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No. 8



Monday,
21 September, 2020
30 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 21st September, 2020/ 30 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

The House met at nine of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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 my senior colleague, Shri Amit Shah, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1233 (E), dated the 31st March, 2020, publishing the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2661/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (from 2015-16 to 2018-19) of the NECTAR, Shillong and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the SERB, New Delhi and Vigyan Prasara, Noida and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(I) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach, Shillong, for the years 2015-16 to 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. 2745/17/20]

(II) (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), 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 Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2746/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2747/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2020-21) along with Addendum to the Annual Report (2018-19) of the ESIC, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, I lay on the Table—

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

- (1) G.S.R. 225 (E), dated the 28th March, 2020, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2020.
- (2) S.O. 1513 (E), dated the 18th May, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 320(E), dated the 9th April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2605/17/20]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (4) of Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (1) No. N-12/13/1/2016-P&D, dated the 18th May, 2020, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (General) (First) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

- (2) No. N-12/13/01/2019-P&D, dated the 18th May, 2020, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (General) (Second) Amendment Regulations, 2020. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2875/17/20]
- (C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948:-
- (1) G.S.R. 554 (E), dated the 14th September, 2020, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 555 (E), dated the 14th September, 2020, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2876/17/20]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—
- (i) (a) Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2877/17/20]
- (ii) Addendum to the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2878/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IMPCL, Almora and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, (IMPCL), Almora, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2592/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I lay on the Table-

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2879/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), 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 Committee.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2755/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2662/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NFCH, New Delhi and related papers**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri G. Kishan Reddy, I lay on the Table—

- I. (A) A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. DSE-UT-A4-24(8)2013, dated the 30th August, 2019, (in English only) along with delay statement and Notification No. DSE-UT-A4-24(8)2013, dated the 7th August, 2020, (in Hindi only), publishing "The Chandigarh Union Territory Regulation of Fee of Un-aided Educational Institutions Rules, 2019", under sub-section (2) Section 23 of "The Punjab Regulation of Fee of Un-aided Educational Institutions Act, 2016 (Punjab Act No. 47 of 2016)" as extended to the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2490/17/20]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 29th July, 2020, publishing the National Human Rights Commission (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Staff) Rules, 2020, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2496/17/20]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2708/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the ICFRE, Dehradun and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and- Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 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. 2764/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2019-20) of the DICGR, Mumbai and related papers

II Report and Accounts of different years of the IEPFA, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IICA, Gurugram and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the period from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2880/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statements showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2881/17/20]

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ' Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2882/17/20]

I Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II Annual Assessment Report (2018-19) of the Department of Official Language

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Nityanand Rai, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 30th June, 2020, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Additional Director General, Recruitment Rules, 2020, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2505/17/20]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fiftieth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding

Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2714/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the APSIDC LTD., Hyderabad and related papers

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited (APSIDC LTD.), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2576/17/20]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI N. R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, 160th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table on 'Laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of National Culture Fund (NCF) and Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as rise from seat is not there and also we thought of replacing the word 'beg', you may say, "Sir, with your permission, I lay on the Table". This sort of thing should be used in future.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice**

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 my colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'Synergy between Tribal Justice System and Regular Justice System in the Country' pertaining to the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.

Status of Implementation of Recommendations/Observations contained in the Hundredth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Hundredth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Status Implementation of Recommendations contained in the First Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2019-20), pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Fifth and Eighth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Faggansingh Kulaste, I lay the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations/Observations Contained in the
First and Third Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Information Technology**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao, I lay the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and
Ninety-Seventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Industry**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2020-21), pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Drone trials for supply of essentials

1121. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has given approval for drone trials for supply of essentials in the remote areas;
- (b) if so, the details of firms which have been given the approvals;
- (c) the terms and conditions for operating drone in the country; and
- (d) whether the air regulations and national safety were taken into consideration before giving the approval, if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such approvals have been given by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) and (d) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series X, Part - I, titled as "Requirements for Operation of Civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS)" specifying conditions for compliance in respect of the operation of Civil RPAS, also known as drones, in the country. The CAR has been issued after extensive consultation with stakeholders including security agencies.

Self-reporting for fliers from China and Hong Kong

1122. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has told the airlines operating direct flights from China and Hong Kong to start asking flyers with history of fever or cough to inform about their health status;
- (b) whether flyers on these flights will need to fill up self-reporting forms before disembarkation making these declarations; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and what precautions have been taken by Government to prevent such disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Initially, 3 airports, viz., Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata started screening of passengers from China w.e.f 17.01.2020. Thereafter, 7 airports viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata and Chennai started screening of passengers from China and Hong Kong w.e.f 21.01.2020. Subsequently, screening of passengers from China and Hong Kong was extended to 21 international airports w.e.f 30.01.2020. Further, DGCA vide circular dated 04.02.2020 had informed all scheduled airlines operating to/from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand that all passengers arriving from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand shall be screened by APHO immediately once they step out of the specific identified aerobridge.

(b) All inbound international passengers are required to submit a self-declaration form.

(c) Precautions taken by Government to prevent spread of COVID-19 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to prevent spread of COVID - 19

Date	Action taken
17.1.2020	3 airports, viz., Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata started screening of passengers from China. All the airlines coming from China started inflight announcement.
21.1.2020	7 airports viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kochi Kolkata and Chennai started screening of passengers from China and Hong Kong. DGCA instructed all the airlines coming from Chins and Hong Kong to make inflight announcement.
22.1.2020	MOCA appointed Nodal officers for all 21 international airports and intimated to DGHS for smooth coordination.
30.1.2020	Screening of passengers travelled to Hong Kong and China extended to all 21 international airports, inflight announcement also extended.
3.2.2020	Suspension of E-visa services for passengers holding Chinese passport and others coming from China.

Date	Action taken
4.2.2020	DGCA instructed all airlines coming from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand that passengers arriving from these countries shall be screened by the APHO immediately once they step out of the specific identified aerobridge.
5.2.2020	Suspension of visa/e-visa already issued to foreign national travelling from China.
8.2.2020	Suspension of regular visa and e-visa for Chinese national residing anywhere and foreigners residing in China.
12.2.2020	The thermal scanning at 21 airports extended to passengers arriving from all 6 countries, viz., China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore and Japan.
23.2.2020	Universal scanning expanded at 21 airports for flights coming from 10 countries viz., China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia.
28.2.2020	DGCA suspended visa on arrival facilities for passengers travelling from Japan and South Korea.
3.3.2020	DGCA suspended regular/e-visa issued on or before 3.3.2020 and not yet entered India for citizens of Italy, Iran, South Korea and Japan. DGCA suspended Regular/e-visa issued to all other foreign nationals who had travelled to China, Iran, Italy, South Korea and Japan on or after 1.2.2020 who have not entered to India.
5.3.2020	Universal screening extended to all international airports with international flight operation.
12.3.2020	All regular/e-visa/ Visa on arrival issued to the foreign nationals except Diplomats/officials, UN International Organisations, employment and project the visa stands suspended w.e.f. 13.3.2020 till 15 April 2020
14.3.2020	All travellers arriving from or visited China, Italy, Iran, South Korea, France, Spain, and Germany on or after 15.2.2020 shall be quarantined for a minimum period of 14 days.

Date	Action taken
16.3.2020	Compulsory quarantine for a minimum period for 14 days expanded to passenger coming from UAE, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait w.e.f. 18.3.2020. Travelling from EU, the European Free Trade association, Turkey and UK to India is prohibited w.e.f. 18.3.2020.
17.3.2020	Travel of passengers from Afghanistan, Philippines, Malaysia to India prohibited with immediate effect till 31.03.2020.
23.3.2020	International Operations suspended by India.
25.3.2020	Domestic operations suspended in India.
06.05.2020	MoCA issued the Standard Operating Protocol for evacuation/special flights operated by Air India group for evacuation of Indian nationals stranded abroad due to COVID-19 pandemic.
21.05.2020	General instructions and guidelines were issued for recommencement of domestic air travel w.e.f 25.05.2020 taking into account all precautions to be taken in view of the COVID-19 pandemic.
24.05.2020	All international incoming passengers are required to follow the regulations of MoH&FW as stipulated vide guidelines dated 24.05.2020 as amended from time to time.
26.05.2020	MoCA issued the Standard Operating Protocol for private and charter operations on international sectors duly taking into consideration all COVID-19 related precautions and restrictions.

Payment dues of employee of HCIL

1123. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salary for month of April and May, 2020 has not been paid to employees of Chefair Flight Catering division under the HCIL (a subsidiary of Air India) working at AirIndia Lounges (Terminal 3), IGI Airport, New Delhi, as they were held up in Delhi during the lockdown period and faced a lot of difficulties without salary;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any letter has been received from MPs by Air India CMD office to settle the matter; and

(d) whether Air India propose to pay the salary for April and May, 2020 to poor employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) All permanent, contractual employees of Hotel Corporation of India Limited (HCIL), including Chefair Flight Catering Delhi, have been paid their salaries for the months of April and May 2020 except for the contractual employees of T3 Lounge, Delhi. These contractual employees were engaged on fixed term contracts which were valid till 31.3.2020 and their salary was paid till that date.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Construction of new airports

1124. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports constructed during the last three years, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of funds allocated thereon and utilization till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, four new greenfield airports have been constructed and operationalized across the country. These airports are (i) Shirdi International Airport in Maharashtra, developed by Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC), a State Government of Maharashtra Agency at the project cost of ₹ 320 crore, (ii) Pakyong Domestic Airport in Sikkim, by Airports Authority of India (AAI) at a project cost of ₹ 553.53 crore, (iii) Kannur International Airport in Kerala by Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) at a project cost of ₹2342 crore, and (iv) Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) Domestic Airport in Karnataka by State Govt, of Karnataka at a project cost of ₹ 175.57 crore. The responsibility of implementation of airport project including funding of the project rests with the concerned airport developer and the respective State Government (in case the State Govt, is project proponent). Further, for the revival of unserved and underserved airport schemes, Rs 4500 crores has been allocated by the CCEA under RCS-UDAN

Scheme. In addition, State Governments also provide necessary concessions to the operators for operationalizing the airports/airstrips. So far, a total of 281 routes have commenced operationalizing 26 unserved airports, connecting 19 underserved airports and 5 heliports across the country under three-phases of RCS-UDAN.

Expansion of air services

1125. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an inter-district airline service has been expanded in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of airports proposed to be connected in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are now free to select any market and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines, with a view to achieve better air connectivity to different regions in the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to decide on operation of routes based on demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government. At present, flight services are being operated from Prayagraj, Kanpur, Agra, Hindan, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Varanasi airports of Uttar Pradesh.

To stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016. RCS - UDAN is a market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. After four rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN, 17 RCS airports, *viz.* Agra, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Kushinagar, Moradabad, Muirpur, Sarsawa (Saharanpur), Shravasti, Prayagraj, Hindan and Meerut have been identified in Uttar Pradesh by the Implementing Agency ie. Airports Authority of India for operation of RCS flights.

Air India employees

1126. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Air India and its subsidiaries that have been terminated from employment in the year 2020, the details according to the role of employees; and

(b) the total number of employees in Air India and its subsidiaries that have availed the leave without pay scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) On account of disciplinary matters, misconduct and medical grounds, Air India Ltd. has removed 6 permanent employees from service and contracts of 55 Fixed Term Contract employees have either been terminated or not renewed during 2020. In addition, post retirement contracts in respect of 61 Pilots and 93 other employees have been discontinued.

Air India Express Limited has terminated the services of 15 Captains and one Co-pilot who had been engaged post their retirement, on contractual basis. Alliance Air Aviation Limited has terminated the services of one supervisor security and one cabin crew for not reporting for duty.

AI Engineering Services Limited has terminated three employees (Utility worker) due to submission of fake experience certificate.

Hotel Corporation of India has terminated one employee (Utility worker) by way of disciplinary action.

AI Airport Services Limited has not terminated any employee during 2020.

(b) A total of 58 employees of Air India and one employee of Alliance Air Aviation Limited have availed leave under the Leave Without Pay (LWP) Scheme-2020. Air India Express Ltd, AI Engineering Services Limited and Hotel Corporation of India Limited (subsidiaries of Air India) have not implemented/introduced the Leave Without Pay Scheme-2020.

Heavy revenue loss

1127. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air - India has suffered heavy revenue loss during the five years, if so, what are the reasons and the steps taken to prevent losses; and

(b) what are the profit and loss account of other airlines in the country during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India has suffered heavy loss in the last few years. Air India has been facing a tough financial position over the past few years on account of high operating cost and other factors which *inter-alia* include very high debt servicing burden, high fuel prices, increase in competition especially from low cost carriers, adverse Exchange Rate impact due weakening of the Indian Rupee etc.

The Government had prepared Turnaround Plan (TAP) as well as the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 and as a part of the Turnaround strategy for Air India Ltd, the company with the overall support of the Govt, initiated a number of steps in order to improve operational and financial performance. These steps, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) Rationalization of Staff Costs
- (ii) Enhancing revenue
- (iii) Optimizing Fuel and Oil Consumption
- (iv) Route rationalization
- (v) Controlling Aircraft Maintenance expenses
- (vi) Reducing Finance Costs

Since the implementation of Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan (2012), the Government has already infused an equity of ₹ 30520.21 crore. However, the debt of Air India has increased over the years.

(b) As per data submitted by the Airlines to Directorate General of Civil Aviation, the financial performance of scheduled Indian carriers including that of Air India for the last five years from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Financial performance of Schedule Indian Carriers for the last Five years***Air India** (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(p)
Operating Revenue	2,06,131.6	1,99,923.3	2,18,596.1	2,30,036.7	2,55,088.3
Operating expenses	2,26,854.4	1,98,873.3	2,15,615.9	2,46,617.4	3,01,940.9
Operating Result	-20,722.8	1,050.0	2,980.2	-16,580.7	-46,852.6

Air India Express

Operating Revenue	22,948.2	29,179.6	33,299.3	36,196.8	41,715.7
Operating expenses	19,597.6	22,283.4	27,649.9	30,725.4	37,378.1
Operating Result	3,350.6	6,896.1	5,649.5	5,471.4	4,337.6

Alliance Air

Operating Revenue	2,279.5	2,738.6	3,756.9	5,931.4	8,216.1
Operating expenses	3,034.0	3,214.6	5,080.0	7,278.5	9,946.5
Operating Result	-754.5	-476.0	-1,323.1	-1,347.1	-1,730.4

Jet Airways

Operating Revenue	1,95,606.1	2,11,117.7	2,12,576.7	2,32,570.4
Operating expenses	2,15,030.1	1,99,085.4	2,12,070.0	2,39,784.5
Operating Result	-19,424.0	12,032.3	506.6	-7,214.1

Jet Airways Ceased Operations since 18th April, 2019 (Provisonal Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted).

Jet Lite (P) Ltd. (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(p)
Operating Revenue	14,229.4	11,136.5	12,237.2	12,937.6	
Operating expenses	16,775.2	11,154.1	12,369.1	13,149.8	
Operating Result	-2,545.8	-17.7	-131.9	-212.2	

Jetlite (P) Ltd. Ceased Operations since 18th April, 2019 (Provisonal Financial Statement of fy 2018-19 not submitted).

Go Air	(₹ in Million)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue	30,664.2	28,817.0	36,205.0	46,752.2	64,757.6
Operating expenses	28,715.8	26,704.4	32,116.9	41,393.5	64,030.7
Operating Result	1,948.4	2,112.5	4,088.1	5,358.8	726.9
Spice Jet					
Operating Revenue	52,015.3	51,517.7	61,912.7	77,950.9	91,132.5
Operating expenses	60,885.0	47,735.1	58,465.9	72,735.7	93,793.6
Operating Result	-8,869.7	3,782.6	3,446.8	5,215.3	-2,661.1
Indigo					
Operating Revenue	1,39,253.4	1,61,399.1	1,85,805.0	2,30,208.9	2,84,967.7
Operating expenses	1,23,578.6	1,36,370.7	1,68,897.0	2,04,442.5	2,89,872.0
Operating Result	15,674.7	25,028.4	16,908.0	25,766.4	-4,904.3
Air Costa					
Operating Revenue	3,268.6	3,191.1			
Operating expenses	4,571.6	3,904.7			
Operating Result	-1,303.0	-713.6			

Air Costa Ceased operations February, 2017.

Zoom Air	(₹ in Million)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue			26.1	174.0	103.6
Operating expenses			24.7	165.9	117.5
Operating Result			1.4	.81	-14.0

Zoom Air Operations started since February, 2017 and Ceased Operation from July, 2018.

Air Asia (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue	1,551.9	6,588.4	9,519.4	18,011.3	25,116.4
Operating expenses	2,885.0	8,405.4	10,922.6	19,425.7	32,146.8
Operating Result	-1,333.1	-1,817.0	-1,403.3	-1,414.4	-7,030.4

Air Asia Operations started since June, 2014.

Vistara (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue	691.3	6,913.7	13,899.2	21,374.3	29,943.8
Operating expenses	2,681.9	11,154.7	19,392.1	26,539.6	38,948.5
Operating Result	-1,990.7	-4,241.0	-5,492.9	-5,165.3	-9,004.7

Vistara Operations started since January, 2015.

Air Pegasus (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue		539.6			
Operating expenses		558.3			
Operating Result		-18.7			

Air Pegasus Operations started since May, 2015 and Ceased operations July, 2016.

Blue Dart (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue	6,592.0	5,938.1	6,188.4	6,713.0	7,581.0
Operating expenses	6,310.4	5,719.7	5,964.3	6,438.0	7,201.0
Operating Result	281.6	218.4	224.1	275.0	380.0

True Jet (₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue		649.2	1,261.4	1,956.8	2,681.9
Operating expenses		1,151.5	2,069.1	2,808.2	2,857.6
Operating Result		-502.3	-807.7	-851.5	-175.6

True Jet Operations started since July, 2015,

Quikjet Cargo

(₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue			330.4		
Operating expenses			474.5		
Operating Result			-144.1		

Quikjet Cargo Operation started since May, 2016 and Ceased operation September, 2017

Air Deccan

(₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue				629.3	47.0
Operating expenses				764.9	336.0
Operating Result				-135.5	-289.0

Air Deccan Operation started since December, 2017

Air Odisha

(₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue				13.9	110.0
Operating expenses				55.3	110.5
Operating Result				-41.5	-0.5

Air Odisha Operation started since February, 2018,

Star Air

(₹ in Million)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue					50.4
Operating expenses					212.1
Operating Result					-161.7

Star AIR Operations started since January, 2019.

Air Heritage	(₹ in Million)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
Operating Revenue					3.0
Operating expenses					6.5
Operating Result					-3.5

Air Heritage Operations started since January, 2019.

Demand for pilots

1128. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total requirement of pilots in the country for the next five years;
- (b) the number of Indian pilots complete training in India and abroad each year; and
- (c) the number of them get employment in the country and how many in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The number of pilots required in the country for the next five years is estimated to be 9488.

(b) (i) The details of Indian pilots who have completed training in India each year are as under:

Year	Number of pilots
2016	311
2017	356
2018	353
2019	439
2020 (upto 31.07.2020)	167

- (ii) At present 700-800 Commercial Pilot Licences (CPL) are issued/converted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in a year, out of which 30%

licences belong to those pilots who have undergone training in a foreign flying training organization.

(c) After issuance of the licenses by DGCA, Indian pilots are free to take employment in any International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) contracting state. The total number of pilots employed in the country with scheduled airlines at present is 9073.

Non-refund of airfares by Air India

1129. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that national carrier Air India has not refunded the booking amount of air journey which were made before the announcement of nation-wide lockdown and subsequent cancellation of all domestic flights including Air India Express flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any efforts to repay the air fare due to cancellation of flights in wake of nation-wide lockdown; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Due to complete stoppage of flights during lockdown period followed by gradual restoration of flights in domestic and international sector (through Vande Bharat Mission and Air Transportation Bubble arrangements), the revenue stream of the airlines was severely impacted whereas fixed costs had to be incurred. In view of this unprecedented situation, Air India instead of processing automatic refunds in Global Sales Distribution, processed refunds only through Air India's own offices within pre-assigned budgeted amount. Till 31/08/2020, Air India has processed refunds worth ₹ 220 Crore. Air India Express has also processed refunds for all passengers holding tickets issued during the lockdown period.

(c) and (d) M/o Civil Aviation had issued an Office Memorandum (OM) dated 16 April 2020, directing airlines to refund the fare of passengers without levy of cancellation charges for the tickets booked during first lockdown period (from 25 March to 14th April, 2020) for travel during both the first and second lockdown period, *i.e.*, from 25

March to 3 May, 2020. However, in this matter, a Writ Petition (Civil) Dy. No. 10966 of 2020: Pravasi Legal Cell Vs Uoi & Others has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is sub-judice.

Modernisation of major airstrips/runways in the country

1130. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake modernisation of major airstrips/runways in various States/UTs of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether inadequate length of runway of some airports in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat makes landing and take-off operations difficult for an aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken or proposed to be taken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Upgradation and modernization of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by concerned airport operators from time to time depending on the operational requirement for safe aircraft operations, availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. The State/UT-wise details of upgradation/modernization work of airstrips/runways undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) at its airports are at Annexure.

(c) and (d) Runway of a particular airport is developed for operation of a specific, type of aircraft depending on the traffic demand, availability of land etc. The runway designed for smaller aircrafts is not suitable for bigger aircrafts. Whenever, airlines desire to operate larger aircraft, AAI develops the infrastructure accordingly.

Developmet of civil aviation in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat

1131. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or being taken for development of Civil Aviation sector in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) the details of new Greenfield airport projects underdoing or are likely to come up in near future in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat;

(c) the detail of the novel sea-plane service and short distance helicopter service about to begin and already began in the country and particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(d) whether sea-plane/short distance helicopter service is economically viable, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. RCS - UDAN is a market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS -UDAN from time to time.

Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has awarded Kadappa airport and Prakasam Barrage Water aerodrome in Andhra Pradesh for operation of RCS flights. RCS flights from Kadappa to Hyderabad and Vijayawada have already commenced. Further, AAI has awarded Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kandla and Porbander airports and Shatrunjay dam, Statue of Unity, and Sabarmati Riverfront Water aerodromes in Gujarat for operation of RCS flights. RCS flights have commenced from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad, Jamnagar to Ahmedabad, Kandla to Mumbai and Porbandar to Mumbai. Domestic flight operations which remain suspended from 25th March, 2020 to 24th May, 2020, recommenced with effect from 25.05.2020 (including RCS routes). Airlines are resuming the commenced RCS routes in a calibrated manner.

Greenfield Airports are being developed at Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat and Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram, Oravakallu in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Economic viability of Seaplane/Helicopter operations depend upon various factors such as demand, fare, cost of operations, infrastructure costs, extent of State support etc.

Rationalization of airfare

1132. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to rationalize airfare charged by domestic

airlines to ensure that these do not incur losses because of tough competition amongst themselves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to allot specific routes to each airline under UDAN scheme to maintain healthy competition as well as reasonability in airfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) On account of COVID-19, civil aviation sector including airlines have been affected adversely. Keeping in view the interest of the passengers, financial health of the aviation sector and present crisis of COVID-19, Ministry of Civil Aviation, as a temporary measure, has specified the range of sector-wise air fares for a specified period, presently applicable upto 24th November, 2020.

(c) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. The airline operators are selected through a transparent and competitive bidding process. Selected Airline Operators are given exclusivity of operations on awarded RCS routes for a period of three years. Airfare of the seats on which Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is provided are capped at a subsidized rate, making flying affordable for the masses.

Plane crash at Kozhikode

1133. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the preliminary findings of the ongoing Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) investigation into the Kozhikode plane crash;

(b) whether Government plans to extend the Runway End Safety Area (RESA) at Kozhikode following the plane crash;

(c) if so, the details thereof including estimated time frame and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what monitoring mechanism is employed by the DGCA in order to minimize pilot error?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017 has appointed an Investigator-in-Charge assisted by other Investigators to inquire into the circumstances of the Air India Express accident at Kozhikode Airport on 7th August, 2020 by order dated 13.08.2020 and submit the report to AAIB preferably within five months from the date of order. The Investigator-in-Charge will determine the probable cause and contributory factors leading to this accident.

(b) and (c) The existing Runway End Safety Area (RESA) at Kozhikode airport is in compliance with the Directorate General Of Civil Aviation (DGCA) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Sec 4, Series B Pt I and ICAO Annex 14.

(d) DGCA has laid down extensive policy and procedures in order to minimize pilot errors. This is specified in CAR Section 8, Series A, part II, Issue 1 titled "Safety Regulation and Oversight of Flight Operations". The CAR *inter alia*, provides the following:

- (i) Strict adherence to the laid down operating procedures and limitations and compliance with the rules and regulations *viz.* SOPs.
- (ii) The operators shall carry out regular in flight monitoring of their flight operations to ensure compliance with the operating procedures through the senior commanders and the internal safety audit team. Records of the deficiencies observed and the corrective actions taken shall be maintained by the operator.
- (iii) In addition to other information, extensive use of the data recorded on the flight recorders (CVR/FDR) should be made by the Chief of Operations in the performance monitoring the flight crew, thus permitting early detection of safety hazards and the initiation of appropriate accident prevention measures. Corrective measures shall be taken immediately when any deficiency is observed.
- (iv) Based on the experience of flight operations, the operators shall issue operations circulars to eliminate any weak or potentially dangerous area in their operations.
- (v) The operators shall make every effort to enhance accident/incident prevention measures, particularly in the areas of information feed-back and analysis,

voluntary reporting system and prompt investigation of incidents and implementation of safety recommendations.

- (vi) The operators shall take into account relevant human factors aspects when developing operating procedures and training of personnel. The operators are encouraged to engage in cooperation and mutual exchange of information on problems related to influence of human factors on the safety of aircraft operations. Based on the regulations laid down by DGCA, the airline operators have various monitoring/ skill assessment programs such as 100% monitoring of Flight Data Recorders, monitoring of Cockpit Voice Recorder, in-flight inspection by the Training Captains and Safety Pilots, Voluntary Reporting System for capturing hazardous situations, etc. Further, crew undergo pilot proficiency check (PPC) at a interval of six months and annual line route check. The data generated from these processes is analyzed for taking mitigation action. DGCA during surveillance and audit checks the effective implementation of these requirements.

Drone pilot training schools

1134. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's aviation regulator is planning to allow more than just flight training organisations to offer drone pilot training; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress and steps being taken to set up more drone pilot training schools by granting permissions to private firms, institutions under States and Central Governments in future and policy worked out/implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Organisations other than Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) are being considered by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to impart drone pilot training.

- (b) Draft Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 7, Series D, Part-I and draft Flying Training Circular 2 of 2020 have been published on the website of DGCA for seeking public comments.

Revival of aviation sector

1135. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Civil Aviation sector is running at 20 per cent of its capacity due to Corona pandemic;
- (b) whether the Ministry has identified the areas of issues in the aviation sector;
- (c) if so, whether Ministry is planning to deal with them and bring this sector on rails;
- (d) what this sector has got in Atmanirbhar Bharat package;
- (e) if not, whether Ministry is expecting to get some help in the second package likely to be announced by Government/RBI very soon; and
- (f) by when, international and domestic operation will become normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir. Domestic air services have been restarted in a calibrated manner. Initially only one third (33%) of the summer schedule 2020 was allowed to be operated which was subsequently increased to 45% on 26 Jun 2020 and then to 60% on 02 Sep 2020.

As regards international flights, India has entered into Air Bubble agreements with Afghanistan, Bahrain, Canada, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Nigeria, Qatar, UAE, UK and USA. In addition, under the Vande Bharat Mission (VBM) international flights are operating on many other sectors.

(b) Based on the information received from the stakeholders, the impact of COVID-19 on the civil aviation sector are as under:—

1. There have been regulatory restrictions on flight operations in domestic and international sectors leading to a severe curtailment in operations and sub-optimal aircraft utilization.
2. The domestic traffic has reduced from 5,85,30,038 during March-July 2019 to 1,20,84,952 during March-July 2020.

3. The international traffic has reduced from 93,45,469 during March-July in 2019 to 11,55,590 during March-July 2020.
4. The revenue of Indian carriers has reduced from INR 25,517 crore during April-June 2019 to INR 3,651 crore during April-June 2020.
5. The revenue of airport operators has reduced from INR 5,745 crore during April-June 2019 to INR 894 crore during April-June 2020.
6. In respect of Air India, the total revenue has reduced from INR 7,066 crore during April-June 2019 to INR 1,531 crore during April-June 2020.
7. The employment at airlines has reduced from 74,887 as on 31 Mar 2020 to 69,589 as on 31 Jul 2020.
8. The employment at airports has reduced from 67,760 as on 31 Mar 2020 to 64,514 as on 31 Jul 2020.
9. The employment at ground handling agencies has reduced from 37,720 as on 31 Mar 2020 to 29,254 as on 31 Jul 2020.
10. The employment at cargo operators has reduced from 9,555 as on 31 Mar 2020 to 8,538 as on 31 Jul 2020.

(c) All efforts have been made to reduce the impact of the pandemic on the aviation sector. Some of the measures taken to support the aviation sector include *inter-alia*:

1. Domestic air services have been restarted in a calibrated manner. Initially only one third (33%) of the summer schedule 2020 was allowed to be operated which was subsequently increased to 45% on 26 Jun 2020 and then to 60% on 02 Sep 2020.
2. Operation of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) flights were allowed without the above-mentioned restrictions.
3. As on 17 Sep 2020, exclusive air-links or Air Bubbles have been established with Afghanistan, Bahrain, Canada, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Qatar, Maldives, Nigeria, UAE, UK and USA. These are temporary arrangements aimed at restarting international passenger services while regular international flights remain suspended due to COVID-19.

4. Promoted private investments in existing and new airports through the PPP route.
5. Adequate care taken to ensure that cargo terminals at all major airports were operational, whenever required.
6. GST rate reduced to 5% for domestic Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services.
7. Encouraging Indian carriers to increase their share in international air cargo traffic.
8. Route rationalization in the Indian airspace in coordination with Indian Air Force (IAF) for efficient airspace management, shorter routes and reduced fuel consumption.

(d) and (e) The initiatives taken under Atmanirbhar Bharat package are as under:—

1. GST rate reduced to 5% for domestic MRO services. A roadmap has been developed towards making India a global hub for MRO.
2. Promoting private investments in existing and new airports through the PPP route. The revenue received from PPP concessionaires at AAI airports will result in further investment by AAI at Tier-II and Tier-III cities and economic development in these areas in terms of job creation and infrastructure growth.
3. Route rationalisation for commercial flights in the Indian airspace is being carried out in coordination with IAF. This will lead to efficient airspace management, shorter flight paths and reduced fuel consumption.

(f) In view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, there are restrictions on international flight operations to/from India. However, till 17 Sep. 2020, India has entered into Air Bubble agreements with Afghanistan, Bahrain, Canada, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Nigeria, Qatar, UAE, UK and USA.

In the domestic sector, the Government has increased the operation of domestic flights in the country in a phased manner. With effect from 02 Sep 2020, 60% of the approved domestic capacity has been allowed to operate.

Vande Bharat Mission

1136. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) total operating cost incurred and revenue received for Air India in operating flights of Vande Bharat Mission;
- (b) the reasons for not operating Vande Bharat flights free of cost;
- (c) country-wise details of total flights operated and total persons repatriated through the Mission;
- (d) whether Ministry or Air India received any financial aid from PM CARES fund to operate Vande Bharat flights, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons thereof;
- (e) criteria followed for selecting passengers for these flights; and
- (f) whether there was any agency or groups other than Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions involved in this selection in some countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Air India group does not maintain separate accounting for Vande Bharat Mission flights and all expenses of operating the flights are debited to the normal cost heads of Air India and Air India Express as a whole. However, as per the provisional financial figures, total operating cost for all operations for the period April to August, 2020 was about ₹6,187 crore. The revenue generated by Air India group from Vande Bharat Mission flights up to 31.08.2020 is ₹2,556.60 crore

(b) The COVID-19 pandemic has had unprecedented impact on the entire global civil aviation sector. In view of stoppage/restrictions in both domestic/international flights, Air India and other Indian carriers are also in a financially distressed condition. If tickets would have been offered free of cost, it would have further affected the finances and viability of Air India and other Indian carriers.

(c) As per information provided by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), till 31.08.2020, a total of 5817 inbound flights have been operated under Vande Bharat Mission from various countries. Out of these, 2292 have been operated by the Air India group and 1938 have been operated by private Indian carriers. The remaining flights have been operated by foreign carriers. Country-wise details of total persons repatriated through Vande Bharat Mission are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No Sir. The funds for operation were generated through services provided by the respective airlines, including Air India.

(e) As informed by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), when the Vande Bharat special repatriation flights started, the following categories of passengers were accorded priority:

- (i) Those facing deportation by foreign governments
- (ii) Migrant Workers/labourers who have been laid off
- (iii) Non-Permanent Residents/Short-Term Visa holders faced with expiry of visas
- (iv) Those faced with medical emergency/seeking treatment for terminal illness
- (v) Pregnant Women/Elderly
- (vi) Those required to return to India due to death of a family member
- (vii) Tourists/visitors stranded abroad
- (viii) Students if their educational institutions/hostels are closed
- (ix) Company labour
- (x) Married couples where one spouse is an OCI card holder and other is an Indian national
- (xi) Eligible foreign nationals as per MHA

(f) Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that no other agency or groups other than MEA and Indian Missions were involved in this selection in any country.

Statement

Country-wise details of total persons repatriated to India

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Repatriated Indians
1.	Afghanistan	902
2.	Algeria	649
3.	Angola	531
4.	Armenia	720

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Repatriated Indians
5.	Australia	7110
6.	Azerbaijan	186
7.	Bahrain	22769
8.	Bangladesh	5019
9.	Barbados	115
10.	Belarus	225
11.	Belgium	287
12.	Bhutan	85
13.	Brazil	510
14.	Brunei	272
15.	Bulgaria	499
16.	Cambodia	289
17.	Canada	11384
18.	China	513
19.	Denmark	52
20.	Djibouti	233
21.	Egypt	1890
22.	Ethiopia	6101
23.	Fiji	5
24.	Finland	219
25.	France	12385
26.	Georgia	862
27.	Germany	14108
28.	Ghana	302
29.	Greece	163

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Repatriated Indians
30.	Hong Kong	762
31.	Indonesia	2585
32.	Iran	3113
33.	Iraq	6661
34.	Ireland	485
35.	Israel	438
36.	Italy	2957
37.	Japan	2699
38.	Jordan	400
39.	Kazakhstan	3685
40.	Kenya	1124
41.	Kuwait	84153
42.	Kyrgyzstan	11142
43.	Laos	427
44.	Latvia	5
45.	Lebanon	893
46.	Madagascar	84
47.	Malaysia	11464
48.	Maldives	6747
49.	Malta	102
50.	Mauritius	900
51.	Mexico	228
52.	Moldova	243
53.	Mongolia	17
54.	Myanmar	659

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Repatriated Indians
55.	Nepal	332
56.	Netherlands	3330
57.	New Zealand	1835
58.	Nigeria	4398
59.	Norway	267
60.	Oman	75367
61.	Pakistan	671
62.	Philippines	7017
63.	Poland	336
64.	Portugal	54
65.	Qatar	95652
66.	Romania	8
67.	Russia	8471
68.	Saudi Arabia	138459
69.	Scotland	35
70.	Seychelles	864
71.	Singapore	20195
72.	South Africa	1161
73.	South Korea	1081
74.	Spain	1117
75.	Sri Lanka	7208
76.	Sudan	125
77.	Sweden	1270
78.	Switzerland	7
79.	Syria	12

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Repatriated Indians
80.	Taiwan	108
81.	Tajikistan	1374
82.	Tanzania	1640
83.	Thailand	1824
84.	Tunisia	25
85.	Turkey	1102
86.	Turkmenistan	38
87.	United Arab Emirates	394950
88.	United Kingdom	32645
89.	Ukraine	8205
90.	United States of America	66692
91.	Uzbekistan	636
92.	Vietnam	648
93.	Yemen	76
94.	Zimbabwe	5
95.	Others	1299

Testing at airports

1137. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all passengers are being tested for COVID-19 symptoms at airports throughout the country and the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a shortage of testing kits used by healthcare personnel at airports and the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a shortage of quarantining facilities at airports for passengers and the details of number of them who have availed of the facility till date; and

(d) whether Government has ascertained the spread of COVID-19 through passenger activities at airports and if so, the details of positive cases and the precautions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Body temperature screening of passengers is being done at all the airports in the country.

(b) Thermal screening of the passengers is conducted at the airports and there is no shortage of thermal scanners at airports.

(c) Quarantine facilities are provided and managed by the concerned State Governments.

(d) No Sir. Such data is not collected by this Ministry. Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued detailed general instructions and guidelines to be followed by the passengers and specific operating guidelines for major stakeholders (Airlines, Airports, Ground Handling Agencies, etc.). These guidelines specify certain safety measures, which include Protection kit to each passenger (Three layered masks, face shields and sanitizers), as the safety measures, to contain the transmission of COVID-19 during air travel. Further, High quality High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters for recirculation of air are available in the aircrafts. Also, the duration of air travel is normally of limited hours. It is very difficult to ascertain the specific location of contracting of COVID-19, which may occur beyond the ecosystem of Civil Aviation

Privatisation of Air India

1138. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any feasibility study before initiating the sale of Air India and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has explored any alternative options for feasible operations of the flag carrier than initiating outright sale proceedings: if so; the details thereof and if not, the details therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken monetization initiatives to raise capital for Air India, through the sale of its assets which have been unused or can be sold and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

(b) The Government had approved a Turn Around Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 for operational and financial turnaround of Air India and infused an equity of ₹ 30520.21 crore over a period of eight years (FY 2011-12 to FY 2018-19). However, the debt of Air India has increased from Rs, 45683.72 crore (FY 2011-12) to ₹ 58255.89 crore (FY 2018-19). NITI Aayog referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons & recommended the strategic disinvestment of Air India. Further, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, had given an in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries.

(c) Yes Sir. Out of 111 parcel of properties which Air India possessed, Air India has monetized 38 properties fully and 04 properties partially through MSTC Ltd. and has received an amount of ₹ 637.56 crore (approx) till 31/08/2020. Further, Air India also realizes a rental income of about ₹ 110 crore per annum.

Utkela and Jeypur airstrips in Odisha

1139. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the status of developing the Utkela and Jeypur airstrips in Odisha under UDAN scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency, in the first round of bidding, awarded Jeypore & Utkela airports in Odisha in the network for operations of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) flights. Jeypore and Utkela airports are being developed under "Revival of unserved and underserved airports" scheme. Rs 8.113 crore has been incurred for Utkela Airport and Rs 17.565 crore has been incurred for Jeypore airport, as on 31-08-2020. Subsequently, due to non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) Agreement by SAOs, the awarded networks were cancelled. However, if any valid bid is received in future rounds of bidding under UDAN, same shall be considered as per the scheme document.

Privatisation of airports

1140. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government has decided to privatise the airports across the country during this critical situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the bidders and bidding process;

(c) the reasons for the privatisation of airports in India suddenly and whether the services of the existing employees will be affected and whether they will be protected suddenly; and

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has failed to handle/maintain the airports across the country, whether any loss sustained, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th November, 2018 accorded 'In Principle approval' for leasing of six airports namely, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operations, Management and Development under PPP. Airports Authority of India (AAI) initiated the bidding process and invited bids from eligible bidders on 14.12.2018 through a single-stage global competitive bidding through e-tendering. AAI received good response from various reputed international/domestic bidders. A total of 31 Qualified Bids were received for six airports. The Financial Bids of the 31 qualified bidders were opened on 25.02.2019 for five airports excluding Guwahati. Due to an interim order of the Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati, AAI opened the Financial Bid of Guwahati airport on 26.2.2019. M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) quoted highest per passenger fee for the six airports and with the approval of the Union Cabinet, AAI has issued Letter of Award on 15.07.2019 in respect of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports and on 01.09.2020 in respect of Jaipur, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati airports.

(c) The decision for undertaking Operations, Management and Development at the six AAI airports has been a result of gradual efforts made in this direction since the successful implementation of the PPP projects at Delhi and Mumbai airports in 2006. Based on the experience of Delhi and Mumbai airports, AAI has been evaluating and floating tenders on different models since 2013 for operation and maintenance of select airports under PPP but the efforts could not succeed due to inadequate response from bidders. Thereafter, on 8th November, 2018, the Union Cabinet granted 'in-principle'

approval for leasing of six airports after following the due process. Services of AAI employees will not be affected and their services will continue to be protected in case they choose to remain with AAI.

(d) In order to meet the growing demand for airport infrastructure, participation of private sector is being encouraged so that, AAI will not be required to invest in development of these airports. The funds generated from the revenues received from the Concessionaires will be utilized for further development of other airports. These projects will bring efficiency in delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism apart from harnessing the private investment in the public sector. This will also result in enhanced revenues to the AAI, which may lead to further investment by AAI at Tier-II and Tier-III cities and economic development in these areas in terms of job creation and related infrastructure.

Contractual employees in Air India

†1141. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has decided to send its employees on leave without pay;

(b) the number of employees working as contractual staff/contract labour basis in the Ministry, whose contract have been terminated after lockdown and due to which they are jobless;

(c) whether economic relief was provided to such contractual employees during the lockdown period;

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

(e) whether it is not a violation of labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Board of Directors of Air India in its 102nd meeting held on 07.07.2020 has approved a scheme whereby employees can opt to take leave

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

without pay ranging from 6 months or for 2 years and the same can be extendable up to 5 years (On Voluntary Basis). The scheme also authorizes Management to send the employees on leave subject to laid down conditions.

(b) No contract in respect of employees working on contractual basis has been terminated after lockdown in the Ministry or its Attached/ Subordinate offices.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Bidding for 4th round of UDAN

1142. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rounds of UDAN bidding process so far and how many routes have been awarded, State-wise;

(b) the details of routes so far commenced, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-commencement of operations in some routes and impact of COVID-19 on the same; and

(d) when the 4th round of UDAN bidding is going to be commenced; and

(e) whether 100 airports announced in the Financial Year 2020-21 budget are going to be included in this bidding, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) After three rounds of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN), pre-COVID, 688 valid routes were awarded, out of which 281 routes were operationalized. After suspension of domestic flight operations from 25th March, 2020 to 24th May, 2020, domestic air services including RCS operations have recommenced with effect from 25.05.2020. Airlines are resuming the commenced RCS routes in a calibrated manner. Further, 78 new routes have been identified and approved under 1st phase of UDAN 4.0. Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency is in the process of awarding these routes to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs). Details of the routes awarded and commenced under RCS-UDAN is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

- (c) Some of the reasons for non-operationalization of few UDAN routes are:-
- (i) Lack of infrastructure at civil airports due to non-availability of land, delay related to compliance of the regulations by the airport operators, lack of road connectivity to the airports.
 - (ii) Non-completion of the process involved in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by the Airlines.

Due to COVID-19, commencement of civil work of airports got delayed. Also, due to suspension of domestic operations, overall commencement of new routes got adversely affected.

(d) and (e) 4th round of bidding has commenced on 3rd December, 2019. 100 airports/heliports/water aerodromes are to be developed by 2024, awarded in various rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN.

