pro-bono lawyers. Tele-Law programme, being run by the Government provides legal advice to public including persons entitled for free legal aid under Section 12 of LSA Act, 1987, at pre-litigation stage by the Panel lawyers through the Common Service Centre (CSC) at the villages.

#### **Uniform video conferencing platform for all High Courts**

580. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various High Courts across the country are presently using a variety of platforms such as Vidyo, JipsiMeet etc. to conduct hearings through video conferencing;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry propose to bring about uniformity in the same by introducing common video-conferencing platform across all High Courts in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A centralized and upgraded cloud based Video-Conferencing infrastructure with latest features including robust data security and facility to support a larger number of concurrent users has been approved by the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India.

**Pending cases in Indian courts**

581. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up any initiative for speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases to improve access to justice;

(b) the steps taken to improve infrastructure in District and Subordinate Courts, if any, in the State of West Bengal during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken for filling up vacant positions of Judges in Calcutta High Court; and

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

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

(a) National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The major steps taken during the last five years under various initiatives are as follows:—

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 7,929.99 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 4,485.68 crores (which is 56.56% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the



States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,830 as on 14.09.2020 and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,613 as on 14.09.2020 under this scheme. In addition, 2,778 court halls and 1,885 residential units are under construction.

- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 (in 2014) to 16,845 as on 14.09.2020, registering an increase of 3,173. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) as on 14.09.2020. e-Courts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through e-Courts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, e-Courts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails.
- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 14.09.2020, 35 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 557 new Judges were appointed and 483 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
15.09.2020	24,203	19,171

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

- (iv) **Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:** In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 30.06.2020, 786 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women and children etc. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, ten (10) Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States/UTs (1 each in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and 2 in NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape under IPC and crimes under POCSO Act. As on date, 28 States/UTs have joined the scheme for setting up of 823 FTSCs including 363 exclusive POCSO courts. ₹ 140 crore was released in the financial year 2019-20 and ₹ 57.675 crore has been released during the financial year 2020-21 for the scheme. Presently 597 FTSCs are functional out of which 321 are exclusive POCSO Courts.
- (vii) In order to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts the Government has recently amended various laws like the Negotiable Instruments

(Amendment) Act, 2018, the Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018.

(b) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been implementing 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 accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. A sum of ₹ 223.52 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government of West Bengal. Status of release of funds under the Scheme to the State Government of West Bengal during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	Release of funds to the State of West Bengal
2017-18	₹ 17.34 crore
2018-19	₹ 35.22 crore
2019-20	₹ 61.43 crore

(c) and (d) As on 01.09.2020, there are 34 vacancies in the Calcutta High Court. As per the Memorandum of Procedure for appointment and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Court, the Chief Justice of the High Court is required to initiate the proposals for filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Court six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies. However, this timeline is rarely adhered to.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at the State and Centre level. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge Strength.

During the period 2018 to 2020 (upto 01.09.2020) 18 Judges have been appointed in the High Court of Calcutta as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Judges appointed
1.	2018	11
2.	2019	06
3.	2020 (upto 01.09.2020)	01

**Free legal assistance to poor and undertrial prisoners**

582. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories to give free legal assistance to poor and undertrial prisoners;
- (b) if so, the criteria fixed for this purpose;
- (c) the details of funds provided/utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years, States/Union Territory-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to amend the present norms so that proper utilization of the said funds can be ensured and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to provide free legal assistance to poor and undertrial prisoners in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Government provides funds to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for further allocation to State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) for carrying out legal aid programmes, as mandated under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. The criteria for allocation of funds to SLSAs is based on the indicators, such as, utilization of funds during the previous year, projected demand of the SLSAs for carrying out various legal aid programmes in the financial year and prioritization of legal services activities *vis-a-vis* availability of funds.

(c) Details of funds allocated and utilized by SLSAs during the last three financial years is given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(d) No Sir.

(e) The Legal Services Authorities set up at State, District and Taluk levels provides free legal assistance to the persons eligible under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987 including undertrial prisoners. Steps taken to provide free legal assistance to poor and undertrial prisoners include conducting awareness camps in jails to inform the undertrial prisoners on free Legal Aid, Plea- bargaining, access to Lok Adalats including right to bail. Regular visits are made to jails to identify prisoners who require legal aid and advice. Under-Trial Review Committees (UTRC) headed by District Judges, have been set up in all the Districts, to review the case of all undertrials, on a quarterly basis.

**Statement-I***Details of funds allocated and utilized by SLSAs during 2017-18 (in ₹)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	Allocation of fund	Interest + other receipt	Carry forward from previous year	Total Available fund	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,00,00,000	0	3,53,97,038	7,53,97,038	5,29,33,690
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,00,00,000	20,000	2,53,64,614	3,53,84,614	2,45,47,046
3.	Assam	5,50,00,000	10,28,870	1,28,93,691	6,89,22,561	6,48,33,570
4.	Bihar	0	32,15,110	7,23,08,297	7,55,23,407	3,80,99,579
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,00,00,000	77,362	2,66,75,119	6,67,52,481	5,11,57,504
6.	Goa	0	10,92,057	2,60,72,604	2,71,64,661	48,51,194
7.	Gujarat	3,50,00,000	5,16,293	1,64,47,100	5,19,63,393	3,73,97,989
8.	Haryana	7,00,00,000	14,62,202	3,07,77,396	10,22,39,598	9,42,32,049
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,00,000	15,85,422	4,63,20,396	5,79,05,818	4,37,70,305
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,00,00,000	0	3,34,74,219	5,34,74,219	3,68,43,528

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	1,00,00,000	24,68,739	7,37,03,636	8,61,72,375	6,76,56,173
12.	Karnataka	7,00,00,000	6,39,176	4,08,80,659	11,15,19,835	9,46,99,081
13.	Kerala	8,00,00,000	0	2,81,61,990	10,81,61,990	9,46,99,081
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,00,00,000	0	87,91,633	4,87,91,633	3,81,97,004
15.	Maharashtra	1,00,00,000	10,026	1,00,65,317	2,00,75,343	1,08,24,185
16.	Manipur	3,00,00,000	1,16,490	1,46,10,312	4,47,26,802	4,25,39,794
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	3,02,91,514	3,02,91,514	92,20,158
18.	Mizoram	2,00,00,000	2,58,093	80,80,098	2,83,38,191	2,46,63,075
19.	Nagaland	3,00,00,000	3,000	2,14,00,317	5,14,03,317	3,34,75,642
20.	Odisha	8,00,00,000	10,13,626	3,09,59,599	11,19,73,225	9,05,12,750
21.	Punjab	8,00,00,000	8,63,813	2,58,94,598	10,67,58,411	9,99,23,494
22.	Rajasthan	8,00,00,000	14,21,325	3,64,23,283	11,78,44,608	11,61,04,316
23.	Sikkim	0	13,18,398	3,49,26,693	3,62,45,091	85,34,461
24.	Tamil Nadu	7,00,00,000	0	3,20,19,149	10,20,19,149	8,31,93,172
25.	Telangana	2,00,00,000	9,64,115	3,21,89,098	5,31,53,213	3,36,71,503

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26.	Tripura	5,00,00,000	0	1,08,05,636	6,08,05,636	4,79,66,381
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6,00,00,000	29,020	4,22,74,984	10,23,04,004	5,50,61,478
28.	Uttarakhand	1,00,00,000	0	2,61,25,920	3,61,25,920	2,61,32,673
29.	West Bengal	2,00,00,000	0	4,39,12,968	6,39,12,968	5,71,37,746
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6,01,009	1,61,86,507	1,67,87,516	29,63,967
31.	Chandigarh	2,00,00,000	0	2,21,05,525	4,21,05,525	1,62,20,589
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	14,08,079	1,95,55,991	2,09,64,070	7,12,164
33.	Daman and Diu	0	7,08,260	1,75,73,762	1,82,82,022	8,22,729
34.	Delhi	7,00,00,000	8,26,902	79,26,352	7,87,53,254	7,81,49,366
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1,54,21,363	1,54,21,363	10,23,495
36.	Puducherry	2,00,00,000	4,49,115	1,03,95,525	3,08,44,640	79,87,128
TOTAL		1,15,00,00,000	2,20,96,502	98,64,12,903	2,15,85,09,405	1,59,07,58,059

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**Statement-II***Details of funds allocated and utilized by SLSAs during 2018-19 (in ₹)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	Allocation of fund	Interest + other receipt	Carry forward from previous year	Total Available fund	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,00,00,000	5,89,112	2,24,63,348	6,30,52,460	3,80,42,726
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,00,00,000	1,24,691	1,07,87,568	2,09,12,259	2,00,66,927
3.	Assam	6,00,00,000	2,03,120	40,88,991	6,42,92,111	6,22,40,773
4.	Bihar	2,50,00,000	51,11,961	3,74,23,828	6,75,35,789	4,18,19,188
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,00,00,000	1,43,152	1,55,94,977	9,57,38,129	7,94,90,176
6.	Goa	0	10,56,760	2,23,13,467	2,33,70,227	92,49,755
7.	Gujarat	3,50,00,000	0	1,45,65,405	4,95,65,405	3,85,58,186
8.	Haryana	8,50,00,000	1,09,857	80,07,549	9,31,17,406	9,23,64,186
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,00,00,000	1,26,222	1,48,35,513	5,49,61,735	4,88,01,820
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,50,00,000	0	1,68,03,552	6,18,03,552	5,22,01,533



11.	Jharkhand	7,00,00,000	20,80,891	1,85,16,202	9,05,97,093	7,53,56,349
12.	Karnataka	8,50,00,000	2,07,835	1,68,20,754	10,20,28,589	9,98,64,451
13.	Kerala	10,50,00,000	29,34,922	1,95,50,747	12,74,85,669	12,63,18,797
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,00,00,000	0	1,05,94,629	4,05,94,629	3,44,71,835
15.	Maharashtra	6,00,00,000	0	92,51,158	6,92,51,158	5,97,55,445
16.	Manipur	3,50,00,000	0	21,87,009	3,71,87,009	3,71,87,009
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2,10,71,356	2,10,71,356	25,16,765
18.	Mizoram	4,00,00,000	1,41,992	36,75,116	4,38,17,108	3,11,28,500
19.	Nagaland	3,00,00,000	13,000	1,79,27,675	4,79,40,675	4,12,14,223
20.	Odisha	7,00,00,000	4,64,005	2,14,60,475	9,19,24,480	6,78,68,417
21.	Punjab	9,50,00,000	7,28,372	68,34,917	10,25,63,289	9,58,83,025
22.	Rajasthan	18,00,00,000	19,82,561	17,40,292	18,37,22,853	18,04,04,152
23.	Sikkim	0	10,68,113	2,77,10,630	2,87,78,743	2,11,89,760
24.	Tamil Nadu	6,00,00,000	0	1,88,93,172	7,88,93,172	6,57,11,092
25.	Telangana	2,00,00,000	5,30,910	1,67,81,710	3,73,12,620	3,45,42,481
26.	Tripura	3,00,00,000	0	1,28,39,255	4,28,39,255	4,06,96,281

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,00,000	5,97,180	4,72,42,526	5,78,39,706	3,49,88,140
28.	Uttarakhand	2,00,00,000	0	99,93,247	2,99,93,247	2,24,16,032
29.	West Bengal	9,00,00,000	0	67,75,222	9,67,75,222	8,58,77,572
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1,38,23,549	1,38,23,549	20,94,149
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	2,58,84,935	2,58,84,935	1,63,54,799
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	12,40,205	2,02,51,906	2,14,92,111	1,87,11,873
33.	Daman and Diu	0	3,98,355	1,74,59,293	1,78,57,648	3,68,147
34.	Delhi	10,00,00,000	12,44,020	6,03,928	10,18,47,948	9,82,87,197
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1,47,77,264	1,47,77,264	9,96,759
36.	Puducherry	0	8,10,166	2,28,57,512	2,36,67,678	79,28,126
	TOTAL	1,55,00,00,000	2,19,07,402	57,24,08,677	2,14,43,16,079	1,78,49,66,646

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Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III***Details of funds allocated and utilized by SLSAs during 2019-20 (in ₹)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	Allocation of fund	Interest + other receipt	Carry forward from previous year	Total Available fund	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,00,00,000		2,50,09,734	4,50,09,734	2,94,92,173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,00,00,000	40,604	13,49,166	2,13,89,770	1,45,35,311
3.	Assam	3,00,00,000		1,35,30,526	4,35,30,526	3,95,04,374
4.	Bihar	4,50,00,000		2,17,01,827	6,67,01,827	5,84,14,148
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,00,00,000		1,62,47,953	7,62,47,953	6,66,71,201
6.	Goa	0	4,38,848	1,43,22,525	1,47,61,373	68,99,290
7.	Gujarat	3,50,00,000		1,10,07,221	4,60,07,221	3,76,03,240
8.	Haryana	9,00,00,000		18,71,140	9,18,71,140	9,11,87,548
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,00,00,000	1,31,207	61,59,915	4,62,91,122	4,33,17,401
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,00,00,000		95,69,956	6,95,69,956	5,87,78,074

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	4,00,00,000		3,51,47,622	7,51,47,622	5,53,04,040
12.	Karnataka	7,00,00,000		2,53,29,509	9,53,29,509	8,20,51,129
13.	Kerala	11,00,00,000		11,66,852	11,11,66,852	10,18,80,265
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,50,00,000		1,39,94,549	5,89,94,549	4,07,57,696
15.	Maharashtra	6,00,00,000		1,35,61,009	7,35,61,009	6,59,81,539
16.	Manipur	4,00,00,000		37,97,139	4,37,97,139	3,72,55,268
17.	Meghalaya	1,00,00,000		1,85,54,591	2,85,54,591	2,85,54,591
18.	Mizoram	2,50,00,000	93,500	1,57,55,136	4,08,48,636	3,07,85,476
19.	Nagaland	2,50,00,000		81,65,791	3,31,65,791	2,38,22,472
20.	Odisha	6,00,00,000		2,40,79,350	8,40,79,350	7,18,49,246
21.	Punjab	10,00,00,000	5,579	66,80,264	10,66,85,843	10,04,14,509
22.	Rajasthan	6,50,00,000	38,06,672	4,38,029	6,92,44,701	6,39,48,717
23.	Sikkim	2,50,00,000		52,98,232	3,02,98,232	2,65,88,720
24.	Tamil Nadu	5,00,00,000		1,37,87,915	6,37,87,915	5,90,12,437
25.	Telangana	3,50,00,000		23,89,826	3,73,89,826	3,01,70,866

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26.	Tripura	3,00,00,000		86,20,046	3,86,20,046	3,34,08,355
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,00,000		2,33,35,356	5,33,35,356	2,64,71,905
28.	Uttarakhand	2,00,00,000		75,77,216	2,75,77,216	2,60,78,888
29.	West Bengal	9,00,00,000		2,93,80,105	11,93,80,105	10,53,32,916
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		47,30,119	47,30,119	0
31.	Chandigarh	1,00,00,000		95,30,137	1,95,30,137	1,95,30,137
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	30,225	28,52,150	28,82,375	2,14,576
33.	Daman and Diu	0		23,00,676	23,00,676	3,30,325
34.	Delhi	8,00,00,000		1,57,33,175	9,57,33,175	7,78,62,835
35.	Lakshadweep	0		17,47,471	17,47,471	17,47,471
36.	Puducherry	0		1,80,40,927	1,80,40,927	57,78,833
TOTAL		1,42,00,00,000	45,46,635	43,27,63,155	1,85,73,09,790	1,56,15,35,972

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**Legal age of marriage for women**

583. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a taskforce to reconsider legal age of marriage for women; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind this move?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister of India, during her Budget Speech for 2020-21 in Parliament, the Government of India, *vide* notification number S.O. 1736(E), dated the 4 June, 2020 had set up a Task Force to examine the matters pertaining to the age of motherhood, imperatives of lowering Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), improvement of nutritional levels and related issues.

**Virtual courts in rural areas**

584. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether courts in rural areas have adequate infrastructure to move to virtual hearing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has allocated funds to make the transition to virtual courts in rural areas smoother, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other steps, if any, the Ministry has taken to strengthen the IT infrastructure of courts in rural areas?

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

(a) and (b) One video conference equipment each has been provided to all Court Complexes including Taluk Level Court Complexes in rural areas under the Phase II of the e-Courts Project for virtual hearings. To further augment the Video Conferencing infrastructure, the eCommittee of the Supreme Court has approved Video Conferencing

equipment to be provided to 14443 court rooms in these court complexes. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per information available the number of hearings done by video conferencing from 24.3.2020 till 15.7.2020 by the district and subordinate courts across the country were 1193046.

(c) The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement for District and Subordinate Courts across the country in association with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II commenced its implementation in 2015. The target set out for computerization of 16845 District and Subordinate Courts has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹ 1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹ 1424 crores so far to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project.

With a view to handle the COVID-19 challenges better and to make the transition to Virtual Court hearings in rural areas smoother, funds have been allocated by the Department of Justice recently under eCourts Project Phase-II for creating additional infrastructure in the court complexes. ₹ 12.54 crore has been allocated for 235 e-SewaKendras at court complexes to facilitate lawyers and litigants needing assistance ranging from case status, getting judgements/orders, court/case related information and e-filing facilities. ₹5.01 crores has been allocated for providing equipment in Video Conferencing cabins in various court complexes to facilitate virtual hearings. ₹12.12 crores has been allocated for 1732 Help desk counters for e-filing in various court complexes.

(d) Various steps have been taken under e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-II. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including judicial officers can access information relating to judicial procedures / decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently case status information in respect of 13.72 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 12.67 crore orders /judgements pertaining to these computerized courts is available on NJDG. The eCourt Services provides citizen-centric services through 7 platforms viz. eCourts Web Portal, eCourts Mobile

App, e-Mail Service, SMS Push and Pull Services, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) and Touch Screen Information Kiosks. The eCourts Services provides details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgement etc. A Sub-Committee consisting of five Judges of the High Courts was constituted by the Chairperson, e-Committee for drafting model rules of Video Conferencing for courts and has been circulated to all the High Courts for their adoption. Similarly, a Sub-Committee consisting of five Judges of the High Courts was constituted to draft model E-Filing Rules during May 2020 which has been circulated to all High Courts for their adoption. A new Software Patch and Court User Manual has been recently developed for COVID-19 Management. This tool has been developed to help in smart scheduling all cases to effectively manage overcrowding in courts. Towards creating awareness and familiarization of advocates on e-filing, eCourt Services and ICT awareness, training programmes have been organized in all Districts in regional languages. Help tutorials, Manuals and Brochures on e-filing have been created in regional languages and made available on the e-filing portal for use of advocates and litigants.

***Statement***

*Fund proposal for VC equipment for Court Rooms*

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of Functioning Court Rooms	Number of VC equipment were already provided	Number of additional equipment to be provided	Total Estimated Cost (In Lac)
A	B	C	D	E	F=Ex20000
1.	Allahabad	2438	150	2288	457.6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	550	212	338	67.6
3.	Bombay	2178	486	1692	338.4
4.	Calcutta	840	88	752	150.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	395	90	305	61
6.	Delhi	479	6	473	94.6
7.	Gauhati	442	194	248	49.6
8.	Gujarat	1078	327	751	150.2



A	B	C	D	E	F=Ex20000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	43	92	18.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	86	132	26.4
11.	Jharkhand	417	28	389	77.8
12.	Karnataka	1029	200	829	165.8
13.	Kerala	508	159	349	69.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1274	203	1071	214.2
15.	Madras	1169	267	902	180.4
16.	Manipur	38	37	1	0.2
17.	Meghalaya	36	64	0	0
18.	Odisha	688	141	547	109.4
19.	Patna	1046	76	970	194
20.	Punjab and Haryana	972	118	854	170.8
21.	Rajasthan	1239	238	1001	200.2
22.	Sikkim	21	17	4	0.8
23.	Telangana	440	129	311	62.2
24.	Tripura	78	66	12	2.4
25.	Uttarakhand	184	52	132	26.4
TOTAL		17892	3477	14443	2888.6

Note: Every Court to be equipped with—

- (i) LED display unit (50" or more as per the room requirements) to connect laptop output (Optional).
- (ii) USB PTZ Camera.
- (iii) External USB Speaker cum mike Estimated Cost per Court ₹20,000/-.

### Appointment of panel lawyers

585. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the system adopted by Government in appointing its panel lawyers; and

(b) what is the objective criterion for a lawyer to be appointed as a panel lawyer for Government in different forums?

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

(a) and (b) Suitable advocates are engaged as Panel Counsel by the President to represent Union of India before various Courts/Tribunals in the country on the basis of their experience, professional competence, interest, reputation & standing at Bar. However, certain Ministries/Departments viz. CBDT, CBEC, ED of Ministry of Finance, NCB, NIA of MHA, Ministry of Railways and CBI have been authorized to have their separate panels to file or defend their cases. They assess the competency etc. of the advocates at their end and send the proposals for approval of this Ministry before appointment.

The required qualifications for a person for his inclusion in the panel of Central Government Standing Counsel includes:-

- (i) he must be enrolled as an advocate;
- (ii) he should have sufficient standing at the Bar and professional competence.
- (iii) he should be a person of integrity and honesty.

#### **Strength of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges**

586. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to increase the strength of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the sanctioned and actual strength at present for the Judges of the Supreme Court; and
- (d) what is the sanctioned and actual strength of Judges at present for the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat?

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

(a) to (d) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been increased from 31 to 34 Judges (including Chief Justice of India) w.e.f. 09.08.2019. At present, the working strength of Supreme Court is 30.

The sanctioned strength of High Court Judges has been increased from 906 in May 2014 to 1079 in 2016. The sanctioned strength and working strength of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat High Courts as on 01.09.2020 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	21
2.	Jharkhand	25	17
3.	Gujarat	52	27

#### **Establishment of High Court Benches in States**

587. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Governments which have submitted proposals for establishment of High Court Benches in their States;

(b) the details of each such proposal along with the present status thereof;

(c) the details of States where such benches have already been established so far; and

(d) whether Government intends to establish such benches in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) In accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P. (C) No. 379 of 2000, Bench(es) of the High Court are established after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government incorporating readiness to provide infrastructure and meet the expenditure, along with the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court who is authorized to look after day to day administration of the High Court and its Bench. The proposal should also have the consent of the Governor of the concerned State.

No complete proposal has been received from any State Government including that of State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat to establish a High Court Bench.

The details showing the High Courts and their respective Benches is given in the Statement.

**Statement***State and UT-wise details of High Courts and their respective benches*

Sl. No.	High Court (States)	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction	Permanent/ Circuit Benches and Date from which the Bench began functioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Lucknow (01.07.1948)
2.	Andhra Pradesh (01.01.2019)	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	-
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Telangana	-
4.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu (UT) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	(2) Nagpur (01.05.1960), (3) Panaji (01.07.1948), (4) Aurangabad (27.08.1984)
5.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	Kolkata	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	(5) Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri vide Presidential Order dated 7th February, 2019. (6) Circuit Bench at Port Blair.

6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	-
7.	Delhi (NCT of Delhi)	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	-
8.	Gauhati (Assam)	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh	(7) Kohima (10.02.1990), (8) Aizawl (05.07.1990), (9) Itanagar (12.08.2000)
9.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	High Court for the Union Territory of Jammu-Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh (as per Jammu-Kashmir reorganization Act, 09.08.2019)	Jammu-Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir (UT), Ladakh (UT)	-
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka	(10) Dharwad (24.08.2013), (11) Gulbarga (31.08.2013)
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam (Kochi)	Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands (UT)	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	(12) Gwalior (01.11.1956), (13) Indore (01.11.1956)

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1	2	3	4	5
16.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry(UT)	(14) Madurai (24.07.2004)
17.	Odisha	Cuttack	Odisha	-
18.	Patna (Bihar)	Patna	Bihar	-
19.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh (UT)	-
20.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	(15) Jaipur (31.01.1977)
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim	-
22.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand	-
23.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur	-
24.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya	-
25.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura	-

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**Adverse impact of lockdown on litigants**

588. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that after the announcement of nation-wide lockdown, district level courts are non-functional which adversely and severely affected many litigants particularly women who are involved in matrimonial disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to open the district level courts in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) After announcement of nation-wide lockdown, directions have been issued from time to time by the respective High Courts to the Subordinate Courts under their administrative jurisdiction for hearing of urgent civil and criminal matters in virtual or physical mode depending on local conditions. Most High Courts have further advised district and subordinate courts that where there is no shut down/lockdown, they may, as far as possible, resume normal functioning by virtual/physical mode and take up all kind of cases, including those pertaining to under-trial prisoners, trial of civil cases, matrimonial disputes, child custody matters, recording of evidence and other old matters. Wherever physical hearing has been permitted in district and subordinate courts, they have been advised to strictly adhere to Covid protocols and social distancing norms and take all precautions including consent of the parties. During the period of lockdown from 24-03-2020 to 13-09-2020, the district and subordinate courts across the country have disposed 15,32,334 cases.

**Delay in conduct of entrance exams**

589. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Central Government conducted entrance exams that have not been conducted even after one year of the registration for the same, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there has been a delay in declaring the results of the Combined Graduate Level Exam and recruitment notification, if so, what are the causes of these delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) National Testing Agency (NTA), which conducts entrance examinations for admission/fellowship in higher education institutions, has informed that there is no such entrance exam which has not been conducted even after one year of registration for the same.

(b) Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, the declaration of result of Tier-III of Combined Graduate Level Examination - 2018 has been delayed. However, every effort being made to complete the process of declaration of result at the earliest.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the schedule of release of notification of examinations for the year 2020 could not be maintained from the month of April, 2020 onwards.

#### **Status of public grievances in the country**

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

(a) the total number of public grievances received by Government over the past three years in a year-wise format;

(b) the major causes of those public grievances; and

(c) how many public grievances were resolved over the past three years in a year-wise format?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to help the people to raise their grievances with the government authorities, the Government of India has created an online grievance redressal portal -Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). CPGRAMS enables people to register their grievances against authorities from anytime and anywhere through this portal. The nature of grievances received in CPGRAMS ranges from land issues, labour and salary issues, harassment and corruption, service matters, civic amenities, financial services etc. On the basis of the grievances received, the complaint-prone problem areas are identified and remedial measures are suggested/ recommended. Year wise



details of number of grievances received and disposed of in CPGRAMS during last three years is given below:—

Year	Received	Disposed of
2017	18,66,124	17,73,020
2018	15,86,415	14,98,519
2019	18,67,758	16,39,120

**Support for pensioners during covid-19 pandemic**

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

(a) whether any special support or programmes or provisions have been made for the pensioners during the time of COVID-19 pandemic this year; and

(b) whether any special programmes or initiatives are being undertaken to help the pensioners during the time of COVID-19 pandemic this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, ever since the lockdown due to unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, has been taking various initiatives for the pensioners, to ensure the timely credit of pension & retirement benefits and keep them healthy and aware during this time of COVID-19 pandemic. Some of major initiatives/support measures taken in this regard are enumerated hereunder:—

- A web event was organized by this department with the pensioners covering about 20 Indian cities for a tele-interaction with Dr. Randeep Gulleria, Director, AIIMS, in which all aspects of COVID-19 were covered to allay Pensioners' fear.
- For ensuring preventive-health care of pensioners, another web event on Yoga was held covering about 20 Indian cities, in the course of which, a Yoga trainer gave a live demonstration and lecture to Pensioners and answered their questions, in order to boost their immunity during lockdown and to stay fit.
- To ensure timely credit of pension in cases, where PPO (Pension Payment Order) has been issued but not sent to CP AO or banks due to lockdown,

the matter was taken up with Controller General of Accounts (CGA) to issue necessary directive to CPAO and CPPCs of banks to use electronic modes during the unprecedented situation of COVID-19 pandemic till normalcy returns.

- Rule 64 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, was relaxed in order to ensure immediate provisional sanction of pensionary benefits amid the unprecedented situation of COVID-19, wherever an employee is likely to retire before finalization of his dues or is unable to submit the pension claim form.
- In order to enhance Ease of Living of central government civil pensioners, a provision has been made to integrate the e-PPO (Electronic Pension Payment Order) with DigiLocker. This initiative will create a permanent record of PPO in the DigiLocker and the pensioner can get the instant copy/print-out of the latest copy of his PPO.
- In view of the on-going COVID-19 and the vulnerability of elderly population to Corona virus, the timeline for submitting the life certificate has been relaxed. All central government pensioners can submit Life Certificate from 1st November, 2020 to 31st December, 2020. However, the pensioners in the age group of 80 years and above can submit Life Certificate from 1st October, 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

#### **Vacancies in State/Central Information Commissions**

592. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pending vacancies for the post of Information Commissioner in every State, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of the steps being taken to fill up the same and the time by when such exercise would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Information in this regard is maintained by respective State Governments. However, Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that every State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a State Information Commission to exercise the powers

conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act. As per Section 15(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 the State Information Commission shall consist of (a) the State Chief Information Commissioner, and (b) such number of State Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.

### **Change in exam pattern of UPSC CSE**

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to drop Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) from the UPSC Civil Services Examination (CSE);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to change the exam pattern of UPSC Civil Services Examination (CSE) including the replacement of interviews with a psychological test; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

### **Mission Karmayogi**

594. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective of Mission Karmayogi;
- (b) the manner in which it is going to be implemented; and
- (c) whether training of civil servants in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNNA) and other academies are going to be restructured based on the new concept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The National Programme

for Civil Services Capacity Building ('NPCSCB') - "Mission Karmayogi" has been launched with the objective of enhancing governance through Civil Service Capacity Building.

(b) The "National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building"- Mission Karmayogi will have the following six pillars:-

- (i) Policy Framework,
- (ii) Institutional Framework,
- (iii) Competency Framework,
- (iv) Digital Learning Framework (Integrated Government Online Training Karmayogi Platform (iGOT-Karmayogi),
- (v) electronic Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS), and
- (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

II. For implementation and monitoring of the programme, following institutional framework has been approved:—

- (i) Prime Minister's Public Human Resource Council (PMHRC): A Council under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister is conceived to be the apex body for driving and providing strategic direction to civil service reforms and capacity building.
- (ii) Cabinet Secretariat Coordination Unit: It will monitor the implementation of NPCSCB, align stakeholders and provide mechanism for overseeing capacity building plans.
- (iii) Capacity Building Commission- It will be set up for functional supervision of training institutions and facilitate in preparation of annual capacity building plans.
- (iv) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV, an autonomous company) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 - It will own and operate all the digital assets created for NPCSCB on behalf of the Government of India.
- (v) Programme Management Unit (PMU) - It will provide Program Management and Support services to the Department.

(c) The training of Civil Servants at various Academies will be restructured to include optimum use of the digital learning platform of iGOT.

**Constitution Amendment Bill for reservation in promotions**

†595. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Constitution Amendment Bill regarding reservations in promotion in Government jobs has been passed in Rajya Sabha, the details of the Bill passed on the Table of the House;

(b) whether this Bill was presented after 17th December, 2012 to get it passed in Lok Sabha, if so, the time-line of the same, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to present and pass Constitution Amendment Bill in Lok Sabha regarding reservation in promotion in Government jobs, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to provide impediment-free reservation to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in promotion, the Constitution (117th Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and was passed by it on 17.12.2012.

The Bill, *inter alia*, provided that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 341 and Article 342, respectively, shall be deemed to be backward and nothing in this article or in Article 335 shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the SCs and STs to the extent of the percentage of reservation provided to the SCs and STs in the services of the State."

The Bill, however, could not be considered in the 15th Lok Sabha and lapsed on its dissolution.

(c) There is no proposal presently under consideration to present any Constitution Amendment Bill regarding reservation in promotion in Government service. In this regard, four Amendments i.e., 77th, 81st, 82nd and 85th have been made in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Constitution to strengthen the position of SCs/STs in Government jobs/services. Further, *vide* Order dated 26.9.2018, in the SLP No. 30621/2011, titled '*Jarnail Singh & Others vs. Lachhmi Narain Gupta & Ors*', Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the conclusion in Nagaraj case that the State has to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the SCs and STs is contrary to the nine-judge Bench Judgment in *Indira Sawhney Vs Union of India* and held it invalid to that extent. Presently the matter regarding reservation in promotion is sub judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

**Constitution Amendment Bill for Economically Weaker Sections**

†596. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time period in which the Constitution Amendment Bill, related to reservation in Government jobs for Economically Weaker Sections, passed in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to pass the 117th Constitution Amendment Bill in Lok Sabha related to reservation in promotion in Government jobs in the same fast track manner as it was done in Constitution Amendment Bill related to Economically Weaker Sections; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha on 08.01.2019 and was passed by the Lok Sabha 08.01.2019. Thereafter, the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 08.01.2019 and passed by the Rajya Sabha on 09.01.2019.

(b) and (c) In order to provide impediment-free reservation to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in promotion, the Constitution (117th Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and was passed on 17.12.2012.

The Bill, however, could not be considered in the 15th Lok Sabha and lapsed on its dissolution.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Conditions of service for promotion of officials**

597. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoPT has amended the conditions of service including rules for promotion to detriment of promotional avenue of officials of Government who have been placed lower in seniority in respective gradation lists than those of their colleagues who were appointed through same recruitment examination for the same cadre/service/post;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the instances and specific notifications in this regard; and

(c) if not, the specific rule position/guidelines/practice in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed instructions on promotion of Central Government employees have been consolidated vide Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) Office Memorandum No. 22011/5/86-Estt. (D) dated 10.4.1989, as amended from time to time.

As per these instructions, employees, who fulfil the eligibility criteria as per the relevant recruitment rules / service rules and are included in the zone of consideration, are to be considered for promotion to the higher grade.

Promotion to the higher grade depends on availability of vacancy, vigilance clearance, assessment of suitability and fitness by a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC), acceptance of the recommendations of the DPC by the competent authority, etc.

**Contract for old pension scheme**

598. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that advertisement prior to 01.01.2004 for various jobs did not mention about NPS and Government employees whose results were declared after 2003 entered into contract for the old pension scheme instead of NPS on the date of application;

(b) if so, the rationale for prescribing declaration of results as criteria;

(c) whether Government would revise order dated 17.02.2020 and revert employees covered under NPS to old pension scheme whose posts were advertised/exams conducted before 01.01.2004 in view of the above; and

(d) if not, the reasons for promoting litigation and causing undue burden to exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) National Pension System (NPS) was introduced for Central Government employees by a Notification of Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) dated 22 December, 2003. NPS is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service from 1st January, 2004 (except the armed forces). However, in some specific court cases, like WP(C) No. 3334/2013 titled *Permanand Yadav Vs. Union of India* and WP(C) No. 2810/2016 *viz. Rajendra Singh Vs. Union of India*, where the selection of candidates had been made before 01.01.2004 but their actual appointment in the Government service could be made on or after 01.01.2004 due to various reasons, on the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the benefit of Old Pension Scheme was allowed to the petitioners.

After considering all the relevant aspects and to extend the benefit to similarly placed Government servants in order to reduce further litigation, the Government has decided, *vide* an Office Memorandum No. 57/04/2019-P&PW(B) dated 17th February, 2020 of the Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, that in all cases where the results for recruitment were declared before 01.01.2004 against vacancies occurring on or before 31.12.2003, the candidates declared successful for recruitment shall be eligible for coverage under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. Accordingly, such Government servants who were declared successful for recruitment in the results declared on or before 31.12.2003 against vacancies occurring before 01.01.2004 and covered under the National Pension System on joining service on or after 01.01.2004, may be given a one - time option to be covered under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

The advertisements issued before the introduction of the National Pension System may or may not have contained a clause regarding the pension scheme applicable to the selected candidates. In its order dated 27.03.2019 in W.P.(C) 10306/2016 - *Union of*



India & others versus Dr. Narayan Rao Battu & another, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi observed that since the new pension scheme was in effect and a policy decision had already been taken to make the said scheme applicable to all incumbents joining government service on or after 01.01.2004, the Respondent, who was appointed on 25.02.2005, cannot claim the right to be covered by the old pension scheme, merely because the vacancy against which he was appointed was initially advertised at a time when the old pension scheme was in force. Hon'ble Court also observed that once the new pension scheme unambiguously and specifically provided that since all incoming office bearers, whose date of appointment is on or after 01.01.2004, would be governed by the new pension scheme, no reference can be made to either the date of vacancy, or the date of advertisement.

In view of the specific provisions of the Notification dated 22.12.2003, the date of advertisement for the vacancies or the date of examination for selection against those vacancies is not considered relevant for determining the eligibility for coverage under the Old Pension Scheme or the National Pension System. There is no proposal to revise the orders issued *vide* aforesaid Office Memorandum dated 17.02.2020.

#### **National strategy on artificial intelligence**

599. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence by NITI Aayog;
- (b) the status of Centre of Excellence for Artificial Intelligence; and
- (c) the number of countries with which NITI Aayog has partnered for knowledge sharing of Artificial Intelligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog, after extensive consultation with various ministries and leading academicians, institutions, practitioners and industry players, had released India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) for the country in June 2018. The Strategy outlined proposed efforts in research, development, adoption and skilling in AI. The major recommendations of the Strategy include, *inter alia*, setting up Centres of Research Excellence (CORE)-focused on fundamental research; and

International Centres on Transformational AI (ICTAI)- focused on applied research. The AI vertical of the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) programme of DST will be implemented as per the recommendations of the NSAI. The Draft Cabinet Note (DCN) on implementation of National Strategy on AI is being steered by MeitY and the same is under examination.

(c) NITI Aayog has collaborated with several countries and entities for knowledge sharing in AI viz. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS, Government of UK), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI, Japan), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore) and Treasury, Government of Australia.

#### **Funds for space exploration programmes**

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

(a) total funds sanctioned for the space exploration programmes by the country over the past three years; and

(b) total funds expected to be sanctioned for the space exploration programmes in the next one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDERA SINGH): (a) Total funds sanctioned for space exploration programmes during the past three years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given below:—

Financial Year	Allocation in BE (₹ in crore)
2017-18	188.12
2018-19	230.10
2019-20	285.80

Space exploration has been given special priority in the last six years by the Government. This has resulted in the success of Mars Orbiter Mission, Astrosat and Chandrayaan-2 missions. Vital qualifications tests related to Gaganyaan mission have also been carried out during this period.

(b) An amount of ₹265 crore has been sanctioned in BE 2020-21.

**Private initiative in space exploration**

601. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would involve private initiative in space exploration;
- (b) whether they would be allowed to utilise the infrastructure available with the ISRO; and
- (c) whether there is going to be a revenue sharing formula for utilization of Government infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government would involve and encourage private initiatives in space exploration.

(b) Yes, Sir. They would be allowed to utilize those infrastructure of ISRO which are otherwise not available elsewhere in India.

(c) Yes, Sir. There will be reasonable charges for utilization of Government infrastructure which will be varying depending on the requirement.

**Space applications**

602. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of advanced sensors available to provide space based information with advanced capability;
- (b) the total number of Earth Observation (EO) satellites/communication payloads realised since 2018 till present;
- (c) the total percentage of information support for major disaster events;
- (d) the total number of value added data products disseminated to users since April 2020 till present, the details thereof; and
- (e) total number of satellites launched by ISRO that are no longer operational and currently in orbit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 32 earth observation sensors with advanced capabilities, currently in orbit, providing space based information.

(b) Five earth observation satellites and five communication payloads were realised since January, 2018.

(c) Information support was provided for all the major disaster events viz. floods, cyclones and forest fires occurred since January 2020.

(d) About 2,51,000 value added data products were disseminated to users since April 2020. The value added products comprise of geophysical & remote sensing data products derived using the data from meteorological, oceanographic and land remote sensing satellites.

(e) The total number of satellites launched by ISRO that are no longer operational (life ended) and currently in orbit are 47 (26 satellites are in LEO/Low-Earth-Orbit and 21 are in GEO/Geosynchronous-Equatorial-Orbit).

#### **Private sector participation in space sector**

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

(a) whether Government has approved certain reforms to boost private sector participation in space sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of concerns of the Members of the scientific community towards such a move;

(d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to alleviate the concerns;

(e) what will the role of New Space India Limited (NSIL) be in the post reformed space sector and the details thereof; and

(f) the number of private companies that partner the ISRO as on date and a broad area/ sector-wise break up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has created Indian National Space, Promotion

& Authorisation Centre (INSPACe), under Department of Space to encourage, promote and hand hold the private sector for their participation in Space Sector. Private players will also be able to use ISRO infrastructure through INSPACe.

(c) and (d) The decision of Government was conveyed to the Members of the scientific community elaborately, and scientific community welcomed the Government decision.

(e) The role of New Space India Limited (NSIL) in the post reformed space sector would be to build launch vehicles, providing launch services, build satellites, providing space based services, technology transfers, etc.

(f) There are more than 500 companies that partner with ISRO in carrying out space activities. The broad areas/sectors covered by private companies are; providing materials, mechanical fabrication, electronic fabrication, system development, integration, etc.

#### **National survey to estimate poverty**

604. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National survey to estimate poverty with new metrics has been launched nation-wide;

(b) the details of significant difference of this survey compared to the previous one such as C. Rangarajan Committee report on poverty and such other reports;

(c) the desired outcome of this survey and the financial details of this survey; and

(d) the estimated time limit within which the survey will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No such survey to exclusively estimate poverty with new metrics has been launched.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**Expert Committee to review the functioning of the NSSO**

605. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any initiatives on the NSSO after the recommendation of Expert Committee to review the functioning of the NSSO;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Expert Committee to review the functioning of the NSSO were considered by the Dr. Rangarajan Commission. The major recommendations of the Commission relating to the functioning of NSSO as agreed by the Government have been implemented.

(c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**Status of infrastructure projects in the country**

606. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently released a report on infrastructure projects in the country according to which more than 403 infrastructure projects, each of worth rupees 150 crores, have been hit badly and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has constituted a Task Force with the objective of effective delivery of projects including those based on Public Private Partnership mode within time and budget for Central / State Governments and Public Sector Enterprises; and
- (c) if so, whether the Task Force has submitted its recommendation and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation compiles data on time and cost overruns of on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above, on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies on the On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS). As on 01.05.2020, 403 projects out of 1682 on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above were facing cost overruns with respect to original project implementation cost. The details of these projects are available in the flash report at [www.cspm.gov.in/publications](http://www.cspm.gov.in/publications). The reasons for cost overruns are project-specific, depend on a variety of technical, financial and administrative factors, and differ from project to project. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies on the OCMS of this ministry, the main reasons for increase in cost of the projects are: Under-estimation of original cost; Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties; High cost of environmental safeguards & rehabilitation measures; Spiraling land acquisition costs; Shortage of skilled manpower/labour; Changes in Project scope; Monopolistic pricing by vendors of equipment services; General Price rise / inflation and Time Overruns. Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance has been one of the reasons for time overrun leading to cost overrun as reported by implementing agencies.

(b) and (c) Yes. Government had set up a Task Force to draw up the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for the period between Financial Year (FY) 2020-25. The Final Report of task force has been released on 29.4.2020 and the National Infrastructure Pipeline is under implementation with a projected investment of about ₹ 111 lakh crore in around 6835 projects. However, this number is not fixed, and it can change as per requirements of the Centre and States Ministries/ Departments and Implementing agencies. The NIP Task force has given recommendations on changes required to several key sectoral policies and other reform initiatives to scale up and propel infrastructure investments in various sectors across the country. Action on identified reforms are being taken up by concerned Ministries/Departments. The reports of the Task Force are available on the website of the Department of Economic Affairs. A dashboard of projects under NIP has been launched as part of the India Investment Grid maintained by Invest India. A multilevel monitoring system has also been put in place to review progress of projects under NIP.

**Development of textile parks**

607. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to develop textile parks in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Textile 'Industry' Federation from any State has submitted any representation for development of textile industry and textile parks in their State;
- (c) the details of programmes initiated by Government to boost the textile industry and the incentives given for textile workers; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for development of textile parks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a), (b) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which is demand driven and it 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. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by the representatives of local industry, Financial Institutions, State Industrial and Infrastructural Corporations and other agencies of State and Central Governments registered as a Corporate Body under Companies Act would submit their proposal directly to the Ministry for consideration. SITP is thus a demand driven scheme. No representation is pending from Textile 'Industry' Federation from any State for development of textile industry and textile parks in their State.

Further, the proposal to set up Mega Textile Parks by the Ministry of Textiles is at the stage of discussion.

(c) The details of programmes initiated by Government to boost the textile industry and the incentives given for textile workers is given in the Statement.



**Statement**

*The details of Programme initiated by Government to boost the textile industry and the initiatives given for textile workers*

- (i) Knitting and Knitwear Sector: In order to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters, Government has launched a separate scheme for development of Knitting and Knitwear Sector to boost production in knitting and knitwear cluster at Ludhiana, Kolkata and Tirupur.
- (ii) Government is implementing Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for technology up-gradation of the textile industry to incentivize production with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore during 2016-2022. It is expected to attract investment of ₹ 1 lakh crore and generate 35.62 lakhs employment in the textile sector by 2022.
- (iii) Government has launched a special package of ₹ 6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz., (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- (iv) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): Government of India grant with a ceiling limit of ₹ 40 crore for setting up textiles parks for creation of worldclass infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units.
- (v) National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for raw material purchase, looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products & loans at concessional rate etc. for enhancing production and boost the textile sector.
- (vi) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Schemes aims at holistic development of handicrafts clusters through integrated approach by providing support on design,

technology up-gradation, infrastructure development, market support etc.

- (vii) PowerTex India: A comprehensive scheme for Powerloom sector with components relating to Powerloom up-gradation, infrastructure creation, concessional access to credit, etc.
- (viii) Silk Samagra - An integrated Scheme for development of silk industry with components of research & development, transfer of technology, seed organization and coordination, market development, quality certification and export.
- (ix) Jute ICARE for increasing the income of farmers by at least 50% through promotion of certified seeds, better agronomic practices, use of microbial reusing of Jute plant, retting to produce quality of jute, increase productivity and to reduce the cost of jute production for the jute farmers.
- (x) North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) for promoting textiles industry in the NER by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry.

**Revival of Janata scheme in handloom sector**

608. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to save and develop the handloom sector in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plan of reviving the Janata Scheme which once proved to be the best scheme to protect the weaving community; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) It is the endeavor of the Government to save and develop the handloom sector in the country. Keeping this in view, the Government of India is implementing the following schemes across the country for development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers:-

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) 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, 1590 registrations have been issued under 184 product categories and sale of ₹ 926.23 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 ₹ 110.46 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. 39 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 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. 08 Mega Handloom Clusters viz. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Prakasam & Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh), Godda & 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.

(c) and (d) There is no plan to revive Janata Scheme.

**Employment opportunities in textile sector**

609. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile sector has potential to create 45 to 50 per cent of direct jobs in rural India;

(b) if so, whether there is a need for branding Indian cotton against the world labels;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether textile sector is a driving force behind 'Skill India' and 'Make in India' initiatives; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to harness textile sector with regard to creation of direct jobs, particularly in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Textile Sector in India provides largest source of employment in the country with over 4.5 crore people employed directly and another 6 crores people in allied sector including large number of women and rural population through various schemes and public programmes such as:-

(i) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is being implemented to upgrade technology/machineries of textile industry with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore during 2016-2022 which will attract investment of ₹ 1 lakh crore and generate employment in the textile sector by 2022.