Statement-I

Status of awarded routes under UDAN 1, 2 & 3

Round	Remark	Fixed-wing / Helicopter/ Sea Plane	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman Nicobar				
3	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Campbell Bay	Car Nicobar
	Cancelled		Car Nicobar	Campbell Bay
	Cancelled		Car Nicobar	Port Blair
	Cancelled		Port Blair	Car Nicobar
	Cancelled		Port Blair	Shibpur
	Cancelled		Shibpur	Port Blair
		Sea Plane	Havelock	Port Blair
			Long Island	Port Blair
			Neil	Port Blair

1	2	3	4	5
			Port Blair	Havelock
			Port Blair	Long Island
			Port Blair	Neil
Andhra Pradesh				
1		Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Chennai
			Kadapa	Hyderabad
			Kadapa	Vijaywada
			Vijaywada	Kadapa
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Chennai
	Cancelled		Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur
2		Fixed-wing	Tirupati	Hubli
			Tirupati	Kolhapur
3		Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Belgaum
			Tirupati	Belgaum
			Tirupati	Belgaum
			Tirupati	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)
			Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur
			Vishakhapatnam	Kalaiktinda
		Sea Plane	Vijaywada	Nagarjuna Sagar
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Rajamundry	Vishakhapatnam
	TRCS	Vishakhapatnam	Rajamundry	
		Fixed-wing	Kurnool	Vijayawada
			Vijayawada	Kurnool
		Sea-Plane	Prakasam Barrage	Hyderabad
Arunachal Pradesh				
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Passighat	Jorhat

1	2	3	4	5
	Cancelled		Tezu	Guwahati
	Cancelled		Tezu	Jorhat
		Helicopter	Daparizo	Yinghiong
			Itanagar (H)	Lilabari
			Itanagar (H)	Tezpur
			Passighat	Tuting
			Tezu	Waiong
			Tuting	Dibnigarh
			Waiong	Dibnigarh
			Yinghiong	Dibnigarh
Assam				
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Guwahati	Burnpur
	Cancelled		Guwahati	Cooch Behar
			Guwahati	Pakyong
	Cancelled		Guwahati	Rupsi
	Cancelled		Guwahati	Tezu
			Jorhat	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Jorhat	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Jorhat	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Jorhat	Passighat
	Cancelled		Jorhat	Tezu
	Cancelled		Lilabari	Kolkata
			Lilabari	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Lilabari	Tezpur
	Cancelled		Rupsi	Guwahati
			Tezpur	Kolkata

1	2	3	4	5
	Cancelled		Tezpur	Lilabari
	Cancelled		Tezpur	Shillong
		Helicopter	Dibrugarh	Daparizo
			Dibrugarh	Jorhat
			Dibrugarh	Lilabari
			Dibrugarh	Tezu
			Guwahati	Nagaon (H)
			Jorhat	Dibrugarh
			Jorhat	Tezpur
			Lilabari	Dibrugarh
			Lilabari	Itanagar (H)
			Nagaon (H)	Guwahati
			Nagaon (H)	Tezpur
			Tezpur	Itanagar (FI)
			Tezpur	Jorhat
			Tezpur	Nagaon (FI)
3		Fixed-wing	Guwahati	Dimapur
			Guwahati	Lilabari
			Guwahati	Lilabari
			Lilabari	Guwahati
			Lilabari	Guwahati
		Sea Plane	Guwahati River Front	Jorhat
			Guwahati River Front	Shillong
			Guwahati River Front	Umrangso Reservoir
			Jorhat	Guwahati River front
			Umrangso Reservoir	Guwahati River front

1	2	3	4	5
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Dibrugarh	Iniphal
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Dibrugarh	Dimapur
Bihar				
2		Fixed-wing	Darbhanga	Bangalore
			Darbhanga	Delhi
			Darbhanga	Mumbai
			Patna	Allahabad
			Patna	Bokaro
3	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Patna	Amritsar
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Gaya	Kushinagar
Chandigarh (UT)				
3		Fixed-wing	Chandigarh	Pantnagar
			Chandigarh	Shimla
			Chandigarh	Dharamshala
	Cancelled		Chandigarh	Thoise
Chhattisgarh				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Ambikapur	Bilaspur
	Cancelled		Bilaspur	Ambikapur
	Cancelled		Jagdalpur	Raipur
	Cancelled		Jagdalpur	Vishakhapatnam
	Cancelled		Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur
	Cancelled		Raipur	Jagdalpur
	Cancelled		Raipur	Jharsuguda
	Cancelled		Raipur	Raigarh (Jindal)
	Cancelled		Raipur	Utkela
2	Fixed-wing		Raipur	Allahabad

1	2	3	4	5
3	Fixed-wing		Jagdalpur	Bhubaneswar
			Jagdalpur	Hyderabad
			Jagdalpur	Hyderabad
			Jagdalpur	Raipur
			Jagdalpur	Vishakhapatnam
			Raipur	Jagdalpur
			Raipur	Jharsuguda
			Raipur	Jharsuguda
			Raipur	Rourkela
Daman and Diu				
1		Fixed-wing	Diu	Ahmedabad
3	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Daman	Ahmedabad
	Cancelled		Daman	Diu
	Cancelled		Diu	Daman
	Cancelled		Diu	Stirat
Delhi				
1		Fixed-wing	Delhi	Adampur
			Delhi	Bhatinda
			Delhi	Bikaner (NAL)
			Delhi	Kanpui (Chakeri)
			Delhi	Ludhiana
			Delhi	Pathankot
			Delhi	Shimla
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Agra
	Cancelled		Delhi	Kanpui (Chakeri)
	Cancelled		Delhi	Ludhiana

1	2	3	4	5
	Cancelled		Delhi	Shimla
2		Fixed-wing	Delhi	Bareilly
			Delhi	Darbhunga
	Cancelled		Delhi	Hissar
			Delhi	Kishangarh
			Delhi	Ozar (Nasik)
			Delhi	Pakyong
			Delhi	Uterlai
3		Fixed-wing	Delhi	Agra
			Delhi	Agra
			Delhi	Ghazipur
			Delhi	Jamnagar
			Delhi	Jharsuguda
			Delhi	Kota
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Calicut
	TRCS		Delhi	Khajuraho
Goa				
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Goa	Baldota/Koppal
			Goa	Hubli
			Goa	Kannur
			Goa	Ozar (Nasik)
3		Fixed-wing	Goa	Jamnagar
			Goa	Mysore
Gujarat				
1		Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar
			Ahmedabad	Diu

1	2	3	4	5
			Ahmedabad	Jamnagar
			Ahmedabad	Mundra
			Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad
			Jamnagar	Ahmedabad
			Kandla	Mumbai
			Mundra	Ahmedabad
			Porbandar	Mumbai
		Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Mithapur (Dwarka)
			Mithapur	Ahmedabad
2		Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Hubli
			Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer
			Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer
			Ahmedabad	Jalgaon
			Ahmedabad	Kandla
			Ahmedabad	Kandla
			Ahmedabad	Keshod
			Ahmedabad	Ozar (Nasik)
			Ahmedabad	Ozar (Nasik)
			Ahmedabad	Porbandar
			Kandla	Ahmedabad
			Kandla	Ahmedabad
			Keshod	Ahmedabad
			Porbandar	Ahmedabad
			Surat	Jaisalmer
3		Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Belgaum
			Ahmedabad	Kishangarh

1	2	3	4	5
			Ahmedabad	Kishangarh
			Bhavnagar	Pune
			Jamnagar	Bangalore
			Jamnagar	Delhi
			Jamnagar	Goa
			Jamnagar	Hyderabad
			Jamnagar	Hindon
			Keshod	Mumbai
			Surat	Belgaum
			Surat	Kishangarh
		Sea Plane	Sabarmati river front	Shatrunjay Dam
			Sabarmati river front	Statue of unity
			Shatrunjay Dam	Sabarmati River front
			Statue of unity	Sabarmati River front
			Statue of unity	Surat
			Surat	Statue of unity
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Udaipur
	TRCS		Ahmedabad	Udaipur
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Daman
	Cancelled		Surat	Diu
Haryana				
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Hissar	Chandigarh
3		Fixed-wing	Ambala	Srinagar
			Ambala	Lucknow
Himachal Pradesh				
1		Fixed-wing	Shimla	Delhi
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Shimla	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
2		Helicopter	Dharamshala Kasauli (H) Kullu Kullu Manali (H) Mandi (H) Mandi (H) Mandi (H) Nathpa Jhakri (H) Rampur (H) Rampur (H) Shimla Shimla Shimla	Mandi (H) Shimla Manali (H) Mandi (H) Kullu Dharamshala Kullu Shimla Rampur (H) Nathpa Jhakri (H) Shimla Kasauli (H) Mandi (H) Rampur (H)
3		Fixed-wing	Dharamshala Kullu Kullu Shimla Shimla Shimla	Shimla Shimla Shimla Chandigarh Dharamshala Hindon
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Shimla	Kullu
	TRCS6A		Shimla	Kullu
		Fixed-wing	Dharamshala Dharamshala Kullu	Chandigarh Kullu Dharamshala

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
2		Fixed-wing	Jammu	Bhatinda
	Cancelled		Kargil	Srinagar
	Cancelled		Srinagar	Kargil
3		Fixed-wing	Srinagar	Ambala
			Jammu	Gwalior
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Jammu	Kargil
	Cancelled		Kargil	Jammu
	Cancelled		Srinagar	Thoise
	Cancelled		Thoise	Chandigarh
	Cancelled		Thoise	Srinagar
Jharkhand				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Jamshedpur	Kolkata
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Ranchi	Jharsuguda
2		Fixed-wing	Bokaro	Kolkata
			Bokaro	Kolkata
			Bokaro	Patna
			Dumka	Kolkata
			Dumka	Ranchi
			Ranchi	Dumka
3		Fixed-wing	Hazaribagh	Kolkata
Karnataka				
1		Fixed-wing	Bangalore	Vidyanagar
			Mysore	Chennai
			Vidyanagar	Bangalore
			Vidyanagar	Hyderabad

1	2	3	4	5
			Bangalore	Bidar
			Bidar	Bangalore
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Bangalore	Salem
	Cancelled		Mysore	Chennai
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore
	Cancelled		Baldota/Koppal	Goa
	Cancelled		Baldota/Koppal	Hyderabad
			Bangalore	Allahabad
	Cancelled		Bangalore	Baldota/Koppal
			Bangalore	Darbhunga
			Bangalore	Kannur
	Cancelled		Bangalore	Kannur
			Bangalore	Kolhapur
	Cancelled		Bangalore	Ozar (Nasik)
	Cancelled		Bangalore	Sholapur
	Cancelled		Bangalore	Vellore
			Hubli	Ahmedabad
			Hubli	Chennai
	Cancelled		Hubli	Chennai
			Hubli	Cochin
			Hubli	Goa
			Hubli	Hyderabad
	Cancelled		Hubli	Hyderabad
			Hubli	Kannur
			Hubli	Pune
	Cancelled		Hubli	Pune

1	2	3	4	5
			Hubli	Tirupati
			Hubli	Hindon
3		Fixed-wing	Bangalore	Agra
			Bangalore	Gwalior
			Bangalore	Jamnagar
			Bangalore	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)
			Bangalore	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)
			Bangalore	Tanjore
			Belgaum	Ahmedabad
			Belgaum	Hyderabad
			Belgaum	Hyderabad
			Belgaum	Hyderabad
			Belgaum	Indore
			Belgaum	Jaipur
			Belgaum	Jodhpur
			Belgaum	Kadapa
			Belgaum	Mumbai
			Belgaum	Mumbai
			Belgaum	Mysore
			Belgaum	Nagpur
			Belgaum	Ozar (Nasik)
			Belgaum	Pune
			Belgaum	Surat
			Belgaum	Tirupati
			Belgaum	Tirupati
			Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Bangalore

1	2	3	4	5
			Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Bangalore
			Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Tirupati
			Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Hindon
			Mysore	Belgaum
			Mysore	Cochin International Airport (CIAL)
			Mysore	Goa
			Mysore	Hyderabad
			Mysore	Hyderabad
TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Bangalore		Mysore
TRCS6A		Mysore		Bangalore
Kerala				
2	Fixed-wing	Cochin		Hubli
		Cochin		Kannur
		Kannur		Bangalore
Cancelled		kannur		Bangalore
		Kannur		Chennai
Cancelled		Kannur		Chennai
		Kannur		Cochin
		Kannur		Goa
		Kannur		Hubli
Cancelled		Kannur		Mumbai
		Kannur		Thiruvananthapuram
Cancelled		Kannur		Hindon
		Thiruvananthapuram		Kannur
3	Fixed-wing	Cochin		Mysore
TRCS	Fixed-wing	Calicut		Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh				
1		Fixed-wing	Gwalior	Delhi
			Gwalior	Indore
			Indore	Gwalior
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Gwalior	Delhi
	Cancelled		Gwalior	Lucknow
2		Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Allahabad
	Cancelled		Bhopal	Ozar (Nasik)
			Indore	Allahabad
3		Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Gwalior
			Gwalior	Bangalore
			Gwalior	Bhopal
			Gwalior	Hyderabad
			Gwalior	Jammu
			Gwalior	Kolkata
			Indore	Belgaum
			Indore	Kishangarh
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Udaipur
	TRCS		Bhopal	Udaipur
	TRCS		Khajuraho	Delhi
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Agra
	TRCS6A		Bhopal	Agra
	TRCS6A		Indore	Agra
Maharashtra				
1		Fixed-wing	Mumbai	Kandla
			Mumbai	Nanded

1	2	3	4	5
			Nanded	Hyderabad
			Nanded	Mumbai
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Jalgaon	Mumbai
	Cancelled		Kolhapur	Mumbai
	Cancelled		Mumbai	Jalgaon
	Cancelled		Mumbai	Kolhapur
	Cancelled		Mumbai	Sholapur
	Cancelled		Ozar (Nasik)	Pune
	Cancelled		Pune	Ozar (Nasik)
	Cancelled		Sholapur	Mumbai
2		Fixed-wing	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
			Kolhapur	Bangalore
			Kolhapur	Hyderabad
			Kolhapur	Hyderabad
			Kolhapur	Tirupati
			Mumbai	Allahabad
			Mumbai	Darbhunga
	Cancelled		Mumbai	Kannur
			Nagpur	Allahabad
			Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad
			Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad
	Cancelled		Ozar (Nasik)	Bangalore
	Cancelled		Ozai (Nasik)	Bhopal
			Ozai (Nasik)	Delhi
			Ozar (Nasik)	Goa
			Ozar (Nasik)	Hyderabad

1	2	3	4	5
			Ozar (Nasik)	Hyderabad
	Cancelled		Ozar (Nasik)	Hindon
			Pune	Allahabad
			Pune	Hubli
	Cancelled		Pune	Hubli
	Cancelled		Sholapur	Bangalore
			Sholapur	Hyderabad
3		Fixed-wing	Amravati	Mumbai
			Jalgaon	Mumbai
			Kolhapur	Mumbai
			Kolhapur	Mumbai
			Mumbai	Adampur
			Mumbai	Agra
			Mumbai	Amravati
			Mumbai	Belgaum
			Mumbai	Belgaum
			Mumbai	Durgapur
			Mumbai	Jalgaon
			Mumbai	Jharsuguda
			Mumbai	Keshod
			Mumbai	Kolhapur
			Mumbai	Kolhapur
			Nagpur	Belgaum
			Ozar (Nasik)	Belgaum
			Pune	Belgaum
			Pune	Bhavnagar

1	2	3	4	5
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Aurangabad	Udaipur
		Fixed-wing	Mumbai	Ratnagiri
			Mumbai	Sindhudurg
			Nasik	Pune
			Pune	Nasik
			Ratnagiri	Mumbai
			Sindhudurg	Mumbai
Manipur				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)
2		Helicopter	Imphal	Moreh (H)
			Imphal	Tamenglong (H)
			Imphal	Thanlon (H)
			Jiribam (H)	Tamenglong (H)
			Moreh (H)	Imphal
			Parbung (H)	Thanlon (H)
			Tamenglong (H)	Imphal
			Tamenglong (H)	Jiribam (H)
			Thanlon (H)	Imphal
			Thanlon (H)	Parbung (H)
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Dibrugarh
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Dimapur
Meghalaya				
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Shillong	Agartala
	Cancelled		Shillong	Aizawal
	Cancelled		Shillong	Dimapur
	Cancelled		Shillong	Imphal

1	2	3	4	5
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Shillong	Tezpur
3		Fixed-wing	Shillong	Kolkata
		Sea Plane	Shillong	Guwahati River front
Mizoram				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Aizawl	Shillong (Barapani)
3	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Aizawl	Agartala
Nagaland				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)
3		Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Guwahati
	TRCS6A	Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Dibrugarh
	TRCS6A		Dimapur	Imphal
Odisha				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Rourkela	Kolkata
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneswar	Jeypore
	Cancelled		Bhubaneswar	Jharsuguda
	Cancelled		Bhubaneswar	Rourkela
	Cancelled		Bhubaneswar	Utkela
	Cancelled		Jeypore	Bhubaneswar
	Cancelled		Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar
	Cancelled		Jharsuguda	Raipur
	Cancelled		Jharsuguda	Ranchi
	Cancelled		Rourkela	Bhubaneswar
	Cancelled		Utkela	Bhubaneswar
	Cancelled		Utkela	Raipur
2		Fixed-wing	Bhubaneswar	Allahabad
3		Fixed-wing	Bhubaneswar	Jagdulpur

1	2	3	4	5
			Bhubaneshwar	Jharsuguda
			Bhubaneshwar	Jharsuguda
			Bhubaneshwar	Kalaikunda
			Bhubaneshwar	Rourkela
			Bhubaneshwar	Rourkela
			Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar
			Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar
			Jharsuguda	Delhi
			Jharsuguda	Hyderabad
			Jharsuguda	Kolkata
			Jharsuguda	Kolkata
			Jharsuguda	Mumbai
			Jharsuguda	Raipur
			Jharsuguda	Raipur
			Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar
			Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar
			Rourkela	Raipur
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneshwar	Varanasi
	TRCS		Bhubaneshwar	Varanasi
Pondicherry (UT)				
1		Fixed-wing	Pondicherry	Hyderabad
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Pondicherry	Salem
Punjab				
1		Fixed-wing	Adampur	Delhi
			Bhatinda	Delhi
			Ludhiana	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
			Pathankot	Delhi
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Ludhiana	Delhi
2		Fixed-wing	Bhatinda	Jammu
3		Fixed-wing	Adampur	Jaipur
			Adampur	Mumbai
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Amritsar	Jaipur
	TRCS		Amritsar	Kolkata
	TRCS		Amritsar	Patna
Rajasthan				
		Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Delhi
			Jaipur	Agra
			Jaipur	Jaisalmer
			Jaisalmer	Jaipur
2		Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Jaipur
			Jaipur	Bikaner
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad
			Jaisalmer	Surat
	Cancelled		Jaisalmer	Udaipur
			Kishangarh	Delhi
	Cancelled		Udaipur	Jaisalmer
			Uterlai	Delhi
3		Fixed-wing	Jaipur	Adampur
			Jaipur	Belgaum
			Jaisalmer	Agra
			Jaisalmer	Kishangarh

1	2	3	4	5
			Jodhpur	Belgaum
			Jodhpur	Kishangarh
			Kishangarh	Ahmedabad
			Kishangarh	Ahmedabad
			Kishangarh	Hyderabad
			Kishangarh	Indore
			Kishangarh	Jaisalmer
			Kishangarh	Jodhpur
			Kishangarh	Lucknow
			Kishangarh	Surat
			Kishangarh	Udaipur
			Kota	Delhi
			Udaipur	Kishangarh
TRCS		Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Jaisalmer
TRCS			Jaipur	Amritsar
TRCS			Jaisalmer	Bikaner
TRCS			Jodhpur	Udaipur
TRCS			Udaipur	Ahmedabad
TRCS			Udaipur	Ahmedabad
TRCS			Udaipur	Aurangabad
TRCS			Udaipur	Bhopal
TRCS			Udaipur	Bhopal
TRCS			Udaipur	Jodhpur
Sikkim				
2		Fixed-wing	Pakyong	Delhi
			Pakyong	Guwahati

1	2	3	4	5
			Pakyong	Kolkata
Tamil Nadu				
1		Fixed-wing	Chennai	Kadapa
			Chennai	Mysore
			Chennai	Salem
			Salem	Chennai
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Chennai	Kadapa
	Cancelled		Chennai	Mysore
	Cancelled		Chennai	Neyveli
	Cancelled		Chennai	Pondicherry
	Cancelled		Neyveli	Chennai
	Cancelled		Salem	Bangalore
	Cancelled		Salem	Pondicherry
2		Fixed-wing	Chennai	Hubli
	Cancelled		Chennai	Hubli
			Chennai	Kannur
	Cancelled		Chennai	Kannur
			Chennai	Tanjore
	Cancelled		Chennai	Vellore
			Tanjore	Chennai
	Cancelled		Vellore	Bangalore
	Cancelled		Vellore	Chennai
3		Fixed-wing	Chennai	Durgapur
			Tanjore	Bangalore
1		Fixed-wing	Chennai	Ramnad
			Ramnad	Chennai

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana				
		Fixed-wing	Hyderabad	Kadapa
			Hyderabad	Nanded
			Hyderabad	Pondicherry
			Hyderabad	Vidyanagar
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal
	TRCS		Amritsar	Kolkata
	TRCS		Amritsar	Patna
Rajasthan				
		Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Delhi
			Jaipur	Agra
			Jaipur	Jaisalmer
			Jaisalmer	Jaipur
		Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Jaipur
			Jaipur	Bikaner
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad
			Jaisalmer	Surat
	Cancelled		Jaisalmer	Udaipur
			Kishangarh	Delhi
	Cancelled		Udaipur	Jaisalmer
			Uterlai	Delhi
3		Fixed-wing	Jaipur	Adampur
			Jaipur	Belgaum
			Jaisalmer	Agra
			Jaisalmer	Kishangarh

1	2	3	4	5
			Jodhpur	Belgaum
			Jodhpur	Kishangarh
			Kishangarh	Ahmedabad
			Kishangarh	Ahmedabad
			Kishangarh	Hyderabad
			Kishangarh	Indore
Uttar Pradesh				
1		Fixed-wing	Agra	Jaipur
			Kanpur	Delhi
	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Agra	Delhi
	Cancelled		Kanpur	Delhi
	Cancelled		Kanpur	Varanasi
	Cancelled		Lucknow	Gwalior
	Cancelled		Varanasi	Kanpur (Chakeri)
		Fixed-wing	Aligarh	Lucknow
			Allahabad	Bangalore
			Allahabad	Bhopal
			Allahabad	Bhubaneshwar
			Allahabad	Dehradun
			Allahabad	Gorakhpur
			Allahabad	Indore
			Allahabad	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Allahabad	Kolkata
			Allahabad	Lucknow
			Allahabad	Lucknow
			Allahabad	Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5
			Allahabad	Nagpur
			Allahabad	Patna
			Allahabad	Pune
			Allahabad	Raipur
			Azamgarh	Lucknow
			Bareilly	Delhi
			Bareilly	Lucknow
			Bareilly	Lucknow
			Chitrakoot	Lucknow
			Gorakhpur	Allahabad
			Jhansi	Lucknow
			Lucknow	Aligarh
			Lucknow	Allahabad
			Lucknow	Allahabad
	Cancelled		Lucknow	Allahabad
			Lucknow	Azamgarh
			Lucknow	Bareilly
			Lucknow	Bareilly
			Lucknow	Chitrakoot
			Lucknow	Jhansi
			Lucknow	Moradabad
			Lucknow	Muirpur (Korba)
			Lucknow	Shravasti
			Moradabad	Lucknow
			Muirpur	Lucknow
			Shravasti	Lucknow

1	2	3	4	5
			Hindon	Hubli
	Cancelled		Hindon	Mannur
	Cancelled		Hindon	Ozar (Nasik)
			Hindon	Pithoragarh
3		Fixed-wing	Agra	Bangalore
			Agra	Delhi
			Agra	Delhi
			Agra	Jaisalmer
			Agra	Lucknow
			Agra	Lucknow
			Agra	Lucknow
			Agra	Mumbai
			Agra	Varanasi
			Faizabad	Hindon
			Ghazipur	Delhi
			Ghazipur	Kolkata
			Kanpur	Pantnagar
			Lucknow	Agra
			Lucknow	Agra
			Lucknow	Agra
			Lucknow	Ambala
			Lucknow	Kishangarh
			Lucknow	Pantnagar
			Lucknow	Kushinagar
			Varanasi	Agra
			Kushinagar	Lucknow
			Hindon	Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5
			Hindon	Jamnagar
			Hindon	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)
			Hindon	Shimla
TRCS	Fixed-wing		Varanasi	Bhubaneshwar
TRCS			Varanasi	Bhubaneshwar
TRCS			Varanasi	Patna
TRCS6A	Fixed-wing		Agra	Bhopal
TRCS6A			Agra	.Bhopal
TRCS6A			Agra	Indore
TRCS6A			Lucknow	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)
TRCS6A			Saharanpur	Lucknow
TRCS6A			Kushinagar	Gaya
	Fixed-wing		Allahabad	Meerut
			Gorakhpur	Lucknow
			Lucknow	Gorakhpur
			Lucknow	Meerut
			Lucknow	Varanasi
			Meerut	Allahabad
			Meerut	Lucknow
			Varanasi	Lucknow
Uttarakhand				
	Fixed-wing		Dehradun	Pantnagar
			Pantnagar	Dehradun
2	Fixed-wing		Dehradun	Allahabad
			Dehradun	Pithoragarh
			Pantnagar	Pithoragarh

1	2	3	4	5
			Pithoragarh	Dehradun
			Pithoragarh	Pantnagar
			Pithoragarh	Hindon
	Helicopter		Almora (H)	Pantnagar
			Almora (H)	Pithoragarh
			Chinyalisaur	Sahastradhara (H)
			Dehradun	Mussoorie (H)
			Dehradun	New Tehri (H)
			Dehradun	Ramnagar (H)
			Dharchula (H)	Haldwani (H)
			Gaucher	Joshimath (H)
			Gaucher	Sahastradhara (H)
			Gaucher	Srinagar (H)
			Haldwani (H)	Dharchula (Heliport)
			Haldwani (H)	Haridwar (H)
			Haridwar (H)	Haldwani (H)
			Joshimath (H)	Gaucher
			Mussoorie (H)	Dehradun
			Nainital (H)	Pantnagar
			New Tehri (H)	Dehradun
			New Tehri (H)	Srinagar (H)
			Pantnagar	Almora (H)
			Pantnagar	Nainital (H)
			Pantnagar	Ramnagar (H)
			Pithoragarh	Almora (H)
			Ramnagar (H)	Dehradun

1	2	3	4	5
			Ramnagar (H)	Pantnagar
			Sahastradhara (H)	Chinyalisaur
			Sahastradhara (H)	Gaucher
			Srinagar (H)	Gaucher
			Srinagar (H)	New Tehri (H)
3		Fixed-wing	Pantnagar	Chandigarh
			Pantnagar	Kanpur (Chakeri)
			Pantnagar	Lucknow
West Bengal				
1	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Bagdogra	Durgapur
	Cancelled		Burnpur	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Cooch Behar	Kolkata
	Cancelled		Durgapur	Bagdogra
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Burnpur
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Cooch Behar
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Jamshedpur
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Rourkela
2	Cancelled	Fixed-wing	Burnpur	Guwahati
	Cancelled		Cooch Behar	Guwahati
			Kolkata	Allahabad
			Kolkata	Bokaro
			Kolkata	Bokaro
			Kolkata	Dumka
			Kolkata	Jorhat
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Jorhat
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Jorhat

1	2	3	4	5
	Cancelled		Kolkata	Lilabari
			Kolkata	Lilabari
			Kolkata	Pakyong
			Kolkata	Tezpur
3		Fixed-wing	Durgapur	Chennai
			Durgapur	Mumbai
			Hashimara	Kolkata
			Kalaikunda	Bhubaneshwar
			Kalaikunda	Vishakhapatnam
			Kolkata	Ghazipur
			Kolkata	Gwalior
			Kolkata	Hashimara
			Kolkata	Jharsuguda
			Kolkata	Jharsuguda
			Kolkata	Shillong
	TRCS	Fixed-wing	Kolkata	Amritsar
		Fixed-wing	Kolkata	Hazaribagh

TRCS: Tourism RCS route.

Statement-II

List of RCS routes commenced under RCS-UDAN 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0

(As on 16.09.2020)

RCS-UDAN 1.0

Sl. No	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)
3.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Delhi

Sl. No	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)
4.	Delhi	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
5.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Hyderabad (Telangana)
6.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)
7.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)
8.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)
9.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Delhi
10.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
11.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
13.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)
14.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
15.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Puducherry
16.	Puducherry	Hyderabad (Telangana)
17.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)
18.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi
19.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)
20.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
21.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)
22.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)
23.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi
24.	Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)
26.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
27.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)
28.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
29.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)

Sl. No	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)
30.	Nanded(Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
31.	Agra (UP)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
32.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (UP)
33.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)
34.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
35.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)
36.	Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
37.	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	Diu
38.	Diu	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)
39.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)
40.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)
41.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)
42.	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)
43.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)
44.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
45.	Delhi	Pathankot (Punjab)
46.	Pathankot (Punjab)	Delhi
47.	Adampur (Punjab)	Delhi
48.	Delhi	Adampur (Punjab)
49.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
50.	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
51.	Delhi	Kanpur (UP)
52.	Kanpur (UP)	Delhi
53.	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
54.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)
55.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Bidar (Karnataka)
56.	Bidar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)

RCS-UDAN 2.0

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Commencement Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
2.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
3.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu (J&K)	Alliance Air	27-02-2018
4.	Jammu (J&K)	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27-02-2018
5.	Kolkata (WB)	Tezpur (Assam)	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
6.	Tezpur (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
7.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
8.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
9.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
10.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
11.	Allahabad (UP)	Lucknow	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
12.	Lucknow (UP)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
13.	Allahabad (UP)	Patna (Bihar)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
14.	Patna (Bihar)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
15.	Delhi	Ozar(Maharashtra)	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
16.	Ozar (Maharashtra)	Delhi	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
17.	Allahabad (UP)	Indore (MP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
18.	Indore (MP)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
19.	Allahabad (UP)	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
20.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
21.	Hubli(Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	Indigo	28-06-2018
22.	Cochin (Kerala)	Hubli(Karnataka)	Indigo	28-06-2018
23.	Goa	Hubli(Karnataka)	Indigo	28-06-2018

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Goa	Indigo	28-06-2018
25.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	01-07-2018
26.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Indigo	01-07-2018
27.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	01-07-2018
28.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Indigo	01-07-2018
29.	Jorhat (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	01-08-2018
30.	Kolkata (WB)	Jorhat (Assam)	Indigo	01-08-2018
31.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	04-10-2018
32.	Kolkata (WB)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Spicejet	04-10-2018
33.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Delhi	Spicejet	08-10-2018
34.	Delhi	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	08-10-2018
35.	Guwahati (Assam)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Spicejet	28-10-2018
36.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Guwahati (Assam)	Spicejet	28-10-2018
37.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-10-2018
38.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Spicejet	31-10-2018
39.	Allahabad (UP)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Indigo	15-11-2018
40.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	15-11-2018
41.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Surat (Gujarat)	Spicejet	30-11-2018
42.	Surat (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	30-11-2018
43.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
44.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
45.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
46.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
47.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Trujet	19-12-2018
48.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19-12-2018

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Trujet	19-12-2018
50.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	19-12-2018
51.	Kolkata (WB)	Lilabari (Assam)	Spicejet	15-01-2019
52.	Lilabari (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	15-01-2019
53.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
54.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
55.	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
56.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
57.	Kannur (Kerala)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
58.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
59.	Kannur (Kerala)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
60.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
61.	Kannur (Kerala)	Goa	IndiGo	25-01-2019
62.	Goa	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
63.	Kannur (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
64.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	25-01-2019
65.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	25-01-2019
66.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Ghodawat	25-01-2019
67.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
68.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
69.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019

1	2	3	4	5
70.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
71.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Trujet	13-02-2019
72.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	13-02-2019
73.	Chandigarh (UT)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	11-03-2019
74.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Pawan Hans	11-03-2019
75.	Kannur (Kerala)	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	IndiGo	31-03-2019
76.	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	31-03-2019
77.	Cochin (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	31-03-2019
78.	Kannur (Kerala)	Cochin (Kerala)	IndiGo	31-03-2019
79.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (UP)	IndiGo	20-04-2019
80.	Allahabad (UP)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	IndiGo	20-04-2019
81.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	IndiGo	12-05-2019
82.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	IndiGo	12-05-2019
83.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	IndiGo	12-05-2019
84.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	IndiGo	12-05-2019
85.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	13-05-2019
86.	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	13-05-2019
87.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	14-05-2019
88.	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	14-05-2019

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Trujet	15-05-2019
90.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	15-05-2019
91.	Kolkata (WB)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	28-06-2019
92.	Allahabad (UP)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	28-06-2019
93.	Allahabad (UP)	Raipur (CG)	Indigo	28-06-2019
94.	Raipur (CG)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	28-06-2019
95.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
96.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	01-09-2019
97.	Hindan (UP)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	11-10-2019
98.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Hindan (UP)	Heritage	11-10-2019
99.	Hindon (UP)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	06-11-2019
100.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hindon (UP)	Ghodawat	06-11-2019
101.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	18-11-2019
102.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	18-11-2019
103.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	26-11-2019
104.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	26-11-2019
105.	Gorakhpur (UP)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	10-01-2020
106.	Allahabad (UP)	Gorakhpur (UP)	Indigo	10-01-2020
107.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Chinyalisaur (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
108.	Chinyalisaur (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
109.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020

1	2	3	4	5
110.	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
111.	Allahabad (UP)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Indigo	05-03-2020
112.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	05-03-2020
113.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	New Tehri (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
114.	New Tehri (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
115.	New Tehri (Uttarakhand)	Srinagar (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
116.	Srinagar (Uttarakhand)	New Tehri (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
117.	Srinagar (Uttarakhand)	Gaucher (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
118.	Gaucher (Uttarakhand)	Srinagar (Uttarakhand)	Pawan Hans	29-07-2020
RCS-Udan 3.0				
1.	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	25-03-2019
2.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	Spicejet	25-03-2019
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
4.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
5.	Amritsar(Punjab)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
6.	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	Amritsar	Spicejet	31-03-2019
7.	Bhopal (MP)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
8.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Bhopal (MP)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
9.	Delhi	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
10.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Delhi	Spicejet	31-03-2019
11.	Guwahati (Assam)	Lilabari (Assam)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
12.	Lilabari (Assam)	Guwahati (Assam)	Spicejet	31-03-2019

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
14.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
15.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata(WB)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
16.	Kolkata(WB)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
17.	Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	25-04-2019
18.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	25-04-2019
19.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
20.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
21.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
22.	Gwalior (MP)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
23.	Jammu (J&K)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
24.	Gwalior (MP)	Jammu (J&K)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
25.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	15-05-2019
26.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Ghodawat	15-05-2019
27.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	15-05-2019
28.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	15-05-2019
29.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Raipur (CG)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
30.	Raipur (CG)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
31.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Bhubaneshwar	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
32.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
33.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	07-06-2019
34.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	07-06-2019
35.	Gwalior (MP)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
36.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
37.	Kolkata (WB)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
38.	Gwalior (MP)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	20-06-2019

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
40.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
41.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Durgapur (WB)	Spicejet	25-06-2019
42.	Durgapur (WB)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spicejet	25-06-2019
43.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
44.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
45.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Goa	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
46.	Goa	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
47.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
48.	Cochin (Kerala)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
49.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Shillong (Meghalaya)	IndiGo	20-07-2019
50.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	IndiGo	20-07-2019
51.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
52.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
53.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
54.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
55.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	06-09-2019
56.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Ghodawat	06-09-2019
57.	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Indigo	15-09-2019
58.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Indigo	15-09-2019
59.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	27-10-2019
60.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	27-10-2019
61.	Hyderabad(Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Indigo	27-10-2019
62.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad(Telangana)	Indigo	27-10-2019

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Hyderabad(Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Indigo	27-10-2019
64.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad(Telangana)	Indigo	27-10-2019
65.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Durgapur (WB)	Spicejet	27-10-2019
66.	Durgapur (WB)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Spicejet	27-10-2019
67.	Delhi	Agra (UP)	Zoom Air	29-10-2019
68.	Agra (UP)	Delhi	Zoom Air	29-10-2019
69.	Agra (UP)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Zoom Air	05-11-2019
70.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Agra (UP)	Zoom Air	05-11-2019
71.	Chandigarh (UT)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Alliance Air	16-11-2019
72.	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Alliance Air	16-11-2019
73.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Ghodawat	22-11-2019
74.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	22-11-2019
75.	Kolkata (WB)	Amritsar (Punjab)	Indigo	01-12-2019
76.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	01-12-2019
77.	Guwahati (Assam)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
78.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Guwahati (Assam)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
79.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Imphal (Manipur)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
80.	Imphal (Manipur)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
81.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Alliance Air	27-12-2019
82.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	27-12-2019
83.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	17-01-2020

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
85.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	17-01-2020
86.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
87.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
88.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
89.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Indore (MP)	Ghodawat	20-01-2020
90.	Indore (MP)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	20-01-2020
91.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (WB)	Alliance Air	27-01-2020
92.	Kolkata (WB)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	27-01-2020
93.	Varanasi (UP)	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Alliance Air	31-01-2020
94.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Varanasi (UP)	Alliance Air	31-01-2020
95.	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Agartala (Tripura)	Indigo	29-02-2020
96.	Agartala (Tripura)	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Indigo	29-02-2020
97.	Varanasi (UP)	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Indigo	29-02-2020
98.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Varanasi (UP)	Indigo	29-02-2020
99.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	01-03-2020
100.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	01-03-2020
101.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Indore (MP)	Ghodawat	16-03-2020
102.	Indore (MP)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ghodawat	16-03-2020
103.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Ghodawat	01-06-2020

1	2	3	4	5
104.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ghodawat	01-06-2020
105.	Varanasi (UP)	Patna (Bihar)	Spicejet	21-08-2020
106.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Patna (Bihar)	Spicejet	28-08-2020
107.	Patna (Bihar)	Amritsar (Punjab)	Spicejet	28-08-2020

UDAN 1.0 - 56

UDAN 2.0 - 118

UDAN 3.0 - 107

Total routes commenced: 281

Advisory on safety of passengers

1143. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been instances in the recent past when aircrafts belonging to different domestic airlines had to again return midway to the airport from where it finally took off due to technical snags, the details thereof, airlines-wise; and

(b) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued any advisory to all the airlines keeping in view of the safety of passenger, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) During the year 2020, a total of 75 incidents of Air Turn Back (ATB) due to technical snags were reported by Scheduled operators. The airline wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not issue any advisory to airlines. The advisory to airlines are issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) being the regulator for safety operations.

Statement

Airline	No. of Incidents
Air India	12
Air India Express	03
Alliance Air	10

Airline	No. of Incidents
Air Asia India	03
Go Air	03
Indigo	21
Spice Jet	17
Star Air	02
Trujet	01
TATA SIA Airlines (Vistara)	03
TOTAL	75

Concession to travellers in Vande Bharat Mission

1144. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flight services operated under the Vande Bharat Mission, so far;

(b) the details there of the flight services conducted under the scheme from and to various countries;

(c) the number of citizens had registered under Vande Bharath Mission to travel back to the country;

(d) whether Government had taken any measures to provide concession to the travelers; and

(e) the total revenue received to Air India from the services under Vande Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Vande Bharat Mission consists of special repatriation flights operated by Indian carriers and chartered flights operated by both Indian and foreign carriers. As per information provided by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), till 31.08.2020, a total of 5817 flights (inbound into India) were operated under the Vande Bharat Mission from various countries. Out of these 2292 have been

operated by Air India/Air India Express and 1938 has been operated by private Indian carriers. The remaining flights have been operated by foreign carriers.

(c) The number of persons registering for repatriation with the Indian missions/embassies is dynamic. As India enters into Air Bubble arrangements with different countries, registrations from such countries are no longer required. As per information provided by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), till 31.08.2020, more than 11 lakh Indians (excluding land border crossings) have returned to India under the Vande Bharat Mission.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The total revenue accrued to Air India group from the services provided under Vande Bharat Mission is ₹2556.60 crore as on 31.08.2020.

Privatisation of Thiruvananthapuram airport

1145. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any objection from the State Government of Kerala over handing over the Thiruvananthapuram airport to a private enterprise;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala has put forwarded any suggestion to take over the management of airport, the details thereof;

(c) what are the criteria Government set for handing over the airport management to private companies;

(d) whether Government has taken any measures to avoid monopoly of any particular company to take over the management of airports in the country; and

(e) the details of privatised airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th November, 2018 accorded 'In Principle approval' for leasing of six airports namely, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operations, Management and Development under PPP. Government of Kerala requested

the Government of India (GoI) to allow them to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to take over and run the Thiruvananthapuram Airport. GoI considered the request of Government of Kerala and offered the options of participating in the bidding process with a Right of First Refusal (RoFR) or the GoK would be invited to be the part of selection process to address the concerns of the State Government. GoK accepted the option of participating in the bidding process with the provision of RoFR with price range parameter of 10%. Accordingly, GoK designated entity *i.e.* Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) participated in the bidding process. However, the bid quoted by KSIDC was below the 10% price range parameter quoted by the highest bidder. Therefore, as per the provisions of bidding document, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued Letter of Award to the highest bidder on 01.09.2020 in respect of Thiruvananthapuram airport.

(c) The 'Per Passenger Fee (PPF)' payable to AAI was adopted as the bidding parameter for selection of the successful bidder during the PPP process of recently bid out six airports.

(d) Presently, there is no monopoly situation in the airport sector. There are many existing private airport operators *viz.* GMR Group, GVK Group, Fairfax Group and State Government JVCs such as CIAL, KIAL, MIHAN, CHIAL who are operating brown field airports besides AAI. In addition, new greenfield airport at Jewar is being developed by a new operator namely Zurich Group. These private operators handled 53.92% of total air traffic of the country in the year 2019-20. With a view to further bring in new domestic and international players and to increase competition in the airport sector, the criteria of airport experience was done away with and it was made neither a prerequisite for bidding nor post-bid requirement while carrying out PPP of recently awarded six airports. This step of the Government enlarged the spectrum of bidders through inclusion of players from other sectors which resulted into a very good response in the form of a total of 32 bids.

(e) Airports Authority of India leased out Delhi and Mumbai airports in 2006 for operation, management and development under PPP. In addition, AAI has also awarded Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports on 15.07.2019 and Jaipur, Guwahati, and Thiruvananthapuram airports on 01.09.2020 for operation, management development of these airports under PPP mode.

Tabletop airports

1146. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what safety measures have been taken by Ministry in case of tabletop airports in country for landing of planes in light of recent flight accident at Calicut International Airport;

(b) whether DGCA has considered danger involved in such airports in country and has DGCA or the airlines laid down any operational restrictions or special procedures;

(c) whether DGCA has already examined the flight data recorder and the cockpit voice recorder of the Air India express flight involved in the accident at Calicut; and

(d) if so, details of progress of the enquiry conducted so far with regard to the flight accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Adequate measures are in place for ensuring safe operation of aircraft at airports in the country including table top airports. In this regard, in line with ICAO, Civil Aviation Requirements and Guidelines in the form of circulars have been issued by DGCA from time to time and regular surveillance is being conducted. Details of some of the measures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Safety Risk Assessment (SRA) is carried out by Airlines prior to commencing operations at any airport. DGCA has issued many procedures and circulars to be followed by Airlines to avert such mishaps. The Operational circulars that have been issued by DGCA include:

- (i) 12/2010-Standard Operating Procedures (Strict adherence to SOPs for Approach & Landing)
- (ii) 15/2010-Go Around after Unstabilized Approach (The action to take over controls by the PNF).
- (iii) 01/2013- Missed Approach/Go around (covering the detailed decision making process)
- (iv) 03/2014-All Weather Operations training Program (Detailed guidance for Ground & simulator training to address all elements of handling adverse weather)

- (v) 03/2015- Crosswind and tailwind Operational Limits (Recommendation to operators for limiting these values for different weather and operational conditions)
- (vi) 9/2017- Approach & Landing Accident Reduction Toolkit- covering automation handling, Approach & Go-around preparation & briefing, unstabilized Approaches, Runway Excursion & overrun, adverse wind conditions, extended flare etc.
- (vii) 03/2017- Unstable Approaches (guidance for pilots to avoid unstable approaches).

(c) and (d) The Director General, Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Rule 11 of the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017 has appointed an Investigator-in-Charge assisted by other Investigators to inquire into the circumstances of the Air India Express accident at Calicut Airport on 7th August, 2020 by order dated 13.08.2020 and submit the report to AAIB preferably within five months from the date of order. The Investigator-in-Charge will determine the probable cause and contributory factors leading to this accident.

Statement

Measures by DGCA

- (i) Mandatory provision of RESA as per ICAO Annex 14 requirement and its periodic maintenance.
- (ii) Emphasis on regular maintenance of the runway strip to prevent the soil erosion.
- (iii) Mandatory friction testing at regular intervals.
- (iv) Deployment of RIV (rapid intervention vehicle) at airports situated in difficult terrain.
- (v) Provision for Window of Circadian low while calculating the Flight duty period has been introduced. (0100 to 0600 hrs).
- (vi) In order to manage flight crew fatigue, provision for the controlled rest in seat during the flight with a flight duration of more than three hours has been introduced. CAR Section 7 series J part III.

- (vii) Instructions have been issued for the Pilot Monitoring to identify the subtle incapacitation of the Pilot flying and procedure for taking over of the flight controls.
- (viii) For enhancing the operational safety, instructions have been issued for encouraging crew to go-around if for any reason, the approach is unestablished and same is non-punitive.
- (ix) Instructions have been issued for all the airline operators to establish the tail wind and cross wind limitations based on the aircraft manufacturer guidance taking into consideration the runway surface conditions and weather conditions.
- (x) In line with ICAO Annex 6 and CAR Section 8 Series O Part II, DGCA has issued Operations circular OC 2 of 2012 containing Instructions for Airlines for laying down route and aerodrome competence qualification for the crew depending upon the complexity of the route and risk assessment of the aerodrome.
- (xi) ICAO Annex 14 on Aerodrome Design and Operations lays down requirements for aerodromes infrastructure including taxiways, Aprons, markings, aeronautical lightings, emergency services and maintenance standards. DGCA has incorporated all the Standard and recommended practices as contained in the ICAO Annex 14 in the form of Civil Aviation Requirement Car Section 4 Series B part I.

Bidding rates for airports

1147. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that through a bidding process Government has awarded 50-year lease agreement to operate, manage and develop the airports to private players;
- (b) if so, airport-wise details of bidders and their rates thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the land comes under the State assets and whether Government has accounted the land value under the lease agreement therein; and
- (d) the details of lease agreement and airport-wise comparative effect of user development charges charts therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th

November, 2018 accorded 'In Principle approval' for leasing of six airports namely, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operations, Management and Development under Public Private Partnership (PPP) to improve efficiency in service delivery, expertise and professionalism at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector. Accordingly, Airports Authority of India (AAI) floated a Global Tender for inviting bids. M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) quoted highest per passenger fee for these airports for a lease period of 50 years as per the terms and conditions of the bid documents.

With the approval of the Union Cabinet, AAI has issued Letter of Award to the Concessionaire on 15.07.2019 in respect of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports and on 01.09.2020 in respect of Jaipur, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati airports.

(b) Airport wise details of bidders and their quoted rates *i.e.* (Per passenger fee in INR) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The owner of airport land is Airports Authority of India and the bid parameter *i.e.* per passenger fee payable by the concessionaire includes shareable revenue that would be generated by Private Operators in commercial activities. Further, the land alongwith assets will come back to AAI on expiry of the concession period.

(d) The concession agreement grants the right to the concessionaire for use of the land for undertaking aeronautical, non-aeronautical and commercial activities in the specified land on city side with sub-lease rights for a period of 50 years and there is no separate lease agreement for land.

The User Development Fee (UDF) charges in respect of six PPP airports for the year 2020-21 are as under:—

Airport	DOM (₹ per pax)	INTL (₹ per pax)
Ahmedabad	85	85
Lucknow	163	475
Mangalore	150	825
Guwahati	426	561
Trivandrum	506	1069
Jaipur	394	1237

Statement

Airport-wise details of bidders and their quoted rates i.e. (Per passenger fee in INR)

Sl. No.	Bidder Name	Ahmedabad	Jaipur	Lucknow	Guwahati	Mangaluru	Thiruvananthapuram
1.	Adani Enterprises Limited	177	174	171	160	115	168
2.	AMP Capital (GIF II Lux Holdco) 5LP	127	139	139	136	-	-
3.	Autostrade India Infrastructure Development Pvt. Ltd.	60	48	55	-	-	-
4.	Cochin International Airport Limited	-	-	-	-	45	-
5.	GMR Airports Limited	85	69	63	59	18	63
6.	I Investments Limited	93	72	39	-	-	-
7.	KSIDC Limited	-	-	-	-	-	135
8.	National Investment & Infrastructure Fund/ Zurich Airport International AG	146	155	-	155	-	-
9.	PNC Infratech Limited	66	36	27	18	-	-

Extension of Kadapa airport

1148. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) when did the extension and strengthening of existing runway, taxi way and apron along with isolated bay, etc. undertaken in Kadapa airport;
- (b) the original estimate cost when the project was conceived; and
- (c) the details of expenditure so far made and by when, the above works are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Expansion of airports is a continuous process. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken expansion works, including extension and strengthening of existing runway, taxi way and apron along with isolated bay, etc., at Kadapa airport in the State of Andhra Pradesh from September, 2017 with an estimated cost of ₹ 94.44 Crore with probable date of completion in March, 2021. So far, AAI has made an expenditure of ₹ 49 Crore on the said project.

UDAN Scheme

1149. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing the UDAN scheme across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many airports have already been connected under this scheme in Odisha in the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS

- UDAN by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on regional routes. Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) allocation to regions is made in a manner that promotes balanced growth / regional connectivity in different parts of the country, as per the provisions of the Scheme document. Accordingly, to have an equitable distribution of RCF and enhanced air connectivity across the country, the country has been divided into five regions.

Routes connecting Jeypore, Utkela, Rourkela and Jharsuguda airports in Odisha were awarded under RCS-UDAN. These were subsequently cancelled due to the non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) Agreement by the SAOs.

These airports were offered under second and third rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN. However, no valid bid was received for Jeypore and Utkela Airport. Under UDAN third round, RCS routes connecting Jharsuguda to Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Delhi and Raipur and RCS routes connecting Rourkela to Raipur and Bhubaneswar were awarded. Jharsuguda airport in Odisha has already been operationalized under UDAN scheme.

Release of foreigners from detention centres

1150. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court ordered release of foreigners from the detention centres in Assam due to COVID outbreak;

(b) if so, the total number of persons released from the detention centres and the number of persons still in the detention centres;

(c) whether any death took place in the detention centres, in the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has passed an order dated 13.04.2020 in *Suo Moto* Writ Petition (Civil) No.1/2020 in RE: CONTAGION OF COVID 19 VIRUS IN PRISONS directing that the prisoners or detenues who have been

under detention for two years shall be entitled to be released subject to fulfilment of stipulated conditions including furnishing of a bond of ₹ 5000.00 (Rupees five thousand only) with two sureties of the like sum of Indian Citizens.

(b) In compliance to the Order dated 13.04.2020 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India referred to above, 350 (three hundred and fifty) detenues lodged in the different Detention Centres of Assam state have been released on bail.

(c) and (d) 15 (fifteen) detenues of different Detention Centres of Assam had died due to illness during last two years till 16.09.2020 while undergoing treatment in various hospitals of the state.

Assistance provided to States for damages due to cyclones

1151. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact and damage caused by the recent cyclones like Amphan and Nisarga;

(b) whether any survey was made to find out the losses incurred by the concerned States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantum of assistance including ways and means advance released to the concerned State Governments, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of assistance given to the concerned States for the damages due to cyclones caused last year, particularly to States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Cyclone 'Amphan' affected two States namely Odisha and West Bengal, and Cyclone 'Nisarga' affected two States namely Maharashtra and Gujarat and one UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. As per the assessment of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT)/ memoranda received from the affected State Governments, details of reported losses are given as under:-

(Provisional)

State	Human lives lost	Houses/huts damaged (in lakh)	Cattle lost	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Fishermen's Boats & nets damaged
Odisha - Cyclone 'Amphan'	0	0.49	38	0.11	28 boats
West Bengal - Cyclone 'Amphan'	99	5.52	23927	5.71	8007 boats & 37711 nets
Maharashtra - cyclone 'Nisarga'	15	2.48	540	0.33	1362 boats & 596 nets

No damage was reported from other States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

In the instant cases, even before the receipt of memoranda from State Governments of West Bengal, Odisha and Maharashtra, separate Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited the affected areas of the States for on the spot assessment of damages. In order to support the affected people of the States, Central Government has released ₹ 1000 crore to Government of West Bengal and ₹ 500 crore to Government of Odisha, in advance, from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on 23rd May 2020. Financial assistance under NDRF is considered as per laid down procedure, on the basis of the assessment by IMCTs.