(ii) Under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore to set up Textile Parks for

infrastructure creation and employment generation. 59 sanctioned textiles parks are under various stages of implementation, once fully operational it is expected to house about 5909 textile units and will generate employment for about 3,61,093 persons.

- (iii) Under the Scheme for development of Knitting and Knitwear to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters which provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
- (iv) Apart from the aforesaid programmes, Government has been implementing various schemes for promoting investment, production, employment generation in Powerloom Sector, Silk Samagra, North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) to provide direct job in rural India.

There is no specific scheme for branding of raw cotton. However, Government has launched Indian Handloom brand for high quality handloom product, with authentic traditional design with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1590 registration have been issued under 184 product categories.

(d) and (e) Under the broad objective of "Skill India" & "Make in India" initiatives, Government is taking many initiatives in addition to the above mentioned schemes such as : —

- (i) SAMARTH- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector and placement oriented programme targeting skill development of 10 lakh youth in the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning & Weaving in the organized Sector. SAMARTH scheme include Training of Trainers (ToT), Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System(AEBAS), CCTV recording of training Programme, dedicated call center with helpline number, mobile app based Management Information System (MIS) and online monitoring of the training process.

Under this scheme, 18 State Government have been allocated a training target of 3.6 lakh beneficiaries for conducting training Programme in traditional programme in traditional and organized sectors. Sectoral

Organization of Ministry (DC-Handloom, DC-Handicrafts, CSB & National Jute Board) has been allocated a training of 43,000 beneficiaries for skilling/up-skilling in traditional sectors.

Further, undertaking industry oriented entry level skilling programme in the organized sector a total of 76 industries have been empanelled under entry level skilling and allocated a training target of 1.36 lakh beneficiaries. For up-skilling programme 44 industries have been empanelled and allocated training target of 30,000 beneficiaries.

- (ii) Under Technical Textiles interventions, it is poised to create high value jobs in the country for textiles sector workers. Employment in the sector is expected to increase to 23 lakhs by 2024 from the present 16 lakhs. Interventions will help to achieve 40 Billion USD market size by 2024-25 from present level of 19 Billion USD and also to enhance target penetration level in domestic applications: Agro-textiles (10% - 40%), medical textiles (10% - 30%), Geo-textiles (20% - 60%), protection textiles (20% - 60%). To promote development and application of these high quality raw material. The product range into 12 broad segments. In the long run we aim at achieving a share of 30-35 per cent of fibre consumption for applications in technical textiles.

Besides these, Government is also providing training under Handloom and Handicraft sector for upgradation of skills through training to the workers and artisans in weaving, designing, dye and printing through to produce good quality products.

#### **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme**

610. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of capital investment subsidies issued since March 2019 till now under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS);
- (b) the total number of energy saving machined incentivized since March 2019 and a State-wise list of the same;
- (c) the total number of subsidy eligible machines purchased since March 2017 till now; and



(d) whether the Ministry has studied the production increase in weaving since May 2014 and if so, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A total subsidy of ₹267.65 crore has been released in 948 cases since March 2019 under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS);

(b) 156 energy saving machines have been recommended for subsidy since March, 2019 under ATUFS. State-wise details of energy saving machinery are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total of 42,439 number of machinery have been recommended for subsidy under ATUFS since March 2017.

(d) As per the study report of RTUFS (2011-13) and RRTUFS (2012-16) carried out in 2016, production across the textile value chain has increased along with capacity addition during the period. Overall fabric production has grown at a CAGR of 4%, with woven fabric at the rate of 3% CAGR.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of energy saving machinery*

State & UT	Energy saving Machine (Quantity)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55
Gujarat	61
Haryana	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Rajasthan	8
Tamil Nadu	22
Andhra Pradesh	1
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	1
Punjab	1
TOTAL	156

**Textile mills under NTC, which resumed functioning after lockdown**

611. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) have resumed operations after lockdown caused by COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details of the mills which are operational now;
- (c) the details of the mills which were operational before lockdown and are yet to open after the unlocking; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for keeping the mills closed although the lockdown is over?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):

(a) Manufacturing activities in the 23 working mills of NTC were put under suspension pursuant to the imposition of lockdown as a measure to avoid spread of COVID-19 under the national lockdown plan in March, 2020.

(b) On account of local lockdown imposed by various state authorities, poor market demand and distortions in market price of yarns and fabrics; the manufacturing operations in 23 working Mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) continue to be under suspension.

(c) The list of mills which were operational before lockdown is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The market prices and demand for product are being monitored regularly for liquidation of nearly ₹ 150 crores worth unsold furnished goods awaiting sale in various NTC warehouses since past six (6) months. A decision regarding running of mills will be taken by NTC based on the market condition and financial position of the company.

***Statement******Details of operational mills before lockdown***

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	State
1.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Cannanore	Kerala
2.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	State
4.	Minerva Mills	Hassan	Karnatka
5.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi	Tamil Nadu
7.	Rajnagar Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	New Finlay Mills	Achalpur	Maharashtra
9.	Sri Rangavilas S. & W. Mills	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
10.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Trichur	Kerala
11.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
12.	India United Mills No. 5	Mumbai	Maharashtra
13.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
14.	Tata Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra
15.	Alagappa Textile Mills	Trichur	Kerala
16.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
17.	Vijaymohini Mills	Trivananthpuram	Kerala
18.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mahe	Puducherry
19.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi	Maharashtra
20.	Arati Cotton Mills	Howrah	West Bengal
21.	Podar Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
23.	Tirupati Cotton Mills	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh

#### Number and per capita income of handloom weavers

612. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handloom weavers family in the country and whether it is a fact that the number of weavers is decreasing every year since they are switching over to other professions, if so, the reasons therefor and the remedies thereof; and

(b) what is the per capita income of a handloom weaver and whether it is a fact that weavers income is reducing every year, if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken for its remedy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) According to 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-2020, total number of handloom worker households is 31,44,839. However number of handloom worker households as per 3rd Handloom Census of India 2009-2010 was 27,83,271.

(b) As per 3rd handloom census:

Average earning of Handloom Households (₹/Annum, 2009-10): ₹ 36498 (*i.e.* ₹ 3042 per Month). According to the 3rd Handloom Census it was estimated that 99% of all weaver households earned less than ₹ 5000 per month.

As per 4th Handloom Census:

Number of handloom workers household by income:

Sl. No.	By Income per Month (In ₹)	Total (%)
1	Less than 5000	21,09,525 (67.1%)
2.	5001-10,000	8, 24,021 (26.2%)
3.	10,001-15000	1,40,509 (4.5 %)
4.	15,0001- 20000	29,989(1.0%)
5.	Above 20,001	40,795(1.2%)

Further, to promote handloom sector, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, is implementing the following schemes across the country:—

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) 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, 1590 registrations have been issued under 184 product categories and sale of ₹ 926.23 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 ₹ 110.46 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. 39 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 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. 08 Mega Handloom Clusters viz. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Prakasam & Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh), Godda & 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.

**Manufacturing of fake handloom products**

613. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake products of handloom items are plentifully manufactured in the mills and powerloom sector at the cost of handloom market; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop this infiltration and protect the interest of the handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 for production of reserved items only on Handlooms and to protect the interest of handlooms weavers in the country. 11 textiles articles with some technical specifications are exclusively reserved for production on handlooms. Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme to eligible State Governments for effective implementation of the Act. Inspections are carried out in the field by respective State Handloom Departments and field offices of the Central Govt for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

The Government has introduced 'Handloom Mark' to identify products woven on handlooms. Awareness creation activities are carried out from time to time to popularise these measures.

65 important and famous traditional handloom products have been registered under the Geographical Indications (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Registered users of GI products have rights under the Act to approach the respective police authorities to safeguard their interests against illegal manufacturing / marketing of GI registered handloom products. State Handlooms & Textiles Departments have been advised to make special efforts to provide protection to such GI registered handloom products.



**Spinning mills in the country**

614. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills in the country and how many of them have been shut down, State-wise information with reasons therefor;

(b) what are the schemes of Government to revive the closed and sick spinning mills in the country and what is the impact of such schemes; and

(c) the total number of skilled and unskilled labourers retrenched due to closure of spinning mills and what are the steps taken by concerned State Governments and the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per information available with the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai there are 1366 spinning mills (cotton and man made fibre mills) in the country, out of which 643 mills are in closed condition as on 30.09.2019. State wise/Union Territory wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government is implementing various schemes to strengthen textile sector to make the Indian textile industry globally competitive, boost exports and facilitate modernization, to increase productivity and to boost employment in the textile sector. Government of India has introduced various schemes to strengthen textile sector. Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS), in place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), was implemented with effect from 12.01.2016 for technology upgradation of the textile industry. The scheme would facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the textile industry. It will also indirectly promote investment in textile machinery (having benchmarked technology) manufacturing. Further, other Schemes like Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT), Scheme for Usage of Agro-textile in North East Region, Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textile in North-Eastern Region, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Scheme for Integrated Textile Processing Development (IPDS) are also aimed at strengthening the textile industry and thereby improving productivity and employment opportunities.

(c) The information has been sought from Ministry of Labour and Employment. The same will be furnished as soon as the receipt of the same from Ministry of Labour and Employment.

***Statement****State-wise Spinning Mills in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Functioning Mills	No of Closed Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	25
2.	Assam	0	7
3.	Bihar	0	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	1
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	0
6.	Daman and Diu	0	1
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	1	0
9.	Gujarat	53	44
10.	Haryana	28	44
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
13.	Jharkhand	1	0
14.	Karnataka	16	25
15.	Kerala	17	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	38	22
17.	Maharashtra	134	64
18.	Manipur	0	1
19.	Odisha	3	13
20.	Puducherry	8	2
21.	Punjab	96	19
22.	Rajasthan	38	26
23.	Tamil Nadu	739	240

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Functioning Mills	No of Closed Mills
24.	Telangana	26	12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14	53
26.	Uttaranchal	6	4
27.	West Bengal	14	16
TOTAL		1366	643

#### Setting up of common facility centres

615. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFCs) at block/municipal level for providing basic facilities for the development of handloom industry in the country during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the requirement/eligibility criteria for sanctioning of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing National Handloom Development Programme(NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS), wherein there is provision under Block Level Cluster(BLC) for setting up of Common Facility Centres(CFCs) for housing the technical facilities to meet the local requirements of weavers. This may include loom shed for skill up-gradation/sample development/production etc., warping, dyeing, yarn depot, store room etc. Design layout of the CFC, if required may be partially modified to meet local requirement. CFC should have built-up area of about 3,000 sq. ft. (may be in single/double floors) with an estimated cost of not more than ₹50.00 lakh (including a Common Service Centre), excluding land cost. This facility may also be set up by gap filling in the existing infrastructure available in the identified Block. Implementing Agency may have their own land or taken on lease from Government/Government agency for atleast 15 years. Proposals are submitted by the Implementing Agency through the State government and based on recommendations of State Government, they are examined and if approved, funds are released directly to the Implementing Agencies.

For setting up of CFC, funds for construction are released to the Central or State Government agency, which have to follow transparent bidding process to engage the contractor. Machines and equipments to be installed in CFC with their cost and suppliers are finalised by the local Committee, chaired by the Office In-charge of Weavers' Service Centre with representative of State Director of Handlooms and Cluster Implementing Agency. Funds are sanctioned as budgetary provision to the Weavers Service Centre for purchase of machines and equipments.

Following Agencies/Entities are eligible to be Implementing Agencies:—

- (i) National Level Handloom Organizations
- (ii) State Handloom Development Corporations
- (iii) State Apex Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies.
- (iv) Central Government Organizations.
- (v) Primary Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, having large presence in the Block as identified by the State Government.
- (vi) Self Help Groups registered as legal entity.
- (vii) Non-Government Organizations, engaged in the handlooms (recommended by the State Government and approved by DC(Handlooms).
- (viii) Any other appropriate legal entity working for handlooms (recommended by the State Government and approved by the DC (Handlooms).

**Revival of textile sector in the aftermath of COVID-19 pandemic**

616. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many countries in the world are avoiding and also reluctant to import goods, particularly textile goods from China due to Corona pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any holistic steps to project India as an alternative and capitalize the present situation so that the textile sector can be revived;

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e)

(i) For removing disability of our export products in international market, the Government has decided to continue the RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme until such time the RoSCTL scheme is merged with Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Product (RoDTEP) Scheme. For this purpose, the Government has approved *adhoc* allocation of funds of ₹7398 crore for FY 2020-21 for issuance of duty credit scrips under RoSCTL Scheme.

- (ii) In order 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.
- (iii) During the COVID crisis, this Ministry was able to create a new Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) industry in the country which was earlier imported 100%. This industry created a huge number of jobs during the crisis. Today, India is exporting PPE to other countries.
- (iv) In order to bail out the textile sector from the severe consequences of COVID-19, Ministry of Textiles has conducted a Symposium with Textile Export Promotion Councils and other industry stakeholders for finalizing a list of potential export products against which exports of textile and apparel can be enhanced. The list of potential export products were shared with the Indian Mission abroad for identification of potential buyers in the respective countries.
- (v) To mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on trade, this Ministry has took up the various trade facilitation related issues raised by the industry stakeholders from time to time with the concerned Ministries for early redressal.

#### **FDI in textile sector**

617. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount received as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in textile sector during the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) which country has invested the maximum amount as FDI in textile sector and the details of the amount invested; and

(c) how many new jobs, if any, have been created through the FDI inflow during the last five years, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In Textile Sector, the amount received on FDI during the last 5 financial years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20 is 1825.19 US \$ Million. The details of the last 5 financial year of FDI equity inflows are as under:-

2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar	2018-19 Apr-Mar	2019-20 Apr-Mar	Total
FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
230.13	618.95	454.45	198.14	323.52	1,825.19

(b) Mauritius has invested the maximum amount as FDI during the last 5 financial years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20 is 400.88 US \$ Million. The details of the last 5 financial year of FDI equity inflows of Mauritius is as under:-

Country	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar	2018-19 Apr-Mar	2019-20 Apr-Mar	Total
	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
Mauritius	95.48	33.30	153.08	81.00	38.02	400.88

(c) Jobs created through FDI is not maintain. However, the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) indicates that employment in the organized manufacturing sector including textiles during the last 5 years for the country as a whole is as follows:-

Year	Total employment in manufacturing sector including textile sector
1	2
2013-14	1,34,62,601
2014-15	1,38,08,327

1	2
2015-16	1,42,27,645
2016-17	1,48,40,929
2017-18(p)	1,55,46,178

#### **Status of Boards for Handloom and Handicrafts**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has abolished the All India Handicrafts Board and the All India Handloom Board;

(b) whether the Ministry has planned to establish new Handloom and Handicraft Boards in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The decision to disband All India Handicrafts Board (AIHB) and All India Handloom Board (AIHB) was taken based on a thorough review of the functioning of the Board. The assessment revealed that weavers from across the Nation did not benefit from the Board which barely met, and did not take weavers across all States into confidence. There was no contribution from the Board as regards policy formulation and its implementation.

On the other hand, the Weavers' Service Centres and the State Handloom departments have been working well in good coordination through interactions on policy, implementation of Government schemes, educating weavers about online marketing platforms including efforts to onboard weavers on Government e-marketplace (GeM), and addressing the problems of handloom weavers through Chaupals.

#### **Inclusion of communities of West Bengal in STs list**

619. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal *vide* its letter dated 28th February, 2014 made a proposal for urgent intervention for examining the claims of the

communities of West Bengal for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes list so as to enable the people of those communities to avail benefits for their development;

- (b) the status and current position of Central Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Yes. The Government of West Bengal *vide* its letters dated 28.02.2014 had sent proposal for inclusion of 10 communities namely:- Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami and Yakha (Dewan) community of Darjeeling District in the list of STs of West Bengal and another community namely:- Dhimal (which was earlier sent in 2009-for Dhimal) in the Scheduled Tribe list of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying list of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation. All actions are taken with respect to proposals of State/UT Governments for the communities demanding Scheduled Tribes status as per these modalities.

#### **Challenges faced by the tribal communities**

620. DR. BHAGWAT KARAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the challenges being faced by the tribal communities in the country with special reference to Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by Government to address these challenges; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has undertaken evaluation studies of its schemes through



third party. The evaluation reports *inter-alia* indicated the problems and challenges faced by tribal communities in the country including Maharashtra. Further, Studies conducted by the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) also highlighted the challenges faced by tribal people. Some of the studies undertaken by Tribal Research Institute, Maharashtra are as under:—

- (i) Migration of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra - Livelihood Resources, Health and Food habits of Korku Tribe
- (ii) Migration of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra - Livelihood Resources, Health and Food habits of Katkari Tribe
- (iii) TRIBECON: National Conference on "Tribal Health Research - Issues, Challenges and Opportunities"
- (iv) Ethnographic Study of Bhilala and Pavra Communities of Buldhana District
- (v) Health and Nutritional needs of Adolescent Girls in Ashram schools: a study in Maharashtra
- (vi) Status of Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (Gadchiroli and Nandurbar Districts)
- (vii) Handbook on Cultural Affinity for Tribal Identity Claims in collaboration with the Department of Anthropology, Savitribal Pune University, Pune.
- (viii) Ethnographic Study of 45 Tribes in Maharashtra
- (ix) Control the Population decline among Katkari tribe (PVTG Group) through Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
- (x) Maternal and Child health status of Kolam Tribe and Media Tribe (PVTG group)

There have been challenges in achieving desired pace of development among tribal people. This is mainly on account of their traditional life styles, remoteness of habitations, dispersed population and displacement, lack of employment opportunities, absence of skill development training, lack of awareness etc.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) [now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)] Strategy was adopted in 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1974-75) for accelerated development of tribal people.

It envisages channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits from all sectors of development to ST population. TSP funds are dedicated source of fund for tribal development. Apart from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 40 Central Ministries/Departments have been mandated to earmark Tribal Sub-Plan funds in the range of 4.3% to 17.5% of their total Scheme allocation every year for tribal development. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. The efforts made through TSP / STC Strategy has brought out improvements, for tribals in terms of various indices relating to literacy, health, livelihood, etc. The details of Schemes/ Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Details of Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS)
2.	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy Scheduled Tribe Students studying in Classes IX & X
4.	Post - Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS)
5.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. National Fellowship for ST Students</li> <li>II. Scholarship Scheme (Top Class Education) for ST Students</li> </ul>
6.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad
7.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)
8.	Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)
9.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
10.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes
11.	Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme
12.	Tribal Festival, Research, Information and Mass Education
13.	Equity Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation(NSTFDC)/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)
14.	Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products (TRIFED etc.)

#### Assessment of Ashram Schools

621. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done any assessment of Ashram Schools in the country regarding it's impact in career making of tribal students;
- (b) whether the drop out rate is very high in Ashram Schools;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by the Ashram Schools during the last five years; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to bring Ashram Schools under the Ministry of Education?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Running of Ashram Schools including performance assessment thereof is the responsibility of respective State Governments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs only provides funds for construction and infrastructure development of Ashram Schools based on the proposals received from the State Governments.

(b) and (c) The information regarding dropout rate in Ashram Schools is not Centrally maintained and no State Government has made any reference to the Ministry about high dropout rates in Ashram Schools.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs only provides funds for construction and infrastructure development of Ashram Schools. Running and overall maintenance of

these Ashram Schools is done by the State Governments. Therefore, the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by each Ashram School is not Centrally maintained.

- (e) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**Impact of COVID-19 on tribal communities**

†622. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to aid the tribal and forest dwelling communities in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any study to learn about the ground reality of the tribal communities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to build health care infrastructure in tribal areas; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to address the loss of livelihood from Minor Forest Produce by tribals and forest dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (e) A team of officers have been constituted by the Ministry to prepare the roadmap and take necessary measures for implementation/realization of initiatives to restore growth in the economy after the COVID-19 pandemic. On request of this Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs has *vide* Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-1(A) dated 16/04/20 issued guidelines aiming to relax the provisions of lockdown for collection, harvesting and processing of Minor Forest Produce(MFP)/Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) by STs and other forest dwellers in forest areas across the country.

The Ministry also revised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce, offering much-needed support to tribal gatherers in view of the exceptional and very difficult circumstances prevailing in the country due to the coronavirus pandemic. To provide a fillip to the income generating activities of tribals through MFP

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

procurements, revised MSP for MFP guidelines were issued on May 1 2020, which increased the MSP prices of the MFPs and helped in providing higher incomes for the tribal gatherers. Moreover, on May 26, 2020, the Ministry also added 23 new items under the MSP for MFP list taking the total number of MFPs under the scheme to 73. These items include agricultural and horticultural produce collected by tribal gatherers.

The COVID response team of this Ministry formulated a COVID-19 pandemic response plan for Scheduled Tribe Livelihood and Health. The same has been approved by the Secretary, Tribal Affairs and is already circulated among various stakeholders for necessary action. States/UTs have been asked to utilize the funds from State TSP as well as submit a comprehensive proposal on these lines under various schemes of this Ministry. The steps included in the response plan are as under:—

- (i) Provision of Community Kitchen in ST areas (PVTG dominated Gram Panchayat).
- (ii) Ensuring supply of ration.
- (iii) Basic financial support through DBT.
- (iv) Operationalization of already sanctioned VDVKS on mission mode (1126 VDVKS in 21 States and 1 UT).
- (v) Assessment of stock of MFPs and Non-MFPs available with SHGs and finding markets for these products through TRIFED.
- (vi) Development of Online Platform for procurement, sale and supply chain management of tribal produce at remunerative prices for the tribal producers, tribal farmers and MFP gatherers.
- (vii) Improving village level water availability.
- (viii) Cultivation of early and late varieties of vegetables.
- (ix) Small goat rearing unit, mini-layer unit, fishery kits for fisherman, mushroom cultivation and bee-keeping, etc.
- (x) Self employment training and bank linkage.
- (xi) Skill development of youth.

(xii) Infrastructure creation and employment generation through construction work of EMRS.

(xiii) Support towards creation of isolation/quarantine facilities in scheduled tribe areas (Gap filling).

(b) and (c) In recent study done by IIT Delhi, in 177 tribal dominated districts with population more than 25%, less than 3% of the population has been detected as corona positive. So far, there has been no report of major outbreak of the disease in tribal areas which might be a cause for concern.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development has done mapping of sectoral gaps down to the level of Gram Panchayat and village. The data has been shared with all States who have been asked to work out strategies for mitigating sectoral gaps at village level including in the field of healthcare. This Ministry has also prepared a Tribal Health Action Plan which was shared with NITI Aayog, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, AYUSH and States in November, 2019. There have been few rounds of discussion on this plan with NITI and MoHFW and a joint VC was also called of State Tribal Secretaries and Health Secretaries with Secretary Health and Secretary Tribal Affairs with their officers.

In order to have updated data on the health infrastructure and manpower gaps in 177 tribal districts, MoTA has developed swasthya portal (*swasthya.tribal.gov.in*) wherein data from MoHFW and WCD and from district is being captured.

#### **Eklavya Model Residential Schools in the country**

623. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to establish 'Eklavya Model Residential Schools' in each block of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the same and if so, the details thereof and the targets achieved so far; and

(d) the State-wise details of the blocks where these residential schools are planned to be established?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) As per Budget announcement 2018-19, every block having 50% or more ST population and at least 20,000 ST persons is to have an Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) by the year 2022. As on 14.09.2020, there are 566 sanctioned schools across the country out of which 285 schools have been made functional. As per Government's decision, 174 more new EMRSs are planned to be sanctioned upto the year 2022 and State-wise details of the blocks where these 174 EMRSs are planned till the year 2022 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Old Schools sanctioned prior to February, 2019	Year-wise New Schools sanctioned as per CCEA Decision			Total Schools Sanctioned (as on 15.09.2020)	Balance to be Sanctioned	Grand Total Schools
	2018-19 Sanctioned/ Target	2019-20 Sanctioned/ Target	2020-21 Sanctioned/ Target			
288	50/50	100/100	128/150	566	174	740

**Statement**

*State-wise details of blocks where EMRs are planned till the year 2022*

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Addateegala
2.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Pedabayalu
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Ananthagiri
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Paderu
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	G.Madugula
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Koyyuru
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Naharlagun

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa
12.	Assam	Baksa	Sarupeta (Pt)
13.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Umrangso
14.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Mahur
15.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Maibong
16.	Assam	Goalpara	Dudhnai
17.	Assam	Kamrup	Boko
18.	Assam	Udalguri	Khoirabari (Pt)
19.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Adhaura
20.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Manora
21.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Farsabahar
22.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Lailunga
23.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lundra
24.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	Jetpur Pavi
25.	Gujarat	Dohad	Fatepura
26.	Gujarat	Dohad	Jhalod
27.	Gujarat	Dohad	Limkheda
28.	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod
29.	Gujarat	Navsari	Chikhli
30.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Khedbrahma
31.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Vijaynagar
32.	Gujarat	Surat	Umarpada
33.	Gujarat	Surat	Mahuva
34.	Gujarat	Tapi	Vyara
35.	Gujarat	Tapi	Valod



Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
36.	Gujarat	The Dangs	The Dangs
37.	Ladakh	Kargil	Sanku
38.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Gopikandar
39.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Bishunpur
40.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Khuntpani
41.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Goikera
42.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Mandro
43.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Borio
44.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Taljhari
45.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Pathna
46.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kurdeg
47.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kersai
48.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar
49.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira
50.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Jaldega
51.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bano
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushparajgarh
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur	Betul
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Sardarpur
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Ranapur
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Bagh
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Dhanora
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Segaon
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Bhagwanpura

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
61.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Dharni
62.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Sakri
63.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Talode
64.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Dindori
65.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Peint
66.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar
67.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vikramgad
68.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Mokhada
69.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vada
70.	Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong
71.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Tipaimukh
72.	Manipur	Senapati	Purul
73.	Manipur	Kangpokpi (earlier Senapati)	Saitu-Gamphazol
74.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong West
75.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhrul North
76.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhurl Central
77.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Songsak
78.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Saipung
79.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawphlang
80.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Myllem
81.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawryngkneng
82.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Khatarshnong Laitkroh
83.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram
84.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Sheila Bholaganj

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
85.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Pynursla
86.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Amlarem
87.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara
88.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Umling
89.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Jirang
90.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Chokpot
91.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Gasuapara
92.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Baghmara
93.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Betasing
94.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Ranikor
95.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri
96.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram
97.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Gambegre
98.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dalu
99.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawshynrut
100.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawthadraishan
101.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang
102.	Nagaland	Mon	Phomching
103.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Tsurangkong
104.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Alongkima
105.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Berhampur
106.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad
107.	Odisha	Gajapati	R.Udaygiri
108.	Odisha	Gajapati	Serango
109.	Odisha	Gajapati	Rayagada

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
110.	Odisha	Jajapur	Kaliapani
111.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur
112.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Gochhapada
113.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Sarangagarh
114.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Kotagarh
115.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Bamebari
116.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Baria
117.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Turumunga
118.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Patana
119.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Nayakote
120.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Telkoi
121.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Pandapara
122.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon
123.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur
124.	Odisha	Koraput	Dasamantapur
125.	Odisha	Koraput	Lakshmipur
126.	Odisha	Koraput	Bandhugaon
127.	Odisha	Koraput	Kundura
128.	Odisha	Koraput	Boipariguda
129.	Odisha	Koraput	Padua
130.	Odisha	Koraput	Pottangi
131.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Mudulipada
132.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Chitrakonda
133.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Gorumahisani
134.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jharpokharia

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
135.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur
136.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Raman
137.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda
138.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Koliana
139.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposi
140.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Chandua
141.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rasagobindapur
142.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Barsahi
143.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Udala
144.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada
145.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Sharata
146.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Mahuldiha
147.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Raighar
148.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Kundei
149.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umarkote
150.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Dabugan
151.	Odisha	Rayagada	Chandrapur
152.	Odisha	Rayagada	Kalyanasingpur
153.	Odisha	Rayagada	Tikiri
154.	Odisha	Rayagada	Seskhali
155.	Odisha	Rayagada	Padmapur
156.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Mahulpalli
157.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Jujomura
158.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Dharuadihi
159.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kinjirkela

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block
160.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Baragaon
161.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Raiboga
162.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Bisra
163.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Brahmani Tarang
164.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kamarposh Balang
165.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Koida
166.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Gurundia
167.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kherwara
168.	Tripura	Dhalai	Dumburnagar
169.	Tripura	North Tripura	Damchhara
170.	Tripura	North Tripura	Pencharthal
171.	Tripura	North Tripura	Dasda
172.	Tripura	South Tripura	Ompi
173.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Chakrata
174.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Bundwan

**Basic facilities in tribal areas**

624. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme for the development of basic facilities such as supply of water, houses, etc. in the tribal areas of different States including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allocated and released funds for above mentioned programmes for the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) [also called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)] is the dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country including Bihar. 41 Central Ministries has been mandated by NITI Aayog to earmark Tribal Sub-Plan funds in the range of 4.3% to 17.5% of their total Scheme allocation every year for tribal development. Besides, States Governments are mandated to earmark TSP funds in proportion of ST population in the State. Infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas in the country is carried out through schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments under TSP/STC. These schemes relate to various sectors including rural development, housing, drinking water & sanitation, nutrition etc. The details of the funds allocated under various schemes of Central Government for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes along with status of release of funds to the State Governments under these programmes during the current financial year *i.e.* 2020-21 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the funds allocated and released to the State Governments under schemes of Central Ministries / Departments under their Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) during the current financial year i.e. 2020-21*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4
<b>Department of Agriculture Research and Education</b>			
1.	Agricultural Extension	32.71	0.92
3.	Animal Science	14.19	0.83
4.	Crop Science	21.00	1.20
5.	Fisheries Science	6.71	0.28
6.	Horticultural Science	8.34	0.44
7.	Natural Resource Management Institutes including Agro Forestry Research	8.38	0.42
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118.65</b>	<b>5.23</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare</b>			
1.	Agriculture Marketing: Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	21.00	0.13
2.	Crop Insurance Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	1372.56	998.00
3.	Distribution of Pulses to State / Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	68.80	0.00
4.	Information Technology	1.94	0.00
5.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation	34.40	5.16
6.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	1557.55	0.00
7.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	172.00	0.00
8.	National Bamboo Mission	37.00	7.38
9.	National Food Security Mission	218.92	78.87
10.	National Mission on Horticulture	244.20	43.55
11.	National Project on Agro- Forestry	5.74	3.42
12.	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	27.24	6.26
13.	Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	63.01	28.03
14.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	47.30	10.77
15.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA)	43.00	0.00
16.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana	18.92	0.00
17.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	6598.67	3615.10
18.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	344.00	100.20
19.	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	25.20	12.36



1	2	3	4
20.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	312.40	32.76
21.	Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	126.20	63.96
22.	Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	133.60	80.88
23.	Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	34.00	0.00
TOTAL		11,507.65	5,086.83

#### Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

1.	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	12.92	0.00
2.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	0.01	0.00
3.	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	5.16	0.00
4.	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0.00	0.00
5.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	36.05	4.84
6.	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis	106.65	0.00
7.	National Dairy Plan (EAP)	0.00	0.00
8.	National Livestock Mission	48.70	15.23
9.	National Programme for Dairy Development	25.80	0.00
10.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	27.00	20.99
11.	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in Dairy Activities (erstwhile Support to State Co-operative Dairy Federations)	8.60	0.00
TOTAL		270.89	41.06

#### Department of Commerce

1.	Coffee Board	12.09	0.56
2.	Marine Product Export Development Authority	1.99	0.50

1	2	3	4
3.	Rubber Board	4.30	0.92
4.	Spices Board	3.50	0.84
5.	Tea Board	3.12	1.14
TOTAL		25.00	3.96

**Department of Consumer Affairs**

1.	Consumer Awareness (Advertising and Publicity)	2.58	0.00
TOTAL		2.58	0.00

**Department of Empowerment of persons with disabilities**

1.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances	19.78	32.83
2.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	11.18	0.67
3.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	0.34	0.00
4.	Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disability Act	21.57	0.00
5.	Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	7.69	0.53
6.	Support to National Institutes	8.00	0.00
TOTAL		68.56	34.03

**Department of Fisheries**

1.	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	0.60	0.60
2.	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	45.40	19.11
3.	National Fisheries Development Board	7.00	0.00
TOTAL		53.00	19.71

**Department of Food and public Distribution**

1.	Strengthening of PDS Operations	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>			
1.	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	689.55	77.75
2.	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	505.62	270.33
3.	National Rural Health Mission	2955.04	1393.23
4.	National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	81.30	25.26
5.	Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojna (RSBY) - Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	4.04	0.00
6.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	18.88	0.00
7.	Tertiary Care Programs	45.57	17.07
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,300.00</b>	<b>1,783.64</b>

**Department of Higher Education**

1.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	10.00	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	2.00	0.00
3.	Assistance to Other Institutions	14.65	0.52
4.	Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	0.50	0.00
5.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	2.00	0.00
6.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	0.35	0.00
7.	Deemed Universities promoted by Central Government	11.00	8.93
8.	Directorate of Hindi	1.50	0.00
9.	Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP)	172.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
10.	e-shodh Sindhu	20.00	0.00
11.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	1.25	0.00
12.	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	245.00	144.53
13.	Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	8.50	1.00
14.	Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	13.00	3.76
15.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	4.50	3.75
16.	Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	4.00	0.00
17.	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers	171.00	28.77
18.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	5.50	2.24
19.	Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	133.00	0.00
20.	National Academic Depository	1.00	0.00
21.	National Digital Library	1.50	0.32
22.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	3.00	0.15
23.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	2.00	0.25
24.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	5.00	3.62
25.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	0.15	0.00
26.	National Mission in Education Through ICT	7.30	0.00
27.	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	4.30	0.52
28.	PM Research Fellowship	4.30	1.74

1	2	3	4
29.	Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	1.00	0.00
30.	Programme for Apprenticeship Training	15.50	0.00
31.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	25.00	4.18
32.	Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)	3.50	0.00
33.	Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (STARS)	4.30	0.35
34.	Scholarship for College and University students	8.00	0.04
35.	Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)	8.50	2.30
36.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	5.00	2.46
37.	Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	6.50	3.28
38.	Special Scholarship Scheme For Jammu And Kashmir	12.00	5.00
39.	Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions	8.60	2.34
40.	Support to Indian Institute of Science (HSc)	18.00	14.65
41.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	8.00	5.73
42.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (USER)	30.00	23.52
43.	Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	15.00	4.33
44.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	215.00	70.86
45.	Support to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIST	142.00	37.58
46.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	70.00	17.92

1	2	3	4
47.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	150.00	110.87
48.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	2.80	0.00
49.	World Class Institutions	43.00	13.54
TOTAL		1,640.00	521.05

**Department of Land Resources**

1.	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme Component)	200.01	17.51
2.	Land Records Modernization Programme	23.86	12.65
TOTAL		223.87	30.16

**Department of Pharmaceuticals**

1.	Jan Aushadhi Scheme	0.00	1.49
2.	National Institutes Of Pharmaceutical Education And Research (Nipers)	0.00	8.50
TOTAL		0.00	9.99

**Department of Rural Development**

1.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component)	1613.00	736.53
2.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	3413.00	3235.58
TOTAL		5,026.00	3,972.11

**Department of School Education and Literacy**

1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	70.00	25.16
2.	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	42.00	0.00
3.	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	1210.00	396.76
4.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	22.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	200.00	66.98
6.	Samagra Shiksha	4280.00	1122.52
7.	Teachers Training and Adult Education	20.00	0.00
TOTAL		5,844.00	1,611.42

**Department of Science and Technology**

1.	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	117.69	6.99
2.	Science and Engineering Research Board	10.00	6.50
3.	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	10.00	0.00
TOTAL		137.69	13.49

**Department of Telecommunication**

1.	Bharatnet	258.00	0.00
2.	Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT)	13.89	0.00
3.	Compensation to Telecom Service Providers	86.00	0.00
TOTAL		357.89	0.00

**Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation**

1.	Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)	50.00	0.00
2.	Ground Water Management and Regulation (Ground Water Management and Regulation)	12.00	2.42
3.	Har Khet Ko Pani	205.00	42.52
4.	HRD/Capacity Building Programme	0.63	0.00
5.	National River Conservation Plan -Other Basins (Programme Component)	12.00	0.00
TOTAL		279.63	44.94

1	2	3	4
<b>The Ministry of AYUSH</b>			
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	7.20	1.80
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	1.00	0.50
3.	National AYUSH Misson (NAM)	29.00	2.58
4.	Other Autonomous Bodies	0.50	0.25
TOTAL		37.70	5.13
<b>The Ministry of Coal</b>			
1.	Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	8.17	0.00
2.	Exploration of Coal and Lignite	60.20	0.00
3.	Research and Development	2.15	0.00
TOTAL		70.52	0.00
<b>The Ministry of Culture</b>			
1.	Centenaries and Anniversaries, Celebrations and Schemes	7.65	0.00
2.	Development of Libraries and Archives	0.01	0.00
3.	Grantee Bodies	0.00	0.00
4.	Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	16.74	3.64
5.	National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts	0.46	0.00
TOTAL		24.86	3.64
<b>The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>			
1.	Bodoland Territorial Council	5.00	0.00
2.	Central Pool of Resources for North East and Sikkim	143.92	65.72
3.	Dima Hasao Territorial Council	25.00	0.00



1	2	3	4
4.	KarbiAnglong Autonomous Territorial Council	40.00	0.00
5.	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	250.00	141.30
6.	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) Hill Area Development Programme	54.00	0.00
7.	Schemes of NEC -Capital	5.00	0.00
8.	Schemes of NEC-Revenue	170.00	0.00
9.	Schemes of North East Council - Special Development Projects	130.00	101.93
TOTAL		822.92	308.95

#### **The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

1.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme	1150.00	340.44
2.	SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	999.41	230.74
TOTAL		2,149.41	571.18

#### **The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology**

1.	Cyber Security Projects (NCCC & Others)	8.00	0.00
2.	Electronic Governance (Program Component)	30.00	7.74
3.	Manpower Development	30.00	1.03
4.	National Knowledge Network	30.00	0.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)	25.19	10.00
6.	Promotion of Digital payment	10.00	0.00
7.	Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	66.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Promotion of IT/ITeS Industries	10.00	0.00
9.	R and D in IT/Electronics/CCBT	56.00	0.17
TOTAL		265.19	18.94

**The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

1.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Funded from NCEF) - Biodiversity Conservation	4.00	2.41
2.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Funded from NCEF) - Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems	5.00	0.00
3.	Environment Information Systems (ENVIS)	5.00	0.00
4.	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	10.00	4.69
5.	Forest Fire Prevention and Management	6.00	0.00
6.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Development of Wildlife Habitats	18.00	4.84
7.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Project Elephant	4.00	1.08
8.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Project Tiger	35.00	26.55
9.	National Adaptation Fund (Funded from NCEF)	8.00	6.46
10.	National Biodiversity Authority	1.00	0.15
11.	National Coastal Mission (NCM) - Programme Component	1.00	0.00
12.	National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)-Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	30.00	13.19
TOTAL		127.00	59.37

1	2	3	4
<b>The Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>			
1.	Pradhan Mantri KisanSampada Yojana	46.50	0.10
<b>The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</b>			
1.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component)	34.03	14.51
2.	PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	130.00	0.00
TOTAL		164.03	14.51
<b>The Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>			
1.	Bima Yojana for Unorganised Workers	17.45	0.00
2.	Coaching and Guidance for SC.ST and Other Backward Classes	4.20	0.35
3.	Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers	4.30	0.00
4.	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	641.30	19.24
5.	Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	1.00	0.02
6.	Labour Welfare Scheme	12.90	0.00
7.	National Career Services	6.63	4.29
8.	National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	9.99	0.49
9.	Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan	15.50	0.00
10.	Pradhan Mantri RojgarProtsahanYojna	218.36	327.10
11.	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan	43.00	21.00
12.	Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam	3.32	0.00
TOTAL		977.95	372.49

1	2	3	4
<b>The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>			
1.	ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)	4.30	0.00
2.	Coir Vikas Yojana	3.19	1.23
3.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme	2.80	0.00
4.	Database Research Evaluation and Other Office Support Programme	0.10	0.00
5.	Fund of Funds	25.00	0.00
6.	Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	16.92	0.00
7.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	25.00	4.30
8.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building-EAP Component	18.89	3.03
9.	Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs	65.00	65.00
10.	International Cooperation Scheme	1.63	0.00
11.	Khadi Vikas Yojana	25.00	16.00
12.	National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre	25.00	10.00
13.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	355.00	40.00
14.	Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme	5.72	0.00
15.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	6.50	0.28
16.	Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	44.08	3.35
17.	Solar Charkha Mission	10.00	0.00
TOTAL		634.13	143.19

1	2	3	4
<b>The Ministry of Mines</b>			
1.	Geological Survey of India	22.00	3.05
2.	Indian Bureau of Mines	1.23	0.00
TOTAL		23.23	3.05
<b>The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>			
1.	Biogas Programme	10.00	1.50
2.	Green Energy Corridors	25.00	2.98
3.	Human Resources Development and Training	3.00	0.00
4.	KisanUrja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)	50.00	7.49
5.	KisanUrja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyan-Off Grid (Kusum)	25.00	4.01
6.	Small Hydro Power	30.00	0.56
7.	Solar Power	143.00	0.00
8.	Wind Power	200.00	92.00
TOTAL		486.00	108.54
<b>The Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>			
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	74.62	13.81
TOTAL		74.62	13.81
<b>The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>			
1.	Direct Benefit Transfer- Kerosene	1.77	0.00
2.	Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG	1631.23	0.00
3.	LPG Connection to Poor Households	48.07	0.00
4.	Other subsidy payable including for North Eastern Region	22.86	0.00
5.	Under-recovery (other Subsidy Payable)	136.57	0.00
TOTAL		1,840.50	0.00

1	2	3	4
<b>The Ministry of Power</b>			
1.	DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	387.00	226.96
2.	Integrated Power Development Scheme	470.00	55.89
	TOTAL	857.00	282.85
<b>The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>			
1.	Road Works (Works under Roads Wing)	2920.00	57.76
	TOTAL	2920.00	57.76
<b>The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</b>			
1.	Apperenticeship and Training	5.66	1.59
2.	Development of Entrepreneurship	3.02	0.00
3.	Development of Skills	121.73	6.86
4.	Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion	39.50	0.00
5.	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements	30.96	0.00
6.	Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training	7.40	0.06
7.	Strengthening of Skill Institutions	1.38	0.04
	TOTAL	209.65	8.55
<b>The Ministry of Textiles</b>			
1.	Ambedkar Hasthshilp Vikas Yojana	1.00	0.00
2.	Central Silk Board	88.00	44.00
3.	Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	2.00	0.58
4.	Handicrafts Artisans comprehensive welfare scheme	1.00	0.00
5.	Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	1.00	0.00
6.	Human Resource Development- Handicrafts	2.00	0.18

1	2	3	4
7.	Integrated Scheme for Skill Development	12.00	1.12
8.	Integrated Wool Development Programme	8.00	2.00
9.	Marketing Support and Services	1.00	0.00
10.	National Handloom Development Programme	42.00	11.16
11.	NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	27.55	0.00
12.	Research and Development - Handicrafts	3.00	0.20
13.	Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North East	2.00	0.00
14.	Yarn Supply Scheme	32.00	7.16
TOTAL		222.55	66.40

**The Ministry of Tourism**

1.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes (Swadesh Darshan)	102.00	22.38
TOTAL		102.00	22.38

**The Ministry of Women and Child Development**

1.	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	2308.85	720.10
2.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	8.60	0.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	215.00	15.58
4.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	23.50	0.00
TOTAL		2,555.95	735.68

**The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

1.	Assistance to Promotion of Sports Excellence (Assistance to National Sports Federations)	21.50	0.00
2.	Khelo India	76.57	11.54
3.	Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education	4.80	1.31
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (Programme Component)	1.98	0.46

1	2	3	4
5.	National Service Scheme	14.84	0.26
6.	National Young Leaders Programme	1.89	0.00
7.	National Youth Corps	7.75	1.60
8.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	26.00	0.00
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	3.02	0.45
10.	Sports Authority of India	43.00	15.32
TOTAL		201.35	30.94

**The Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

1.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	110.00	4.05
2.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	250.00	18.27
3.	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)	0.01	0.00
4.	Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	1313.23	599.55
5.	Grant to Assam Government under Clause A of the Second Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	0.01	0.00
6.	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1350.00	256.71
7.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products (TRIFED etc.)	140.00	40.00
8.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	152.51	20.30
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.00	0.53
10.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	100.00	51.29



1	2	3	4
11.	Post-Matric Scholarship	1900.00	940.89
12.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	400.00	149.35
13.	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	2.00	1.87
14.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes	1350.00	30.39
15.	Support to National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	150.00	0.00
16.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	110.00	10.48
17.	Tribal Festival, Research, information and Mass Education	24.00	2.36
TOTAL		7,355.76	2,126.04

#### COVID-19 in tribal people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

625. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of tribal reserve of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been affected with Covid-19;

(b) if so, the report details therein; and

(c) the proposal and action taken report of Government for the protection of all individuals tested positive belonging to the great Andamanese tribe, a notified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) having a total population of just 56 individuals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is giving special focus and attention to the protection and wellbeing of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) viz. Great Andamanese (Strait Island), Onges (Little Andaman), Jarawas (South Andaman) and Shompens (Greater Nicobar Islands). The health of these tribals has been vigorously

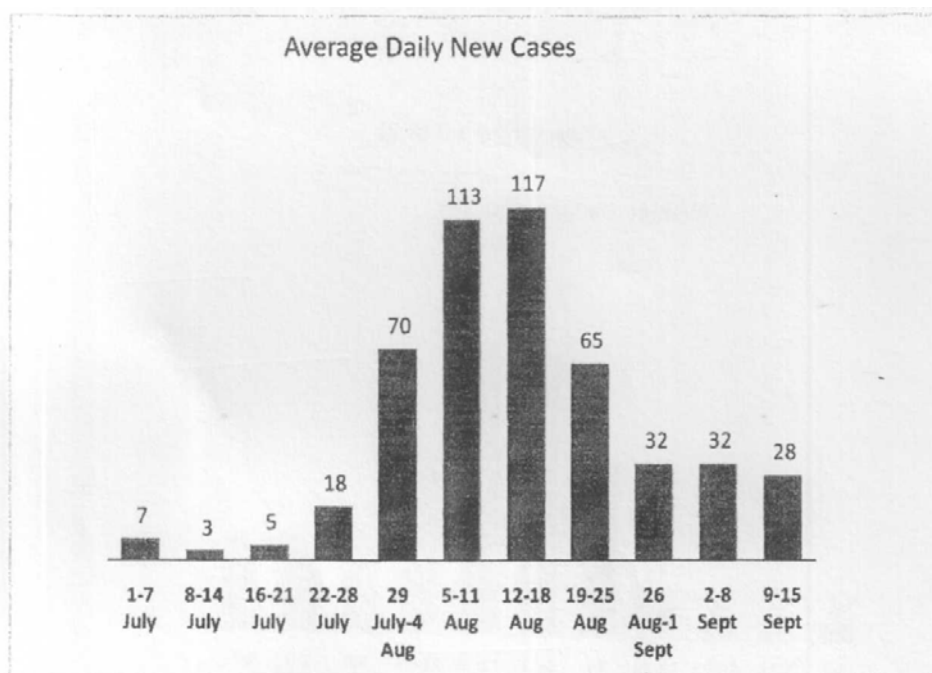
monitored and proactive measures to prioritize their testing have helped early detection of cases. 11 (Eleven) infected members of the Great Andamanese tribes are among those who were either themselves engaged or had families working in Government establishments. All of these infected Great Andamanese tribe except two have fully recovered and moved back to their settlement in Strait Island. The samples of entire Onges population has tested negative. Testing of Jarawas in three different areas has also confirmed their COVID free status. The Shompens are also safe in the Great Nicobar Island.