(e) In order to support the Cyclone affected States, High Level Committee in its meeting held on 26.03.2020 had approved an assistance of ₹ 1090.68 crore to West Bengal, ₹ 179.64 crore to Odisha for Cyclone 'Bulbul' of 2019 and ₹ 1758.18 crore to Maharashtra for Cyclone 'Kyaar' of 2019.

Thefts and burglary in VIP areas in Delhi

1152. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of cases of thefts and burglary and other crimes that took place in the MPs flats/bungalows in the VIP areas, *i.e.* in the Pandara Park, Shahjahan Road and Humayun Road, New Delhi from 1st January, 2020 to 31st July, 2020;

(b) whether the numbers of crimes are on the rise comparatively to the last year;

(c) whether any arrests have been made by the police in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the police to prevent such crimes in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Details of cases of thefts and burglary and other crimes that took place in the M.Ps flats/bungalows in the VIP areas from 1st January, 2020 to 31st July, 2020 and during the corresponding period in 2019 are as under:—

	2019 (Jan. to July)		2020 (Jan. to July)	
	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested
Burglary	3	1	4	1
Abduction	-	-	1	-
Cheating	1	-	-	-
Fatal accident	1	1	-	-
Simple accident	-	-	2	1
Other thefts	29	4	6	2
TOTAL	34	6	13	4

(d) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, which *inter-alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime; identification, surveillance and arrest of active criminals; integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police; action against drinking in public; installation of CCTV cameras in public places; and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

Imposition of National Security Act

1153. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for imposition of National Security Act (NSA) in Delhi;

(b) the details of number of times and the time period during which NSA was enacted in Delhi during last five years;

(c) the details of number of persons detained under NSA in last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of each individual detained under NSA in last five years including reasons and time period of detention;

(e) whether Government has any plan to repeal this undemocratic Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Security Act (NSA) 1980 is a preventive detention legislation. As per records available, during last five years under NSA, no case has been registered in Delhi.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are 'State' subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data reported to it by States/Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. The details for 2017 and 2018 are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(e) in (f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to repeal this Act.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	169	171	93	78	161	167	57	110
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	487	501	229	272	686	697	406	291
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	487	501	229	272	686	697	406	291

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Police nexus with criminals

†1154. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of police nexus with criminals have been reported in the country over the years;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any step for reforming police in view of cases of atrocities on the poor and farmers by police and its collusion with criminals; and

(c) the names of the Commissions which have presented their reports on reforms along with the details of the reforms and the details of action taken on those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to make the police force efficient and capable and its functioning more effective, transparent and accountable. Any specific nexus of certain sections of society or criminal and police is an outcome of investigation by agencies of the State, subject to verdict of appropriate courts.

The Model Police Act, 2006, which was circulated to all State Governments has the provision of constituting Police Accountability Commission and District Accountability Authority for ensuring accountability of the police. This Act also describes social responsibility of police. The responsibility include to display good behaviours with members of public with due courtesy and decorum, guide and assist members of public, particularly with senior citizens, women, children, the poor and indigent and physically or mentally challenged individuals found on streets or other public places or otherwise. Further, one of the direction of the Supreme Court of India in Prakash Singh case on police reforms was to constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District levels for looking into complaints against police officers. These directions were forwarded to the States/UTs for its implementation. Government has taken several steps on Police

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reforms and it is an ongoing process. The Centre also issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police to meet the expectations of the people. As "police" is a State subject, to deal with the cases of atrocities against poor and farmers and its collusion with criminals is responsibility of State Governments.

(c) In order to improve the functioning of the police, the Union Government has set up various Commissions/Committees *i.e.* National Police Commission (1977), Ribeiro Committee (1998), Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000), Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice (2002).

Further, the Government constituted a Review Committee headed by Shri R.S. Mooshahary to review the recommendations of the previous Commissions and Committees on Police Reforms in December 2004. The Committee submitted its report in March 2005. The Committee shortlisted 49 recommendations. These are given in the Statement (*See below*). The recommendations of the Review Committee have been sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for taking appropriate action.

A component of "incentives for police reforms" has been included in the implementation structure of the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". It has been decided to keep certain amount each year for providing incentive/grants to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms. To incentivize the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. This incentive component has been increased to 'up to 20%' of the total allocation from the year 2019-20.

Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced a system for ranking of Police Stations in 2018. It is a two stage process where 3 Police Stations from States having more than 750 police stations, 2 each from all other States and Delhi and 1 each from Union Territories are selected from more than 15,000 Police Stations in the country on the basis of rate of conviction in cases of crimes against women, crimes against SCs/STs and property offences. In the second stage, performance measurement is done based on parameters like crime prevention and proactive measures, disposal of cases, maintenance of public order, infrastructure assessment and citizens feedback. Personal visits are made by the surveying team to the selected police stations for this purpose.

The guidelines provide for awarding two sets of awards *i.e.* one for the top 3 best police stations in the country and another for the best police station in each State/

Union Territory. In the last DsGP/IsGP Conference held in December 2019 at Pune, Maharashtra, the best 3 police stations in the country were awarded Shields. Certificates have been provided to the top police stations of the State/UT.

This initiative has worked as a demonstration effect for Police Stations in the country to raise their standard of performance.

Statement

List of 49 recommendations made by Review Committee

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs
1.	Educational qualification & age limit for recruitment as Constables.
2.	Educational qualification & age limit for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors.
3.	Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards.
4.	Scale of pay for Constables.
5.	Working hours for Constabulary.
6.	Promotional prospect for Constables.
7.	Training of policemen at all levels.
8.	Linkage of promotion with training.
9.	Co-relation between training and posting.
10.	Police Housing.
11.	* Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service.
12.	Teeth-to-tail ration in the police force.
13.	Police Commissionerate System.
14.	Separation of Investigation from Law & Order.
15.	Manpower strength in Police Stations.
16.	Orderly system.
17.	* Internal Security role of Police.
18.	Village Police System.

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs
19.	Merger of Women police with regular police.
20.	* IPS Cadres for Central Police organization.
21.	Method of selection of Chief of Police.
22.	Tenure of Chief of Police.
23.	Fixity of tenure of key functionaries.
24.	Police Establishment Board.
25.	Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs.
26.	Modernization of Police Forces.
27.	Upgradation of Police Training facilities.
28.	Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure.
29.	Common Central Forensic Science cadre for central organization.
30.	Computerisation of Police Stations.
31.	Restructuring of Police Stations.
32.	Basic facilities in Police Station.
33.	Outsourcing of some police duties.
34.	Weeding out corrupt police personnel.
35.	Accountability of Police to Public.
36.	Police Complaints Board.
37.	Free registration of crime.
38.	Reduction in the number of arrests.
39.	New Police Act.
40.	Directorate of prosecution.
41.	Legal advice to police.
42.	Confession under Section 25 & 26 of the Evidence Act.
43.	Federal Offences.

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs
44.	Organized Crime.
45.	Tackling Economic Offences.
46.	Distinction between non cognizable and cognizable offences.
47.	Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. P.C.
48.	Amendment of Identification of Prisoners Act.
49.	* State Security Commission.

* Dropped – No action required.

Communications to States/ UTs regarding parole

1155. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a communication to all States and Union Territories, the Ministry has directed that parole and furlough may not be granted as a matter of routine and may be decided by a Committee of officers and behavioural experts keeping in view all relevant factors, especially for inmates sentenced for sexual offences, serious crimes such as murder, child abduction and violence;

(b) whether Government has received any reports from different parts of the country that many of those released from jails due to coronavirus pandemic were indulging in crimes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has recently issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories (UTs) requesting them to review their existing practices and procedures governing grant of parole, furlough and premature release to inmates, especially in light of Model Prison Manual 2016 and guidelines issued by MHA and National Human Rights Commission etc., from time to time. The States and UTs have been requested to include the provisions indicated in the advisory in the protocols developed by them for this purpose, as it is necessary to ensure careful and comprehensive examination of each such case. They have been advised that in order to

ensure that inmates released on parole, furlough and premature release etc. do not violate law, systems must be put in place for monitoring and follow up of each case.

(b) and (c) No such specific incident has been reported to MHA.

Canteens functioning for CAPF personnel

1156. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Master Canteens and Subsidiary Canteens functioning for serving and retired Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to provide quality products in Central Police Canteen (CPC) and also at a subsidised rate as was in the case of CSD canteen for defence personnel and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has decided to sell only indigenous products in CPC and if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move along with the time by which this will be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Total 119 Master Bhandars and 1871 Subsidiary Bhandars are functioning for the benefit of serving and retired personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). Besides, 10 Mini Bhandars have also been sanctioned for Ex-CAPF Associations, out of which 07 are functioning under supervision of Master Bhandars.

(b) Quality products are being provided to Central Police Canteen (CPC), now renamed as Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB), beneficiaries at discounted rates through direct negotiations with the firms/suppliers. To ascertain quality of the products, all standard parameters as per Government rules/ guidelines are ensured before registration of the products with KPKB. Goods in KPKB are available at discounted rates. At present, there is no exemption in GST to products sold through KPKB, as available to CSD.

(c) In order to promote domestic industries, it has been decided to sell only "Swadeshi Products" through the Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) with effect from 01.06.2020.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

1157. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the objective of launching National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project Phase-I which was implemented in various States to respond better to cyclones and if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(b) the principle component of the project along with the approximate coastline proposed to be covered under the project; and

(c) whether Government has successfully completed the NCRM Phase-II project by envisaging construction of major infrastructure to address the vulnerability of the coastal community to cyclone and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Yes Sir. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-I has been implemented in two Coastal States namely Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Project has the following four principle components:—

- Component A: Last Mile Connectivity
- Component B: Structural and Non-Structural Measures
- Component C: Technical Assistance for Cyclone Hazard Risk Mitigation, Capacity Building and Knowledge Creation
- Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support

The approximate coastline covered under NCRMP Phase-I is 1452 km in two coastal States namely Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

(c) NCRMP Phase-II is a World Bank funded project for 06 Coastal States namely Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal with an overall budget/outlay of ₹ 2691 Cr (Central Government share ₹ 2157.63 Cr, State Share ₹ 533.37 Cr), started in July 2015. The aim of the project is to minimize vulnerability in the cyclone hazard prone States of India and to make people and infrastructure disaster resilient, in harmony with conservation of coastal ecosystems.

The project envisages construction of major infrastructure *i.e.* 292 no. of Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS), 1514 kms. of Underground Cabling, 02 no. of Bridge, 205 kms. of Road and 35.06 kms. of Saline Embankments.

The scheduled completion date of the project is 15th March 2021.

Statement

Details of Infrastructure created under NCRMP Phase-I (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)

(i) Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS):-

Sl. No	Item	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha
1.	Sites/Locations (No.)	255	122
2.	Alert Sirens (No.)	153	122
3.	Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Installation (No.)	238	238
4.	Satellite Terminal (No.)	20	14

(ii) Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure:

Item	Andhra Pradesh		Odisha	
	Planned	Executed	Planned	Executed
Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS) (No.)	219	219	316	316
Roads (Km)	698.02	698.02	388.50	388.50
Bridge (No.)	35	34	-	-
Saline Embankment (Km)	29.90	29.90	58.22	58.22

Increase in cyber crimes in the country

1158. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber crimes in the country have increased in the past few years;
- (b) if so, the number of cases reported, State-wise during last five years;
- (c) the economic losses suffered due to cyber crimes;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any concrete steps to check such cyber crimes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) With the enhanced use of cyber space, number of cyber crimes is also increasing. As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State-wise details of cyber crime cases registered during 2014-2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Data pertaining to the year 2019 is not published yet. The data on economic losses suffered due to cyber crimes is not maintained centrally by the NCRB.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, Central Government has taken steps to spread awareness about cyber crimes; issue of alerts/advisories; capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers; improving cyber forensic facilities; etc. The Central Government has also launched National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported under Cyber Crimes during 2014-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282	536	616	931	1207
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	6	4	1	7
3.	Assam	379	483	696	1120	2022
4.	Bihar	114	242	309	433	374
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	103	90	171	139
6.	Goa	62	17	31	13	29

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
7.	Gujarat	227	242	362	458	702
8.	Haryana	151	224	401	504	418
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	50	31	56	69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	28	63	73
11.	Jharkhand	93	180	259	720	930
12.	Karnataka	1020	1447	1101	3174	5839
13.	Kerala	450	290	283	320	340
14.	Madhya Pradesh	289	231	258	490	740
15.	Maharashtra	1879	2195	2380	3604	3511
16.	Manipur	13	6	11	74	29
17.	Meghalaya	60	56	39	39	74
18.	Mizoram	22	8	1	10	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	2
20.	Odisha	124	386	317	824	843
21.	Punjab	226	149	102	176	239
22.	Rajasthan	697	949	941	1304	1104
23.	Sikkim	4	1	1	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	172	142	144	228	295
25.	Telangana	703	687	593	1209	1205
26.	Tripura	5	13	8	7	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1737	2208	2639	4971	6280
28.	Uttarakhand	42	48	62	124	171
29.	West Bengal	355	398	478	568	335
TOTAL STATE(S)		9322	11331	12187	21593	27004

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	6	3	3	7
31.	Chandigarh	55	77	26	32	30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	226	177	98	162	189
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	4
36.	Puducherry	1	0	2	5	14
TOTAL UT(s)		300	261	130	203	244
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9622	11592	12317	21796	27248

Source: Crime in India.

Data on Indian citizenship

1159. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persecuted minorities of neighbouring countries who were given Indian citizenship during last three years including this year;

(b) the details of country-wise and year-wise figures of last three years in respect of above;

(c) the number of total foreign nationals who were given Indian citizenship during last three years including this year; and

(d) the details of country-wise, year-wise figures of last three years in respect of (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Records of persons granted citizenship under section 5 (by registration) or section 6 (by naturalisation) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 are maintained as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. These records are not maintained religion-wise.

Year-wise and country-wise details of citizenship granted to foreign nationals during last three years including this year are given in Statement.

Statement*Indian Citizenship granted year-wise & country-wise*

(as per data generated from online citizenship module)

Sl. No.	Nationality	2017	2018	2019	2020 (as on 17.09.2020)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pakistan	476	450	809	385	2120
2.	Afghanistan	117	30	40	1	188
3.	Bangladesh	49	19	25	6	99
4.	United States of America	25	20	10	5	60
5.	Sri Lanka	34	12	11	1	58
6.	Nepal	17	7	7	1	32
7.	United Kingdom	8	5	6	1	20
8.	Malaysia	7	5	4	3	19
9.	Kenya	7	2	5	1	15
10.	Canada	3	6	5		14
11.	Singapore	5	5	3		13
12.	Tanzania	3	2	2	1	8
13.	Iran	3	2	2	1	8
14.	Philippines	3	4			7
15.	Yemen	6		1		7
16.	Germany	3	2	1		6
17.	Australia	1	3			4
18.	Ukraine	3	1			4
19.	Indonesia	1		1	2	4
20.	Venezuela	1	3			4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Zimbabwe	4				4
22.	France	3				3
23.	Portugal	3				3
24.	Italy	1	2			3
25.	Mauritius	1	2			3
26.	Zambia	1	1			2
27.	China	2				2
28.	South Africa		1	1		2
29.	Belarus			2		2
30.	Switzerland				1	1
31.	Israel			1		1
32.	Barbados	1				1
33.	Chile	1				1
34.	Czech Republic		1			1
35.	Eritrea			1		1
36.	Ireland	1				1
37.	Jamaica			1		1
38.	Kazakhstan		1			1
39.	Kyrgyzstan	1				1
40.	Moldova	1				1
41.	Myanmar	1				1
42.	New Zealand		1			1
43.	Poland	1				1
44.	Russia	1				1
TOTAL		795	586	939	2729	2729

Gaps in border fencing along borders

1160. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any effective steps to strengthen border protection and also to address the issue of gaps and vulnerability in border fencing along the India-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps that Government has taken to strengthen complete protection of the borders from intruders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to strengthen border protection, which *inter-alia* includes strengthening of border infrastructure, multi-tiered deployment of border guarding forces along International Border/ Line of Control, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, conducting special operations based on vulnerability mapping, anti-tunneling exercise and pro-active action against intruders Border Guarding Force regularly carry out vulnerability mapping along Indo-Pakistan border to plug vulnerable patches.

Condition of prisons

1161. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that most of the prisons/jails across the country are overcrowded and not worth living in;

(b) if so, the present status of prisons/jails across the country;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps and given directions to State Governments to release the prisoners who have completed most of their lives in Jails and have now become senior citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2019. State/UT-wise number of prisons in the country, their capacity and the number of inmates lodged in them as on 31st December, 2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such directions have been given to the State Governments. However, to address the issue of overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to States and UTs, from time to time. MHA has also circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and Union Territories, which provides guidelines on varied aspects of prison management and efficient prison administration.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of prisons, their capacity and inmate population as on
31st December, 2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Prisons	Capacity	Number of Inmates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	8789	7579
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	233	247
3.	Assam	31	8888	9226
4.	Bihar	59	42222	39814
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	12063	18112
6.	Goa	1	624	518
7.	Gujarat	30	13762	15089
8.	Haryana	19	19306	20423
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	2146	2373
10.	Jammu and Kashmir @	15	2910	3689
11.	Jharkhand	30	16795	18654

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	104	14315	14515
13.	Kerala	55	6841	7499
14.	Madhya Pradesh	131	28718	44603
15.	Maharashtra	64	24095	36798
16.	Manipur	5	1272	876
17.	Meghalaya	5	650	1023
18.	Mizoram	10	1601	1698
19.	Nagaland	11	1450	446
20.	Odisha	91	19291	17563
21.	Punjab	24	23488	24174
22.	Rajasthan	144	22952	21599
23.	Sikkim	2	260	400
24.	Tamil Nadu	141	23392	14707
25.	Telangana	37	7785	6717
26.	Tripura	13	2174	1103
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72	60340	101297
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3540	5629
29.	West Bengal [#]	59	21772	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		1319	391674	459463
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	309	244
31.	Chandigarh	1	1120	984
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1	70	46
33.	Daman and Diu*	1	60	62

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi	16	10026	17534
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	4
36.	Puducherry	4	416	263
TOTAL (UTs)		31	12065	19137
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1350	403739	478600

@ Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are now Union Territories. This is consolidated data of both UTs - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have since been merged into one UT.

Damage due to heavy rains in MP

1162. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that heavy rainfall lashed almost all parts of the state of Madhya Pradesh causing dams to overflow;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has sent any central team to Madhya Pradesh to assess the damage caused due to excess rains and to ensure that dams are functioning properly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and assistance rendered by the Union Government to the State Government to meet the challenges posed by excessive rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas

of the State from 10-12th September 2020 for on the spot assessment of damages caused due to flood.

In order to support the affected people of the State, during the year 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 2427 crore has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) out of which, 1st installment of Central Share of SDRMF amounting to ₹ 910 crore has been released, in advance, to Government of Madhya Pradesh on 3rd April 2020.

Regarding proper functioning of dams, these are operated by Project Authority/ State Government. Central Water Commission (CWC) issues inflow forecasts for dams/ barrages if the inflow exceeds the threshold value.

Atrocities against women

1163. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atrocities against women including sexual harassment cases are on the rise;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of such cases reported during the last five years;

(c) the details of cases of atrocities against women, which are pending in various courts in the country;

(d) whether any measure to fast track such pending cases is under consideration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2018. As per published information, State/Union Territory wise details of cases registered under crimes against women for last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). However, a comparison of crime rate (Crime reported/Mid Year projected population in lakhs) of various crime heads on crimes against women in the last few years shows no uniform trend.

Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, the Ministry has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc.

(c) As per the published information, State/Union Territory wise details of cases pending trial at the end of the year 2018 under crimes against women is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government of India has approved a scheme for setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered under total crimes against women
during 2014-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362	17909	16438
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367	337	368
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869	23082	27728
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400	14711	16920
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947	7996	8587
6.	Goa	508	392	371	369	362
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532	8133	8329
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839	11370	14326
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222	1246	1633
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3327	3366	2850	3129	3437
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453	5911	7083

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131	14078	13514
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034	11057	10461
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604	29788	28942
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388	31979	35497
16.	Manipur	337	266	253	236	271
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372	567	571
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120	301	249
19.	Nagaland	68	91	105	79	75
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837	20098	20274
21.	Punjab	5481	5340	5105	4620	5302
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422	25993	27866
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153	163	172
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463	5397	5822
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374	17521	16027
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013	972	907
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262	56011	59445
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588	1944	2817
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513	30992	30394
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108	132	147
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414	453	442
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	21	25	28	20	38
33.	Daman and Diu**	16	29	41	26	16
34.	Delhi	15319	17222	15310	13076	13640

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	6	11
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95	147	166
TOTAL UT(s)		15988	17971	16005	13860	14460
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	329243	338954	359849	378277

*Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

** Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have merged as one UT.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases pending trial at the end of the year 2018 under total crimes against women

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases pending trial at the end of the year
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34253
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2358
3.	Assam	56247
4.	Bihar	74099
5.	Chhattisgarh	23317
6.	Goa	1438
7.	Gujarat	81138
8.	Haryana	20580
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6509
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	12219
11.	Jharkhand	16667
12.	Karnataka	54224

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	61420
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85063
15.	Maharashtra	192200
16.	Manipur	675
17.	Meghalaya	2362
18.	Mizoram	580
19.	Nagaland	151
20.	Odisha	100649
21.	Punjab	7582
22.	Rajasthan	75882
23.	Sikkim	206
24.	Tamil Nadu	18932
25.	Telangana	35894
26.	Tripura	4106
27.	Uttar Pradesh	164720
28.	Uttarakhand	6244
29.	West Bengal	256459
TOTAL (STATES)(S)		1396174
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	805
31.	Chandigarh	678
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	95
33.	Daman and Diu**	81
34.	Delhi	51369

1	2	3
35.	Lakshadweep	31
36.	Puducherry	540
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1449773

*Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

** Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have merged as one UT.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Release of prisoners during lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic

1164. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government released many prisoners from various jails across the country in order to prevent spreading of COVID-19 virus;

(b) if so, the details of the prisoners who were released before their punishment period ends, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the impact of release of such a large number of prisoners, who were convicted for one offence or other;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in *Suo Motu* Writ Petition (C) No. 1 of 2020, in the matter of 'Contagion of Covid 19 virus in prisons', vide its Order dated 23.3.2020 directed all States and UTs to constitute a High Powered Committee comprising of (i) Chairman of the State Legal Services Committee, (ii) the Principal Secretary (Home/Prison) and (iii) Director General of Prisons to determine which class of prisoners can be released on parole or on interim bail for such period as may be appropriate. The Court further directed that they leave it open for the High Powered Committee of States to determine the category of prisoners who should be released, depending upon the nature of offence, the number of years to which he or she has been

sentenced or the severity of the offence with which he/she is charged with and is facing trial or any other relevant factor, which the Committee may consider appropriate.

(b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes it in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2019. This data has not been reported by States/UTs to NCRB.

(c) to (e) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are 'State' subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. States/UTs are competent to make appropriate assessment in their jurisdictions.

Improving efficiency in disaster response and mitigation

1165. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made assessment to identify areas in disaster response and mitigation which need drastic improvements despite the fact that excellent work has been done by disaster response agencies in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what immediate plans Government has to improve the efficiency of the agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Disaster Response and Mitigation is continuous process. Government of India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. There have been significant improvements in multi-hazard monitoring and warning system in recent years.

The primary responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a natural disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government, wherever required, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support in cases of natural disasters of severe nature and beyond coping capacity of the State resources. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates each State Government to take all measures specified in the

guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NOMA) and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management. Some of the recent significant efforts of the Government of India are given in Statement.

Statement

- (i) The 15th Finance Commission have recommended a total corpus of ₹ 41,373 crore for disaster risk management for the year 2020-21, out of which ₹ 28, 983 crore has been allocated for State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and ₹ 12, 390 crore for National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF). While 80% of the total corpus have been earmarked for Response, 20% have been allocated for Mitigation.
- (ii) Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre- positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas. The 12 Battalions have been strategically deployed across the country. In addition, NDRF teams have been deployed in 28 Regional Response Centers (RRC) for immediate response.
- (iii) Encouraging States to set-up their own State Disaster Response Forces.
- (iv) Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- (v) Capacity buildings of various stake holders including State Disaster Response Force of States/ UTs by providing training through NDRF.
- (vi) Government has approved setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Academy to provide specialized training in disaster response to NDRF, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Civil Defence and other stakeholders.
- (vii) Government of India laid down the National Policy on Disaster Management in 2009 to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.
- (viii) National Disaster Management Plan in 2016 was released in 2016 and revised in 2019.

- (ix) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued 30 guidelines for management of various disasters on various cross cutting issues. These guidelines are available on NDMA's website: *www.ndma.gov.in*.
- (x) The establishment of Global Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23rd September 2019 during UN Climate Action Summit in New York.
- (xi) Improving disaster communication and ensuring last mile connectivity through Common Alerting Protocol.
- (xii) Scoping Study on role of UAVs/Drones in Disaster Management
- (xiii) Priority Call Routing, for prioritizing the telephone numbers of important administrative officials during disaster.
- (xiv) Multi-State and State level mock exercises involving NDRF, Armed Forces, CAPFs, State/District administration and Central early warning agencies.
- (xv) Training of SDRF, Civil Defence, Youth organizations NCC, NYKS for effective disaster response.
- (xvi) Training of Community Volunteers (200 Volunteers per district) in Disaster Response in 30 most flood prone states.
- (xvii) Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters in coastal States and training of coastal communities on shelters management under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

Shortage of doctors in CISF

1166. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any step to cover the shortage of doctors in CISF as recommended at Para 2.7.3 of the 215th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs;

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

(c) whether Government plans to review CISF's recruitment policy to include demand specific recruitment component as recommended at para 2.5.4 of the 215th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) To overcome the shortage of Doctors in CISF, the following steps have been taken:-

- (i) Medical Officers' Selection Board has been conducted for recruitment of Doctors in all CAPFs and Assam Rifles including CISF.
- (ii) Directions have been issued for providing 06 Medical Officers to CISF from other Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles.

(c) and (d) CISF has an all India character and is conducting recruitment as per Recruitment Rules and MHA policy/guidelines. Recruitment for the post of Constable (GD) in CAPFs/ARs is being done as per following Schemes-

- (i) 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- (ii) 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy affected areas i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal Affected Areas in Forces, other than Border Guarding Forces.

Recruitment for few posts viz. SI (Executive), SI (Fire), ASI (Executive), ASI (Steno), HC (Ministerial), Constable (Driver & Driver-Cum-Pump Operator), Constable (Tradesman) is being conducted on all India basis and the vacancies are not allotted to states on the basis of population.

Consultation through video conferencing

1167. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the jail inmates in various States are allowed to consult lawyers through video conferencing in view of COVID pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details of States where such permission is given for the jail inmates;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to provide funds to the States for providing necessary infrastructure in the jails for video conferencing, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how will the States arrange for it, especially when they are starved of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has informed that during COVID-19 pandemic, Legal Aid lawyers were deputed by legal services authorities to provide free legal services to jail inmates, through video conferencing, in many States and UTs, such as Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are 'State' subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. States/UTs are competent to provide necessary infrastructure for video conferencing facilities in jails under their respective jurisdictions.

The Department of Justice is implementing eCourts Mission Mode Project, which is a national e-Governance project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of the Courts in the country. The Department of Justice has released an amount of ₹ 69.30 crores to all High Courts for providing Video Conferencing facilities between 3240 Court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails under the said Project.

Curbs eased during COVID pandemic

1168. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of curbs eased during COVID-19 pandemic situation in States;

(b) the implementation status thereof; and

(c) the actual demands of the States pending with Union Government in this regard and by when, it will be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) In terms of Section 6 (2) (i) of the Disaster

Management Act (DM Act), 2005, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), on being satisfied that the country is threatened by the spread of COVID - 19 pandemic, has been directing National Executive Committee (NEC), to take measures and to issue necessary guidelines so as to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country. Accordingly, NEC has been issuing guidelines about the Lockdown and Unlock phases from time to time, which are applicable to all States and Union Territories.

NEC, on the advice of NDMA, issued orders and guidelines to extend the lockdown and opening of economic activities in a graded manner, on 15th April, 1st May and 17th May 2020. From 30th May onwards, Order and guidelines on Unlock were issued for phased re-opening of activities outside the containment zones. Orders were issued on 30th May (Unlock-1), 29th June (Unlock-2), 29th July (Unlock-3) and 29th August, 2020 (Unlock-4).

To ensure unrestricted movement of persons and goods, under Unlock-1, it was mandated that there shall be no restriction on inter-State and intrastate movement of persons and goods. No separate permission/ approval/ e-permit will be required for such movements. Further, under Unlock-4 order, it has been mandated that State/ UT Governments shall not impose any local lockdown, outside the containment zones, without prior consultation with the Central Government.

When restrictions imposed by any State/Union Territories Government in movement of passengers and goods have been reported, this Ministry has immediately directed the concerned State/Union Territory not to impose such restrictions on inter-State and intra State movement of persons, goods and services.

Request of some State Governments were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs for imposing local lockdown in the State concerned. The matter was considered in the Ministry and was not been agreed to.

Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

1169. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation, including funds approved, sanctioned, released and expenditure of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Section-wise;

(b) whether it is fact that there have been demands from various quarters to issue a White Paper on implementation of AP Reorganisation Act and assurance given while passing the above Bill in Rajya Sabha in February, 2014;

(c) if so, the steps taken to release a White Paper on the above; and

(d) the details of physical targets set and achieved under each of the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, section-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) A large number of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 have been implemented. A statement with details of funds released to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, in pursuance to the provisions of APR Act, 2014, is given in Statement (*See below*). In addition, ₹22,111.88 crore has also been released to Andhra Pradesh as Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant during the period 2015-20 as per recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission and ₹982.83 crore has been released till 08.06.2020, based on the interim report of the 15th Finance Commission.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted 24 meetings to review the progress of implementation of various provisions of the Act with concerned Ministries/Departments and representatives of Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

At present there is no proposal to release a white paper on the subject.

Statement

Financial releases made to the Successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana post bifurcation are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Central Assistance provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 to Andhra Pradesh

Provisions of APRA, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases							Total upto FY 2019-20
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	-	3979.50	
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special Development Package for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	350.00	1400.00	
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00	550.00	450.00	-	-	2500.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00	600.00	2514.70	2000	1400	1850	8614.70
	SUB TOTAL	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400	2200	16494.20
Special Assistance Measure	Repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects	-	-	-	-	15.81	-	15.81
	GRAND TOTAL	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	2200	16510.01
	Central Assistance provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 to Telangana							
Section 94(3)	Special Assistance for 9 Backward districts of the State	-	450	450	450	450	-	1800

Loans to street vendors under PM SVANidhi

1170. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme seeks to provide working capital loans to street vendors whose businesses were impacted by COVID-19; and

(d) if so, the budget allocated for this scheme and the amount disbursed under this scheme as on date, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has, on June 01, 2020, launched Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi). It aims at facilitating collateral free working capital loans upto Rs 10,000 of 1 year tenure, to about 50 lakh street vendors across the country. It also provides for incentives in the form of interest subsidy @ 7% per annum on regular repayment of loan and cash-back upto ₹ 100 per month on undertaking prescribed digital transactions. Further, on timely or early repayment, the vendors will be eligible for the next cycle of working capital loan with an enhanced limit. For the purpose of scheme administration, an end-to-end solution through an IT platform has been developed in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The loan processing under the Scheme has commenced on July 02, 2020.

(d) The approved outlay for PM SVANidhi scheme is ₹600.00 crores. A statement giving State/Union Territories wise details of loan amount disbursed by the Lending Institutions up to September 17,2020 is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of loan amount disbursed under PM SVANIDHI Scheme
as on 17-09-2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Disbursed amount (Rupees in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.027
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.417

Sl. No.	State/UT	Disbursed amount (Rupees in crore)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.194
4.	Assam	0.014
5.	Bihar	0.391
6.	Chandigarh	0.138
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.857
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.064
9.	Delhi	0.077
10.	Goa	0.015
11.	Gujarat	2.179
12.	Haryana	0.615
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.149
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.016
15.	Jharkhand	1.420
16.	Karnataka	1.209
17.	Kerala	1.304
18.	Ladakh	0.000
19.	Madhya Pradesh	92.613
20.	Maharashtra	2.687
21.	Manipur	0.170
22.	Meghalaya	0.000
23.	Mizoram	0.028
24.	Nagaland	0.000
25.	Odisha	0.690
26.	Puducherry	0.007
27.	Punjab	0.083
28.	Rajasthan	0.620

Sl. No.	State/UT	Disbursed amount (Rupees in crore)
29.	Sikkim	0.000
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.983
31.	Telangana	6.865
32.	Tripura	0.031
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3.622
34.	Uttarakhand	0.118
35.	West Bengal	0.003
TOTAL		120.606

Farmers suicides

1171. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau has done away with enlisting causes for farmers' suicides; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As informed by National Crime Records Bureau, many States/ Union Territories had reported "Nil" data on suicides by Farmers/ Cultivators and Agricultural labourers after several validations, even while reporting suicides in other professions. Due to this limitation, national data on causes of suicide in farming sector was untenable and not published separately.

Interceptor boats for coastal security

1172. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in the final stages of procuring 12 interceptor boats of 12 tonne each for the State of Karnataka for coastal security;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has agreed for annual maintenance of the above boats; and

(c) if so, the likely time by which the State is going to get the boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Turnover of CAPF canteens

1173. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of annual turnover of sales of CAPF canteens in the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry considers using and selling through its stores products made in India only in the light of Prime Minister's appeal 'vocal for local'; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The annual turnover of sales of CAPFs canteens (Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar) during the financial year 2019-20 was Rs 2063.23 crores.

(b) and (c) In order to promote domestic industries, it has been decided to sell only "Swadeshi Products" through the Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar with effect from 01.06.2020.

Vacancies in the Central Armed Police Forces

1174. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the vacancies in the Central Armed Police Forces in India;
- (b) the reasons for these vacancies; and
- (c) by when, Government is planning to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The details of number of posts lying vacant as on 01-09-2020 in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs) are as under:-

Name of Force	Total Vacancies
CRPF	26506
BSF	28926

Name of Force	Total Vacancies
CISF	23906
SSB	18643
ITBP	5784
AR	7328

Vacancies in CAPFs and AR arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts, cadre reviews, etc. Majority of these vacancies are in the grade of Constable.

There exists a well established procedure to fill up these vacancies. The vacancies are filled up by various modes viz. direct recruitment, promotion and by deputation, as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules. Government has taken expeditious steps to fill up the vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces, which is an ongoing continuous process. At present, the process of recruitment for 60,210 posts of Constables, 2,534 posts of Sub-Inspectors through Staff Selection Commission and 330 posts of Assistant Commandants through Union Public Service Commission is underway.

Crime rate in the country

1175. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of crime rates in the country relating to the various crimes being committed;
- (b) the conviction rates for those crimes for which cases were registered; and
- (c) any particular reasons for the conviction rate as it stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2018. The details of crime rate and the conviction rate for various cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) during 2018 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India; and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies.

Conviction rate depends upon a number of factors like available evidence, number of trained police personnel, forensics facilities, number of courts and judicial officers, number of public prosecutors, etc.

Statement-I

Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Crime Rate (Rate), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Cognizable IPC Crimes during 2018

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2018				
		CR	Rate	CON	CTC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Murder	29017	2.2	7512	18165	41.4
2.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	3635	0.3	884	2096	42.2
3.	Causing Death by Negligence	144031	10.9	19720	68635	28.7
4.	Dowry Deaths	7166	1.1	1459	3681	39.6
5.	Abetment of Suicide	8324	0.6	628	4026	15.6
6.	Attempt to Commit Murder	51489	3.9	5577	21314	26.2
7.	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	7987	0.6	857	2277	37.6
8.	Attempt to Commit Suicide	2075	0.2	463	1025	45.2
9.	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	1728	0.1	37	153	24.2
10.	Hurt	530076	40.1	69404	213147	32.6
11.	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	19303	1.5	1967	6143	32.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	89097	13.8	9352	35392	26.4
13.	Kidnapping and Abduction	105734	8.0	4973	17031	29.2
14.	Human Trafficking	1313	0.1	83	243	34.2
15.	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	190	0.0	14	37	37.8
16.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	42	0.0	4	10	40.0
17.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	8	0.0	2	4	50.0
18.	Rape	33356	5.2	4708	17313	27.2
19.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4097	0.6	266	1055	25.2
20.	Unnatural Offences	1378	0.1	237	559	42.4
21.	Offences against State	149	0.0	3	23	13.0
22.	Unlawful Assembly	10133	0.8	1291	3752	34.4
23.	Riots	57828	4.4	5299	28202	18.8
24.	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	1114	0.1	29	136	21.3
25.	Affray	7776	0.6	3175	3815	83.2
26.	Theft	625441	47.3	30768	84852	36.3
27.	Burglary	99940	7.6	9178	27564	33.3
28.	Extortion & Blackmailing	10736	0.8	715	3052	23.4
29.	Robbery	30822	2.3	4021	11514	34.9
30.	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	639	0.0	52	162	32.1
31.	Dacoity	3492	0.3	443	1999	22.2
32.	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	3452	0.3	182	1250	14.6
33.	Criminal Misappropriation	244	0.0	1	13	7.7
34.	Criminal Breach of Trust	20456	1.5	1364	5796	23.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	7150	0.5	1213	2165	56.0
36.	Counterfeiting	1266	0.1	141	427	33.0
37.	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	134546	10.2	5944	24731	24.0
38.	Offences relating to Elections	1882	0.1	324	585	55.4
39.	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	22907	1.7	8565	11285	75.9
40.	Harbouring an Offender	71	0.0	8	16	50.0
41.	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	2176	0.2	1070	1188	90.1
42.	Rash Driving on Public way	443805	33.5	255973	309153	82.8
43.	Obstruction on Public way	99390	7.5	65769	70565	93.2
44.	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	490	0.0	121	184	65.8
45.	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	24882	1.9	10237	16373	62.5
46.	Offences relating to Religion	1942	0.1	132	376	35.1
47.	Cheating by Impersonation	528	0.0	9	54	16.7
48.	Offences related to Mischief	2818	0.2	206	997	20.7
49.	Arson	9252	0.7	769	3660	21.0
50.	Criminal Trespass	40101	3.0	6202	16490	37.6
51.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	103272	16.0	4982	38259	13.0
52.	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	280	0.0	6	14	42.9
53.	Criminal Intimidation	94507	7.1	14587	39224	37.2
54.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	6992	1.1	515	3012	17.1
55.	Other IPC crimes	222429	16.8	77514	153817	50.4
TOTAL Cognizable IPC crimes		3132954	236.7	638955	1277011	50.0

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Crime Rate (Rate), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Cognizable SLL Crimes during 2018

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2018				
		CR	Rate	CON	CTC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Dowry Prohibition Act	12826	2.0	788	3274	24.1
2.	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	1882	0.3	513	1404	36.5
3.	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	579	0.1	73	123	59.3
4.	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	22	0.0	10	40	25.0
5.	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	39827	8.9	3884	11345	34.2
6.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	2030	0.5	217	512	42.4
7.	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	501	0.1	19	80	23.8
8.	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Reg and Prev of Misuse) Act	54	0.0	4	18	22.2
9.	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	464	0.1	34	78	43.6
10.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	58	0.0	2	17	11.8
11.	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs	4212	2.1	388	1775	21.9
12.	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against STs	347	0.3	4	154	2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against SCs	254	0.1	13	72	18.1
14.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against STs	3	0.0	0	1	0.0
15.	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	7127	0.5	1586	3447	46.0
16.	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act	1182	0.1	34	125	27.2
17.	The Official Secrets Act	40	0.0	3	4	75.0
18.	The Arms Act	66305	5.0	27226	39860	68.3
19.	The Explosives Act	2062	0.2	1119	1448	77.3
20.	The Explosive Substances Act	2189	0.2	489	953	51.3
21.	The Information Technology Act	18495	1.4	466	856	54.4
22.	The Copy Right Act	2280	0.2	1030	2486	41.4
23.	The Trade Marks Act	155	0.0	14	28	50.0
24.	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act	5037	0.4	3689	3840	96.1
25.	The Chit Funds Acts	87	0.0	0	40	0.0
26.	The Negotiable Instruments Act	77	0.0	1	2	50.0
27.	The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act	3	0.0	0	0	-
28.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act	25340	1.9	8160	9608	84.9
29.	Prevention of Corruption Act	1330	0.1	43	160	26.9
30.	Prohibition Act (State)	532569	40.2	216389	334045	64.8
31.	The Excise Act	267990	20.3	169218	199705	84.7
32.	The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	63137	4.8	28333	38093	74.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	2768	0.2	1300	2028	64.1
34.	The Wildlife Protection Act	782	0.1	132	217	60.8
35.	The Environmental (Protection) Act	86	0.0	7	20	35.0
36.	The Air & The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act	17	0.0	3	3	100.0
37.	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	23517	1.8	22050	22475	98.1
38.	Noise Pollution Acts	7947	0.6	6372	6391	99.7
39.	The National Green Tribunal Act	79	0.0	0	0	
40.	The Registration of Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act	1191	0.1	612	697	87.8
41.	The Passport Act	526	0.0	354	423	83.7
42.	The Emigration Act	254	0.0	60	73	82.2
43.	The Citizenship Act	7	0.0	0	0	-
44.	The Indian Railways Act	162	0.0	55	93	59.1
45.	The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act	1	0.0	0	0	-
46.	The Indian Telegraph Act	39	0.0	3	3	100.0
47.	The Telegraph Wire (Unlawful Possession) Act	0	0.0	0	0	-
48.	The Cinematograph Act	5	0.0	4	7	57.1
49.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act	2	0.0	1	1	100.0
50.	The Essential Commodities Act	3961	0.3	830	2851	29.1
51.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act	28	0.0	3	10	30.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	The Food Safety & Standards Act	175	0.0	21	29	72.4
53.	MACOCA/Control of Organised Crimes	72	0.0	0	2	0.0
54.	The Gambling Act	156110	11.8	99202	118274	83.9
55.	The Electricity Act	183873	13.9	31438	41292	76.1
56.	The Antiques and Art Treasures Art	24	0.0	6	23	26.1
57.	The Representation of the People Act	737	0.1	132	231	57.1
58.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	778	0.1	198	342	57.9
59.	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	80	0.0	6	17	35.3
60.	Defacement of Public Property Arts	5968	0.5	2726	3256	83.7
61.	The Transplantation of Human Organs Act	3	0.0	0	0	-
62.	The Mental Health Art	504	0.0	0	0	-
63.	Motor Vehicle Art	232949	17.6	237723	241551	98.4
64.	City/Town Police Arts	101611	7.7	80290	81702	98.3
65.	Other State Local Arts	103265	7.8	85368	94144	90.7
66.	Other SLL Crimes	55695	4.2	104035	119356	87.2
TOTAL Cognizable SLL Crimes		1941680	146.7	1136680	1389104	81.8

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Coastal security headquarter in Bhubaneswar

1176. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government would make provision for establishment of a coastal security headquarter in Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): Under the Coastal Security Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, there is no provision for establishment of Coastal Security Headquarters in the Coastal States/Union Territories, including Odisha.

Illegal immigrants in the country

1177. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains a record of the number of illegal immigrants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has sought cooperation from the Central Government to assist in identification of illegal immigrants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to identify and evict illegal immigrants from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner. Detection, detention and deportation of such illegally staying foreign nationals is an ongoing process.

(b) and (c) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2) (e) and 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an Order direct the removal of any person from India who enters India without valid passport including valid visa. These powers of the Central Government stand entrusted to all the State Governments since 1958 under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India. Similarly, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of all the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers since 1958. Detailed procedure to be followed for deportation of a foreign national by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations has been circulated by this Ministry vide letters dated 24.04.2014 and 01.07.2019.

Losses due to cyclones assessed by IMCT

1178. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) assessed the losses amounting over 3 lakh crore due to Amphan cyclone including ₹ 1,02,442 crore assistance to the West Bengal State Government in rebuilding the cyclone ravaged areas of the country;

(b) if so, the funds released on account of rehabilitation upto 31.08.2020;

(c) the proposal of Government to release entire financial demand to State Governments towards relief package to rebuild homes and rehabilitate people; and

(d) the proposal for an earliest release of funds and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters, including cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of West Bengal, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State for on the spot assessment of damages of immediate nature.

(c) and (d) The rehabilitation of people affected due to natural calamities, including Cyclone, is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/ Central Schemes.

Under the existing (SDRF)/ NDRF guidelines, there is no provision to provide relief package for long-term rehabilitation & reconstruction measures. In order to support the affected people of the State, Central Government has released ₹ 1000 crore to Government of West Bengal, in advance, from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on 23rd May 2020. During the year 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 1348 crore has been

allocated to West Bengal under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) out of which, 1st installment of Central Share of SDRMF amounting to ₹ 505.50 crore has been released to Government of West Bengal on 3rd April, 2020.

Districts affected by naxal activities

1179. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts which are affected by naxal activities;
- (b) the number of naxal activists who surrendered and joined the mainstream between years 2015-2020;
- (c) the number of naxals who have been killed in police encounter between years 2018-2020;
- (d) the number of policemen and civilians who lost life due to naxal attacks between years 2017-2020;
- (e) whether there is any estimate about the number of women involved in naxal activities; and
- (f) the steps taken to restore confidence of tribal people in the law and order agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) 90 districts in 11 States in the country are considered left wing extremism (LWE) affected and are covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The list of the districts is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). However, LWE related violent incidents were reported in 61 districts in 2019 and in only 46 districts in first half of 2020.

(b) to (d) The numbers of Left Wing Extremists surrendered, killed and loss of lives of Security Force personnel and civilians in LWE related incidents since 2015 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Estimate of the number of women involved in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related activities is not available separately.

(f) To combat the LWE menace, the Government of India has formulated National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which consists of a multi-pronged approach comprising

security measures, development initiatives and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities.

MHA is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/ Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernization of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for modernization and training of State Police.

Apart from flagship infrastructure schemes of the Central Government, several development initiatives have been implemented for construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities. Funds for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure and services are also provided to most LWE affected districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme.

Resolute implementation of National Policy and Action Plan has resulted in consistent decline in the LWE violence and its geographical spread.

Statement-I

List of 90 district in 11 States covered under SRE Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of District	Districts covered Under SRE Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram, West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran.
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham.

1	2	3	4
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	Balaghat, Mandla.
6.	Maharashtra	03	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia.
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundergarh.
8.	Telangana	08	Adilabad, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	03	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra.
10.	West Bengal	01	Jhargram.
11.	Kerala	03	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad.
TOTAL		90	

Statement-II

Details of SF personnel, civilians and left wing Extremists killed and Left Wing Extremists surrendered since 2015

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto 15.08.2020)
SF Personnel Killed	59	65	75	67	52	34
Civilians Killed	171	213	188	173	150	68
LWEs Killed	89	222	136	225	145	54
LWEs surrendered	570	1442	685	644	440	241

SF- Security Force

LWE- Left Wing Extremists

Scheme for combating illicit trafficking

1180. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued revised guidelines of the scheme for 'assistance to States and UTs' for availing assistance for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to the State of Odisha under the above scheme in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued revised guidelines in respect of the scheme for "Assistance to States and UTs" *vide* communication No. 1-12020/52/2017-NCB-1 dated 05th January, 2018. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and for capacity building activities including training of personnel. Assistance is provided for procurement of (i) Surveillance equipment; (ii) Laboratory equipment; (iii) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; (iv) Computers and accessories; (v) Fax machine and photocopiers and (vi) Training & other equipments useful for enforcement.

(c) During the period from 2017-2018 to 2019-20, a total amount of ₹ 63,13,286 - has been released to the State of Odisha as financial assistance under the scheme.

Steps for women safety and security in the country

1181. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government to increase women safety and security in the country during the last three years;

(b) the conviction rate in Delhi and other parts of the country for crimes against women during the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the conviction rate; and

(d) the details of initiatives/programmes/ provisions that are currently being implemented by the Ministry for the purpose of women safety and security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, details of conviction rate under crimes against women during 2016 to 2018 in States/UTs (including Delhi) are given in Statement (*See below*).

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against women rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Government has taken a number of initiatives for safety of women across the country, which are given below:

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

- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 16 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kits to facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers.
- (ix) MHA has released financial assistance in March, 2020, to States/UTs for setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations.
- (x) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Statement

*State/UT-wise conviction rate under total crimes against women
during 2016-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.3	10.3	8.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.3	11.1	33.3
3.	Assam	7.2	9.4	3.4
4.	Bihar	18.6	18.4	28.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.2	34.4	34.2

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
6.	Goa	11.5	10.8	10.1
7.	Gujarat	3.4	3.1	3.8
8.	Haryana	13.4	15.4	17.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.8	11.3	14.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	4.1	5.1	5.2
11.	Jharkhand	31.4	46.2	26.1
12.	Karnataka	4.7	5.4	7.7
13.	Kerala	10.7	16.2	15.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.8	35.0	35.6
15.	Maharashtra	11.2	12.1	13.2
16.	Manipur	43.8	60.9	43.3
17.	Meghalaya	67.7	30.6	31.1
18.	Mizoram	88.8	71.4	90.2
19.	Nagaland	41.8	74.5	89.7
20.	Odisha	6.2	7.4	8.3
21.	Punjab	24.3	23.1	22.0
22.	Rajasthan	34.5	42.2	39.0
23.	Sikkim	35.5	55.1	38.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.9	15.6	19.4
25.	Telangana	8.1	6.2	10.9
26.	Tripura	24.7	22.8	15.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52.6	66.4	60.3
28.	Uttarakhand	46.2	62.9	52.0
29.	West Bengal	3.3	3.2	5.3
TOTAL (STATES)		18.7	24.4	22.9

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.3	9.2	22.0
31.	Chandigarh	24.4	27.1	43.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	9.5	10.9	6.0
33.	Daman and Diu**	0.0	22.2	33.3
34.	Delhi	28.4	35.4	33.0
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	62.5	0.0	40.0
TOTAL UT(s)		27.6	33.6	33.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18.9	24.6	23.1

*Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

** Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have merged as one UT.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Increase in cases of violence against women in the country

1182. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been significant increase in cases of violence against women in the country in the past few years, especially cases of rape against the minor girl child mostly belonging to marginalised groups of society, especially in States like Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what concrete steps have been taken by Government to curb the cases of violence against women in the last three years; and

(c) what has been the budget allocation by Government for ensuring women safety in the last five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) A comparison of crime rate (Crime Rate=Number of cases reported/Mid Year projected population in lakhs) of various crime heads on crimes against women in the last five years shows no uniform trend. Separate data regarding cases

of rape against minor girl child belonging to marginalised groups of society is not maintained.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against women rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, the Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for safety of women across the country, which are given below:—

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months.
- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (iv) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow & Mumbai). The projects have been prepared by State Governments, taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in various areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes.
- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.

- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 16 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kits to facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers.
- (ix) Ministry of Home Affairs has released financial assistance in March, 2020, to States/UTs for setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations.
- (x) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

(c) The Nirbhaya Fund Framework provides for a non-lapsable corpus fund for safety and security of women. As per available information, a total of ₹ 4357.62 crore has been provided in the budget allocation for the Nirbhaya Fund till the financial year 2019-20. Of this, the budget allocation for the Nirbhaya Fund in the last five years is Rs 2357.62 crore.

Terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir

1183. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are less number of terrorists activities reported since the abrogation of Article 370 from Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the number of cases of stone pelting and deaths of civilians and security forces due to terrorist attack; and
- (c) whether Government has successfully educated common people to stay away from anti-national activities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) After 5th August, 2019, the number of terrorist incidents, stone pelting cases registered, civilians killed and security force personnel martyred in terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir have reduced significantly as under:—

	Before 5th August, 2019 from 07.07.2018 to 04.08.2019 (393 days)	After 5th August, 2019 from 05.08.2019 to 31.08.2020 (393 days)
No. of terrorist incidents	443	206
Number of stone pelting cases registered	703	310
Civilians killed in terrorist incidents	54	45
Security forces martyred in terrorist incidents	125	49

(c) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism and has taken various measures, such as strengthening of security apparatus, strict enforcement of law against anti-national elements, intensified cordon and search operations to effectively deal with the challenges posed by the terrorist organisations. While keeping a close watch on persons who attempt to provide support to terrorists and initiating action against them, other steps by Law enforcing agencies include enhanced interaction between police and public at various levels, sharing of intelligence inputs on real time basis amongst all security forces operating in Jammu and Kashmir, intensified area domination of militancy affected areas by deployment of additional Nakas and patrolling by security forces etc.

In order to bring about overall development for the benefit of people of Jammu and Kashmir, Prime Minister had also announced a package of ₹ 80,068 Crores under PMDP-2015. This package consists of 63 major development projects in Road sector, Power generation and transmission, health infrastructure, establishment of 2 AIIMS, IITs, IIMs and tourism related projects etc. These projects are at various stages of implementation. Training and employment opportunities for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir are also provided under many schemes such as HIMAYAT and PMKVY.

In order to mainstream the youth, special emphasis is being given to Watan Ko Jano program, student exchange program, sports as well as civic action program of CAPFs.

Arrest of Tablighi jamaat persons

1184. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a major reason of spread of corona in Delhi and other States was assembly of Tablighi jamaat people;
- (b) how many persons assembled at its Delhi's Nizamuddin headquarters;
- (c) the number of Jamaat persons arrested so far and whether Jamaat chief Maulana Saad has also been arrested; and
- (d) if so, the details of action taken against him and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, despite guidelines/ orders issued by various authorities in pursuance of the outbreak of COVID-19, a huge gathering assembled inside a closed premise; over a protracted period of time; without any semblance of social distancing or provision of masks and sanitizers. This also caused spread of Corona Virus infection amongst many persons.

(b) 2361 persons of Tablighi Jamaat have been evacuated by Delhi Police from Delhi's Nizamuddin Headquarters since 29.03.2020.

(c) 233 persons of Jamaat have been arrested by Delhi Police. However, regarding Jamaat Chief Maulana Mohd. Saad, investigation is underway.

(d) One case relating to Tablighi gathering has been registered by Delhi Police, u/s 304/308/336/188/269/270/271 /120-B IPC, Section 14-B Foreigners Act 1946, Section 3 Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 and Section 51/58 Disaster Management Act 2005.

Housing loan schemes

1185. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes introduced by the Ministry for housing loan in order to purchase/ construct houses during the last three years; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government is implementing the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries in urban area. Details of CLSS are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Pursuant to the announcement in the Union Budget 2018-19, Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) was set up in National Housing Bank with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to provide re-finance assistance to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) in respect of their individual housing loans to target segments in rural and urban areas. This was followed by ₹ 10,000 crore allocation in 2019-20. The total amount utilized under AHF for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 is ₹ 12,583 crore. The purpose of AHF is to improve credit availability for meeting the housing needs of the people in lower income segments.

(b) State -wise details of the number of beneficiaries of the CLSS scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Particulars	EWS/LIG	MIG-I	MIG-II
1.	Household Income (₹ Per Annum)	Up to 3,00,000/- for EWS and between 3,00,001 to 6,00,000 for LIG	Between 600,001 up to 12,00,000	Between 12,00,001 up to 18,00,000
2.	Interest Subsidy (% p.a)	6.5%	4%	3%
3.	Maximum loan tenure (in years)	20	20	20
4.	Eligible Housing Loan Amount for Interest Subsidy (₹)	6,00,000*	9,00,000*	12,00,000*
5.	Dwelling Unit Carpet Area (Sq.mtr)	30*/60#	Up to 160	Up to 200

Sl. No.	Particulars	EWS/LIG	MIG-I	MIG-II
6.	Discount Rate for Net Present Value (NPV) calculation for interest subsidy	9%	9%	9%
7.	Upfront Amount for Subsidy (approximately in ₹)	2,67,280	2,35,000	2,30,000

*Loans beyond this limit will be at non-subsidised rates.

In case of EWS/LIG, a beneficiary, at his/her discretion can build a house of larger area but interest subvention would be limited to first ₹ 6 lakh only. EWS/LIG households can also avail CLSS subsidy for addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries during the last three years (2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20) under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY-U

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries (households) during last three years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24,437
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36
4.	Assam	1,219
5.	Bihar	7,984
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	574
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,186
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,901
9.	Delhi (NCR)	18,986
10.	Goa	915
11.	Gujarat	2,40,085
12.	Haryana	19,403
13.	Himachal Pradesh	744

1	2	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	1,467
15.	Jharkhand	6,638
16.	Karnataka	46,802
17.	Kerala	14,351
18.	Ladakh (UT)	61
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	56,873
21.	Maharashtra	2,40,221
22.	Manipur	152
23.	Meghalaya	117
24.	Mizoram	910
25.	Nagaland	25
26.	Odisha	4,664
27.	Puducherry (UT)	649
28.	Punjab	16,553
29.	Rajasthan	49,323
30.	Sikkim	28
31.	Tamil Nadu	45,304
32.	Telangana	34,841
33.	Tripura	869
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68,708
35.	Uttarakhand	8,275
36.	West Bengal	29,607
GRAND TOTAL		9,55,911

Mobile shops for street vendors

1186. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce 'mobile shops' for street vendors across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skill to urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which is implemented by respective States/UTs by framing their respective Rules, Schemes, Bye-laws and Plan for Street Vending provides that the appropriate Government may undertake promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has, on June 01, 2020, launched Prime Minister Street Vendor's AatmaNirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi) as part of the AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. It aims at facilitating collateral free working capital loans upto Rs 10,000 of 1 year tenure, to about 50 lakh street vendors across the country. It also provides for incentives in the form of interest subsidy @ 7% per annum on regular repayment of loan and cash-back upto ₹ 100 per month on undertaking prescribed digital transactions. Further, on timely or early repayment, the vendors will be eligible for the next cycle of working capital loan with an enhanced limit. For the purpose of scheme administration, an end-to-end solution through an IT platform has been developed in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The loan processing under the Scheme has commenced on July 02, 2020.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is also implementing, through States/ Union Territories, "Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)", as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission. Under the Mission,

funds are provided to States/Union Territories in a consolidated manner. Out of the total funds including the state share, the States/UTs can spend upto 5% of funds for SUSV component.

Catering of space for urban population

1187. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per expectation, 40 per cent of India's population will live in urban regions by 2030 and the country will have to build six to eight hundred million square metres of urban space for it; and

(b) if so, what are the preparations of Government in this regard to cater to the needs of growing urban population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States, 2011-2036, based on Census 2011, published by the National Commission on Population (NCP), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in July 2020, the projected urban population for India as on 1st March, 2030 would be 37.25% of total country's population.

Urban development being a State subject, creation of urban infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through its various missions / schemes such as the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) and Urban Transport is assisting the States to address the challenges of urbanization through a combination of increased investment, strengthening the framework of governance and finance and a comprehensive capacity building program for all levels of government.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban

1188. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan in its vision for the next phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aiming at ensuring safe containment, transportation, disposal of faecal sludge and septage from toilets;

(b) whether Government has any priority plan for treatment of all wastewater before discharging it into water bodies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), has been continued till 31.03.2021. Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Transformation (AMRUT), which also funds Faecal Sludge & Septage Management (FSSM) projects that ensure safe containment, transportation and disposal of faecal sludge and septage from toilets, has also been continued upto 31.03.2021.

Extension of MNREGA to cities

1189. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to revive urban employment by extending MNREGA to cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being proposed to overcome the livelihood crisis to prevent urban workers from falling into poverty and for countervailing the sharp and sudden rise inequality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

However, the Ministry is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi) to facilitate collateral free working capital loans upto Rs 10,000 of 1 year tenure, to street vendors to resume their business post COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The Ministry is, also, implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAYNULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-

employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, in order to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions for the poor. The mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security etc.

Implementation of PMAY(U)

1190. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) has been successfully implemented during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of houses sanctioned and completed so far; and
- (d) whether the objectives of the program have been achieved, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement of people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. States/ Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The estimated demand reported by States/UTs is around 112 lakhs.

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/ UTs, a total 1,07,70,913 houses have been sanctioned; out of which 66,63,979 are at various stages of construction and 37,41,684 are completed/ delivered. Central Assistance of ₹1,71,735 crore has been approved; out of this ₹74,856 crore have been released to the States/ UTs and Central Nodal Agencies.

During the last three years, a total 36,66,614 houses have been sanctioned and 5,74,464 are completed/delivered. Central Assistance of ₹56,929 crore has been approved; out of which ₹37,052 crore have been released to the States/UTs and Central Nodal Agencies.

PMAY(U) has progressed well, which is reflected from the fact that this Ministry has sanctioned around 108 lakh houses so far, which is more than 95% of total estimated demand of 112 lakh houses. The scheme has achieved the year-wise targets and is well poised to achieve the vision of "Housing for All" by 2022.

Revenue generated by municipalities

1191. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated by each Municipal Corporation and Municipalities in the State of Maharashtra during the last 5 years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the revenue generated by these Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); and

(c) if so, the details along with the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per available information, there are 391 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State of Maharashtra. There are 27 Municipal Corporations, 231 Municipal Councils and 133 Nagar Panchayats. The information related to revenue generation of each of the ULBs is not maintained by the Ministry.

However, States submit the details of revenue of the ULBs for claiming the Performance Grant under the 14th Finance Commission Grants. Information provided by 53 ULBs for the purpose of Performance Grants for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2019-20, as available, is given in Statement.

Statement

(₹ in Lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of The ULB	2015-16 (Audited Actuals)	2016-17 (Audited Actuals)	2017-18 (Audited Actuals)	2018-19 (Audited or Unaudited Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alibaug	493.72	520.98	563.23	554.82
2.	Ambejogai	446.45	552.34	651.29	607.17
3.	Ambernath	5266.77	5355.16	5474.33	5975.62
4.	Badnapur NP	11.26	14.03	36.06	48.2
5.	Barshi	2091.32	1639.25	1670.93	1741.29
6.	Bhadgaon NP	156.98	184.66	380.52	403.38
7.	Bhandara	529.05	571.13	648.78	681.07
8.	Bhoom	83.86	99.43	142.64	162.54
9.	Chalisgaon	1061.02	1025.97	1149.35	1146.63
10.	Chandrapur	2827.7	3307.27	4076	3658
11.	Chimur	88.78	117.48	125	181.03
12.	Daryapur	114.04	112.3	112.41	179.93
13.	Deolalipravara	155.21	173.65	198.54	211.08
14.	Dharur	16.85	58.85	63.76	86.05
15.	Erandol	333.18	350.09	370.44	461.73
16.	Hinganghat	590.75	871.98	2140.46	2010.94
17.	Igatpuri	221.96	173.13	339.76	302.65
18.	Indapur	273.25	298.24	425.49	510.96
19.	Islampur	727.09	717.91	763.12	629.96
20.	Jamner	296.94	370.93	388.05	652.33
21.	Jejuri	144.37	203.06	246.18	212.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Kagal	369.8	370.03	489.66	399.6
23.	Karad	1257.84	1097.72	1099.1	1199.45
24.	Katol	176.1	174.8	567.65	955.94
25.	Kulgaon Badlapur	4562.61	7111.47	7862.95	7663.41
26.	Kurduwadi Dist. Solapur	379	391	483.97	428.75
27.	Mahad	662	616.62	1567.77	602.83
28.	Manvat	151.69	156.97	171.17	257.79
29.	Mul	119.9	192.63	204.79	187.27
30.	Murgud	84.27	93.97	107.12	129.64
31.	Nandgaon	440.13	476.99	559.81	630.17
32.	NerNawabpur	98.07	367.23	370	374.23
33.	PanchganiGiristhan	357.12	549.6	578.42	598.28
34.	Panvel	3529.6	5860.37	13967.07	9722.43
35.	Parali Vaijnath	355.08	357.82	399.9	417.46
36.	Patur	70.33	52.53	59.11	28.82
37.	Pen	609.73	917.27	1085.34	1227.74
38.	Rahimatpur	121.72	193.86	207.31	133.41
39.	Ratnagiri	1868.84	1869.78	2457.6	1850.07
40.	Sangamner	810.56	877.34	970.54	1077.34
41.	Sangola	444.06	494.28	603.14	622.08
42.	Saswad	488.4	588.48	620.97	654.54
43.	Sawantwadi	363.35	387.19	520.13	494.81
44.	Selu/SAILU	136.73	205.8	345.73	380.3
45.	Shegaon	466.7	537.54	539.05	566.8
46.	Tribak	266.03	293.12	439.07	401.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Tuljapur	307.46	351.05	460.61	218.52
48.	Udgir	352.19	621.81	1217.69	1056.63
49.	Ulhasnagar	22035	22189	26950	25022
50.	Vadgaon	0	0	0	346.96
51.	Vita	629.42	675.58	743.11	817.41
52.	Wardha	2633.88	2697.7	3232.74	2857.49
53.	Yavatmal	612.69	996.81	1559.37	1049.45

Metro/monorail projects

1192. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received proposals from various State Governments for metro/monorail projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of such proposals and whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The details of proposals for mass rapid transit system including metro rail received for central financial assistance, from concerned State Governments along with date of completion as per Detailed Project Reports are given in Statement (*See* below).

Mass Rapid Transit System Projects including metro rail/monorail are cost intensive which require extensive Inter-Ministerial consultations and their approval depends on feasibility of projects and availability of resources. No time limit can be specified for sanction of the projects.

Statement
Details of Mass Rapid Transit System proposals including Metro Rail received in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from concerned State Governments

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory(UT)	Name of Proposal	Proposed Length in Kms (approx.)	Estimated Cost (In Rs Cr)	Expected Date of Completion date (As per Detailed Project Report)
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Phase 2A and 2B)	58	14,844	45 months from the date of sanction.
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase -II	119	63,246	June, 2026
3.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project Phase -II	44	6,717	December, 2024
4.		Thane Integral Ring Metro Project	29	13,095	January, 2025
5.		Pune Metro Rail Project Phase -IA	4	1,048	May, 2023
6.		Nashik Metro Project (Metro-Neo)	33	2,101	September, 2023
7.	Jammu and	Jammu Light Rail System	23	5,244	December, 2024
8.	Kashmir	Srinagar Light Rail System	25	6,227	
9.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase IA	2	711	December, 2022
10.		Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase II	11	1,957	4 yrs from the date of sanction.
11.	Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase IV (Balance 3 corridors)	44	12,635	December, 2024

Promotion of cycling network

1193. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has invited State Governments to come up with quick solutions for promoting cycling in cities where public transport was affected due to the spread of COVID-19 and also aims at creating extensive cycling networks; and

(b) if so, the city-wise and State-wise details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the India Cycles4Change Challenge on 25th June, 2020. The Challenge is open to all Indian cities with population above 5 lakhs, capital cities of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Smart Cities.

As on 17th September, 2020, 107 cities have registered for the Challenge. A State-wise list of cities registered for the Challenge is enclosed as Statement (*See below*). At present, participating cities are undertaking pilot projects, citizen surveys and participating in capacity building workshops related to the Challenge.

Statement

State-wise list of Cities registered for India Cycles4Change Challenge as on 17th September, 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2. Amravati
		3. Kakinada
		4. Tirupati
		5. Vishakhapatnam
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6. Itanagar
		7. Pasighat
4.	Assam	8. Guwahati

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
5.	Bihar	9. Bhagalpur
		10. Bihar Sharif
		11. Muzaffarpur
		12. Patna
6.	Chandigarh	13. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	14. Bilaspur
		15. Naya Raipur
		16. Raipur
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17. Silvassa
9.	Daman and Diu	18. Diu
10.	Delhi	19. New Delhi
11.	Goa	20. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	21. Ahmedabad
		22. Gandhinagar
		23. Dahod
		24. Rajkot
		25. Vadodara
13.	Haryana	26. Faridabad
		27. Karnal
		28. Gurugram
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29. Dharamshala
		30. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31. Jammu
		32. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	33. Ranchi

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
17.	Karnataka	34. Bangalore
		35. Belagavi
		36. Davanagere
		37. Hubballi Dharwad
		38. Kalaburagi
		39. Mangaluru
		40. Shivamogga
		41. Tumakuru
		42. Mysore
18.	Kerala	43. Kochi
		44. Thiruvananthapuram
		45. Mallapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	46. Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	47. Bhopal
		48. Gwalior
		49. Indore
		50. Jabalpur
		51. Sagar
		52. Satna
		53. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	54. Aurangabad
		55. Kalyan Dombivli
		56. Mumbai
		57. Nashik
		58. Nagpur

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
		59. Pimpri Chinchwad
		60. Pune
		61. Solapur
		62. Surat
		63. Thane
22.	Manipur	64. Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	65. Shillong
24.	Mizoram	66. Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	67. Kohima
26.	Odisha	68. Bhubaneswar
		69. Rourkela
27.	Puducherry	70. Puducherry
28.	Punjab	71. Amritsar
		72. Ludhiana
		73. Jalandhar
29.	Rajasthan	74. Ajmer
		75. Jaipur
		76. Kota
		77. Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	78. Gangtok
		79. Namchi
31.	Tamil Nadu	80. Chennai
		81. Coimbatore
		82. Erode
		83. Madurai

Sl. No.	State/UT	City
		84. Salem
		85. Thanjavur
		86. Thoothukudi
		87. Tiruchirappalli
		88. Tirunelveli
		89. Tiruppur
		90. Vellore
32.	Telangana	91. Greater Warangal
		92. Karimnagar
		93. Hyderabad
33.	Tripura	94. Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	95. Agra
		96. Aligarh
		97. Bareilly
		98. Jhansi
		99. Kanpur
		100. Lucknow
		101. Moradabad
		102. Prayagraj
		103. Saharanpur
		104. Varanasi
35.	Uttarakhand	105. Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	106. Kolkata
		107. New Town Kolkata

Population pressure on urban infrastructure

1194. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the impact of the growth of population on urban infrastructure and services has been assessed, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the potential of resources of investment has remained untapped in regard to urban infrastructure, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the policy/guidelines framed by the Central Government for high growth in urban infrastructure and services; and
- (d) the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (2011) of the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) set up by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has projected that India's urban population would be close to 600 million by 2031 and an estimated amount of ₹ 39.201akh crore would be required for investment in urban infrastructure, at 2009-10 prices, during the 20-year period from 2012-13 to 2031-32.

(b) to (d) Urban development being a State subject, creation of urban infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs incentivizes States to take up reform measures to strengthen their own resource base as well as encourages them to adopt innovative mechanisms to mobilize funds for development of infrastructure, through increased use of public private partnerships, rationalization of user charges, issue of municipal bonds, value capture financing etc.

Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing various missions / schemes such as the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Urban Transport to address the challenges of urbanization and to augment the investment in urban infrastructure.

Real estate sector under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

1195. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of announcements made for real estate sector under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package;

(b) the details of each of extended Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) timelines;

(c) whether the real estate sector is satisfied with these measures or are asking for further measures to push in real estate activity at full throttle; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In view of the situation created by the global pandemic COVID-19 (Corona Virus), reverse migration of labour and breakdown of construction materials supply chains, the construction activities under real estate projects were adversely affected across the country.

Under the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan', to protect the interest of all stakeholders including homebuyers, the Central Government issued an advisory to all States / Union Territories (UTs) and their Real Estate Regulatory Authorities to treat COVID-19 pandemic as force majeure and automatically extend the registration/completion date of all projects registered under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA] for a period of 6 months where completion date expires on or after 25th March, 2020 and to allow further extension of 3 months, if the situation so demands. They were also advised to extend concurrently the timelines of other statutory compliances pertaining to real estate project such as, quarterly filing of details of booked apartments or plots and garages, list of approvals taken, status of the project etc. under provisions of RERA and rules and regulations made thereunder.

Further, as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan', various other incentives/reliefs have been provided for the Real Estate Sector such as - special refinancing facility of ₹ 10,000 crore at Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Policy Repo Rate to National Housing Bank for supporting Housing Finance Companies (HFCs); ₹ 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and ₹ 30,000 crore

Special Liquidity Scheme for Microfinance Institutions, NBFC and HFCs; extension of Credit Link Subsidy Scheme for Middle Income Group (MIG) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban till 31st March 2021; Scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for migrant labours and urban poor.

In addition to the measures taken under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan', RBI has also taken certain steps like- permitting lending institutions to grant moratorium of 6 (3+3) months on payment of current dues falling between 1st March, 2020 to 31st August, 2020, providing additional standing liquidity facility of ₹ 5,000 crore to NHB at Policy Repo Rate, reduction in Liquidity Coverage Ratio requirements for Scheduled Commercial Banks from 100% to 80%, enabling HFCs to access funds at lower rates from overseas, etc. All States/UTs have also been requested by the Ministry to reduce their stamp duty rates on transactions of immovable properties.

All these measures aim to address the issue of liquidity disruptions by augmenting the flow of funds to the real estate sector.

Implementation of Affordable Rental Housing Complexes Scheme

1196. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan and timeline in motion for the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) scheme and allotment of houses;
- (b) if not, by when such plan will be made, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the rent for the accommodation has been set, the details of criteria for the same;
- (d) whether there is an estimate of individuals who will benefit from this scheme, details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is a Criteria for beneficiaries to be eligible for this scheme, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Projects under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) will be applicable for consideration and funding till Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Urban (PMAY-U) Mission period *i.e.* March 2022.

Initial affordable rent for these complexes will be fixed based on a local survey. Subsequently, rent will be enhanced biennially by 8%, subject to maximum increase of 20% in aggregate over a period of 5 years effective from the date of signing the contract.

A total of 2.95 lakh beneficiaries have been envisaged to be benefitted by this scheme initially. Through Model-1, approximately 75,000 existing Government funded vacant housing complexes in various cities are targeted to be converted into ARHCs. In Model-2, new construction of 40,000 single/ double bedroom houses and 1,80,000 dormitory beds are targeted to be operationalized using innovative and alternate technologies.

Beneficiaries for ARHCs will be from Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) who are urban migrants/poor. They include labour, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers etc.), industrial workers, and migrants working with market / trade associations, educational / health institutions, hospitality sector, long term tourists / visitors, students or any other persons of such category.

Funding of schemes implemented by ULBs

1197. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of schemes implemented by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which are fully or partially centrally sponsored;

(b) whether funds allocated by Government for this category of projects have been sent directly to the ULBs or through respective State Governments; and

(c) whether State Governments can increase, decrease or divert funds to other schemes received from the Central Government while distributing them among such schemes in urban local bodies, at its own discretion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing -Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban

(SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) which are Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Funds under these Schemes are released to the States/Union Territories, which in turn release the same to the Urban Local Bodies/implementing agencies.

(c) In terms of the Mission Guidelines, diversion of Central Grants for purposes other than the Mission/Schemes is not permitted.

SCM in West Bengal

1198. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amongst the selected 100 major cities of the country by Government under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) not even one city from State of West Bengal features in the list, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of criteria for selection of the selected cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. New Town Kolkata from the State of West Bengal has been selected to be developed as Smart City under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM).

The selection process of Smart Cities was conducted through a competition in two stages. In the first stage, States/Union Territories (UTs) shortlisted potential Smart Cities based on predefined scoring criteria. In the second stage, competing cities prepared their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) as per guidelines and submitted them as part of the National competition.

In the State of West Bengal, four cities namely New Town Kolkata, Durgapur, Haldia and Bidhannagar were shortlisted in Stage-I. All these cities participated in Round-1 of Stage-II competition but none of them were selected. New Town Kolkata was selected in Fast Track Round in May 2016. Subsequent to Fast Track Round, none of the remaining cities *i.e.* Durgapur, Haldia and Bidhannagar participated in further rounds of the Smart Cities Challenge.

Slum dwellers in Karnataka

1199. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per 2011 Census there are more than 32 lakh slum dwellers in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the district-wise details of slum dwellers;
- (c) what schemes/programmes are being implemented by the Ministry to ameliorate the living conditions of slum dwellers in Karnataka since 2011 Census;
- (d) the reasons for not carrying out survey on slums between two Census by Government;
- (e) whether Government would do it in the next Census of 2021; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The district-wise details of slum dwellers in Karnataka as per Census 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes to ameliorate the living conditions of slum dwellers. However, Government of India through its programmatic interventions *viz.* Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission, has been assisting States/ UTs both technically and financially in providing housing with basic civic amenities to eligible urban poor including slum dwellers.

AMRUT focuses on providing basic amenities including water supply, sewerage and septage management in 500 cities selected across the country,. The main priority under AMRUT is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and enhanced level of sewerage connection.

The objective of SBM-U is to make all urban areas including slums of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% scientific processing of its Municipal Solid Waste. Under SBM-U, Individual Household Toilets (IHHT) are provided to beneficiaries

irrespective of whether they live in authorized/unauthorized colonies or notified/non-notified slums. Central Government also provides incentive under SBM-U for construction of Community Toilets (CT) where people practice open defecation and construction of Individual Toilet is not feasible.

In pursuance to Government's vision of 'Housing for All by 2022', PMAY-U Mission is being implemented since June 2015 for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers. "In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)" component of PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource by leveraging the locked potential of land under slums for constructing houses to eligible slum dwellers and bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

(d) to (f) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India conducts periodic surveys on particulars of slums. NSSO has reported that a survey on 'Particulars of Slums' was conducted by NSO as part of NSS 69th round (July - December 2012), the results of which are available in the NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012. Additionally, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs has reported that in the next Census 2021 also, the information will be collected on Slums in the similar way as was done during Census 2011 by maintaining the identity of Enumeration Blocks of Slum areas separately.

Statement

District-wise details of slum dwellers in Karnataka as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Slum Households	No. of Slum Dwellers
1.	Bagalkot	20,504	1,03,611
2.	Ballad	41,049	2,00,499
3.	Belagavi	29,392	1,41,515
4.	Bengaluru Rural	9,559	42,037
5.	Bengaluru Urban	1,67,551	7,22,290
6.	Bidar	19,713	1,07,117
7.	Chamarajnagar	14,807	65,076

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Slum Households	No. of Slum Dwellers
8.	Chikkaballapur	15,971	72,508
9.	Chikkamagaluru	9,067	38,423
10.	Chitradurga	18,525	84,013
11.	Dakshina Kannada	2,758	12,523
12.	Davanagere	21,358	1,04,092
13.	Dharwad	39,724	1,96,607
14.	Gadag	14,657	72,463
15.	Hassan	20,730	87,875
16.	Haveri	11,518	56,235
17.	Kalaburagi	26,550	1,41,951
18.	Kodagu	2,228	8,949
19.	Kolar	21,888	1,01,713
20.	Koppal	15,560	79,835
21.	Mandya	12,192	53,938
22.	Mysuru	27,093	1,17,232
23.	Raichur	23,224	1,22,034
24.	Ramanagara	8,341	37,199
25.	Shivamogga	39,393	1,70,891
26.	Tumakuru	37,412	1,64,368
27.	Udupi	3,667	17,095
28.	Uttara Kannada	11,230	50,902
29.	Vljayapura (Bijapur)	10,564	55,087
30.	Yadgir	11,437	63,356
TOTAL		7,07,662	32,91,434

Houses sanctioned to Karnataka

1200. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5.38 lakh houses were sanctioned to the State of Karnataka between 2016 and 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the above, only 1.37 lakh houses have been completed in the State; and

(c) if so, the status of the remaining houses and by when are they likely to be completed and handed over to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, in the State of Karnataka, 5.38 lakh houses were sanctioned under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] between 2016 and 2019. Of these sanctioned houses, 1.37 lakh houses have been completed.

(c) The remaining houses are at various stages of construction. These houses are to be completed and delivered to the beneficiaries within scheme period *i.e.* by March, 2022.

Licence to street vendors/hawkers

1201. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to identify, recognise and register street vendors/hawkers in the country;

(b) whether Government has made any plan to provide vending license and space to all vendors;

(c) whether Government has any scheme or programme in place to provide social security to all street vendors/hawkers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, implemented by respective States/Union Territories by framing their respective Rules, Schemes and Bye-laws. It provides for survey of street vendors, issue of certificate of vending, preparation of plan of street vending and constitution of town vending committees. As per provision of the Act, the Town Vending Committee shall, within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the scheme, conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five years.

The Act also provides that all street vendors identified in the survey shall be provided with the Certificate of Vending. Further, under the Support to Urban Street Vendors component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission, support is provided to the urban local bodies for conduct of survey for identification of street vendors and issuing them the Certificate of Vending.

As informed by the States/UTs, the number of street vendors identified so far is 18,25,776 and Certificate of Vending have been issued to 4,94,920 urban street vendors.

(c) to (e) The Street Vendors Act, 2014 provides that the appropriate Government may undertake promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors. The Act is implemented by the States/UTs in their respective jurisdictions.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has, on June 01, 2020, launched Prime Minister Street Vendor's Aata Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi) as part of the Aatma Nirbhar Abhiyan. It aims at facilitating collateral free working capital loans upto ₹ 10,000 of 1 year tenure, to about 50 lakh street vendors across the country. It also provides for incentives in the form of interest subsidy @ 7% per annum on regular repayment of loan and cash-back upto ₹ 100 per month on undertaking prescribed digital transactions. Further, on timely or early repayment, the vendors will be eligible for the next cycle of working capital loan with an enhanced limit. For the purpose of scheme administration, an end-to-end solution through an IT platform has been developed in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The loan processing under the Scheme has commenced on July 02, 2020.

Urban poor

1202. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the parameters to define urban poor;
- (b) if not defined, whether Government will do so in the benefit of poor living in big cities and facing economic miseries;
- (c) the total number of people who can be classified as urban poor, as per definition applicable; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure their livelihood and a dignified life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission is based on the recommendations made by experts in the field from time to time. The last data on poverty estimates was issued by erstwhile Planning Commission in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in urban areas of the country is 13.7 per cent (531.25 lakhs) during 2011-12.

(d) The Government is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) to address the housing requirements of urban population including the urban poor and Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) to address the working capital needs of street vendors for resumption of their businesses post COVID-19 lockdown. Other important schemes being implemented by the Government, *inter alia*, targeting urban poor, include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Ayuashman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. These schemes complement the schemes of the State/UT Governments being implemented to alleviate urban poverty.

Houses sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh

1203. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 10.50 lakh houses were sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh between 2016 and 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the above, only 2.93 lakh houses have been completed in the State; and

(c) if so, the status of the remaining houses and by when are they likely to be completed and handed over to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir; in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 10.50 lakh houses were sanctioned under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] between 2016 and 2019. Of these sanctioned houses, 2.93 lakh houses have been completed.

(c) The remaining houses are at various stages of construction. These houses are to be completed and delivered to the beneficiaries within scheme period *i.e.* by March, 2022.

Lost jobs in manufacturing and services sector

1204. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of jobs lost due to the implementation of the nationwide lockdown in light of COVID-19, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the monthly breakup between 25th March to 1st September 2020, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of jobs lost in the manufacturing and service sectors during this period; and

(d) the present status of capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The global spread of the corona virus pandemic(COVID-19) followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe including India. Covid-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Government is taking several steps to ensure that the country is well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by Covid-19. Government has launched Aatmanirbhar Bharat which focuses on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

To provide relief to the business, additional working capital finance of 20% of the outstanding credit as on 29th February 2020, in the form of a Term Loan at a concessional rate of interest is being provided. The units will not have to provide any guarantee or collateral of their own.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employers' share and 12% employees' share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

Government has earmarked an additional ₹ 40,000 crore under MGNREGS. It will help generate nearly 300 crore person days in total addressing need for more work including returning migrant workers in Monsoon season as well. RBI and Government of India have introduced following Measures to infuse liquidity in the economy in general and Manufacturing and services sector in particular.

- (i) Moratorium up to 31st August, 2020 on repayment of installments of term loans/cash credit/over draft.
- (ii) Scheme of ₹ 1,500 crore to provide Interest Subvention of 2% for prompt payees for a period of 12 months to MUDRA Shishu loanees, who have loans below ₹ 50,000.
- (iii) Special refinance facility of ₹ 15,000 crore to SIDBI for onlending/refinancing.
- (iv) Special liquidity scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and Micro Financial Institutions(MFIs) worth ₹ 30,000 crore.
- (v) Emergency Credit Guarantee Line of ₹ 3 lakh crore for Standard accounts and stressed accounts (Special Mention Accounts-0 and Special Mention Accounts-1)

- (vi) ₹ 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme 2.0 for providing portfolio guarantee of 20% first loss to Public Sector Banks for purchase of Bonds or Commercial Papers with a rating of AA and below:
- (vii) Ban on Global Tender for procurement up to ₹ 200 crore.
- (viii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt for SMA-2 and NPA accounts for infusing ₹ 20,000 crore in MSME Sector
- (ix) Credit Guarantee scheme for street Vendors PM SVAnidhi which also involves interest subsidy.
- (x) Partial credit guarantee scheme for the liabilities of NBFCs and MFIs, etc.

Relief package for unemployed labourers

1205. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any estimate about the loss of jobs during the period April to September, 2020 due to COVID-19 lockdown crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, urgent steps taken by Government to provide relief package to the labour who have lost jobs; and
- (d) any scheme or programme launched by Government to provide alternative jobs for the unemployed labourers in the country, with the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The global spread of the corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic followed by lockdowns has affected global economies including India. Covid-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. In order to mitigate the adverse impact of COVID-19. Government of India has announced an economic package of ₹ 20 Lakh Crore. Aatmanirbhar Bharat which focuses on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth has also been launched.

Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) for the poor to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Measures are intended at reaching out to the poorest of the poor, with food and money in hands, so that they do not face difficulties in buying essential supplies and meeting essential needs.

Under PMGKY, Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% for the wage month from March-August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

To boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages, in the wake of Covid-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. Abhiyaan focuses on developing rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. It covers 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore to be implemented in a mission mode campaign in 125 days.

Under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, the Government has earmarked an additional ₹ 40,000 crore under MGNREGS. It will help generate nearly 300 crore person days in total addressing need for more work including returning migrant workers in Monsoon season as well.

Government of India has launched PM- SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.

The unemployment benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average wage, payable upto 90 days alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have last employment due to COVID-19. The enhanced benefit and relaxed conditions are applicable for the period 24.03.2020 to 31.03.2020.

Generation of employment during lockdown period

1206. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Ministry to provide employment opportunities to people, during the last five months since the nationwide lockdown;

(b) if so, what is the amount spent by the Ministry for the same, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether any employment has been generated ever since Unlock 1.0, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The global spread of the corona virus (COVID-19) followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe, including India. Covid-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Central Government has announced an economic package of Rupees 20 lakh crore and has advocated for Atmanirbhar Bharat. Atmanirbhar Bharat is based on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-. As on 16th September, 2020, 2.79 lakh establishments claimed benefit for 44.42 lakh employees for which ₹2224.52 crore has been credited.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

To boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping

of the rural migrant labour being done to help them work closer home. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employments and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore to be implemented in a mission mode campaign in 125 days.

As per the information available, total employment generated (in days) under the Abhiyaan is 26,34,23,281 mandays with expenditure of ₹ 22761 crore as on 08.09.2020.

Government has also announced the measures to strengthen Infrastructure Logistics, Capacity Building, Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Processing Sectors. These include ₹ 1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers; ₹ 10,000 crore scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises; ₹ 20,000 crore for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana; National Animal Disease Control Programme; Setting up of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund of ₹ 15,000 crore; Promotion of Herbal Cultivation with an outlay of ₹ 4,000 crore; Beekeeping initiatives worth ₹ 500 crore; Measures for Governance and Administrative Reforms for Agriculture Sector; Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to enable better price realisation for farmers; Agriculture Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers; Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance.

Government of India has launched PM SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.

RBI and Government of India have also introduced measures to infuse liquidity in the economy to sustain the market economy.

Subscribers under PM-SYM Yojana

1207. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of subscribers of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of budget allocated and released for PM-SYM;
- (c) the details of investment of funds by Government which are being collected through PM-SYM Yojana;

(d) whether there is any provision to fix the monthly pension according to the rate of inflation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The details of no. of subscribers of PM-SYM are given in Statement (*See* below).

The details of Budget allocated and released for PM-SYM is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2018-19	50	49.49
2019-20	408	359.95
2020-21	500	173.74 (up to 15th September, 2020)

Under the Scheme, LIC is Pension Fund Manager. The beneficiary as well as Government contribution as received are invested as per the guidelines/ norms of the Ministry of Finance.

This scheme envisages provision of minimum assured pension of ₹ 3000/- per month after attaining age of 60 years to the beneficiaries subject to scheme guidelines.

Statement

State	From inception till 31st March 2020		From 1st April till 15 Sept. 2020
	Individual Enrollment	Bulk Enrollment	Enrollment
1	2	3	4
Haryana	786531	92157	15454
Uttar Pradesh	596667	224155	7946
Maharashtra	581824	10154	3624
Gujarat	367181		911

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	204825		2686
Bihar	180415		8049
Odisha	155940		3846
Andhra Pradesh	144992		4496
Jharkhand	127377		1243
Madhya Pradesh	119644		2844
Rajasthan	99520	179305	1709
Karnataka	91490		4022
Jammu and Kashmir	65798		3512
West Bengal	62134		9410
Tamil Nadu	55042		1182
Himachal Pradesh	40606		739
Uttarakhand	33336		695
Punjab	31856		658
Telangana	30385		683
Tripura	25921		1721
Assam	17619		2820
Kerala	9448		614
Delhi	7535		356
Nagaland	3984		417
Chandigarh	3880	832	17
Manipur	3664		151
Arunachal Pradesh	2401		71
Meghalaya	2107		512
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1857		180

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	1176		20
Goa	940		25
Daman and Diu	801		1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	727		31
Mizoram	560		33
Sikkim	104		16
Lakshadweep	21		0
Ladakh	0		0
TOTAL	3858308	506603	80694
GRAND TOTAL			4445605

Job by NCS portal

1208. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aspirants registered under National Career Service (NCS) in the country at present with particular reference to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total number of job-seekers that have been employed through the NCS portal during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to provide increased access to the youth for vast variety of employment opportunities across the country particularly for youth belonging to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present, the total number of active jobseekers registered on National Career Service Portal is 1.03 crore, of which 13.37 lakh job-seekers are from Maharashtra and 2.70 lakh job-seekers are from Tamil Nadu.

(b) Notifying final hiring figures is not a mandatory requirement on NCS portal. However, a total of 78.09 lakh vacancies have been mobilized on NCS portal till 16th September, 2020.

(c) With the objective of providing increased access to youth for the variety of employment opportunities, the Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. The services under NCS are available online (www.ncs.gov.in) and can be accessed directly, through Career Centres, Common Service Centres, post offices, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc. The NCS portal is supported by a dedicated helpline (multi-lingual) for assisting users. These services are available free of cost.

The project *inter-alia*, includes establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment related services to maximise the reach of NCS for conducting outreach activities. The MCCs also organise job fairs, mobilise employers, provide career counselling at district level etc. The Ministry gives one time grant-in-aid to the State Government for establishing the Model Career Centres. In the State of Maharashtra, 05 Model Career Centres have been established at Yavatmal, NIELIT Aurangabad, CII Mumbai, Thane and Osmanabad.

The interlinking of all employment exchanges with the NCS Portal has also been evolved for effective implementation of the NCS Project. Under this component, Ministry gives grant-in-aid to the State Governments for organizing job fairs, up-gradation of Information Technology and refurbishment of infrastructure of the existing Employment Exchanges. An amount of ₹ 359.95 Lakhs has also been released for Interlinking of Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra as per the proposal received from the Government of Maharashtra.

The Government has taken various other steps also for generating employment in the country including the State of Maharashtra by implementing several schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Pt. DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), etc.

Rise in unemployment rate

1209. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's urban unemployment rate rose to 9.83 percent in August

2020 as against 9.15 per cent in July 2020 according to monthly unemployment data released by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE);

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated a roadmap towards halting and reversing the trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) For framing Government policies, only official data are used and Data captured by Non-Government agencies are not referred.

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

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched in 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment with social security benefits. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018, the terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will continue to receive the benefits for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme. As on 31st August, 2020, 1.21 crore beneficiaries have been benefitted through 1.52 lakh establishments.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing PMGKY through EPFO. Under PMGKY, Government of India is contributing both 12% employers' share and

12% share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% for the wage month from March — August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000/-.

Rehabilitation of children under NCLP

1210. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the basic principles of National Child Labour Project(NCLP);
- (b) what is the legal protection provided for children at work; and
- (c) the number of children who have been rehabilitated utilising resources from Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labourers. Under the NCLP, the children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/ withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

(b) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force with effect from 1.9.2016, provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides for stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

However, in exception to the above provision of the Act, certain exceptions have been made where a child:-

- (i) helps his family or family enterprises, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule of the amended Act, after his school hours or during vacations;

- (ii) where the child works as an artist in an audiovisual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to certain conditions and safety measures and also that no such work under the clause affects the school education of the child.

As per provisions contained in the Act, whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both. For parents/ guardians, there is no punishment for the first offence and in case of second and subsequent offence the penalty would be a fine which may extend to ₹ 10,000/-.

(c) Since the inception of NCLP Scheme, on the basis of available data and the data uploaded as on date on Pencil Portal since its launch in 2017, the total number of children mainstreamed through Special Training Centers set up under NCLP Scheme, is 13.63 lakh.

Section 14 B of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provided for constitution of a fund in every district or for two or more districts to be called the Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund to which the amount of the fine realized from the employer of the child and adolescent, within the jurisdiction of such district or districts, shall be credited.

Financial assistance to workers during COVID-19 pandemic

1211. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide relief to workers who have become unemployed due to COVID-19 pandemic in the Country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the financial help as well as medical help to the workers and their families during the COVID-19 pandemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Corona Virus (COVID-19)

pandemic followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe including India. COVID-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Government of India has announced an economic package of ₹ 20 Lakh crore which *inter-alia* facilitates creation of employment opportunities in the country. Aatmanirbhar Bharat is based on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan (PMGKRA), has taken various initiatives to boost rural infrastructure and rural economy to provide local employment opportunities particularly to the migrant returnees. It covers 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore and is being implemented in a mission mode campaign of 125 days through Ministry of Rural Development.

Government of India has launched PM-SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹ 10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.

Central Government has given orders to State Governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund to provide relief to Construction Workers-5000 Cr.

Government of India has also taken following measures under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) as follows:—

- Insurance cover of ₹ 50 Lakh under Insurance Scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 in Government Hospitals and Health Care Centres.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses for free every month for three months; the PMGKAY scheme has been extended till the end of November 2020.

- An ex-gratia of ₹ 500 per month for three months for women Jan Dhan account holders.
- Increase in MNREGA wage to ₹ 202 a day from ₹ 182 to benefit 13.62 crore families.
- An ex-gratia of ₹ 1,000 to 3 crore poor senior citizen, poor widows and poor disabled.
- Government has front-loaded ₹ 2,000 paid to farmers in first week of April under PM Kisan Yojana to benefit 8.7 crore farmers.