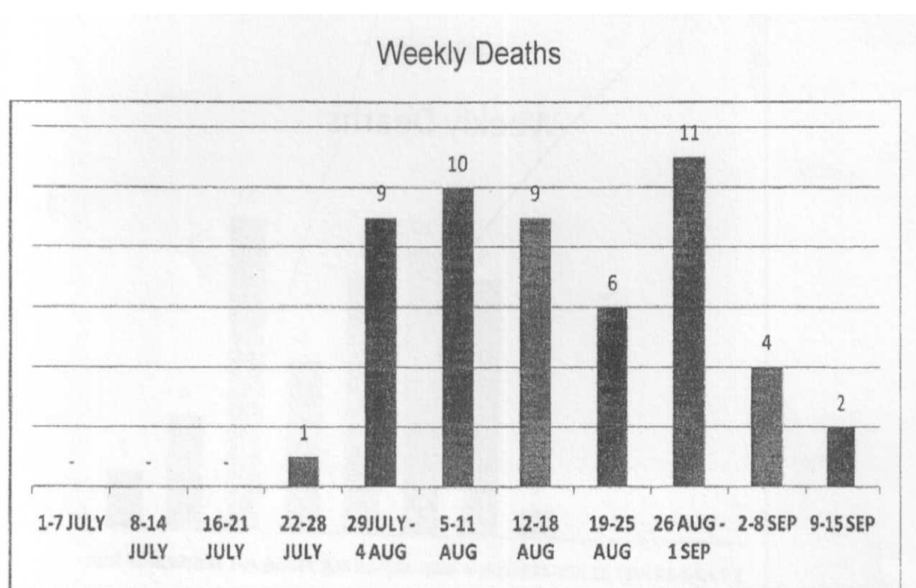
Several steps have been taken to strengthen capacities for treatment such as delivery of medication and pulse oximeters free of cost at the doorstep, admission of any symptomatic person and those with co-morbidities to COVID care facilities.

The weekly trend of average daily cases and deaths reported due to COVID in Andaman and Nicobar islands is given in the Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*The weekly trend of average daily cases and deaths due to COVID in Andaman and Nicobar Islands*





**Increasing scholarship amount for pre-matric scholarship for STs**

626. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the scholarship amount under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of students who have availed the benefits of the same, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Yes Sir. The scholarship amount under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs has been revised from ₹1507/- ₹225/- p.m. for day scholars and from ₹3507/- to ₹525/- p.m. for hostellers *w.e.f* the academic session 2019-20 (effective from 01.12.2019) across the country.

(b) The details of number of beneficiaries, State-wise, during last financial year and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

***Statement***

*Details of beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Pre-Matric  
Scholarship for ST students*

Sl. No.	State/UT	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2020-21 (as on. 11.09.20)
		Beneficiaries (provisional)*	Beneficiaries (provisional)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	249	450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28124	63653
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	2869	0
5.	Bihar	46096	55198
6.	Chhattisgarh	143986	149574
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5044	5548
8.	Daman and Diu	262	0
9.	Goa	3332	3475
10.	Gujarat	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2709	3534
12.	Jammu - Kashmir	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	106761	114609
14.	Karnataka	87364	62126
15.	Kerala	7858	11220
16.	Madhya Pradesh	318870	350865
17.	Maharashtra	0	111939
18.	Manipur	24760	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Mizoram	16890	17000
21.	Nagaland	1500	0
22.	Odisha	219875	196355
23.	Rajasthan	184163	202588
24.	Sikkim	415	414
25.	Tamil Nadu	13423	0
26.	Telangana	5570	0
27.	Tripura	10980	12627
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	2829	7117
30.	West Bengal	36962	41438
TOTAL		1270891	1409730

\* Details of beneficiaries are based on the proposals and Statement of Expenditures (SOEs) submitted by States / UTs

#### Malnutrition deaths among children in the country

627. SHRI T.G.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition deaths are on rise among children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made an enquiry through National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to find out the causes of these deaths;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the recommendations made by NCPCR to tackle the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children.

However, it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. Malnourished children are more vulnerable to any infection than normal children. The overall under five mortality rate has reduced from 74.3 (NFHS-3) to 49.7 (NFHS-4) deaths per thousand live births.

(c) and (d) No such enquiry has been made by the Government through NCPCR.

(e) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry implements Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and Children (0-6Years of age) in the country.

Further, the Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

#### **Anganwadi centres**

628. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and District-wise details of the number of Anganwadi Centres in the country as of August 2020;

(b) the number of Anganwadis that do not have Anganwadi workers or that remain vacant against the total number, State-wise as of August 2020; and

(c) the number of Anganwadi Centres that have been set up during the years 2014-2019, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) State-wise details of the number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi, Centres in the country as reported by the States/UTs as on 30.06.2020 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). District wise data of Anganwadi Centres on boarded by Districts at ICDS-RRS portal is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of the number of Anganwadi Workers along with number of vacant posts in the Country as on 30.06.2020 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Year-wise number of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres, during the years 2014-2019 is given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT wise details of sanctioned/operational Anganwadi Centres as on 30.06.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55607
2.	Telangana	35700	35634
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	115009	109520
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	51462
7.	Goa	1262	1262
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029
9.	Haryana	25962	25962
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432
12.	Karnataka	65911	65911
13.	Kerala	33318	33244

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97135
15.	Maharashtra	110486	110219
16.	Manipur	11510	11510
17.	Meghalaya	5896	5896
18.	Mizoram	2244	2244
19.	Nagaland	3980	3980
20.	Odisha	74154	72587
21.	Punjab	27314	27300
22.	Rajasthan	62010	61974
23.	Sikkim	1308	1308
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439
25.	Tripura	10145	9911
26.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	188149
27.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067
28.	West Bengal	119481	116753
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720
30.	Chandigarh	450	450
31.	Delhi	10897	10897
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	409	409
33.	Jammu - Kashmir	30765	28460
34.	Ladakh	1173	1139
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	855
TOTAL		1399697 (*)	1383875

(\*) 253 and 50 Anganwadi Centres have been surrendered by NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh respectively.



**Statement-II***District-wise AWCs Details as on 30.06.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	District name	No. of AWCs on boarded at ICDS-RRS Portal
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	77
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman	269
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	371
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	5127
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	4769
6.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	5541
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	4437
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	3812
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	3553
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	4248
11.	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	3776
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	4200
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	4960
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	3729
15.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	3894
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	3622
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	159
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	454
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	85

1	2	3	4
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	481
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	262
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	267
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	325
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	102
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	256
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	166
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	297
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	321
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	522
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	219
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	197
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	264
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	234
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	607
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	308
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	740
37.	Assam	Baksa	2636
38.	Assam	Barpeta	2986
39.	Assam	Biswanath	782
40.	Assam	Bongaigaon	1117
41.	Assam	Cachar	3938
42.	Assam	Charaideo	601
43.	Assam	Chirang	920
44.	Assam	Darrang	2153

1	2	3	4
45.	Assam	Dhemaji	1557
46.	Assam	Dhubri	2424
47.	Assam	Dibrugarh	2155
48.	Assam	Dima Hasao	606
49.	Assam	Goalpara	2491
50.	Assam	Golaghat	2246
51.	Assam	Hailakandi	1374
52.	Assam	Hojai	1260
53.	Assam	Jorhat	1613
54.	Assam	Kamrup	3271
55.	Assam	Kamrup Metro	1023
56.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	2569
57.	Assam	Karimganj	1570
58.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1687
59.	Assam	Lakhimpur	3066
60.	Assam	Majuli	597
61.	Assam	Marigaon	2103
62.	Assam	Nagaon	4714
63.	Assam	Nalbari	1528
64.	Assam	Sivasagar	1296
65.	Assam	Sonitpur	3078
66.	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	532
67.	Assam	Tinsukia	2024
68.	Assam	Udalguri	1437
69.	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	500

1	2	3	4
70.	Bihar	Araria	2807
71.	Bihar	Arwal	817
72.	Bihar	Aurangabad	2600
73.	Bihar	Banka	2365
74.	Bihar	Begusarai	3265
75.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	3077
76.	Bihar	Bhojpur	2973
77.	Bihar	Buxar	1946
78.	Bihar	Darbhanga	4422
79.	Bihar	Gaya	4566
80.	Bihar	Gopalganj	2965
81.	Bihar	Jamui	1953
82.	Bihar	Jehanabad	1278
83.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	1768
84.	Bihar	Katihar	3398
85.	Bihar	Khagaria	1734
86.	Bihar	Kishanganj	1899
87.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	1191
88.	Bihar	Madhepura	2258
89.	Bihar	Madhubani	4930
90.	Bihar	Munger	1602
91.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	5251
92.	Bihar	Nalanda	3420
93.	Bihar	Nawada	2541
94.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	3436

1	2	3	4
95.	Bihar	Patna	5250
96.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	5545
97.	Bihar	Purnia	3418
98.	Bihar	Rohtas	3398
99.	Bihar	Saharsa	2095
100.	Bihar	Samastipur	4990
101.	Bihar	Saran	3644
102.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	709
103.	Bihar	Sheohar	709
104.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	3724
105.	Bihar	Siwan	3846
106.	Bihar	Supaul	2439
107.	Bihar	Vaishali	3872
108.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	450
109.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1523
110.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	2005
111.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	2334
112.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	2037
113.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	1116
114.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	1168
115.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2763
116.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	1058
117.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	1104
118.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1502
119.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	1462

1	2	3	4
120.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	2295
121.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	4310
122.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	1688
123.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	2131
124.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	1832
125.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2548
126.	Chhattisgarh	Korea	1793
127.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	1780
128.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	1080
129.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	557
130.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	3408
131.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1887
132.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	3052
133.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	959
134.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	2076
135.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	2502
136.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303
137.	Daman and Diu	Daman	62
138.	Daman and Diu	Diu	40
139.	Delhi	Central	476
140.	Delhi	East	607
141.	Delhi	North	547
142.	Delhi	North East	1819
143.	Delhi	North West	3111
144.	Delhi	South	2065

1	2	3	4
145.	Delhi	South West	581
146.	Delhi	West	1722
147.	Goa	North Goa	711
148.	Goa	South Goa	554
149.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3630
150.	Gujarat	Amreli	1616
151.	Gujarat	Anand	1993
152.	Gujarat	Arvalli	1448
153.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	3370
154.	Gujarat	Bharuch	1374
155.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1907
156.	Gujarat	Botad	570
157.	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	1182
158.	Gujarat	Dang	441
159.	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	691
160.	Gujarat	Dohad	3058
161.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1068
162.	Gujarat	Girsomnath	1221
163.	Gujarat	Jam Nagar	1197
164.	Gujarat	Junagadh	1428
165.	Gujarat	Kachchh	2116
166.	Gujarat	Kheda	1986
167.	Gujarat	Mahesana	1920
168.	Gujarat	Mahisagar	1317
169.	Gujarat	Morbi	761

1	2	3	4
170.	Gujarat	Narmada	952
171.	Gujarat	Navsari	1330
172.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	2000
173.	Gujarat	Patan	1427
174.	Gujarat	Porbandar	489
175.	Gujarat	Rajkot	1717
176.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	1919
177.	Gujarat	Surat	2825
178.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	1356
179.	Gujarat	Tapi	1064
180.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1847
181.	Gujarat	Valsad	1899
182.	Haryana	Ambala	1213
183.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1282
184.	Haryana	Charki Dadri	634
185.	Haryana	Faridabad	1294
186.	Haryana	Fatehabad	1094
187.	Haryana	Gurugram	1033
188.	Haryana	Hisar	1741
189.	Haryana	Jhajjar	1130
190.	Haryana	Jind	1439
191.	Haryana	Kaithal	1265
192.	Haryana	Karnal	1479
193.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	1075
194.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	1201



1	2	3	4
195.	Haryana	Mewat	1150
196.	Haryana	Palwal	1108
197.	Haryana	Panchkula	534
198.	Haryana	Panipat	1048
199.	Haryana	Rewari	1099
200.	Haryana	Rohtak	1004
201.	Haryana	Sirsa	1401
202.	Haryana	Sonipat	1482
203.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1281
204.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1111
205.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1494
206.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1351
207.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	4226
208.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	235
209.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1095
210.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul And Spiti	123
211.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	3004
212.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2154
213.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	1509
214.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1281
215.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	1364
216.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	2184
217.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	1670
218.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	816
219.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	2387

1	2	3	4
220.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	1396
221.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	658
222.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2482
223.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	1640
224.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	812
225.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	1203
226.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	2319
227.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	1403
228.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	1110
229.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	1356
230.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	803
231.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	961
232.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	1018
233.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	721
234.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	1195
235.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	1491
236.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	2256
237.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1132
238.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	1567
239.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2232
240.	Jharkhand	Dumka	2060
241.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	1722
242.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	1330
243.	Jharkhand	Giridih	2432
244.	Jharkhand	Godda	1791

1	2	3	4
245.	Jharkhand	Gumla	1671
246.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1779
247.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	1189
248.	Jharkhand	Khunti	840
249.	Jharkhand	Koderma	749
250.	Jharkhand	Latehar	961
251.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	749
252.	Jharkhand	Pakur	1167
253.	Jharkhand	Palamu	2596
254.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1042
255.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2848
256.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	1690
257.	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	1370
258.	Jharkhand	Simdega	965
259.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	2330
260.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	2221
261.	Karnataka	Ballari	2441
262.	Karnataka	Belagavi	5299
263.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	1229
264.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	2473
265.	Karnataka	Bidar	1893
266.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	1421
267.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	1962
268.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	1825
269.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	2333

1	2	3	4
270.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	2105
271.	Karnataka	Davangere	2114
272.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1505
273.	Karnataka	Gadag	1166
274.	Karnataka	Hassan	2545
275.	Karnataka	Haveri	1918
276.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	3098
277.	Karnataka	Kodagu	870
278.	Karnataka	Kolar	2061
279.	Karnataka	Koppal	1850
280.	Karnataka	Mandya	2546
281.	Karnataka	Mysuru	2883
282.	Karnataka	Raichur	2662
283.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	1555
284.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	2445
285.	Karnataka	Tumakuru	4105
286.	Karnataka	Udupi	1191
287.	Karnataka	Uttar Kannad	2716
288.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	2313
289.	Karnataka	Yadgir	1388
290.	Kerala	Alappuzha	2152
291.	Kerala	Ernakulam	2859
292.	Kerala	Idukki	1562
293.	Kerala	Kannur	2508
294.	Kerala	Kasaragod	1349

1	2	3	4
295.	Kerala	Kollam	2723
296.	Kerala	Kottayam	2052
297.	Kerala	Kozhikode	2939
298.	Kerala	Malappuram	3809
299.	Kerala	Palakkad	2868
300.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1397
301.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3065
302.	Kerala	Thrissur	3017
303.	Kerala	Wayanad	874
304.	Ladakh	Kargil	679
305.	Ladakh	Leh	478
306.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep District	107
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	753
308.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	2232
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	1149
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	1159
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	2564
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	1786
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	2360
314.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	2451
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1887
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	822
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2073
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	3068
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1749

1	2	3	4
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	992
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1901
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	3982
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	1913
324.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	1688
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1660
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1459
327.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	698
328.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	1774
329.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1904
330.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2488
331.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	2708
332.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	1711
333.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	2309
334.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	2327
335.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1739
336.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	2608
337.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	1194
338.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1126
339.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1492
340.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	1860
341.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2612
342.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2140
343.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	3437
344.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2636

1	2	3	4
345.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	3035
346.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1424
347.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	2139
348.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	1599
349.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	1055
350.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	1275
351.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2409
352.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	1903
353.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1551
354.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	1787
355.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2129
356.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	763
357.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2371
358.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	5823
359.	Maharashtra	Akola	1617
360.	Maharashtra	Amravati	3192
361.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	3777
362.	Maharashtra	Beed	3259
363.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	1417
364.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	2970
365.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2937
366.	Maharashtra	Dhule	2285
367.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2378
368.	Maharashtra	Gondia	1900
369.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	1190

1	2	3	4
370.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	3940
371.	Maharashtra	Jalna	2106
372.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	4369
373.	Maharashtra	Latur	2574
374.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	925
375.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	4205
376.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3404
377.	Maharashtra	Nanded	4160
378.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	2440
379.	Maharashtra	Nashik	5689
380.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	2015
381.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	1834
382.	Maharashtra	Pune	6040
383.	Maharashtra	Raigad	3265
384.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	2972
385.	Maharashtra	Sangli	3105
386.	Maharashtra	Satara	4898
387.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	1592
388.	Maharashtra	Solapur	4733
389.	Maharashtra	South Salmara Mancachar	3183
390.	Maharashtra	Thane	3695
391.	Maharashtra	Wardha	1623
392.	Maharashtra	Washim	1175
393.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	3021
394.	Manipur	Bishnupur	972



1	2	3	4
395.	Manipur	Chandel	971
396.	Manipur	Churachandpur	1247
397.	Manipur	Imphal East	2447
398.	Manipur	Imphal West	1296
399.	Manipur	Senapati	1431
400.	Manipur	Tamenglong	651
401.	Manipur	Thoubal	1490
402.	Manipur	Ukhrul	1081
403.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	730
404.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	231
405.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1288
406.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	390
407.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	519
408.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	330
409.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	421
410.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	241
411.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	1424
412.	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	622
413.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	818
414.	Mizoram	Aizawl	544
415.	Mizoram	Champhai	275
416.	Mizoram	Kolasib	137
417.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	302
418.	Mizoram	Lunglei	418
419.	Mizoram	Mamit	282

1	2	3	4
420.	Mizoram	Saiha	126
421.	Mizoram	Serchhip	160
422.	Odisha	Anugul	1654
423.	Odisha	Balangir	2660
424.	Odisha	Baleshwar	4169
425.	Odisha	Bargarh	2899
426.	Odisha	Bhadrak	2435
427.	Odisha	Boudh	717
428.	Odisha	Cuttack	3318
429.	Odisha	Deogarh	788
430.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2200
431.	Odisha	Gajapati	2376
432.	Odisha	Ganjam	5143
433.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	1840
434.	Odisha	Jajapur	2810
435.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	957
436.	Odisha	Kalahandi	2258
437.	Odisha	Kandhamal	2105
438.	Odisha	Kendrapara	2147
439.	Odisha	Kendujhar	3257
440.	Odisha	Khordha	2554
441.	Odisha	Koraput	3264
442.	Odisha	Malkangiri	1250
443.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	4880
444.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	2221

1	2	3	4
445.	Odisha	Nayagarh	1585
446.	Odisha	Nuapada	1357
447.	Odisha	Puri	2603
448.	Odisha	Rayagada	1947
449.	Odisha	Sambalpur	1847
450.	Odisha	Sonepur	1557
451.	Odisha	Sundargarh	3809
452.	Puducherry	Karaikal	172
453.	Puducherry	Mahe	196
454.	Puducherry	Puducherry	336
455.	Puducherry	Yanam	151
456.	Punjab	Amritsar	1860
457.	Punjab	Barnala	672
458.	Punjab	Bathinda	1392
459.	Punjab	Faridkot	545
460.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	701
461.	Punjab	Fazilka	1057
462.	Punjab	Firozepur	1266
463.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	2237
464.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1927
465.	Punjab	Jalandhar	1654
466.	Punjab	Kapurthala	916
467.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2482
468.	Punjab	Mansa	867
469.	Punjab	Moga	987

1	2	3	4
470.	Punjab	Nawanshahr	793
471.	Punjab	Pathankot	835
472.	Punjab	Patiala	1828
473.	Punjab	Rupnagar	873
474.	Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	649
475.	Punjab	Sangrur	1962
476.	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	898
477.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	1140
478.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1952
479.	Rajasthan	Alwar	3419
480.	Rajasthan	Banswara	2092
481.	Rajasthan	Baran	1616
482.	Rajasthan	Barmer	3551
483.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2078
484.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2213
485.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	1498
486.	Rajasthan	Bundi	1200
487.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	1768
488.	Rajasthan	Churu	1664
489.	Rajasthan	Dausa	1354
490.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	1032
491.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	2104
492.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1976
493.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1244
494.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	4252

1	2	3	4
495.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	826
496.	Rajasthan	Jalore	1602
497.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	1505
498.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	1628
499.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2516
500.	Rajasthan	Karauli	1306
501.	Rajasthan	Kota	1276
502.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	2861
503.	Rajasthan	Pali	1828
504.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1235
505.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	1165
506.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1103
507.	Rajasthan	Sikar	2135
508.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	867
509.	Rajasthan	Tonk	1484
510.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	3168
511.	Sikkim	East District	470
512.	Sikkim	North District	214
513.	Sikkim	South District	357
514.	Sikkim	West District	369
515.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	774
516.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1334
517.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1697
518.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2023
519.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1333

1	2	3	4
520.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	2035
521.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	2080
522.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	2392
523.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	1401
524.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1053
525.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1805
526.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2001
527.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1325
528.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1617
529.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	490
530.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1799
531.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1454
532.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	2696
533.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1552
534.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1749
535.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	486
536.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	1065
537.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2127
538.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	1261
539.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	1850
540.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2563
541.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	1512
542.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	2127
543.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1505
544.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2999

1	2	3	4
545.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2942
546.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1504
547.	Telangana	Adilabad	1257
548.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	2061
549.	Telangana	Hyderabad	914
550.	Telangana	Jagitial	1065
551.	Telangana	Jangoan	732
552.	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	1284
553.	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	713
554.	Telangana	Kamareddy	1193
555.	Telangana	Karimnagar	777
556.	Telangana	Khammam	1897
557.	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	973
558.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	1439
559.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	1889
560.	Telangana	Mancherial	969
561.	Telangana	Medak	1080
562.	Telangana	Medchal Malkajgiri	793
563.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	1130
564.	Telangana	Nalgonda	2094
565.	Telangana	Nirmal	926
566.	Telangana	Nizamabad	1500
567.	Telangana	Peddapalli	706
568.	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	587
569.	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	1600

1	2	3	4
570.	Telangana	Sangareddy	1504
571.	Telangana	Siddipet	1150
572.	Telangana	Suryapet	1209
573.	Telangana	Vikarabad	1106
574.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	589
575.	Telangana	Warangal Rural	919
576.	Telangana	Warangal Urban	799
577.	Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	864
578.	Tripura	Dhalai	1282
579.	Tripura	Gomati	1178
580.	Tripura	Khowai	1030
581.	Tripura	North Tripura	1257
582.	Tripura	Sepahijala	1283
583.	Tripura	South Tripura	1563
584.	Tripura	Unakoti	533
585.	Tripura	West Tripura	1759
586.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2983
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3039
588.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4499
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	2560
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	2137
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1431
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	1789
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	5589
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	1341



1	2	3	4
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	3095
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	3464
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	1917
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	1705
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	3470
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2857
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	2702
602.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	1492
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	3242
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	3261
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	3965
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1823
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	959
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	3245
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1864
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	1564
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2378
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	1752
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	2959
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	2540
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1109
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	1375
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	4604
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	3096
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	4213

1	2	3	4
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	1500
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	899
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	3938
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	1712
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1817
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	5323
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1386
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	1674
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	1792
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	2134
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	2454
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	1777
632.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	3503
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	4140
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	1124
635.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2718
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	3136
637.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	881
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	1789
639.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	2368
640.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	2587
641.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2126
642.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	2684
643.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2754
644.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	2278

1	2	3	4
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	1999
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	3250
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	3397
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	2701
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	3413
650.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	1800
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	1767
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2924
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	983
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	927
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	3119
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	4265
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	2047
658.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	2553
659.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	3356
660.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	3940
661.	Uttarakhand	Almora	1861
662.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	834
663.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1077
664.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	681
665.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1907
666.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	3183
667.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1416
668.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	1853
669.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1111

1	2	3	4
670.	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	692
671.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	2017
672.	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	2387
673.	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	1052
674.	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	10227
675.	West Bengal	24 Paraganas South	10908
676.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	776
677.	West Bengal	Bankura	5744
678.	West Bengal	Birbhum	5137
679.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	4022
680.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	3245
681.	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	3261
682.	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	3787
683.	West Bengal	Hooghly	6632
684.	West Bengal	Howrah	4394
685.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	7102
686.	West Bengal	Jhargram	2300
687.	West Bengal	Kalimpong	659
688.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1529
689.	West Bengal	Maldah	5584
690.	West Bengal	Medinipur East	6033
691.	West Bengal	Medinipur West	6449
692.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	8743
693.	West Bengal	Nadia	6934
694.	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	2669
695.	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	6825
696.	West Bengal	Purulia	4845

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise details of sanctioned/vacant Anganwadi Workers  
as on 30.06.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anganwadi Workers		
		Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53548	2059
2.	Telangana	35700	34043	1657
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	0
4.	Assam	62153	61473	680
5.	Bihar	115009	105518	9491
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49940	2534
7.	Goa	1262	1204	58
8.	Gujarat	53029	50779	2250
9.	Haryana	25962	24904	1058
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18713	212
11.	Jharkhand	38432	37821	611
12.	Karnataka	65911	62578	3333
13.	Kerala	33318	33115	203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	96261	874
15.	Maharashtra	110486	104689	5797
16.	Manipur	11510	11302	208
17.	Meghalaya	5896	5883	13
18.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0
19.	Nagaland	3980	3980	0
20.	Odisha	74154	71772	2382
21.	Punjab	27314	26543	771
22.	Rajasthan	62010	59072	2938

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	1308	1308	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	47842	6597
25.	Tripura	10145	9911	234
26.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	170338	19807
27.	Uttarakhand	20067	19500	567
28.	West Bengal	119481	108035	11446
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	0
30.	Chandigarh	450	450	0
31.	Delhi	10897	10100	797
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	409	403	6
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	30765	27511	3254
34.	Ladakh	1173	1127	46
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0
36.	Puducherry	855	767	88
TOTAL		1399697	1319726	79971

***Statement-IV***

*Year-wise details of sanctioned/operational Anganwadi Centres as on 30.06.2020*

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2013-14	1400000	1342146
2014-15	1400000	1346186
2015-16	1400000	1349563
2016-17	1400000	1354792
2017-18	1400000	1363021
2018-19	1399697*	1372872

\* 253 & 50 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi & Chandigarh respectively.

**Steps taken to help women in distress**

629. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women's helpline did not provide any useful information that could be used by a woman in distress, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective steps being taken in this regard to help distressed women in times of need?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) does not operate any helpline. However, In addition to handling complaints through regular mode, NCW helps women in distress through a dedicated WhatsApp Number 72177 35372 for reporting domestic violence cases. Since the launch of this number on 10.04.2020, 1434 cases of domestic violence have been reported on this number. Further, NCW takes cognizance of the grievances relating to domestic violence reported in social media. The complaints received by NCW are immediately acted upon by coordinating with victims, police and other authorities to provide immediate assistance. The Commission has also constituted a special task force to assist elderly people.

**CSR spending by corporate sector for upgradation of Anganwadi Centres**

630. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to appeal to corporate sector to spend a certain percentage share of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the upgradation of Anganwadi Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the corporate sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, there is a provision for upgradation of Anganwadi Centres. Some Corporates have also supported construction of Anganwadi Centres under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Under

the Anganwadi Services Scheme there are 13.83 Lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. Out of these 1303 AWC buildings have been completed under CSR, as on 30.06.2020.

**Vacant posts in Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts and vacancies in the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh;
- (b) whether any post has been vacant for longer than twelve months and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to fill the vacancies of posts;
- (d) whether the Ministry has conducted any impact assessments since April 2019 and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has plans to study limitations within the system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) provides loans to NGO-MFIs termed as Intermediary organizations (IMOs), which on-lend to Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. Government implements several other initiatives aimed at facilitating access of finance to women entrepreneurs. These include Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), Stand Up India Scheme, PMEGP etc. Government also has banks and financial institutions, which have necessary mandate and capacity to ensure access to finance in accordance with the statutory framework put in place by the Reserve Bank of India.

It has been decided to have the audit of the Accounts of RMK and its beneficiary IMOs conducted by CAG.

It has also been decided to review the need for continuation of RMK in its present form and institutional frame. Related organizational matters including filling of vacancies etc. are dependent on the outcome of such review.



**Child helpline services**

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

- (a) the number of calls received on the child helpline service since 2018 till present and month-wise data of the same;
- (b) the total number of districts covered by the Childline India network;
- (c) whether any new districts were added to Childline India's network and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the average wait time/duration it takes for the child helpline to take calls; and
- (e) the average time taken by a response team to reach a location upon registering a request?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The number of calls received month-wise from January 2018 to August, 2020, on Childline India Foundation is as here under:—

Month	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	2	3	4	5
January	9,35,360	6,20,412	5,63,388	21,19,160
February	9,17,267	5,61,646	7,20,696	21,99,609
March	12,07,811	7,09,259	9,83,513	29,00,583
April	11,85,119	7,16,081	5,86,195	24,87,395
May	12,38,908	7,37,926	5,27,210	25,04,044
June	11,12,714	6,85,078	4,91,963	22,89,755
July	9,17,996	7,19,803	4,82,570	21,20,369
August	7,73,779	6,29,987	4,62,743	18,66,509
September	7,77,332	6,40,516	-	14,17,848

1	2	3	4	5
October	7,75,404	6,51,753	-	14,27,157
November	7,49,671	5,98,162	-	13,47,833
December	6,96,316	5,94,046	-	12,90,362
TOTAL	1,12,87,677	78,64,669	48,18,278	2,39,70,624

(b) to (e) Presently, CHILDLINE services are available in 594 Districts. As on 01.01.2018, CHILDLINE services were available in 413 Districts. As on 15.09.2020, the coverage has been enhanced to 594 Districts. Average wait time/duration for the Child Helpline depends on the traffic of calls at a particular time. The mandate for the Childline team is to reach the incident spot within 60 minutes of receiving a case complaint. However, the actual response time depends also on factors such as geographical location (hilly area, metro city), availability of transport, etc. Further, a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Women and Child Development, has been constituted to look into re-organizing the functionality of Childline.

#### **Increase in salaries of Anganwadi workers**

633. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government is taking to ensure more women participation in the workforce in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) how many women have exited the workforce post the COVID-19 lockdown;

(c) how many girl students have dropped out of schools post the COVID-19 lockdown; and

(d) whether Government is going to consider increasing the salaries of Anganwadi workers/Asha workers, due to inflation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government has advised public including women to take all precautions for prevention from COVID19, while pursuing professions. Measures such as work from home, on line teaching, tele medicine consultations etc. have been

encouraged. Anganwadi Workers, ANMs and ASHAs have been engaged in facilitating essential services during COVID19 pandemic.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain this data.

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

Further, the Department of School Education has issued guidelines for States/UTs with regard to children of migrant labourers to prevent their drop-out.

(d) With effect from 1st October, 2018, the Government has enhanced honorarium to 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; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs. Further, the AWWs are allowed performance linked incentive of ₹ 500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan. In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, the States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources. The incentives to ASHAs finalized at the national level are regularly reviewed and activities for which ASHAs would get incentives are expanded from time to time. These incentives provided to ASHAs are in addition to expenditure incurred by States/UTs. In FY 2018-19 the Union Cabinet approved the revised amount of routine recurrent incentive for ASHAs under NHM from ₹1000/month to ₹ 2000/month. An additional incentive of Rs 1000 per month is also paid, in view of their significant contribution towards the Covid-19 pandemic related work. Besides the above, States/UTs have been asked to ensure provision of safety tools like masks and sanitizers for ASHAs and under the recently launched Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, Insurance Scheme has been introduced for all health workers, including ASHAs. This insurance scheme provides an insurance cover of ₹ 50 Lakhs in case of loss of life due to COVID 19 pandemic or else due to accident on account of COVID19 related duty.

**Sexual abuse cases of children**

634. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the cases of sexual abuse of children reported in last five years, the State and District-wise data thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to address this growing menace;
- (c) whether Government is planning to amend the POCSO Act;
- (d) whether Government has taken measures to fastrack investigation into such cases, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what aid Government provides to victims of such crimes, provide the data of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State/UT-wise and District-wise details of the number of cases of sexual abuse of children reported from 2014 to 2018, are available at <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-india>.

(b) to (e) The Government of India implements the 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012', which provides for mandatory reporting, child friendly recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. It is stipulated in Section 44 (1) of POCSO Act, 2012 that National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) shall monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act. Recently, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been amended and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019 has been notified on 06.08.2019. The amendments provide for more stringent punishments in case of child sex abuse.

The Government implements a scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts, for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act. The Government also provides aid to such victims under the victim compensation schemes.

**Increase in child marriage cases during the lockdown**

635. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the rising number of child marriage cases during the lockdown period;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the ground reality of increasing child marriages during the lockdown;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to launch new/special schemes to tackle the rising menace of child marriage;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether Government has any proposal to engage NGO's and other private organizations working in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is no data to indicate rising number of child marriage cases during the lockdown period.

(d) to (f) The Government has enacted the 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA); 2006'. The Government also undertakes awareness drives, media campaigns and outreach programmes and issues advisories to the States/ UTs from time to time to highlight evil effects of this practice. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the schemes of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)' in which creation of awareness amongst women on matters pertaining to gender equality and discouraging of child marriage is an important focus area. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) also undertakes awareness programmes and consultations with stakeholders from time to time in this regard.

**Increase in domestic violence against women during lockdown period**

636. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the data released by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) suggests that the nationwide lockdown led to a rapid increase in cases of domestic violence against women; and

- (b) if so, the details of actions taken by the Ministry in response to that?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from NALSA for the period from April 2020 to June 2020, legal aid and assistance has been provided in 2878 domestic violence cases and petition has been filed in 452 cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA). 694 cases have been resolved through counselling/ mediation.

The Ministry issued its advisory dated 25.03.2020 to ensure that during the nationwide lockdown, its One Stop Centres (OSCs) under One Stop Centre Scheme and Women Helplines (WHL) under the Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme (through toll free telephonic short code 181) which support women on matters pertaining to safety, remain operational. In the same advisory, Protection Officers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and 'Dowry Prohibition Officers' under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 were also directed to continue their services related to providing protection and support to women affected by violence during the lockdown.

**Plan to minimize sexual harassment cases in shelter homes**

637. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has undertaken any plan to minimise sexual harassment cases in shelter homes which are on the rise, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Ministry propose to constitute any high level committee to look into the reasons for such rise in cases and suggest remedial measures, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In Swadhar Greh and Ujjawala schemes, there is a provision of three tier monitoring mechanism at District, State and Central levels. The unlawful activities including sexual, mental and physical harassment of inmate by the members of management and staff will result in stoppage of grant and blacklisting of the implementing agency without prejudice to criminal action. In the Child Protection Services Scheme, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016

framed thereunder, the benchmark of services to be delivered to the children has been specified. The POCSO Act has also been enacted to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and to provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences.

### **Supply of meals to students during the lockdown**

638. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to ensure supply of meals to students during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to provide Food Security Allowance (FSA) comprising of foodgrains, pulses, oil etc (equivalent to cooking cost) to all eligible children till such time as their schools are closed due to aforesaid pandemic. The modalities for this purpose are decided by the respective States and UTs, according to the prevailing circumstances. States and UTs have also been advised to take necessary precautionary measures in view of the situation caused by COVID-19.

### **Major welfare schemes of the Ministry**

639. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the major welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry currently, the State-wise details of the beneficiaries of these schemes during the last five years;
- (b) the details of specific reforms introduced in the design or mechanism of implementation of these schemes during the last five years; and
- (c) what is the impact of these new reforms introduced in the quality of implementation or prevention of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The details regarding major welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development along with the State-wise details of the beneficiaries of these schemes are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The details regarding major welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development alongwith the State-wise details of the beneficiaries of these schemes*

**1. Anganwadi Services:**

- (a) Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme, aiming at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers, by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition; (ii) Pre-school non-formal education; (iii) Nutrition and health Education; (iv) Immunization; (v) Health check-up; and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level. Three of the six services viz., immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & Public Health Infrastructure.

As Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the overall management and monitoring regarding implementation of the ICDS Scheme are being done by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

The State-wise list of beneficiaries of the scheme is given in the Appendix-I (*See below*).

- (b) The details of the revision in structure and cost sharing of Anganwadi Services are given below:—

Sl. No.	Names of the components	Revised Cost Norms
1	2	3
1	Supplementary Nutrition Programme	(i) Children (6 months to 72 months) ₹8/- per child per day (ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months - 72 months) ₹12/- per child per day



1	2	3
		(iii) Pregnant women and Lactating mothers ₹9.50/- per beneficiary per day
2	Rent	AWC/Mini AWC Rural/Tribal - ₹1,000/- p.m. Urban - ₹4,000/- p.m. Metropolitan - ₹6,000/- p.m.
3	Honorarium	AWW - ₹4,500/- p.m. Mini AWW - ₹3,500/- p.m. AWH - ₹2,250/- p.m. AWHs - ₹ 250/- p.m (performance linked incentive)

(c) The enhanced cost norms are aimed at improved service delivery.

2. **POSHAN Abhiyaan:**

(a) to (c) POSHAN Abhiyaan launched in March, 2018 aims at improving the nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. POSHAN Abhiyaan focuses on convergence among partner Ministries leveraging technology and Jan Andolan among other things, to address issue of malnutrition comprehensively. Near-real time reporting by field functionaries and improved MIS is aimed at smooth implementation of scheme and better service delivery.

3. **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:**

(a) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme. The maternity benefit under PMMVY is available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. Under the scheme, ₹5,000/- is provided to the eligible beneficiary in three installments during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling certain nutrition and health seeking conditions. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹6,000/-. It is estimated that 51.70 lakhs beneficiaries per annum are covered under PMMVY throughout the Nation. State-wise information is given in the Appendix-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) PMMVY has been implemented from 01.01.2017 and no change in the design and mechanism of the Scheme implementation has been undertaken, so far.

**4. Scheme for Adolescent Girls:**

- (a) Under this scheme, out of school Adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years are provided supplementary nutrition of 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year. The State-wise details of the beneficiaries of Scheme for Adolescent Girls during the last five years are given in the Appendix-III (*See below*).
- (b) The Scheme is on Public Financial Management System. The releases to the States/UTs are done through the Public Financial Management System platform.
- (c) Further to this, the Scheme is a DBT Scheme. As per the DBT guidelines, the benefit is given to the beneficiary after identity of the beneficiary established.

**5. Child Protection Scheme:**

- (a) Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme supports the children in difficult circumstances, as envisaged under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act). The State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries during the last five years under CPS Scheme is given in the Appendix-IV (*See below*).
- (b) and (c) The financial norms under CPS were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes, enhanced cost of construction and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT. Further, sub-scheme Child Protection Services came under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in the year of 2017. The monitoring mechanism is prescribed under Section 54 of the JJ Act and Rule 41 of the JJ Model Rules, 2016.

**6. National Creche Scheme:**

- (a) National Creche Scheme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months- 6 years) of working mothers. The Scheme provides an integrated package of the following services:
  - (i) Daycare Facilities including Sleeping Facilities.

- (ii) Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
  - (iii) Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced)
  - (iv) Growth Monitoring.
  - (v) Health Check-up and Immunization.
- (b) The NCS is being implemented with effect from 01.01.2017 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) where pattern of assistance for all components of the scheme will be in the cost sharing basis of 60:30:10 amongst Centre, State Governments & NGOs running the creches, 80:10:10 amongst the Centre, State Governments & NGOs running the creches for the 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States and 90:10 between the Central Government and the NGOs running the creches for the Union Territories. Before 01.01.2017, the Creche Scheme was being run as a Central Sector Scheme and was implemented through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Indian Council of Child Welfare (ICCW) with the fund sharing pattern of 90:10.
- (c) As far as quality of implementation or prevention of corruption is concerned, the impact is positive after the Scheme became a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**7. Schemes Implemented under Nirbhaya Fund**

- (a) The Ministry is implementing 3 schemes under Nirbhaya Fund. These are:
- (i) One Stop Centre, (ii) Women Helpline, and (iii) Mahila Police Volunteer.
  - (i) **One Stop Centre:** The objective of the OSC Scheme is to facilitate women affected by violence with a range of integrated services under one roof such as Police facilitation, medical aid, psychological counselling, legal counselling, temporary shelter etc. OSCs are to be set up either in new constructed building in an approved design or an existing building within 2 kms radius of a medical facility. Details of State-wise cases are given in the Appendix-V (*See below*).

- (ii) **Women Helpline:** The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) aims at providing immediate and 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence across the country by referral service. Under the WHL Scheme, a toll-free 24-hours telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information about Govt. Schemes and programmes. The WHL Scheme is funded under Nirbhaya Fund with 100% funds being disbursed to District Collectors.

Women Helpline is operational in 32 States/UTs. Over 51 lakh women have been provided assistance by 181 Women Helpline (5177303 registered calls as on 31.03.2020). State-wise details are given in the Appendix-VI (*See below*).

- (iii) **Mahila Police Volunteer:** The Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) act as a link between police and the community and facilitate help to women in distress. MPVs serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women and reports incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. In the pilot phase, two districts from every State and one district from every UT were chosen for the implementation of the scheme. The mandate of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) is to report to authorities/police the incidence of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. So far, States have informed about identifying about 9531 MPVs. State-wise Details are given in the Appendix-VII (*See below*).

- (b) and (c) Sakhi Dashboard an online platform has been introduced in the Ministry for the functionaries of One Stop Centres (OSCs) and Women Help Lines (WHLs), Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) to populate and view various important information about the cases of violence affected women coming to them, as well as about their establishments. The dashboard has been rolled out and can be accessed by these functionaries, as well as by the related government officials with the help of the usernames and passwords

assigned to them. The dashboard provides a simplified and standardized common format for cases of violence affected women coming to OSCs, WHLs and MPVs, which goes on to detail the support and referral services provided to them. As such, the dashboard is designed to better standardize and functionally integrate OSCs, WHLs and MPVs into The Sakhi Vertical, a service for safety and empowerment of women offered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India. The Sakhi dashboard is a dynamic and effective management and MIS tool for government officers and functionaries of OSCs, WHLs and MPVs.

8. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

- (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme aims to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the age of 0-6 years. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on Awareness and Advocacy Campaign; Multi-sectoral intervention; Effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal-Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and Enabling girl child's education. Scheme doesn't have any provision for direct benefit transfer; therefore, there are no direct beneficiaries under the Scheme.
- (b) At the inception of the scheme, funds were released directly to the Districts through the State Government. However, from 2016-17 onwards, funds are directly transferred into designated BBBP account in the District.
- (c) The above mentioned changes have resulted in smooth and effective implementation and timely submission of physical and financial reports under BBBP.

9. **Swadhar Greh**

- (a) The Swadhar Greh Scheme targets women victims of unfortunate circumstances, who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women. The State-wise details of number of

Swadhar Greh established by the Government so far are given in the Appendix-VIII (*See below*).

- (b) Prior to 31.12.2015, the Swadhar Greh scheme was a Central Sector Scheme with the funding share of 100% between the Central Government and the implementing agencies on State Govt.'s recommendations. The Swadhar Greh Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.01.2016 as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme "Protection and Empowerment of Women" funds are released through the States, with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States excepting for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it shall be 90:10 and for UTs it is 100% with effect from 1.01.2016.
- (c) After the reform the State Governments are included more actively in the implementation, opening of new Homes, and monitoring of the Scheme at State and District levels.

10. **Ujjawala**

- (a) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, with five specific components - Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other. State-wise details are given in the Appendix-IX (*See below*).
- (b) Prior to 01.04.2016, the scheme Ujjawala was a Central Sector Scheme with the funding share of 90:10 between the Central Government and the implementing agencies on State Govt.'s recommendations. The Scheme has been revised as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2016 with the funds released to the State Governments/ UT Administrations with funding ratio as 60:30:10 between Centre, States and implementation agency except North-Eastern States and Himalayan States where it shall be 80:10:10. In Union Territories the ratio between the centre and implementing agency is 90:10.
- (c) After the reform the State Governments are included more actively in the implementation, opening of new Homes, and monitoring of the Scheme at State and District levels.

**11. Working Women Hostel**

- (a) Working Women's Hostel scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. The scheme is assisting projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and also for running hostel buildings in rented premises. State wise detail of beneficiaries under the Scheme is given in the Appendix-X (*See* below).
- (b) The Scheme was converted from Central Sector Scheme to Centrally Sponsored Scheme w.e.f. 22.11.2017.
- (c) After conversion to Centrally Sponsored Scheme, funds are released through State/UTs Govt. which improves the level of monitoring and implementation under the Scheme.

**12. Mahila Shakti Kendra**

- (a) to (c) Under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme, community engagement through student volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward/aspirational districts as part of MSK block level initiatives. Student volunteers play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/programmes as well as social issues that have an impact on lives of women in a given block (or equivalent administrative unit, when such blocks are not in place).