The unemployment benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have lost employment due to COVID-19. The enhanced benefit and relaxed eligibility conditions are applicable for the period 24.03.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Pending cases in labour courts and tribunals

1212. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of labour courts and tribunals functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) whether a large number of cases are pending in courts for more than five years as on date;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and court-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by Government for the speedy disposed of the said cases; and
- (e) the extent of success achieved by Government through the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) have been set up under Section 7A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 across the country. List of the CGIT-cum-LCs is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Details of cases pending in CGIT-cum-LCs for more than 5 years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Lok Adalats are regularly conducted for amicable settlement of cases and to avoid un-necessary litigation/delay. Camp Courts are also organized at the request of parties to provide legal remedy at workmen's door steps. Moreover, the Government has requested the Registrar Generals of all the High Courts to exercise their power of superintendence over CGIT-cum-LCs as per Article 226 of the Constitution of India and to issue directions to CGIT-cum-LCs under their territorial jurisdiction for speedy disposal of the pending cases before them and to ask the CGIT-cum-LCs to submit monthly returns on disposal of cases to the Hon'ble High Courts. The Lok Adalats, Camp Courts etc. help in reduction of cases.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC	Name of the State/UT
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Asansol	West Bengal
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka
4.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
5.	Chandigarh-I	Chandigarh
6.	Chandigarh-II	Chandigarh
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Dhanbad-I	Jharkhand
9.	Dhanbad-II	Jharkhand
10.	Ernakulam	Kerala
11.	Guwahati	Assam
12.	Hyderabad	Telangana
13.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC	Name of the State/UT
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Mumbai-I	Maharashtra
19.	Mumbai-II	Maharashtra
20.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
21.	New Delhi-I	New Delhi
22.	New Delhi-II	New Delhi

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC	Name of the State/UT	Cases	Applications
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	950	655
2.	Asansol	West Bengal	201	20
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	126	74
4.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	68	18
5.	Chandigarh-I	Chandigarh	363	12
6.	Chandigarh-II	Chandigarh	225	34
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	163	132
8.	Dhanbad-I	Jharkhand	696	24
9.	Dhanbad-II	Jharkhand	551	20
10.	Emakulam	Kerala	41	17
11.	Guwahati	Assam	09	01
12.	Hyderabad	Telangana	522	40
13.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	774	148
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	295	31

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	630	102
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal	261	63
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	310	77
18.	Mumbai-I	Maharashtra	216	210
19.	Mumbai-II	Maharashtra	319	337
20.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	178	19
21.	New Delhi-I	New Delhi	547	223
22.	New Delhi-II	New Delhi	563	0
TOTAL			8008	2257

Exploitation of migrant labourers

1213. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily-wage labourers who have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 lockdown in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the number of migrant labourers were working in the State of Karnataka before the lockdown was imposed;

(c) the number of migrant labourers are currently working in the State of Karnataka post inception of the 'Unlock' phase of lockdown; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent the exploitation of such labourers at the hand of manipulative employers in the post-COVID world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe Including India, which has also resulted in reverse migration of large number of workers from destination States to the Home States. As per the data received from the States, more than 1.06 crore migrant workers, including 1,34,438 migrant workers of Karnataka, returned to their home-State. A Statement giving the details of migrant

workers State-wise is enclosed (*See* below). However, now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States.

(d) The *Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979*, has provisions to protect the interests of the migrant workers against the coercive exploitation by private parties and contractors. It entitles the migrant workers to receive displacement allowances, journey allowances and other facilities.

Some of the measures taken by the Government to prevent the exploitation of the migrant workers at the hands of the employers, are mentioned below:—

1. In order to resolve the grievances of migrant workers during lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment set up 20 Control Rooms all over the country. During lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these Control Rooms and due to the intervention of Ministry more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crores.
2. Ministry of Labour & Employment issued advisory to the States /UTs and the Employers' Associations on 20th March, 2020 asking them to extend their cooperation by not terminating their employees, particularly casual/contractual workers from job or reduce their wages.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs in its order dated 29th March, 2020 instructed that the landlords of the migrant workers shall not demand payment of rent for a period of one month and not ask to vacate their premises.
4. In the same order, the Government instructed the industry, shops and commercial establishments to make payment of wages to workers, at their work place, on the due date, without any deduction, for the period their establishments remain under closure during the lockdown.
5. Ministry of Labour and Employment also issued comprehensive Advisory Guidelines on 27th July, 2020 to all the States/UTs for Covid safety and welfare of the migrant workers returning to their workplaces in the destination states.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Migrant workers belonging to this State who have returned to their home State*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
9.	Delhi	2,047
10.	Goa	
11.	Gujarat	
12.	Haryana	1,289
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780
15.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16.	Karnataka	1,34,438
17.	Kerala	3,11,124
18.	Ladakh	50
19.	Lakshadweep	456
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21.	Maharashtra	1,82,990

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	12,338
23.	Meghalaya	4,266
24.	Mizoram	
25.	Nagaland	11,750
26.	Odisha	
27.	Puducherry	1,694
28.	Punjab	5,15,642
29.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30.	Sikkim	33,015
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32.	Telangana	37,050
33.	Tripura	34,247
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	13,84,693
TOTAL		1,06,40,612

* As per the data received from the States/UTs till date.

Employment to migrant labourers

1214. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant labourers returned to their villages in the wake of COVID-19 lockdown;

(b) what steps were taken by Government to provide support to migrant labourers during this crisis;

(c) whether Government could not give enough time to the migrants before announcing the lockdown, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of migrant labourers lost their lives while returning to their villages; and

(e) whether Government is planning to provide employment opportunities to migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) During Covid - 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown, more than one crore migrant workers returned to their home state. A Statement giving the numbers of migrant workers to the extent available, State-wise is enclosed (*See below*).

The details of the measures taken by the Government to support the migrant workers are as follows:—

1. In order to resolve the grievances of migrant workers during lockdown, Ministry set up 20 Control Rooms all over the country. During lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these Control Rooms and due to the intervention of Ministry more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crores.
2. Immediately after the lockdown, directions were sent from Ministry of Labour & Employment to all the State Governments/UTs to provide financial assistance to construction workers from Building & Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund. It is estimated that a high proportion of migrant workers are construction workers. Till date around 1.83 crore construction workers have been provided approximately ₹ 5000 crore directly in their bank accounts from Building & Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund being maintained by various States.
3. After the lockdown, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana with a financial package of ₹ 1.7 lakh crore was launched to help poor, needy and unorganised sector workers including migrant workers of the country. Under this package, around 80 crore persons have been provided 5 Kg. wheat/rice and 1 Kg. pulses. Free of cost food grains will now be provided upto November, 2020 to all the beneficiaries.

4. Per day wages under MGNREGA have been enhanced from ₹ 182 to ₹ 202.
5. PM SVANidhi Scheme has been launched to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.
6. In order to facilitate employment of migrant workers who have gone back to their Home State, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan has been initiated in 116 districts in Mission Mode. Under this campaign, rural infrastructure would be built with involvement of these migrant workers with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000/- crore.
7. Rupees Twenty lakh crore financial package under "AatmNirbhar Bharat" has been launched specifically to create employment opportunities, for migrant workers, workers of unorganized sector, strengthening of MSME Sector and promoting rural economy.
8. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched a scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), which is a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) to create vibrant, sustainable & inclusive Affordable Rental Housing avenues for urban migrants/poor.
9. In order to provide minimum financial assistance to the workers through their EPF Account, Ministry of Labour & Employment under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana has permitted all the EPF members to withdraw 75% of their total provident fund deposited in their EPF Account. Till date, about ₹ 39,000/- crore have been withdrawn by the member of EPFO.
10. It has been decided to extend the scheme of Atal Beemit Kalyan Yojana being implemented by Employees' State Insurance Corporation for another one year *i.e.* from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June, 2021. It has also been decided to enhance the rate of unemployment relief under the scheme to 50% of wages from earlier rate of 25% along with relaxation of eligibility conditions for insured workers who have lost their employment due to COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdown. The enhanced benefit and relaxed eligibility condition are applicable from 24.03.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Migrant workers* belonging to this States/UTs who have returned to their home State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
9.	Delhi	2,047
10.	Goa	
11.	Gujarat	
12.	Haryana	1,289
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780
15.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16.	Karnataka	1,34,438
17.	Kerala	3,11,124
18.	Ladakh	50
19.	Lakshadweep	456
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21.	Maharashtra	1,82,990

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	12,338
23.	Meghalaya	4,266
24.	Mizoram	
25.	Nagaland	11,750
26.	Odisha	
27.	Puducherry	1,694
28.	Punjab	5,15,642
29.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30.	Sikkim	33,015
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32.	Telangana	37,050
33.	Tripura	34,247
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	13,84,693
	TOTAL	1,06,40,612

* As per information received from the States/UTs till date.

Migrant labourers infected with COVID-19

1215. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant labourers were infected with COVID-19 virus after the March lockdown was announced;

(b) why were there incidents of mass gatherings at railway stations by migrant labourers to book tickets for returning to their villages;

(c) why could not such gatherings be avoided by Government;

(d) how did such gatherings lead to increase in number of COVID-19 infections among migrants; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to provide proper medical relief to the infected patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the home States. As per the data received from the States, more than 1.06 crore migrant workers, returned to their home-State. In order to facilitate the movement of migrant workers, Ministry of Home Affairs issued orders dated 29th March 2020, instructing all the State/UTs to initiate adequate arrangement of temporary shelters and provision of food, etc. for the stranded migrant workers and screening & quarantine facilities who reach their home states/towns. Indian Railways operated 4621 Shramik Special trains between 1st May and 31st August, 2020 carrying 63.19 lakh passengers to their home states. These Shramik special were organised as "Trains on Demand" as and when State Govt, requisitioned those trains. Special arrangements like enhanced sanitisation, special security, medical arrangement, rake sanitisation, free meals & water etc. were made for Shramik operations.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment issued comprehensive advisory guidelines dated 27th July, 2020 to all the States/UTs for Covid safety and welfare of migrant workers returning to their work place in the destination state. The State Governments as per the medical Protocol issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, are treating the Covid-positive patients, including the migrant workers.

In order to facilitate their smooth migration and address issues, in respect of wages, grievances, etc., during the national lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up twenty Control Rooms across the country. In the process, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved and more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crore due to proactive measures/interventions taken by the Ministry.

Now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States.

Rehabilitation of migrant labourers

1216. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps were taken by Government to safeguard the interests of migrant labourers from exploitative employers;
- (b) the number of migrant labourers thrown out of their places of residences by their employers/landlords;
- (c) what plans Government made has for such migrants before announcing the lockdown;
- (d) what rehabilitation measures were taken by Government for such migrants; and
- (e) whether many migrants have to leave their work and return to their villages, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. This has also resulted in reverse migration of large number of workers from destination States to the Home States. As per the data received from the States, more than 1.06 crore migrant workers, returned to their home-State. However, now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States.

The Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, has provisions to protect the interests of the migrant workers against the coercive exploitation by private parties and contractors. It entitles the migrant workers to receive displacement allowances, journey allowances and other facilities.

Some of the rehabilitation measures taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers and to address, their grievances are mentioned below:—

1. In order to resolve the grievances of migrant workers during lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment set up 20 Control Rooms all over the

country. During lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these Control Rooms and due to the intervention of Ministry more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crores.

2. Ministry of Labour & Employment issued advisory to the States /UTs and the Employers' Associations on 20th March, 2020 asking them to extend their cooperation by not terminating their employees, particularly casual/contractual workers from job or reduce their wages.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs in its order dated 29th March, 2020 instructed that the landlords of the migrant workers shall not demand payment of rent for a period of one month and not ask to vacate their premises.
4. In the same order, the Government instructed the industry, shops and commercial establishments to make payment of wages to workers, at their work place, on the due date, without any deduction, for the period of their establishments remain under closure during the lockdown.
5. Ministry of Labour and Employment also issued comprehensive Advisory Guidelines on 27th July, 2020 to all the States/UTs for Covid safety and welfare of the migrant workers returning to their workplaces in the destination states.
6. Various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment as part of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana(PMGKY) and Atmanirbhar Bharat which, *inter alia*, include (i) payment of 12% employers' share and 12% employees' share under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% by the Government of India for six wage months from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having up to 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹15,000 monthly wage; (ii) reduction in PF contribution from 12% to 10% of wages for the wage months of May, June and July, 2020; (iii) non-refundable Covid advance from the PF by amending the EPF Scheme, 1952.
7. Approximately 80 crore beneficiaries are being provided additional 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses, free of cost every month till November, 2020 under provisions of National Food Security Act.

8. In response to the Government of India's directions, the State Welfare Boards have cumulatively disbursed around ₹5000 crore, to approx. 1.83 crore Building and Other Construction (BOC) Workers during lockdown and thereafter. In addition to this, around 30 lakh BOC workers have also been provided food relief packages.
9. Further, in order to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers, returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. The Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour is also being done to enhance their employability on the basis of the skills, they possessed to enable them work closer to their homes. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore. The Abhiyaan has already generated 28,75,06,108 man-days till date.
10. Apart from this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched various schemes for migrant workers who have returned to their native places. One of the schemes is Anganwadi services which has been extended to children of migrant workers.
11. For the benefit of 50 lakh street vendors, Government of India has also launched SVANidhi Scheme to provide them collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- to resume their lost livelihood due to Covid and lock-down.
12. To provide employment to the migrant workers Ministry of Transport and Highways has identified the ongoing works/new works for the road construction.
13. In rural areas, wages under MGNREGA have been enhanced from ₹182 to ₹202 per day for the benefit of rural workers including returning migrant workers.
14. Ministry of Food Processing industries have sanctioned 700 food processing/preservation and infrastructure projects in which migrant labourers can get employment.

Loss of employment to differently abled during COVID-19

1217. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measure to extend special financial support to the differently abled people are being considered who suffer loss of employment due to the COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allotment of any fund to various State Governments is under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government has taken several measures to ensure that the country is well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by Covid-19 pandemic through various schemes extended to Differently Abled.

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), a Public Sector Enterprise under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment extended moratorium of three months on payment of loan (under the schemes viz "Divyangjan Swavalamban Yojana", Vishesh Micro Finance Yojana and "Small loan connect to PwDs for encouraging Self Help Group(SHG)") instalments outstanding with implementing agencies as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines. Government also extended the utilization period by another 120 days in respect of funds released to implementing agencies during the last quarter of last financial year 2019-20. To make differently abled employable and self-reliant, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implements the National Action Plan for skilling of Persons with Disabilities.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Act provides coverage differently abled workers with a higher wage limit of Rupees 25000/- per month vis-a-vis wage limit of Rs 21000/- per month for non divyang workers. Employers' contribution for differently abled Insured Persons(IPs) is exempted for three years. Employees' State Insurance Corporation also provides relief for upto 90 days in the form of Cash Compensation to

the Insured Persons who become unemployed under Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana. During COVID-19 pandemic, the ESIC has enhanced quantum of benefit from 25% to 50% of average daily earning and relaxed the eligibility conditions for Insured Persons including differently abled IPs under Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana for the period 24.03.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Government has also taken following steps to boost the employment opportunities for the workers including differently abled.

Government has announced an economic package of Rupees 20 lakh crore and advocated for Atmanirbhar Bharat which aims at creating jobs for the youth including Differently Abled.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) is being implemented for the poor to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Under PMGKY, Government of India is contributing 12% employers' share and 12% employees share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% for the wage month from March-August, 2020.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

An Ex-gratia of ₹ 1,000 has been envisaged under PM Garib Kalyan package to 3 crore poor senior citizens, poor widows and poor disabled. To boost employment and livelihood opportunities in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government is implementing Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan to provide internet, skill mapping facilities to the rural migrant workers including differently abled so as to find the work at their vicinity. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works with a view to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore.

The MNREGA wage has been increased from ₹ 182 a day to ₹ 202 to benefit 13.62 crore families including differently abled.

Government has also launched Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to approximately 50 lakh street vendors including differently abled.

Migrant labourers

1218. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the definition of 'migrant labourer' in Government schemes and policies;
- (b) whether Government plans to undertake data collection of the unorganised sector workers in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the estimated time frame and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the inter-state migrant workman means any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State, whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer in relation to such establishment.

(b) and (c) Government of India has envisaged development of National Database for Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar for unorganized workers including migrant workers. This portal will be utilized for delivery of social security schemes being implemented by the Government. It would enable portability and allow unorganised workers including migrant workers to avail the benefits in their destination states.

Social protection to domestic workers

1219. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of domestic workers in the country State and district-wise;
- (b) what percentage of the total workforce do domestic workers constitute;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any steps to prevent sexual harassment and exploitation of the domestic workers at the workplace;

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

(e) whether Government plans to bring legislation granting social protection and specifying minimum wage and a maximum number of working hours per day for domestic workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) statistics (2011-12), an estimated 3.9 million workers are employed by private households, of which 1.3 million are male and 2.6 million are female workers.

(b) to (f) Whenever any complaint regarding exploitation of domestic workers is received, action is taken as per law. However, the Central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all unorganized workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits & old age protection schemes by the Central Government. The State Governments are mandated under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers, including domestic workers, relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance & old age homes.

Scheme to help domestic workers

1220. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific scheme is brought to help Barbers, autorickshaw-wallas and cab drivers who were affected most in the COVID-19 situation;

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

(c) whether any State has announced package to help them, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would take it on the national level, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In order to mitigate the financial crisis of the unorganised workers, including barbers, autorickshaw-wallas and cab drivers and similar other workers, and protect them against the economic disruptions due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown, the Central Government has taken numerous measures to provide them financial assistance, food packages, ration and other necessary benefits. In order to ensure relief measures for the poor people and migrant workers and also their families/dependants in a sustainable manner, the Central Government announced ₹1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY).

Approximately 80 crore beneficiaries are provided additional 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses, free of cost every month, till November, 2020 under the provisions of National Food Security Act.

Further, to boost their employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June, 2020. The Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour is done to help them work closer home. It involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope ₹50,000 crore.

Government has also announced a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 Lakh crore based on five pillars of Aatmanirbhar Bharat-Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand. For the Building and Other Construction Workers, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued advisory on 24.03.2020 under section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 to all the States/UTs to provide financial assistance to Building and Other Construction Workers from the cess funds collected by the States/UTs.

In response to the Government of India's directions, the State Welfare Boards have cumulatively disbursed around ₹5000 Crores, to approx. 1.83 Crores (approx.) BOCW Workers during lockdown and thereafter. For the benefit of about 50 lakh street vendors, Government of India has also launched SVANidhi Scheme to provide them collateral free working capital loan upto ₹ 10,000/- to resume their lost livelihood due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Social security for migrants

1221. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migrants need social security numbers and register at the gram sabha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard and progress made to help such labour migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the home States. In order to facilitate their smooth migration and provide relief, in respect of wages, grievances, etc., during the national lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up twenty Control Rooms. Many of the States have collected and compiled data on migrant workers at the exit point or the entry point of their State and accordingly, their issues are addressed by the State Governments. Government of India has envisaged development of National Database for Unorganised Workers. (NDUW) seeded with Aadhar for all Unorganized Workers including Migrant Workers. This portal will be utilized for delivery of Social Security Schemes being implemented by the Government. It would enable portability and allow unorganised workers including migrant workers to avail the benefits in their destination states.

Women labour participation rate

1222. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the working female population at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the approximate number of women employed sector-wise in the country;

(c) what are the reasons for declining female labour force participation rate;

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to improve female labour force participation rate in the country; and

(e) the extent to which the efforts to enhance the contribution of women labourers in GDP have been successful during the 16th Lok Sabha, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during 2017-18 and 2018-19 by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated Female Women Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (ps+ss) for 15 years and above in the country is 22.0% and 23.3% respectively. The percentage distribution of women workers in usual status(ps+ss) by broad industry division during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement (*See* below).

Government has taken several initiatives to improve women's participation in the labour force. In order to encourage employment of women, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These includes child care centers, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc. Government has taken a decision to allow the employment of women in the aboveground mines including opencast workings between 7 PM and 6 AM to all categories of employees and in below I ground working between 6 AM and 7 PM in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Code on Wages, 2019 provides that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, no employer shall make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.

Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

Government is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Projects as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service where a variety of employment related services like job search, job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. are being provided under the NCS Project on a common digital platform. Jobs for women are specifically highlighted in the women specific window on the NCS portal.

Statement

Percentage distribution of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division during PLFS (2017-18) and PLFS (2018-19)

Broad industry division as per NIC 2008	2017-18	2018-19
Agriculture	57.0	55.3
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	12.5	12.8
Electricity, water, etc.	0.2	0.2
Construction	5.0	5.5
Trade, hotel & restaurant	6.3	6.7
Transport, storage & communications	1.1	1.0
Other services	17.8	18.2
All	100.0	100.0

Social security code

1223. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Social Security Code proposed by the Ministry;
- (b) what are the reasons that the Ministry is proposing to give powers of EPFO and ESIC to State Social Security Boards and converting EPFO and ESIC into fund managers;
- (c) what are the other debatable and sensitive proposals which are not in favour of workforce and how Ministry is planning to address the same; and

- (d) the number of workers are going to be covered in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, a Code on Social Security has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of following nine Central Labour Acts:—

- (i) The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923
- (ii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- (iv) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
- (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- (vi) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- (vii) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981
- (viii) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and
- (ix) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

The Code on Social Security, 2019 had been introduced in the Lok Sabha and referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination which presented its report to Hon'ble Speaker on 31.07.2020. After considering the report of the Standing Committee, the Code on Social Security, 2020 has been prepared. On 19.09.2020, the Code on Social Security, 2019 has been withdrawn from Lok Sabha and the Code on Social Security, 2020 has been introduced in Lok Sabha.

Jobs lost in manufacturing and construction sectors

1224. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jobs lost in the manufacturing sector and construction sector between January to August 2020, State-wise, gender-wise, and month-wise;
 - (b) whether Government is taking steps to increase employment in these sectors;
- and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The global spread of the corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe including India. Covid-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Government is taking several steps to ensure that the country is well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by Covid-19. Government has launched Aatmanirbhar Bharat which focuses on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

To provide relief to the business, additional working capital finance of 20% of the outstanding credit as on 29th February 2020, in the form of a Term Loan at a concessional rate of interest is being provided. The units will not have to provide any guarantee or collateral of their own.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employers' share and 12% employees' share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

Government has earmarked an additional ₹ 40,000 crore under MGNREGS. It will help generate nearly 300 crore person days in total addressing need for more work including returning migrant workers in Monsoon season as well.

RBI and Government of India have introduced following Measures to infuse liquidity in the economy in general & Manufacturing & Construction sector in particular.

- (i) Moratorium up to 31st August, 2020 on repayment of installments of term loans/cash credit/over draft.
- (ii) Scheme of ₹ 1,500 crore to provide Interest Subvention of 2% for prompt payees for a period of 12 months to MUDRA Shishu loanees, who have loans below ₹ 50,000.

- (iii) Special refinance facility of ₹ 15,000 crore to SIDBI for onlending/refinancing.
- (iv) Special liquidity scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) worth Rs 30,000 crore.
- (v) Emergency Credit Guarantee Line of ₹ 3 lakh crore for Standard accounts and stressed accounts (Special Mention Accounts-0 and Special Mention Accounts-1)
- (vi) ₹ 45,000 crore Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme 2.0 for providing portfolio guarantee of 20% first loss to Public Sector Banks for purchase of Bonds or Commercial Papers with a rating of AA and below
- (vii) Ban on Global Tender for procurement up to ₹ 200 crore.
- (viii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt for SMA-2 and NPA accounts for infusing ₹ 20,000 crore in MSME Sector
- (ix) Credit Guarantee scheme for street Vendors (PM SVAnidhi) which also involves interest subsidy
- (x) Partial credit guarantee scheme for the liabilities of NBFCs and MFIs, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employers contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible employees registered upto 31st March, 2019 through Employer for all sectors for 3 years.

Employment and livelihood during COVID-19

1225. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has an estimate of migrant labourers who lost their livelihood during the pandemic, the details thereof; and
- (b) what are the efforts being made by the Ministry to provide more employment to the youth, the data for these schemes and efforts in 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the home States. As per the information received from the States, more than 1.06 crore migrant workers returned to their home-State. The details are given in Statement (*See* below). However, now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States.

In order to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers, specially to youth migrant workers, returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. The Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour is also being done to enhance their employability on the basis of the skills, they possess to enable them work closer to their homes. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore. Apart from this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched various schemes for migrant workers who have returned to their native places. One of the schemes is Anganwadi services which has been extended to children of migrant workers.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

For the benefit of 50 lakh street vendors, Government of India has also launched SVANidhi Scheme to provide them collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- to resume their lost livelihood due to Covid and lock-down.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries have sanctioned 700 food processing/preservation and infrastructure projects in which migrant labourers can get employment.

To provide employment to the migrant workers Ministry of Transport and Highways has identified the on-going works/new works for the road construction.

In rural areas, wages under MGNREGA have been enhanced from ₹182 to ₹202 per day for the benefit of rural workers including returning migrant workers.

The Department of Bio Technology has set up 30 Biotech -Kisan hubs in the country covering all Agro-climatic zones, 150 Districts including 101 aspirational districts which will help migrant workers to earn their livelihood through farming and expose them to the innovative methods of farming of high value crops.

Government has taken various other steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) which is a placement based skill development programme for wage employment, skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RESETI) enabling a trainee to take bank credit and start her/his own enterprise and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-national Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) with components of employment through skill training & placement and assistance for individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro enterprises.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. As on 04.09.2020, over 25.32 crore loans amounting to ₹ 12.91 lakh crore have been extended under the Scheme, since its inception.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Migrant workers belonging to this State who have returned to their home State*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
9.	Delhi	2,047
10.	Goa	
11.	Gujarat	
12.	Haryana	1,289
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780
15.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16.	Karnataka	1,34,438
17.	Kerala	3,11,124
18.	Ladakh	50
19.	Lakshadweep	456
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21.	Maharashtra	1,82,990

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	12,338
23.	Meghalaya	4,266
24.	Mizoram	
25.	Nagaland	11,750
26.	Odisha	
27.	Puducherry	1,694
28.	Punjab	5,15,642
29.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30.	Sikkim	33,015
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32.	Telangana	37,050
33.	Tripura	34,247
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	13,84,693
	TOTAL	1,06,40,612

* As per the data received from the States/UTs till date.

Death of migrant labourers

1226. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of migrant labourers and their families who have travelled inter-State on foot to reach home during lockdown imposed by COVID-19 pandemic and details thereof;

(b) the number of migrant labourers who have travelled inter-State on foot to reach home during the lockdown imposed by COVID-19 pandemic and have lost their lives on the way and the details thereof;

(c) the number of road accidents involving migrant labourer deaths during their passage on foot inter-State to reach their home towns and the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has provided any relief measures for the family of deceased migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the Home States. As per the data received from the States, more than 1.06 crores migrant workers, including those travelled on foot during the lockdown, returned to their home-State. The details are given in Statement (*See* below). Now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States from States/UTs.

(b) to (d) Data is being collected from the States/UTs.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Migrant workers belonging to the States/UTs who have returned to their home State*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
7.	Delhi	2,047
8.	Haryana	1,289
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
11.	Karnataka	1,34,438
12.	Kerala	3,11,124
13.	Ladakh	50
14.	Lakshadweep	456
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
16.	Maharashtra	1,82,990
17.	Manipur	12,338
18.	Meghalaya	4,266
19.	Nagaland	11,750
20.	Puducherry	1,694
21.	Punjab	5,15,642
22.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
23.	Sikkim	33,015
24.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
25.	Telangana	37,050
26.	Tripura	34,247
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
28.	West Bengal	13,84,693
	TOTAL	1,06,40,612

* As per the data received from the States/UTs till date.

Return of migrant labourers

1227. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of migrant labourers who have lost their job due to the lockdown imposed by the pandemic and the details thereof;

(b) the relief measures provided to migrant labourers who have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 induced lockdown and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the migrant labourers who had travelled back to their home town are finding it difficult to return to their employment inter-State and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to mitigate the financial crisis of the migrant workers and protect them against the economic disruptions due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and Country-wide lockdown the Central Government has taken numerous measures are given in Statement.

Statement

1. Immediately after the Lockdown, directions were sent from Ministry of Labour & Employment to all the State Governments/UTs instructing them to provide financial assistance to construction workers from Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Fund. It is estimated that the highest proportion of migrant workers are construction workers. Till date about 2 crore migrant workers have been provided ₹ 5000 crores directly in their bank accounts from Building and Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund being maintained by various States.
2. In order to resolve the grievances of migrant workers during lockdown, Ministry set up 20 control rooms all over the country. During Lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these control rooms and due to the intervention of Ministry more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crores.
3. After the Lockdown, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna with a financial package of ₹ 1.7 lakh crore was launched to help poor, needy and unorganized sector workers of the country. Under this Package, 80.00crore people have been provided 5 Kg. wheat/Rice and 1 Kg. pulses. Free of cost food grains will now be provided upto, November, 2020 to all the beneficiaries. Aim of the Government is to ensure that no one is without food during this pandemic and challenging time.
4. Per day wages under MGNAREGA have been enhanced from ₹ 182 to 202.
5. PM SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹ 10,000/-of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their business.

6. In order to facilitate employment of migrant workers who have gone back to their home state, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan has been initiated in 116 districts in Mission Mode. Under this campaign, rural infrastructure would be built with involvement of these migrant workers and about ₹ 50,000/- crores would be spent for this purpose.
7. Twenty lakh crore financial package under "Aatm Nirbhar Bharat" has been launched specifically to create employment opportunities, for migrant workers, workers of unorganized sector, strengthening of MSME Sector and promoting rural economy. It includes plethora of initiatives for all these sectors
8. In order to provide minimum financial Assistance to the workers through their EPF Account, Ministry of Labour & Employment under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna has permitted all the EPF members to withdraw 75% of their total provident fund deposited in their EPF account. Till date, about ₹39,000/-crore have been withdrawn by the member of EPFO.
9. Labour & Employment Ministry has taken the decision to extend the scheme of Atal Beemit Kalyan Yojna for another one year i.e. from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June, 2021. It has also been decided to enhance the rate of unemployment relief under the scheme to 50% of wages from earlier rate of 25% along with relaxation of eligibility conditions for insured workers who have lost their employment due to COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdown.

Survey on unemployment rate

1228. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey on the increasing of unemployment rate across the country including Tamil Nadu due to this COVID-19;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken /to take any steps to minimize the unemployment rate and increase the avenues for more employment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Annual Periodic Labour Force

Survey (PLFS) on employment and unemployment is conducted by National Statistical Office(NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the PLFS 2018-19, the estimated unemployment rate to the extent available based on such survey for persons of all ages on usual status(principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country was 5.8 per cent at all India level.

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

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched in 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment with social security benefits. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution i.e. 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO w.e.f. 01.04.2018. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March, 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will continue to receive the benefits for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme. As on 31st August, 2020, 1.21 crore beneficiaries have been benefitted through 1.52 lakh establishments. .

Ministry of Labour & Employment is also implementing PMGKY through EPFO. Under PMGKY, Government of India is contributing both 12% employers' share and 12% share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% for the wage month from March — August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000/-.

Progress of PM-SYM Yojana

1229. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Man-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana in February, 2019;

(b) if so, the progress made therein so far, the number of workers registered under this scheme as on date, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government would consider increasing pension fund ceiling and maximum monthly income fixed for workers to be eligible for the pension programme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana was notified in February, 2019.

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

(c) All unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is less than ₹ 15,000/- are eligible for getting enrolled under PM-SYM provided they fulfil other eligibility conditions. The scheme provides for payment of minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years subject to scheme guidelines.

Statement

State	Individual enrollment	Bulk enrollment
Haryana	801985	92157
Uttar Pradesh	604615	224155
Maharashtra	585454	10154
Gujarat	368092	
Chhattisgarh	207511	
Bihar	188471	
Odisha	159790	

State	Individual enrollment	Bulk enrollment
Andhra Pradesh	149488	
Jharkhand	128620	
Madhya Pradesh	122488	
Rajasthan	101230	179305
Karnataka	95512	
West Bengal	71546	
Jammu and Kashmir	69313	
Tamil Nadu	56224	
Himachal Pradesh	41346	
Uttarakhand	34031	
Punjab	32514	
Telangana	31068	
Tripura	27642	
Assam	20439	
Kerala	10062	
Delhi	7891	
Nagaland	4401	
Chandigarh	3897	832
Manipur	3817	
Meghalaya	2619	
Arunachal Pradesh	2472	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2037	
Puducherry	1196	
Goa	965	
Daman and Diu	802	

State	Individual enrollment	Bulk enrollment
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	758	
Mizoram	593	
Sikkim	120	
Lakshadweep	21	
TOTAL	3939030	506603
GRAND TOTAL		4445633

Centrally sponsored schemes for migrant labourers

1230. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provide employment opportunities to migrated people in large numbers during the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of centrally sponsored schemes in this regard; and
- (d) the details of funds proposed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the Home States. However, now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work place in the destination States.

In order to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers, returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. The Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour is also being done to enhance their employability on the basis of the skills, they possessed to enable them work closer to their homes. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven

works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore. The Abhiyaan has already generated 28,75,06,108 man-days employment till date. Apart from this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched various schemes for migrant workers who have returned to their native places. One of the schemes is Anganwadi services which has been extended to children of migrant workers.

For the benefit of 50 lakh street vendors, Government of India has also launched SVANidhi Scheme to provide them collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- to resume their lost livelihood due to Covid and lock-down. In rural areas, wages under MGNREGA have been enhanced from ₹ 182 /- to ₹ 2 02/- per day for the benefit of rural workers including returning migrant workers.

Apart from above, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment as part of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana(PMGKY) and Atmanirbhar Bharat which, inter alia, include (i) payment of 12% employers' share and 12% employees' share under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% by the Government of India for six wage months from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having up to

100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000 monthly wage; (ii) reduction in PF contribution from 12% to 10% of wages for the wage months of May, June and July, 2020; (iii) non-refundable Covid advance from the PF by amending the EPF Scheme, 1952; (iv) issue of advisory to State/UTs for using Building and other Construction Workers (BOCW) cess fund for transfer of adequate funds in the bank account of construction workers affected by COVID19 outbreak approximately ₹ 5,000/- crore has been transferred to around 1.83 crore BOC Worker in their bank account; (v) issue of advisory to Employees Association for supporting employees and workers by not terminating them and not cutting their wages;

Ministry of Food Processing Industries have sanctioned 700 food processing/preservation and infrastructure projects in which migrant labourers can get employment.

To provide employment to the migrant workers Ministry of Transport and Highways has identified the ongoing works/new works for the road construction. Ministry of Steel assisted migrant workers and their families with food packets and face mask, milk powder etc.

The Department of Bio Technology has set up 30 Biotech - Kisan hubs in the country covering all Agroclimatic zones, 150 Districts including 101 aspirational districts which will help migrant workers to earn their livelihood through farming and expose them to the innovative methods of farming of high value crops.

Unemployment allowance to jobless youth

1231. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing unemployment allowance to jobless youth in the country till they get employment and the criteria adopted in granting such allowance, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of unemployment allowance provided to educated youth belonging to different strata of the society in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project to connect jobseekers with employment opportunities. NCS provides a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. The services under NCS are available online and free of cost which can be accessed directly, through Career Centres, Common Service Centres, post offices, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc. The various stakeholders on the NCS platform include job-seekers, industries, employers, employment exchanges (career centres), training providers, educational institutions and placement organizations.

Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), the unemployment benefit subject to eligibility conditions, is paid to insured workers who lose their job. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have lost employment due to COVID-19. The enhanced benefit and relaxed conditions are applicable for the period 24.03.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Improvement of lives of migrant labour

1232. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details on the situation of migrant labour in the country due to COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) what Government has done to alleviate their pain and suffering; and
- (c) what could be done to improve their lives and livelihood by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. Covid-19 has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the home States. In order to facilitate their smooth migration and redress grievances, in respect of wages etc. during the national lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up twenty Control Room across the country. During lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these Control Room and more than 2 lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to approximately ₹ 295 crore. Now, with the process of the unlock-down, many migrant workers have started returning to their work places in the destination States.

(b) and (c) Approximately 80 crore beneficiaries are being provided additional 5 kg wheat or rice and 1 kg of preferred pulses, free of cost every month till November, 2020 under provisions of National Food Security Act.

In response to the Government of India's directions, the State Welfare Boards have cumulatively disbursed around ₹5000 crore, to approx. 1.83 crore Building and Other Construction (BOC) Workers during lockdown and thereafter. In addition to this, around 30 lakh BOC workers have also been provided food relief packages.

For the benefit of 50 lakh street vendors, Government of India has also launched SVANidhi Scheme to provide them collateral free working capital loan upto ₹10,000/- to resume their lost livelihood due to Covid and lock-down.

Apart from above, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment as part of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana(PMGKY) and Atmanirbhar Bharat which, interalia, include (i) payment of 12% employers' share and 12% employees' share under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% by the

Government of India for six wage months from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having up to 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹15,000 monthly wage; (ii) reduction in PF contribution from 12% to 10% of wages for the wage months of May, June and July, 2020; (iii) non-refundable Covid advance from the PF by amending the EPF Scheme, 1952; (iv) advisory to Employees' Associations to support employees and workers by not terminating them and not cutting their wages.

Further, in order to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan on 20th June 2020. The Abhiyaan focuses on durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages. Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour is also being done to enhance their employability on the basis of the skills they possess to enable them work closer to their homes. The Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹50,000 crore. Apart from this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched various schemes for migrant workers who have returned to their native places. One of the schemes is Anganwadi services which has been extended to children of migrant workers.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries have sanctioned 700 food processing/preservation and infrastructure projects in which migrant labourers can get employment.

To provide employment to the migrant workers Ministry of Transport and Highways has identified the ongoing works/new works for the road construction. Ministry of Steel assisted migrant workers and their families with food packets and face mask, milk powder etc.

The Department of Bio Technology has set up 30 Biotech - Kisan hubs in the country covering all Agroclimatic zones, 150 Districts including 101 aspirational districts which will help migrant workers to earn their livelihood through farming and expose them to the innovative methods of farming of high value crops.

Grievance of migrant workers during COVID-19

1233. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aware of the grievances of the migrant workers who were treated indifferently by various authorities during COVID-19 lockdown days;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to address their grievances; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, has provisions to protect the interests of the migrant workers against the coercive exploitation by private parties and contractors. It entitles the migrant workers to receive displacement allowances, journey allowances and other facilities.

During Covid - 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns, more than one crore migrant workers returned to their home slcate. A Statement giving the details of migrant workers State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). After the beginning of unlockdown process, many migrant workers have returned to their workplaces in the destination states.

Some of the measures taken by the Government to address their grievances are mentioned below:—

1. In order to resolve the grievances of migrant workers during lockdown, Ministry of Labour and Employment set up 20 Control Rooms all over the country. During lockdown, more than 15000 complaints of the workers were resolved through these Control Rooms and due to the intervention of Ministry more than two lakh workers were paid their due wages amounting to about ₹ 295 crores.
2. Ministry of Labour and Employment issued advisory to the States/UTs and the Employers Associations on 20th March, 2020 asking them to extend their cooperation by not terminating their employees, particularly casual/contractual workers from job or reduce their wages.
3. Indian Railways operated 4621 Shramik Special trains between 1st May and 31st August, 2020 carrying 63.19 lakh passengers to their home states. These Shramik special were organised as "Trains on Demand" as and when State Govt, requisitioned those trains. Special arrangements like enhanced sanitisation, special security, medical arrangement, rake sanitisation, free meals & water etc. were made for Shramik operations.

4. Ministry of Home Affairs issued order on 29th March, 2020 to States/UTs to ensure adequate arrangement of temporary shelters, and provision of food etc. for the stranded migrant workers and screening & quarantine facilities for those who reached their home states/towns.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs also instructed, in the same order, that the landlords of the migrant workers shall not demand payment of rent for a period of one month and not ask to vacate their premises.
6. In the same order, the Government instructed the industry, shops & commercial establishments to make payment of wages to workers, at their work place, on the due date, without any deduction, for the period of their establishments remain under closure during the lockdown.
7. About 80 crore people have been provided 5 kg wheat/rice and 1 kg pulses, with a provision of free of cost food grains to all beneficiaries up to November, 2020.
8. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan, Atmanirbhar Bharat, PM Svanidhi Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana and such other schemes have been launched to specifically create employment opportunities for the migrant workers.
9. Ministry of Labour & Employment has also issued comprehensive Advisory Guidelines on 27.07.2020 to all the States/UTs for covid safety & welfare of the migrant workers returning to their workplaces in the destination states.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Migrant workers belonging to this State/ UT who have returned to their home State/UT*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871

1	2	3
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
9.	Delhi	2,047
10.	Goa	
11.	Gujarat	
12.	Haryana	1,289
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780
15.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16.	Karnataka	1,34,438
17.	Kerala	3,11,124
18.	Ladakh	50
19.	Lakshadweep	456
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21.	Maharashtra	1,82,990
22.	Manipur	12,338
23.	Meghalaya	4,266
24.	Mizoram	
25.	Nagaland	11,750
26.	Odisha	
27.	Puducherry	1,694
28.	Punjab	5,15,642

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30.	Sikkim	33,015
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32.	Telangana	37,050
33.	Tripura	34,247
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	13,84,693
TOTAL		1,06,40,612

* As per the data received from the States/UTs till date.

Non-refundable advances from EPF

1234. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have been allowed to take non-refundable advances from EPF for their Members account to meet the financial emergencies caused due to the novel corona virus-induced lockdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many members applied for this non-refundable advances details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) what was the amount withdraw from EPFO from lockdown to till date, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As part of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) announced by the Government to address COVID-19 situation, the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme has been amended to provide for a non-refundable advance from the provident fund account of a member not exceeding the basic wages and dearness allowances of that member for three months or up to 75% of the amount standing to his credit in the EPF Account, whichever is

less. A statement showing State/UT-wise total number of claims for non-refundable (COVID) advance is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) A statement showing State/UT-wise total amount withdrawn from EPFO (including COVID Advance) from lockdown to till date is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise non-refundable (COVID) advances

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of Claims
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,16,094
2.	Assam*	12,350
3.	Bihar	44,599
4.	Chandigarh	42,629
5.	Chhattisgarh	50,047
6.	Delhi	3,16,671
7.	Goa	13,113
8.	Gujarat	1,99,952
9.	Haryana	2,24,901
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18,456
11.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	239
12.	Jharkhand	31,457
13.	Karnataka	4,84,114
14.	Kerala	1,06,718
15.	Madhya Pradesh	98,156
16.	Maharashtra	7,23,986
17.	Odisha	44,255
18.	Punjab	52,826

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of Claims
19.	Rajasthan	89,545
20.	Tamil Nadu	6,20,662
21.	Telangana	2,57,477
22.	Tripura	1,245
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,78,873
24.	Uttarakhand	49,770
25.	West Bengal (Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	93,529
TOTAL		38,71,664

* The data for Assam include figures for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya & Mizoram.

Statement-II

*Total amount withdrawn from EPFO (including COVID advance)
from lockdown till date*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (In ₹ crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1336.54
2.	Assam *	220.15
3.	Bihar	340.61
4.	Chandigarh	563.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	450.27
6.	Delhi	3308.57
7.	Goa	205.27
8.	Gujarat	2373.14
9.	Haryana	2430.93
10.	Himachal Pradesh	294.35
11.	Jammu and Kashmir And Ladakh	0.52

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount (In ₹ crore)
12.	Jharkhand	326.31
13.	Karnataka	6418.52
14.	Kerala	1383.48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1048.83
16.	Maharashtra	8968.45
17.	Odisha	577.73
18.	Punjab	706.21
19.	Rajasthan	963.88
20.	Tamil Nadu (Including Puducherry)	5589.91
21.	Telangana	2888.33
22.	Tripura	27.43
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1814.92
24.	Uttarakhand	445.82
25.	West Bengal (Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	1371.14
TOTAL		44,054.72

* The data for Assam include figures for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, & Mizoram.

Empanelled hospitals under ESIC

1235. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hospitals empanelled under Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether ESIC reimburses the expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries of ESIC for getting treatment in the ESIC empanelled hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of medical reimbursement claims are pending for a long period with ESIC where expenditure has been borne by the beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the details of the pending cases during each of the last five years and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of hospitals empanelled by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The ESIC provides cashless medical services through the empanelled hospitals for its beneficiaries. However, in case of emergency, if ESI beneficiary gets treatment from private hospitals, then he can claim reimbursement. The number of medical reimbursement claims pending with the ESIC hospitals during the year 2020-21 is 436.

The claims raised at State run ESI Scheme (ESIS) dispensaries/ hospitals are reimbursed by respective State Governments.

Statement

State/UT wise list of ESIC empanelled hospitals

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals Empanelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32
2.	Assam & North East Region	20
3.	Bihar	72
4.	Chhattisgarh	50
5.	Delhi	73
6.	Gujarat	48
7.	Goa	4
8.	Haryana	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals Empanelled
11.	Jharkhand	29
12.	Karnataka	114
13.	Kerala	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48
15.	Maharashtra	254
16.	Odisha	21
17.	Puducherry	10
18.	Punjab	38
19.	Rajasthan	172
20.	Tamil Nadu	102
21.	Telangana	32
22.	Uttar Pradesh	67
23.	Uttarakhand	16
24.	West Bengal	73
GRAND TOTAL		1379

Creation of job opportunities

1236. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown on overall joblessness in both rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of urban, rural and overall national unemployment rate in the last six months, State-wise; and

(c) what measures were taken by Government to create more job opportunities in the formal and informal sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Corona Virus (COVID-19)

pandemic followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe including India. COVID-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Government has taken initiatives to ensure that country is well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by COVID-19. Government of India has announced an economic package of ₹ 20 lakh crore which *inter-alia* facilitates creation of employment opportunities in the country. Aatmanirbhar Bharat is based on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan (PMGKRA), has taken various initiatives to boost rural infrastructure & rural economy to provide local employment opportunities particularly to the migrant returnees. It covers 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore and is being implemented in a mission mode campaign of 125 days through Ministry of Rural Development.

Government of India has launched PM- SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹ 10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.

The unemployment benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have lost employment due to COVID-19.

Central Government has given orders to State Governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund to provide relief to Construction Workers-5000 Cr.

In addition, RBI and Government of India have introduced measures to infuse liquidity in the economy to sustain the market economy and raise the level of employment.

Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) on employment and unemployment is conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the PLFS 2018-19, the estimated unemployment rate of urban and rural area to the extent available for persons of all ages on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of all ages according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) approach during 2018-19 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	7.3	5.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.3	11.1	7.9
3.	Assam	6.3	10.7	6.7
4.	Bihar	10.2	10.5	10.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.8	5.5	2.4
6.	Delhi	0.5	10.8	10.4
7.	Goa	8.0	9.1	8.7
8.	Gujarat	3.3	3.2	3.3
9.	Haryana	9.5	8.7	9.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8	8.8	5.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.9	10.1	5.1
12.	Jharkhand	4.5	8.7	5.3
13.	Karnataka	2.7	5.2	3.6
14.	Kerala	8.4	9.7	9.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.4	7.4	3.5
16.	Maharashtra	4.2	6.4	5.0
17.	Manipur	9.8	9.2	9.6

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	2.0	7.5	2.7
19.	Mizoram	5.2	9.1	7.0
20.	Nagaland	16.2	21.1	17.5
21.	Odisha	6.1	12.7	7.0
22.	Punjab	7.7	7.0	7.4
23.	Rajasthan	4.6	9.5	5.7
24.	Sikkim	2.5	4.9	3.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	6.4	6.7	6.6
26.	Telangana	6.8	11.2	8.4
27.	Tripura	9.3	13.5	10.1
28.	Uttarakhand	7.2	13.4	8.9
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.3	10.6	5.7
30.	West Bengal	3.5	4.9	3.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.6	12.0	13.5
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	8.2	7.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	1.8	1.5
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	40.0	28.6	31.6
36.	Puducherry	11.6	6.0	8.3
	ALL INDIA	5.0	7.7	5.8

Source: Annual report of PLFS 2018-19, MoS&PI.

Lay-offs of employees in MNCs

1237. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were random lay-offs of employees of the MNCs and private entities in the country since COVID-19 period;

- (b) if so, the monthly report and data on the suspension and termination of staffs since January 2017 including last six month COVID-19 period, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has asked last three years annual statement of accounts with balance sheet including of first six months of 2020 *i.e.* January to June;
- (d) if so, the detail thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken by Government with the agencies to continue their staffs and thereby their facilities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau brings out Statistics on "Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs in India" based on the voluntary returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the States and the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

The provisional information/monthly data for the years from 2017 to 2020 on suspension and termination due to Lay-off and Retrenchment based on the returns / clarifications received under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Labour Bureau till 18th September, 2020 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(e) Under the Constitution of India, labour falls under the Concurrent list; as such Central Government and the State Governments are competent to enact legislations in their respective jurisdictions. Ministry of Labour & Employment has the mandate to protect & safeguard the interests of workers with due regard to creating a healthy work environment for higher production and productivity and to provide social security to the labour force Central Labour Laws dealing with minimum wages, accidental and social security benefits, occupational safety and health, conditions of employment, disciplinary action, formation of trade unions, industrial relations etc.

In order to protect interest of the workers, the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conducts inspections from time to time through its regional offices under various Labour Laws in respect of establishments falling under the Central Sphere to ensure that statutory provisions are implemented. Legal actions are initiated as per law in case of any violation of aforesaid laws.

Statement-I
Month-wise number of cases of Lay-offs, actual number of workers affected thereby during 2017 to 2020

Months	2017 (January to December) (Provisional)		*2018 (January to December) (Provisional)		2019 (January to December) (Provisional)		2020 (January to July) (Provisional)									
	No. of Cases	Actual No. of Workers affected	No. of Cases	Actual No. of Workers affected	No. of Cases	Actual No. of Workers affected	No. of Cases	Actual No. of Workers affected								
	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
January	1	19	223	3491	1	14	30	2736	2	15	222	2784	-	3	-	607
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
February	3	22	122	3611	2	15	162	2861	-	15	-	2774	-	3	-	603
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
March	2	20	1295	4310	2	16	124	2967	-	14	-	2680	-	3	-	599

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
November	-	-	1	26	-	-		
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
December	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Total:								
State Sphere	4	87	8	106	-	-	-	
Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(89)
GRAND TOTAL	4	87	8	106	-	-	1	89

-= Nil

Note: 1. This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau till 18th September, 2020.

2. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Registered national trade unions

1238. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when the last counting/ verification of membership of labour union organisations has been done;
- (b) the number of registered national trade union organisations are in the country;
- (c) which organisation has the largest membership;
- (d) what is respective membership of all registered trade union organisations;
- (e) whether there is any mechanism of regular consultation between Ministry of Labour and the representatives of trade union organisations; and
- (f) if not, whether Government will evolve such mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The last verification of membership of Trade Unions, affiliated to Central Trade Union Organisations as on 31.12.2002, was completed in 2008 in which 13 Central Trade Union Organisations had participated.

(c) In the last verification Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) has emerged to have the largest membership amongst the participated Central Trade Union Organisations.

(d) The respective membership of all the Central Trade Union Organisations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Yes, Sir. The Central Trade Union Organisations are part of Tripartite Consultation/ Bodies under this Ministry. The statutory bodies such as the Central Board of Trustees under the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are tripartite in nature, and include the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations. All major policy decisions are taken only after Tripartite Consultations.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Statement

*Finally Verified Membership of Central Trade Union Organisations
as on 31.12.2002*

Sl. No.	Name of Central Trade Union Organisation	Total No. of Membership
1.	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)	6215797
2.	Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)	3954012
3.	Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)	2678473
4.	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	3442239
5.	Hindustan Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)	3338491
6.	United Trade Union Centre (Lenin Sarani) (UTUC-LS)	1373268
7.	Labour Progressive Federation (LPF)	611506
8.	United Trade Union Congress (UTUC)	606935
9.	All India Central Council of Trade Unions (AICCTU)	639962
10.	Trade Union Co-ordination Centre (TUCC)	732760
11.	National Front of Indian Trade Unions -Kolkata (NFITU-KOL)	33620
12.	National Front of Indian Trade Unions -Dhanbad (NFITU-DHN)	569599
13.	Swashrayi Mahila Sewa Sangh (SEWA)	688140
TOTAL		24884802

Registration of migrant workers

1239. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of migrant workers who travel inter-State;
- (b) the number of migrant workers who travel for job in their respective States from one district to another;

(c) whether Government would initiate registration of migrant workers who do not get their due and claims according to the law in the case of emergency due to lack of proper registration;

(d) what are the steps taken to safeguard their interests from the coercive exploitation by private parties and contractors; and

(e) whether the Ministry, in cooperation with Ministry of Finance will open cooperative banks exclusively for the migrant workers' needs and savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) According to the Economic Survey 2016-17, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms. The global spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) followed by lockdowns has caused economic disruptions across the globe including India. It has also resulted in migration of large number of workers from destination States to the source States. As per the information received from the States, more than 1.06 crore migrant workers returned to their home-State. The details are given in Statement (*See* below). Now, with the process of the unlock-down, many of the migrant workers have started resuming their work in the destination States.

(c) Further, Government of India has also envisaged development of National Database for Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhar for Unorganized Workers including Migrant Workers. This portal will be utilized for delivery of Social Security Schemes being implemented by the Government. It would enable portability and allow unorganised workers including migrant workers to avail the benefits in their destination states.

(d) The Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, has provisions to protect the interests of the migrant workers against the coercive exploitation by private parties and contractors. It entitles the migrant workers to receive displacement allowance, journey allowance and other facilities.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Labour & Employment to open cooperative banks exclusively for the migrant workers.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Migrant workers* belonging to this State/ UT who have returned to their home State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,960
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4.	Assam	4,26,441
5.	Bihar	15,00,612
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	43,747
9.	Delhi	2,047
10.	Goa	
11.	Gujarat	
12.	Haryana	1,289
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48,780
15.	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16.	Karnataka	1,34,438
17.	Kerala	3,11,124
18.	Ladakh	50
19.	Lakshadweep	456
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	1,82,990
22.	Manipur	12,338
23.	Meghalaya	4,266
24.	Mizoram	
25.	Nagaland	11,750
26.	Odisha	
27.	Puducherry	1,694
28.	Punjab	5,15,642
29.	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30.	Sikkim	33,015
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32.	Telangana	37,050
33.	Tripura	34,247
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	13,84,693
TOTAL		1,06,40,612

* As per information received from the States/UTs till date.

Relief for EPF establishment

1240. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of liquidity relief given for EPF establishments recently;
- (b) the number of employees/workers who are going to be benefited from the above relief, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that initially this has been given for six months;

(d) whether establishments are demanding for increasing it for one year in view of little improvement in the economic conditions; and

(e) if so, whether any consultations between Minister of Finance and Minister of Labour Ministry held and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employees' share and 12% employers' share under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), totaling 24% for the wage months of March, April and May, 2020, for all the establishments having up to 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000/- monthly wage. The total estimated expenditure is ₹ 4860 crore. This will incentivize the said establishments to continue their employees on their payrolls despite disruptions due to COVID-19. Further, it will also provide liquidity relief to the establishments as they may continue to face financial crisis as they get back to work. A statement showing the benefits claimed under the PMGKY/Atmanirbhar Bharat by the establishments is given in the Statement (*See below*). This package was extended for another three months i.e., for the wage months of June, July and August, 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(d) and (e) There have been demands for extending the scheme further. For extension of any scheme involving financial implications consultation with Ministry of Finance is mandatory.

Statement

Status on PMGKY/Atmanirbhar Bharat (EPF share 24% benefit to employees and employers) beneficiaries as on 16/09/2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Establishments	No. of Employees
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	221	2293
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11196	192431
3.	Assam **	5267	79140

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Establishments	No of Employees
4.	Bihar	4263	67243
5.	Chandigarh	2126	30960
6.	Chhattisgarh	5904	98988
7.	Delhi	4786	56999
8.	Goa	1385	23275
9.	Gujarat	22224	341322
10.	Haryana	7393	110815
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4015	59095
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2103	29443
13.	Jharkhand	6396	110376
14.	Karnataka	22493	353922
15.	Kerala	7387	134287
16.	Ladakh	19	219
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12333	199039
18.	Maharashtra	39263	565162
19.	Odisha	9091	163769
20.	Puducherry	1022	19715
21.	Punjab	6266	89387
22.	Rajasthan	11412	158470
23.	Tamil Nadu	33860	620529
24.	Telangana	12494	200966
25.	Uttar Pradesh	17544	260429

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Establishments	No of Employees
26.	Uttarakhand	3153	53248
27.	West Bengal @@	25601	421091
TOTAL		279217	4442613

** The data for Assam includes figures for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram.

@@ The data for WB is inclusive of Sikkim.

Rising unemployment rate due to economic slowdown

1241. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that country's unemployment rate has risen to more than 8.5 per cent due to economic slowdown and contraction of industrial output;
- (b) the number of employable men and women in urban and rural areas presently categorised as unemployed;
- (c) the labour participation rate of male and female workers in the economy; and
- (d) what steps Government proposes to revive job creation and employment for youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2018-19 released in June 2020, the Unemployment rate according to usual status was 5.8 per cent, at all India level.

(b) As per Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2018-19, the Unemployment rate according to usual status among rural men and women was 5.6% and 3.5% respectively whereas for urban men and women, it was 7.1% and 9.9% respectively.

(c) As per Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2018-19, the Labour Force Participation Rate according to usual status for persons of all ages was 37.5 percent at all India level.

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

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched in 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment with social security benefits. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO w.e.f. 01.04.2018. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March, 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will continue to receive the benefits for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme. As on 31st August, 2020, 1.21 crore beneficiaries have been benefitted through 1.52 lakh establishments.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing PMGKY through EPFO. Under PMGKY, Government of India is contributing both 12% employers' share and 12% share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% for the wage month from March – August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15,000/-.

Social security and welfare benefits to casual workers

1242. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing various Acts and schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to casual workers both in the organised and unorganised sector;

(b) the details of the sectors where the casual labourers are reportedly deprived from their due social status and if so, the steps taken by Government to extend all basic facilities to the casual labourers in the country; and

(c) the details of number of casual/contract labourers engaged during each of the last five years and the current year in organised and unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The engagement of workers, contract labourers and others is governed by various labour laws which are implemented by the Central as well as the State Governments. In case of any complaint, grievance by any worker, the implementing agencies carry out inspection to enforce various rights envisaged in the Acts. In the Central Sphere, inspections are carried out by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), Employees' Provident Funds Organisation and Employees' State Insurance Corporation for enforcement of various applicable labour laws. Action is taken against the defaulters/violators under the provisions of the applicable labour laws.

(c) The details of number of contract labourers engaged during the last five years in the Central Sphere based on the data of licences and registration certificate issued under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 are as under:—

Year	Total Number of Contract Labourer
2015	8,39,234
2016	9,64,001
2017	11,10,603
2018	11,78,878
2019	13,64,377

Balanced utilization of diesel by farmers

1243. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the continuous increase in the prices of petrol/diesel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle rising prices of diesel and measures to check its balanced utilization by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with their international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements. Prices of petroleum products are available on https://www.ppac.gov.in/content/149_1_PricesPetroleum.aspx.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has informed that they are implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) which *inter-alia* provides for installation of 17.5 lakh standalone solar pumps by 2022 for replacing diesel pumps. Under the Scheme, 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower is provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA), the State Government give a subsidy of 30% and the remaining 40% of the cost is met by the farmer: There is a provision of higher CFA of 50% for North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Home delivery of petrol and CNG

1244. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petroleum companies have offered home delivery of petrol and CNG to their customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the cost of delivery;

(c) the quantum of home delivery of diesel in the country, since the offer was made, by each company;

(d) whether it was successful in the semi-urban and rural areas when the number of petrol pumps are less; and

(e) what changes are proposed in the petrol and CNG delivery, the details thereof in view of the experience of diesel home delivery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) have informed that they have not offered home delivery of Petrol and CNG to their customers.

(c) and (d) OMCs have informed that Home delivery of Diesel (HSD) is not offered by them. Door to Door delivery of fuel is not permitted at individual vehicles like two wheeler vehicles, three wheeler vehicles, four wheeler vehicles, commercial vehicles like cars, trucks, tempos, passenger vehicles like taxis, cars, buses, school buses, tankers etc. Door to door delivery of fuel is permitted for stationary equipments, machinery and heavy vehicles which are located at specific customer sites, in dedicated industrial zones, equipments operating in mines, construction sites, agricultural machinery, diesel generators, vehicles etc, which cannot come to the service station for refueling. The Door to Door delivery of HSD is carried out by the PESO licensed Mobile dispensers to the identified customers through start-ups and dealer owned Mobile dispensers. Under the Door to Door delivery initiative, 78 TKL of HSD has been delivered in the period 1st July 2019 to 31st August, 2020 by OMCs.

(e) OMCs have informed that currently, there is no proposal for home delivery of Petrol and CNG.

Benefits to consumers due to reduction in crude oil prices

†1245. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether global crude oil prices have fallen by nearly 40 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the manner in which it is beneficial for our country's crude oil imports;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is making any plans to extend above mentioned benefit to the common consumers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of benefit availed by the consumers owing to the decline registered in global crude oil prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The monthly average price of Indian Basket of Crude oil price since January 2020 is given below:-

Period	Indian Basket of Crude Oil (\$/bbl)
January-2020	64.31
February-2020	54.63
March-2020	33.36
April-2020	19.90
May-2020	30.60
June-2020	40.63
July-2020	43.35
August-2020	44.19
September-2020 (till 14th September 2020)	41.47

(b) The quantity and value details of crude oil import during April-July 2020 vs April-July 2019 is as below:—

April-July 2019 (P)			April-July 2020 (P)		
Million Metric tonne	US\$ Billion	Rs. Crore	Million Metric tonne	US\$ Billion	Rs. Crore
74.9	36.3	251679	57.2	12.4'	93467

(P): Provisional Source: OMCs.

(c) and (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010. and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with their international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and retail selling price of PDS Kerosene. The subsidy on these products increase/ decrease with the increase/ decrease in the product price in international market and decision of Government on subsidy

Affordable LPG refills

1246. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) across the country since the inception of the programme, year-wise and State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of PMUY beneficiaries who have refilled their cylinders once, twice and thrice a year during last two years including current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise details thereof;

(c) whether due to tremendous increase in household LPG cylinder prices, most of the PMUY beneficiaries are unable to buy costly refills and are forced to use unclean fuels, details thereof; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to provide affordable LPG refills to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of PMUY beneficiaries who have refilled once, twice and thrice a year during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (till August, 2020) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Average refill consumption of PMUY beneficiaries for the year 2019-20 was 3.01 cylinder of 14.2 kg. Further, adoption and use of LPG on sustained basis by a beneficiary of PMUY beneficiary household depends on several factors which *inter-alia* include food habits, size of household, cooking habits, price of LPG, easy availability of free firewood and cow dung etc.

(d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies under the administrative control of Government (MoPNG) have taken several initiatives to provide affordable LPG refills to the PMUY which include deferring of recovery of loan from subsidy from the PMUY beneficiaries to encourage refill consumption for six refills or a period of one year whichever is earlier, swap facility to avail small package of 5 kg refill against 14.2 kg refill as per their requirement etc.

Further, the Government has launched a scheme to provide free of cost LPG refills for three months to PMUY beneficiaries w.e.f. 01.04.2020 under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana as pro poor initiative against COVID-19. The scheme has since been extended till 30th September 2020 for those beneficiaries who have been credited with the advance for buying refills, but have not been able to buy the free cylinders till 30th June 2020.

Statement-I

State	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178	4,547
Andhra Pradesh	63,428	16,616	262,554	49,262
Arunachal Pradesh	-	6,362	32,953	5,384
Assam	2	1,128,137	1,707,801	648,961
Bihar	2,476,953	2,436,197	2,981,636	643,107

State	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20
Chandigarh	-	-	88	-
Chhattisgarh	1,105,441	846,679	740,584	296,736
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211	8,226	2,671	639
Daman and Diu	73	130	219	5
Delhi	516	161	73,120	3,058
Goa	954	30	88	10
Gujarat	752,354	516,660	1,252,052	379,993
Haryana	278,751	78,361	323,344	50,472
Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177	23,048
Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	265,787	107,133	680,098	189,062
Jharkhand	536,912	666,631	1,701,032	356,981
Karnataka	15,840	893,174	1,913,808	323,478
Kerala	11,241	27,286	171,530	46,379
Lakshadweep	-	-	156	-
Madhya Pradesh	2,239,821	1,075,351	3,130,613	708,815
Maharashtra	858,808	1,018,570	2,186,426	364,878
Manipur	25	32,592	97,760	26,221
Meghalaya	-	36,844	103,467	10,433
Mizoram	-	902	24,879	2,337
Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177	5,738
Odisha	1,011,955	1,288,380	1,925,954	514,096

State	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20
Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753	203
Punjab	245,008	137,343	826,611	15,256
Rajasthan	1,722,694	902,940	3,069,891	673,000
Sikkim	-	687	7,111	954
Tamil Nadu	272,749	745,302	2,123,792	100,374
Telangana	41	-	923,800	148,480
Tripura	-	46,379	192,014	33,495
Uttar Pradesh	5,531,159	954,957	6,476,981	1,793,397
Uttarakhand	113,866	23,574	215,481	51,645
West Bengal	2,520,479	2,536,306	3,005,534	794,376
TOTAL	20,031,618	15,571,658	36,294,333	8,264,820

Statement-II

State	F.Y. 2019-20			F.Y. 2020-21 (till August, 2020)			
	No of Customers with 1 Refill	No of Customers with 2 Refills	No of Customers with 3 Refills	No of Customers with 1 Refill	No of Customers with 2 Refills	No of Customers with 3 Refills	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,813	3,078	1,842	1,852	4,531	3,159	
Andhra Pradesh	80,796	77,527	64,221	58,663	130,931	108,456	
Arunachal Pradesh	7,397	7,523	6,666	12,404	13,688	8,947	
Assam	922,382	536,166	363,675	1,118,445	948,926	522,805	
Bihar	1,838,957	1,351,983	1,061,690	1,760,450	2,341,721	1,952,291	
Chandigarh	3	2	6	-	4	24	
Chhattisgarh	687,702	345,076	195,037	998,517	683,795	349,176	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,440	2,460	2,312	4,373	6,410	2,485	
Delhi	2,409	2,672	3,553	1,420	5,558	18,805	
Goa	147	164	163	141	320	312	

Gujarat	459,754	446,467	411,760	604,866	840,810	640,391
Haryana	66,862	80,950	86,747	57,504	197,863	223,096
Himachal Pradesh	25,958	28,888	22,089	9,334	39,327	49,635
Jammu and Kashmir	483,439	228,788	122,970	357,300	463,459	217,364
Jharkhand	858,681	448,948	292,256	1,132,173	1,046,424	495,399
Karnataka	551,838	557,742	491,343	586,599	1,124,722	761,638
Kerala	37,800	56,172	51,881	40,947	82,600	72,994
Ladakh	4,068	1,679	1,170	3,122	3,048	2,667
Madhya Pradesh	2,085,067	1,222,654	746,081	2,466,634	2,289,429	1,090,795
Maharashtra	963,821	820,005	642,663	907,127	1,575,302	1,038,962
Manipur	18,754	19,691	20,213	26,609	42,969	40,624
Meghalaya	33,583	22,695	15,001	54,547	29,000	16,982
Mizoram	2,558	2,861	3,938	3,717	5,955	8,451
Nagaland	15,012	9,128	6,014	20,317	15,078	8,595
Odisha	1,448,000	712,083	437,106	1,341,180	1,539,181	991,063
Puducherry	712	1,223	1,674	700	3,481	4,850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	179,891	167,530	162,567	102,003	357,895	396,758
Rajasthan	1,437,182	1,228,149	931,092	1,763,039	2,287,739	1,276,025
Sikkim	1,184	816	885	251	1,734	3,175
Tamil Nadu	507,761	538,073	518,015	579,385	1,121,787	830,586
Telangana	223,598	242,239	194,683	235,941	473,698	225,668
Tripura	52,003	34,839	27,014	57,165	58,910	57,728
Uttar Pradesh	2,948,758	2,533,936	2,025,059	2,340,965	4,544,021	3,864,610
Uttarakhand	53,640	65,547	57,268	54,383	113,665	108,074
West Bengal	2,315,564	1,387,266	938,377	1,713,113	2,384,097	2,426,294
TOTAL	18,319,534	13,185,020	9,907,031	18,415,186	24,778,078	17,818,884

Purchase of crude oil from international market

1247. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has purchased huge quantities of crude oil when the prices of crude oil plunged in the world market and if so, the quantum of foreign exchange saved;

(b) whether Government will consider in reducing the prices of petrol and diesel as a result of prices coming down in international market;

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

(d) whether constant increase of petroleum products in the country has cascading effects on the overall prices on essential commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Taking advantage of the low crude oil prices in international market, India purchased 16.71 million barrels (mdbl) of crude in April - May, 2020 and filled all the three Strategic Petroleum Reserves created at Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. The average cost of procurement of crude oil was US \$ 19 per bbl as compared to US \$ 60 per bbl prevailing during January 2020, thus resulting in saving of US \$ 685.11 million, which amounts to ₹ 5069 crores (at 1US \$= ₹74).

(b) and (c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

(d) and (e) Petrol and Diesel prices are market-determined and increase or decrease according to market trends. The weightage of petrol and diesel in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is 1.60% and 3.10% respectively.

PMUY refills

1248. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BPCL under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) released 2.01 crores of LPG connections since inception of PMUY;

(b) if so, the number of cylinder refills which have been booked on the above mentioned connections, what is the rate of refill per connection; and

(c) the number of PMUY consumers who have availed the option to exchange 14.2 kg cylinder with 5 kg cylinder, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) BPCL has released 2.10 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and these PMUY beneficiaries have availed 17.87 crore refills from inception till Aug 2020. The total refill sales to PMUY Customers for BPCL in 2019-20 is 6.22 crores and the average refill per beneficiary is 3.14.

(c) Total 7.15 lakh PMUY beneficiaries have swapped from 14.2 kg to 5 kg cylinder till 31.03.2020.

LPG cylinders distributed during COVID-19 pandemic

1249. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the COVID-19 situation in the country, Hon'ble PM had announced supply of free LPG cylinders to over 80 million beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) from April to June 2020;

(b) if so, the number of LPG cylinders distributed under the same;

(c) the number of LPG cylinders which were sourced domestically and how many had to be imported; and

(d) the price of domestically sourced LPG cylinder and imported LPG cylinder as paid by the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As part of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, a scheme for providing free of cost LPG refills to PMUY beneficiaries for the next three months

w.e.f. 01.04.2020 was implemented. The Scheme has now been extended till September 30, 2020 for those beneficiaries who have been credited with the advance for buying refills, but not able to buy the refills till 30th June 2020. As on 16.09.2020, 13.57 crore refills have been delivered to PMUY beneficiaries under this Scheme.

(c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that LPG cylinders purchased by them are manufactured in India and no imports are done.

Further, Indigenous production of LPG is less than demand, hence OMCs import LPG to meet the deficit to maintain smooth supply of LPG in the country. During April, 2020 to June, 2020, 44 % of the total demand of the country has been met through domestically produced LPG and balance 56 % has been met through import.

(d) In order to protect the Domestic LPG consumers from volatility in the prices of LPG in the international market, the selling prices of domestic subsidized LPG are modulated by the Government. Domestic LPG prices are revised every month in line with international price of LPG with corresponding revision in monthly LPG subsidy under PAHAL Scheme. Applicable subsidy is transferred directly to the bank account of beneficiary upon purchase of refill at non-subsidised price and subsidy burden is borne by the Government. Current Retail Selling Price of 14.2 kg LPG refill at Delhi Market is ₹ 594/-.

Research and Development in ONGC

1250. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money spent by ONGC on Research and Development;
- (b) the new technologies inducted in ONGC during the past five years; and
- (c) what has been the impact of the use of Geocellular Modelling?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The amount of money spent by ONGC on Research and Development during the last five years is given below:

Year	R&D Expenditure (in ₹ crore)
2016-17	592
2017-18	586

Year	R&D Expenditure (in ₹ crore)
2018-19	583
2019-20	556
2020-21 (Apr-Aug'20)	146

(b) ONGC has inducted the new technologies in the field of exploration, drilling and production. The new technologies inducted in the past five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) ONGC has adopted Geocellular Modelling (GCM) as a development strategy for its fields. GCM also provides a methodology and reference case to study and review the dynamic behaviour of reservoirs in the field and offer mid-course corrections. The impact of GCM has been towards redevelopment of major fields in the country, maximizing production from young/green as well as old/brown fields.

Statement

Sl. No.	Technologies
1. Exploration	
1.	Digital multi-array tools for VSP data Acquisition enables in Multi-level VSP acquisition with better fidelity.
2.	Anisotropic Migration in seismic data processing technology has proved to be more reliable imaging by analysis of the Spatial and temporal variation of anisotropic parameters while PSDM.
3.	Litho Scanner-High Definition Spectroscopy on Demo basis for the first time in Shale gas wells of Cambay Basin
4.	Post Perforation dynamic Under balance Production (PE) Enhancement technology (Rigless P3 perforation)
5.	Magnetic Resonance (MR) for Drilling
6.	Surface Tension Analysis Technology
7.	New suite of Petroleum System Modeling solution consisting of Petrel and PetroMod software's technology

Sl. No.	Technologies
8.	Tomo Facilitator from M/S Paradigm used for velocity modeling and refinement
9.	Network Attached Storage (NAS) environment upgraded to 25 TB from Storage Area Network (SAN) environment
10.	Inductively Coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) for carrying out heavy metal analysis in Sea water, Sediment samples, Fish samples, Benthos, Drill cuttings, Oil samples, etc.
11.	Microwave Digestion System
12.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) equipment
13.	Motorized Polarising Fluorescence Microscope with digital camera and image analyzer
14.	Natural Gama Ray Spectroscopy (NGS System)
15.	Seismic Interpretation software package viz. GEOTERIC, RockMod and RockSI
16.	Tomo Plus & Geothrust from M/s Geotomo for sub-surface imaging in the foothills, thrust fold belts and desert regions
17.	Processing software module EarthStudy-360 (ES-360)
18.	OMEGA software add on modules namely MPFI for 5D interpolation and GSMP for De-multiple for robust interpolation and regularization of irregularly sampled data sets and for 3D implementation of surface related multiple elimination process respectively
19.	Airborne Gravity Gradiometry method (an aerial method of collecting gravity data)
20.	Look ahead VSP
21.	Sonic scope as part of LWD
22.	Cyclic Steam Stimulation (CSS) followed by <i>In-situ</i> combustion (ISC) Process
23.	Polymer flooding in heavy oil reservoirs
24.	Gas Chromatograph and Resistivity meter with the upgraded version
25.	TechlogPetrophysical Analysis Tools

Sl. No.	Technologies
26.	Hardware Virtualization Technology has been inducted using Red Hat Enterprise Linux as well as VMware systems
27.	Lustre File System Technology has been adopted in the Seismic Processing domain for the first time
28.	Infiniband based Networking Technology on HPCC in the Seismic Processing domain for the first time
29.	Production enhancement through stimulation of tight carbonate reservoirs in 14 wells of western offshore field
30.	Innovative techniques for Gas Production enhancement in low gas production wells of Assam/ Tripura/ Mehsana
31.	Development of chemical formulation for water shut off in gas wells of ONGC fields
32.	BWA-high bandwidth connectivity based on Wi-Max technology for Onshore Rigs in Western Onshore
33.	State-of-the-art technology-based Network devices to upgrade the LAN and WAN Infrastructure
34.	Technology for bioremediation of oily sludge/oil contaminated soil
35.	Dual fuel technology-Dynamic Gas Blending(DGB) system in EV-2000-2 drilling rig
36.	Technological upgradation of Landmark Well planning application software R5000 V 1
37.	Technological upgradation of HPHT Consisto meter (up to 3150C)
38.	Technological upgradation of Compressive Strength Testing Machine
39.	Segmented completion with Swell Packer & Sliding Sleeve
40.	Intelligent well completion in wells of Western Offshore
41.	Closed Fracturing Acidization (CFA) (Enzyme breakers-in-house developed chemical formulation for clean-up of drain holes for improving wellbore productivity in MH offshore field)

Sl. No.	Technologies
42.	Implemented well stimulation technique "Dissolvine Stimwell" in Mukta formation of Panna field
43.	"Float-Over Technology" for Offshore platform installation
44.	Installation of Dual ESP's to improve ESP availability and to ensure rig-less interventions
45.	Installation of Permanent Down-hole Gauge (PDG) in wells of Mumbai High field for continuous pressure monitoring facilitating optimization of production from wells
46.	Implemented Aqua MTM (Magnetic Tomography Method), a non- intrusive type of diagnostic survey for sub-sea pipelines in NH Asset for the first time in India for integrity assessment of the pipelines
47.	CTU conveyed Sand Jet Perforation for fracturing in CBM wells
48.	Premium screens for preventing sand production in wells of Mehsana and Cambay
49.	Sandface chemical dozing for improved flow assurance in heavy oil wells of Mehsana and the wells were completd on Progressive Cavity Pump (PCP) with control line for chemical dosing
50.	Directional Drilling Technologies viz. MWD, LWD and periscope related to directional drilling in Offshore & Onshore fields
51.	KCL-PHPA Polymer mud system in Tripura wells
52.	Implemented Cost Effective "Make in India" SRP Monitoring System in 57 wells in Ahemedabad fields
53.	Installed Variable Frequency Drivefor the first time to control SPM of SRP in Jorhat, Assam
54.	Implemented Low Frequency micro seismic Sounding survey (LFS technology) in Gandhar field
55.	In-line Inspection through Intelligent pigging
56.	Treatment of effluent water with help of nanotechnology in Akhol-Juni field
57.	Hi-way Hydro fracturing technology for production enhancement in Geleki field

Sl. No.	Technologies
58.	Implemented Hydrogen Thermo Baro Chemical Technology (TGC-HER) for production enhancement in well#NJ-69
59.	Stim gun perforation technology used in well#SK-141,AM-134 and G-391 to improve well bore to reservoir connectivity
60.	Implemented Propellant Stimulation Technique (PST) in well Matar-23
61.	Micro Bubble Drilling Fluid System used in 2 wells in Geleki, Assam to reduce mud loss in depleted reservoirs
62.	SIMEX (SIMultaneousEXploration) approach during development drilling to identify new oil pools
63.	Isotopic analysis of biomarkers (CSIB) and Total Scanning Fluorescence Spectrophotometry (TSF) for oil to oil correlation
64.	Fourier Transform Infra-Red spectroscopy (FTIR) methodology for estimation of thermal maturity of organic matter
65.	Intrepid Software for processing and interpretation of potential field geophysics data: ground, airborne and marine surveys
66.	Nobel Gas Mass Spectrometer (NGMS) for absolute dating of basalts and to understand thermo-tectonic evolution of basement rocks from different sedimentary basins of India
67.	Technology of making GCM through Landmark's "Earth Modelling Module" has been inducted
68.	ESSEME Technology for "Thin Bed Resolution" in Linch area
69.	Broadband Processing has been established in OMEGA System by inducting Adaptive Deghosting (AD) Technology on marine data
70.	Integration of reservoir model and 3D-MEM technology
71.	Profile modifications and water shut off jobs
72.	Several MEOR jobs in huff-n-puff mode and Paraffin Degrading Bacteria (PDB) jobs for paraffin degradation in tubular in Mehsana and Ankleshwar fields
73.	Application of in-house developed technology on Gas Tracer
74.	Chemical Tracer test technology

Sl. No.	Technologies
75.	Implemented Gravity assisted Immiscible gas injection in depleted reservoir in KSU-5 sand of Borholla field
76.	Miscible CO ₂ in Gandhar field
77.	LoSalin South Heerafield, Western Offshore
78.	Polymer flood pilot in Bechraji in heavy oils
79.	Integration of reservoirs and 3D-MEM technology for optimization of hydro-fracturing in Gamij field
80.	Development of Shockwave Assisted Fracking Tools
81.	Development of direct hydrocarbon solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for utilization of low pressure gas for power generation at remote locations
82.	Flow Assurance of Waxy Crudes in Pipelines
83.	Development of Nano material based particle gel system for W&GSO in carbonate reservoirs
84.	In-house developed process design software "i-Procalv-1", which includes sizing and rating of vertical as well as horizontal 3 phase separators including the effect of special internals
85.	Developed "PLUNGLift" software to determine if the existing well parameters are sufficient to operate the plunge and give an indicative design of plunger lift system
86.	Dynamic Gas Blending (DGB), a dual fuel technology, which enables to run diesel engines of drilling rig on a mix of diesel and gas, was implemented successfully on CAT 3512B engines in EV-2000-2 and E-1400-7 drilling rigs of Ankleshwar
87.	Orcaflex software (ORCINA) technology for carrying out deep water riser and mooring analysis
88.	Developed software "MATCAP" for analysis of bearing capacity of offshore shallow foundations, especially mud-mat foundation on which offshore jackets are supported initially, till long piles are driven to permanently secure a platform in the offshore

Sl. No.	Technologies
89.	ERDAS Imagine, Extension/Plug-in: ATCOR: Software: Remote sensing image processing software suite with extensions/ add-ins for physics-based atmospheric correction for image data processing and pre-processing of multispectral/ hyperspectral visible-shortwave infrared as well as thermal infrared image data
90.	CUDA FORTRAN Compiler Graphic Processing units for developing specialized software applications as a part of R&D activities
91.	CRAM (Common Reflection Angle Migration) for detailed velocity model building and for precise imaging in areas with complex structure and velocity for 3D onshore and offshore data.
92.	Implemented big data analytics using Machine learning approach to handle large datasets for analysing seismic and micro-seismic data, improving reservoir characterization and simulation etc in B-12/C26 area of Western Offshore Basin
93.	Developed in-house capability for Broadband processing technology
94.	The first E-line Intervention job was carried out in well HSC-2ZH of Heera field in Western Offshore Basin
95.	Dual Zone Testing (DST) in the Well B189#A
96.	GEOTEST1000. A new state-of-the-art technology GEOTEST-Triaxial Rock testing laboratory from Vinci Technology, France for determining geo mechanical properties
97.	Up-gradation of processing system for genomic analysis
98.	Developed Base Oils suitable for Drilling Fluids for Low Toxicity Oil Base Mud; and High Pressure Extreme Pressure lubes for Drilling Fluids with IOCL-an Make in India initiative
99.	Chemical EOR technology <i>i.e.</i> polymer flood in North Kadifield
100.	Bechraji Polymer flood pilot in heavy oil
101.	Alkali-Surfactant-Polymer flooding (ASP) scheme
102.	Immiscible gas injection in LBS-2 pay of Lakwa field
103.	Cyclic Steam Stimulation (CSS) Pilot in Lanwa Field
104.	LoSal water flood technology in Mumbai High Field

Sl. No.	Technologies
105.	Simulation study of Miscible CO ₂ injection in Central Block of GS-8 Sand of Gandhar Field
106.	Pre-feasibility Study of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) technology for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR): Miscible CO ₂ in Gandhar field
107.	Enzyme Application for Wellbore Cleaning to Remove Mud Cake in Oil/Gas Wells to Enhance the Productivity
108.	Gelled Emulsified Acid System for Stimulation of Carbonate Reservoirs
109.	Composition and Process for Preparation of a Fracturing Fluid
110.	Method for Recovering Heavier Hydrocarbons from Liquefied Natural Gas
111.	Software i-Procal v-1", developed on Visual Basic Platform for Sizing and Rating of Various Process Equipment
112.	Novel Demulsifiers for Separation of Water from Oil and Preparation
113.	Identification of Suitable Diverters for Improving Diversion Efficiency for Fracturing Operation in more than one Perforated
114.	Work-over Fluid for Sub Hydrostatic Gas Wells: An innovative eco-friendly Polylactide based Self-degradable Loss Control Particulate Pill
115.	H ₂ S Reduction in Dispatched Oil from B-193 Platform
116.	Technology of Wax removal by Exothermic Chemical Reaction in wells of Mehsana and Cambay fields

2. Drilling

1. A new completion Fluid design for HPHT wells.
 2. Non- Invasive Fluid Additive (NIFA) (500 psi)
 3. A Drilling Fluid Composition Comprising Micro bubble
 4. Micro bubble drilling fluid
 5. Mixed Metal Oxide Drilling Fluid
 6. Cementing Solutions for Cyclic Steam Stimulation (CSS) Wells
 7. Flexible and Expanding cement for Shale Gas
-

Sl. No.	Technologies
8.	Suitable lubricant for CFD/CMC/PAC mud system
9.	Developed base oil for LTSOBM (Low toxic Oil base Mud) as a substitute of imported base oil, provided by IOCL & BPCL under make in India initiative.
3. Production	
1.	Closed Fracture Acidizing (CFA)
2.	Deep Penetrating Retarded Acid System (DPRAS)
3.	Viscoelastic Foamed Acid (VFA).
4.	Wax Removal by Exothermic Chemical Reaction
5.	Deliquification of Gas Wells
6.	Production Enhancement in Intermittent Gas Lift Wells using Sweeping Pipe Bend
7.	H ₂ S Reduction in Dispatched Oil from B-193 Platform
8.	Design of Tank-Degasser Assembly for Work-over Operation
9.	i-Procal Software
10.	Lift Selector Software
11.	Automation with Artificial Intelligence for Sucker Rod Pumps Systems
12.	Developed software "MATCAP"
13.	Developed two in-house softwares, HOST (Hazard and Operability Software Tool) and GALLOP (Group analysis of laterally loaded offshore piles)
14.	Procured Collapse module of SACS Software package for pushover analysis of fixed offshore structures. Software installed and put to use for higher level structural pushover analysis.
15.	Updated SESAM-GeniE software by awarding AMC to M/S DNV GL.
16.	Installation of System Advisory Model (SAM) software developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) for the Solar photovoltaic modelling and simulation.

Sl. No.	Technologies
17.	Installation of System Advisory Model (SAM) software developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) for the Solar photovoltaic modelling and simulation
18.	Acquired new software "ISOGRAPH 6.0" for HAZOP Study" from M/s. I Micro, Bangalore (developed by M/s Isograph, UK).
19.	The advanced technique of 3-D Computed Tomography
20.	Latest version of the software GRLWEAP-2010 (Combined standard and offshore version) installed and commissioned
21.	Digital Stereo Microscope SZX7, Inverted Microscope and Micro-hardness testing machine procured, installed and commissioned
22.	Upgraded Grapher software (Version 12) installed
23.	Acquired technology for carrying out deep water riser and mooring analysis by procuring Orcaflex software (ORCINA) and training by experts from 2H Offshore, UK
24.	As technology upgradation, updated and installed the "Plaxis 3D software" to version "PLAXIS 3D 2019.00" from earlier version of "PLAXIS 3D 2017.01"
25.	The USFOS structural analysis software updated
26.	Installed new version of PIPENET software (from version 1.8.0 to 1.9.0) with additional features for performance enhancement of Firewater Adequacy studies.
27.	Installed new upgraded version of SAFETI software from SAFETI- Ver. 8.1 to SAFETI- Ver. 8.2 used for quantitative risk assessment (QRA).
28.	Acid fracture by Emulsified Gelled Acid Emulsion Dispersion System (EGAEDS)
29.	Encapsulated Acid Emulsion Dispersant System (EAEDS)
30.	Inflow Control Device (ICD)
31.	Proppant Hydro-fracturing of Basal Clastics and Basement successfully implemented in Western Offshore wells and similar jobs planned for other wells in Basal Clastics layer
32.	State of art "Azitrack" Technology introduced in new wells of VSEA field to keep the drain hole in oil zone and successfully tried in one of the wells.

Sl. No.	Technologies
33.	Acoustic Leak Flow Analyzer (ALFA) technology used to identify leakage points in tubing as well as liner and casing in western offshore
34.	Aqua MTM (Magnetic Tomography Method), a non-intrusive type for diagnostic survey for sub-sea pipelines implemented in Neelam & Heera Asset.
35.	Y-tool completion
36.	Premium screens installed in wells of Mehsana and Cambay Assets to prevent sand production from highly unconsolidated sands. Screens already in use in Western offshore wells
37.	Sandface chemical dozing is being done for improved flow assurance in heavy oil belt of Mehsana Asset
38.	Multistage Fracturing in horizontal wells have been taken up in four wells of Gamij Field in Ahmedabad Asset with the help of Consortium of M/s BJ Services & Baker Hughes
39.	Hydro-fracturing in HP-HT Wells: Carried out successful HF jobs in the HPHT environment (High Pressure, High Temperature) with the help of M/s Halliburton in 2 wells of Nandigama field, Rajahmundry Asset
40.	Ahmedabad Asset successfully tested innovative technology "Single well Anionic-Surfactant treatment for Productivity enhancement/Stimulation" in four wells of Kalol Field
41.	Gas Assisted Gravity Drainage (GAGD) for Kasomarigaon field of Jorhat Asset is presently under implementation
42.	Toe-to-Heel Air Injection (THAI): Pilot testing of Toe-to-Heel Air Injection (THAI) concept for In-situ Combustion is carried out in Balol field for the first time in Mehsana Asset
43.	Radial Jet Drilling: A pilot project for radial jet drilling in existing wells through M/s Radial Drilling Services for improved permeability & wider wellbore to reservoir connectivity in onshore fields
44.	Low Frequency micro seismic Sounding survey (LFS technology) has been implemented in Ankleshwar asset, Ahmedabad Asset & Meshana Asset
45.	Treatment of effluent water with help of nanotechnology has commenced by M/s OZO Nano Services in Akhol-Juni field of Cambay Asset

Sl. No.	Technologies
46.	Use of Microturbine in Linch field of Mehsana Asset and Geleki field of Assam Assets for power generation thereby reduction in flaring.
47.	Heavy oil operating system (HOOS Technologies), an artificial lift technology using Oleophylic continuous belt for transporting the crude oil to the surface, used in Ahmedabad Asset.

Impact of ethanol blending in petrol

1251. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the impact of ethanol blending in petrol on environmental pollution;
- (b) the percentage of ethanol that is blended in petrol; and
- (c) the saving of PSU oil companies due to ethanol blending?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Lab studies on vehicles have shown lower carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions while using petrol blended with 10% ethanol.

(b) and (c) Oil Marketing Companies are blending 10 per cent ethanol in petrol as per availability of ethanol in line with the direction of the Government from time to time. Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme is aimed at achieving multiple outcomes such as reducing import dependency, conserving foreign exchange, reducing carbon emissions and provide boost to agriculture sector.

Bio-fuel production in the country

1252. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that India being a large agricultural economy, a large amount of agricultural residue is available which can be used to produce bio-fuel in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any research activity in this field and taken any concrete steps to promote bio-fuel production in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels (NPB) -2018. The policy *inter-alia* mentions about ethanol production from non-food feedstock like cellulosic and lingo-cellulosic materials including petrochemical route and also envisages promotion and uses of bio Compressed Natural Gas (CBG) produced from agricultural residues, animal dung, food waste, municipal solid waste and sewage water.

In line with the NPB-2018, Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) have planned to set up Second Generation (2G) Ethanol Bio-refineries in various parts of the country with agricultural residues as feedstock. Also, Government of India has launched Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative on 1.10.2018 to promote production of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) from biomass including agriculture residue and other wastes.

Research and Development Wings of Oil PSUs, Department of Biotechnology, etc. undertake research and development work in the area of energy biosciences and biofuels for the development of technologies for the conversion of major crop residues into biofuels.

Production of ethanol from non-sugarcane sources

1253. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the expected production of ethanol from non-sugarcane sources during the last three years;
- (b) the source-wise break-up details thereof; and
- (c) whether the present production is sufficient enough to meet the country's ethanol blending target of 10 per cent, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels - 2018

which proposes an indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by year 2030. The policy lists potential domestic raw materials for ethanol production including Damaged Food Grains (DFG) which are unfit for human consumption, apart from sugarcane based raw materials.

After the notification of this policy in 2018, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) started procurement of ethanol produced from DFG route apart from other sugarcane based sources.

The status of the responses to the ethanol procurement tender floated under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme during Ethanol Supply Years (ESY) (1st December to 30th November) 2018-19 & 2019-20 by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are as under:

ESY	Contracted Quantity from DFG route (crore litre)	Procurement from DFG route (crore litre)
2018-19	16.78	9.51
2019-20 (upto 07.09.2020)	16.83	7.79

For ESY 2019-20, OMCs contracted for 191 crore litre of ethanol for procurement from different sources for blending in petrol out of which 16.83 crore litres are contracted from DFG route for the ESY 2019-20.

Losses suffered by oil companies

1254. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil companies are running into heavy losses despite increase in the prices of petrol, diesel and LPG;

(b) if so, the company-wise estimated loss suffered by the oil companies over the last five years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to offset the losses suffered by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of Baghjan blowout

1255. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking measures to limit the environmental damage inflicted by Baghjan blowout in Tinsukia, Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has offered rehabilitation and resettlement to the residents of Baghjan displaced due to the incident, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government plans to take any measures to ensure that the lapses by Oil India Limited (OIL) will not be repeated further, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) To minimize the impacts on the environment and to recuperate from the damage caused to the crops and ecology in the vicinity of the affected area, all possible steps have been initiated by Oil India Limited (OIL) by engaging its own resources and engaging hired services from organizations of national repute. Apart from the District Administration, M/s The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) has been engaged for Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) monitoring and Bioremediation, CSIR North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST) for Seismological Study and NT, Guwahati for heat impact through Thermal Imaging. OIL has also engaged M/s ERM India Pvt. Limited, to carry out detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study to assess the damage to the neighbouring Environment including flora and fauna and suggest for suitable mitigation measures.

(c) So far 2,756 families have been identified for compensation till 08.09.2020 in Doomdooma and Tinsukia Circle. OIL has deposited ₹ 10,93,50,500/- with District Administration for providing one-time compensation at the rate of ₹30,000/- for each affected family to the 3645 families. National Green Tribunal (NGT) has also directed payment of interim compensation:-

(a) Category (i): ₹ 25.00 Lakhs (whose houses have been completely gutted by fire)

- (b) Category (ii): ₹ 10.00 Lakhs (whose houses have been severely damaged).
- (c) Category (iii): ₹ 2.5 Lakhs (whose house have been moderately /partially damaged or whose standing crops and horticulture have been partially damaged).

Under category (i), compensation amount of ₹ 25 lakh each for 12 families has been handed over to Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office for disbursal and 57 houses under category (ii) and 561 houses under category (iii) have also been identified for compensation.

(d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas regularly monitors and reviews various safety measures in the oil and gas sector, including Oil India Ltd. and directs the companies from time to time to take suitable measures to ensure safety in these installations. OISD, a technical Directorate of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas formulates safety standards for the entire Oil and Gas Industry. The Directorate carries out regular safety audits to check and review whether the safety standards and norms are being followed by the industry. The audits include External safety Audits and Surprise safety Audits at periodic intervals to cover all the existing installations; pre-commissioning safety audit of all new facilities being added to the existing installation and new installation being set up, before commissioning of the facilities. In order to prevent such accidents in future, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are also being re-visited for making improvements, if any.

Conversion of plastic waste into petrol and diesel

1256. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun, has developed a technology to convert plastic waste into petrol and diesel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the technology is going to be transferred to GAIL for large-scale production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) A demonstration plant of one ton (1000 kg) per day processing

of waste plastic for producing diesel has been commissioned at Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) in August, 2019. After successful validation of the demonstration plant further optimization for scale-up is planned. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between CSIR-IIP, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Technology transfer depends upon the success of demonstration plant.