**Appendix-I**

*Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education under ICDS Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Beneficia- ries of Suppleme- ntary Nutrition Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Beneficia- ries of Pre- school Educa- tion Total (3 - 6 years)	Beneficia- ries of Suppleme- ntary Nutrition Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Beneficia- ries of Pre- school Educa- tion Total (3 - 6 years)	Beneficia- ries of Suppleme- ntary Nutrition Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Beneficia- ries of Pre- school Educa- tion Total (3 - 6 years)	Beneficia- ries of Suppleme- ntary Nutrition Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Beneficia- ries of Pre- school Educa- tion Total (3 - 6 years)	Beneficia- ries of Suppleme- ntary Nutrition Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Beneficia- ries of Pre- school Educa- tion Total (3 - 6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3359727	952957	3300647	956881	2972584	864685	2919377	855131	2886394	805855
2.	Telangana	1993980	320435	1903172	681911	1820189	665194	1900000	639373	2539373	484489
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	256080	113933	232781	103884	213577	96623	213577	96623	181587	87120
4.	Assam	4002122	1801441	4002122	1801441	4246222	1888756	3624973	1569370	3584422	1518507
5.	Bihar	11554799	2331123	11554799	2331123	6104018	2681885	7374528	2681885	5163266	2152574



6.	Chhattisgarh	2549025	880233	2417189	801953	2469528	854260	2709800	772690	2379674	772521
7.	Goa	74572	21226	73661	20095	71680	19690	67633	16763	67874	18898
8.	Gujarat	4078738	1505347	3896879	1430720	3849595	1443193	3849595	1443193	3780623	1231667
9.	Haryana	1284553	353511	1201683	318160	1147583	291548	1102892	268189	1105805	269019
10.	Himachal Pradesh	550672	139275	550000	138406	525316	128168	494477	102703	439806	91190
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	387060	300126	947538	300126	864816	439005	958059	262336	444585	231351
12.	Jharkhand	3621749	1234533	3978674	1234533	3392958	1234533	3462892	1234533	3497913	472798
13.	Karnataka	4991088	1760253	4991088	1760253	5092165	1518127	4844202	1518127	4664907	1443132
14.	Kerala	1037426	442838	888198	342843	1006832	386035	1119843	380920	1170853	355192
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6996690	3104200	7693793	2904788	8051031	3696416	7997709	3547742	7509662	3162584
16.	Maharashtra	7046423	2823063	6583227	2780859	6317563	2552687	6157897	2531845	7159808	1560001
17.	Manipur	430186	179522	430186	179522	408192	177583	408192	177583	360382	169704
18.	Meghalaya	554871	205476	558819	211773	572540	218986	527998	192624	507683	201527
19.	Mizoram	133567	872588	100890	872588	183372	56334	183372	56334	73170	26581
20.	Nagaland	348573	146396	339016	144060	333702	144241	313176	144209	337819	144252
21.	Odisha	4609303	1549474	4609303	1549474	4643551	2047340	4643551	2047340	4127050	1613775
22.	Punjab	1204835	376458	1131742	354587	857785	275968	857785	275968	938465	267522
23.	Rajasthan	3662875	968244	3615776	987811	3482900	967701	3542770	971413	3741651	1025505

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Sikkim	30712	11487	30712	11487	36500	12500	30300	12500	24099	8295
25.	Tamil Nadu	3107933	1019285	3115934	1104546	3059310	632304	3172640	1102356	3217789	1107889
26.	Tripura	376380	152204	382761	159952	415933	189854	401657	171907	364499	173757
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24061660	7681641	20229635	6811940	18216779	5852814	15940936	4057703	16828109	4779521
28.	Uttarakhand	866459	217971	842455	201010	776827	181925	774065	157706	781092	156235
29.	West Bengal	7965225	3256562	7752495	3244627	7438321	2889710	7277673	2723302	7739836	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15938	3973	14871	3557	13189	2791	11966	2168	12967	2789
31.	Chandigarh	61511	29052	59502	27699	55159	25809	55778	26906	57105	26918
32.	Delhi	841520	262732	841520	262732	566950	139298	551310	134234	534741	123924
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22588	10107	22006	10165	22886	10475	22886	10475	25639	10326
34.	Daman and Diu	7411	2643	7411	2643	6601	2388	6601	2388	8801	2053
35.	Ladakh									22221	3614
36.	Lakshadweep	6318	2292	6318	2292	4598	843	4598	843	4821	998
37.	Puducherry	38715	2285	35587	1862	36181	2197	35963	2596	36200	1605
	ALL INDIA	102131284	35034886	98342390	34052303	89276933	32591866	87560671	30191978	86320691	24503688

*Note:* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

**Appendix-II***Number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (As on 9th September 2020)	
		No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	Total amount Disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	Total amount Disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	Total amount Disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	Total amount Disbursed
		(₹ in Lakhs)		(₹ in Lakhs)		(₹ in Lakhs)		(₹ in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,112	37	1,501	85	949	73	562	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	297,735	4,149	364,434	17,577	260,501	16,732	84,328	3,978
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	836	1	6,681	206	7,180	330	2,183	118
4.	Assam	26,684	104	142,228	3,727	331,055	16,317	73,385	3,763
5.	Bihar	132,241	571	243,948	6,227	919,776	33,508	4,87,647	23,262
6.	Chandigarh	4,680	107	6,984	300	5,323	275	2,327	101
7.	Chhattisgarh	94,279	664	145,626	4,914	142,674	7,795	50,147	2,336

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,474	8	2,752	101	2,194	128	963	34
9.	Daman and Diu	276	0	2,189	56	1,216	65	449	22
10.	Delhi	35,755	408	61,312	2,531	67,904	3,623	30,199	1,323
11.	Goa	3,341	63	5,890	274	3,987	195	1,700	91
12.	Gujarat	144,217	2,480	250,460	12,640	310,604	15,058	88,508	4,703
13.	Haryana	91,961	1,271	178,187	8,219	123,711	7,083	48,273	2,204
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41,955	442	52,759	2,685	40,947	2,541	18,366	958
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,860	111	56,448	2,591	58,141	2,919	26,637	1,272
16.	Jharkhand	107,362	701	140,134	5,704	199,561	9,259	60,465	2,521
17.	Karnataka	132,572	2,069	359,141	13,229	328,319	18,304	2,50,843	5,466
18.	Kerala	118,642	1,597	174,793	7,598	169,172	9,210	63,490	3,019
19.	Lakshadweep	245	-	299	12	284	8	236	-
20.	Ladakh	*	*	*			*	332	12
21.	Madhya Pradesh	432,885	3,177	673,241	33,037	541,280	30,202	2,40,483	11,183
22.	Maharashtra	238,807	3,887	552,107	22,028	814,059	38,189	1,75,084	8,466

336 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Manipur	4,603	66	7,557	274	22,728	1,061	9,550	487
24.	Meghalaya	2	-	3,878	118	15,908	657	4,358	155
25.	Mizoram	3,762	8	10,096	444	4,183	329	2,307	113
26.	Nagaland	162	-	3,219	101	15,307	708	3,976	192
27.	Odisha	7	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
28.	Puducherry	2,218	14	7,836	316	6,444	376	1,788	77
29.	Punjab	68,291	786	117,288	5,976	98,653	5,007	35,683	1,434
30.	Rajasthan	123,884	673	633,603	21,176	294,657	15,808	1,05,150	3,782
31.	Sikkim	1,758	5	3,585	155	2,121	152	1,314	45
32.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	233,983	4,179	421,108	14,394	1,87,390	3,712
33.	Telangana	150	-	3	-	(150)	-	-	-
34.	Tripura	7,278	12	22,108	577	26,773	1,501	6,545	277
35.	Uttar Pradesh	311,109	4,442	1,185,214	41,415	1,257,801	57,623	3,45,946	15,028
36.	Uttarakhand	27,838	417	49,519	1,935	47,817	2,487	28,586	1,701
37.	West Bengal	77,028	144	361,008	12,676	531,282	20,130	1,26,862	-
GRAND TOTAL		2,570,009	28,412	6,060,011	233,082	7,073,469	332,046	25,66,062	101,867

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 337

**Appendix-III**

*State-wise details of beneficiaries of Scheme of Adolescent Girls during last time years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217486	291018	14763	39181	3019
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10670	11558	266	482	-
3.	Assam	409954	469521	NR	54352	-
4.	Bihar	1925753	1999642	396805	130222	18229
5.	Chhattisgarh	309334	381560	13673	16093	-
6.	Goa	34242	34806	45	21	5
7.	Gujarat	796601	529521	NR	174620	101025
8.	Haryana	161660	168967	667	5066	3680
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102110	102496	825	630	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60310	87656	NR	16963	-
11.	Jharkhand	337489	333234	63515	NR	-
12.	Karnataka	378744	350269	28022	58670	15566
13.	Kerala	250609	238372	712	241	158
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1044000	995000	125452	305000	180000
15.	Maharashtra	898132	848673	45898	24478	40959
16.	Manipur	39055	42247	5061	4056	3356
17.	Meghalaya	59337	59429	1852	1655	942
18.	Mizoram	25343	28148	897	715	1113
19.	Nagaland	27890	19456	6455	7320	-
20.	Odisha	627265	590168	56893	NR	-
21.	Punjab	168926	188723	2143	4339	4781
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	NR	173591	49631

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	16447	10473	6	NR	
24.	Tamil Nadu	401885	410247	2337	NR	970
25.	Telangana	288125	155861	NR	19410	1961
26.	Tripura	56955	54208	971	2031	601
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2082000	2082000	NR	277000	350289
28.	Uttarakhand	0	NR	NR	9500	
29.	West Bengal	79282	100106	2842	2055	58123
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11667	10649	25	21	-
31.	Chandigarh	1629	1741	186	55	-
32.	Daman and Diu	1527	1458	0	20	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70721	6228	NR	NR	-
34.	Delhi	103348	92158	3383	2280	2581
35.	Lakshadweep	80	2553	10	7	3
36.	Puducherry	4218	4221	18	22	5
TOTAL		11002794	10702367	773722	1320596	846497

**Appendix-IV**

*Beneficiaries under CPS for 2015-16 (up to 31st March, 2016)*

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	4307	14	350	14	170	4827
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	24	0	0	1	9	33
3.	Assam	30	746	3	75	7	39	860
4.	Bihar	34	1200	9	183	10	119	1502
5.	Chhattisgarh	67	1347	10	96	9	42	1485
6.	Goa	6	201	8	200	2	46	447
7.	Gujarat	54	2082	6	150	9	67	2299
8.	Haryana	28	1314	27	872	3	61	2247
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26	956	2	50	1	10	1016



10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	247	0	0	2	20	267	<i>Written Answers to [17 September, 2020] Unstarred Questions</i>
11.	Jharkhand	15	530	0	0	4	55	585	
12.	Karnataka	81	2743	39	1128	23	243	4114	
13.	Kerala	29	861	3	219	14	253	1333	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	1703	4	100	20	160	1963	
15.	Maharashtra	74	3836	3	131	14	145	4112	
16.	Manipur	28	840	12	228	7	37	1105	
17.	Meghalaya	21	707	1	30	1	8	745	
18.	Mizoram	45	1586	0	0	4	29	1615	
19.	Nagaland	28	823	3	66	4	24	913	
20.	Odisha	96	7027	14	339	14	212	7578	
21.	Punjab	21	445	0	0	5	146	591	
22.	Rajasthan	82	2700	40	1022	36	216	3938	
23.	Sikkim	13	513	3	46	2	13	572	
24.	Tamil Nadu	232	16696	14	432	15	233	17361	
25.	Tripura	15	447	3	70	9	43	560	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76	2379	34	850	10	90	3319
27.	Uttarakhand	15	266	0	0	2	25	291
28.	West Bengal	62	2702	27	675	24	283	3660
29.	Telangana	49	2822	12	300	11	312	3434
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	342	-	0	-	0	3 4 2
31.	Chandigarh	9	417	1	45	-	0	462
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	28	1373	14	417	4	77	1867
36.	Puducherry	29	1122	2	45	2	24	1191
TOTAL		1431	65304	308	8119	283	3211	76634

342 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

*Beneficiaries under CPS for 2016-17 (up to 31st March, 2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	4439	12	300	14	135	4874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	62	0	0	1	3	65
3.	Assam	36	1128	3	75	14	78	1281
4.	Bihar	54	1929	14	216	28	170	2315
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	2172	19	127	14	42	2341
6.	Goa	21	1015	8	200	2	46	1261
7.	Gujarat	54	2139	0	0	9	77	2216
8.	Haryana	33	1630	25	1541	7	48	3219
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	1049	3	36	1	9	1094
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1141	0	0	2	20	1161

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	27	882	0	0	9	59	941
12.	Karnataka	81	3551	40	1290	27	210	5051
13.	Kerala	31	1039	4	100	17	243	1382
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	2249	6	206	22	213	2668
15.	Maharashtra	77	6155	3	108	17	181	6444
16.	Manipur	34	993	12	247	5	35	1275
17.	Meghalaya	62	1618	1	52	1	6	1676
18.	Mizoram	45	1439	0	0	7	58	1497
19.	Nagaland	39	624	3	58	4	10	692
20.	Odisha	110	7233	13	341	17	217	7791
21.	Punjab	17	511	1	25	5	107	643
22.	Rajasthan	78	2480	21	463	35	206	3149
23.	Sikkim	18	469	4	33	4	4	506
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	14	350	15	150	14555
25.	Tripura	15	653	2	85	6	39	777

344 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

26.	Uttar Pradesh	116	2429	15	375	15	150	2954
27.	Uttarakhand	15	343	2	0	7	81	424
28.	West Bengal	64	7074	54	1500	26	341	8915
29.	Telangana	56	3014	12	246	11	309	3569
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	367	-	0	-	0	3 6 7
31.	Chandigarh	8	326	0	0	4	17	343
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	0	-	0	100
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	29	1687	13	401	3	48	2136
36.	Puducherry	29	1166	2	47	2	13	1226
TOTAL		1626	77161	306	8422	351	3325	88908

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

345

*Beneficiaries under CPS for 2017-18 (up to 31st March, 2018)*

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	2412	11	265	14	136	2813
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	73	0	0	1	6	79
3.	Assam	37	1332	5	57	21	46	1435
4.	Bihar	38	1768	7	172	20	202	2142
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	2115	9	105	9	73	2293
6.	Goa	23	1188	3	378	2	16	1582
7.	Gujarat	54	2166	3	75	14	163	2404
8.	Haryana	28	1397	21	644	6	52	2093
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	1187	3	44	1	6	1237
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	691	0	0	2	20	711

346 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Jharkhand	36	1448	5	125	15	217	1790
12.	Karnataka	80	3130	40	1194	28	255	4579
13.	Kerala	31	708	4	103	17	95	906
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56	2157	8	254	25	196	2607
15.	Maharashtra	77	2307	3	162	16	199	2668
16.	Manipur	34	1009	14	309	7	48	1366
17.	Meghalaya	44	923	4	172	6	7	1102
18.	Mizoram	45	1300	0	0	7	51	1351
19.	Nagaland	41	495	3	37	4	7	539
20.	Odisha	100	6466	11	259	23	203	6928
21.	Punjab	13	400	0	0	4	99	499
22.	Rajasthan	91	2883	21	405	12	40	3328
23.	Sikkim	16	557	4	52	4	6	615
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	14	350	15	150	14555
25.	Tripura	20	500	2	52	6	48	600
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81	2497	22	550	17	170	3217

*Written Answers to*

*[17 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

*347*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Uttarakhand	20	318	2	36	0	0	354
28.	West Bengal	65	5890	33	850	22	273	7013
29.	Telangana	48	1363	0	0	11	309	1672
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	367	-	0	-	0	3 6 7
31.	Chandigarh	7	225	0	0	1	14	239
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
35.	Delhi	28	1479	13	415	3	60	1954
36.	Puducherry	28	1145	2	33	2	15	1193
TOTAL		1508	65951	267	7098	335	3182	76231

348 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



*Beneficiaries under CPS for 2018-19 (up to 31st March, 2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	2316	13	342	14	144	2802
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	76	0	0	1	9	85
3.	Assam	37	1765	3	51	23	69	1885
4.	Bihar	26	1567	5	134	13	138	1839
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	2325	10	117	12	120	2562
6.	Goa	23	1188	3	378	2	16	1582
7.	Gujarat	45	1706	0	0	12	86	1792
8.	Haryana	24	1403	21	614	7	47	2064
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1227	3	38	1	11	1276
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	823	0	0	2	0	823

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 349

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	36	992	5	141	15	93	1226
12.	Karnataka	80	2998	40	1153	25	107	4258
13.	Kerala	30	788	4	100	12	65	953
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67	2804	8	348	26	243	3395
15.	Maharashtra	67	2605	3	86	13	136	2827
16.	Manipur	42	1160	14	296	7	55	1511
17.	Meghalaya	44	960	3	159	3	6	1125
18.	Mizoram	36	1195	0	0	5	50	1245
19.	Nagaland	39	477	3	35	4	5	517
20.	Odisha	96	6859	12	244	23	223	7326
21.	Punjab	13	463	0	0	0	0	463
22.	Rajasthan	85	2459	22	401	24	99	2959
23.	Sikkim	12	355	3	60	4	20	435
24.	Tamil Nadu	189	11915	12	264	20	169	12348
25.	Tripura	23	717	2	58	6	49	824

350 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26.	Uttar Pradesh	77	3162	20	500	12	120	3782	Written Answers to [17 September, 2020]
27.	Uttarakhand	20	437	2	50	2	15	502	
28.	West Bengal	73	5436	49	1326	32	460	7222	
29.	Telangana	42	1343	0	0	11	342	1685	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	101	-	0	-	0	1 0 1	
31.	Chandigarh	7	252	0	0	2	17	269	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	
35.	Delhi	28	1447	13	380	3	72	1899	
36.	Puducherry	27	1043	2	42	2	16	1101	Unstarred Questions
TOTAL		1476	64364	275	7317	338	3002	74683	

*Beneficiaries under CPS for 2019-20 (up to 31.03.2020)*

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	2954	9	262	14	140	3356
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	185	0	0	1	10	195
3.	Assam	52	1617	7	104	21	72	1793
4.	Bihar	26	1286	0	0	13	132	1418
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	2042	10	127	12	95	2264
6.	Goa	20	557	2	225	2	16	798
7.	Gujarat	52	1707	3	60	13	128	1895
8.	Haryana	24	1322	14	425	7	52	1799
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	1268	4	91	1	15	1374
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	823	0	0	2	0	823

352 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Jharkhand	41	1466	5	125	12	92	1683	Written Answers to [17 September, 2020]
12.	Karnataka	79	3124	38	1084	25	319	4527	
13.	Kerala	30	721	4	100	11	222	1043	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	2565	8	374	25	213	3152	
15.	Maharashtra	74	2320	2	50	17	170	2540	
16.	Manipur	46	1392	16	355	9	98	1845	
17.	Meghalaya	44	868	4	150	4	5	1023	
18.	Mizoram	45	1178	0	0	7	26	1204	
19.	Nagaland	39	609	3	60	4	5	674	
20.	Odisha	93	7112	12	300	25	250	7662	
21.	Punjab	19	620	0	0	6	77	697	
22.	Rajasthan	95	4418	20	331	21	211	4960	
23.	Sikkim	16	496	4	64	4	20	580	
24.	Tamil Nadu	198	12864	11	275	20	200	13339	
25.	Tripura	24	722	3	75	6	51	848	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74	3920	20	517	25	247	4684	
									Unstarred Questions 353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Uttarakhand	23	438	3	75	5	11	524
28.	West Bengal	70	4156	49	1226	23	326	5708
29.	Telangana	40	1306	0	0	11	320	1626
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	401	-	0	2	10	4 1 1
31.	Chandigarh	6	252	0	0	2	17	269
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	25	1	10	35
33.	Daman and Diu	1	25	-	0	-	0	25
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
35.	Delhi	29	1614	9	313	3	59	1986
36.	Puducherry	27	984	1	9	2	12	1005
TOTAL		1544	67332	262	6802	356	3631	77765

354 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Appendix-V***No. of Cases under One Stop Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of Cases (From 1.04.2015 to 31.03.2020)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1435
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24563
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	526
4.	Assam	1751
5.	Bihar	9973
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	579
7.	Chhattisgarh	19517
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	209
9.	Goa	1379
10.	Gujarat	6403
11.	Haryana	7264
12.	Himachal Pradesh	209
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	2826
14.	Jharkhand	630
15.	Karnataka	3009
16.	Kerala	2210
17.	Ladakh (UT)	28
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19510
20.	Maharashtra	4922

1	2	3
21.	Manipur	66
22.	Meghalaya	335
23.	Mizoram	199
24.	Nagaland	328
25.	NCT of Delhi (UT)	342
26.	Odisha	3964
27.	Puducherry (UT)	190
28.	Punjab	3162
29.	Rajasthan	8409
30.	Sikkim	233
31.	Tamil Nadu	4572
32.	Telangana	13095
33.	Tripura	154
34.	Uttar Pradesh	144462
35.	Uttarakhand	2377
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		288831

***Appendix-VI***

*Calls registered on Women Helpline*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Registered Calls (From 1.03.2015 to 31.03.2020)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	797
2.	Andhra Pradesh	726836



1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6301
4.	Assam	13093
5.	Bihar	139380
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	61858
7.	Chhattisgarh	73239
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	242
9.	Goa	6063
10.	Gujarat	692476
11.	Haryana	15449
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3582
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	1875
14.	Jharkhand	449493
15.	Karnataka	3916
16.	Kerala	62885
17.	Ladakh (UT)	28
18.	Madhya Pradesh	
19.	Maharashtra	275900
20.	Manipur	16316
21.	Meghalaya	1262
22.	Mizoram	5081
23.	Nagaland	503
24.	NCT of Delhi (UT)	416573
25.	Odisha	69981

1	2	3
26.	Punjab	750551
27.	Rajasthan	11093
28.	Sikkim	5000
29.	Tamil Nadu	190251
30.	Telangana	686062
31.	Uttar Pradesh	487920
32.	Uttarakhand	3297
TOTAL		5177303

***Appendix-VII***

*State-wise Details of Mahila Police Volunteers*

Sl. No.	State	Number of districts of approved MPVs	Name of districts of operational MPVs	Number of MPVs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	Anantpur	1500
			Kadapah	1500
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	Durg	2412
			Korea	2156
3.	Gujarat	2	Ahmedabad	348
			Surat	443
4.	Haryana	2	Karnal	536
			Mahendergarh	431
5.	Mizoram	2	Aizwal	105
			Lunglei	100
TOTAL				9531

**Appendix-VIII**

*Number of Beneficiaries under Swadhar Greh for last five years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries 2015-16	Number of Beneficiaries 2016-17	Number of Beneficiaries 2017-18	Number of Beneficiaries 2018-19	Number of Beneficiaries 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	780	780	780	901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	30	30	30	16
3.	Assam	600	720	720	510	510
4.	Bihar	150	480	480	0	
5.	Punjab	0	60	60	60	30
6.	Chandigarh	0	30	30	30	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	30	120	120	90	84
8.	Delhi	0	60	60	60	33
9.	Goa	0	30	30	0	
10.	Gujarat	210	210	210	120	120

Written Answers to

[17 September, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Haryana	0	30	30	30	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	120	120	90	160
13.	Jharkhand	100	90	90	90	14
14.	Karnataka	1520	1830	1830	1380	1383
15.	Kerala	150	240	240	210	473
16.	Madhya Pradesh	525	180	180	240	240
17.	Maharashtra	2000	2280	2280	1500	1500
18.	Manipur	850	690	690	690	664
19.	Mizoram	50	60	60	330	112
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	60	60	60
21.	Nagaland	0	30	30	60	60
22.	Odisha	2150	2190	2160	2340	2340
23.	Puducherry	0	30	30	30	30
24.	Rajasthan	550	420	420	180	180

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Sikkim	0	30	30	30	22
26.	Tamil Nadu	800	1200	1200	1050	1050
27.	Telangana	435	720	720	570	831
28.	Tripura	0	120	120	120	120
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2745	2160	2741	390	390
30.	Uttarakhand	250	120	270	120	120
31.	West Bengal	663	1440	1440	1440	1440
32.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar	0				8
33.	Himachal Pradesh	0		0	1	
TOTAL		14378	16530	17291	12638	12908

*Written Answers to*

*[17 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Appendix-IX***Number of Beneficiaries under Ujjawala Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Beneficiaries 2015-16	Number of Beneficiaries 2016-17	Number of Beneficiaries 2017-18	Number of Beneficiaries 2018-19	Number of Beneficiaries 2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700	700	375	105	200
2.	Assam	900	900	850	607	607
3.	Bihar	75	75	75	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	100	75	75	75
6.	Haryana	50	50	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	700	700	750	337	337
8.	Kerala	50	50	100	100	100
9.	Maharashtra	1000	1000	925	1150	1150
10.	Manipur	400	400	400	950	950
11.	Madhya Pradesh	25	25	25	0	0
12.	Mizoram	25	25	25	25	28

13.	Nagaland	25	25	25	25	25
14.	Rajasthan	400	400	250	250	250
15.	Sikkim	0	0	25	11	
16.	Odisha	700	700	700	600	338
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	200	200	98	98
18.	Uttar Pradesh	250	250	275	100	13
19.	Uttarakhand	225	225	175	100	100
20.	West Bengal	100	100	100	100	100
21.	Gujarat	250	250	175	325	325
22.	Telangana	-	-	250	250	250
23.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	100
24.	Goa	-	-	-	-	30
TOTAL		6175	6175	5775	5208	5076

*Written Answers to*

*[17 September, 2020]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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***Appendix-X******Beneficiaries under Working Women Hostel Scheme***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Working Women	Total No. of Children in Day Care Centre
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3255	760
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	906	185
3.	Assam	829	104
4.	Bihar	266	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	486	60
6.	Goa	120	0
7.	Gujarat	1309	210
8.	Haryana	1561	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	561	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	360	35
11.	Jharkhand	214	30
12.	Karnataka	5253	670
13.	Kerala	15508	2613
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3538	371
15.	Maharashtra	10704	1185
16.	Meghalaya	214	15
17.	Mizoram	249	30
18.	Manipur	1872	572
19.	Nagaland	1736	312
20.	Odisha	1725	115



1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	1497	130
22.	Rajasthan	1843	320
23.	Sikkim	144	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	6800	1052
25.	Telangana	2077	305
26.	Tripura	50	0
27.	Uttarakhand	538	90
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3090	494
29.	West Bengal	2639	406
30.	Chandigarh	736	55
31.	Delhi	3086	179
32.	Puducherry	221	0
TOTAL		73387	10788

### Crime against women and juvenile

640. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether crime committed against women and juvenile/children in Delhi and Mumbai has increased during the last five years;

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

(c) the number of victims who received legal help and protection through the Ministry during the trial;

(d) whether Government has any plans for such women and juvenile criminals to protect them and provide them financial assistance for engaging them in gainful employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The year-wise data of crime committed against women and children including data for the cities of Delhi and Mumbai is available on the website of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), <https://ncrb.gov.in>.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC) and Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) through States and UTs. The objective of these schemes is to provide support and assistance including legal assistance to women including those affected by violence or in distress. As of now more than 54 lakh women have been assisted through One Stop Centres and Women Help Lines.

(d) and (e) The Government has enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), that applies to matters concerning children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. Further, the Ministry implements a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme through States and UTs for supporting children in difficult circumstances as envisaged under the JJ Act.

Under the JJ Act, children in conflict with law are housed in Child Care Institutions and are provided rehabilitation and reintegration services including skill development, vocational training, recreational facilities, mental health interventions etc.

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#### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. आपके पास दो मिनट हैं। आपके बाद एक और मेम्बर हैं। Please, quickly.

#### **Filling up of backlog vacancies reserved for OBCs in Ministries of Government of India**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, मैंने पिछड़े वर्ग की backlog रिक्तियों को भरने के संबंध में नोटिस दिया है। केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, उनमें पिछड़े वर्ग की लाखों backlog रिक्तियाँ पड़ी हैं। वर्ष 1993 से अभी तक केवल दस परसेंट कोटा ही पूरा हो पाया है। अगर हम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में देखें, तो वहाँ ऐसे लोगों की संख्या नगण्य है। इसी वजह से, आज पूरे देश में पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चों में हताशा और निराशा है। सरकार की शिथिलता के कारण सभी विभागों में पिछड़े वर्ग की बड़े पैमाने पर वर्षों से रिक्तियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं, संविदा के आधार पर काम चलाया जा रहा है। यह आरक्षण को दरकिनार करने का नया तरीका है। श्रम कानूनों की धड़ल्ले से अवमानना हो रही है। पिछड़े वर्ग का 27 परसेंट आरक्षण कोटा विभागों द्वारा पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है और 54 प्रतिशत आबादी वाले पिछड़े वर्ग के शिक्षित नौजवान बेरोजगारी के कारण हताश और निराश हैं। आज इसी कारण से पूरे देश में नौजवान बेरोजगार दिवस मना रहे हैं। लोक सभा की अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की संसदीय कमिटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार क्रीमी लेयर निर्धारित करना तय किया गया था, लेकिन बीच में डी. पी. शर्मा की कमिटी बनाकर क्रीमी लेयर में आय की सीमा के साथ, वेतन, कृषि तथा अन्य बातों को जोड़ दिया गया है, जिसके कारण पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में निराशा का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में पाँच वर्ष की संविदा से संबंधित जो नया तरीका निकाला गया है, जिसके कारण पिछड़े वर्ग का जो 27 परसेंट कोटा है या जो एससी, एसटी के लोगों का कोटा है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** मान्यवर, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में नौजवान जिस तरह से हताश और निराश हैं, कहीं भी रिक्तियाँ नहीं भरी जा रही हैं, तो जो भी अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक कानून बनाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. Nothing shall go on record after I call the other name. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the Reporters take note, Media also. Once I call the second name, nothing shall go on record of the other man even if he is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

**SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu):** Hon. Chairman Sir, the Backward Classes of the society, which constitute a significant chunk of the vote bank, are feeling increasingly insecure in terms of employment in Central Government offices and educational

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

opportunities in the field of higher education like Medicine. Though the Mandal Commission recommendations have been implemented, it is only on paper and hardly five per cent of the Central sector employees belong to the Backward Classes despite over 20 years of its implementation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please use the services of the Marshals and Attendants and don't move around. More than the rules, I am concerned about your health. You may be seeing what is happening around us and about different people in the news.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: All the Governments pay only lip service to the welfare of the Backward Classes. It is an open secret that their chances are denied in the name of creamy layer and no backlog is being maintained. These are usurped by the forward communities, unmindful of the income criteria, when the vacancies are transferred to the General category. In such cases, why don't you put a moratorium on the creamy layer principle, at least, until the 27 per cent quota becomes saturated?

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।  
 †جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): : مہودے، میں اس موضوع کے ساتھ خود کو  
 سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Gokulakrishnan. Vishambharji, you are a knowledgeable Member. आपको संक्षेप में बोलना भी मालूम है और लम्बा बोलना भी मालूम है, मगर मेरे कहने के बाद भी आप. ...(*व्यवधान*)... नहीं, ये तो बहुत समझदार आदमी हैं। ये पढ़कर

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

आते हैं, इसीलिए मैं इनको मौका देता हूँ। Now, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. D.P. Vats.....(Interruptions)...  
Mr. Gokulakrishnan, please be seated.

**Need to give peacetime Gallantry Award to frontline Corona  
warriors of the country**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, this is regarding peacetime gallantry awards to frontline Corona warriors of the country.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Covid-19 pandemic is a global war-like situation. Frontline Covid warriors, especially doctors and paramedics doing repeated duties in Covid ICUs, operation theatres, labour rooms and isolation wards, are akin to soldiers crossing the minefield forsaking their personal safety despite all preventive measures. Fatality rate amongst frontline Corona warriors is the highest all over the world and India is no exception. Various State Governments have given various incentives including insurance cover, which are still insufficient.

Through you, Sir, I recommend that frontline Corona warriors should be awarded service/ gallantry peace medals at par with the military or police services like Neerja Bhanot, the air hostess, was awarded. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Look at the military discipline, right on time! Now, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, from the Lok Sabha Chamber.

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, ये इनकी मेडन स्पीच है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: इस सेशन में मेडन स्पीच नहीं होगी।

**Increase in death rate of Asiatic Lions due to use of Radio Collar**

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल (गुजरात): माननीय सभापति महोदय जी, एशियाटिक लॉयन, गिर के शेर हमारे लिए दुर्लभ और गौरवपूर्ण हैं। बड़े ही अनसाइंटिफिक तरीके से गिर के शेरों को रेडियो

[श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल]

कॉलर्ड किया गया और रेडियो कॉलर्ड करने की वजह से शेरों की मृत्यु-दर में बहुत बढ़ोतरी होने लगी। सर, जिसको हम National Board for Wildlife के नाम से जानते हैं और जो गिर लॉयन के ऊपर एक अथॉरिटी माने जाते हैं, एच.एन. सिंह साहब, उन्होंने भी इसके ऊपर चिन्ता जताई। जिनको हमने कीर्ति चक्र से सम्मानित किया है, ऐसे आई.एफ.एस., ए.के. शर्मा साहब ने भी कहा कि इस तरह से प्रोटोकॉल को तोड़कर गिर के लॉयन को रेडियो कॉलर्ड नहीं करना चाहिए। सर, शेर का बच्चा, जो अपनी जवानी की ओर जा रहा है, उसको ढाई किलो का कॉलर लगाया गया। उसका शरीर बढ़ता है, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई साइंटिफिक तरीका नहीं अपनाया गया। 25 प्रतिशत शेर इसी वजह से मृत्यु के मुँह में धकेले गए।

सर, इसके प्रति हमें चिन्ता करनी चाहिए और इसके ऊपर सरकार कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाए। एक्सपर्ट्स ने कहा है कि शेर को रेडियो कॉलर्स से मुक्त कीजिए, उसका कॉलर हटा दीजिए, प्रोटोकॉल कहता है कि 6 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा शेर तो क्या किसी भी ऐनिमल को रेडियो कॉलर्ड नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। सर, यह जो अनसाइंटिफिक तरीके से हुआ है, इसके लिए जो लोग जिम्मेवार हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी कदम उठाये जाएं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजीव सातव** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The issue is, 'Increase in the death rate of Asiatic Lions due to use of radio collars. Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

**SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

**श्री सभापति:** मास्क ऐसे ही लगाकर रखना पड़ेगा।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, मैं कोशिश करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठकर बोलिए। You must speak wearing the mask and being seated.

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, बैठकर बोलने में मजा नहीं आता।

**श्री सभापति:** इस हफ्ते के अंत में एक बार मैं specialists से भी बात करूँगा। एक-दो लोगों का सुझाव आया है।

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैं कोशिश करता हूँ, बैठकर बोलने की आदत नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** वह तो हमेशा से है। बचपन से आदत है, ऐसे कैसे जाएगी, फिर भी प्रयास करना है।

**Proposed privatisation of J.N.P.T. port and concern over national security**

**श्री संजय राउत** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मेरा जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्राइवेटाइजेशन को रोकने के लिए अर्जेंट मैटर है। सभी को मालूम है कि देश की आर्थिक हालत बहुत गंभीर है। नोटबंदी के बाद कोरोना का संकट है। अब स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमारी जीडीपी और हमारा आरबीआई भी कंगाल हो चुका है। ऐसे में सरकार रेलवे, एयर इंडिया, एलआईसी आदि बेचने के लिए बाज़ार में लायी है। एक बहुत बड़ी सेल लगी है। अब इस सेल में जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को भी खड़ा कर दिया है। सरकार जेएनपीटी को निजी हाथों में देने के बारे में सोच रही है। महोदय, जेएनपीटी विश्व में एक बहुत बड़ा पोर्ट है, जो भारत सरकार को 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाकर देता है। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण पोर्ट को प्राइवेट हाथों में देना देश की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है।

दूसरी बात यह कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिहाज़ से भी पोर्ट काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। वार पीरियड में नेवी के बाद इस पोर्ट का इस्तेमाल आर्म्स और weapons के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए किया जाता है। जेएनपीटी के प्राइवेटाइजेशन के बाद सात हज़ार एकड़ ज़मीन जो बहुत ही valuable है, यह प्राइवेट हाथों में चली जाएगी। जेएनपीटी बड़े पैमाने पर इम्प्लॉयमेंट देता है और जब उसका निजीकरण होगा, तो सबसे पहले इम्प्लॉयीज़ की छंटनी होगी। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि सरकार को जेएनपीटी को प्राइवेटाइज़ होने से रोकना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति और सुरक्षा की और कामगारों के हितों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

**श्री राजीव सातव** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy; I think he is not present. Next is Dr. Amee Yajnik.

**Need to upgrade medical services infrastructure for non-communicable diseases**

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter today. Sir, the last few months have shown the crisis of the Covid-19 and how the doctors and the medical health services have been engrossed

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

in treating this particular disease. But in the process, the fact that has come forward is a grim picture that the patients who suffer from non-communicable diseases are unable to get access to medical services such as OPD services, physiotherapy, dialysis for renal diseases and radiotherapy or chemotherapy for cancer patients. This is a very important fact that while we are engrossed in treating patients of Covid-19, these non-communicable disease patients are left high and dry. I would like to say that there is ample evidence to show that these diseases which are non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, hypertension, renal failure and cardiovascular failures have replaced communicable diseases in causing death, disability and morbidity. It is high time that this Government looks at a very separate infrastructure which would have specialised manpower, technologies and access to these centres so that people with non-communicable diseases can go and avail of these services. It is a fact that non-communicable diseases are here and Covid-19 is also here to stay. So, to have a new thinking on this aspect, I urge the present Government, through you and through this august House, that there should be a separate investment with enough manpower and enough medical services so that these non-communicable disease patients can access to these services and technology. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this important issue.

**श्री राजीव सातव** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**DR. SASMIT PATRA** (Odisha): I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI** (Odisha): I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK** (Odisha): I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR** (Odisha): I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा कहां हैं?

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मैं लोक सभा चैम्बर में हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** रवि प्रकाश जी, आगे आपको लोक सभा भेजेंगे।



### Need to control floods caused by rivers flowing from Nepal

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, धन्यवाद। मुझे एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात आपके माध्यम से सदन को बतानी है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर बहने वाली नदियों में बहुत बाढ़ आया करती है। उसमें शारदा, घाघरा, राप्ती, मुहाना नदी आदि मुख्य हैं। महोदय, इस बार भी मुहाना नदी के अंदर बड़ी बाढ़ आयी हुई है और दिक्कत यह हुई है कि नेपाल सरकार ने भारत के साथ हुए प्रोटोकॉल को avoid करते हुए नदी के उत्तरी बंध की pitching कर दी है, उसको पक्का कर दिया है। इससे Indian territory में पानी का flow बढ़ गया है। सर, बहुत सारे गांव जैसे कि गंगानगर, कई गांवों से लोगों का सम्पर्क टूट गया है और हजारों लोग विस्थापित हो गए हैं। इसमें यूपी गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है, इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस पर intervene करके तुरंत काम करना चाहिए। सर, या तो अपने यहां भी pitching कराइए या फिर उनका भी pitching खत्म कराइए, ताकि जो सारा damage Indian territory में हो रहा है, वह न हो। जब से नेपाल सरकार belligerent हुई है, तब से ये सारे efforts deliberate हो गए हैं, हमें इसको संज्ञान में लेना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (ODISHA): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

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

### Need for inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in Sixth Schedule by amending Article 371H of the Constitution of India

SHRI NABAM REBIA (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I am speaking from the Lok Sabha Chamber. This is regarding inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution by strengthening Article 371H of the Constitution to provide special protection of religious and social practices of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, customary law and procedure of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, administration of civil and criminal justice involving descent according to customary law of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh and ownership and transfer of land and its properties/resources.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Nabam Rebia]

Sir, even though Arunachal Pradesh got Statehood in 1986, it got a naked Statehood. We have not been given any constitutional protection. We are getting the constitutional protection only from the laws made by the British, namely, Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, and Chin Hills Regulation, 1896. Besides this, we have not been given any constitutional protection under the Statehood in the Constitution of India as yet, whereas some of our tribal States in the North-East Region have been given special protection in the Constitution. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to consider this request of the State Government. To this effect, the Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh has also passed many resolutions and those have been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration. This is my submission. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Nabam Rebia.

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

#### **Need for clarity on development of Corona vaccine**

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I am speaking from the Rajya Sabha first Gallery.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise this issue today. सर, मैं पहली बार इस सदन का सदस्य चुना गया हूँ और कल से जो कोरोना पर चर्चा चल रही है, उसको देखकर मुझे थोड़ा अचम्भा हुआ और मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि जैसे केन्द्र सरकार ने इस लॉकडाउन में कुछ भी अच्छा किया ही नहीं हो, क्योंकि हर पहलू पर निन्दा ही होती रही।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vivek Thakurji, please focus on your issue. This is not a debate.

**श्री विवेक ठाकुर:** मेरा इससे संबंधित एक प्रश्न है कि विश्व के सामने अब proposed COVID vaccine के आगमन का बेसब्री से इंतजार है। कई vaccine candidates हैं, जो higher stages of trials में प्रवेश कर गए हैं और संभावित dates of launch का भी speculation आरम्भ हो चुका है। इससे संभावित जो कम्पनियां हैं, उनमें बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी GAVI Alliance में कम्पनियां हैं, भारत ने भी उसमें 15 मिलियन डालर pledge किया हुआ है। सर, चिंता का विषय यह है कि जो पूरा epidemic का source of origin है, जो चर्चा में विश्व व्याप्त है, तीन ऐसी कम्पनियां उस लिस्ट में हैं, जो वहां से भी आती हैं और उनका clinical data अभी कहीं भी surface पर नहीं आया है, जबकि 3rd stage का claim और farmers का vaccination उन्होंने अपने

यहां व्याप्त रूप से आरम्भ कर दिया है। क्या यह सदन एकमत है कि हम अपने indigenous के अलावा वैसे ही vaccination candidate से जो established companies हैं, उनसे ही vaccine लेंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 अगस्त को जो घोषणा की है या हम उनको भी इसमें entertain करेंगे? धन्यवाद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Thakur.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Zero Hour, one has to make a submission. You are a new Member. That is why, I guided. Now, Mir Mohammad Fayaz.

#### **Need to release political prisoners in Jammu and Kashmir**

**मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज** (जम्मू-कश्मीर): सर, 5 अगस्त, 2019 को इसी हाउस से शुरुआत हुई थी और धारा 370 और 35 (ए) को को हटाया गया। उसी रात जम्मू-कश्मीर में, खासकर कश्मीर में जितनी भी मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टियाँ थीं, चाहे उसमें हमारे कुछ एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर्स थे, एक्स एमपीज़ थे, एक्स मिनिस्टर्स थे, एक्स लेजिस्लेटर्स थे या बाकी जितने भी हमारे वर्कर्स थे, जिनको हजारों की तादाद में गिरफ्तार किया गया और एक साल हो गया, अभी भी हमारे बहुत सारे लीडर्स या तो पीएसए के तहत बंद हैं या house arrest में हैं। एक तरफ हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि हालात बिल्कुल ठीक हैं। हमारे वहां के एक अधिकारी ने तो इतना तक भी कहा कि इन लोगों को हमने गिरफ्तार किया, तो किसी ने बात नहीं की। हमारी पार्टी की प्रेजिडेंट महबूबा मुफ्ती, जो इसी सरकार के साथ हमारी कोअलिशन सरकार थी, वे चीफ मिनिस्टर थीं, तीसरी बार उन पर पीएसए लगाया गया। वे तीन बार एम.पी. रह चुकी हैं और दो बार एम.एल.ए. रह चुकी हैं। उनके पिताजी होम मिनिस्टर ऑफ इंडिया रहे हैं। आज उनके ऊपर यह इलज़ाम लगाया जा रहा है कि उनसे इस देश को खतरा है। हमारे बहुत सारे जो एमएलएज़ हैं, इंजीनियर रशीद, वे दो बार एम.एल.ए. का इलेक्शन जीतकर आए। इसी तरह बहुत सारे लोग हाउस में... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि हज़ारों की तादाद में जो थे, उनमें से कुछ रिलीज़ हुए, लेकिन अभी जो सैकड़ों की तादाद में बंद हैं, उनको रिहा किया जाए। इस वक्त जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो situation है, पिछले कुछ दिनों में राजौरी के तीन बच्चे, जो मज़दूरी करने के लिए आए थे, उनका fake encounter किया गया - एक लड़के को कल सोपोर में। अब रियासत के जो मेनस्ट्रीम के political leaders हैं, वे डरते हैं कि अगर हम बात करेंगे, शायद हमें गिरफ्तार करेंगे। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आज सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम जिस तरह बाकी रियासतों में अपने लोगों की बात होती है, तो उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाता है, तो कम-से-कम हमें भी वह दे दीजिए कि हम भी अपने लोगों की बात कर सकें, तो हमें गिरफ्तार न किया जाए। जिनको गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उनको आज एक साल हो गया है, उनको रिलीज़ किया जाए।

[میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر)]

†جناب میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر) : سر، 5 اگست، 2019 کو اسی ہاؤس سے شروعات ہوئی تھی اور دھارا 370 اور 35 (اے) کو پٹایا گیا۔ اسی رات جموں-کشمیر میں، خاص کر کشمیر میں جتنی بھی مین اسٹریم پارٹیز تھیں، چاہے اس میں ہمارے کچھ ایکس چیف منسٹرس تھے، ایکس ایم پیز تھے، ایکس منسٹرس تھے، ایکس لیجسلیٹرس تھے یا باقی جتنے بھی ہمارے ورکرس تھے، جن کو ہزاروں کی تعداد میں گرفتار کیا گیا اور ایک سال ہو گیا، ابھی بھی ہمارے بہت سارے لیڈرس یا تو پی۔ایس۔اے۔ کے تحت بند ہیں یا ہاؤس اریسٹ ہیں۔ ایک طرف ہماری سرکار یہ کہتی ہے کہ حالات بالکل ٹھیک ہیں۔ ہمارے وہاں کے ایک ادھیکاری نے تو اتنا تک بھی کہا کہ ان لوگوں کو ہم نے گرفتار کیا، تو کسی نے بات نہیں کی۔ ہماری پارٹی کی پریذیڈنٹ محبوبہ مفتی، جو اسی سرکار کے ساتھ ہماری کولیشن سرکار تھی، وہ چیف منسٹر تھیں، تیسری بار ان پر پی۔ایس۔اے۔ لگایا گیا۔ وہ تین بار ایم۔پی۔ رہ چکی ہیں اور دو بار ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ رہ چکی ہیں۔ ان کے والد ہوم منسٹر آف انڈیا رہے ہیں۔ آج ان کے اوپر یہ الزام لگایا جا رہا ہے کہ ان سے اس دیش کو خطرہ ہے۔ ہمارے بہت سارے جو ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ ہیں، انجینئر رشید، وہ دو بار ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کا الیکشن جیت کر آئے۔ اسی طرح بہت سارے لوگ ہاؤس میں۔۔۔ سر، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں جو تھے، ان میں سے کچھ ریلیز ہوئے، لیکن ابھی جو سیکڑوں کی تعداد میں بند ہیں، ان کو رہا کیا جائے۔ اس وقت جموں کشمیر کی جو حالت ہے، پچھلے کچھ دنوں میں راجوری کے تین بچے، جو مزدوری کرنے کے لئے آئے تھے، ان کا fake encounter کیا گیا – ایک لڑکے کو کل سوپور میں۔ اب ریاست کے جو مین اسٹریم کے پولیٹکل لیڈرس ہیں، وہ ڈرتے ہیں کہ اگر ہم بات کریں گے، شاید ہمیں گرفتار کریں گے۔ سر، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے آج سرکار تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم جس طرح باقی ریاستوں میں اپنے لوگوں کی بات ہوتی ہے، تو ان کو گرفتار نہیں کیا جاتا ہے، تو کم سے کم ہمیں بھی وہ دے دیجئے کہ ہم بھی اپنے لوگوں کی بات کر سکیں، تو ہمیں گرفتار نہ کیا جائے۔ جن کو گرفتار کیا گیا ہے، ان کو آج ایک سال ہو گیا ہے، ان ریلیز کیا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں-کشمیر) : مہودے، میں مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सुजीत कुमार (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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 करता हूँ।

#### Inclusion of Gujri language as official language of Jammu and Kashmir

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर में लगभग 50% से ज्यादा जनसंख्या कश्मीरी भाषा बोलती है, 22% से ज्यादा जनसंख्या डोगरी भाषा बोलती है, 14% से ज्यादा जनसंख्या गूजरी भाषा बोलती है और 6% से ज्यादा जनसंख्या पहाड़ी भाषा बोलती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी Official Language में जो आधिकारिक भाषाएं हैं, उनकी एक सूची जारी की गई है, जिसमें आबादी के हिसाब से तीसरे स्थान पर 14% से ज्यादा आबादी जो गूजरी भाषा बोलती है, उसको आधिकारिक भाषा में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि तीसरी बड़ी जनसंख्या और तीसरी बड़ी बोली जाने वाली भाषा गूजरी को और साथ ही साथ पहाड़ी भाषा को आधिकारिक भाषा में शामिल किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### \*SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Title of the Special Mention has to be mentioned. It cannot be read. Then, it has to be laid on the Table. Shri K.C. Venugopal; Dr. Amee Yajnik to associate with this Special Mention.