Steps to ease congestion at IGL stations in Delhi

1257. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) station at various points in NCT of Delhi are adequately staffed and manned by competent people, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been contemplated to ease congestion in IGL stations during peak-time, the details thereof; and—

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken by IGL as to the reasons why long queues are noticed at different stations in NCT of Delhi, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has informed that they have adequate and competent manpower deployed at Indraprastha Gas Limited's Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in NCT of Delhi as per infrastructure and requirement at each CNG station.

(b) IGL has been taking several steps to ensure ease in congestion and proper queue management at its CNG stations and few major steps are as under:—

(i) IGL has a huge network of over 558 CNG stations across its authorized geographical areas. 418 of these CNG stations are in NCT of Delhi, and is augmenting its CNG infrastructure.

(ii) IGL has introduced Pre Paid Card (IGL Smart Card) in order to enable cashless transactions at CNG stations. Other digital payments methods like

digital wallets and POS terminals have also been made available at CNG stations for faster payments, which help in reducing transaction time.

- (iii) IGL incentivizes customers on CNG filling during off peak hours and between 11 AM to 4 PM and during 12 AM to 6 AM, IGL Smart Card holders are given special cash back on making payments through their Smart Cards.
 - (iv) IGL has added a feature for queue management in its Mobile App 'IGL CONNECT', where in customers can check the status of waiting period at all the CNG stations within the vicinity of 5 kms of his/ her location and can chose the CNG station accordingly.
 - (v) Traffic Marshals are deployed at all the CNG stations for managing the movement of vehicle inside the CNG station, while re-modelling its existing CNG stations to accommodate more vehicles simultaneously.
 - (vi) CNG dispensing infrastructure is being augmented at existing CNG stations with addition of more than 200 Dispensers during last two years.
 - (vii) IGL is pursuing setting up of Mobile CNG stations with concerned statutory authorities.
- (c) IGL monitors the queues at its CNG stations on a daily basis and ensures taking necessary steps to manage queues at its CNG stations.

Revenue from sale of LPG

1258. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the price of LPG in the country for both subsidized and unsubsidized segments over the last three years, month-wise details thereof;
- (b) what is the total revenue generated by Central Government from the sale of LPG in the country, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the amount of subsidy that has been provided to the poorer sections of society under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) over the past three years, month-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of price of domestic LPG subsidized and non-subsidized at Delhi market for the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The total amount paid by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) to the Central Government exchequer in the form of Central Excise Duty on manufacture of LPG (Non Domestic) and GST (CGST and IGST) on supply of LPG (Domestic) and (Non Domestic) since 2017-18 is given below. Central Excise duty on LPG (Non Domestic) was imposed till 30.06.2017 while LPG (Domestic) and (Non Domestic) is brought under the purview of GST w.e.f 01.07.2017.

Type of Tax	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	(₹ in crore)
				2020-21 (Upto Q1)
Central Excise	100.61			
CGST	2305.5	3815.73	3707.58	750.81
IGST	2340.3	3973.39	3744.45	744.36
TOTAL	4746.41	7789.12	7452.03	1495.17

(c) The total subsidy claims under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana over the past three years, month-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Price of domestic LPG subsidized and non-subsidized at Delhi

Date	Domestic LPG	
	Subsidized	Non-subsidized
	(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3
01.04.2017	440.90	723.00
01.05.2017	442.77	631.00
01.06.2017	446.65	552.50
01.07.2017	477.46	564.00
01.08.2017	479.77	524.00
01.09.2017	487.18	597.50
30.09.2017	488.68	599.00

1	2	3
01.10.2017	491.13	649.00
01.11.2017	495.69	742.00
01.12.2017	495.69	747.00
01.01.2018	495.64	741.00
01.02.2018	495.63	736.00
01.03.2018	493.09	689.00
01.04.2018	491.35	653.50
01.05.2018	491.21	650.50
01.06.2018	493.55	698.50
01.07.2018	496.26	754.00
01.08.2018	498.02	789.50
01.09.2018	499.51	820.00
01.10.2018	502.40	879.00
01.11.2018	505.34	939.00
07.11.2018	507.42	942.50
01.12.2018	500.90	809.50
01.01.2019	494.99	689.00
01.02.2019	493.53	659.00
01.03.2019	495.61	701.50
01.04.2019	495.86	706.50
01.05.2019	496.14	712.50
01.06.2019	497.37	737.50
01.07.2019	494.35	637.00
01.08.2019	523.79	574.50
01.09.2019	531.38	590.00
01.10.2019	538.95	605.00
01.11.2019	546.60	681.50

1	2	3
01.12.2019	551.24	695.00
01.01.2020	556.14	714.00
01.02.2020	560.14	714.00
12.02.2020	567.02	858.50
01.03.2020	574.50	805.50
01.04.2020	581.57	744.00
01.05.2020	581.50	581.50
01.06.2020	593.00	593.00
01.07.2020	594.00	594.00

Statement-II*Subsidy claims under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*

Month	Amount (₹ in crore)
Apr.-17	244.59
May-17	230.97
Jun.-17	260.10
Jul.-17	287.72
Aug.-17	313.88
Sep.-17	215.33
Oct.-17	152.08
Nov.-17	173.68
Dec.-17	170.47
Jan.-18	153.13
Feb.-18	150.14
Mar.-18	143.51
2017-18	2,495.61
Apr.-18	218.87
May-18	583.52

Month	Amount (in ₹ crore)
Jun.-18	569.99
Jul.-18	651.79
Aug.-18	587.51
Sep.-18	450.60
Oct.-18	287.48
Nov.-18	198.96
Dec.-18	196.27
Jan.-19	429.97
Feb.-19	566.91
Mar.-19	447.88
2018-19	5,189.76
Apr.-19	16.25
May-19	9.74
Jun.-19	123.60
Jul.-19	299.45
Aug.-19	389.27
Sep.-19	69.38
2019-20	907.68
GRAND TOTAL	8,593.05

Note: The claims from October 2019 onwards are under examination of PPAC.

Consulting agencies attached with Ministry

1259. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of consulting agencies which have been attached with the Ministry and its affiliated bodies, the details thereof;
- (b) the major works which have been accomplished by these agencies during the last five years; and

- (c) how much amount has been allocated to these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No sir, there is no consulting agency which have been attached with the Department and its affiliated bodies.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Safety of sanitation workers

1260. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines to the States and Union Territories about the safety of sanitation workers particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic situation; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Ministry to persuade States to provide adequate safety gear and mechanized equipments to all sanitation workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government have notified "Prohibition on Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)" under which it is mandatory for the employer to provide the safety gear, devices and ensure safety precautions as prescribed in the Rules. Under these Rules, the worker engaged for cleaning sewer or septic tank is also required to be provided insurance cover for ₹10 lakhs for which the premium shall be paid by the employer.

Welfare and rehabilitation of PwDs

1261. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects being implemented for the welfare and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), physically and mentally challenged persons in the country especially in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government has constituted a Committee to review the existing National Policy for PwDs to bring it in consonance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of PwDs;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendation of the Committee and the action taken by Government thereto; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to provide special assistance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has taken various steps for making the persons with disabilities self-reliant and is running several schemes/projects through its National Institutes, National Trust, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) as well as through State Governments/Autonomous Bodies/Organizations/Institutes and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including physically and mentally challenged persons throughout the country, including in the State of Maharashtra. Details of the major schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), physically and mentally challenged are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has constituted a Committee to review the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. Report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwDs) Act, 2016 which provides various rights and entitlements of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). The Act mandates the appropriated Government and local authorities to take measures to ensure that PwDs may enjoy their rights equally with others. Relief to the PwDs is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. However, the Ministry supplements the efforts of the States/UTs for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities/physically and mentally challenged persons through various schemes/programs mentioned in reply of part (a) above.

Statement

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/appliances (ADIP Scheme), the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies *viz.*, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)/ National Institutes/Composite Regional Centres(CRCs)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/Indian Red Cross Societies/ Non Government

Organizations etc. to assist the eligible persons with disabilities including physically and mentally challenged people throughout the country including Maharashtra for procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) implements an umbrella scheme, namely Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) throughout the country including Maharashtra. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for various activities relating to implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, including, for creation of barrier free environment for persons with disabilities.
- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing Central Sector schemes namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisations for various projects for the welfare of Person with Disabilities (PwDs) and District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCs at District level throughout the country including Maharashtra.
- (iv) **Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities:** Scheme of 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities' for educational empowerment of persons with disabilities including physically and the mentally challenged persons in the country including the State of Maharashtra. The following are the components of umbrella scheme:
- (a) Pre-matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class IX & X);
 - (b) Post-matric Scholarships for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma);
 - (c) Scholarship for Top Class Education for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-Graduate Degree/Diploma in notified institutes of excellence in education);
 - (d) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Ph. D. in Universities abroad);

- (e) National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil and Ph.D in Indian Universities),
and
- (f) Free Coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A & B and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses).
- (v) **National Action Plan or Skill Development Persons with Disabilities:** The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) launched the National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including physically and mentally challenged persons in March, 2015 under the umbrella scheme of SIPDA which is implemented across the country (including in the State of Maharashtra) through which skilling of PwDs is conducted via a network of empanelled training partners(ETPs) comprising Government organizations (National Institutes/National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation/Composite Regional Centre/Other Government Organisation) and Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs).
- (vi) **Accessible India Campaign:** The Department of Empowerment of Persons of Disabilities launched the Accessible India Campaign in December 2015 with the vision of creation of barrier free environment for independent and safe living of Persons with Disabilities. The Campaign is being implemented under 3 components namely the Accessible Built-Up Environment, Accessible Transportation System and Accessible ICT Eco-System.
- (vii) **National Trust**, an Autonomous Organization under administrative control of the Department implements following 11 schemes for the welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities:
 - (a) Disha: Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme for 0 to 10 years,
 - (b) Vikaas: Day Care for 10+ Scheme,
 - (c) Disha cum Vikaas Scheme: Day Care,
 - (d) Samarth: Respite Care Residential Scheme,
 - (e) Gharaunda: Group Home for Adults,
 - (f) Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme: Residential Care,
 - (g) Sahyogi: Care Giver Associate training scheme,

- (h) Prerna: Marketing Assistance,
- (i) Sambhav: Aids and Assisted Devices,
- (j) Badhte Kadam: Awareness, Community Interaction and Innovative Project, and
- (k) Niramaya: Health Insurance Scheme.

Rise in drug abuse cases

1262. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per report titled 'Magnitude of Substance Use in India, 2019', the country has nearly 2.1 per cent of population using opioid drugs, higher than the average global consumption;
- (b) whether as compared to the National survey on extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in India of 2004, the problem of heroin addiction has worsened in the country as revealed by the survey of 2017-18; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As per the survey report on 'Magnitude of Substance Use in India' the prevalence of opioid drugs in the country is 2.10%. As per the World Drug Report published by UNODC (2019), 0.70% of the global population was categorized as current user (last 12 months) of opioid group of drugs.

(b) The methodology of both the surveys was different and they have been conducted at an interval of more than 14 years. As per the 2019 report, the prevalence of heroin use in the combined male and female population is 1.14%. In the 2004 survey by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the prevalence of heroin use was 0.2% of population of the country.

(c) This Ministry is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) over a time period of 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving

education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. The activities under the NAPDDR, *inter-alia*, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/Universities, workshops/ seminars/ with parents, community based peer led intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community.

The Ministry has also initiated focused intervention programmes in vulnerable districts across the country with an aim to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives and self-help endeavour among individuals and groups vulnerable to addiction or found at risk.

In addition, the Ministry has also embarked on Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan in 272 vulnerable districts encompassing 32 States which was asked to be launched by the States on 15th August 2020, with the aim to generate awareness among the youth about ill effects of the substance use and to train responsible young population to increase community participation and public cooperation in reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances and promote collective initiatives to prevent the usage of drugs.

Impact of pandemic induced lockdown on PwDs

1263. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the impact of the pandemic induced lockdown imposition on Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiatives to ensure mental health and wellbeing of PwDs during the lockdown, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has announced any new welfare scheme during COVID-19 induced lockdown for PwDs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) This Ministry has not conducted any

survey to assess the impact of the lockdown imposed, on Persons with Disabilities, during Covid-19 pandemic.

(b) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a toll-free (18005990019) Mental Health Rehabilitation Helpline, 'Kiran' to meet the need of creating an access to emergency relief and support to the vulnerable population experiencing psychological issues. The main objectives of the Helpline are- early screening, first-aid, psychological support, distress management, mental wellbeing, promoting positive behaviours, psychological crisis management etc. The helpline provides 1st stage advice, counselling and reference services in 13 languages to individuals, families, NGOs, Parent Associations, Professional Associations, Rehabilitation Institutes, Hospitals or anyone in need of support across the country.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development has informed that during COVID-19 induced lockdown ₹ 77.34 crore was released to the States/UTs under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna (PMGKYP) for payment of *ex-gratia* of ₹ 1000/- in two instalments (₹ 500 each) to the 7.73 lakh existing beneficiaries of Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

National survey on manual scavenging

1264. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a national survey to collect the data on 'Manual Scavenging';

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

(c) the number of scavengers died while on the job due to asphyxiation in the country during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken to provide protective gears like masks and other equipments while cleaning the drain; and

(e) whether Government has planned to make very stringent rule to end manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir, A national survey of

manual Scavengers was carried out during 2018-19 in 194 identified districts of 18 States to identify all those manual scavengers who were cleaning the insanitary latrines which have since been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission and also those Manual Scavengers who were not identified earlier.

(b) State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) There have been no reports regarding death of persons due to manual scavenging. However, as per reports received from States, 288 persons have died while cleaning sewers or septic tanks during the last three years up to 31.8.2020.

(d) Government have notified "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)" under which it is mandatory for the employer to provide the safety gear, devices and ensure safety precautions as prescribed in the Rules. Under these Rules, the worker engaged for cleaning sewer or septic tank is also required to be provided insurance cover for ₹ 10 lakhs for which the premium shall be paid by the employer.

(e) Under Section 5 of the MS Act, 2013 no agency or person can engage or employ any person for manual scavenging with effect from 06.12.2013. Whosoever violates the provisions of the Act is punishable with imprisonment up to two years or fine up to ₹2 lakhs or both. The Ms Act, 2013 also prohibits engagement of any person for hazardous cleaning of sewer or septic tank. Whosoever engages any person for such hazardous cleaning in violation of the provisions of the Act is punishable with imprisonment up to 5 years or with fine of ₹ 5 lakhs or both.

Government is implementing a Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers:—

- (i) Onetime Cash Assistance of ₹ 40,000 each,
- (ii) Skill training with stipend of ₹3,000 per month for the entire training period up to 2 years.
- (iii) Loans up to ₹ 15 lakhs at concessional rate of interest for undertaking self employment projects.
- (iv) Capital subsidy up to ₹3,25,000 to those who have availed loans for self employment projects.
- (v) Loan upto 5 Lakh at concessional rate with subsidy of 50% for procurement of mechanized equipment for cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.

Statement*Status of National Survey of Manual Scavengers as on 15.9.2020*

Sl. No.	State	No. of MS Identified
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1983
2.	Assam	4141
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Gujarat	108
5.	Haryana	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
7.	Jharkhand	281
8.	Karnataka	2472
9.	Kerala	600
10.	Madhya Pradesh	524
11.	Maharashtra	7378
12.	Punjab	142
13.	Rajasthan	2542
14.	Tamil Nadu	62
15.	Telangana	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	24932
17.	Uttarakhand	6033
18.	West Bengal	637
GRAND TOTAL		51835

Nasha Mukht Bharat

1265. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched an annual anti-drug action plan for 272 vulnerable districts with the 'Nasha Mukht Bharat or Drug Free India campaign, focussed

on institutional support and also on community outreach programmes in the districts identified in coordination with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in the States; and

(b) if so, the details and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has launched Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan in 272 most affected districts with focus on institutional support, community outreach and awareness generation. These districts are identified based on inputs from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and findings of Comprehensive National Survey done by Ministry.

Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan in 272 districts is from period 15th August 2020 to 31st March 2021. Abhiyaan Action Plan has the following components:—

- Awareness generation programmes in the community and Youth in particular
- Focus on Higher Educational institutions, University Campuses and Schools
- Community outreach and identification of dependent population
- Focus on Treatment facilities in Hospital settings
- Capacity Building Programmes for Service Providers

Welfare of deaf and dumb children

†1266. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government schemes available for deaf and dumb boys and girls in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage deaf and dumb students for pursuing education from class first to Graduation and Post-Graduation or any professional course along with other welfare measures; and

(c) the State/Union Territory-wise details of the schools available for deaf and dumb students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) 1. The Department of Empowerment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice I and Empowerment has the following provisions to encourage the persons with disabilities including the deaf and dumb students:

- (I) The scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities' (including deaf and dumb boys and girls), I which has following components:
 - (i) Pre-matric (for class IX & X);
 - (ii) Post-matric (for Class XI to Post-graduate degree/diploma);
 - (iii) Top Class Education (for Graduate degree/ Post-graduate degree/ diploma in notified institutes of excellence in education);
 - (iv) National Fellowship for PwDs (for M.Phil/ Ph.D in Indian Universities);
 - (v) National Overseas Scholarship (for Master's degree/Doctorate in universities abroad); and
 - (vi) Free Coaching (Competitive Exams for Group A & B Posts and Entrance Examinations).

- (II) Indian Sign Language Research and Training Center (ISLRTC) has developed a course, 'Diploma in Teaching Indian Sign Language (DTISL)' to train persons with hearing disability to become teachers of Indian Sign Language. ISLRTC is currently conducting one batch of DTISL with 20 students for the 2019-21 session and also provides stipend of ₹ 5,000/- per month to each student of DTISL.

ISLRTC has developed an ISL Dictionary with 6000 terms. The academic terms, selected from school text books as well as higher education courses, are explained in ISL. The ISL Dictionary thus serves as an important accessible educational resource for students with hearing disabilities.

ISLRTC conducts a course Diploma in Indian Sign Language Interpretation (DISLI) to train hearing people to become ISL Interpreters. The provision of ISL interpreters in classrooms will enable students with hearing disabilities to access the classroom teaching and participate in the teaching-learning process, thus encouraging students to continue their education.

- (III) A Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) is implemented under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-

Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects like Pre-school and Early Intervention, Special Schools, Community Based Rehabilitation etc. for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including deaf and dumb students, aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise details of Special Schools for Deaf and Dumbboys and girls under DDRS is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (IV) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/appliances (ADIP Scheme), the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies *viz.*, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)/ National Institutes/Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) /District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/Indian Red Cross Societies/ Non Government Organizations etc. to assist the eligible persons with disabilities including deaf and dumb boys and girls throughout the country for procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that, under the National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) from 2013, for screening of children from 0-18 years of age for 4D's *i.e.* defects, deficiencies, development delays including disability for 30 selected health conditions. Deafness among children is one of the health conditions under selected health conditions under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram.
3. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, with an objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, on sharing pattern for *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the States/UTs. Additional financial support is given to the Child Care Institution having children with special

needs *i.e.* children who are either affected by substance abuse or who are mentally or physically challenged. The scheme provides for purchase of specialized equipments and material like Psychological test materials, training materials for speech and language, teaching materials wheel chairs, crutches, etc.

The Ministry has informed that as per the Section 2(14)(iv) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is mentally ill or mentally or physically challenged or suffering from terminal or incurable disease, having no one to support or look after having parents or guardians unfit to take care, if found so by the Juvenile Justice Board or the Child Welfare Committee is also included as a "Child in need of care and protection" (CNCP). The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

4. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education has launched an overarching programme for the school education sector - Samagra Shiksha Scheme. It covers children with special needs, including deaf and dumb boys and girls, from primary to senior secondary level across the country. The Scheme is regulated and governed by the provision of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Samagra Shiksha has a dedicated component of Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN), through which various provisions are made available for the education needs of CwSN such as, identification and assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances, assistive devices, teaching learning materials (TLMs) as well as transportation, escort and scribe allowances etc. also covering at resource centers'at school/block level.

The focus of Samagra Shiksha is on providing inclusive education to children with special needs wherein, children regardless of their abilities/disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students. As per UDISE+ 2018-19 (Prov.), there are 11,68,291 Government and Government aided schools across the country for all students including deaf and dumb students.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Yuvajan Seva Sangham	Pichatur, Chittoor Distt., Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Helen Keller's School for the Deaf	10/72, Near Sivalingam Beedi Factory, Ballary Road, Cuddapah-516001, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies	D.No. 15-7B-2, Opp: Rotary Blood Bank, Venkataratna, Puram, Kakinada-1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Disabled Children	Vallappa cheruvu Road, Narasaraopet, Guntur Distt. A.P. 522601
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Leema Deaf and Mentally Handicapped Welfare Association	2/1, Kannavarithota, Guntur-522002, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society	Post, Karunmanchi, M. Savalyapuram, Distt. Guntur.AP.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Annamma School for the Hearing & Physically Handicapped & Baby Care Centre	Near State Bank of India, Opp. Police Quarters, Ibrahimpatnam-5211456
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Immaculate Heart of Mary Society	Keesara, Gandepalli Post, Krishna District, A.P-521185
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vani Educational Academy	H.No.6-583, Kakani Nagar, Jaggaiahpetta-521175, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kranti Education Society	Vijay Nagar Colony, Velgodu (P), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society	Pedda Kottala BPO, Nandyal-518502, Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Pragathi Charities	Plot No-62,Wood Complex,Near Railway Gate, Opp, Ayyappaswami Temple, Nellore-524004, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Spurthy Welfare Socety	Maruthi Nagar, 2nd Lane, Kurnool Road, ONGOLE- 523002
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali	Near Bharat Nursing Home, Addanki-523201, Andhra Pradesh
15.	Andhra Pradesh	S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society	Chimakurthi, Addanki (Village & Mandal Prakasam District) Andhra Pradesh
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped & Spastics	49-34-25, Abidnagar, Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam- 530016, Andhra Pradesh
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Priyadarsini Service Organisation	39-27-44/7, Madhavadhara, Vuda Layout, Visakhapatnam- 530018, A.P.
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled	Anjaneyapeta, Kothavalasa- 535183, Vizianagaram Distt., Andhra Pradesh
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Society for Education of the Deaf & Blind	2-2-20, Perlavari St., Vizianagaram- 535001, Andhra Pradesh
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Parivarthan	2nd Line, Sanivarapupeta, Dondapadu, Eluru-534003, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
21.	Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Life Line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, Dakhingao, Kahilipara, Guwahati-781019
22.	Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Village-Kachajuli, PO-Gabharu Tunijan, Distt.Lakimpur, Assam

1	2	3	4
23.	Bihar	Baba Baidyanath Balika Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	H.O. Ghositola, Munger-811201, Bihar
24.	Bihar	SHUBHAM	Agarwal Bhawan, Jawahar Lal Road, Muzaffarpur-842001, Bihar
25.	Bihar	Baba Garib Nath Viklang Sahjan Sewa Sansthan	Kalambagh Chowk mahabir Mandir, Muzaffarpur
26.	Chhattisgarh	Lions Charitable Trust	62, Motilal Nehru Nagar, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
27.	Chhattisgarh	Nishakt Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Post Pamgarh, Distt. Janjgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh
28.	Chhattisgarh	Gyanodaya Association	Near Central Hospital (in Front of Bangali Club), Bishrampur-497226, Distt. Surguja, Chhattisgarh
29.	Delhi	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan	M-124, Rama Krishna Vihar, Plot No.29, I.P.Extention, Patparganj, Delhi-1100092
30.	Gujarat	Akshar Trust	11, Floor, Kirthi Tower, Next to Kirti Mandir Tilak road, Vadodara-390001, Gujrat
31.	Haryana	Rotary Welfare Society for the Deaf	Ram Bagh Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana
32.	Haryana	Educational cum Vocational Association for the Disabled	100 Ft.Road, Shyam Colony, Ballabhgarh-121004, Faridabad, Haryana
33.	Haryana	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	Plot No.4, Behind F.C.I., Godown near Jain Mandir, Dabuta road, N.I.t. Faridabad-121001, Hry
34.	Haryana	Suryodya Education Society	C/o, Samarpit School, Jaswant Nagar, Qutab Pur, Rewari, 123401, Haryana

1	2	3	4
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Famous Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Behind Jusumbai Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jhansi Road, Nayapura, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Mook Badhir Sansthan (Deaf Dumb Association)	Scheme No.71-B, Behind Ranjeet Hanuman, Indore-9, Madhya Pradesh
37.	Maharashtra	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikashan Prasark Mandal	U.N.Tapshale, 'Rekashle Nivas', New Abadi, Udgir-413517, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
38.	Maharashtra	Samaj Prabodhan Shikshan Mandal Saknoor	Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
39.	Maharashtra	Manudevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Deochand Nagar, Plot No. 23, Yamunaikunj, Near Sonabai Nagar, Nandurbar-425412, Maharashtra
40.	Maharashtra	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	Anand Nagar, Puma Distt. Parbhani-431511, Maharashtra
41.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Apang Vikas Sanstha	Karanja (lad) Distt, (M.S.) Washim-444105, Maharashtra
42.	Manipur	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	New Mata, Churachandpur, Manipur-795128
43.	Manipur	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	Wehengbam Leikai Khongnang Haogaibi, New Cachar Road, P.O.Imphal-795001, Manipur
44.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Post Box No. 169, Aizwal Post Office, Aizwal, Mizoram-796001
45.	Odisha	Mahabir Training & Research Centre for Rural Development	At./Po, Charampa, District, Bhadrak, Odisha

1	2	3	4
46.	Odisha	Vijaya	Plot No. 417, Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar Distt. Khurda, Odisha
47.	Odisha	Sisu Sakha Sangha	At/:Barasahi, PO-Pubusahi, Distt. Khurda,Odisha
48.	Odisha	Association for Social Work and Social Research in Odisha	At-Seva Vihar P.O.-Butupali, Distt. Boudh, Odisha-762014
49.	Odisha	Maharaja Krushna chandra Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf	At/Po, Mohana, Distt., Gajapati- 761015,Odisha
50.	Odisha	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, Bakilikana	At. Bakilikona, P.o, Dengapadar, Via: Burupada, Distt Ganjam, Odisha
51.	Odisha	Utkal Kalyan Seva Sangh	At. Brundamal, P.O. Badmal Distt. Jharsuguda-768202
52.	Odisha	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement	At./P.O. Telkoi, Distt, Keonjhar, Odisha
53.	Odisha	Saheed Yuba Sangha	Trutiapara, P.O. Bolgarh, Distt. Khurda, Odisha-752066
54.	Odisha	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)	At:Dampur, PO: Berboi, PS: Delang, Distt.Puri, Odisha-752016
55.	Odisha	Nilachal Seva Prathisthan	Dayavihar (Kanas) Distt. Puri, Odisha-752017
56.	Odisha	Saraswati Charitable Foundation	Gada Bangar (Off Marine Drive) Post Badagaon Distt. Puri,Odisha
57.	Pondichery	Shri Patcheappane Society for Education, Research and Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired	No.1,1st Cross, Duthamby Garden, Reddiyarpalayam, Puducherry-605010

1	2	3	4
58.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o.Prayas Spl School, G.T. Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab
59.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o.Prayas Spl School, G.T. Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab
60.	Punjab	Society for Welfare of the Handicapped	Kishan Singh Kamboj Hostel C/o Amar Ashram Lower Mall Patiala
61.	Rajasthan	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti	Chatur Clinic, M.G. Hospital Road, Bhilwara-311001, Rajasthan
62.	Rajasthan	Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra	132, Station Road, Kota-324002, Rajasthan
63.	Rajasthan	L K C Sri Jagdamba Anndh Vidyalaya Samiti	Hanumangarh Road, Sriganganagar- 335001, Rajasthan
64.	Tamil Nadu	The School for Young Deaf Children (Bala Vidyalaya)	14, 1st Cross Street, Shastri Nagar, Chennai-600020, Tamil Nadu
65.	Tamil Nadu	Arivalayam	Kailasapuram, Tiruchirapali-620014, Tamil Nadu
66.	Tamil Nadu	Florence Swainson Higher Secondary School for the Deaf	Palayamkottai, Distt. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
67.	Tamil Nadu	Life Aid Centre for the Disabled	No.34, Poonamallee High Road, Manavala Nagar, Tiruvallur Taluk & District, Pin-602002, Tamil Nadu
68.	Tamil Nadu	Vela Institution for Social Action and Development	V.K.S.Pandian Nagar, Trichy Main Road, Valuthareddy, Villupuram-605602, Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
69.	Telangana	Ashray Akruti	H.NO.8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
70.	Telangana	Ashray Akruti	H.NO.8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
71.	Telangana	Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences	Upkaar Complex Upkaar Junction Secunderabad
72.	Telangana	Gracy Organisation for Development Services	1-51/34, Bank Colony, Boargam (P), Nizamabad-503230, Telangana
73.	Telangana	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehab. Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad	Osmania University Road, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad-500044, Telangana
74.	Telangana	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children	Bank Colony, Ramakrishnapuram, Secunderabad-500056, Andhra Pradesh
75.	Tripura	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School	P.O.Kailashahar, North Tripura
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti	Sasnii Gate, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	4/7, Malviya road, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti	Vill.& P.O. Ambari, Distt.Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Krishan Adarsh Vidya Mandir	88, Krishna Bhawan, Khambapur, Po+Distt,Fathepur, Uttar Pradesh
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Pawahari Smriti Parishad	Station Road, Ghazipur -233001, Uttar Pradesh
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Samarpan Sansthan	Moh. Shastri Nagar Colony, Behind Tehsil, Ghazipur City, Distt. Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh-233001

1	2	3	4
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	Near Nasirudin Hall, Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh.
83.	Uttar Pradesh	CHETNA	Sector-C, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024, Uttar Pradesh
84.	Uttar Pradesh	St. Francis School for Hearing Impaired	St. Mark Church Campus, Misri Bag, Mallahi Tolla, Chowk P.O., Thakurganj, Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Deaf and Dumb School	Race Course Road, Meerut Cantt., Uttar Pradesh
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Friends of Handicapped-India	245/6, Thapar Nagar, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvhara Utthan Samiti	Opp.Arya kanya School,Swami Dayanand Marg, Vasilganj, Mirjapur
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Saraswati Educational Society	Harthala Sonakpur Distt, Moradabad, UP
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Jonson Academic Institute	437, Civil Lines, Unnao Distt., Uttar Pradesh
90.	Uttar Pradesh	The Society of Khrist Jyoti	Koirajpur P.O., Harahua, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
91.	West Bengal	Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya	P.O.Jorthan, Distt.Burdwan, West Bengal
92.	West Bengal	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society	Nivedita Market, Hospital Road, Siliguri-734401, West Bengal
93.	West Bengal	Ananda Bhawan	Village Jagatpur, P.O. Brindhapanpur, Distt.Howrah-711316, West Bengal

1	2	3	4
94.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Welfare Organisation	Club Road, (Opp.P.D.College), P.O. & Distt.Jalpaiguri, PIN-733101, West Bengal
95.	West Bengal	Parents Own Clinic for Deaf Children	16A, D.L.Das Street, Calcutta-700006, West Bengal
96.	West Bengal	Dum Dum Deep Deaf & Dumb School Creche	19H/1, Dum Dum Road P.o., Ghughudanga, P.S. Chitpure Opp. Cossipure Club Bus Stop
97.	West Bengal	Moyona Ramakrishnayan Association	Vill+ PO-Parmanandapur, Block + PS. Distt. Purba medinipur, West bengal
98.	West Bengal	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity	P.O. Kulberia, P.S. Tamluk, Distt., Purba, Medinipur-721648
99.	West Bengal	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra	P.O. Sevayatan, P.S. Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal

KIRAN Mental Health Rehabilitation Helpline

1267. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for recruitment of volunteers, psychiatrists, and psychologist recruited for the 'KIRAN Mental Health Rehabilitation Helpline';

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that volunteers are able to address callers seeking help in various languages and from varied backgrounds;

(c) the State-wise locations of the centers from where KIRAN helpline will be operated; and

(d) whether helpline volunteers and experts will have the mandate to make clinical diagnoses and prescribe medication for certain serious mental health conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) First line of support and services as part of Mental Health Rehabilitation Helpline 'KIRAN' are being provided by the officials

of 26 Institutions of the Department who have been specially drafted for this purpose. Second line of expert support advice and counseling services are being provided by 660 clinical /rehabilitation psychologists and 668 psychiatrists who have volunteered to provide their services for the helpline through their respective Associations.

(b) Support and counseling services being provided through the helpline are being regularly monitored to address operational other issues with a view to further improving the quality of services through the helpline.

(c) State-wise location of the Centres is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) While rendering helpline services on telephone, volunteers and experts will not be making clinical diagnosis and prescribing medication.

Statement

State-wise list of Centres

Sl. No.	Composite regional Centres (CRCs)	State
1.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), Delhi	Delhi
2.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai	Chennai
3.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad	Telangana
4.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD), Dehradun	Uttarakhand
5.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (AYJNISHD), Mumbai	Maharashtra
6.	National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR), Sehore, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Swami Vivekanand National Institute of the Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack	Odisha
8.	National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), Kolkata	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Composite regional Centres (CRCs)	State
9.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Regional Centre (NOIDA)	Uttar Pradesh
10.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Regional Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
11.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Regional Centre, Kolkata	West Bengal
12.	Composite Regional Centre, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
13.	Composite Regional Centre, Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
14.	Composite Regional Centre, Guwahati	Assam
15.	Composite Regional Centre, Davengere	Karnataka
16.	Composite Regional Centre, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Composite Regional Centre, Rajnandagaon	Chhattisgarh
18.	Composite Regional Centre, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
19.	Composite Regional Centre, Kozhikode	Kerala
20.	Composite Regional Centre, Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar
21.	Composite Regional Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Composite Regional Centre, Agartala	Tripura
23.	Composite Regional Centre, Nagpur	Maharashtra
24.	Composite Regional Centre, Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Composite Regional Centre, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Composite Regional Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand

Development of transgender community

1268. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps undertaken for the development of the Transgender Community in the country;
- (b) the major challenges for greater social inclusion of the Transgender Community in the country; and
- (c) how Government is trying to address these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, has been enacted w.e.f. 10.01.2020. The Act, inter-alia, provides for recognition of identity of transgender persons, prohibition against discrimination, welfare measures by the Government, obligation of establishments and other persons, education, social security and health of transgender persons and National Council for transgender persons.

(b) An Expert Committee constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their conditions. The Committee in its report has observed that the transgender community is a marginalized and vulnerable one and is seriously lagging behind on human development indices mainly in the area of education and employment.

(c) In addition to what has been stated in (a) above the Act provides for inclusive education for Transgender Persons without discrimination on an equal basis with others and prohibits the establishments for discrimination against them in any matter relating to employment.

Hostel capacity for students belonging to backward classes

1269. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take steps to increase the capacity of the hostels for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward

Classes and the poor students of backward areas of the country particularly in tribal dominated Warangal, Badhrachalam, Adilabad Parliamentary Constituencies in Telangana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Ministry is implementing following two schemes to provide Hostel facility to OBC and SC students:—

1. **Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls:** The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. Under the Scheme, funds are released to States/UTs and Central Universities to construct Hostels for OBCs students.
2. **Scheme of Babu Jagajivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY):** This Ministry implements the scheme across the country under which State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Central and State Universities/ Institutions are eligible for central assistance for fresh construction/expansion of hostel buildings for SC students, and can send proposals to the Ministry for release of grants as per their requirements and conditions of the Scheme.

(b) The Government has sanctioned total 79 hostels in Telangana for OBC Boys and Girls with capacity of 100 seats for each hostel. Out of 79, 18 Hostels have been sanctioned for Warangal and Adilabad district as per details below:-

District	Total No. of Hostels	No. of Seats
Adilabad	11	1100
Warangal	7	700

No proposal for construction of hostel has been received from Government of Telangana in Badhrachalam District.

At present, no proposal for increasing the capacity of hostels for SC and BC students has been received under the above said both schemes from Government of Telangana.

Social protection to transgender community

1270. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to address the distress of the Transgender Community hit hard by the pandemic;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide the Transgender Community with alternative livelihoods amidst the pandemic; and

(c) whether Government has plans to introduce new schemes for providing social protection to the Transgender Community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) During COVID-19, the Ministry through National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has given ₹ 1,500/- each to Transgender persons, who have applied for immediate subsistence allowance during lockdown. An expenditure of ₹ 93.80 lakhs was incurred in supporting 6,440 members of Transgender Community from 28 States, which includes ₹89.10 lakhs to 5,940 Transgender persons as subsistence allowance and Ration kit of Rs 4.70 lakhs to 500 Transgender persons.

Free Helpline assistance is setup at NBCFDC to provide psycho-social support to Transgender Community during Covid period.

(c) A concept note for the welfare measures for Transgender persons has been prepared.

Welfare of destitute mothers under MWPS Act

1271. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the destitute mothers of Vrindaban has sought for 2007 maintenance law;

(b) if so, whether the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen (MWPS) Act, 2007 was made for relief to helpless mothers of the country;

(c) the proposal of Government for detailed study on the issue and to meet justice thereof; and

(d) the cases reported under MWPS Act, 2007 during the last five years and the action taken by Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Data in this regard is

not maintained in this Department. However, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is gender neutral and enacted to provide effective provisions for maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens.

(c) A study on 'Functioning and Effectiveness of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007' was undertaken by National Productivity Council, New Delhi, during 2019-20 and following are the extract of the findings of the Study:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Percentage (%)
1.	Acceptance of application by Tribunals at one go	95.45%
2.	Status of Cases:	
(a)	Cases ongoing at the tribunal level	96.66%
(b)	Cases in the process at conciliation level.	03.33%
3.	Cases settled in favour of petitioner	80.64%
4.	Satisfaction level of petitioners on the judgment of the Tribunal:	
(a)	strongly agreed	41.90%
(b)	agreed	38.70%
(c)	not agree	19.34%

(d) Detail of cases filed, disposed of and pending in Tribunals is given in Statement.

Statement

Progress report of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

(As on 31.12.2019)

Chapter-II: Maintenance of parents and senior citizens

Number of cases filed, disposed off and pending at the Maintenance Tribunals:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases brought forward	No. of Cases filed	No. of Cases Disposed	No. of cases Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	317	1104	1089	463
2.	Karnataka	113	1119	972	260

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kerala		6537	2912	3625
4.	Odisha	88	168	117	139
5.	Punjab	976	455	414	1017
6.	Sikkim		-Nil-		
7.	Tamil Nadu		2865	2096	769
8.	West Bengal	361	406	408	359
9.	Chandigarh	262	50	150	163
10.	Daman and Diu		-Nil-		
11.	Delhi (N-East)	12	32	34	10
12.	Puducherry	0	77	57	20

Number of cases filed, disposed off and pending at the Appellate Tribunals:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases brought forward	No. of Cases filed	No. of Cases Disposed	No. of cases Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	24	18	17
2.	Karnataka	0	89	60	29
3.	Punjab	299	212	196	315
4.	Sikkim		-Nil-		
5.	West Bengal	20	38	26	32
6.	Chandigarh	24	31	12	43
7.	Daman and Diu	-Nil-			
8.	Delhi	0	02	01	01
9.	Puducherry	0	05	02	03

Based on Previous Years' records, as available in the Section:

(1) Maintenance Tribunals:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Number of claims in Maintenance Tribunals						
			Pending at the beginning	Instituted during the year	Disposed-off during the year		Total	Pending at the end of the year	
					Settled through conciliation officers	No. of claims awarded by the Tribunal	No. of claims rejected by the Tribunal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-East State:									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Till 2016-2017	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
2.	Manipur								
3.	Meghalaya								
4.	Mizoram								
5.	Nagaland								
6.	Tripura	Till 2016-2017	04	06	02	03	Nil	06	04

(2) Appellate Tribunals:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Number of Appeals in Appellate Tribunals				
			Pending at the beginning	Instituted during the year	Disposed-off during the year	Pending at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
North-East State:							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Till 2016-17	-Nil-				
2.	Manipur						
3.	Meghalaya						
4.	Mizoram						
5.	Nagaland						
6.	Tripura						
Other State:							
7.	Goa	Till 2016-17	01	01	01	01	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Gujarat	Till 2016-17	17	12	10	19
9.	Maharashtra	Till 2016-17	22	18	20	15
10.	Odisha	Till 2016-17	00	02	00	02
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Till 2016-17	-Nil-			
Union Territory:						
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2016-17	-Nil-			
13.	NCT of Delhi	2016-17				Not functional at present due to vacant post of Non-official members.

**Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy
on Education Loan**

1272. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs;

(b) whether out of rupees 600 lakhs allocated for the above scheme in 2014-15, only rupees 90 lakhs have been disbursed out of rupees 666 lakhs in 2015-16, only ₹99 lakhs have been released and out of rupees 430 lakhs in 2017-18, only rupees 198 lakhs have been released;

(c) if so, the reason for release of such paltry sums when allocations were very high; and

(d) district-wise details of candidates who have benefited, and reasons for rejecting applications, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs aims at promoting educational advancement of students from Other Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the amount released against the allocated budget was less in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 due to less demand under the scheme. Moreover the scheme was at growth phase during the year of its inception *i.e.* 2014-15 and the scheme gradually picked up the pace due to wide publicity and advertisement, hence rupees 1987.00 lakh had been released against the allocated budget of rupees 430.00 lakhs in the year 2017-18.

(d) District-wise details of candidates who have benefited under the scheme is given in Statement (*See* below). No complete application was rejected by any member bank.