#### Demand for probe into Facebook's interference in India's electoral democracy

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, media reports have revealed about Facebook India's blatant biases and dubious practices in content regulation. This is a

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

\*Laid on the Table.

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

damning and serious allegation of Facebook India's interference in India's electoral democracy. India is one of the biggest markets in terms of users for Facebook and WhatsApp. Therefore, the expectations of social and moral responsibility of Facebook are even higher in nations such as ours. The reports also mention that hate speech of, at least, three politicians were wilfully permitted by Facebook India. We have repeatedly raised the issue of bias with many executives of Facebook and WhatsApp, over the past few years, to mostly deaf ears. In this regard, the Government should ask for a high-level inquiry by Facebook Headquarters into the Facebook India leadership team and their operations and submit a report to the board of Facebook Inc. within a reasonable period of time. I also demand to publish and make transparent all instances of hate speech posts since 2014 that were allowed on the platform. A parliamentary committee probe should be initiated to probe this very serious issue of Facebook's interference in our electoral democracy. Thank you.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

DR. SAMSIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

**Demand to record of N.E.E.T. and J.E.E. upon subsiding of COVID-19**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the Central Government has committed a grave error in judgment in scheduling the NEET and JEE (Mains) examinations this year when students are gripped with fear and anxiety because of Covid-19. While 6.3 lakh candidates appeared for the JEE (Mains) Exam between 1st and 6th September, the confirmed Covid cases grew by 11.5 per cent during that period and even crossed the 90,000 daily count of new cases for the first time.

Examinations are being conducted in such dangerous circumstances. Candidates struggled with masks and gloves during the exam. These exams cannot be considered fair at all because the fear of contracting Covid-19 infection is a major mental block to candidates' performance. Aspirants in Gujarat, Bihar and Assam are also dealing with the impact of floods.

The Union Education Minister termed the download of admit cards by two-thirds of the candidates in August as evidence that they want the exams to be conducted in September. The Higher Education Secretary stated that students would risk losing an entire academic year if exams were further postponed. Remember, the recently released 2019 NCRB Report shows that failure in examination accounts for 16.4 per cent of suicides among youngsters below 18 years of age.

The Government must conduct these exams again when there is a consistent decrease in positivity rate with increase in testing. Only then can the exams be considered fair and just to the student community of the country.

**Demand to make payment of to family members on death of pensioner by E.P.F.O.**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, under Section 13 of the Employees Provident Fund Pension Scheme, 1995, a pensioner can opt for a reduced pension and avail return of capital, namely revised pension, during the life time of member and return of capital to his family on his death.

The pensioner pays a monthly contribution of ₹ 100 for 100 months and the total amount of ₹ 10,000 will be kept as pension of the capital. After the demise of the

[Shri M. Shanmugam]

pensioner the EPFO should return capital to family members of the deceased. However, after death of pensioners, the capital is not returned to legal heirs of pensioner despite repeated demands.

Now, the EPF Office has given a reason that they don't have funds to return capital to family members of the deceased pensioner. It is very unfortunate and unjust that the Government has collected money from poor pensioners with a promise that the amount would be returned to his family members after his death. But, not returning on some lame excuses like 'funds not available with them' is not justified. This kind of action is eroding the confidence of workers and public on EPFO.

Hence, I demand that the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment should intervene and ensure that the EFPO authorities honour the commitment made to pensioners at the time of operation of this scheme and direct authorities concerned to return capital to all eligible family members immediately. Thank you.

**Demand to restrain sale of Government equity shareholding in L.I.C.**

SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR (Kerala): I would like to raise an issue that needs urgent attention of the Minister to intervene at the earliest before it makes severe damage to the national economy.

The policyholders of the LIC as well as the public, at large, are deeply disturbed with the reports that the Government has initiated the process of selling parts of its stake in the country's largest insurance company.

The Life Insurance Corporation, the largest insurer in the world, was created through an Act of Parliament. It is unfortunate that the Government is proceeding ahead with a move, which will have a wide-ranging impact on the national economy, without a thorough discussion in Parliament.

On a meagre capital base of rupees five crores in 1956, the LIC today is managing its asset in excess of 32 lakh crore.

This move will make the concept of people's money for people's welfare give way to profit maximization for the shareholders. This is neither in the interest of the LIC's forty crore policy holders, nor in the interest of the national economy.



In a situation where the country needs huge resources for development, it is necessary that the Government should exercise its control over the household savings.

The move to sell equity of LIC will severely impact the economy and vulnerable sections of the society. I request the Government to retain LIC as 100 per cent Government owned institution.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar.

**Demand to construct modern high capacity dams to prevent  
frequent occurring floods in Bihar**

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार प्रदेश, जो कि प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ का दंश झेल रहा है, उसकी तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, बिहार में बाढ़ सालाना त्रासदी बन चुकी है, जो हर साल आती ही है। बिहार के उत्तर में नेपाल का पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, जहाँ वर्षा होने पर पानी मसान, सिकरहना, गंडक, नारायणी, बागमती और कोसी जैसी नदियों में जाता है। ये नदियाँ बिहार से होकर गुजरती हैं। नेपाल की बाढ़ बिहार में भी बाढ़ का कारण बनती है और यही कारण है कि बिहार देश का सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाका है। उत्तर बिहार की लगभग 76 प्रतिशत आबादी हर साल बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है। देश के कुल बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाकों में लगभग 16.5 प्रतिशत इलाका बिहार का है। इससे बिहार में बाढ़ से होने वाले नुकसान का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन बिहार को अभी तक बाढ़ से निजात नहीं मिल सकी है। उत्तर बिहार के चंपारण, सीतामढ़ी, अररिया, किशनगंज, पूर्णिया, मधुबनी, दरभंगा और कटिहार इत्यादि जिलों में प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ आना एक नियमित प्रक्रिया जैसा दिखता है। भारत व नेपाल की सरकारों ने एक-दूसरे को बाढ़-सूचना देने की व्यवस्था विकसित की, पर इसमें आम तौर पर 48 से 72 घंटे का समय लगता है। उत्तर बिहार को बाढ़ से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए जब तक नेपाल से आने वाली नदियों पर उच्च बाँध नहीं बन जाता, तब तक बिहार को बाढ़ से मुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी।

अतः मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस बाढ़ की त्रासदी को रोकने हेतु चंपारण में सिकरहना, मसान, पंडई सहित नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियों पर अत्याधुनिक उच्च क्षमता की डैम का निर्माण किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

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

श्री सम्भाषति: श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा बिहार और यूपी से संबंधित इस विषय को already उठा चुके हैं।

**Demand to release funds for Ghatal master plan to Bengal**

SHRIMATI ARPITA GHOSH (West Bengal): In Bengal, areas of Ghatal gets flooded seasonally by the Shilabati River. Even places like Chetua and Daspur have been affected by this. A lot of problems are caused to the people living there due to this constant flooding. To provide relief to the people, the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bengal had chalked out a plan called the Ghatal Master Plan, which was sent to the Centre for clearance in 2014.

While the Centre had finally given its clearance a couple of years ago, the ₹1,300 crore project is still being funded by the State. In the past, irrigation projects had a 75:25 Centre-State sharing relationship. Since 2014, this has been reduced to a 50:50 share. But the State is yet to receive the share from the Centre. This means that the State Government has had to pay the entire share from its coffers. While this is financially stressful in itself, the pandemic, Cyclone Amphan and lack of GST dues means that the State finances are in dire straits.

The construction and relief work in Ghatal is critical for the people and their livelihoods. The State Government has been urging the Centre for the last six years since the plan was submitted for clearance, to provide the dues. I request the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Jal Shakti to look into this matter at the earliest and release the funds owed to Bengal for this project.

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

**Demand to introduce of special trains between Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad-Tirupati**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Following its core objective of social obligation, the Railways has been running 230 special trains since May, particularly, to help migrant labourers and stranded people to reach their destination. Though in a limited manner, these special trains have been very useful.

These 230 trains for the entire country were grossly insufficient and the people were facing great inconvenience in getting their tickets confirmed. Recently, the Government has introduced another 80 trains to increase inter-state and intra-state mobility. But, if one looks at these new 80 trains also, there is not even a single pair of train running between Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad-Tirupati. This problem of public transportation has become more acute due to the in-operability of inter-state public buses.

Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Hyderabad are the popular destinations in Andhra and Telangana and people are finding it extremely difficult in view of limited public transportation facility.

I, therefore, request hon. Railway Minister to kindly introduce special trains between Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad-Tirupati along with the present set of special trains.

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

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#### OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as I have already said, in this special Session because of the extraordinary situation, there is nothing like a maiden speech. They will be given an opportunity in the regular Session next time. There are many new Members who will be speaking. They are more than 42.

Another thing that has come to my notice is not with reference to any particular Member. Some of the Members are lowering the mask. Lowering the mask means lowering the guard. It is quite but natural because you feel more comfortable in that. I am not finding fault with them. Camera is on. Live coverage is going on. If it is shown on TV, because some people selectively see only headlines, then there will be reactions. Please keep this in mind. Try to keep the mask on as long as you are in the House. If there is some problem, you can just go out for a while and then come back again. This is another thing.

Then Members have to sit and speak. This is also a new practice. Normally, we stand and speak. That was the rule earlier. But because of the mike system and sound system and all, both the Speaker and I came to the conclusion that Members will be made to sit and speak. Please keep that also in mind.

[Mr. Chairman]

Then I have to make an observation about the United Group. I have gone through the Rules and precedents. A Member should belong to either a political party or a group. He cannot be both. This applies to all the people hereafter. That is my decision or ruling whatever you may say. Please take note of that.

We are going to debate now. I want to give more time to debate. Please note that the Deputy Chairman and the Panel of Vice-Chairmen follow the guideline or the decision of the Chair. Once they are in the Chair, they will be performing the responsibility of the Chairman. Please note this. Sometimes what the Deputy Chairman says or the Vice-Chairman says may not be to our liking, but please understand that there are rules and there are precedents and there is a guidance by the Chair to the presiding Chairperson at the time. He has to follow it scrupulously.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Chair should be liberal with time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. You are the Chief Whip. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need to make a comment or certification that we agree, Sir. There is no question of disagreeing at all. You can only disagree in your mind. Or you get an opportunity. Please cooperate.

Then comes the question about time allocation to parties. That is done as per the total allocation of time. Yesterday, it was revised and accordingly informed to the parties. Every person speaking on behalf of the party must adhere to the time. Otherwise, he will be eating into the time of his colleagues. Try to understand this. That is why the Deputy Chairman has told me, "Sir, I am finding it very difficult in spite of..." The guidance is that the Deputy Chairman will tell the Member one minute before, "Please conclude". If the Member does not adhere to that, then after waiting for half a minute, he will be calling the next person. Whatever the next person speaks will go on record. The other thing will not go on record. This is for the better facilitation of the functioning of the House.

I also have an appeal to make to the Leader of the Opposition and the leaders of different political parties. After time is allotted to parties, while giving the list of names, you have to demarcate among yourselves how much time for Member 'A' and how much time for Member 'B' instead of the Chair doing it. We are partly following the party system also. Leaders must keep that in mind and then see to it that Members adhere to the time that is allotted to their respective parties. That is all.

Another small thing that I can share with you is that I have slight cervical problem. Sometimes when I move suddenly from this side to that side, it gives me trouble. So sometimes I will be asking the Deputy Chairman to preside over the House and sometimes the Vice-Chairman from the Panel. As and when it is necessary, I will be coming to the House. This is something personal. Please try to understand this and cooperate. Yesterday, Shri Swapan Dasgupta was speaking. He has got one more minute. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

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**\*DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER**

**Regarding COVID-19 Pandemic and the Steps Taken by Government of India**

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I just wanted to resume whatever I was saying.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the second issue which I wanted to emphasise was that while the Health Minister has spoken at length about the medical measures which have been taken to fight Covid-19, there has been relatively a greater degree of silence over the administrative measures which have been taken. We know that the 18-day or the 21-day lockdown which happened followed a certain pattern which began in Wuhan and then moved on to northern Italy, and it was to cut off infection by minimizing people's contact.

Sir, subsequently, when we entered the unlockdown phases, various States had undertaken their own localized lockdowns, ranging from two weeks to three weeks. Now, what I wanted to get from the Health Minister or from any other responsible Minister of the Government is what exactly the science or the thinking behind this is. All over the world, different practices are being adopted. We have heard about something called the Swedish model which basically says that there be no lockdown, more or less normal contact which exists among people, etc. Certain States have had localized lockdown; certain States have had random measures as if playing hide and seek with Covid situation or a game of Russian roulette. One day, something is put in; another day, another thing is put in and the people are inconvenienced in more ways than one. What I really wanted to stress is this. Is there a guideline, a national guideline, which, keeping the norms of federalism intact, can be followed so that the people really know and the administration knows what exactly they have to do? I think there is some confusion on this. Thank you very much for allowing me to complete.

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\*Further Discussion continued from 16th Sept. 2020.

**श्री संजय राउत** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विषय पर हम आज डिबेट कर रहे हैं। कल किसी ने यहां पर ठीक कहा कि हमने और हमारे पूर्वजों ने इस प्रकार की महामारी आएगी और इतना बड़ा संकट आएगा, ऐसा सोचा नहीं था। कोविड-19 संक्रमण की चिंता पूरे विश्व में है, लेकिन जिसके घर में, जिसके परिवार में इस कोविड-19 का हमला हुआ है, उसका प्रेशर क्या होता है, उसके बारे में कल जया जी ने यहां बताया। जया जी, इसको मैं भी महसूस कर रहा हूं। मेरी माँ, जिनकी उम्र 80 साल की है, वे भी कोरोना से संक्रमित हैं और वे 15 दिन से अस्पताल में आईसीयू में भर्ती हैं। मेरा जो छोटा भाई है, जो महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा का विधायक है, वह भी कोरोना संक्रमित है। वह भी आईसीयू में भर्ती है। यह मैं इसलिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि कल वहां से हमारे साथी, वहां बैठकर हमारी निंदा कर रहे थे कि आप लोग क्या कर रहे हो, आप लोग कुछ नहीं कर रहे हो, लेकिन हम लोग जो जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, हमको लोगों के बीच में जाना पड़ता है, लोगों से मिलना पड़ता है, लोगों की मदद करनी पड़ती है, इसी वजह से हमारा भी संक्रमण होता है और हमें भी इस संकट से जूझना पड़ता है। एक बात समझी जानी चाहिए कि यह कोई राजनीति की लड़ाई नहीं है, अपनी और दूसरों की जिंदगी बचाने की लड़ाई है और इसमें हर व्यक्ति को अपना योगदान देना है, तभी देश की तबियत खुशनुमा रहेगी। हमारे मित्र डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, अगर आप उनका कल का पूरा भाषण सुनें, तो उनके पूरे भाषण में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, महाराष्ट्र सरकार पूरी तरह से फेल है, उसकी सिर्फ निंदा की, खिंचाई की।

पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड, दिल्ली सरकारें कुछ नहीं करती हैं, बाकी सब सरकारें ठीक कर रही हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में 30 हजार से भी ज्यादा Corona संक्रमित मरीज recover हो गए, यह कैसे हो गया? क्या पूरे देश में ये सभी भाभी जी के पापड़ खाकर ठीक हो गए? ऐसा नहीं है। पूरे देश में, सभी राज्यों में, सभी राज्य सरकारें अपनी-अपनी तरफ से अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। हमने पहले दिन कहा था कि यह जो लड़ाई है, हम यह लड़ाई प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही लड़ेंगे और लड़ भी रहे हैं। वे देश के नेता हैं और इतना बड़ा संकट है, तो लड़ाई प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में ही लड़नी चाहिए। हमने पूरा protocol follow किया है। हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश में ही follow किया है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, आप उनसे पूछिए कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने खास कर महाराष्ट्र में पूरे जिले का coordination करने के लिए प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब को appoint किया है। उनका राज्य सरकार के साथ और मुख्य मंत्री के साथ ठीक तरह का coordination चल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे जैसे बड़े शहरों में नहीं, बल्कि जिला स्तर पर jumbo COVID Centre बनाए हैं और वह लोगों की सेवा में लगी है।

महोदय, देश और महाराष्ट्र राज्य को सबसे ज्यादा चिंता हमारे यहाँ की धारावी स्लम बस्ती की थी। धारावी, जो Asia का झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी का एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका है, उसको लेकर चिंता

थी कि अगर वहाँ कोरोना वायरस घुस गया, तो क्या होगा? जब वहाँ पर कोरोना संक्रमण हुआ था, तो पूरा देश चिंता में आ गया था, लेकिन आज धारावी का संक्रमण पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण में है और World Health Organization अर्थात् W.H.O. ने इसके लिए हमारी बीएमसी की पीठ थपथपाई है।

महोदय, मुंबई का हमारा दूसरा इलाका वर्ली कुलीवाड़ा है, वहाँ पर fishermen community सबसे ज्यादा रहती है। वह बहुत congested area है। जब वहाँ भी संक्रमण बढ़ा था, तो सब चिंता में आ गए थे, लेकिन वहाँ के जो हमारे विधायक और मंत्री आदित्य ठाकरे जी हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ का पूरा संक्रमण खत्म किया है। हमारे जो Health Minister डा. हर्षवर्धन जी हैं, उन्होंने भी इसके लिए उन्हें शाबाशी दी है।

महोदय, आरोप लगाना ठीक है, लेकिन जो काम करते हैं, आप उनको भी देखिए। अगर मैंने यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में - मैं मानता हूँ कि चेतन चौहान साहब जैसे बड़े क्रिकेटर की मौत हो गई। मैं उस बारे में वहाँ की विधान परिषद् के एक नेता का भाषण सुन रहा था। वहाँ की जो अव्यवस्था है, उसकी वजह से चेतन चौहान साहब की मौत हो गई, विधायक ने इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाया है, लेकिन यह आरोप लगाने का वक्त नहीं है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि एक आरोप वहाँ से भी लगाया गया कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पाँच हजार नए हेल्थ वर्कर्स और डॉक्टर्स की recruitment नहीं हुई। इस बात को समझना चाहिए कि हमारी सरकार को आए छह या सात महीने हुए हैं, लेकिन इनसे पहले पाँच साल से किसकी सरकार थी? हमारे देवेन्द्र जी की सरकार थी। अगर आप पिछले पाँच सालों में इन 5,000 डॉक्टर्स की रिक्रूटमेंट कर देते तो आज बहुत बड़ा infrastructure खड़ा होता। हमें यह बात भी समझनी चाहिए और हमें या आपको एक-दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाने चाहिए।

महोदय, आपने हिसाब-किताब की बात की है। मुझे मालूम है कि अभी केंद्र सरकार ने 1 सितंबर से पूरे medical equipments की मदद देनी बंद कर दी है। PPE kit, mask, ventilator की वजह से महाराष्ट्र सरकार के ऊपर अब 350 करोड़ से ज्यादा का बोझ पड़ने वाला है। आपने जो PM CARES Fund बनाया है, उसमें जो हजारों करोड़ रुपये CSR funds से जमा किए हैं, वे रुपये किसके लिए हैं? वे सभी राज्यों के लिए हैं, वे आपको देने पड़ेंगे।

महोदय, एक अन्य बात यह है कि हमारा जो GST का बकाया है, आप उसको तो दे दीजिए। हम उससे आगे का काम चला लेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार COVID की लड़ाई अपने आप लड़े, तो आपके पास हमारा जो बकाया पड़ा है, वह आप हमें दीजिए। मैं सभी राज्यों की बात करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च महीने में, जब कोविड का संकट शुरू हुआ, तो पूरे राज्य में सिर्फ एक testing lab थी, लेकिन आज हमने, इन पाँच महीनों में पूरे महाराष्ट्र में 405 testing labs खड़ी की हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय संजय जी, आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री संजय राउत:** उपसभापति जी, मैं conclude करता हूँ।

महोदय, बात ऐसी है कि ...(व्यवधान)... मैं mask तो लगाऊंगा, केंद्र सरकार ने देना बंद कर दिया है, इसलिए.. ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने अच्छा किया है। चेयरमैन साहब ने अभी बताकर हम सबसे आग्रह किया था।

**श्री संजय राउत:** बात ऐसी है कि केन्द्र सरकार के 7 मंत्री संक्रमित हुए हैं। यह किसी के ऊपर नहीं है कि आप कौन से राज्य से आते हैं। आज मैंने सुना है कि हमारे नितिन गडकरी जी संक्रमित हुए हैं। मैं उनके जल्दी ठीक होने की कामना करता हूँ। दूसरी बात, आज देश में संक्रमण का आँकड़ा 50 लाख से भी ज्यादा ऊपर गया है, 80 हजार से ज्यादा मौतें हो गई हैं। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस पूरी लड़ाई में पूरे देश, सभी राज्यों को साथ लेकर हमें आगे की लड़ाई लड़नी होगी। हम एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ सिर्फ राजनीति करने बैठेंगे, तो यह 50 लाख का आँकड़ा एक करोड़ तक पहुँच जाएगा। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सबसे, सभी राजनीतिक दलों से, सभी सरकारों से विनती करता हूँ कि जब तक आखिरी कोविड पेशेंट ठीक नहीं होता, तब तक हम एक-दूसरे के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर काम करेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद संजय जी। माननीय श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी। तीन मिनट प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया बीच में न बोलें।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, मैं राज्य सभा चैम्बर से बोल रहा हूँ।

सर, यह विश्व का सबसे बड़ा pandemic है, महामारी है, 1918 के फ्लू के बाद, जिसमें करोड़ों लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी। यह केवल हमारे देश के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हुई है। जिस मात्रा में हमारे देश में लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, जिस मात्रा में विश्व में मृत्यु हुई है, मैं अपनी ओर से और हमारे पक्ष की ओर से, NCP की ओर से जो सारे मृतक हैं, उनके परिवारजनों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। जो हमारे डॉक्टर्स हैं, नर्सों हैं, paramedics हैं, सफाई वर्कर्स हैं, पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं, सरकारी अधिकारी हैं या जिन लोगों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण लड़ाई में हम सब लोगों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अपना योगदान दिया है, मैं उनको भी नतमस्तक होकर salute करना चाहता हूँ।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस महामारी की कोई दिशा निर्धारित नहीं है। इसकी शुरुआत शहरों से हुई। पहला केस जनवरी में प्राप्त हुआ। तब लगता था कि रोज के कोई 5-10-50-100 केस आते थे। अब बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज हम हर रोज एक लाख केसों तक पहुँच चुके हैं। जो अनुमान लगाया गया है, कई अखबारों में मैं कल भी पढ़ रहा था कि कम से कम 2-2.5 लाख केस रोज



होने जा रहे हैं, हम इस बात को नकार नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए इसकी लड़ाई लड़ने में हम सबको संयुक्त होने की जरूरत होने वाली है। मेरे मित्र, संजय जी ने अभी जो कहा, इस लड़ाई की शुरुआत से केन्द्र सरकार के निर्देश के अनुसार सभी राज्यों ने इसका अनुसरण करने का काम किया। आज भी जो unlock होता है, stages में Central Government की Ministry of Home Affairs की जो guidelines आती हैं, उनके आधार पर सभी राज्यों ने अपनी unlocking की प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत की है। इसलिए दोषारोपण, जैसा ये कह रहे थे, वह बिल्कुल सही है। कल मैं भी सुन रहा था। कुछ बात ऐसी हो रही थी कि कुछ राज्य ऐसा कर रहे हैं, कुछ राज्य वैसा कर रहे हैं। उस वक्ता ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से मेरा नाम भी लिया था, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम सब लोग मिल कर इस लड़ाई में साथ में हैं, तो इसमें इस वक्त कोई टीका-टिप्पणी, दोषारोपण करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे एक बात बताइए, आज अगर हम महाराष्ट्र की बात करें, तो मुम्बई है, पुणे है, ठाणे है, ...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रफुल्ल जी, कृपया conclude करें।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** देश के बड़े शहरों में, जहाँ इसकी तकलीफ है, तो क्या इन शहरों ने गलती की है कि पूरे देश के लोगों को अपना घर बनाने के लिए, वहाँ बसाने के लिए मौका दिया है? क्या यह उनकी गलती है? क्या उनके ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी होगी? हमारे राज्य को किसी ने आकर PoK बोल दिया, कुछ भी बोल दिया, क्या उसको हम सहन करेंगे? मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूँगा कि आज बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं। आज Remdesivir जैसी दवाई और ऑक्सीजन के सिलिंडर्स की कमी है। कल मैं बयान पढ़ रहा था कि ऑक्सीजन के सिलिंडर्स की कोई कमी नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रफुल्ल जी, कृपया conclude करें।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** मैं आपको दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज रूरल एरियाज़ में ऑक्सीजन के सिलिंडरों की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है, Remdesivir की कमी है। आज भी अगर एक तरीके से इन सारी परेशानियों के लिए हमने सामूहिक तौर पर लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी, तो कल समस्या और भारी हो सकती है। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज राज्य सरकारों के पास निधि का अभाव है। निधि का अभाव कई कारणों से है। हमारी आय कम हो गई है, क्योंकि छः-सात महीने से लॉकडाउन रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें, अदरवाइज़ मैं दूसरा नाम बुलाऊंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** केन्द्र सरकार से मिलने वाला जीएसटी का पैसा हमें अभी तक नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी।...(व्यवधान).... Nothing will go on record now. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi, you have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record now. *(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi, please speak.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I am speaking form Lok Sabha. I am sorry, I will have to take off the mask because I want to be clear about what I am speaking with all due respect to the hon. Deputy Chairman.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया मास्क पहन लें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैं इसको साफ कर दूंगी, लेकिन मास्क पहन कर वॉयस की क्लैरिटी में दिक्कत होगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रियंका जी, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है, कृपया मास्क लगा लें।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: \*

श्री उपसभापति: जो टाइम एलोकेटेड है, उसके अनुसार मैं बात कर रहा हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record. Mr. Patel, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Priyankaji, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: \*

श्री उपसभापति: आपने चार मिनट लिए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: \*

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the time to speak on a very important subject, which is impacting not just the State of Maharashtra but every single resident of every single State. Yesterday, it was very disappointing that on one hand my fellow MP continued to say that let us not politicise it, but continued to politicise the entire issue of Covid and made the response very State-specific. At a time when we are fighting the entire Covid response, seeing this kind of behaviour was very disappointing to say the least for a first time MP like me. I would like to ask the Union Health Minister, in his statement two days ago, he had specifically mentioned some States which are giving maximum case loads.

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\*Not recorded.

On that, I would specifically wish to ask him, considering that under the Epidemic Act, everything has been brought under the control of Government of India, what is the specific State response that these States which are facing the maximum case load getting? My second question to the Health Minister which has already been made by my senior leader, Shri Sanjay Raut, is that every State Government has now been asked to handle the requirements for equipments such as PPE kits, testing kits and ventilators for their States, considering the State Governments are already under tremendous financial burden of not getting their due GST, how do you expect the State to give its response in the way it is needed?..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Priyankaji, kindly conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, I will conclude. He had mentioned in passing that Covid cases and surgeries that are non-Covid related, are being taken care of. But the truth...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Priyankaji.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Just 30 seconds, Sir. More than a million children have missed crucial immunisation, and hospital births have shown a sharp decline indicating many women may have gone through unsafe child birth at home.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Priyankaji. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Just 30 seconds more. Outpatient critical care for Cancer has plunged to 80 per cent...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Priyankaji, please conclude. I will call the other speaker now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, we have important questions. These cannot be wrapped up in three minutes. I need another ten seconds to just speak about. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving this opportunity. Two days before the hon. Minister gave a detailed statement regarding the outbreak of Corona Virus and the steps taken

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

by them. Now, I come to the Andhra Pradesh. The situation of pandemic is very high in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is in second place after Maharashtra as per the statement given by the hon. Minister. The attitude of the incumbent Government is such that the Chief Minister announced that the Covid-19 pandemic will be dealt by using Paracetamol and bleaching powder contents alone. This shows the negligent attitude of the State Government.

The figures being shown in record are under-reported. Actually, the number of persons affected with Covid-19 is very high. The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has to raise the level of making Paracetamol and bleaching powder in order to rescue the people from greater danger of Covid. My deep concern is Andhra Pradesh has now stands at second place in recording the highest number of Coronavirus cases in the country. The rising infections are creating fears among the people of all sections. As per latest Covid-19 latest tracker, Andhra Pradesh stood at the second place with the active cases of almost around 6 lakhs and more than 5,000 people are died. The unchecked rise in covid cases in Andhra Pradesh to the unofficial and unauthorized and meetings that took place in the State. The Government could not control crowds at liquor shops which led to serious infections. The Government also failed to regulate and check Coronavirus threat at the quarantine centres. Now, the Andhra Pradesh Government had taken a vindictive attitude against doctors also. As far as Vizag is concerned, one Dr. Sudhakar's hands were tied with rope and false cases were filed against him on the ground that he stated that PPE kits were not provided to him despite being a frontline Corona warrior. Likewise, one private hospital doctor, Dr. Ramesh was also victimized and against him also, a false case was filed due to unfortunate incident of fire accident. The Central Government has sent the teams to some of the States. To my knowledge, in Andhra Pradesh, no Central team has been sent so far. In view of the present severe condition in the State of Andhra Pradesh, I request and urge upon the hon. Minister to send the teams to the State of Andhra Pradesh to take control of the situation because the State Government has neglected and no facilities are being provided in the quarantine centres, no facilities are being provided in isolation centres. Now, the patients are terrorised. Most of patients come on roads and are conducting dharnas. Now, the situation is very.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravindra Kumarji, please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, I will take half a minute only. As far as the State is concerned, a clinical trial is also going on. The Central Government has not given any instructions to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I request the Central Government has to take appropriate steps in order to reduce the cases in the State of Andhra Pradesh by sending a Central team to the State of Andhra Pradesh and direct the State Government not to harass the doctors and also corona patients and to give proper treatment.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Instead of victimizing the political opponents, it is better to concentrate on controlling the Covid cases. I request the hon. Minister to supervise directly in view of the special circumstances prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): From Gallery No. 4, Rajya Sabha, I am Binoy Viswam.

Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I appreciate the pains taken by the hon. Health Minister, a sincere effort, I should say, to make a statement that contains 11 pages of the steps taken by the Government to fight the pandemic. But, I am sorry to say that in that long, long statement, not even a single word has been mentioned about the State of Kerala. The country and the world know that Kerala did play a vital role in fighting the Covid in an effective manner. We still have problems. But, in a statement like this, the nation should have taken note of that. This is my first remark. Sir, the situation is really alarming for the whole country. Our Prime Minister always talks about the fastest growing economy. Fastest growing economy of the world is India; fastest developing arms supplier is India; fastest growing toy hub is India; everything is fastest here. And, now we have become the fastest declining economy also. In the fight against Covid, other matters are also very important. The social impact, economic impact, human impact, all such matters are missing in the statement. That is a humble remark that I want to make in this regard. How can the Government forget about the migrant labourers who were dying on the roads on those days? They are the martyrs of the Covid. What measures did we take to support them, to ensure their survival? Sir, a responsible Government has the duty to show concern for the poor. Sir,

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

the Covid days proved one thing to us -- think about the poor. They were the real fighters. They fought for the country. They have fought for all of us. They include, the doctors, the nurses, the paramedics not only these people, but, the Safai Karamcharis. Even the sweepers played a role. Their role was very, very clear in the days of pandemic and the country has to take note of it. I believe that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare will make a mention of them when he makes his reply. Sir, here, I want to mention one more point. The exorbitant charges in the private hospitals are really alarming and the Government should intervene in this matter. The five star private hospitals are plundering the people in the name of Covid. That should not be allowed. Sir, we must see to it that the efficiency and potential of all systems of medicines are captured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Binoy Viswamji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I would take just one more minute. Homoeopathy has got a potential, Ayurveda has got a potential, Siddha, Naturopathy, Yoga -- all have got the potential in prevention of such a pandemic situation. That exploration has to be strengthened by all means and the Government has to initiate that with all means. Sir, there was news about the deficiency of oxygen cylinders in the country. It is now being discussed in the whole Indian sub continent, it is a real problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: So, I request the Government to ensure that enough number of oxygen cylinders are available and necessary ventilators are also available. I remember, I was the first among many Members here to ask for masks for everybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I repeat it. Sir, we should try to give free masks to all the poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Binoy Viswamji. Now, the next speaker is Shri G. K. Vasan.

SHRI G. K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, today, our country has crossed 50 lakh mark in respect of confirmed cases and crossed the 75,000 mark in case of deaths. However, Sir, I would like to say with the concerted efforts of the Union and State Governments

and the responsible behaviour of the people of our country in terms of building immunity and adopting safety measures, we have been able to achieve high recovery rate cases and we have been able to maintain our death rate at the least. Sir, the Central Government today has been spreading the message of hope among our countrymen. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been closely reviewing the situation on all aspects with its counterparts in States and Union Territories. Sir, I come from the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu, I would like to say, is doing an effective management of COVID-19 pandemic by taking all proactive steps. The State has done the maximum number of tests in the country compared to any State. Tamil Nadu is one among the States where the death rate due to COVID-19 cases is the least. Sir, to conclude the frontline health workers and COVID-19 care-givers have stood by us in this unfolding scenario. I salute the COVID-19 warriors for their dedication, which is a major contributing factor in the 77 per cent recovery of confirmed cases that we talk about. Sir, the last point, every individual in India today realizes the safety practices. Of course, there are aberrations, a few instances of crowded gatherings. We have to correct ourselves and return to the path of safety in maintaining all the protocols required to keep the Coronavirus at bay and stop the spread of this disease. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, कोविड-19 का भारत में बेरोजगारी व अर्थव्यवस्था पर बहुत हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ा है। लॉकडाउन के कारण मई, 2020 तक देश में बेरोजगारी दर 24 प्रतिशत हो गयी है, जिसका मुख्य कारण माँग में कमी के साथ-साथ कंपनियों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में कार्यबल की छँटनी भी है। सिर्फ अप्रैल महीने में 27 मिलियन से अधिक युवाओं के नौकरी खोने के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था पर बुरा असर दिखा है। देश में 15 सितम्बर, 2020 तक कुल बेरोजगारी दर 7.7 प्रतिशत थी, जो कि शहरी क्षेत्र में 9 प्रतिशत व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 7 प्रतिशत थी। इसका प्रमुख कारण मुख्य रूप से कृषि रोजगार आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था है, जहाँ रोजगार, कृषि, विनिर्माण और सेवाओं का मिश्रण है।

महोदय, महामारी से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर गहरी चोट पहुँची है, अपितु इसकी सबसे ज्यादा मार गरीबों पर पड़ी है। एक तरफ रोजगार के अवसर कम हुए हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ आवश्यक सामान के दाम बढ़े हैं। माँग खत्म होने से बड़े पैमाने पर असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग बेरोजगार हुए हैं। महोदय, आपूर्ति प्रभावित होने की वजह से गैर-जरूरी और आवश्यक सामान की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है और समाज में एक नई तरह की असमानता उपजी है विशेषकर आर्थिक, सामाजिक शोषित वर्ग के समाज में। ऑफिस में काम करने वाले पेशेवर लोग घर से काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि मजदूर और असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को बाहर जाना पड़ता है, इससे इनके कोरोना से संक्रमित होने का खतरा बढ़ा है।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि कोरोना के चलते भारी बेरोजगारी से निपटने हेतु सरकार श्रम सुधार के बड़े कदमों के साथ महिला श्रमिकों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करे, कृषि क्षेत्र में निर्माण बढ़ावे, उत्पादन आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ाने के लिए एमएसएमई की सहूलियत दे और सरकारी बैंकों को अतिरिक्त पूँजी निर्गत करे।

महोदय, आज हमारे देश में कोरोना के कारण लगभग 24 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को रोजगार खोना पड़ा है। कोरोना के कारण इतनी बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई है कि 84 प्रतिशत घरों में उनकी मासिक आमदनी कम हो गई है, क्योंकि सारा कारोबार ठप हो गया है। केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा जो बिना तैयारी के लॉकडाउन किया गया, उससे लोगों को बहुत परेशानी हुई। अगर यही लॉकडाउन एक सप्ताह पहले किया जाता, चूँकि जनवरी में पहला केस आ गया था, इसलिए अगर इसकी तैयारी उसी समय से होती, तो यह परेशानी नहीं होती। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी प्रवासी मजदूरों को उठानी पड़ी, क्योंकि जब लॉकडाउन हुआ, तब उनका रोजगार छीना गया, कंपनियों ने उनको निकाल दिया, तो उनको अपने घर जाने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा। जाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं था, तो वे पैदल चल दिए। इसके कारण गरीब लोग कोरोना से कम, भूख से ज्यादा मरे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज इसके लिए पूरे देश में जो प्राइवेट अस्पताल चिन्हित किए गए हैं, उनमें बुरा हाल है। वहाँ गरीबों का इलाज नहीं हो रहा है। उनको ऑक्सीजन नहीं मिल रही है, वेंटिलेटर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं या प्रभावशाली लोग हैं, उनकी तो हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर व्यवस्था हो जाती है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश में आज सबसे ज्यादा कोरोना के केस आ रहे हैं। वहाँ पर सरकार इसके लिए प्रयास कर रही है, पर प्रयास असफल हो रहे हैं। प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ पर ऑक्सीजन की कमी है और खास करके वहाँ पर गरीबों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसके कारण आज बेचारा गरीब कोरोना के कारण मर रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** वीर सिंह जी, आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि जो प्रवासी मजदूर हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए, क्योंकि आज वे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, उनको कंपनियों से निकाला गया। वे अपने गाँव गए, तो इस सरकार के द्वारा कहा गया कि गाँवों में उनको रोजगार दिया जाएगा, लेकिन उनको गाँवों में आज तक रोजगार नहीं मिला। गाँवों में उनका घर भी नहीं है, क्योंकि वे 5-10 सालों से बाहर रह रहे थे, इसलिए आज वे परेशान हैं और दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से माँग है कि कोरोना काल में गरीबों के सामने जो मुसीबत आई है, उस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।



महोदय, आज पूरे देश में कुपोषण का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है, इस कारण से आज जो बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, वे कुपोषण के शिकार हो रहे हैं। मेरी यह माँग है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, वीर सिंह जी। श्री बिस्वजीत दैमारी। वे उपस्थित नहीं हैं। माननीय संजय सिंह जी।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, कल से इस कोरोना की महामारी के विषय में चर्चा हो रही है और सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों की तरफ से तमाम आरोप-प्रत्यारोप इस महामारी के दौरान भी किए गए। यह बताने की कोशिश की गई कि विपक्ष कुछ नहीं कर रहा है और एक सदस्य की शिकायत थी कि जब हम ताली, थाली बजा रहे थे, जब हम दीया जला रहे थे, तब विपक्ष वालों ने साथ नहीं दिया। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया की एक रिसर्च बता दीजिए, जिससे ताली और थाली बजाने से कोरोना ठीक होता हो। अगर इससे कोरोना ठीक होता हो, तो सारा विपक्ष मिल कर प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ, हम लोग घर नहीं जाएँगे, ताली बजाएँगे, थाली बजाएँगे और शाम होगी, तो इसी संसद के परिसर में दीये जलाएँगे, लेकिन आप इससे एक कोरोना मरीज को ठीक करके दिखाइए। आप ऐसी मूर्खतापूर्ण योजनाओं को लेकर आते हैं और आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि आपके साथ पूरा देश मूर्ख बन जाए।...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी बात, दूसरी बात...**(व्यवधान)**... चिल्ला-चिल्ली बन्द करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... चिल्लाइए मत, चिल्लाइए मत, सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, दूसरी बात, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, आपदा में अवसर तलाशिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपदा में अवसर तलाशिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... कल देरेक ओब्राइन जी कह रहे थे...**(व्यवधान)**... मुख्यमंत्रियों की तारीफ नहीं हुई।...**(व्यवधान)**... मुख्यमंत्री की तारीफ कैसे करेगी यह सरकार?...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे \* एक ढोंगी बाबा है, उसने oximeter खरीदे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... 800 का oximeter 5,000 में खरीदा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया मूल विषय पर बात करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी राज्य पर टिप्पणी करने के बजाय मूल विषय पर बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी, मास्क लगा लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया मास्क लगा लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, 800 का oximeter 5,000 में खरीदा।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं फिर बता रहा हूँ कि 800 का oximeter...**(व्यवधान)**... \* 75 जिलों में घोटाला हुआ।...**(व्यवधान)**... 800 का oximeter 5,000 में खरीदा गया, 1,600 का थर्मामीटर 13,000 में खरीदा गया। ये लोग आठ-आठ सौ परसेंट कमीशन खा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपदा में अवसर तलाश रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... \*  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, कृपया इस आरोप-प्रत्यारोप के बदले विषय पर बात करें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, गुरुग्राम में ventilator जल गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह पूरी मानवता के लिए बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है।...(व्यवधान).... कृपया विषय पर बात करें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं मानवता के मुद्दे पर बात कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अन्य राज्य सरकारों पर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: श्मशान में दलाली खा रहे हैं ये लोग।...(व्यवधान).... मान्यवर, ये लोग श्मशान में दलाली खा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं सर।...(व्यवधान).... भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... श्मशान में दलाली खा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: कल इसी सदन में आरोप लगाया गया, कोई नहीं बोला।...(व्यवधान).... दिल्ली की सरकार ने।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, यह गंभीर समस्या है।...(व्यवधान).... आप आरोप-प्रत्यारोप के बजाय इस संकट पर बात करिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, आप मौका ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... आप मौका ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलें।...(व्यवधान).... आप बोल ही रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़, प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: आप एक मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं, लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं सर।...(व्यवधान).... चिल्ला रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... श्मशान में दलाली खाने वाले चिल्ला रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले चिल्ला रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा सबसे आग्रह है कृपया।...(व्यवधान).... संजय जी, आपका समय जा रहा है, आप continue करें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, आपने उन्हें नहीं रोका, हमें रोक रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हम सबको मना कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... हम लगातार सबको मना कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, इस आपदा के दौरान, जब पूरा देश कोरोना महामारी से लड़ रहा है, आप बीपीसीएल बेच रहे हैं, आप रेल बेच रहे हैं, आप सेल बेच रहे हैं, आप मुनाफे की कंपनियों को बेचने में लगे हुए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को भुखमरी की कगार पर पहुंचा दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, रेल में 80 लोगों की जान गई, 40 ट्रेनें रास्ता भटक गईं। आप वह दृश्य नहीं भूल पाएंगे, मुजफ्फरपुर के प्लेटफॉर्म पर एक छोटा-सा बच्चा अपनी माँ की बेजान जिन्दगी से बार-बार कपड़े हटा रहा था।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह दृश्य कैसे यह सरकार भूल सकती है?

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया अब खत्म करें।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कोरोना में दिल्ली की सरकार ने अनुकरणीय काम करके दिखाया।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने प्लाज्मा बैंक तैयार करके दिखाया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया खत्म करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऑलरेडी चार मिनट...**(व्यवधान)**... खत्म करें, जल्दी खत्म करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, हम जिस राज्य से आते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक मिनट तो दीजिए, हम अपने राज्य की तैयारियों के बारे में तो बता दें।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, प्लाज्मा बैंक बनवाया।...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा कोविड हॉस्पिटल अरविंद केजरीवाल जी ने दिल्ली के अंदर बनवाया।...**(व्यवधान)**... आज दिल्ली के मॉडल की चर्चा पूरी दुनिया में हो रही है और ये लोग शमशान में दलाली खा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी, अब कोई भी...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं, कोरोना में लूट कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... इनका चेहरा बेनकाब हो चुका है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, while first imposing lockdown, has categorically said *Jaan hain toh Jahan hai*. Sir, post-unlocking of the country, the Central Government's approach of balancing the lives and livelihood has been much appreciated by conducting regular meetings with the Chief Ministers to discuss strategies to reduce the spread of Covid. The hon. Prime Minister has also united the country emotionally. Despite the financial crisis and economic crisis, the Andhra Pradesh Government's strategy has been a three-pronged strategy which effectively reduces the sufferings economically and of healthcare.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

There are three-pronged strategies. The first is testing. Andhra Pradesh stands at number one and it is testing almost 72,000 people per day which has made its rank No. 1, in number of tests per million, among the States with a population of more than three crores. Sir, in fact, I am one of the sufferers of COVID and I know the importance of early detection that can never be under-stated.

The next is the treatment. Anyone tested positive can get himself treated without paying a single penny under YSR Arogya Sri Scheme. Under this scheme, a person with an annual income of below ₹ 5 lakhs is given free COVID treatment. Sir, this scheme even covers private hospitals. This is the extent of benefit being given under this scheme to patients treated for COVID. Further, to assist patients, a system of help desks under Arogya Mitra has been set up in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has planned to spend a whopping ₹ 15,337 crores for overhauling the entire healthcare infrastructure in the State. In the first phase, more than 4,900, out of a total of 7,458 health sub-centres, will get new buildings, while the rest 2,552 will be modernized.

Sir, one important issue I would like to bring to your kind notice. Despite the odds that Government of Andhra Pradesh has been receiving, both from economic point of view\* in terms of COVID treatment, Andhra Pradesh is much ahead.

Sir, a quite unusual and legally questionable decision –Andhra Pradesh is not only suffering economically and financially\*

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: How is it relevant, Sir?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: ...anything relating to FIR filed by the police against...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, what is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: ...the former Advocate General of the State and others...(Interruptions)...\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject, Mr. Reddy.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is indeed open to the High Court to grant a stay on investigation in extraordinary cases.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijayasai Reddyji, please speak on the subject.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: When political vendetta is alleged against the Government of the day...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, I will move to the next speaker.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: ...that too by someone who had served the previous regime as a law officer...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijayasai Reddyji, please speak on the subject...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: ...the need for media coverage and public scrutiny is all the greater.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijayasai Reddyji, please speak on the subject.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: How the petitioner would benefit from the complete absence of any reportage is unclear? It prevents legitimate comment even to the effect that there is no substance in the allegations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are discussing COVID. Please speak on that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: That is what I am saying, Sir. \* the Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing the best treatment to COVID patients and is doing its best, Sir. In fact, the Government is supposed to impose gag order. But, in Andhra Pradesh, alternatively, \*...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: And, \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: So, it has to be stopped.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijayasai Reddyji, please conclude. Otherwise, I will move to the other speaker.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you, Sir.

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम जिस विषय के ऊपर इस सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हमारे कई पूर्ववर्ती वक्ताओं ने कहा कि वह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी महामारी है, परन्तु मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अभी दो दिन पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने यह डिटेल दी थी कि इस समय विश्व के 215 देश इससे प्रभावित हैं। आज तक कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि कोई एक ऐसी परिस्थिति रही हो, जो एक साथ इतने ज्यादा देशों को प्रभावित कर सके, तो यह मनुष्य जाति के ज्ञात इतिहास की सबसे व्यापक चुनौती है। This is the biggest challenge in the documented history of mankind. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया गैलरी नम्बर एक में बैठे सदस्यगण आपस में बात न करें, आपकी आवाज़ आ रही है।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** आप समझ सकते हैं कि जब इतनी व्यापक चुनौती और इतनी गंभीर चुनौती है, तो उसका सामना करने के लिए हमें क्या-क्या चाहिए। हमें उसका सामना करने के लिए एक मनोबल चाहिए, यानी एक संकल्प चाहिए; फिर संसाधन चाहिए; उसके साथ-साथ सभी वर्गों के साथ समन्वय चाहिए और चूंकि यह प्राणघातक है, तो संवेदनशीलता भी चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी थोड़ा बताना चाहूँगा कि चुनौती के सामने हम खड़े कहां थे। यदि आप देखें तो इस परिस्थिति में चाइना की परिस्थिति थोड़ी विचित्र, अलग और संदिग्ध है। यदि एक बार उसको छोड़ दें तो हम दुनिया के सबसे बड़े देश थे। दुनिया के सबसे बड़े देश ही नहीं, जहां आज भी दो-तिहाई से अधिक लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। यदि वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या को मानें तो 27 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी निरक्षर थे, जो समझ ही नहीं सकते थे कि क्या लिखा हुआ है। आज भी below poverty line की संख्या, अब मैं उसमें विस्तार से नहीं जाऊंगा कि वह इतने वर्षों तक क्यों रहा, यह अलग बात है, परंतु आज का यथार्थ यह था कि वह विश्व में सबसे अधिक है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम कहां पर खड़े हुए थे, जिस समय यह चुनौती शुरू हुई, क्योंकि हमारे कई सदस्यों ने कहा था कि वे क्रोनोलॉजिकल ऑर्डर में बात को करना चाहते हैं। Chronology of the events देखें तो मैं क्रोनोलॉजिकल प्रक्रिया, यानी कालक्रमानुसार इस घटनाक्रम की व्याख्या करने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ। इन सबके साथ हमारे पास उस समय केवल एक virology की लैब थी। आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम उस समय कहां खड़े थे, किस चुनौती के साथ खड़े थे और यह इतनी बड़ी चुनौती थी कि दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े शक्तिशाली देश जो चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के बड़े-बड़े केन्द्र माने जा रहे थे, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और इटली तक इस तूफान के आगे भरभरा कर गिरते हुए दिखाई पड़ रहे थे। इतना ही नहीं, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारा ही देश एक ऐसी विचित्र परिस्थिति में भी था, जहां स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों पर हमले हो रहे थे, जिसके बचाव के लिए हमें एक कानून तक लाना पड़ा। उस समय पीपीई किट का इतना उत्पादन नहीं होता था, क्योंकि आवश्यकता भी नहीं थी, क्योंकि वह केवल अस्तपालों के आईसीयू में प्रयोग होती थी। सैनेटाइज़र और मास्क बहुत सीमित संख्या में बन रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ यह वैश्विक तूफान

सामने आकर खड़ा हो रहा था, इसलिए इससे लड़ने के लिए जो प्रथम संकल्प की आवश्यकता थी, तो प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 21 मार्च, 2020 को जब जनता कर्फ्यू का आह्वान किया और जब दीया और थाली का आह्वान किया था तो वह उसका प्रतीक था कि हम इस प्रबल तूफान के आगे कितनी निर्बल स्थिति में थे, मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता कि वे किन कारणों से थे। मुझे वही पंक्ति ध्यान आयी थी, जो यह है:-

"निर्बल से लड़ाई बलवान की,  
यह कहानी थी दीये की और तूफान की।"

हमारे कई मित्रों को बड़ी आपत्ति थी कि साहब दीया जलाने से कोरोना भाग जाएगा, थाली बजाने से कोरोना भाग जाएगा। मैं पूरी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान और राजनीतिक मनोविज्ञान को हम नहीं समझते? मैं पूरे सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह कह रहे हैं, वे इतिहास भूल गए। क्या चरखा चलाने से अंग्रेज़ भाग जाने वाला था? नहीं! चरखा एक प्रतीक था।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आप क्या बात कह रहे हैं?

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, आप मेरा जवाब तो सुनिए। चरखा एक प्रतीक था, जो महात्मा गांधी जी ने चुना, जो भारत की राष्ट्रीय चेतना था...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** चरखे से यह बताना था कि देशी कपड़ा बने और विदेशी कपड़े का बहिष्कार करें...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): چرخے سے یہ بتانا تھا کہ دیشی  
کپڑا بنے اور ودیشی کا ہیشکار کریں۔

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, अब आप अपनी बात बताएं।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** मान्यवर, सुनिए। मैं वही बात बताना चाह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर अन्य सदस्य न बोलें। आपकी बात के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। आप बोलें।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी :** महात्मा गांधी जी ने चरखे को एक प्रतीक बनाया। वह प्रतीक बना संपूर्ण भारतीय जनमानस की भावनाओं का केन्द्रबिंदु और वहां से ब्रिटिश राज को उखाड़ने का एक संकल्प उठा था। उसी प्रकार से प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उस दीये को एक प्रतीक बनाया, जिसमें संपूर्ण राष्ट्र की चेतना समवेत् रूप में आकर इस लड़ाई से लड़ने के लिए आगे बढ़े। इसलिए

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस संकल्प के मनोविज्ञान को समझने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे कई विरोधी अभी बोल रहे थे। संजय राउत जी ने कहा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता डा. विनय सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार पर बात की। क्या हमें कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता है? उपसभापति महोदय, आपने इसी सदन में देखा कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के दो घटक दलों के बीच का मनोभाव कैसे उभरकर सामने आ गया कि मेरा हिस्सा ज्यादा कि तेरा हिस्सा ज्यादा। मुझे नहीं लगता कि हमें कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता है। संजय सिंह जी अभी बोल रहे थे। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आनन्द विहार के बस डिपो के पास खड़ी हुई भीड़ ही नहीं... उन्होंने कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री जी का उल्लेख नहीं होता। यदि आपको याद होगा और दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री के आपने वे तमाम वीडियोज़ भी देखे होंगे, मुझे याद है, उन वीडियोज़ में वे कहते थे कि 70 लाख लोगों का भोजन बन रहा है। हम सभी लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं, हमको पता है कि वह 70 लाख लोगों का भोजन कहां बनता था और कहां पैक होता था, हम में से बहुत लोगों को शायद दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। खैर, मैं उस विषय को जाने देता हूँ और इस बात पर आगे बढ़ता हूँ कि हम रचनात्मक आलोचना का स्वागत करते हैं। आपको जो criticism करना है, वह criticism बिल्कुल करिए, परन्तु जब शुरू से ही विषय कटाक्ष और व्यंग्यकर है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत उचित नहीं है।

सर, सर्वप्रथम आवश्यकता संकल्प की थी, जिसको प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आगे बढ़ाया है। अब दूसरा विषय देखिए। अभी आपने देखा कि हमारे कई विरोधियों ने कहा है कि नमस्ते से बड़ी समस्या होती है। कल भी इसी सदन में कहा था कि साहब, नमस्ते का कार्यक्रम बड़ा भारी पड़ गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नमस्ते ट्रम्प का कार्यक्रम यदि भारी पड़ गया, दो घंटे में कुछ लोग थे, वह तिथि तो आप सबको ध्यान होगी, 24 फरवरी थी। उसी समय पूरे देश के दर्जनों शहरों में बकौल हमारे विरोधियों के लाखों लोग, हजारों की संख्या में बगैर social distancing का पालन करते हुए, जो कार्यक्रम कर रहे थे, क्या वह कोविड किलिंग ऑर्केस्ट्रा था? वह क्या था? यानी एक-दो घंटे के कार्यक्रम से सारी समस्या थी और वे स्वयं कह रहे थे कि जो सब तरफ चल रहा था, उससे कोई समस्या नहीं थी। यह एकांगी दृष्टि है, इससे बचने का प्रयास करना चाहिए और एक यथार्थ चीज को देखने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिस्थिति में अक्सर हमारे विरोधी लोग, विरोधी दल के प्रमुख नेता की दूरदृष्टि की बड़ी गवाही देते हैं। इनके नेता के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने फरवरी के महीने में ही ट्विट कर दिया था कि साहब, COVID कितनी बड़ी समस्या है और सरकार ने समय रहते उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई नहीं की। ऐसा कहा जाता कि उन्होंने 12,13 फरवरी को ट्वीट किया था। वे चिर युवा और चिर व्याकुल नेता हैं, परन्तु मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दूरदृष्टि कितनी दूर से आ रही थी। आप उस काल-खंड में देख लीजिए, जब वे यह बता रहे थे कि भारत सरकार को विदेश की फ्लाइटें बंद कर देनी चाहिए थीं, वह भी बहुत भयानक रूप धारण करता चला जा रहा है, तो वे उस समय स्वयं विदेश में थे। खैर, कोई बात नहीं। जब आए, तो हमें इस सदन में सब याद है। उनको यहां आने के बाद 12, 13 फरवरी को इतनी भयानक समस्या लगने लगी थी और



उनकी अप्रतिम ज्ञान सम्पन्न बुद्धि को इसका साक्षात्कार हो गया था, तो मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में सदन को रोक कर कोविड पर चर्चा करवाने की बात क्यों नहीं की गई? सदन दो दिन तक नहीं चला, किसलिए? कोविड पर चर्चा के लिए नहीं, वह बजट सत्र था। वह सत्र आर्थिक विषयों पर चर्चा के लिए नहीं था, उस तथाकथित बेरोज़गारी के लिए नहीं था, बेरोज़गारी का विषय है, जो कि उस समय आया था। उसके लिए नहीं था, किसके लिए था, दिल्ली की साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के लिए। यानी कहा यह जा रहा है, दिल्ली साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा पर discussion हुआ। उस सदन में 11 मार्च को और इस सदन में 12 मार्च को discussion हुआ। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जब वास्तविकता था, तो आज जो कहा जाता है, मैं उसमें comparison नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन क्या एक बार भी यह मुद्दा उठाया गया? इसलिए अब जब सरकार की केवल व्यांग्यात्मक, कटाक्षात्मक आलोचना करनी हो, तो इन विषयों को उठाना, मुझे तर्क-संगत नहीं लगता है। यह इनके आचरण से बहुत साफ दिखाई पड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ा अच्छा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, कृपया सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** चलिए, कोई बात नहीं उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनकी बात का उत्तर आपके माध्यम से दे देता हूँ। जब 4 मार्च को स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने इस सदन में बयान दिया था, तो उस समय भारत में कोविड के 29 केस थे। जिस समय मध्य प्रदेश का यह घटना क्रम है, उस समय को ध्यान कर लें। उस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कोविड का एक भी केस नहीं था। चलिए, कोई बात नहीं। जो मध्य प्रदेश में था, वहां कोविड की समस्या नहीं थी। वहां पर समस्या दूसरे प्रकार की थी। उसका कोरोना वायरस से कोई लेना-देना नहीं था। आपके यहां बहुत समय से वह वायरस प्रविष्ट किए हुए है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कोरोना पर बोलिए।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** सर, मैं अब दूसरी बात पर आता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप प्लीज़ कोरोना पर बोलिए।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** उपसभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 240. It is "Irrelevance or repetition". "The Chairman, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance ..." He is saying irrelevant things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have seen it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have seen it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, this is 'Discussion on the Minister's statement'. But he is saying irrelevant things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट सभी सदस्यों से है। कृपया follow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट सभी सदस्यों से है। प्लीज़।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: अब मैं अपना विषय आगे बढ़ाता हूँ। अगला प्रश्न यह किया गया कि चार दिन के लिए लॉकडाउन अचानक कर दिया गया। इसे विस्तार से करना चाहिए था, विचार करके करना चाहिए, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी विद्वान सदस्यों को यह ज्ञात है कि हमारे यहां स्थिति यह थी कि उस समय तक सैनिटाइज़र भी बहुत कम संख्या में थे, संसाधन कम संख्या में थे, मास्क कम संख्या में थे और हम दुनिया के एकमात्र देश हैं, जहां रोज़ डेढ़ करोड़ लोग ट्रेन में चलते हैं। ऐसे आधे से ज्यादा दुनिया के देशों की आबादी उतनी नहीं है, जितना हमारे यहां प्रतिदिन लोग ट्रेन में चलते थे और इससे ज्यादा लोग राज्यों की परिवहन की बसों में चलते हैं। आप कल्पना करें कि यदि यह कहा जाता कि दो दिन के बाद सब कुछ होने वाला है, तो उस समय होने वाली अव्यवस्था, उस समय होने वाली भगदड़ और उस समय जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होतीं, उसका सहज स्वाभाविक अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। जैसे एकदम कोई वज्रपात होता है, तो उस समय आपके पास प्लानिंग करने का वक्त नहीं होता है, समय रहते उस पर कार्रवाई करनी होती है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो किया, यदि आप याद कर रहे हैं, तो उस समय के WHO ने उसकी प्रशंसा करते हुए उसका अनुमोदन किया। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ जो गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा जवाब दिया गया कि यदि लॉकडाउन देर से होता, तो 14 से 29 लाख लोग और प्रभावित हो सकते थे। 38 हजार से 78 हजार जानें जा सकती थीं। आदरणीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कल यह कहा था कि यह आंकड़ा बहुत variable है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह variable है, बल्कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि शायद गृह मंत्रालय ने बड़ी मितव्ययिता के साथ इस आंकड़े को प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया है, अन्यथा आप समझ सकते हैं कि अगर आपने देखा हो, जब हमने अपनी आंखों से कोविड काल में देखा कि चाहे मुंबई का तिलक टर्मिनल हो या दिल्ली का आनन्द विहार हो, इतनी भीड़ हमने कोविड काल में देखी, तो आप कल्पना करिए कि यदि कह दिया जाता कि दो दिन बाद होने वाला है और अब आप सब जाइए, तो क्या परिस्थिति होती, इसका सहज अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

सर, अब अगला प्रश्न आता है कि आप समन्वय कितना कर रहे हैं? अगला आरोप था कि समन्वय नहीं किया। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ और आप सभी ने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों से निरंतर समन्वय किया, सभी विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बातचीत की। इतना ही नहीं डॉक्टर्स के साथ, विषय के विशेषज्ञों के साथ, इतना ही नहीं कलाकारों, धर्माचार्यों, खिलाड़ियों, व्यावसायियों, उद्योगपतियों और किसी के भी साथ उन्होंने समन्वय करने में कोई कोर-कसर नहीं छोड़ी। यानी सभी लोगों के साथ व समन्वय और अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि समाज का कोई भी तबका ऐसा नहीं था, जिसे उन्होंने किसी भी प्रकार से छोड़ने का प्रयास किया हो, तो यह अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं लॉकडाउन के decision के बारे में याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को आपत्ति है कि जब लॉकडाउन 1 से लॉकडाउन 2 की तरफ जाना था, तो केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा घोषित करने से दो दिन पहले जिन तीन राज्य सरकारों ने लॉकडाउन की घोषणा कर दी थी, वे पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और तेलंगाना थीं। इसका अर्थ बहुत साफ है और संयोग से ये तीनों विपक्ष की सरकारें हैं। अर्थ बहुत साफ है कि उस समय लॉकडाउन अपरिहार्यता थी और दलगत भावना से अलग हटकर अगर हम देखें, तो वह लॉकडाउन आवश्यक था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे समन्वय के साथ आगे बढ़ाया और आपने देखा सिर्फ समन्वय इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने सार्क देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों के साथ वार्ता की, G-20 के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों के साथ भी वार्ता की और हम सब को वह दृश्य भी ध्यान होगा, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक सामान्य नर्स से बात की थी, तो उस नर्स का मनोभाव आप उस चित्र में देखते, तो वह देखते बन रहा था, जो कहीं न कहीं इस बात का प्रमाण था कि बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्राध्यक्षों से लेकर और एक सामान्य स्वास्थ्यकर्मी तक प्रधान मंत्री जी समान रूप से समन्वय की बात कर रहे थे। कल हमारे तृणमूल कांग्रेस के नेता ने सदन में यह कहने का प्रयास किया बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक अवेयरनेस का प्रयास किया था, जब उन्होंने ज़मीन के ऊपर सर्किल्स बनाए। यह अच्छा प्रयास था, पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि दूसरा दृश्य उन्हें याद नहीं आया, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा ज़मीन पर सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग का संदेश देते हुए सर्किल बनाने का दृश्य याद है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा स्वच्छता का संदेश देते हुए झाड़ू लगाने का चित्र याद नहीं था। प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा समाज के सबसे वंचित तबकों का पाद प्रक्षालन, पैर धोने का दृश्य याद नहीं था। जब दृश्य याद करिए तो सारे याद करिए और वैसे तो देखिए तस्वीर की जहां तक बात है, तो मैं थोड़ा-सा कहना चाहूंगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री की भी एक बड़ी विशेष तस्वीर हुआ करती थी। जब हम लोग कोलकाता जाते थे, वह यत्र, तत्र, सर्वत्र दिखती थी। आजकल वह नहीं दिखती है और अब तो वह इंटरनेट पर भी आसानी से नहीं दिखती है। अब वह तस्वीर तसव्वुर में चली गई है, इसलिए वह अब हृदयपटल पर होगी और दृश्यपटल पर दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब अगर हम आगे बढ़ें, तो समन्वय के साथ-साथ अगला प्रश्न आता है - संसाधन। हमने इन महीनों में क्या किया? हमने यह किया कि एक लैब थी और वहां से बढ़ते हुए हम 1705 लैब्स तक पहुंच गए हैं। आज देश का कोई ऐसा जिला नहीं है जहां पर कि कोविड की लैब उपलब्ध न हो, जबकि पहले स्थिति यह थी कि वह केवल एक थी - पुणे में। वह पूरे

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

देश में और कहीं नहीं थी और उस वायरोलॉजी के टेस्ट में कई दिन लगते थे। आज स्थिति यह है जैसा कि हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि प्रति दिन 10.94 लाख टेस्ट्स किए जा रहे हैं। टेस्ट करने के मामले में इस समय भारत वैश्विक मानक से ऊपर चल रहा है। यहां एक भी पीपीई किट नहीं बनती थी। आज 1.93 करोड़ पीपीई किट बनने का आदेश है और 1.29 करोड़ पीपीई किट बन चुकी हैं। जहां तक दवाओं की बात है, हमने भारी मात्रा में दवाएं न सिर्फ यहां बनाई हैं, बल्कि तमाम देशों को एक्सपोर्ट भी की हैं। अगर आप यह देखें तो हाइड्रोक्सीक्लोरोक्वीन या अन्य दवाओं से साथ पहली बार एक संयोग भी रहा कि अमेरिका के एफडीए ने अपनी मार्केट में भारतीय दवाओं को मंजूरी दी, जबकि अभी तक भारतीय कंपनियों की दवाओं को वह मंजूरी नहीं मिलती थी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, this is a factually wrong statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** आज हाइड्रोक्सीक्लोरोक्वीन के मामले में उन्होंने परमिशन दी कि मार्केट में वे सेल कर सकते थे, इसलिए उन्होंने भारतीय कंपनियों को बुलाया। सामान्यतः वे भारत के किसी प्रोडक्ट को स्वीकार नहीं करते थे।

उपसभापति महोदय, अब मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। देखिए, WHO का कहना था कि कितने टेस्ट per million होने चाहिए - न्यूनतम 140, पर हमारे यहां इस समय 740 per million के आस-पास टेस्ट्स हो रहे हैं। पहले जो एक बात थी कि टैस्टिंग नहीं हो रही है, तो अब टैस्टिंग प्रचुर मात्रा में हो रही है, क्योंकि ज्यों-ज्यों संसाधन बढ़ते चले गए, संसाधनों के विस्तार के साथ सरकार ने टैस्टिंग को भी आगे उसी हिसाब से बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया। इन कुछ महीनों में 13,14,646 आइसोलेशन बेड्स बने, 2,31,093 ऑक्सीजन से युक्त बेड्स बने, 62,000 से अधिक आईसीयू बेड्स बने, जिनमें 32,575 वेंटिलेटर युक्त बेड्स थे। उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि जब यह क्राइसिस शुरू हुआ, तब हमारे यहां वेंटिलेटर नहीं बनते थे। अब वेंटिलेटर बन भी रहे हैं और उनको बाहर भी भेज रहे हैं। अगर हम कुल मिलाकर देखें तो इस समय देश में 15,284 कोविड सेंटर्स हैं और 12,826 आइसोलेशन सेंटर्स हैं। यानी इन महीनों में संसाधनों की अभिवृद्धि जितनी की जा सकती थी, उसे हमने करने का पूरा प्रयास किया है और इसी दिल्ली में 10 हजार की क्षमता वाला एक कोविड हॉस्पिटल है, जिसका उद्घाटन गृह मंत्री, श्री अमित शाह जी ने किया था। भारतीय केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स ने उसे खड़ा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और उसके लिए हम उनका अभिनंदन करते हैं। अब जैसा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि तीन वैक्सीन्स के ऊपर एडवांस्ड स्टेज में काम चल रहा है और अभी समाचार पत्रों में आया था कि शायद रूस से वैक्सीन खरीदने की प्रक्रिया भी आगे चल रही है। ये वे चीजें हैं, जहां

हम संसाधनों के विकास में आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसी के साथ हमने नयी प्रक्रियाओं का भी प्रयास किया। क्यों हम एक ही प्रकार की चिकित्सा पद्धति से ही इसका समाधान पाने का प्रयास करें, इसलिए **Interdisciplinary Ayush Research and Development Taskforce** का गठन किया गया। पहली बार आयुर्वेद और **CSIR** मिलकर रिसर्च करेंगे क्योंकि **general immunity** को बढ़ाने की जो क्षमता आयुर्वेद और अन्य चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में है, वह सामान्यवार चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में नहीं थी। इसलिए इसका भी एक प्रयास किया गया और पहली बार ऐसा हो रहा है, जब उन गैर परम्परागत चीजों को - जिन्हें **mainstream** से हटकर गैर-परम्परागत चिकित्सा माना जाता था - **mainstream** में लाकर वैज्ञानिकता के साथ स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, यानी **vaccine** भी और **immunity** बढ़ाने का प्रयास भी - यह एक **alternative technology** से आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है। मैं सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने संसाधनों में आगे बढ़ने का कितना कार्य किया। अभी हमारे एक सम्मानित सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में प्रश्न कर रहे थे तो मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश जनसंख्या में लगभग ब्राज़ील के बराबर है। आज अगर आप तुलना करें तो उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या 23.78 करोड़ है और ब्राज़ील की जनसंख्या 21 करोड़ है, लेकिन ब्राज़ील में 34.6 लाख केसेज़ हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1.11 लाख केसेज़ हैं। जहां तक **death** का सवाल है तो ब्राज़ील में 1.72 लाख लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2,867, जबकि **testing** उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय सर्वाधिक हो रही है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि देश तो छोड़िए, जो लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में प्रश्न कर रहे थे - चूंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोविड-19 को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में इतना महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है कि अगर हम ब्राज़ील के **infrastructure** से उसकी तुलना करें तो वह काफी बड़ी उपलब्धि नज़र आती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगला विषय यह आता है कि सिर्फ संसाधन ही नहीं, संवेदनशीलता भी चाहिए। यदि संवेदनशीलता की बात आती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब यह घोषणा की कि देश के 80 करोड़ गरीबों को मुफ्त राशन मिलेगा - और अब तो यह कर दिया कि नवम्बर के महीने तक मुफ्त राशन मिलेगा, तो मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात उनके लिए की है, लेकिन यह सिर्फ संवेदनशीलता का प्रमाण है। जिस समय हमने कहा कि **middle class** के लिए **EMI** में छूट हो या **MSME** के लिए परिभाषा में ही बदलाव कर दिया गया तो यह सिर्फ संवेदनशीलता का ही कमाल था। इतना ही नहीं, लोगों को सीधे उनके खाते में धन भी दिया गया और अनाज भी दिया गया। जो हमारे सम्मानित विरोधी पक्ष के मित्र यहां कहते हैं कि उस समय सारा पैसा कैश में देना चाहिए था तो आप बताइए, जब पहले दो महीने सम्पूर्ण लॉकडाउन था, उस समय अगर किसी के पास पूरा का पूरा कैश भी हो, तो उसके लिए भोजन जुटाना ज्यादा समस्या है - बजाय इसके कि उसके पास अनाज भी हो, "उज्ज्वला स्कीम" के तहत फ्री गैस भी उपलब्ध हो और कुछ पैसे भी उपलब्ध हों तो वह ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जीवनयापन कर सकता था, जिसके बारे में सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संवेदनशीलता के साथ काम किया है।

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र अकसर शायद यह बात भूल जाते हैं कि वे सिर्फ विपक्ष में ही नहीं हैं, वे अनेक राज्यों में सत्ता पक्ष में भी हैं। अगर आप सब लोग ध्यान दें तो उत्तर भारत में सबसे समृद्ध राज्य कौन-सा माना जाता है - पंजाब; पश्चिमी भारत में देखिए तो जहां आर्थिक राजधानी है - महाराष्ट्र; पूर्वी भारत में सबसे बड़ा और सबसे सक्षम राज्य कौन-सा है - बंगाल और वह राज्य, जहां की स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और मूल रूप से स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता सबसे ज्यादा अच्छी है, वह है - केरल, जहां के स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों की देश में ही नहीं, दुनिया में मांग रहती है तो बेहतर यह होता कि वे इन राज्यों में, जिनके पास वैसे भी अच्छे साधन हैं, कुछ करके दिखाते और फिर हमारे सामने उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि हेल्थ एक प्राइमरी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, अपने संसाधनों से वे करके दिखाते और फिर कहते कि हमने यह किया। आप हमारे सामने उदाहरण पेश करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह होता रहा, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आप याद करिए, जिस समय कोविड के दौर में राहुल गांधी जी तमाम लोगों से बातचीत कर रहे थे, उन्होंने नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता अभिजीत विनायक बनर्जी जी से भी बात की थी - आपमें से कोई भी जाकर चेक कर सकता है। जब मजदूरों का विषय आया और वह मुम्बई के संदर्भ में था तो अभिजीत बनर्जी जी का विचार था, यह कोई हमारा विचार नहीं है कि मजदूरों की समस्या मूलतः स्थानीय सरकारों की समस्या है और उन लोगों को इसे अधिक सक्रियता से लेना चाहिए, केन्द्र सरकार इसमें सिर्फ सहयोग कर सकती है। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से इसमें जो सहयोग करने का प्रयास किया, उसमें चाहे ट्रेंस के माध्यम से लाखों मजदूरों को अपने गंतव्य तक पहुंचाना हो अथवा "वन्दे भारत मिशन" के द्वारा विदेश में फंसे हुए भारतीयों को लाना हो - इस प्रकार के सभी कार्य संवेदनशीलता के साथ हमारी सरकार ने इस दरमियान किए। सर, वैसे विपक्ष की सरकारों ने भी उस समय कुछ अच्छे कामों की न्यूज़ बनाई थी। उपसभापति महोदय, याद करिए, जब कोविड का प्रारम्भिक दौर था, तब लोग भीलवाड़ा मॉडल की बात करते थे। फिर बाद में कुछ ऐसा हुआ कि वह भीलवाड़ा मॉडल चलाने वाली सरकार खाली बसों को भगाने में और भागते विधायकों को बचाने के बीच के गड़बड़झाले में फंस गई और वह भीलवाड़ा मॉडल पीछे रह गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कहा है कि संकल्प भी चाहिए था, समन्वय भी चाहिए था, संवेदनशीलता भी चाहिए थी और संसाधन भी चाहिए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सब हम लोगों ने किया, परन्तु मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, एक विकराल समस्या जब सामने नज़र आती है, जिसका कि कोई सहज, सामान्य समाधान नज़र नहीं आ रहा हो, तो उसको देखकर अक्सर बड़े-बड़े लोगों की बुद्धि विकल हो जाती है। जहां अनुमान और अटकल से लेकर समाधान निकालना हो, तो स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग कोई प्रोसीज़र नहीं होता है, तो ऐसे समय में आत्मबल से युक्त जो नेतृत्व है, वह बुरे दौर में कैसे देश का नेतृत्व करता है, उसका प्रमाण होता है और आज हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जन्म दिन भी है, तो मैं स्मरण करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिस दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस समय में, इस विचित्र परिस्थिति में, जिसका कि समाधान तो छोड़िए, जिसका स्वरूप भी किसी

के सामने स्पष्ट नहीं था। मैं यह पंक्ति उनके लिए कहता हूँ कि यह संसार मनुज के लिए एक परीक्षा स्थल है।

"दुःख है प्रश्न कठोर देखकर होती बुद्धि विकल है।

किंतु स्वात्मबलविज्ञ सत्पुरुष....."

आत्मबल से विज्ञ सत्पुरुष, जैसे मोदी जी,

"किंतु स्वात्मबलविज्ञ सत्पुरुष सही पहुंच अटकल से।

हल करते हैं प्रश्न सहज ही अविरल मेधाबल से।।"

और अंत में, मैं कहूंगा कि आरोप-प्रत्यारोप, आक्षेप ये सब चलते रहेंगे। मैंने अपनी बात दीये से शुरू की थी और दीये पर ही समाप्त करूंगा। अभी इसके साथ पूरा संघर्ष बाकी है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, प्लीज़ आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

**डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी:** सर, मैं अपनी बात अटल जी की एक पंक्ति कहकर समाप्त करूंगा,

"आहुति बाकी, यज्ञ अधूरा, अपनों के विघ्नों ने घेरा,

अंतिम जय का वज्र बनाने, नव दधीचि हड्डियां गलाएं,

आओ मिलकर दीया जलाएं।"

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। माननीय एल.ओ.पी.।

**श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य** (ओडिशा): सर, मेरी पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने भी बोलना है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** समय नहीं है। मेरा माननीय वक्ताओं से आग्रह है कि अगर वे अपने समय में से कुछ समय दे सकें, तो बाकी हमारे पास, जो कल से नाम आए हुए हैं, उन सबको हम समय दे सकते हैं। तीन-चार पार्टियां ऐसी हैं, जिनका बोलने का समय खत्म हो चुका है। कृपया अगर आप accommodate करेंगे, तो हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी, हमें अच्छा लगेगा।

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरे पास बोलने के लिए आठ से दस मिनट का समय बचा है। उसमें से तकरीबन नौ मिनट मैं सुझाव दूंगा, क्योंकि यहां पर बहुत कम सुझाव आए हैं। लेकिन उससे पहले यह जरूर बताना चाहूंगा कि medical terminology में golden hours में patient को बचाने का एक प्रयास होता है। जहां तक कोविड का संबंध है, इस सरकार ने कोविड को रोकने के लिए golden months बरबाद किए। सबसे पहले December last year में World Health Organisation ने warning दी थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि चाइना-हिन्दुस्तान के नेबरहुड में एक mysterious pneumonia फैल रहा है। चूंकि

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

सबसे पहले ऐसा हमारे नेबरहुड में हो रहा था, तो हमको चौकन्ना होना चाहिए था। यह भी सच है कि सबसे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इस देश को और इस सरकार को जगाने का प्रयास किया था। कांग्रेस पार्टी के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री राहुल गांधी जी ने जनवरी के महीने में कहा था कि एक सुनामी आने वाली है। उसके बाद मार्च में उन्होंने कहा कि देश में एक ऐसी महामारी आ रही है, जिसकी देश कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है। देश को जागना चाहिए। हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि वे बोले नहीं यहाँ या उस सदन में, लेकिन न बोलने की परंपरा बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोगों की भी रही है, जो न इस सदन में बोलते हैं और न उस सदन में बोलते हैं, जो परंपराएं बड़े सालों के बाद तोड़ी गई हैं, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

सर, जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था, तब मैंने गवर्नमेंट और प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स के डॉक्टर्स की बहुत सारी convocations attend की थीं। मैंने उन्हें कभी भी डॉक्टर कहकर एड्रेस नहीं किया, उन्हें हमेशा Dear Angels कहा। Angel का मतलब फरिश्ता होता है। मैं आज उन फरिश्तों को, उन angels को सलाम करता हूँ, जिन्होंने कोविड बीमारी के दरमियान काम करने में अपनी जान खो दी और कुछ तो आज भी कोविड बीमारी का शिकार हुए हैं। मैं अल्लाह से दुआ करता हूँ कि वे जल्दी ठीक हो जाएं और हमारे जो अन्य देशवासी हैं, जो बीमार हैं, वे भी ठीक हो जाएं।

महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर सिर्फ कुछ सुझाव दूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत टोका-टोकी हो गई है, इससे कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है। यह सब जानते हैं कि किस वक्त लॉकडाउन होना चाहिए था, किस वक्त नहीं होना चाहिए था, उस पर भी चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन मैं अब इसके सुधार के लिए suggestions दूंगा।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ٹپٹی چیئرمین سر، میرے پاس بولنے کے لئے آٹھ سے دس منٹ کا وقت بچا ہے۔ اس میں سے تقریباً نو منٹ میں سجھاؤ دوں گا، کیوں کہ یہاں پر بہت کم سجھاؤ آئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس سے پہلے یہ ضرور بتانا چاہوں گا، کہ میڈیکل ٹرمینولوجی میں golden hours میں مریض کو بچانے کا ایک پریاس ہوتا ہے۔ جہاں تک کووڈ کا سمبندھ ہے، اس سرکار نے کووڈ کو روکنے کے لئے golden months برپا کئے۔ سب سے پہلے پچھلے سال دسمبر میں ورلڈ ہیلتھ آرگنائزیشن نے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



وارننگ دی تھی اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ چائنا-ہندوستان کے نیبرہڈ میں mysterious pneumonia پھیل رہا ہے۔ چونکہ سب سے پہلے ایسا ہمارے نیبرہڈ میں ہو رہا تھا، تو ہم کو چوکنا ہونا چاہیے تھا۔ یہ بھی سچ ہے کہ سب سے پہلے کانگریس پارٹی نے اس دیش کو اور اس سرکار کو جگانے کا پریاس کیا تھا۔ کانگریس پارٹی کے سابق ادھیکش شری راہل گاندھی جی نے جنوری کے مہینے میں کہا تھا کہ ایک سنائی آنے والی ہے۔ اس کے بعد مارچ میں انہوں نے کہا کہ دیش میں ایک ایسی مہاماری آ رہی ہے، جس کی دیش کلپنا بھی نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔

دیش کو جگانا چاہیے۔ ہمارے کچھ ساتھیوں نے کہا کہ وہ بولے نہیں یہاں یا اس سدن میں، لیکن نہ بولنے کی پرمپرا بہت بڑے بڑے لوگوں کی بھی رہی ہوتی ہے، جو نہ سدن میں بولتے ہیں اور نہ اس سدن میں بولتے ہیں، جو پرمپرائیں بڑے سالوں کے بعد توڑی گئی ہیں، میں اس میں جانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔

سر، جب میں وزیرصحت تھا، تب میں نے گورنمنٹ اور پرائیویٹ ہسپتال کے ڈاکٹرس کی بہت ساری convocations attend کی تھیں۔ میں نے انہیں کبھی بھی ڈاکٹر کہہ کر ایڈریس نہیں کیا، انہیں ہمیشہ Dear Angels کہا۔ Angels کا مطلب فرشتہ ہوتا ہے۔ میں آج ان فرشتوں کو، ان Angels کو سلام کرتا ہوں، جنہوں نے کووڈ بیماری کے درمیان کام کرنے میں اپنی جان کھو دی اور کچھ تو آج بھی کووڈ بیماری کا شکار ہوئے ہیں۔ میں اللہ سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ وہ جلدی ٹھیک ہوجائیں اور ہمارے جو دوسرے دیش واسی ہیں، جو بیمار ہیں، وہ بھی ٹھیک ہوجائیں۔

مہودے، میں یہاں پر صرف کچھ سجھاؤں گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت ٹوکا ٹوکی ہوگئی، اس سے کچھ نکلنے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ سب جانتے ہیں کہ کس وقت لاک ڈاؤن ہونا چاہیئے تھا، کس وقت نہیں ہونا چاہیئے تھا، اس پر بھی چرچہ ہوئی ہے، لیکن میں اب اس سدھار کے لیے suggestions دونگا۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Sir, the sector-wise broad suggestions for the consideration of the Government are as follows:

There should be dedicated Infectious Disease Hospitals and Fever Clinics rather than calling them Covid-19 hospitals, to avoid stigma. उनको कोविड नहीं बताना चाहिए, बल्कि <sup>†</sup>ان کو یہ کووڈ نہیں بتانا چاہیئے، بلکہ Dedicated Infectious Disease Hospitals and Fever Clinics कहें ।

सर, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि <sup>†</sup>سر میرا دوسرا سجھاؤ ہے کہ the words 'social distancing' should be done away with and we should start using the term 'physical distancing'. We need to take urgent steps to enhance our research and public health capacities. We established level BSL-4 lab in 2009 and till date, even after eleven years, there is no addition of any BSL-4 lab. The Government should immediately establish four more regional BSL-4 labs. The Government should also establish BSL-3 labs in each Medical College of the country. As each lab does not cost more than three crore of rupees, it is easy to establish them. The Government should also establish Centre for Disease Control and Health Centre of Diagnostics Facilities at the District and community centre level. While coordinated response is important, we also need to think of short-term, medium-term and long-term preparedness plans in consultation with the State Governments.

A financing strategy is needed exclusively for covering the health sector. For the Preparedness-related capacities, we need the State and District level Emergency Operation Centres and Emergency Management teams.

Now, I would like to come to the last and detailed point regarding the vaccine. It is the most important thing which our country, and, as a matter of fact, the entire world is looking forward to. It is not that the vaccine will come like any other vaccine. So, I have a number of suggestions on the vaccine because we successfully developed our domestic vaccine in 2010 and I was fortunate to have the first shot of H1N1 vaccine.

Sir, we all are aware that several candidates are in advanced clinical trials phase II and III and the vaccine will be introduced sometime in the near future. It may take three to four months or six to eight months but a vaccine will come sooner or later. Vaccine developed anywhere in the world would be in very high demand, and, therefore,

<sup>†</sup>Transliteration in Urdu script.

we must encourage domestic manufacturers and also closely follow vaccine development globally.

We should be well placed to get the vaccine at an affordable price and at an early stage through mechanisms such as prior market commitment and pooled procurement for Centre and States together. Several nations are already in talks with front runners and are securing favourable commitments for providing vaccines to their population. Timely engagement in discussions with the manufacturers as well as bilateral dialogues with the countries, those who are producing the vaccine, is required. At the same time, we must be ready for the last mile delivery of vaccine. It should not happen like this lockdown. We should be doing our preparations right now. We should plan as to how to deliver it to the last mile. We cannot afford to lose time in preparing our vaccination strategy after the procurement of vaccine. Development and finalisation of preparedness plans for the deployment of future COVID-19 vaccine is crucially important at this stage. For instance, prioritisation of target population groups—healthcare workers, elderly and the vulnerable, that is, those with co-morbidities, security personnel, those involved in travel and logistics, etc.—needs to be done. Mechanisms or platforms for delivery of vaccine at the grassroots level have to be prepared. Health system requirements—Medical Stores Organisation warehouses, cold storage and cold chain logistics for last mile transportation, identification and training of vaccinators, etc.—have to be taken care of. Regulatory pathway requirements—required safety and protocol approvals—have to be taken care of. Vaccine safety monitoring mechanisms, especially adverse events after immunisation should be looked into. In any such new vaccine, there is an adverse effect also. So, that is the most important aspect which we have to look into. Then the communication strategies—continuing with awareness and precautionary messages to avoid a false sense of safety depending on vaccine efficacy—should be strengthened. Monitoring and evaluation has to be done concurrently so that we are able to swiftly adjust and change course, as required.

Sir, in view of the fact that COVID-19 vaccine would be a new vaccine and there is a global race for developing it within the shortest time-frame possible, there could be adverse effects or side-effects or even long-term after effects which may need time to be identified, not being appropriately discovered in Phase I, Phase II or Phase III clinical trials. You may skip some adverse effects because you are doing it very quickly. Whatever time is prescribed for Phase I, Phase II or Phase III, you may cut a few months. So, there may be some lacunae left. India has to be more cautious than all other countries since we have a very large and young population. If it has an adverse effect of ten years,

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

it may be good for the countries with elderly population. But ours is a young population. So, since we have a large and young population, the Government should be over-cautious and should rigorously monitor the quality, safety and efficacy of the vaccine.

My last suggestion would be that the Government, as a matter of fact, everybody, every doctor across the globe is suggesting one thing.

यह बात मैं हिन्दी में कहूंगा। चूंकि पूरे विश्व में, पूरी दुनिया में डॉक्टर्स और गवर्नमेंट्स, दिन में कई दफा हाथ धोने के लिए साबुन का इस्तेमाल और सेनेटाइज़र का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इससे साबुन का प्रोडक्शन, खास तौर पर लाइफबॉय साबुन का प्रोडक्शन कई हजार गुना बढ़ गया है। सब इसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं और दिन में दो दफा के बजाय बीस दफा हाथ धोते हैं। इसी तरह से सेनेटाइज़र का प्रोडक्शन भी कई हजार गुना बढ़ा है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने का मतलब है कि उनका मुनाफा भी कई हजार गुना हो गया है, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट से मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि साबुन की कीमत, particularly Lifebuoy साबुन, जो गरीब आदमी का साबुन है, उसकी कीमत आधी करनी चाहिए। साथ ही सेनेटाइज़र की कीमत भी आधी करनी चाहिए, ताकि हर आदमी तक ये चीज़ें आसानी से पहुंच सकें। इसके साथ-साथ ऑक्सीजन आसानी से उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। यही मेरे सुझाव हैं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جاری) : یہ بات میں ہندی میں کہوں گا۔ چونکہ پوری دنیا میں، پوری دنیا میں ڈاکٹرس اور گورنمنٹس، دن میں کئی دفعہ ہاتھ دھونے کے لئے صابن کا استعمال اور سینٹائزر کا استعمال کرنے کے لئے کہہ رہے ہیں۔ اس سے صابن کا پروڈکشن، خاص طور پر لائف بوئے صابن کا پروڈکشن کئی ہزار گنا بڑھ گیا ہے۔ سب اسے استعمال کرتے ہیں اور دن میں دو دفعہ کی بجائے بیس دفعہ ہاتھ دھوتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے سینٹائزر کا پروڈکشن بھی کئی ہزار گنا بڑھا ہے۔ پروڈکشن بڑھنے کا مطلب ہے کہ ان کا منافع بھی کئی ہزار گنا ہو گیا ہے، اس لئے گورنمنٹ سے میری یہ ریکویسٹ ہے کہ صابن کی قیمت، خاص طور پر لائف بوئے صابن، جو غریب آدمی کا صابن ہے، اس کی قیمت آدھی کرنی چاہئے۔ ساتھ ہی سینٹائزر کی قیمت بھی آدھی کرنی چاہئے، تاکہ ہر آدمی تک یہ چیزیں آسانی سے پہنچ سکیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آکسیجن آسانی سے میسر ہونا چاہئے۔ یہی میرے سچاؤ ہیں، بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first of all, I want to convey my gratitude to our hon. Health Minister who made a *suo motu* statement on COVID pandemic in the House on the 15th. We have assembled here because it is our responsibility to discuss it and create confidence among the people that we are for eliminating COVID soon. That way we have to serve the people.

Sir, to begin with, we have to be very grateful and proud and convey our gratitude to the brave frontline warriors of battle against COVID-19. It is very heartening to see the enormous selfless efforts of our doctors, nurses, paramedical workers, lab technicians, hospital support service staff, revenue department people, Home Ministry people, innumerable volunteers and NGOs who have risen to the occasion and dedicated themselves like the brave and valiant soldiers in the field. We have to salute them.

Sir, the world does not know a single economy in the history that has been fully shut down and restarted. We are dealing with a problem of unprecedented proportions. Meeting the challenges of pandemic requires huge stimulus and better coordination between the States and the Central Government, because the State Governments are more connected with the people. The Central Government makes the policy but its implementation is done by the State Governments. Our hon. Chief Minister, when he had a video conference with our hon. Prime Minister on 11.08.2020, said, "Tamil Nadu provides effective medical treatment due to which the State has maintained a low death rate which is now at 1.6 per cent which is one of the lowest in the country." As on date, 2,44,670 patients have recovered. I am telling this to show how the State Government of Tamil Nadu is making all the efforts in conducting many tests, giving more importance to it and allocating more money to it. Till now, in Tamil Nadu, we have spent ₹ 14,878 crore for COVID control measures. In that, 50 per cent Central Government share is also there. I am not denying that. But the State Government has its own limitations in raising funds. Under the SDRF, Tamil Nadu spent ₹1,864.66 crore, but the Central Government spent only ₹510 crore. I am telling this to show how the State Government is suffering. That is why we are requesting the Central Government to come forward. Our Chief Minister reiterated this while making request to the hon. Prime Minister. We have received only ₹512.64 crore from the Government of India in two tranches under the Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package out of an envelope of ₹712.64 crore allotted to Tamil Nadu. He also requested that package for Tamil Nadu may be stepped upto ₹3,000 crore as per early request made by him. Both the Central and

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

State revenues will fall short of Budget Estimates. To make up the shortfall, Tamil Nadu may be allocated ₹9,000 crore as a special grant to combat Covid and its after effects to the economy.

Sir, most of the Members also raised the point about GST. We want whatever is the highest to be given to the States. But the Finance Minister has a different opinion. Due to fund constraints, she may not be in a position to release all these funds. But, Sir, through you, I convey it to the Minister. This is a very important thing that your Ministry has to come forward and give arrears of GST to the State Governments. Then only, it will help us. As we have already exhausted the State Disaster Response and Mitigation Fund, our Chief Minister requested for an *ad hoc* grant of ₹1,000 crore from NDRF immediately to fight the pandemic. Then, releasing pending CMR subsidy of ₹1,321 crore at this time will facilitate paddy procurement. I am concerned and even our Chairman also said in his speech that farmers are fighting this pandemic and in spite of that, the production has increased. Therefore, it is high time to support the farmers. In spite of Covid, they are working very hard and producing more. Therefore, I request that whatever amount has to be given may be released. Our Chief Minister requested the Prime Minister to instruct SIDBI to provide at least ₹1,000 crore as refinance facility to Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited from the RBI special package. This will help revive the MSME industries in Tamil Nadu. Sir, why am I mentioning all these things?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, please conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I have started just now but you are asking me to conclude. Covid has not concluded; Covid is here. If you are finishing off Covid, I am ready to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You always abide by time. We have paucity of time. You know better than me. You have the experience of conducting the House. Please conclude now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am appreciating that the Central Government is also making efforts to do that. At the same time, State Governments are very close to the public.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Therefore, I request that the Central Government gives them sufficient funds to implement the programme. Then only, it will be possible because they are close to the public. Especially the Tamil Nadu Government has made so many efforts to see that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Thamidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Death rate is less in Tamil Nadu because the Tamil Nadu Government has made so many efforts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, I am calling the next speaker.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. R. Suresh Reddy. You have one minute left for your party.

SHRI K. R. SURESH REDDY (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. I am Suresh Reddy speaking from Rajya Sabha Chamber.

Sir, vaccination is the one thing which is most awaited. I remember my younger days. The whole country used to look forward to Shrimati Jaya Bachchan's movie release. Today, the whole country is looking forward to the release of the vaccine, which is so important. In this regard, I would like to seek a few clarifications from the hon. Minister. To support the Indian companies which are developing these vaccines, what are the steps you have initiated in terms of scaling up of research and for administrative clearances, If there are any bottlenecks, what is the intervention of the Government to support them? In the funding pattern, to help and support these Indian companies to come up with a vaccine, what are the initiatives taken?

Secondly, Sir, there has been a lot of confusion about the guidelines. My assumption is that most of the guidelines issued by WHO are being followed by the Government of India and given to the States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: What is the experience of the Government with WHO? How do they rate WHO? Do you say that it is good or is there scope for improvement or can do it better? This is very important.

Sir, the final point is about Covid warriors and the frontline workers. The Government has not mentioned how it has supported them, especially the Central Government employees. Have you given them any bonuses in their salaries?



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Reddyji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: In Telangana, Sir, we have done that. We have given a ten per cent rise, helping almost 75,000 health workers, police personnel, municipal workers. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am calling another speaker. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: I have only some suggestions, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate about the pandemic.

At the outset, I would like to thank the Chairman and the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha for the efforts in making this Parliament Session safer for us to do our duty as parliamentarians and I thank you, Sir.

Sir, let me first draw the attention of the House and indeed all those who are watching today, through you, that the COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented event in the history of the world. The world has not experienced anything like this since the Spanish Flu of 1918. While there are very many senior Members in this House, I suspect, none of us have experienced or have any knowledge or memories of the Spanish Flu.

Sir, this virus originated in China of which there is no doubt. The bizarre conduct of the Chinese Government for most of 2020 confirms that. The Chinese Government response is that it originated from a wet market in Wuhan from some bats but there are other reports that contradict that. There is growing evidence that this COVID-19 virus may have been a deliberate man-made laboratory creation in one of the Chinese PLA labs, a revelation, most recently, by Dr. Li-Meng Yan, who has recently fled to the U.S.

Sir, there is no vaccine against this virus currently. So it is safe to assume that the world remains vulnerable for the coming near-term. The impact of the pandemic shock



is already playing out. Lives have been lost. There have been businesses and job losses and livelihood declines all around us. Unfortunately, it is the weakest and the most vulnerable who are bearing the brunt of the virus as panic and income losses combine to drive millions home in trying and difficult conditions.

Sir, notwithstanding the views of the wise men and women in our opposition parties, who have become experts in hindsight, the truth is that world was flying blind about this pandemic, especially, in its early stages. Even today, as the vaccine remains elusive, people remain at risk. Governments around the world, as in India, have a tough choice between protecting health and lives versus livelihoods. It is a choice that has been forced on Governments never before in the modern age and Governments, including us, are being forced to take.

I accept that the people of India are entitled to and expect a report card from their Government. Did we do enough? Did we act in time? Did we put in necessary effort? Can people restart their lives as before? What does the future hold? These are all legitimate questions for which the Opposition and the Government should unite and find answers and solutions instead of what we see today carping and petty criticism.

Sir, the pandemic was unknown to the world. Its rapid spread, its virility, lack of vaccine and cures have posed a challenge not just to India, it has brought bigger and more prosperous nations and their health care systems to the knees. So, the enormity of the challenge that our Government faced must be understood. The fact that after 75 years, our healthcare system had been under-invested and many States were incapable of handling this crisis in early March and April, must be recognized.

So, I do hope Sir that the people of India become more aware and more informed as a result of these debates notwithstanding the petty political criticism and blind sarcasm from the Opposition instead of ideas and solutions. And Mr. Derek, you know who I mean.

Sir, there was reference to chronology and I just want to briefly touch on some issues of chronology to make a very important point. The virus started in November 2019 in Wuhan. The Chinese authorities reported it to the W.H.O. only on December 31st after a full one-and-a-half months for this to have an unfettered spread. From there on it has spread. Sir, I want to make this point. Within different countries, the virus spread through the population at varying speeds depending on a range of factors such as

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cultural and behavioural responses of the community, population density, average household size, among others. These differences have driven the nature of spreads in each country with substantial variations also depending on the responses of this country. I make this point that it is very, very difficult to compare the spread of the disease in one country to the other because of the underlying sociological and economic factors.

Sir, I want to talk broadly about two broad issues. Some criticisms have been raised. One is about the need for the lockdown and the second is about briefly to touch upon the economy. There are some that are questioning whether there should have been a lockdown, and again I refer to this wisdom of hindsight. It is a very easy quality to develop. When tackling of virulent virus like COVID-19, early interventions are crucial to stay ahead of the disease. It is important to note that in almost all countries, the ones that were successful, had this strictest intervention like Lockdowns at the early dates versus those who had just advisories. The lockdown was necessary, unambiguously necessary, to slow the spread of the disease and to create time for the Governments, both Central and State, to build up healthcare capacity, capability and increased citizen awareness. These were critical and it terms out now that this precious time when used properly has significantly expanded testing capacities in the country, lower fatality rates and increased recovery rates. My colleague, the Trinamool M.P. spoke about nuanced lockdown, as if it is a new invention in Kolkata. No lockdown anywhere in this country has been total. Even when there was a total lockdown, the economic activity of 40 to 45 per cent under the Essential Services remained intact. So, there is no such thing as total lockdown anywhere in the country. So, there is no nuance in Kolkata that does not apply anywhere in the country. I draw the attention to the critics of the lockdown to this one statement by the Congress President, Sonia Gandhi, on April 2 and I quote, "The lockdown may have been necessary but not well-planned." That is her quote. I accept that in this country, there may be people with better ideas, better brains and I am even willing to accept that some of them are in the Congress. But, I saw no evidence at all from April 2 to today of a better 'plan' even in Congress governed States like Maharashtra. So, I will, as well as people of India, take this criticism for what it is-- criticism for the sake of it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Karnataka): Why are you going on party lines?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: No, Sir, this is not good. We all decided here to support the Government in these critical times.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think, we all should follow the norms. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a good suggestion but we all should follow those norms. ...*(Interruptions)*...Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, he should...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Khargeji, I am responding to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this is not good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak to the Chair, Shri Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I will end by just reminding my colleagues in the Opposition that after the lockdown was imposed, the United Nations praised India's response to the Pandemic as 'comprehensive and robust', terming the lockdown restrictions as aggressive but vital. The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker noted the Government's swift and contingent actions, emergency policy-making, emergency investment in healthcare, fiscal stimulus and investment in vaccine and R&D and gave India a score of 100 for the strict response. Sir, my colleague, Dr. Sudhanshu has already spoken about as to how the Government used this opportunity of lockdown to do an un-precedented expansion of healthcare capacity in the country; un-precedented since Independence that we have expanded our testing, vaccine capacity, and R&D capacity at this level in just 100 days. So, I will not mention that any more.

I will end by saying on this issue of lockdown that lockdown has been vindicated by the expanding testing capacities, lower fatality rates and high recovery rates. I say this with all responsibility. Lockdowns are a necessary tool in the toolkits of responsible Governments, which need to be used sparingly because of its high cost but will be around as a contingency plan as long as the vaccine remains elusive. I want to talk a little bit about the economy as there have been comments about the economy and handling of the economy.

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We are in the midst of biggest economic crisis the world has ever seen. This pandemic has devastated economies around the world and global trade. Very soon after the pandemic started, 65 per cent of the global trade was impacted and the world's largest consuming and investing economies were hit hard. The Indian economy depends on manufacturing, service sector, exports and foreign investment and all of those four pillars on which the Indian economy rests were hit hard. The economic impact was wide as well as deep. And Sir, it is clear from the get-go that conventional economic thinking and theories had no solution for this type of crisis. So the priority of the Government was to ensure a soft landing of the economy and livelihood, during the inevitable contraction. Soft landing of the economy was to ensure minimum damage to the real economy. To this end, the Government moved decisively and comprehensively. It announced moratoriums on tax payments, GST payments and loans; provided indirect income support to small businesses through PF contributions; expanded the definition of MSMEs; provided liquidity support to the MSMEs, direct debit transfers and expanded MNREGA for the poor. Significant financial support from the Government was directed at the most vulnerable parts of our economy, the MSMEs and the poor. And, Sir, I want the House to recognize this. The decisions taken by our hon. Prime Minister in his first term like the JDY, direct benefit transfer, cleaning up of the financial sector have been very important and have played the role of a bulwark in this crisis. For example, our financial sector is cleaner and qualitatively in much better shape than it was ever been in 2004. It is to the credit of this Government that the financial sector rebuilds since the dark days of 2014 as has become a significant strength to the Government and the economy when liquidity in excess of ₹ 10 lakh crores, the financial sector has served as the bulwark against the economic losses due to the pandemic. So it is indeed ironic when former UPA constituents of Ministers wax eloquent of our economy today because they need to be reminded and I do this respectfully, through you, again and again, about the sorry state of the economy and financial sector left behind in 2014. Sir, the increased delivery of credit to small businesses and to the Government for its increased pending on the rural and the poor and the unprecedented expansion of the healthcare by the Government and to meet deficits in tax and GST revenue was only possible because of the strength of our financial sector. The banking system has alone delivered ₹ 2 lakh crores during the lockdown an additional credit to the MSMEs during this period. Our markets have remained stable and functional, yields on long term bonds have remained

stable. The RBI has been pro-active with its Repos and LTRs to keep yields down and currency stable. That soft landing was the first step which the Government managed successfully. The next step was to reboot and restart. At this stage, a lot of Members have raised the issue of minus 23.9, and a few one, and I want to squarely take this on, Sir, because it is even ironical that my colleagues in the Left are suddenly obsessed with the GDP and the numbers that the GDP is throwing up. I think most have jumped into this eagerly thinking it is a piece of bad news that they can target the Government with. Sir, the facts are these. Every major economy in the world has taken a deep hit from April to June. Different countries had different levels of lockdown, different levels of economic activities and stimulus. Countries like the US who use printing of the US dollar as stimulus, had massive stimulus packages of trillions of dollars and a mixed lockdown. Countries like UK were minus 20 per cent for the quarter. Japan was minus eight for the quarter, annualized at minus 27.8 and Germany was minus 11.7. The point is, not to throw numbers around. These numbers are not comparable with each other because of the different nature of each economy and the different types of lockdown adopted by it. As I have mentioned earlier, the lockdown was necessary to slow the disease. India was locked down for most of April and May, and then in parts of June and July. This meant just simple mathematics for anybody who really wants to understand that 60 per cent of our economy was shut down for two months or eight weeks. Imagine that, Sir, when 60 per cent of our economy at ₹20 lakh crores of GDP per month was locked down, the impact was expected. This means that our economy could have contracted up to -40 per cent for that quarter. But, the fact that it was only -23.9 per cent was a result of the many directed packages to MSMEs and other parts of the economy from the Government. That is a good news. Now, those in the Opposition that are focusing on this number, leave out the rest of the story very conveniently. Our economy have bounced back to 85 per cent of its pre-Covid level in June itself and then remained at that level in July and most of August, despite lockdowns in Mumbai and Bengaluru in July. Post-May, the unlocking process has proceeded upwards for the economy. The economy has revived in V-shape curve from being at 40 per cent of pre-Covid levels in May to 85 per cent in June and about 90 per cent in August. The GDP for April-June quarter maybe about -6 and this quarter, about -1 to -2 per cent and Q3 and Q4 being stronger quarters as the economy builds back. I am not a predictor or an astrologer. But, we can, I believe, expect the possible overall GDP contraction for the year at a range of -6 to -10 per cent, depending on the second half of this year. The question remains. And, it is a good thing

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for this House to be aware of this and discuss. What are the implications of this kind of economic contraction of -6 to -10 per cent? This is an important thing for us to understand. This is a one-time loss to the country similar to the ones that States suffered during a natural calamity like floods and droughts. There is no cause for it that is in our control as Government or citizens. The difference is this, when States have losses due to floods and droughts, the Centre steps in. But, this loss is for the entire country and the whole country needs to bear this. There is no one else to forward these losses to. There is nobody else. Unless, maybe China accepts their responsibility and there is a case for reparation. This needs to be understood, especially, those Opposition States that keep talking about GST shortfalls and I don't want to come to that controversy, but I will ask the Opposition Members a simple question. If there was no GST today, wouldn't their revenues as States have taken a hit in the event of the Covid-19 pandemic? There is no one to pass this bill to. The economic loss due to this pandemic is the country's loss and will have to be shared. Some colleagues have commented on the inadequacy of the ₹20 lakh crore Atmanirbhar Package. This is an important point. I will say this and then I will conclude. It is not comparable; it is not big enough compared to the US. These are some of the comments made on this. But, I would respectfully submit for the understanding of our Members. This Government's approach to this economic crisis is not to make wild, rash economic decisions to get a few headlines like what we saw in 2007-2008. The country and its citizens paid a huge price for recklessness of the 2008 on the fiscal profligacy of the then Government that broke up financial sector. The Narendra Modi Government's approach is careful, calibrated and medium-term. You may well ask why medium term! Why not do everything today? The answer is simple. As long as the vaccine is not around, the pandemic remains a clear and present danger to the economy. The only real guarantor of our economy is the strong Government with strong financial options. This needs to be understood. The Government's financial options must remain intact for as long as the pandemic remains. The Government's response has to be a continuing one and giving Government the capacity to intervene in the future also. The Government's response is being exactly right. It has been responsive. It has been calibrated. It knows it has to play the long game as the most important player of the economy. Conventional economic theories simply don't work in today's crisis. The economy has soft-landed. Economic activities are slowly and surely building up. MSMEs are being credit-supported. Non-MSME businesses are being

given time to restructure, to rebuild vis-à-vis the bankers. This issue of demand and consumer confidence, I would respectfully submit to those who want to understand, is not linked to a stimulus as much as it is linked to confidence about the pandemic. The people of India know who did what during this crisis and how a partnership of Central Government, State Governments, Covid warriors and a billion Indians rose together to fight this pandemic. I will end with an optimistic note about the future. Assuming that our expectation about the vaccine will be realized soon, is true, India has an unprecedented opportunity to capitalize on the growing revulsion and distrust about China and the irreversible trend of diversification of China-based supply chains. The changing world order sees India as a nation that represents trust and strength. The national infrastructure pipeline will kick off a major investment drive as things return to normal. Our Prime Minister has seen this opportunity as the future beyond these difficult times, and presented his vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat as the future of new India. So, Sir, regardless of this deep shock and disruptions in our lives and livelihoods, we must keep the faith. We must be united, we must be confident that we would prevail, grow and thrive. I end the speech, Sir, with my salute to the men and women around the country battling this Coronavirus to keep us safe from the China virus. I also salute the brave men and women of our Armed Forces and Para-military Forces at the LAC, protecting our national integrity and sovereignty from the expansionism of China. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

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

“In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th September, 2020.”

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

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, दो-दो मिनट दे दीजिए...

**DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER REGARDING  
COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE  
GOVERNMENT — (Contd.)**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभापति महोदय, कोविड-19 अपने देश में वर्ष 2020 में आया और अभी तक 50 लाख से ज्यादा मरीज़ अपने देश में हैं, उनमें से ठीक होने वालों की संख्या भी अच्छी है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई दवा अपने पास नहीं है... रशिया से दवा आने वाली है, अगर वह दवा आ जाएगी तो मरीज़ों की संख्या बहुत कम हो सकती है... मुझे लगता है कि मैं 20 फरवरी को इंडिया गेट के सामने:-

"मैंने दे दिया था गो कोरोना का नारा,  
और जाग गया था भारत सारा  
नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस कार्यकाल में,  
बहुत अच्छा किया है काम,  
इसीलिए वह है चमकने वाला सारा  
हम, कांग्रेस और सभी पार्टियां मिलकर,  
बजा देते हैं कोरोना के बारह..."

मुझे लगता है कोरोना में राजनीति की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कोरोना जैसी महामारी का सामना करना एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। उसे दूर रखना है और किसी को संसद में कोरोना न हो, इसकी भी जिम्मेदारी हम सबको लेनी है। मतलब यह है कि कोरोना को यहां से भगाना है। कोरोना को भगाने के लिए हम सब लोगों को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के साथ रहना चाहिए। हर बार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पर टीका-टिप्पणी करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप लोग जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने 25 मार्च, 2020 से पूरे देश में लॉकडाउन घोषित किया था और उसके बाद 5-6 बार सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से 15-20 दिन के अंतराल में प्रधान मंत्री जी संपर्क में रहे। लॉकडाउन बढ़ाना है या नहीं, आगे क्या करना है, आपको क्या ज़रूरत है, उसी तरह हमेशा सभी मुख्य मंत्री जी भी बात करते रहे, हमारी बीजेपी की सरकार के जो मुख्य मंत्री रहे, उनसे भी बात की, उनको भी जो मदद चाहिए, वह देने के संबंध में वादा किया। इसी तरह मोदी सरकार ने सही समय पर लॉकडाउन करके अच्छा कदम उठाया। भारत सरकार ने लॉकडाउन को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो वित्तीय घाटा हुआ, उसको गंभीरता से लेते हुए "आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान" की शुरुआत की। "आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान" के तहत माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये के इकोनॉमिक पैकेज की घोषणा की। इस इकोनॉमिकल पैकेज के तहत छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के व्यापारियों को इस महामारी जैसी मुश्किल घड़ी में राहत का एहसास हुआ और सरकार ने संवेदनशीलता दिखाई।



प्रधान मंत्री जी के अनुरोध से गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा इस लॉकडाउन में हर राज्य को इस महामारी से निपटने के लिए SDRF के तहत 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। इस फंड को क्वारंटीन सुविधाओं, सैम्पल कलेक्शन, क्लीनिंग की स्थापना, अतिरिक्त परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना स्वास्थ्य एवं नगर पालिका पूरी तरह तैयार है, सरकारी अस्पतालों के थर्मल स्केनर, वेंटिलेटर आदि खरीदने के लिए दिया गया था। इस तरह स्वास्थ्य विभाग एवं नगर पालिका पूरी तरह तैयार है। केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रवासी मजदूरों को, बेघर लोगों को भोजन और अन्य सुविधा देने की सुविधा हेतु आवश्यक फंड, NDRF की तरफ से दिया था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के व्यापारियों को 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के साथ जोड़ने और उनको इस अभियान का हिस्सा बनाने हेतु 70 करोड़ की धनराशि MSME को आवंटित की थी। भारत सरकार की ICMR संस्था ने आज तक 6 करोड़ से ज्यादा कोविड-19 के सैम्पल...

श्री उपसभापति: आप, प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस महामारी में ...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़...

श्री रामदास अठावले: जो हमारे डॉक्टर्स हैं....

श्री उपसभापति: मैं अब आगे जाऊंगा। प्लीज़...

श्री रामदास अठावले: जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, नर्स हैं, municipality के वर्कर्स हैं, पुलिस है, ऐसे लोगों की डेथ हुई है, तो उनको शहीद का दर्जा देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: थैंक यू, धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अठावले: हमारे महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा केसेज़ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... महाराष्ट्र ने इनको ज्यादा मदद भी दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। प्लीज़...

श्री रामदास अठावले: महाराष्ट्र ने ठीक ढंग से कोरोना की महामारी को रोकने के लिए...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अठावले जी, आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हम सब लोगों को मिलकर इसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए। अभी वहां केसेज़ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आज इस महामारी के मामले में, हम विश्व में दो नम्बर पर हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री रामदास अठावले: कल एक नम्बर पर आ जाएंगे, तो इसीलिए हम सबकी ड्यूटी बनती है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़... थैंक यू।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम सब लोग मिलकर कोरोना का सामना करते हैं और मेरा अपोज़िशन से निवेदन है .....

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, यह बहस साढ़े 11 बजे कन्क्लूड होनी थी और उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री का reply होना था, तो माननीय चेयरमैन ने केवल एक नाम की इजाज़त दी है, वह भी इस आधार पर कि उनका कोरोना वॉरियर होने का अनुभव है। डा. सांतनु सेन बहुत ब्रीफली दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान).... यह माननीय चेयरमैन का निर्देश है।

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I think if we want to fight COVID in a true sense, then our Central Government should adopt the noble endeavours of all the State Governments. Let me cite certain examples of our State Government. Number one, as you know, West Bengal is the only State in our country where the entire healthcare delivery system is absolutely free of cost. Sir, we have started the Uniqe Safe Home Project in which the mild symptomatic or the asymptomatic patients who cannot stay in their homes because of some constraints, they can stay there, Sir. We are having till date 200 Safe Homes with 11,507 beds. Sir, COVID Protocol Monitoring Team looks after the infrastructure of all the COVID hospitals and the quarantine centres. Sir, a COVID Patient Management System has been started by Mamata Banerjee. By using this system at any point of time, you can see the status of the patient who is admitted in a hospital. If you see any patient is serious, this information is passed on to the COVID Rapid Response Team and that Rapid Response Team runs to that particular serious patient. In that way in our State of West Bengal, the death rate is decreasing significantly. Sir, there is a regular death analysis. We are working on the comorbid factor. Sir, there is a Community Comorbidity Study by which we are identifying the patients who are at risk, the persons who are at risk. Sir, we are arranging testing at doorsteps, and there are regular webinars to educate the rural doctors. Sir, we have COVID Care Network. In this system, the COVID survivors are taking care of the COVID patients and their family members, Sir, there is a Global Advisory Board under a Nobel Laureate, Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee. Sir, about plasma bank, as you know, in the coming days, plasma therapy is going to be one of the most important tools to fight COVID. We have already created a plasma bank. Sir, there is a Health Regulatory Commission to cap the bills because many persons in the country are facing the problem of overbilling which is being done by some private hospitals. Sir, my suggestion is, please incorporate the private doctors.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order. Let me hear him.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, the health care system in West Bengal is not free.

श्री उपसभापति: आप किस रूल के तहत यह उठा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप किस रूल के तहत यह उठा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: सर, मैं सेक्शन बाद में बोलूंगा, लेकिन ये हाउस को mislead कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...जी। सर, मैं सेक्शन बाद में बता दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी आपने रूल्स नहीं बताए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।

DR. SANTANU SEN: The Government is only keeping the Government doctors under the insurance scheme, but the private doctors are getting much more affected and the Case Fatality Rate among the private doctors is more than 18 per cent. So, my suggestion is, the private doctors should also be brought under the insurance scheme. Sir, the Indian Medical Association demands...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, the Indian Medical Association demands...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, 389 doctors have died by now. All of them should be given martyr status and they should give at least one job for a member of the deceased family. Sir, out of 573 health care workers, only 193 got insurance because of procedural delay. This insurance policy should be simplified. In the month of June, in the Bench of Justice Ashok Bhushan in the Supreme Court on a case lodged by Dr. Arushi Jain, it has been said that our Department had said in writing that the doctors should take their own responsibility as far as this disease is concerned. This is very unfortunate. ICMR should be given the liberty to declare that community spread is taking place because it is already...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I have only one more point. We are having a question in our mind that the rapid antibody test kit which was brought from China with a profit of 100 per cent and now it was found to be...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Sen. Now, the hon. Minister will reply. *..(Interruptions)..* Nothing will go on record. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। Nothing will go on record. प्लीज़...प्लीज़। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। प्लीज़...प्लीज़।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री, तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री)** : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय और सभी माननीय सदस्यगण, सबसे पहले तो मैं हृदय की गहराइयों से आप सबका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कोविड-19 के संदर्भ में अपने महत्वपूर्ण विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात और अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त करूँ, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं उन सब कोविड वॉरियर्स, जिन्होंने इस कोविड के खिलाफ जंग के यज्ञ में अपने प्राणों की आहुति भी दी, उन सबकी पवित्र स्मृति को हृदय की गहराइयों से नमन करता हूँ और विशेष रूप से मैं प्रणाम करता हूँ इन सब कोविड वॉरियर्स की माताओं को, जो लगातार पिछले आठ महीने से यह देख रही हैं कि एक के बाद एक देश में कोविड वॉरियर्स शहीद हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी देश में एक भी ऐसी माता नहीं थी, जिन्होंने इन कोविड वॉरियर्स को काम पर जाने से रोका हो, इसलिए मैं हृदय से उनको नमन करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले आठ महीने से, 8 जनवरी, 2020 से हमारी सरकार व्यक्तिगत तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, सरकार के बहुत सारे मंत्रालय और हम सब इस कोविड के खिलाफ जंग में देश के सभी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, स्वास्थ्य विभागों के साथ मिलकर लड़ाई को लड़ रहे हैं। मैं बहुत ईमानदारी और निष्पक्षता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे आठ महीने के इस कार्यकाल में इस डिबेट के होने से पहले मुझे कभी इस बात का एहसास या अनुभूति नहीं हुई कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सारा देश, सारे मुख्य मंत्री, सारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, सारे अधिकारी और सारा समाज मिलकर इस कोविड की लड़ाई को लड़ रहा है, लेकिन इस डिबेट के अंदर बहुत से सदस्यों के बहुत से विचारों को सुनने के बाद मुझे लगा कि शायद यह राज्य सभा या लोक सभा का चैम्बर ही ऐसा है कि इसमें आकर हमारी जो राजनीतिक प्राथमिकताएं हैं, वे शायद बहुत ज्यादा गहरी हो जाती हैं और बाकी सारी चीजों का एहसास हमें कम हो पाता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांत रहें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** मैं इस बात को बहुत विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि सारे देश ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ मिलकर, सभी सरकारों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ मिलकर, सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ मिलकर सारे देश में इस लड़ाई को पूरी ईमानदारी और कर्तव्यपरायणता के साथ लड़ा है। 7 जनवरी को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने पहली बार चाइना के माध्यम से इस सूचना को प्राप्त किया था कि वहां पर पहली बार कोई नया कोरोनावायरस आया है, जो निमोनिया जैसे केसेज़ करता है। भारत में इस लड़ाई को हमने 24 घंटे से भी पहले, यानी 8 जनवरी को ही अपने expert groups की मीटिंग के माध्यम से शुरू किया। 17 जनवरी आते-आते पूरे देश की सभी राज्य सरकारों को सरकार के इस तरह के epidemics और pandemics के साथ लड़ने के पुराने अनुभवों के आधार पर detailed health preparedness के लिए, community health surveillance के लिए, point of entry surveillance के लिए सारी activities को प्रारम्भ करते हुए सारे देश को हमने पूरी तरह से, सब प्रकार से, सब तरह की advisories और सब तरह की details पहुंचा दी थीं। उस समय तक भारत में कोई केस नहीं आया था। भारत के अंदर पहला केस 30 जनवरी को आया, 30 जनवरी को रिपोर्ट हुआ, जब एक medical student 23 जनवरी को चाइना से चला था। भारत में हमारे National Centre for Disease Control ने जिस प्रकार का community surveillance का पैरामीटर establish किया - उस पहले केस के लिए 162 contacts को ट्रेस किया गया। चाइना से कोलकाता, कोलकाता से बेंगलुरु, बेंगलुरु से कोच्चि और कोच्चि से आगे दो ट्रेन्स बदलकर फिर उसके घर तक, उसके बीच दो होटल्स, उसके बीच टैक्सीज़, प्राइवेट कार, इन सबके अंदर और हवाई जहाज के अंदर होने वाले contacts - इस लेवल की contact tracing से हमने अपने इतिहास को 30 जनवरी को ही शुरू किया था। उस समय से लेकर आज तक - चाहे वह point of entry हो, airports हों, seaports हों, चाहे वह हमारा land का नेपाल का बॉर्डर हो, इन सबके ऊपर जिस प्रकार से लाखों लोगों को surveillance किया गया, जिस प्रकार से पांच हजार गांवों के अंदर ग्राम सभाएं आयोजित की गयीं, जिस प्रकार से लगातार प्रधान मंत्री जी, Cabinet Secretaries और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के लोग सारे देश के साथ लगातार video conferencing के माध्यम से जुड़े रहे - मैं यह बात रिकॉर्ड पर कहना चाहता हूँ, शायद लोगों को सुनने में यह अतिशयोक्ति लगेगी, लेकिन इतिहास इस बात के लिए प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को याद करेगा, जिन्होंने शायद इतनी गहराई, इतनी सच्चाई, इतने meticulous तरीके से, इतनी consistency के साथ लगातार आठ महीने में इस COVID pandemic की छोटी से छोटी बात को स्वयं व्यक्तिगत रूप से monitor किया, लोगों को गाइड किया।..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, पीछे बैठकर commentary न करें।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** यह जवाब है या क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़, शांत रहें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन :** उन्हें advise किया। एक भी निर्णय उन्होंने experts से बात किए बगैर, देश के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात किए बगैर, सारे देश का consensus बनाए बगैर नहीं लिया। उपसभापति जी, यहां पर बहुत सारी चर्चाएं हुई हैं। बहुत सारी बातें लॉकडाउन के इर्द-गिर्द की गई हैं। कल आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि लॉकडाउन से क्या फायदा हुआ? कुछ लोगों ने यह भी याद दिलाया कि अच्छा किया कि लॉकडाउन तो कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने शुरू कर दिया था, लेकिन यह कहा गया कि लॉकडाउन के संबंध में डेटाज़ दिए गए हैं, रेंज दी गई है कि इतने लोगों की, इतने केसेज़ की मृत्यु हुई और ये जो सारी चीज़ें हैं और जो रेंज है, इसका क्या मतलब है? हमारे पास जो पांच साइंटिफिक एजेन्सीज़ हैं, जिन्होंने अपने-अपने स्तर पर इसके बारे में अध्ययन किया और वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से किया और उन्होंने अपने डेटाज़ प्रस्तुत किए हैं। उन डेटाज़ के आधार पर यह रेंज, जिसमें हमने 14 से 29 लाख केसेज़ की बात की और 37 हजार से 78 हजार डेथ्स को avert करने की बात की, यह Boston Consulting Group, PHFI, S Ravi, M Kapoor, independent experts और इसी प्रकार से Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. इस तरह से पांच स्टडीज़ हुई, जिनके अलग-अलग डेटाज़ थे। हमने उन डेटाज़ का बेस बनाकर इसके बारे में कार्य किया। इस पूरे लॉकडाउन के पीरियड के अंदर और लॉकडाउन को लगाने से पहले भी मैं समझता हूं कि शायद दुनिया के अंदर कोई ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं होगा कि जहां इतना इनोवेटिव तरीका हो। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश के मन को देखा। उन्होंने देश के संकल्प को मजबूत करने के लिए, देश को आइडिया देने के लिए नहीं कहा कि लॉकडाउन दो दिन के बाद होगा। देश को 22 तारीख को जनता कर्फ्यू के माध्यम से आगाह किया और देखा कि सारा देश क्या इसके लिए मानसिक तौर पर तैयार है और क्या वह घरों के अंदर रह सकता है? मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक फैसला था और इस ऐतिहासिक फैसले के कारण सारा देश कोविड के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई थी, उसको एक प्रकार से लड़ना सीख गया। फिर लगातार किस तरह से पहले ही दिन से सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सहायता करने की दृष्टि से, जहां एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से पैसे उपलब्ध कराए और कई हजार करोड़ रुपये हमने सारी स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को दिए, वहीं दूसरी तरफ होम मिनिस्ट्री ने State Disaster Relief Fund का भी इस्तेमाल करने के लिए 11,000 करोड़ रुपया सारे स्टेट्स की सरकारों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया। वह समय याद करिए, जब इस देश के अंदर हर टेलिविज़न चैनल पर लोग टेस्ट, टेस्ट, टेस्ट करते थे, पीपीई किट की शॉर्टेज की बात करते थे, एन-95 मास्क की बात करते थे और लोग कहते थे कि इस देश के अंदर न बेडज़ की कैपेसिटी है, न यहां पर वेंटिलेटर्स उपलब्ध हैं, न यहां पर आक्सीजन है और पर्याप्त मात्रा में सब कुछ न होने कारण लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ होगी। लेकिन इस सारे पीरियड के अंदर इसी देश ने अपने आपको उस स्थिति से इस स्थिति में लाकर दिखाया। यह कहने के लिए और सुनने के लिए एक सिम्पल सी बात है कि एक लेबोरेटरी थी और उससे आज 1700 से ज्यादा हो गई हैं। लेकिन लॉकडाउन के पीरियड के अंदर इन सभी 1700 लेबोरेटरीज़ को देश के अंदर, सारे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सिस्टम के अंदर establish करने के लिए सभी प्रकार

की सुविधाएं, सभी प्रकार की किट्स, सभी प्रकार की मशीनों को आईसीएमआर ने देश भर में उपलब्ध कराया। आज तीन किलोमीटर के दायरे के अंदर देश में कहीं पर भी चले जाएं... और आप सोचिए जब लॉकडाउन का पीरियड था, उस समय कोई हवाई जहाज नहीं चल रहे थे, सामान को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंचाने की सुविधा नहीं थी, लेकिन उन परिस्थितियों के अंदर regional depots खोल-खोल कर जगह-जगह किस प्रकार से किट्स को पहुंचाया। शुरुआती दौर के अंदर किट्स को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता था, वे बहुत महंगी आती थीं। उन स्थितियों के साथ-साथ इन किट्स को देश में बनाने के लिए जहां देश में एक तरफ वैज्ञानिकों ने काम किया, आईसीएमआर ने handholding किया। आज 700 से ज्यादा किट्स, उसके बारे में मैंने बहुत डिटेल्स में बताया है कि कितनी किट्स को वैलिडेट किया, कितनी को रिकमंड किया और आज उसके कारण टैस्ट की कीमत को कितना कम कर दिया गया है। हमने जब देश के बारे में सोचा, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं देखा कि यह कौन सा स्टेट है, यहां कौन सी सरकार है? जब किसी प्रदेश के अंदर ज्यादा केसेज़ आ रहे थे और throughput COBAS machine को देश के अंदर उपलब्ध कराने की बात की और केवल थोड़ी सी COBAS मशीनें बाहर से विदेश से आई थीं। तो बिना किसी पूर्वाग्रह के कौन सी स्टेट को चुना, दिल्ली में NCDC के अंदर लगाई, महाराष्ट्र के अंदर लगाई, पश्चिमी बंगाल के अंदर लगाई, नोएडा के अंदर लगाई और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ मिलकर इस काम को किया। मेरे पास एक लिस्ट है, जिसमें 23 स्टेट्स के नाम हैं, हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, ओडिशा, केरल, तेलंगाना, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, बिहार, दिल्ली, छत्तीसगढ़, जम्मू-कश्मीर, अंडमान निकोबार, राजस्थान, पंजाब, वैस्ट बंगाल, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, असम और तमिलनाडु हैं। अगर कोई छोटी से छोटी भी best practice थी, तो उन सारी best practices को हम लोगों ने संकलित किया और सारे देश की सारी best practices को सारे देश के साथ share किया। सर, उस समय हमने यह नहीं देखा कि किस प्रदेश के अंदर कौन-सी सरकार है।

सर, PPE kits को देश के अंदर..., शायद यह अपने आप में एक इतिहास है, यह रिकॉर्ड में अंकित होगा कि जो चीज़ भारत में मिलती नहीं थी, बनती नहीं थी, उसके आज 110 manufacturers हो गए, एन-95 मास्क के 10 बड़े manufacturers हो गए, वेंटिलेटर्स के 25 manufacturers हो गए और तीन-चार महीने के अंदर-अंदर ऐसी स्थिति देश में आ गई थी कि जब हम PPE kits स्टेट्स के पास भेजते थे, तो बड़ी-बड़ी स्टेट्स भी कहती थीं कि sorry, Sir, अभी हमारे पास रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है। प्लीज़, आप इसको hold कर लीजिए। किसी भी परिस्थिति के अंदर, कभी भी सरकार ने इस बात को नहीं सोचा कि हमें कहीं पर पूर्वाग्रह के साथ काम करना है। इसलिए मुझे आज पहली बार महसूस हुआ कि सदन के अंदर लोग अलग-अलग तरीके से बात कर रहे हैं, ऐसा वे क्यों कर रहे हैं? जब दिल्ली के अंदर ज्यादा लोगों को तकलीफ होने लगी, तो स्वयं गृह मंत्री जी ने आगे आकर काम किया। एक दिन मीटिंग में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गृह मंत्री जी को कहा कि आप और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी मिलकर दिल्ली के लोगों को बुलाकर दिल्ली को ठीक करने के काम में पूरा सहयोग करिए। हमने कोई राजनीतिक

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

दृष्टि से काम नहीं किया। यह तो हमारा कर्तव्य था, हमारा वह धर्म था। जहां पहले 5,000 टेस्ट होते थे, अब उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 22,000 टेस्ट की हो गई है। जिन-जिन स्टेट्स के अंदर, जिन-जिन प्रकार की, जो-जो कमियां, किसी प्रकार की, किसी के ध्यान में आती थीं, तो उनको दूर किया जाता था। आप याद करिए कि जब यह परिस्थिति शुरू हुई थी, कोविड एक नया वायरस था, इस वायरस के बारे में किसी को ज्ञान नहीं था, दुनिया भी अनुभव से सीख रही थी, अमेरिका जैसे बड़े देश भी सीख रहे थे, ऐसी परिस्थितियों के अंदर हम लोगों ने फरवरी, मार्च के महीने में लाखों की तादाद में capacity building की और वह खाली capacity building हमने अपने डॉक्टर्स, नर्सों की नहीं की बल्कि दूसरे लोगों की भी की थी। उसमें बहुत से एयरपोर्ट पर काम करने वाले लोग थे, बहुत से paramilitary के लोग थे और जिन लोगों को बाहर से लेकर आया गया, उनकी रक्षा करने वाले लोग थे। हमारे द्वारा तरह-तरह से लोगों की capacity building की गई। इस प्रक्रिया के अंदर पूरे आठ-नौ महीने के कार्यकाल में, मैं नहीं समझता कि जो भी लोग कोविड के साथ इस जंग में लगे थे, उनमें से कोई भी एक मिनट के लिए आराम से बैठा होगा।

अभी यहां पर migrant workers के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। इस बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि migrant workers को कुछ समय के लिए तकलीफ हुई, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से होम मिनिस्ट्री ने समय-समय पर लगातार लॉकडाउन के पहले चार चरण में और बाद में अब अनलॉक के चार चरण के बीच में जो लोगों को तकलीफें आ सकती थीं, उनको दूर किया। उनके employment को बचाने के लिए जो essential चीजें हैं, उनकी आवाजाही किस प्रकार से smoothly चल सकती है, उसके लिए कदम उठाये। क्या आप सोच सकते हैं कि इस कोविड के दौरान भी कोविड के इतने बड़े खतरे को साथ लेकर जब लोग चल रहे थे, उस परिस्थिति में भी 64 लाख हमारे migrant workers को ट्रेन्स के माध्यम से हमारे रेल मंत्रालय ने स्टेट्स में भेजा, बसों के माध्यम से उनकी स्टेट्स में भेजा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, यहां पर आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बात कही थी, उसके संबंध में, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं, BCG के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि कुछ लोगों का इन चीजों के बारे में बहुत इंटरेस्ट रहता है। इसके बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि BCG के संदर्भ में 6 Clinical Trials ही Clinical Trials Registry of India में रजिस्टर हुए हैं। महोदय, ICMR 6 sites पर ये trials कर रहा है और जो randomized controlled trials हैं, ये 3 और sites पर start किए गए हैं। ICMR is part of this vaccine study. आपने Favipiravir के बारे में भी कहा है। यह निश्चित रूप से जापान में और चीन में novel influenza के लिए एक accepted drug है। इसका approval भी DCGI ने emergency use authorization के लिए दिया है, लेकिन इसके संदर्भ में अभी तक की जो reports हैं, वे in-vitro reports बहुत ज्यादा positive



नहीं हैं। इसी तरीके से आपने क्वालीटीसीन के बारे में बात की है। इसकी भी बहुत ही narrow therapeutic window है और high-rate of side-effects, particularly, high doses में हैं। ये जो दवाइयाँ हैं, अगर इनके संदर्भ में, रिसर्च के संदर्भ में आपको बहुत सारी detailed जानकारी लेनी है - यहाँ पर vaccines के बारे में बात की गई है। पहले ही दिन से जो लोग vaccine बना सकते हैं, vaccine पर काम कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए हमारा Science and Technology मंत्रालय है, हमारा ICMR है, हमारी सभी drug companies मिलकर सारे start-ups को support देते हुए उपलब्ध हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इस विषय को प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मॉनिटर भी कर रहे हैं। आज भी हमारी स्थिति यह है कि आने वाले समय में जो vaccines आ सकती हैं, किस समय आ सकती हैं, देश में किसको देनी हैं, इसके लिए high-level पर expert groups सभी प्रकार की चर्चा करके, दस steps आगे की तैयारी सोचकर, हर चीज विस्तार के साथ plan कर रहे हैं।

सर, सारे देश के अंदर इन आठ महीनों में जहाँ-जहाँ भी तकलीफ हुई है, कम से कम पच्चीस States के अंदर, जहाँ-जहाँ जिस तरह की भी तकलीफ थी, उसके हिसाब से Joint Secretary लेवल के ऑफिसर्स की अध्यक्षता में हमारी टीम ने जाकर पूरे देश की hand-holding की और शायद कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं है, जो देखा न गया हो।

सर, अभी समय की मर्यादा है, मैं नहीं जानता कि आप मुझे कितनी देर तक बात करने का मौका देंगे, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी प्रश्न उठे हैं, अभी गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए थे, उनके बारे में कहूंगा कि इनमें आने वाले भविष्य के लिए capacity-building की बात की गई है। ये सभी हमारे आत्मनिर्भर...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आवाज नहीं आ रही है। Hello; mike, please. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Harsh Vardhan, mike, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mike, please. आवाज नहीं आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** How can it be? ...(Interruptions)...

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, उनको मालूम नहीं है कि उनका माइक बंद गया है।

**آفانڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، ان کو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ ان کا مائیک بند ہو گیا ہے۔

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सांसदगण, लोकसभा से आवाज नहीं आ रही है, तकनीकी प्रॉब्लम है, आप देखिए कि वे ठीक कर रहे हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, तब तक हाउस को एडजर्न किया जाए, डिबेट चल रही है। It is a serious matter. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Minister is not going to repeat what he is saying now. We can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Sir, I put another request. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, he should be told to repeat that part. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** You take a break till it is corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** He has to repeat that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** पता कीजिए कि क्या व्यवस्था है और यह कितनी देर में ठीक होगा?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the camera is fixed on you, you could tell him that he is not being heard, because now the camera is fixed on him.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** If the visual is working, what has gone wrong with the audio?

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा. हर्ष वर्धन जी, आपकी आवाज नहीं आ रही है।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मुझे अभी पता लगा है कि मेरी आवाज नहीं आ रही थी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** हाँ, अभी आपकी आवाज आ रही है। कृपया आपने पहले जो कहा है, उसको पुनः बता दें। आपकी आवाज नहीं आ रही थी। माननीय सांसदगण, जो हालात हैं, उनमें सारी आकस्मिक व्यवस्था है, धीरे-धीरे सब चीजें improve हो रही हैं। आप just wait करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं यह नहीं जान पा रहा हूँ कि मेरी आवाज कब बंद हुई या कब बंद कर दी गई, लेकिन मैं ...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप वैक्सीन के बारे में बता रहे थे। तीन मिनट के लिए आपके भाषण की आवाज यहाँ नहीं आ रही थी।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, वैक्सीन के संदर्भ में मैंने यह बताया कि वैक्सीन के लिए जैसे दुनिया भर में प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उतने ही प्रभावी प्रयास भारत में हो रहे हैं। भारत में हमारी जो candidate vaccines हैं, उनमें लगभग तीन ऐसी हैं, जो Phase-I, Phase-II और Phase-III के अन्दर पहुँच गई हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में एक Expert Group इन सारे विषयों के ऊपर भी बहुत गहराई से अध्ययन कर रहा है। इसके संदर्भ में advanced planning है। हमें उम्मीद है कि अगले साल की शुरुआत के अन्दर हमें भारत के अन्दर वैक्सीन उपलब्ध हो जानी चाहिए। इस

संदर्भ में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से और दुनिया के अन्दर जो joint प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उनके साथ भी हम सबका coordination है। आने वाले समय में जैसे ही वैक्सीन उपलब्ध होगी, तो कोविड के खिलाफ जो हमारी जंग है, उसको निश्चित रूप से और ज्यादा मजबूती मिलेगी। साइंस के अन्दर हमारे जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, वे हर तरीके से वायरस के ऊपर रिसर्च कर रहे हैं। हम दुनिया के अन्दर उन 4-5 देशों में से हैं, जिन्होंने वायरस को isolate किया है। हमारे Biotechnology और CSIR के अन्दर एक हजार से ज्यादा viruses के ऊपर उनकी genome sequencing हो चुकी है। वायरस की स्टडी इतने विस्तार से हो रही है। कल मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी कहा था कि 40 हजार से ज्यादा वायरस के samples को biorepository के रूप में सँभाल कर रखा गया है, जिनके ऊपर अध्ययन की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

शायद मैं चर्चा कर रहा था कि भारत में इतनी विषम परिस्थितियों में भी जब इतनी ज्यादा लॉकडाउन की परिस्थिति थी, economy के ऊपर भी बहुत सारी तकलीफें थीं, लोगों को भी बहुत सारी परेशानियाँ हो रही थीं, लेकिन इन सबके बावजूद पूरी मजबूती के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शुरुआती दौर के अन्दर ही स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी 15 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज दिया, फिर गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज और उसके बाद फिर आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए भी 20 लाख करोड़ का पैकेज दिया। इसी के संदर्भ में मैं योजनाओं का जिक्र कर रहा था कि 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' में 80 करोड़ लोगों को 46 हजार करोड़ रुपए का benefit दिया गया। 'प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' के अंतर्गत करीब 19.4 करोड़ households को तीन महीने में 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का अनाज आवंटित गया। उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत जो target beneficiaries थे, उनको 8.0246 करोड़ free gas cylinders दिए गए, जिसके ऊपर 13,500 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आया। इसी तरह senior citizens, aged widows और differently abled लोग, जिनमें 2.98 करोड़ target beneficiaries थे, उन्हें करीब 3,000 करोड़ रुपये के बेनिफिट्स दिए गए। किसानों में 8 करोड़ target beneficiaries हैं, जिन्हें 16,000 करोड़ रुपये का बेनिफिट दिया गया। Women PMJDY account holders के खाते में तीन महीने तक लगातार 500 रुपया डाला गया, जिनमें 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा beneficiaries थे। उन्हें कुल मिलाकर 31,000 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ दिया गया।

EPF contribution के अंतर्गत 24 per cent of monthly salary for workers earning less than ₹15,000 per month को भी तीन महीने तक बेनिफिट दिया गया। इनमें भी 78 लाख से ज्यादा beneficiaries थे, जिनको 4,860 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। Organised sector के अंदर withdrawal from EPF के target beneficiaries 5 करोड़ थे, जिनको सब मिलाकर 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का बेनिफिट दिया गया।

हेल्थ वर्कर्स के लिए insurance scheme बनाई गई। बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि उनकी स्टेट्स में ऐसा हुआ, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने इस insurance scheme को बनाया और देश के हेल्थ वर्कर्स के लिए लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध कराया। इसी तरह से मनरेगा में 20 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति wage increase किया गया, जिसमें 13 करोड़ से ज्यादा beneficiaries थे।

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

इन सब चीजों के बारे में डिटेल् देने का मकसद यह बताना नहीं कि सरकार ने क्या-क्या किया, क्योंकि यह तो हमारा कर्तव्य ही था, लेकिन ये सब बता कर मैं इस बात को emphasise करना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी विषम परिस्थितियों में भी आठ महीने से लगातार इन कामों को किया जाता रहा है। देश के किसी एक भी व्यक्ति को किस प्रकार का दुःख हो रहा है, उसको किस प्रकार की सहायता की जरूरत है, उस तक वह सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए विषम से विषम परिस्थिति में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्कीम्स भी बनाई और उन स्कीम्स को इम्प्लीमेंट भी किया। हम लोगों ने लगातार राज्य सरकारों को सिर्फ पैसा देकर ही संतुष्टि प्राप्त नहीं की, बल्कि आठ महीने से दिन-रात, लगातार उनकी समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में उनसे चर्चा की जाती रही है। सभी राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जानते हैं, उनके साथ चाहे video conferencing के माध्यम से या टेलिफोन के माध्यम से, लगातार बातचीत होती रही है। भारत सरकार ने हर तरीके से देश के सभी राज्यों की लगातार मॉनिटरिंग की है। पूरी दुनिया के मुकाबले जब cases per million की बात आती है या deaths per million की बात आती है, तो हम अगर अमरीका या ब्राज़ील से स्वयं को कंपेयर करें अथवा किसी अन्य देश से कंपेयर करें तो वहां पर हमसे five-six times ज्यादा cases हैं। इसी तरह से ब्राज़ील और स्पेन में होने वाली deaths हमारे देश से 11 times ज्यादा हैं।

आप सब जानते हैं कि भारत में recovery rate 78%-79% के करीब हो गया है, साथ ही दुनिया में हमारा mortality rate भी सबसे कम है, जो 1.64% है। इस बीमारी से लड़ने के लिए हम लगातार पहले दिन से ही प्रयास करते आ रहे हैं कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी पेशेंट का पता लगाएं, तुरंत उसका टेस्ट करवाएं और टेस्ट करवाने के बाद उसे isolate करें। पेशेंट को Isolate करने के लिए चाहे उसका घर हो, चाहे COVID Care Centre हो, चाहे COVID Health Centre हो या hospital हो, वहां भेजा जाता है और पूरी कोशिश की जाती है कि किसी भी कीमत पर उसको मृत्यु का शिकार न होने दिया जाए। इसी प्रयास के परिणामस्वरूप हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां दुनिया में सबसे कम mortality rate है। हमारा लक्ष्य है, आगे हम इस mortality rate को 1.0% से भी कम पर ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां कहने के लिए 50 लाख cases हैं, लेकिन अभी इनमें से केवल 20%, यानी 10 लाख से भी कम active cases हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को स्मरण करवाना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई के शुरुआती दौर के अंदर विदेश से बहुत बड़े-बड़े experts आए थे, जिनके पास बहुत नॉलेज थी, बहुत अनुभव था, जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े mathematical models थे, साथ ही वे बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी प्रतिष्ठित यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का नेतृत्व करते थे। उनके पास भारत के अंदर जन्म लेने के कारण भारत के बारे में भी बहुत सारा अनुभव था, लेकिन उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े टेलिविज़न चैनल्स पर कहा था कि जुलाई-अगस्त तक...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया कन्क्लूड करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** जब जुलाई-अगस्त का महीना आएगा तो भारत में तीन सौ मिलियन केसेज़ होंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरी आवाज़ आप तक पहुंच रही है, कृपया कन्क्लूड करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं सुन रहा हूं, आपने कन्क्लूड करने के लिए आदेश किया है, मैं कन्क्लूड करता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यह स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं कि इस समय तक तीन सौ मिलियन केसेज़ की बात की गई थी, 5-6 मिलियन डैम्स की बात की गई थी। 135 करोड़ लोगों के देश के अंदर आज हम 11 लाख तक टैस्ट्स कर रहे हैं। हमसे ज्यादा जो टोटल पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा टैस्ट्स हैं, वे केवल अमेरिका ने किये हैं और हम अमेरिका को भी थोड़े दिनों के अंदर टैस्ट्स के मामले में पीछे छोड़ देंगे। यह सारा कुछ इसलिए संभव हुआ है कि सारे देश ने एक साथ मिलकर प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत गहराई और गम्भीरता के साथ इस लड़ाई को लड़ा है।

महोदय, आपने समाप्त करने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए मैं एक अपील सबसे करना चाहता हूं, मेरा आठ महीने का अभी तक का जो भी अनुभव है, जितना भी कुछ इसके बारे में मैंने अध्ययन किया है और जितना कुछ भी मैं एक डाक्टर होने के नाते समझ पाया हूं, मेरी एक अपील है कि जो बात हम शुरू से कह रहे हैं कि वैक्सीन जब आएगी, तब आएगी और वैक्सीन भी जब आएगी तो वह कोई जादू की तरह एक मिनट में सारे 135 करोड़ लोगों को लगाकर इम्युनिटी नहीं दे पायेगी। उसमें भी समय लगेगा, उतनी वैक्सीन्स उपलब्ध होने में भी समय लगेगा। उतने समय तक सारा देश इंटरजार नहीं कर सकता। इस बीमारी से बचने के लिए, वायरस चूंकि केवल ह्यूमन शरीर के अंदर ही जीवित रहता है और एक बार हमारे शरीर में प्रवेश करके दूसरे के शरीर में जाने का वह जब प्रयास करता है, क्योंकि थोड़े दिनों के बाद एक शरीर के अंदर वह डैड हो जाता है और वह जब तक लाइव है, तब तक वह दूसरे शरीर में जाता है। उस चेन ऑफ ट्रांसमिशन को हमें कट करना है और चेन ऑफ ट्रांसमिशन को कट करने के लिए जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसके बारे में मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस सदन के अंदर भी इसके लिए आग्रह भी किया जा रहा है। यह जो मास्क है, यह हमारा सबसे बड़ा रक्षक है और इस मास्क के बारे में जितना ज्यादा हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स अपने क्षेत्रों में लोगों को बतायेंगे, क्योंकि जब से अनलॉक हुआ है, लोगों ने समझ लिया है कि अनलॉक का मतलब है कि वायरस कंट्रोल हो गया है, अब हम लापरवाही कर सकते हैं, हम बिना मतलब के फंक्शंस में भी जा सकते हैं। हमें दो गज की दूरी मेनटेन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें अपने हाथों के हाइजीन के बारे में ध्यान रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें सेनिटाइजेशन के बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह जितने भी विषय हैं, इनमें चार प्रमुख विषय हैं - हैंड्स की हाइजीन, respiratory etiquettes, मास्क और जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, दो गज की दूरी, जिसे मैं समझता हूं कि शायद गांवों के अंदर लोगों ने बहुत ज्यादा गम्भीरता से, गहराई से, सच्चाई से और कमिटमेंट के साथ समझा है। परन्तु हमारा जो अर्बन इण्डिया है, उसमें अभी भी जो ज्यादा तकलीफ है, वह हमारे थोड़े से स्टेट्स में रह गई है और उन थोड़े से स्टेट्स में भी हमारी थोड़ी सी कुछ

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

सिटीज़ के अंदर रह गई है। उन सिटीज़ के आस-पास के जो peri-urban जो थोड़े एरियाज़ हैं, उनमें रह गई है और वहां पर भी अगर गहराई से अध्ययन करेंगे तो ध्यान में आएगा कि वायरस का ट्रांसमिशन वायरस के कारण नहीं हो रहा है, वह हमारी लापरवाही के कारण हो रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप महत्वपूर्ण बातें बता रहे हैं, परन्तु प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, मैं कन्क्लूड करता हूं, आप कह रहे हैं। मैं आपसे चाहता हूं कि लगातार आप यह अपील करें...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please Conclude.

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** देश से लगातार यह अपील करते रहें। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कई बार इस बारे में अपील कर चुके हैं, यह जो सोशल...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी, प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** वैक्सीन के आने तक हम कम से कम मास्क और दो गज की दूरी को सबसे बड़ी सोशल वैक्सीन समझें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सभी का तथा आपका विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद करता हूं और भगवान से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह हम सबकी कोविड से रक्षा करने के लिए सब प्रकार के प्रयासों में देश की सहायता करने के लिए हम सबको अपना आशीर्वाद दे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्यगण अब बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय, देश के लिए बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय 'Developments on our borders in Ladakh'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। कोई चीज़ रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। लद्दाख सीमा पर जो संवेदनशील स्थिति बनी हुई है, वह देश के लिए बहुत ही संवेदनशील मुद्दा है, उस पर माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी बयान देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, आप बोलिये। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई चीज़ रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। आप बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, प्लीज़ हाउस के डेकोरम का ध्यान रखें।

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### Regarding Developments on Our Borders in Ladakh

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... लद्दाख की सीमाओं पर विगत कुछ महीनों में घटित घटनाओं का ब्योरा देने के लिए सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने मैं यहाँ पर उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा यह महान देश भारत अनगिनत देशवासियों के त्याग एवं तपस्या के फलस्वरूप आज ...(व्यवधान)...

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, कृपया मास्क लगा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सबके लिए जरूरी है। ये एक मिनट के लिए लगाना भूल गये। अब याद दिलाया, तो अच्छा हो गया। इसमें क्या है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, लद्दाख की सीमाओं पर विगत कुछ महीनों में घटित घटनाओं का ब्योरा सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने रखने के लिए आज मैं यहाँ उपस्थित हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा यह महान देश भारत अनगिनत देशवासियों के त्याग एवं तपस्या के फलस्वरूप आज की स्थिति तक पहुँचा है। स्वतंत्र भारत में भारत की सेनाओं ने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपना सर्वोच्च न्योछावर करने में कभी भी कोताही नहीं बरती है। आप सब को ज्ञात है कि 15 जून, 2020 को गलवान घाटी में कर्नल संतोष बाबू के साथ हमारे 19 और बहादुर जवानों ने भारत माता की सीमा की रक्षा करते हुए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्वयं लद्दाख जाकर वीर जवानों का हौसला बढ़ाया। मैंने भी बहादुर जवानों से मिल कर उनके शौर्य और अटूट साहस का स्वयं भी अनुभव किया है।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं संक्षेप में चाइना के साथ हमारे boundary issues के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि भारत एवं चाइना की सीमा का प्रश्न अभी तक अनसुलझा है। भारत और चाइना की boundary का customary और traditional alignment चाइना नहीं मानता है। यह सीमा रेखा well-established भौगोलिक सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है, जिसकी पुष्टि न केवल treaties और agreements द्वारा, बल्कि historic usage और practices द्वारा भी हुई है। इससे दोनों देश सदियों से अवगत हैं। जबकि चाइना यह मानता है कि boundary अभी भी औपचारिक रूप से निर्धारित नहीं है। साथ ही चाइना यह भी मानता

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

है कि historical jurisdiction के आधार पर जो traditional, customary line है, उसके बारे में दोनों देशों की एक अलग-अलग व्याख्या है। दोनों देश 1950 और 1960 के दशक में इस पर बातचीत कर रहे थे, परन्तु पारस्परिक रूप से स्वीकार्य समाधान नहीं निकल पाया था।

सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि यह सदन अवगत है कि चाइना लद्दाख में भारत की लगभग 38,000 square kilometers भूमि का अनधिकृत कब्जा किये हुए है। इसके अलावा 1963 में एक तथाकथित boundary agreement के तहत पाकिस्तान ने Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir की 5,180 square kilometers भारतीय जमीन अवैध रूप से चाइना को सौंप दी है। चाइना अरुणाचल प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे हुए लगभग 90,000 square kilometers भारतीय क्षेत्र को भी अपना ही बताता है।

सभापति महोदय, भारत तथा चाइना दोनों ने औपचारिक तौर पर यह माना है कि सीमा का प्रश्न एक जटिल मुद्दा है, जिसके समाधान के लिए patience की आवश्यकता है तथा इस मुद्दे का fair, reasonable और mutually acceptable समाधान शान्तिपूर्ण बातचीत के द्वारा निकाला जाए। ये दोनों इस बात पर सहमत हैं। अंतरिम रूप से दोनों पक्षों ने यह मान लिया है कि सीमा पर शान्ति और स्थिरता बहाल रखना द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए नितांत आवश्यक है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इंडिया-चाइना के बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में commonly-delineated Line of Actual Control नहीं है और LAC को लेकर दोनों का perception भी अलग-अलग है। इसलिए peace और tranquility बहाल रखने के लिए दोनों देशों के बीच कई तरह के agreements और protocols भी हुए हैं। इन समझौतों के तहत दोनों देशों ने यह माना है कि LAC पर शांति और स्थिरता बहाल रखी जाए, जिस पर LAC की अपनी-अपनी respective positions और boundary question का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। इस आधार पर वर्ष 1988 से बाद से दोनों देशों के bilateral relations में काफी विकास भी हुआ है। भारत का मानना है कि bilateral relations को विकसित किया जा सकता है तथा साथ ही साथ boundary के मुद्दे के समाधान के बारे में चर्चा भी की जा सकती है। हम ये दोनों काम कर सकते हैं, परंतु LAC पर peace और tranquility में किसी भी प्रकार की गंभीर स्थिति का bilateral relations पर निश्चित रूप से असर पड़ेगा, यह बात भी दोनों पक्षों को अच्छी तरह समझनी चाहिए।

वर्ष 1993 और 1996 के समझौते में इस बात का जिज़ है कि LAC के पास दोनों देश अपनी सेनाओं की संख्या कम से कम रखेंगे। समझौते में यह भी है कि जब तक boundary issue का पूर्ण समाधान नहीं होता है, तब तक LAC को strictly respect और adhere किया जाएगा और उसका उल्लंघन किसी भी सूरत में नहीं किया जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय, इन समझौतों में भारत व चीन LAC के clarification द्वारा एक common understanding पर पहुँचने के लिए भी प्रतिबद्ध हुए थे, पूरी तरह से committed थे। इसके



आधार पर 1990 से 2003 तक दोनों देशों द्वारा LAC पर एक common understanding बनाने की कोशिश की गई, लेकिन इसके बाद चीन ने इस कार्यवाही को आगे बढ़ाने पर अपनी सहमति नहीं जताई। इसके कारण कई जगहों पर चीन तथा भारत के बीच LAC perceptions में overlap बराबर बना रहता है। इन क्षेत्रों में तथा बॉर्डर के कुछ अन्य इलाकों में दूसरे समझौतों के आधार पर दोनों की सेनाएँ face off आदि की स्थिति का बराबर समाधान निकालती हैं, जिससे कि शांति कायम रहे।

सभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं सदन को वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में बताऊँ, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की विभिन्न इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ के बीच coordination का एक elaborate और time tested mechanism है, जिसमें सेन्ट्रल पुलिस फोर्सज़ और तीनों आर्म्ड फोर्सज़ की इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ भी शामिल हैं। Technical और human intelligence को लगातार coordinated तरीके से इकट्ठा किया जाता है तथा आर्म्ड फोर्सज़ से उनके डिस्मिशन मेकिंग के लिए शेयर भी किया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अब सदन को इस साल उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों के बारे में अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। अप्रैल माह से ईस्टर्न लद्दाख की सीमा पर चीन ने सेनाओं की संख्या तथा उनके armament में वृद्धि की है। इसे स्पष्ट रूप से देखा गया है। मई महीने के प्रारंभ में चीन ने गलवान घाटी क्षेत्र में हमारी टूप्स की नॉर्मल, ट्रेडिशनल पेट्रोलिंग पैटर्न में व्यवधान डालना शुरू किया, जिसके कारण face off की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। ग्राउंड कमांडर्स द्वारा इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए विभिन्न समझौतों तथा प्रोटोकॉल के तहत वार्ता की जा रही थी कि इसी बीच मई महीने के मध्य में चीन द्वारा वेस्टर्न सेक्टर में कई स्थानों पर LAC पर transgression करने की कोशिश की गई। इनमें Kongka La, Gogra और Pangong Lake का North Bank शामिल है।

सभापति महोदय, इन कोशिशों को हमारी सेनाओं ने समय पर देख लिया तथा उसके लिए आवश्यक जवाबी कार्रवाई भी हमारी सेना ने की। हमने चीन को diplomatic तथा military channels के माध्यम से यह अवगत करा दिया कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ यथास्थिति को यानी status quo को एकतरफा बदलने का प्रयास हैं और यह भी साफ कर दिया कि ये प्रयास हमें किसी भी सूरत में मंजूर नहीं हैं। चीन को यह दो-टुक शब्दों में बता दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, LAC के ऊपर friction बढ़ता हुआ देख कर दोनों तरफ के सैन्य कमांडरों ने 6 जून, 2020 को मीटिंग की तथा इस बात पर सहमति बनी कि reciprocal actions के आधार पर disengagement किया जाना चाहिए। दोनों पक्ष इस बात पर भी सहमत हुए कि एलएसी को माना जाएगा तथा ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी, जिससे यथास्थिति, यानी status quo बदले, किन्तु इस सहमति के उल्लंघन में चीन द्वारा 15 जून को गलवान में एक बहुत ही violent face-off की स्थिति क्रिएट की गई। हमारे बहादुर सिपाहियों ने, बहादुर जवानों ने अपनी जान

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

का बलिदान दिया, साथ ही चीनी पक्ष को भी भारी क्षति पहुंचाई है और अपनी सीमा की सुरक्षा में कामयाब भी रहे। इस पूरी अवधि के दौरान हमारे बहादुर जवानों ने जहाँ संयम की जरूरत थी, वहाँ संयम रखा और जहाँ शौर्य की जरूरत थी, वहाँ शौर्य का भी प्रदर्शन किया। मैं सदन से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारे सैनिकों की वीरता एवं बहादुरी की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए। हमारे बहादुर जवान अत्यंत मुश्किल परिस्थितियों में अपने अथक प्रयास से समस्त देशवासियों को सुरक्षित रखने के अपने दायित्व का निर्वहन कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, एक ओर किसी को भी हमारी सीमा की सुरक्षा के प्रति हमारे दृढ़ निश्चय, यानी *determination* के बारे में संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए, वहीं भारत यह भी मानता है कि पड़ोसियों के साथ शांतिपूर्ण संबंधों के लिए आपसी सम्मान और संवेदनशीलता भी रखना आवश्यक है। चूँकि, हम मौजूदा स्थिति का बातचीत के जरिए समाधान चाहते हैं, हमने चाइनीज़ साइड के साथ *diplomatic* और *military engagement* बनाए रखा है। इन डिस्कशंस में हमारी *approach* को तीन *key principles* तय करते हैं। पहला, दोनों पक्षों को एलएसी का सम्मान और कड़ाई से पालन करना चाहिए। दूसरा, किसी भी पक्ष को अपनी तरफ से यथास्थिति का, यानी *status quo* का उल्लंघन करने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए। तीसरा, दोनों पक्षों के बीच सभी समझौतों और *understandings* का पूर्णतः पालन करना चाहिए। चाइनीज़ साइड की यह *position* है कि स्थिति को एक जिम्मेदार ढंग से हैंडल किया जाना चाहिए और द्विपक्षीय समझौतों एवं प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार शांति एवं स्थिरता सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन, इसके बावजूद चीन की गतिविधियों से यह पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट है कि उसकी कथनी और करनी में अंतर है। इसका प्रमाण है कि जब डिस्कशंस चल ही रहे थे, तब 29 और 30 अगस्त की रात को *provocative*, यानी उकसाने वाली, भड़काने वाली सैनिक कार्रवाई की गई, तो वह चीन की तरफ से की गई, भारत की तरफ से नहीं की गई। पांगोंग लेक के *south bank area* में *status quo* बदलने का चीन के द्वारा एक प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन एक बार फिर हमारी आर्मड फोर्सज़ के *timely* व *firm actions* के कारण उनके प्रयास किसी भी स्तर में सफल नहीं हो पाए।

सभापति महोदय, उपर्युक्त घटनाक्रम से स्पष्ट है कि चीन की कार्रवाई से हमारे विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय समझौतों के प्रति उसका *disregard* दिखता है। चीन द्वारा *troops* की भारी मात्रा में तैनाती किया जाना 1993 और 1996 के समझौतों का उल्लंघन है। एलएसी का सम्मान करना और उसका कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना, यह सीमा क्षेत्रों में शांति और सद्भाव का आधार है और इसे 1993 और 1996 के समझौतों में स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार भी किया गया है। हमारी आर्मड फोर्सज़ इसका पूरी तरह से पालन करती हैं, लेकिन चाइनीज़ साइड से ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। उनकी कार्रवाई के कारण एलएसी के आसपास समय-समय पर *face-off* और *frictions* पैदा हुए हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी उल्लेख किया कि इन समझौतों में *face-off* की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए विस्तृत *procedures* और *norms* भी निर्धारित हैं। तथापि, इस वर्ष हाल की घटनाओं में

चाइनीज़ फोर्सिज़ का violent conduct सभी mutually agreed norms का पूर्णतः उल्लंघन है। सभापति महोदय, अभी की स्थिति के अनुसार, Chinese side ने LAC और अपने अंदरूनी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में सैनिक टुकड़ियाँ और गोला-बारूद mobilize किया हुआ है। पूर्वी लद्दाख तथा Gogra, Kongka La और Pangong Lake के North और South banks पर कई friction areas हैं। चीन की कार्रवाई के जवाब में हमारी Armed Forces ने भी इन क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त counter deployments किए हैं, ताकि भारत की सीमा पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रहे।

सभापति महोदय, सदन को आश्चर्य रहना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बात फिर से दोहराता हूँ कि सदन को आश्चर्य रहना चाहिए कि हमारी Armed Forces इस चुनौती का सफलता से सामना करेंगी और इसके लिए हमें उन पर सचमुच में गर्व है। अभी जो स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसमें संवेदनशील ऑपरेशनल मुद्दे, यानी sensitive operational issues शामिल हैं, इसलिए मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा ब्योरे का खुलासा नहीं करना चाहूँगा। मैं आश्चर्य हूँ कि यह सदन इस संवेदनशीलता को समझेगा।

सभापति महोदय, COVID-19 के चुनौती भरे समय में हमारी Armed Forces और ITBP की तेजी से deployment हुई है। उनके प्रयासों को appreciate किए जाने की जरूरत है। यह इसलिए भी संभव हुआ है, क्योंकि सरकार ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में border infrastructure के विकास को काफी अहमियत दी है। सदन को जानकारी है कि पिछले कई दशकों में चीन ने सीमा पर बड़े पैमाने पर infrastructure activities प्रारंभ की है, जिनसे border areas में उनकी deployment की क्षमता भी बढ़ी है। इसके जवाब में हमारी सरकार ने भी border infrastructure development के लिए बजट को बढ़ाया है, जो पहले से लगभग दुगुने से अधिक है। इसके फलस्वरूप, बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में काफी roads और bridges भी बनाए गए हैं। इससे न केवल local population को जरूरी connectivity ही मिली है, बल्कि हमारी Armed Forces को बेहतर logistical support भी मिला है। इसके कारण, वे border areas में अधिक alert रह सकते हैं और जरूरत पड़ने पर बेहतर जवाबी कार्रवाई भी कर सकते हैं। आने वाले समय में भी सरकार इस उद्देश्य के प्रति पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध रहेगी। सभापति महोदय, देशहित में हमें चाहे कितना ही बड़ा और कितना ही कड़ा कदम उठाना पड़े, हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात पर बल देना चाहूँगा कि भारत अपने border areas में मौजूदा मुद्दों का हल शांतिपूर्ण बातचीत और विचार-विमर्श के ज़रिए किए जाने के प्रति पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध है। इस उद्देश्य से मैं अपने Chinese counterpart से 4 सितम्बर को मास्को में मिला और उनसे हमारी मौजूदा स्थिति के बारे में व्यापक चर्चा भी हुई है। मैंने स्पष्ट तरीके से हमारी चिन्ताओं को चीनी पक्ष के सामने रखा है, जो उनकी बड़ी संख्या में troops की तैनाती, आक्रामक रवैया और एकतरफा status quo बदलने की कोशिश से संबंधित था। इन सारे मुद्दों को हमने अपने counterpart के सामने रखा है। मैंने दो-टूक शब्दों में यह स्पष्ट किया कि हम इस मुद्दे को शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हल करना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि चीनी पक्ष हमारे साथ

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

मिलकर काम करे। वहीं, हमने यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया कि हम भारत की एकता, सम्प्रभुता और अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध हैं। यह भी हमने पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट कर दिया था। इसके बाद, मेरे सहयोगी, विदेश मंत्री श्री जयशंकर जी भी 10 सितम्बर को मास्को में Chinese विदेश मंत्री से मिले। सभापति महोदय, दोनों एक agreement पर पहुँचे कि यदि Chinese side द्वारा sincerely और faithfully agreement को implement किया जाता है, तो complete disengagement प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और border areas में शांति भी स्थापित की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि सदस्यों को जानकारी है, बीते समय में भी चीन के साथ हमारे border areas में लम्बे stand-offs की स्थिति कई बार बनी है, जिसका शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से समाधान भी किया गया था। हालाँकि, इस वर्ष की स्थिति, चाहे वह troops की scale of involvement हो या friction points की संख्या हो, वे पहले से बहुत अलग हैं, फिर भी हम मौजूदा स्थिति के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के प्रति पूरी तरह से committed हैं। महोदय, युद्ध की शुरुआत तो हमारे हाथ में होती है, लेकिन उसका अंत हमारे हाथ में नहीं होता है। मुझे कई बार ताज्जुब होता है कि शांति का यह संदेश जिस धरती से पूरे विश्व को गया है, उस धरती की शांति में विघ्न डालने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से मैं, हमारे 130 करोड़ देशवासियों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम देश का मस्तक झुकने नहीं देंगे, न ही हम किसी का मस्तक झुकाना चाहते हैं। इस राष्ट्र के प्रति, इसकी सुरक्षा के प्रति हम पूरी तरह से दृढ़ संकल्प हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस सदन की एक गौरवशाली परम्परा रही है कि जब भी देश के समक्ष कोई बड़ी चुनौती आयी है तो इस सदन ने भारतीय सेनाओं की दृढ़ता और संकल्प के प्रति अपनी पूरी एकता और भरोसा दिखाया है। साथ ही, सीमा क्षेत्र में तैनात अपने बहादुर सेना के जवानों के शौर्य, पराक्रम, और सीमा की सुरक्षा के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता पर इस सदन ने पूरा विश्वास व्यक्त किया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से देशवासियों को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे Armed Forces के जवानों का जोश एवं हौसला बुलंद है, और हमारे जवान किसी भी संकट का सामना करने के लिए पूरी तरह से दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ हैं। इस बार भी, सीमा पर हमारे वीरों ने, किसी भी प्रकार की आक्रामकता दिखाने की बजाय, धैर्य और साहस का परिचय दिया। हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है, कि 'साहसे खुलु श्री वसति' यानी साहस में ही विजयश्री का निवास होता है। हमारे सैनिक तो साहस के साथ-साथ संयम, शक्ति, शौर्य और पराक्रम की जीती-जागती प्रतिमूर्ति हैं। महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के बहादुर जवानों के बीच जाने के बाद हमारे कमांडर तथा जवानों में यह स्पष्ट संदेश गया है कि देश के 130 करोड़ देशवासी जवानों के साथ खड़े हैं। उनके लिए बर्फीली

ऊँचाइयों के अनुरूप विशेष प्रकार के गरम कपड़े, उनके रहने का specialized tent तथा उनके सभी अस्त्र-शस्त्र एवं गोला बारूद की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है। महोदय, हमारे जवानों का हौसला बुलंद है। दुर्गम ऊँचाइयों पर, जहां ऑक्सीजन की बराबर कमी बनी रहती है, तथा तापमान भी शून्य से नीचे होता है, उनके उत्साह में कोई कमी देखने को नहीं मिलती है, और वे सियाचिन, कारगिल आदि ऊँचाइयों पर अपना कर्तव्य इतने वर्षों से लगातार निभाते चले आ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि हम लद्दाख में एक चुनौती के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, लेकिन साथ ही मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि हमारा देश और हमारे वीर जवान इस चुनौती पर खरे उतरेंगे। मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हम एक ध्वनि से अपनी सेनाओं की बहादुरी और उनके अदम्य साहस के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित करें। इस सदन से दिया गया एकता व पूर्ण विश्वास का संदेश, पूरे देश और पूरे विश्व में गूँजेगा और हमारे जवान, जो कि चीनी सेनाओं से आँख से आँख मिलाकर अडिग खड़े हैं, उनमें एक नए मनोबल, ऊर्जा व उत्साह का संचार होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति :** राजनाथ जी, धन्यवाद। आपने सविस्तार और संक्षेप में पूरा विषय सदन के सामने और देशवासियों के सामने रखा है। मैं सभापति के नाते देशवासियों के लिए और पूरे विश्व के लिए एक व्याख्या करना चाहता हूँ। भारत की परंपरा, भारतीय संस्कृति हमेशा "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्", "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः" की रही है। हमारे पूरे इतिहास में, हजारों सालों में हमने कभी भी किसी देश के ऊपर हमला नहीं किया। ऐसा कोई उदाहरण भी नहीं है। यह हमारी परम्परा है। उसी परम्परा को हम आगे रख रहे हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है। यह बहुत संवेदनशील मामला है। देश की सीमा पर हमारी फौज खड़ी है, वहां परिस्थिति क्या है, रक्षा मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से हमको अवगत कराया। अभी वहां एक ऐसा भी propaganda चल रहा है कि भारत में मतभेद है। International magazine में मतभेद हैं। मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन उनके समर्थन में जो लिखने वाले हैं, वे internationally प्रचार कर रहे हैं, भारत में differences हैं और कुछ लोग आसानी से नाम को आगे नहीं लेंगे। मगर कुछ लोग ऐसी कुछ बेकार बात करके प्रचार कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारे सदन और देश से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं जानी चाहिए। हम सब एकजुट होकर अपनी फौज के साथ हैं, यह भावना होनी चाहिए। रक्षा मंत्री जी, यदि आप उचित समझें तो मेरा एक सुझाव है। यदि बहुत ही आवश्यक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी चाहिए तो, कुछ प्रबुद्ध लोगों को एक बार अलग से बुलाइए, उनके साथ अपने कमरे में मीटिंग कराइए। यदि अन्य कोई अधिकारी आकर भी कोई विषय सामने रखना चाहे, तो वह भी कर दीजिए। इसका कारण क्या है, they are all our people. Everybody is interested in country's unity, safety and security, irrespective of parties. They should also know the actual position. So, in fitness of things, if the Government briefs them also, taking them into confidence, then that will be an ideal situation. मैं चाहता हूँ कि चर्चा न हो। श्री आनन्द शर्मा। Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... वे नाम भेज रहे हैं। मैंने कहा भी है कि चर्चा नहीं होगी।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैंने आपसे पहले लिखित में यह मांग की थी कि मुझे एक अवसर दिया जाए। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपना बयान दिया है। आपने काफी विस्तार से अपनी बात बताई है। आज मुझे एक चीज जरूर कहनी है कि आपकी आवाज के साथ पूरे भारत की आवाज गूंजनी चाहिए कि जो हमारी सेना तिरंगे के नीचे लड़ती है, उसकी बहादुरी पर, उसके बलिदान पर हमें गर्व है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Anandji.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह भी किसी को कोई शंका नहीं रहनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं इस तरह की एकता नहीं होगी, पूरा देश एक साथ खड़ा होगा देश की रक्षा के लिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Anandji.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मुझे आपसे जो पूछना था, आपने अपने बयान में कहा है कि आपकी और विदेश मंत्री जी की बातचीत हुई और उसके कुछ अच्छे व सकारात्मक नतीजे 11 सितम्बर को आए। बाद में विदेश मंत्री जी बताएंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: "Diplomatic and military engagement with the Chinese side is continuing." That is what the Statement says. We hope that the diplomatic channels will be exhausted for disengagement and de-escalation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Anandji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My specific query is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Anandji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one second. My specific query is, Raksha Mantriji, do we understand that the restoration of the status quo ante will remain a non-negotiable and final objective for India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. संक्षेप में।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): सर, मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में कहना चाहूंगा कि जो चीन का इतिहास है, वह बहुत ही ungrateful country है। हमने उनका recognition दिया और युनाइटेड नेशन में Permanent Member बनने में सहयोग दिया, पंचशील किया और उन्होंने जवाब क्या दिया? उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया और हमेशा वह aggression की नीति बनाता है।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): अभी रक्षा मंत्री जी कह रहे थे, बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आज न्यूक्लियर का जमाना है, तो युद्ध कोई ऑप्शन नहीं है। आज कहीं पर भी हम negotiation करते हैं, position of strength से हम negotiate करते हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, समझ गया। Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha from Lok Sabha. मनोज जी हैं? नहीं हैं। Now, Shri P. Wilson.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...

श्री सभापति: ऐसा नहीं है। He is there.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: On behalf of the DMK Party, we express our solidarity and support to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We appreciate the valour displayed by our soldiers who are known for their strength. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, he is expressing solidarity with our Armed Forces.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Our party leader, Mr. M.K. Stalin, while in a meeting with the hon. Prime Minister on the same issue, has expressed the solidarity of the DMK party on the lines of Arignar Anna, our leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Shiva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we appreciate and congratulate the soldiers as well as the effective steps taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma from Lok Sabha.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि LAC पर peace and tranquility maintain करने का हमारा concept है। सर, मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि हिंदुस्तान में जो electronic media है, जो कि mostly सरकार का sponsored है, वह तो युद्ध की स्थिति बनाए हुए है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, यह विषय तो नहीं है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: और बहुत-सी डिटेल सबमिट कर रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: रवि प्रकाश जी, यह विषय ऐसा है, तो उसमें राजनीति क्यों करनी है?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, इसमें राजनीति नहीं है। सर, हमें खाली सिर्फ यह जानना है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आप समझे नहीं ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, चीन की जो आंतरिक स्थितियां हैं, कहीं वे तो हम पर युद्ध नहीं थोप रही हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: वे लोग यही बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी।

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, first of all, I would like to pay my respectful homage in the memory of our 20 brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives to protect...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Antonyji, please sit and speak so that mike can catch your voice.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, first of all, I would like to pay my respectful homage to the heroic memories of our 20 soldiers who sacrificed their lives to protect every inch of Indian territory in Galwan Valley.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I think it is better we conclude here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. ....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not completed! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): No, he has not finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he is there. Your Chief Whip is telling me.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I did not finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought he has finished. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Antonyji, please.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, I would like to continue. We are also totally with the Armed Forces. I salute their valour and patriotism, but at the same time, after hearing the statement from the hon. Defence Minister, I would like to seek only two clarifications. One, the Defence Minister promised the House that the Government will do everything to protect the sovereignty of the country. What does it mean? You have to clarify, if the sovereignty means *status quo ante* as on mid of April. That is the meaning of protecting the sovereignty; *status quo ante* as on April.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Keshava Rao...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: One more thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot have a discussion like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, one more thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Sir, the entire House, including my party stands by the brave jawans and also the Government in every step that they are taking to safeguard our borders. Although we have many things to ask, but since you have already advised the Minister that he should call a meeting of the leaders here and discuss, I think we will do that...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, he is the ex-Defence Minister. I am from that State, LoP. If he does not speak...(Interruptions)... We are cooperating with the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party today has decided to give one name. I don't want any arguments...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, he is the former Defence Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How can the ex-Defence Minister...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to understand. I thought he has completed. If he has not completed, I will give him time. But others making again insinuations on that, I don't like that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I belong to that State, I will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it was known to me, I would have called the Leader, first the Leader himself. It was given to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, allow him to complete. He has not completed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to understand. If you are keen that so and so should speak, you should have sent the name to me. I would have happily agreed and called the first name because he is the former Defence Minister. Antonyji, speak if you want to speak. Why was the name not given? I cannot answer it.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, there is one more thing. Galwan valley was never a disputed site. Even in the Galwan valley, our soldiers are now not allowed to patrol after the point which they used to patrol. In Pangong area also, in more than eight kilometers of area, they are not allowing us to patrol the area which we used to patrol. Previously, we used to patrol up to Finger Point 8. Now, we are not allowed to patrol up to it. After these negotiations, I would like to request the Government, the entire India-China area, our Army and ITBP must be allowed to patrol up to the point which we used to patrol.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Derek.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): I want to say only two words, nothing more. Jai Hind!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** सभापति महोदय, मैं, मेरी पार्टी और पूरा सदन रक्षा मंत्री जी का जो बहुत ही courageous कदम है, उसमें उनके साथ खड़े हैं, जवानों के साथ खड़े हैं, लेकिन मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि संयम, साहस और शौर्य - यह हमारी परम्परा है, यह कभी चाइना की परम्परा नहीं रही - उसकी विश्वासघात की परम्परा है, इसलिए उस पर हमें हमेशा सावधान रहना पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition. Please keep in mind that you have two minutes' time only. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't shout. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You send your names. One has to understand the system. What my problem is, please try to understand. I am pained at the way things are happening. It is such a sensitive matter. You have the tradition in this House also and then there have been occasions, like, some people can give suggestions or express solidarity. I am willing. And then you people try to find fault and question me. I am very pained. I am sorry to say this. This is a matter of national security. I thought, we will all be speaking with one voice and decorum, not quarrelling. The Leader of the Opposition, please speak.

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि देश की एकता और अखंडता के बारे में हम सब एक हैं। बहुत से लोग, मंत्री और एमपीज़ यहां शायद इन तीनों-चारों जगहों को नाम से जानते हैं, लेकिन मुझे सियाचिन में दो दफा जाने

کا मौکا ملا - ساڈے 17 ہزار فٹ کی اونچائی پر اور انکے ساآ بآون کر نے کا، انکے ساآ football کھلنے کا آی اوسر ملا۔ آوشول مے آآ سے آیس سال پہلے، جب مے سآرگیآ ایندرا گاندھی آی کے آمانے مے آونیئر مینسٹر آا، مڈے فؤجیؤں کے ساآ Pangong Lake مے بوٹینگ کر نے کا اور Finger Point 1, 2, 3 - یہ سب دکھنے کا اوسر آراآ آوا۔ آرینگر سے آار دین گادڑی مے بوٹکر مے اور سآرگیآ راجیو گاندھی - تب وے آراان مآآری نھئی آے - آوشول آک پہنچے اور ہمے بآکر مے راک گؤآار نے کا اوسر آی ملا۔ آو ہماری آو association آے، اس اسٹے کے ناگرک ہونے کے ناآے - آآ سے نھئی، جب سے ہم پیدا آوے آے، تب سے آے کؤوںکے تب سے کھئی ن کھئی نؤک-آؤؤک - 1947 سے لکر، 1962 سے لکر، 1965 سے لکر، 1971 سے لکر 1999 آک آوئی رھئی۔ اسیلے فؤج کے ساآ ہمارا آو سآآرک آے، دےآ کی اکآا اور اآآڈآا کے لیے انھوں نے آو کؤرآنی دی آے، ہم انکے ساآ بآاآر کی کؤرآنی دے نے کے لیے آیار آے - دےآ آی رھے آے اور دےآ رھے آی۔ اسیلے اپنی آارٹی کی آرآ سے مے یہ کھؤگا کي ہم اسی مڈے کو لکر، آاڈنا کے مڈے کو لکر بآاآر سآکار کے ساآ آڈے آے، آو آی نیرآ سآکار لےگی، لکین کؤی compromise نھئی ہونا آاہیے - آاں وے اسی اپریل آک آے، وھئی انھے واپس آانا آاہیے، یہ ہمارا آرااس ہونا آاہیے، دنیواآ۔

†آانڈ حزب اآآلاف (آناآ غلام نبی آزاد) : آنریبل آینرمین سر، سب سے پہلے آو میں یہ کہوں گا کہ دیش کی ایکآا اور اکھنڈآا کے بارے میں ہم سب ایک ہیں۔ بہآ سے لوگ، منآری اور ایمپیز یہاں شاید ان آینوں آاروں آگہوں کو نام سے آانآے ہیں، لیکن مجھے سیآآین میں دو دفعے آانے کا موقع ملا - ساڑھے سآرہ ہزار فٹ کی اونچائی پر اور ان کے ساآہ بھوآن کر نے کا، ان کے ساآہ فٹ بال کھیلنے کا بھی موقع ملا۔ آشول میں آج سے آیس سال پہلے، جب میں آنچہانی اندرا گاندھی کے زمانے میں آونیئر منسٹر آھا، مجھے فوآیوں کے ساآہ Pangong Lake میں بوٹنگ کر نے کا اور Finger Point 1, 2, 3- یہ سب دیکھنے کا موقع آاصل آوا۔ سآی نگر سے آار دن گاڑی میں بیٹھ کر میں اور آنچہانی راجیو گاندھی - تب وہ پردہان منآری نہیں آھے - آشول آک پہنچے اور ہمیں بآکر میں راک گزارنے کا موقع بھی ملا۔ آو ہماری آو اسیوسی ایشن آے، اس اسٹٹ کے شہری ہونے کے ناآے - آج سے نہیں، جب سے ہم پیدا ہوئے ہیں، تب سے آے کیوں کہ تب سے کہیں نہ کہیں نوک جھونک - 1947 سے لکر، 1962 سے لکر، 1965 سے لکر، 1971 سے لکر، 1999 آک بوئی رہی۔ اس لئے فوآ کے ساآہ ہمارا آو سمپرک آے، دیش کی ایکآا اور اکھنڈآا کے لئے انہوں نے آو قربانی دی آے، ہم ان کے ساآہ برابر کی قربانی دینے کے لئے آیار ہیں - دیتے بھی رہیں ہیں اور دیتے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

بھی رہیں گے۔ اس لئے اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے میں یہ کہوں گا کہ ہم اس مدّے کو لیکر، چائنہ کے مدّے کو لیکر برابر سرکار کے ساتھ کھڑے ہیں۔ جو بھی فیصلہ سرکار لے گی، لیکن کوئی compromise نہیں ہونا چاہئے — جہاں وہ اس اپریل میں تھے، وہیں انہیں واپس جانا چاہئے، یہ ہمارا پریاس ہونا چاہئے، دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prem Chand Gupta and Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya to associate.

श्री प्रेम चंद गुप्ता (बिहार): धन्यवाद चेयरमैन साहब, इस संकट की घड़ी में माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस प्रकार देश का पक्ष रखा, उससे पूरे देश को यह आश्वासन मिला है कि हमारा सुरक्षा बल और हमारी सेनाएं मुस्तैदी से हमारे बॉर्डर्स की रक्षा कर रही हैं और करती रहेंगी। श्रीमन्, मेरा एक ही आग्रह है, चूंकि अब सर्दियां आने वाली हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी फौज को हर प्रकार की सुविधा मिले, ताकि उन्हें किसी तरह का कोई कष्ट न हो और वे देश की सुरक्षा में पूर्णतः तत्पर रहें।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I welcome the statement given by the hon. Defence Minister. We, the people of North-Eastern Region, we, the people of India, are totally with the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over. I am extending the House for another five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: We the people of North-Eastern Region, we the people of India, we are totally with the Indian Armed Forces and we salute them.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I want to express our solidarity to our veer jawans.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I fully stand with the jawans of India and all our countrymen. I would like to add one point which is to be clarified. On page 9, the last line, it can be read like this "only the beginning of the battle is in our hands, not its end"....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. There will be no discussion that way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not even given the name, but, still I have allowed you.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, सर। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने काफी विस्तार से इस समय जो चीन के साथ हालात चल रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सदन को अवगत कराया। आम आदमी पार्टी की ओर से हम सब लोग इस मुद्दे पर सरकार और सेना के साथ मजबूती से खड़े हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, on behalf of my party Biju Janata Dal, I pay a sincere tribute to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives at the border and I also extend full support of my party to the Government, so far as the defence of the country is concerned. But, Sir, I want to point out one thing. The characteristics of the Chinese have been of betraying. We have been observing it since the Panchsheel Niti. So, I appeal to the Government to be very careful, whenever they are entering into any agreement or any dialogue with China.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी पार्टी जो चीन के बॉर्डर पर शहीद हुए हैं, उनके लिए श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित करती है और माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, हम उसकी सराहना करते हैं और हमारी पार्टी और हम हमेशा आपके साथ हैं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति**: राजनाथ जी, आप कुछ बोलेंगे? राजनाथ जी की बात पूरी होने तक सदन का समय extend रहेगा।

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह)**: सभापति महोदय, जिन सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और देश की सेना के जवानों के प्रति जो solidarity दिखाई है, उसकी जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए, वह कम है। मैं आभार व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हम सब एक हैं और देश के लिए तो सारे भेदभाव से ऊपर उठकर पहले भी हमने जंग लड़ी है, हमने चुनौतियों का मुकाबला किया है। आज इस सदन ने पूरे देश को यह आश्वस्त कर दिया कि चाहे चुनौती कितनी भी बड़ी क्यों न हो, समस्त देशवासी एकजुट होकर उसका मुकाबला करने की कूव्वत रखते हैं और उसका मुकाबला करेंगे।

सभापति जी, कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने status quo की बात कही है। मैंने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में पूरी तरह से क्लैरिफाई कर दिया है। हमारे former Minister of Defence, जिनका मैं बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ, अन्तोनी साहब। अन्तोनी साहब ने patrolling pattern की बात कही है और यह कहा कि चाइना पैट्रोलिंग करने से भारत को रोकता है। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई भी तो इसीलिए हो रही है, फसाद तो इसीलिए

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

होता है। सभापति महोदय, जहां तक patrolling pattern का सवाल है, यह patrolling pattern traditional है, पारंपरिक है और साथ ही साथ यह well-defined है। भारत की सेना के जवानों को पैट्रोलिंग करने से दुनिया की कोई ताकत नहीं रोक सकती। यदि हमारे जवानों ने अपना बलिदान दिया है, तो इसीलिए बलिदान दिया है। इस patrolling pattern में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, मैं अपने सम्मानित पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री अन्तोनी साहब को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं। सभापति महोदय, इससे ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए, क्योंकि operational requirements की कुछ sensitivities होती हैं। मैं चाहते हुए भी इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोल सकता हूं...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री सभापति:** मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि उनको अपने कमरे में बुलाकर बात कर लीजिए।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** जी, सर। मैंने शर्मा जी की बात का cognizance लिया है और गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी और सारे लोगों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उनको नोट कर लिया है।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद, राजनाथ सिंह जी । मैं एक और बात का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूं। I am really pained. जो सिस्टम अभी मैंने सीखा, उसमें यह है कि जो सदस्य नाम भेजते हैं, मैं उनको बुलाता हूं, किसी ने suddenly request की, तो उसे भी मौका देता हूं, लेकिन उसके ऊपर झगड़ा होना अच्छा नहीं है। सबको धन्यवाद। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से बताया और सभी पार्टियों ने साथ दिया और देश के हित में हम सब लोग एक हैं। इस विषय से देशवासी संतुष्ट हो जाएंगे। The House is adjourned to meet again at 9.00 a.m. on Friday, tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past  
one of the clock till nine of the clock on  
Friday, the 18th September, 2020.*