Statement**Dr. ACSISOBCEBC: District-Year-wise subsidy claim details (Amount ₹ in Lakhs)**

State	District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total	
		No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount	No. of Subsidy Stude-nts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	0.00	2	3.21	3	2.55	7	4.75	21	15.35	17	12.10	50	37.96
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0	0.00	6	1.89	9	7.95	27	22.56	43	25.42	16	9.48	101	67.30
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	0	0.00	5	1.88	6	3.36	9	7.69	13	4.08	5	3.22	38	21.13
Andhrapradesh	East Godavari	3	0.64	10	6.68	16	16.83	35	22.33	49	28.77	28	15.54	141	90.80
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	29	7.99	115	74.26	156	200.10	191	259.46	204	186.03	164	140.72	859	868.56
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2	0.18	26	7.14	31	28.16	66	66.24	85	67.79	72	56.47	282	225.99
Andhra Pradesh	Kurmool	0	0.00	3	0.84	4	3.17	8	2.37	14	13.26	6	5.65	35	25.29
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0	0.00	2	0.18	11	10.73	22	19.71	21	16.15	8	5.85	64	52.63
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	0	0.00	10	3.08	21	18.11	35	35.60	44	34.11	40	18.69	150	109.58
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2	0.77	3	0.87	4	3.02	6	2.91	11	8.27	11	7.89	37	23.73

Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2	0.22	7	4.17	8	5.78	20	7.87	45	24.91	42	23.99	124	66.93
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.11	5	2.87	10	7.72	6	5.82	24	17.51
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	1	0.17	10	7.31	9	8.41	30	23.83	53	37.09	46	33.39	149	110.20
Assam	Dibrugarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.77	1	2.13	1	1.08	3	3.98
Assam	Jorhat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.49	1	1.20	3	1.96
Assam	Kamrup	2	2.39	3	4.31	3	2.76	2	0.36	3	3.45	1	2.00	14	15.27
Bihar	Aurangabad (B)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.31	1	0.31
Bihar	Begusarai	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.44	0	0.00	2	0.44
Bihar	Bhojpur	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.89	1	0.38	1	0.02	0	0.00	4	1.51
Bihar	Buxar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.91	0	0.00	1	0.91
Bihar	Munger	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	0	0.00	1	0.30
Bihar	Nawada	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.28	1	0.28
Bihar	Patna	0	0.00	2	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.36	2	1.33	7	3.01
Bihar	Rohtas	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.84	1	0.84
Bihar	Samastipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.54	1	1.17	1	1.59	3	3.31
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.41	2	2.05	2	0.86	5	3.32
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.83	2	0.62	4	1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhattisgarh	Durg	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.74	1	0.44	3	1.75	6	2.93
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.46	1	0.95	2	1.42
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.04
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.53	2	1.48	0	0.00	3	2.01
Daman and Diu	Daman	0	0.00	1	1.22	1	2.38	2	1.76	2	3.09	2	1.90	8	10.35
Delhi	East Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.13	2	0.59	3	0.72
Delhi	New Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.05
Delhi	North East Delhi	0	0.00	1	0.59	1	0.98	1	0.72	0	0.00	1	0.40	4	2.69
Delhi	North West Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.58	1	0.48	3	1.17
Delhi	South Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18	2	1.30	3	1.48
Goa	North Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.37	1	0.13	4	1.50
Goa	South Goa	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	4	0.76	6	1.92	4	1.50	15	4.30
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0.00	2	0.51	5	1.88	5	3.13	18	10.69	17	13.49	47	29.70
Gujarat	Amreli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.62	2	1.07	2	1.00	6	2.68
Gujarat	Anand	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.25	1	0.20	2	0.74	1	0.19	5	1.38
Gujarat	Bharuch	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24	3	1.02	4	1.27
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.68	2	1.00	6	2.67

Gujarat	Gandhinagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.95	12	10.01	5	8.10	20	19.06
Gujarat	Jamnagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.44	1	0.83	2	2.26
Gujarat	Junagadh	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.40	2	1.28	8	2.88	8	5.94	20	10.53
Gujarat	Kachchh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	2	0.50	1	0.70	4	1.26
Gujarat	Kheda	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	2.08	6	1.89	14	3.97
Gujarat	Mahesana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.46	1	0.05	3	0.51
Gujarat	Navsari	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.48	3	1.65	7	6.13	12	9.20	24	17.45
Gujarat	Patan	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	2	1.18	2	1.84	0	0.00	5	3.28
Gujarat	Porbandar	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.08	4	1.04	2	0.84	4	4.45	11	6.42
Gujarat	Rajkot	0	0.00	1	0.66	1	1.11	2	1.46	7	4.25	13	7.08	24	14.56
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.68	4	2.47	6	4.14
Gujarat	Surat	0	0.00	1	1.90	1	2.86	2	2.38	5	3.01	6	5.03	15	15.18
Gujarat	Surendranagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.53	2	2.57	4	0.39	2	2.10	9	6.59
Gujarat	Vadodara	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.63	5	2.64	18	15.00	16	12.83	41	32.10
Gujarat	Valsad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.25	2	0.26	5	2.23	8	2.73
Haryana	Faridabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	1	0.48
Haryana	Gurgaon	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	1	0.06
Haryana	Hisar	0	0.00	1	0.23	2	0.91	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Haryana	Kaithal	0	0.00	1	0.67	1	1.79	1	0.27	1	0.09	0	0.00	4	2.81
Haryana	Karnal	0	0.00	1	0.13	0	0.00	2	0.52	1	0.18	0	0.00	4	0.83
Haryana	Mahendragarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
Haryana	Rewari	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.12	2	1.08	4	1.20
Haryana	Rohtak	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.19	1	0.82	1	1.12	3	2.13
Haryana	Yamunanagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.73	2	0.81	4	1.54
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23	1	2.53	1	1.93	3	5.68
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.48	1	0.48
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.15
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.09
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	0	0.00	1	0.20	1	0.28	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.65
Karnataka	Bagalkot	1	0.23	1	1.99	2	2.65	1	1.28	4	2.00	2	0.97	11	9.11
Karnataka	Bangalore	3	1.31	19	13.46	21	22.96	42	37.29	127	88.27	128	97.40	340	260.69
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	3	0.86	7	5.22	13	8.51	14	10.15	33	22.05	27	27.09	97	73.88
Karnataka	Belgaum	1	0.22	6	3.36	7	7.14	10	7.85	29	21.48	27	18.85	80	58.90

Karnataka	Bellary	0	0.00	1	0.60	1	0.62	3	1.16	4	3.28	4	2.68	13	8.34
Karnataka	Bidar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.71	2	0.66	5	2.05	9	4.43
Karnataka	Chamrajnagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.46	4	3.14	6	3.60
Karnataka	Chickmagalur	4	3.06	6	8.80	7	13.17	8	14.89	20	19.76	28	24.63	73	84.31
Karnataka	Chitradurga	3	2.16	4	4.37	2	4.31	5	1.48	11	3.86	7	2.46	32	18.65
Karnataka	Davangere	0	0.00	1	0.87	1	2.04	3	2.12	21	12.63	7	6.45	33	24.11
Karnataka	Dharwad	1	0.29	3	2.42	1	0.61	17	12.77	26	21.25	22	18.08	70	55.41
Karnataka	Gadag	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.87	2	0.23	3	1.09
Karnataka	Gulbarga	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.50	5	4.45	7	5.95
Karnataka	Hassan	0	0.00	1	0.93	3	6.26	13	10.50	21	15.54	24	20.21	62	53.43
Karnataka	Haveri	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.66	5	2.81	4	2.86	12	7.34
Karnataka	Kodagu	0	0.00	1	0.16	3	3.19	6	7.21	20	16.32	27	26.21	57	53.10
Karnataka	Kolar	0	0.00	4	1.43	6	7.33	9	8.53	14	11.08	9	6.27	42	34.65
Karnataka	Koppal	0	0.00	1	2.55	1	0.41	2	1.30	2	1.09	2	0.55	8	5.90
Karnataka	Mandya	0	0.00	3	0.60	4	2.56	5	4.42	9	3.14	7	4.70	28	15.41
Karnataka	Mysore	1	0.59	6	2.46	9	8.01	17	8.55	22	17.47	19	21.87	74	58.94
Karnataka	North Kannada	1	0.94	2	1.87	3	2.05	3	2.13	14	10.13	13	7.14	36	24.27
Karnataka	Not Available	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.50	1	2.26	2	3.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karnataka	Raichur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.73	1	1.62	8	3.16	6	3.07	16	8.58
Karnataka	Shimoga	0	0.00	4	1.15	5	3.83	7	7.63	13	9.55	16	11.29	45	33.45
Karnataka	South Kannada	2	0.32	7	3.28	14	12.59	32	23.51	42	27.17	40	26.65	137	93.52
Karnataka	Tumkur	2	1.14	4	2.41	3	2.09	6	2.05	15	8.91	16	14.37	46	30.96
Karnataka	Udupi	2	0.84	6	2.90	4	3.54	8	6.97	19	11.08	15	7.02	54	32.35
Kerala	Alappuzha	3	0.89	8	5.04	9	6.58	16	8.44	28	14.24	30	18.27	94	53.46
Kerala	Ernakulam	3	2.11	20	8.17	29	23.16	51	31.56	114	80.02	144	126.74	361	271.75
Kerala	Idukki	1	0.73	2	1.01	1	2.19	4	3.63	6	3.42	14	8.30	28	19.27
Kerala	Kannur	0	0.00	5	2.82	10	4.89	16	4.45	26	14.63	48	31.16	105	57.95
Kerala	Kasargod	1	0.98	2	1.62	2	3.19	8	7.53	14	7.95	18	14.30	45	35.57
Kerala	Kollam	3	1.53	8	5.84	12	13.56	24	10.76	53	31.30	89	58.89	189	121.88
Kerala	Kottayam	0	0.00	4	1.91	5	1.88	12	4.08	46	20.66	71	45.44	138	73.97
Kerala	Kozhikode	4	1.31	10	5.91	19	13.11	29	21.17	50	36.10	66	48.75	178	126.35
Kerala	Malappuram	4	0.59	8	3.21	10	8.56	28	12.98	45	21.61	66	39.63	161	86.59
Kerala	Palakkad	3	1.56	3	5.43	5	8.28	9	3.32	33	21.85	55	28.07	108	68.51
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	0.33	2	1.77	2	2.32	6	3.04	12	8.67	22	11.26	45	27.37

Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1	0.29	7	1.79	11	6.53	19	10.16	50	35.15	64	44.91	152	98.83
Kerala	Thrissur	2	1.26	6	1.95	16	7.80	26	14.83	82	50.13	142	76.23	274	152.21
Kerala	Wayanad	0	0.00	2	0.53	4	2.68	10	5.24	18	11.14	30	23.06	64	42.64
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	2	2.54	3	3.14
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	1	0.38	1	1.01	1	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.86
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.36	1	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.35	3	0.75	11	6.28	10	5.83	26	13.78
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	1	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.67	2	0.67
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.75	3	2.66	5	3.40
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.28	3	2.78	3	4.08	8	7.14
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	0.41	2	1.20	4	3.30	15	8.84	24	14.70	26	21.89	72	50.34
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.34	2	0.85	4	1.19
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.34	1	0.34
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	0	0.00	1	0.85	1	2.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.44
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.49	2	0.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.29	2	1.29
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0	0.00	1	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.19	2	0.51
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22	1	0.80	1	0.13	3	1.14
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0	0.00	1	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	1.60	2	1.91
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81	1	1.00	0	0.00	2	1.81
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.90	4	2.91	4	3.53	10	7.39
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.38	3	3.32	6	4.70
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	1	0.22	2	0.23
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	0	0.00	1	1.13	1	0.18	1	0.30	6	4.06	6	5.83	15	11.49
Maharashtra	Akola	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.69	2	2.33	4	2.99	8	6.02
Maharashtra	Amravati	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.84	0	0.00	1	0.06	8	11.22	11	12.11
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1	0.57	2	0.76	2	3.56	7	5.74	8	11.88	1	1.33	21	23.83
Maharashtra	Beed	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.57
Maharashtra	Bhandara	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.92	1	0.92
Maharashtra	Buldhana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.30	6	6.85	7	8.15
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.23

Maharashtra	Dhule	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.14	3	1.36	1	0.76	5	2.26
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0	0.00	1	0.21	3	2.76	6	2.46	10	7.16	21	13.26
Maharashtra	Jalna	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.19	1	0.60	2	1.79
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1	0.44	1	0.55	3	3.28	10	5.47	14	9.29	30	21.34
Maharashtra	Latur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.14	2	2.14
Maharashtra	Mumbai	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	5.23	27	20.18	31	24.36	66	50.34
Maharashtra	Nagpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.94	9	5.25	18	10.28	39	27.69
Maharashtra	Nanded	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.45	0	0.00	2	0.45
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1	0.74	1	0.55	3	1.57	4	3.39	0	0.00	3	0.78
Maharashtra	Nashik	1	1.12	1	0.60	8	7.52	9	7.72	8	6.01	36	28.59
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.05	3	2.41	1	0.66	6	8.02
Maharashtra	Parbhani	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.68	3	1.87	5	2.77
Maharashtra	Pune	1	0.81	1	0.61	3	6.83	18	16.98	44	29.87	72	59.32
Maharashtra	Raigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.06	2	2.45	4	4.51
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.58	0	0.00	1	0.44	2	1.02
Maharashtra	Sangli	0	0.00	1	0.49	1	2.39	3	1.91	0	0.00	8	6.11
Maharashtra	Satara	0	0.00	1	0.15	2	0.74	4	3.56	6	4.05	15	9.80
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Maharashtra	Solapur	1	0.09	1	0.97	0	0.00	2	1.35	8	5.60	8	5.81	20	13.82
Maharashtra	Thane	4	1.53	7	3.57	7	8.05	12	5.59	18	13.01	16	9.84	64	41.59
Maharashtra	Wardha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.31	1	0.31
Maharashtra	Washim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.16
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.55	5	5.04	13	13.30	21	18.90
Odisha	Bargarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.51	1	1.52	1	0.46	0	0.00	3	2.49
Odisha	Bhadrak	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.86	1	0.86
Odisha	Cuttack	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.46	1	0.66	3	1.13
Odisha	Gajapati	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.34	1	0.34
Odisha	Kalahandi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.27	1	0.41	2	0.68
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.49	1	2.13	1	0.45	3	3.07
Odisha	Nabarangapur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.87	1	2.35	1	1.21	0	0.00	3	4.43
Odisha	Sambalpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.25	0	0.00	2	0.25
Odisha	Sundergarh	1	0.51	1	2.05	1	1.92	0	0.00	1	0.34	1	0.51	5	5.34
Puducherry	Karaikal	0	0.00	3	2.40	0	0.00	1	0.45	3	5.28	3	4.95	10	13.08
Puducherry	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.77	15	9.10	26	19.42	20	19.02	62	48.30
Punjab	Amritsar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63	1	1.22	2	0.86	4	2.71

Punjab	Bhathinda	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.40	1	0.21	3	0.61
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0.00	1	0.35	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	1.09	4	2.09
Punjab	Gurdaspur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.06	0	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.15
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.64	0	0.64	0	0.00	2	2.87
Punjab	Kapurthala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	1	0.80	0	0.80	0	0.00	2	0.96
Punjab	Ludhiana	0	0.00	1	0.10	1	0.81	1	0.48	1	0.18	7	0.18	7	1.83	11	3.40
Punjab	Muktsar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.34	1	0.34
Punjab	Patiala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05
Punjab	Rupnagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	3.15	8	3.15	8	4.03	17	7.78
Punjab	Sangrur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.28	2	1.67	3	1.67	3	1.52	6	3.47
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.54	2	1.54	2	1.18	3	2.72
Rajasthan	Ajmer	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.11	1	0.23	2	0.34
Rajasthan	Alwar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.39	1	0.75	1	0.75	1	0.10	3	1.25
Rajasthan	Bikaner	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70	2	1.26	1	1.26	1	2.01	4	3.98
Rajasthan	Bundi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	0	0.23	0	0.00	1	0.23
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18	0	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.18
Rajasthan	Dausa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.21	0	0.21	0	0.00	2	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	1.34	6	2.69	4	0.90	12	5.23
Rajasthan	Gondia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.43	1	0.43
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0	0.00	1	1.20	1	0.13	4	0.94	3	1.17	3	0.73	12	4.16
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.66	2	2.84	4	3.56
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.03	1	1.03	5	4.51	2	1.13	9	7.70
Rajasthan	Kota	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.45	1	0.59	1	0.59	4	1.80
Rajasthan	Sikar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.21	2	0.40	2	0.68	6	1.28
Rajasthan	Udaipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.18	1	1.69	3	2.87
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	7.21	23	22.21	34	41.51	68	56.62	132	106.61	139	127.76	409	361.92
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	7	3.65	39	19.01	24	28.27	51	38.75	88	59.81	122	100.20	331	249.68
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0	0.00	1	0.08	2	0.43	3	1.25	20	5.53	18	9.97	44	17.26
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	2	1.44	2	2.87	2	1.93	2	1.24	4	2.34	8	5.43	20	15.26
Tamil Nadu	Dhubri	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.09
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0	0.00	3	1.09	5	1.79	9	5.42	9	8.25	5	3.31	31	19.87
Tamil Nadu	Erode	3	1.09	11	8.20	4	2.66	16	6.15	22	11.63	34	24.43	90	54.17

Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	1	0.46	2	1.53	5	4.23	11	8.94	16	16.53	18	22.81	53	54.51
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	1	0.23	4	1.78	5	3.33	11	4.08	9	3.65	8	2.97	38	10.05
Tamil Nadu	Karur	0	0.00	4	0.83	4	1.38	12	4.55	16	11.15	16	13.25	52	31.16
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	0.16	2	0.87	3	2.09	2	1.79	7	3.20	4	3.03	19	11.14
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	4	1.91	6	6.20	7	7.40	34	15.60	44	20.50	32	24.28	127	75.90
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1	0.37	1	0.83	7	8.87	4	2.04	9	4.83	12	8.46	34	25.40
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	2	0.40	4	3.04	3	4.36	11	6.69	29	20.47	34	29.85	83	64.80
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	0	0.00	3	0.97	1	0.08	1	0.14	3	1.68	2	0.19	10	3.07
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1	0.15	4	0.93	3	3.12	13	5.37	13	7.33	16	13.48	50	30.38
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	0	0.00	6	1.64	4	2.90	6	2.10	4	1.89	3	1.61	23	10.13
Iamii Nadu	Ramanathapuram	0	0.00	2	0.79	3	4.88	5	0.01	6	10.24	5	8.94	21	30.87
Tamil Nadu	Salem	0	0.00	3	0.84	6	5.44	36	24.20	59	41.73	45	41.75	149	113.96
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	0	0.00	3	0.87	3	1.54	11	4.76	8	2.95	8	2.81	33	12.92
Iamii Nadu	Thanjavur	0	0.00	6	2.02	5	6.01	11	10.47	18	15.07	11	15.14	51	48.71
Iamii Nadu	Theni	1	1.10	8	2.81	17	7.72	26	11.82	34	9.57	10	5.95	96	38.97
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	0	0.00	1	0.57	4	3.45	6	4.16	10	8.21	6	4.63	27	21.02
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2	0.32	6	2.54	7	6.02	22	14.88	31	19.74	32	25.67	100	69.16
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1	0.02	2	0.71	2	1.08	6	1.87	5	2.43	4	1.30	20	7.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	2	0.61	6	6.40	7	12.00	10	11.72	8	4.89	12	8.21	45	43.82
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	0	0.00	3	0.58	2	0.87	2	0.53	4	1.62	3	2.58	14	6.18
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	3.72	9	2.91	3	1.40	20	8.03
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2	1.10	5	2.47	4	4.13	3	1.03	16	9.72	12	9.22	42	27.66
Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	0	0.00	7	4.11	3	2.40	5	4.00	16	8.56	8	6.39	39	25.45
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	0	0.00	1	0.93	3	0.87	5	1.64	16	10.56	15	11.43	40	25.43
Telangana	Adilabad	0	0.00	2	0.54	2	1.29	4	2.11	4	1.34	5	1.14	17	6.42
Telangana	Hyderabad	9	2.35	76	28.69	85	87.11	71	61.36	93	43.86	69	50.79	403	274.16
Telangana	Karimnagar	6	1.05	14	10.14	18	21.32	35	24.75	30	15.39	22	14.23	125	86.88
Telangana	Khammam	0	0.00	7	2.92	7	4.85	9	7.03	16	7.17	25	12.53	64	34.49
Telangana	Mahbubnagar	0	0.00	1	0.88	6	4.71	22	21.79	20	12.04	21	12.38	70	51.80
Telangana	Medak	3	0.68	10	5.19	5	6.14	13	6.44	15	9.27	10	8.29	56	36.02
Telangana	Nalgonda	0	0.00	4	1.19	18	12.31	30	14.88	57	26.93	60	40.53	169	95.84
Telangana	Nizamabad	2	0.35	5	2.04	3	2.03	9	4.86	13	6.90	32	20.91	64	37.09
Telangana	Rangareddi	3	1.39	21	13.57	18	25.37	28	22.11	50	34.46	42	38.68	162	135.58
Telangana	Warangal	1	0.02	36	8.62	35	28.76	43	32.22	42	24.89	47	24.76	204	119.27
Tripura	West Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.75	1	1.88	2	2.64

Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.10	1	0.01	3	0.11
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.26
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0	0.00	1	0.13	2	0.47	0	0.00	5	1.45	3	1.29	11	3.35
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	0	0.00	1	0.04	1	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	0	0.00	1	0.21	1	0.35	2	1.11	1	1.14	1	0.02	6	2.83
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	0	0.00	1	0.36	1	1.63	2	1.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	3.83
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.37	1	1.03	2	1.90	4	3.30
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.62	1	1.17	3	1.81
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	2	1.67	2	1.28	5	3.22
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.41
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.37	2	1.07
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.55	1	0.16	0	0.00	2	0.71
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.40	2	0.30	3	0.70
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12	1	1.05	1	2.07	3	3.24
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.56	1	1.74	2	2.50	2	1.34	6	6.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uttarakhand	Champawat	1	0.73	1	1.38	1	0.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.89
Uttarakhand	Nainital	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.80	2	2.64	2	1.97	2	1.27	7	6.68
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.32	1	0.07	3	0.45
West Bengal	Bardhaman	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.11	1	1.11
West Bengal	Darjiling	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.26
West Bengal	East Midnapore	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.17
West Bengal	Howrah	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.48	0	0.00	2	0.48
West Bengal	Kolkata	0	0.00	1	0.56	1	0.54	2	0.48	2	1.80	3	5.47	9	8.84
West Bengal	Murshidabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.27	0	0.00	2	0.27
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.19	5	5.88	3	3.11	10	10.18
GRAND TOTAL		173	69.28	776	425.03	1000	977.93	1820	1383.47	3163	2094.88	3296	2425.18	10228	7375.76

Modernisation of steel plants

1273. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand and modernise all the public sector steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during each of the last five years and the current year, plant-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite expansion and modernisation of the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As Steel is a deregulated sector, the decision to expand and modernise a public sector steel plant is taken by the individual public sector steel company based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. Two public sector steel companies, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have expanded and modernised their steel plants. This includes steel plants of SAIL at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Burnpur (West Bengal), Salem (Tamil Nadu) and steel plant of RINL at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) The expansion and modernisation of public sector steel plants has been funded by the concerned public sector company from their own resources and/or loans taken from Banks/Financial Institutions.

(c) The Government monitors the progress of projects of the public sector steel companies to facilitate fast tracking of expansion and modernization.

Steel development fund

1274. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is helping the steel plants in the country through Steel Development Fund (SDF), If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has granted any SDF assistance to the steel plants in the state of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of assistance extended and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Pollution control equipment in steel plants

1275. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether pollution control equipment has not been installed in various steel plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change has notified environment norms under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Every steel plant is required to obtain "Consent to Operate" after installation of necessary pollution control equipment and before commencement of operations. The steel plants have accordingly been complying with the environmental norms which are monitored by Central/ State Pollution Control Boards.

Disinvestment of sail units

1276. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has not yet found good buyers for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Units in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka despite the extension of the last date of submission of bids thrice;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any serious review of the functioning of these units which are presently loss-making;
- (c) what are the major problems due to which these units are suffering; and
- (d) the reasons due to which SAIL is not interested in upgradation of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has taken a decision for Strategic Disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal; Salem Steel Plant, Salem, Tamilnadu and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant, Bhadravathi, Karnataka; units of Steel Authority of India Limited, to strategic buyer identified through two stage auction process. The Expression of Interest (Eoi)

from prospective interested bidders have since been received in respect of Salem Steel Plant and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant.

(b) Yes, Sir. The production and performance of various Steel Plants of SAIL including these units has been reviewed from time to time.

(c) The SAIL units which have been identified for disinvestment have been making continuous losses on account of:-

- Higher logistic cost of input raw materials.
- Higher cost/volatility in prices of inputs like power/scrap/alloying elements etc.
- Agile competition with respect to prices.
- Higher interest and depreciation cost.
- Overcapacity and cheap imports.

(d) SAIL has completed Modernization & Expansion Plan (MEP) of Salem Steel Plant at a cost of ₹2,371 crore to produce 180,000 Tonnes Per Annum (TPA) of stainless steel slabs. SAIL has also invested in overall growth and profitability of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant from time to time.

Demand and production of steel industry

1277. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the levels of demand and production in the Iron and Steel industry of the country for April-August, 2020;

(b) the levels of demand, production and export of steel industry undertakings for April-August, 2020;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to promote domestically manufactured iron and steel products to the consumers at international price for export; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to replace imports with domestic steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of production and demand/consumption of total finished steel (alloy and non-alloy) in

the country for the period from April-August, 2020 (provisional) are as following:

Item	Total Finished Steel (alloy and non-alloy) (mt)*
Production	29.05
Consumption	26.41

Source: Joint Plant Committee; mt=million tonnes; *provisional

(b) The details of demand/domestic sale, production and export of steel by the two Public Sector Steel Undertakings *i.e.* Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) for April-August, 2020 are as following:

Name of Steel PSU	Production (mt)	Domestic Sales (mt)	Export (mt)
SAIL	4.835	4.26	1.044
RINL	1.153	0.862	0.542

Source: SAIL and RINL, mt=million tonnes

(c) As steel is a deregulated sector, steel prices are market driven. However, Government has taken several measures to promote the domestically manufactured iron and steel products both within the country and for export *viz.:*—

- (i) Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for procurement of domestically manufactured iron & steel products by Ministries/Departments of Central Government and all. agencies/entities under their administrative control and to projects funded by these agencies.
- (ii) Export promotion schemes like Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Market Access Initiative, Export Promotion Council, Advance Authorization, Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) etc.
- (iii) Maintaining very low import duty on critical inputs like coking coal, iron ore, steel scrap, nickel etc.
- (iv) Promoting multi model logistics and enhancing use of inland waterways and coastal shipping to reduce logistics cost.
- (v) Allocation of captive iron ore mines and focus on steel clusters to help steel sector become more competitive for enhanced exports.
- (d) To facilitate the reduction of imports, Government has taken following steps:—
 - (i) Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for advance registration of steel imports. The objective is to help the Government and industry to identify

the exact steel grades being imported into the country in order to plan domestic manufacturing, besides advance information about any surge in imports.

- (ii) Issuance of Steel Quality Control Orders (SQCO) to stop non-standardised steel import and manufacturing and to ensure availability of quality Steel in the country.
- (iii) Draft Framework Policy to promote setting up of steel clusters with focus on manufacturing units for value added steel, ancillaries, capital goods etc.

Production capacity of steel plants

1278. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of steel plants in the country along with their production capacity;
- (b) whether these plants are running at full capacity, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of steel plants in the country, along with their capacity, production and capacity utilisation, during April-July, 2020 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector. The Government lays down the policy guidelines and establishes the institutional mechanism/structure for creating conducive environment for improving efficiency and performance of the steel sector. In this direction, Government has taken various steps namely:—

- (i) Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting procurement of Made in India steel by Government agencies.
- (ii) Steel Scrap Policy to enhance the availability of domestically generated scrap.
- (iii) Issuance of Steel Quality Control Orders to stop non-standardized steel import and manufacturing.
- (iv) Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for advanced registration of steel imports.
- (v) Draft Framework Policy to promote setting up of steel clusters having manufacturing units for value added steel, ancillaries, capital goods etc.

- (vi) For ensuring availability of raw material to steel sector, Ministry of Steel has worked closely with Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Coal for auction and restart of expiring iron ore mines, extension of mining leases with steel CPSEs, auction/allotment of coking coal mines, diversification of coking coal imports etc.
- (vii) Consultations with various stakeholders including industry association and leaders of domestic steel industry to address their issues by taking up the same with concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.
- (viii) Consultations with relevant stakeholders including from railways, defence, oil and gas, housing and civil aviation sectors to enhance the overall demand for steel in the country.

Statement

State-wise Details on Crude Steel for period April- July, 2020 (number of units, capacity, production and capacity utilization)

State	Units	Capacity# (in thousand tonnes)	Production (in thousand tonnes)	Capacity Utilization** (in per cent; on pro rata basis)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	3	125.0	0.0	0
Assam	6	131.0	14.2	32
Bihar	15	803.0	118.2	44
Jharkhand	45	19707.0	4133.3	63
Meghalaya	5	181.0	4.7	8
Odisha	53	25370.0	5377.6	64
Tripura	1	30.0	2.4	24
West Bengal	42	9934.6	1639.9	50
Eastern Region Total	170	56281.6	11290.2	60
Western Region				
Chhattisgarh	79	18785.2	3224.7	51

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	296.0	41.5	42
Daman and Diu	3	46.0	5.5	36
Goa	12	481.0	105.1	66
Gujarat	59	12754.0	2168.7	51
Madhya Pradesh	9	553.0	79.4	43
Maharashtra	55	11960.5	1816.1	46
Western Region Total	236	44875.7	7441.1	50
Northern Region				
Delhi	2	16.0	1.8	33
Haryana	10	952.6	88.0	28
Himachal Pradesh	25	1139.0	128.1	34
Jammu and Kashmir	8	189.0	23.3	37
Punjab	119	4924.0	503.0	31
Rajasthan	36	1176.0	97.5	25
Uttar Pradesh	46	1617.0	212.0	39
Uttarakhand	42	1559.0	163.9	32
Northern Region Total	288	11572.6	1217.7	32
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	27	8391.0	1127.4	40
Karnataka	29	15149.0	3163.7	63
Kerala	29	480.0	55.9	35
Puducherry	10	340.0	42.1	37
Tamil Nadu	99	3766.0	438.5	35
Telangana	26	1443.0	282.4	59
Southern Region Total	220	29569.0	5110.1	52
ALL REGION TOTAL	914	142298.9	25059.1	53

Source: Joint Plant Committee; *provisional; #capacity is reported for completed financial year only; **capacity utilization calculated on pro rata basis.

Effect of reduction in corporate tax on steel companies

1279. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) how the reduction in corporate tax and the tax on new manufacturing setups is helping the major steel companies; and
- (b) what are the direct benefits of it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The reduction in corporate tax and tax on new manufacturing setups will make available additional resources to various companies including steel companies for improved performance and capacity expansion. It will also help attract fresh investment in various sectors including steel sector.

Accelerated development of Eastern India through Purvodaya Scheme

1280. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives that Government intends to achieve through the Purvodaya: Accelerated development of Eastern Region Scheme;
- (b) the details of financial investment required for the aforementioned scheme; and
- (c) the number of jobs which are expected to be created by these steel hubs?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Steel has launched 'Purvodaya' initiative, encompassing development of Integrated Steel Hubs in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh with a view to focus on development of the Eastern region. Its objective is to enable swift capacity addition and to improve overall competitiveness of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality. To achieve this objective, the Integrated Steel Hubs would focus on three key areas: (i) setting up of greenfield and brownfield steel plants, (ii) development of steel clusters near Integrated Steel Plants as well as demand centres and (iii) transformation of logistics and utilities infrastructure. The initiative would not only encourage and attract investments in these three key areas but would also help the country to become Atmanirbhar in value added steel and capital goods and generate employment in the Eastern region of the country.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Need to eliminate the practice of manual scavenging**

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to speak on the socially important issue of manual scavenging. Manual scavenging is a problem that needs immediate attention. Scavenging of sewers and gutters manually goes against human dignity. It promotes discrimination in our society as only persons belonging to particular sections of society are engaged in manual scavenging. Besides, the scavengers are not provided with safety equipment, resulting in the threat to life arising out of toxic gases that emanate from the gutters. We have been very progressive in our outlook but have somehow failed in stopping this practice altogether. There have been two laws passed by Parliament to punish those who encourage this practice and also to rehabilitate those who encourage this practice and also to rehabilitate those who are currently employed in manual scavenging. However, the implementation has been lackadaisical. Even last year, there have been more than hundred deaths of scavengers while cleaning the gutters. In the interest of social justice and safety of these scavengers, I appeal to the Government to enforce the laws strictly or to bring in a new powerful law so that we put an end to this shameful practice once and for all.

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

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

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

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. Oh! You have changed your seat.

Need to provide quality masks free of cost to the deprived sections

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, my request to the Government through this Zero Hour mention is to provide quality and free masks for all those people from the deprived sections. Everybody today knows that using soap and wearing mask are the best preventive against Covid-19. Our Chair and the Ministers, all are repeating that fact. The fact is that 30 per cent of the people today are not even knowing about the importance of the masks and many of them are learned people. These people too disregard the need of the mask. And, those people who are poor, illiterates, they don't know what the mask is. For them, the urgent concern is that their food for the night, and those poor people should be protected. I request the Government to give them importance and provide free masks to them. Sir, the masks must be of good quality, so that the spread of COVID-19 can be prevented. I request the Government to consider this proposal seriously.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jawai Dam Recharging Project for irrigation and drinking water purpose

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान पश्चिमी राजस्थान के सबसे बड़े बांध की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो आजादी से पहले बनना शुरू हुआ और 1957 में पूरा हुआ, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि उसके पुनर्भरण की योजना आज तक लागू नहीं की गई है। वह बांध 60 साल में मात्र 8 से 40 बार भरा है, इससे किसानों की जमीन भी प्यासी रहती है और गांव भी प्यासे रह जाते हैं। मूलतः वह पेयजल और irrigation दोनों के लिए काम आता है। इसमें दो बांध भी बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन पूरा पानी नहीं आने की वजह से पूरे 60 वर्षों में मात्र 8 से 10 बार भरा है और किसान अपनी खेती सिर्फ 8 से 10 बार कर पाया है। सरकार के मामले में यह पेंडिंग है। सरकार ने मंजूरी दी है और राजस्थान के लिए पांच योजनाएं तय की हैं, जिसमें जवाई बांध पुनर्भरण की भी योजना है। पाली, जालौर, सिरोही ये तीन जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां पीने के पानी की भी अव्यवस्था है और सिंचाई भी नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि यह एक गंभीर विषय है और मैं आपसे चाहूंगा कि आप माननीय सरकार से यह निवेदन करें कि उस बांध की पुनर्भरण योजना तुरंत लागू की जाए।

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

Need to save farmers of Maharashtra from poisonous pesticides

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the subject of my Zero Hour mention is "save Maharashtra farmers from poisonous pesticides". Sir, we are aware that pesticides have...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the mask, Anilji and speak a little louder पूरा मास्क पहनकर, फिर थोड़ा लाउडर बोलिए।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, we are aware that use of pesticides enables farmers to produce more crops for a unit area with less tillage, reduce deforestation, help in conserving the natural resources and curbing soil erosion. Sir, pesticides are also critical for control of invasive species and noxious weeds. But, there are some pesticides which are not good and have harmful effects on the health of our Kisans. There are some brands which have deadly effects on the health of innocent farmers and farm labourers who spray pesticides in the fields. Sir, in recent years, several Kisans and farm labourers fell ill and unfortunately, about 63 of them have died, while spraying these pesticides in cotton, soyabean and other crops in Yavatmal and other Districts of Maharashtra. On receiving the complaints about the deaths of the farmers due to poisonous substances present in some branded pesticides, and also, in view of the fact that there is no antidote available for such pesticides, as concluded by the Special Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, some pesticides were notified and they were to be banned. According to the Nagpur Bench of Bombay High Court, the Government of Maharashtra took up this matter with the Central Government in March, 2018 and recommended for banning these deadly pesticides. Sir, the Central Government had issued a Notification on 14th May, 2020, banning 27 pesticides which were considered harmful including 'acephate' and 'monocrotophos' and recommended banning them by the State of Maharashtra. Sir, we welcome this step. But, at the same time, three of the deadly pesticides are yet to be banned. So, I would request the Government to look into the matter and ban those pesticides as early as possible to save the lives of the farmers.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to provide additional C.R.P.F. Battalions to the State of
Chhattisgarh to tackle naxal threat**

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ को आवंटित सात सीआरपीएफ बटालियनों को शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2018 में गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए सात अतिरिक्त सीआरपीएफ बटालियनें आवंटित की गई थी, जिनकी नक्सल विरोधी अभियानों में दक्षिण बस्तर के जिला सुकमा और बीजापुर में, अत्यंत नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तैनाती का निर्णय लिया गया था, लेकिन अभी तक तैनाती नहीं हो सकी है। महोदय, चयनित लोकेशन पर बटालियन मुख्यालय के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण हेतु राशि आवंटित करके अधिकांश लोकेशन पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। दूरसंचार सुविधा में वृद्धि के लिए 525 मोबाइल टावर स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। 1028 टावरों की स्वीकृति हेतु गृह मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव भी भेजा है। हाल ही में जम्मू-कश्मीर से दस 10 सीआरपीएफ बटालियनों को कार्यमुक्त किया जा रहा है। इससे छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए 7 बटालियनों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि छत्तीसगढ़ को पूर्व से आवंटित सात सीआरपीएफ बटालियनों को अतिशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराया जाए, जिससे नक्सल विरोधी अभियानों के संबंध में प्रभावी कार्रवाई की जा सके।

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need to resolve the issue of long pending dues of B.S.N.L. workers

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to deliver my Zero Hour submission. My topic today is about the BSNL Workers who are

[MS. Dola Sen]

not getting their salaries from long back. BSNL, that is, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, is our nation's pride. But, somehow, due to financial crisis, BSNL has offered VRS package for the permanent workers and has failed to pay the contractual workers for the last two years' time.

The Central Government intends to sell stakes, at least, in two dozen public sector enterprise or give up complete ownership of worth 29 billion dollars after it has come for second time in power. This includes National Carrier, Air India, National Insurance, LIC, State-owned oil refinery, BPCL, country's lifeline Indian Railways, Port Trust, Coal sectors, Bengal Chemicals, Hindustan Corporation, Chittaranjan Locomotives Work, Steel Authority of India Limited, Alloy Steel Plant and even Defence Sector too through the Ordnance Factories Board. In nutshell, we may say that SAIL to BHEL, RAIL to BSNL are in stake, are in distress, Sir.

In Bengal, only 2500 permanent workers have been left and other 5500 permanent workers have taken VRS out of 7500 permanent workers of BSNL Kolkata Circle. Obviously, the BSNL has to depend on contractual workers to maintain their services, and they are 4500 in Kolkata circle, 3500 in West Bengal Circle, that is, total 8000 contractual workers approximately in numbers in Bengal. It is more than one lakh in all over India. All these workers are working all through and not getting wages after April 2019. Actually, it is absurd and illegal even in private entrepreneurship and even grocery or stationery shops as well. They are not agitating. They are patiently and continuously through in service. It seems to be, Sir, don't take it otherwise, with due respect, the Ruling Party...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No charge should be made. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Mir Mohammad Fayaz. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. DOLA SEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have made out your point in a very befitting manner. ...(*Interruptions*)... Leave it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Political criticism, we can take no more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. DOLA SEN: *

CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Fayaz. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know my concern for rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Not recorded.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NIKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Ms. Dola Sen.

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

Need for engagement of the National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained youngsters of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir as coaches/trainers

SHRI MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu and Kashmir): ³ Sir, on 5th August 2019, in this very House, when Article 370 and 35A were defanged, I and my party protested and said that it would be detrimental for the youth. Today I wish to say about an important thing. In 2016, some of our youngsters came to Patiala under PM package. They were trained and made coaches, with the intention that they will train the youth in Kashmir valley and Jammu in sports activities and guide them.

We have been reiterating that this would harm us and this issue was raised by LOP also.

Almost 15,000 engineers who were part of a self help group- their parents had sent them to study engineering, they finished engineering course and had been working for almost 12 years but now that engineering wing has been disbanded. Similarly, there were pharmacists.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you have given notice about National Institute for Sports. Please focus on that. आपका नोटिस बताता है कि 'Engagement of ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not general discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ेयाज़: सर, यही है।

†جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، یہی ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. मुझे समझ में आया, जो LoP ने कहा that many Kashmiri people are unemployed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ेयाज़: सर, वह भी है। सर, जो वहां से ट्रेनिंग करके आए थे, वे भी एक साल से चिल्ला रहे हैं। उनकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। इसी तरह से कश्मीर में 60 हजार डेली वेजर्स हैं।

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kashmiri.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، وہ بھی ہے۔ سر، جو وہاں سے ٹریننگ کر کے آئے تھے، وہ بھی ایک سال چلا رہے ہیں۔ ان کی بات کوئی نہیں سن رہا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے کشمیر میں ساٹھ ہزار ڈیلی وجرس ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is only about National Institute for Sports. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are interested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

میر محمد فیاض: سر، دونوں چیزیں ہیں۔

†جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، دونوں چیزیں ہیں۔

ش्री سभापति: नहीं, नहीं। जो मैंने अलाऊ किया, वह यह है। प्लीज़, आप अपनी मांग बताइए। मांग या सुझाव बताइए।

میر محمد فیاض: سر، جو ٹرینرس ہیں، ان کو پٹیالہ ٹریننگ کرنے کے لیے بھیجا گیا۔ وہاں سے ٹریننگ کرنا شروع کیا گیا۔ ان کو لایا گیا۔ کچھ دن تک یہ انڈر پی۔ایم۔ پیکج میں تھے۔ پھر، ان کو کچھ دن کے لیے رکھا گیا اور پھر ان کو نکال دیا گیا۔

سر، इसी तरह से जो सेल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप था, इस सेल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप के जो इंजीनियर्स थे, वे 12 साल से काम कर रहे थे।

†جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، جو ٹرینرس ہیں، ان کو پٹیالہ ٹریننگ کرنے کے لیے بھیجا گیا۔ وہاں سے ٹریننگ کرنا شروع کیا گیا۔ ان کو لایا گیا۔ کچھ دن تک یہ انڈر پی۔ایم۔ پیکج میں تھے۔ پھر، ان کو کچھ دن کے لیے رکھا گیا اور پھر ان کو نکال دیا گیا۔

سر، اسی طرح سے جو سیلف بیلپ گروپ تھا، اس سیلف بیلپ گروپ کے جو انجینئرس تھے، وہ بارہ سال سے کام کر رہے تھے۔

श्री सभापति: आपकी मांग क्या है? आपका सुझाव क्या है?

میر محمد فیاض: سر، ان کو دوبارہ سے کام پر لگایا جائے، تاکہ انہوں نے جو ٹریننگ کی تھی، انہوں نے جو انجینئرنگ کی تھی، اس کا فائدہ وہ لوگ اٹھائیں۔

†جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، ان کو دوبارہ سے کام پر لگایا جائے، تاکہ انہوں نے جو ٹریننگ کی تھی، انہوں نے جو انجینئرنگ کی تھی، اس کا فائدہ وہ لوگ اٹھائیں۔

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Mir Mohammad Fayaz.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Mir Mohammad Fayaz.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NIKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Mir Mohammad Fayaz.

Need to rename the Paradip Port Trust after Late Biju Patnaik

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the Central Government has taken a very good decision to rename important ports of the country in the memory of great sons of India. For example, the Tuticorn Port in Tamil Nadu was named Chidambaranar Port, and Egmore Port Limited in Tamil Nadu was named after late K. Kamaraj in 2014. The Kandla Port in Gujarat is named after Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Port in 2017. The Kolkata Port has been named as Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Port Trust.

Sir, Biju Patnaik, the legendary leader, was known for his very outstanding leadership and his contribution in freedom struggle is known to everyone. He is one of the builders of the modern Odisha. He was a pilot who rescued the freedom fighters of Indonesia from the clutches of Dutch on the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1948. He was the Founding Father of Paradip Port Trust in Odisha, which is now one of the major ports of the country.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to dedicate this port in the memory of late Biju Patnaik and name it as Biju Patnaik Port Trust. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सभापति: क्या मनसुख भाई बैठे हैं? नहीं हैं। एसोसिएशन्स जोड़ने के लिए अपने नाम भेज दीजिए।

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to postpone UPSC and other Competitive Exams due to COVID-19

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Public Service Commission, the Staff Selection Commission and other recruiting bodies are planning to hold entrance examinations from 4th October, in various States, simultaneously. These entrance examinations are going to be conducted flouting the ICMR norms endangering the public health and public interest. You are aware that the country is still in the grip of Corona Pandemic and the health organisations are vocal about the social distancing, usage of masks and sanitizers and to avoid large-scale gatherings. You are aware that the aspirants will have ten hours' exposure and you can't expect them to have a Covid-19 certificate for entering the examination hall. Many of the aspirants are Covid-19 workers and healthcare workers. There is no public transport like trains in many of the States. There are some States which are affected by the floods. Some of the aspirants are pregnant women. You know about their psychological states and their fear because of Covid-19. Therefore, the Government can't close its eyes and shut its ears and deprive the legitimate demands of the aspirants.

I would say that the competitive examinations are not like qualifying examinations which should be held without any delay. Already fifty per cent of the vacancies, in each Department, are not filled up in the Central Government, including the civil servants. They are lying vacant for more than one year. Heavens will not fall down if the competitive examinations for UPSC, SSC and other entrance examination are postponed. Therefore, I request you to postpone all competitive examinations which are to be held in the month of October and November. I request the hon. Minister to interfere in this matter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

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

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Refusal by Banks to give loans

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our economy is in a deep crisis. Already the Government of India has announced several packages, including *Aatmanirbhar Bharat* and a ₹ 3 lakh crore loan package for MSME sector. Recently, we had an interaction in the Parliamentary Standing Committee with the Tourism Secretary. He himself is saying that banks are very much reluctant to give loans to the MSME sector. So, they are all in a trouble. As per a report of the Tourism Secretary, there is a job loss of five crore in the tourism sector alone. Then, when is it going to be revived? The banks are very much reluctant to give loans to the MSME sector. Then, what is going to happen to this sector? The entire country is going through an agony. Everywhere, there is a job loss. Everywhere, there are problems. The Government is announcing packages. But, on the ground, what is happening? Nothing is happening. The Government is not checking it. Therefore, there is a need for a direction from the Reserve Bank of India or the Government of India. To what extent is the loan given

to the MSME sector? Or else, the promises will not be fulfilled, at all. Our people will be in deep crises. This is what I want to mention, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to standardize guidelines to address loss and inconvenience to passengers due to changes in flight routes during COVID-19

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominatd): Sir, the flights were halted because of the rampant rise in the COVID-19 cases in India and were resumed in phased manner afterwards. But, the frequent changes in the rules have left many passengers confused and in the worst case they are also stranded.

The direct flights scheduled earlier were later changed to indirect flights causing inconvenience for the passengers and also loss in the business in case the person is not able to attend important business matter.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Roopa Ganguly]

The Ministry of Civil Aviation in July extended the restrictions on domestic flights till November, 2020, in view of the Coronavirus pandemic. According to Ministry's data, a total of 1,613 domestic flights operated on July 22 carrying 1,23,475 passengers. So, even when the capacity is increased, in order to reduce the loss to the sector and inconvenience to the passengers, it is important to have standardized guidelines and things should not be left for the State Governments in the name of cooperative federalism. Thank you.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

SHRI BHAKSKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

Demand for setting up a committee to Revise the MNREGA norms to benefit migrant workers affected due to lockdown

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the current Covid-19 epidemic, the Central Government may consider constituting a committee to select migrant-prone districts of the country and implement the policy to increase the working days for workers, working under MGNREGA, from 100 days to 200 days in a year. Their wages may also be increased to ₹ 300/- per day. The Odisha Government has already introduced the scheme in three districts *viz.* Balangir, Nuapada and Baragad for the purpose and increased working days to 200 in a year and increased the wages to ₹ 300/- per day for the workers. The Odisha Government has also sanctioned a special package of ₹ 500/- crores for the purpose.

Under the MGNREGA scheme, workers are supposed to do the works relating to construction but migrant workers are not satisfied with that work, so the working areas may be widened and some more fields like tailoring, manufacturing, stitching etc. may

be included under the scheme, so that the migrant workers may work in those fields satisfactorily.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Shakal. Not present.

Demand to stop transfer under annual promotion exercise by the national insurance company

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): कोविड-19 से अब तक अकेले भारत में लगभग 85,000 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। इस आपदा ने पूरी वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को चरमरा दिया है। बावजूद इसके नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी इस महामारी के दौर में भी अपनी वार्षिक प्रमोशन प्रक्रिया के तहत बड़ी संख्या में अपने कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थानांतरित कर रही है, जिससे कंपनी का प्रबंधन खर्च बढ़ा है।

नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लम्बे समय से वित्तीय घाटे से जूझ रही है, जिसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने इसमें बड़ी मात्रा में निवेश किया है। इसके बावजूद कंपनी अपने संसाधनों को विभिन्न स्थानान्तरण प्रक्रियाओं जैसे वार्षिक TMP या प्रमोशन प्रक्रिया के तहत अनावश्यक पोस्टिंग्स में बर्बाद करती है, जिससे कंपनी को अत्यधिक व्यावसायिक हानि होती है। इसके अलावा प्रत्येक पोस्टिंग प्रक्रिया में कंपनी को 5 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, अतः कंपनी को वित्त मंत्रालय के अपव्यय संबंधी निर्देशों का और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के कोविड निर्देशों का पालन करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही कंपनी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों की भी, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट तौर पर कहा है कि एक महिला कर्मचारी को वहीं पोस्टिंग दी जाए, जहां उसका पति कार्यरत हो।

देश के मौजूदा आर्थिक हालात और कोरोना महामारी को देखते हुए कंपनी का यह कदम अनावश्यक है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वह नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को तुरंत निर्देश दे कि वह अपनी पदोन्नत महिला कर्मचारियों को उनके वर्तमान कार्यस्थल पर ही accommodate करे।

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

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अमर पटनायक (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for filling up of SC/ST vacancies in AIIMS, Rishikesh

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी से एम्स, ऋषिकेश में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित सभी खाली पदों को भरने के लिए निवेदन करती हूँ। एम्स, ऋषिकेश में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए प्रोफेसर के 6 पद, एडिशनल प्रोफेसर के 4 पद, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के 9 पद और असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर के 17 पद सहित कुल 36 पद आवंटित/स्वीकृत हैं, लेकिन अस्पताल प्रशासन की तरफ से प्रोफेसर और एडिशनल प्रोफेसर के पदों पर अभी तक कोई सीधी भर्ती नहीं की गई है और ये आरक्षित वर्ग के पद अभी भी खाली हैं। अस्पताल प्रशासन द्वारा इन पदों को डाउनग्रेड किया जा रहा है। मार्च, 2020 में स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए जो विज्ञापन निकला था, उसमें भी इन आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए विज्ञापन नहीं निकाला गया है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से माँग है कि इन पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति के डॉक्टर्स की नियुक्ति के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी विज्ञापन निकाल कर भर्ती प्रक्रिया को पूरा किया जाए।

महोदय, यहाँ पर मेडिसिन विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति के योग्य अभ्यर्थी के होते हुए भी अस्पताल प्रशासन ने सहायक आचार्य के लिए अयोग्य डाक्टर की नियुक्ति कर ली है। इसलिए मेरी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस मामले की जाँच की जाए और आरक्षित श्रेणी के सभी पदों पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र नियुक्तियों की जाएँ, धन्यवाद।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अमर पटनायक (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to stop privatization of Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi International
Airport, Guwahati**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the Lokopriyo Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport is the pride of North East India. He was the Chief Minister of Assam and saved Assam and North East from the regrouping policy of British. He was conferred Bharat Ratna for his commendable services to the nation.

Guwahati is the gateway of Northeast. Recently, the Government of India has decided to privatize this profit-earning airport along with five other airports of the country.

The Airports Authority Employees Union and the public of Assam have vehemently opposed this move of privatization.

A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is sub-judice in Guwahati High Court and final decision is yet to come. Under this backdrop, I urge upon the Government to stop the move of privatization of this airport which is emotionally and historically attached with the sentiment of entire Northeast region.

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

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand to develop Chittrakoot as a tourist destination

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा करोड़ों राम भक्तों की आस्था को ध्यान में रख कर, भगवान श्री राम के भव्य मन्दिर के निर्माण का पूजन 5 अगस्त को अयोध्या जी में किया गया। इस मंदिर के निर्माण के साथ-साथ पूरी अयोध्या पावन नगरी को धार्मिक टूरिज़्म के लिए विकसित किया जाएगा, जिसके लिए यहां एयरपोर्ट, होटल्स, म्यूज़ियम आदि का निर्माण शुरू हो गया है। मंदिर निर्माण पूर्ण होने पर लगभग 1 लाख से 1.5 लाख दर्शनार्थी हर रोज वहां दर्शन करने पधारेंगे।

महोदय, अयोध्या के बाद धार्मिक नगरी चित्रकूट भी उतनी ही प्रसिद्ध है, जितनी अयोध्या। चित्रकूट वह स्थान है, जहां भगवान श्री राम ने सीता जी और लक्ष्मण जी समेत वनवास के 12

[श्री संजय सेठ]

साल बिताए थे। इस स्थान की भी उतनी ही महत्ता है, जितनी कि अयोध्या जी की है, इसलिए इस स्थान की महत्ता को समझकर चित्रकूट का भी विकास करना चाहिए। हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने टूरिज़्म को बढ़ावा देने और लोगों की भावनाओं को सम्मान देते हुए अयोध्या के साथ ही धार्मिक नगरी चित्रकूट का विकास करने की पहल की है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सतना जनपद में भी चित्रकूट का कुछ भाग आता है। यहां भी कई धार्मिक स्थल हैं। अगर भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दें, तो मध्य प्रदेश में टूरिज़्म का विकास भी होगा और साथ ही साथ दोनों राज्यों का राजस्व भी बढ़ेगा।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सी.एम. रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बारा (गुजरात): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

Demand to confer classical status to Odissi music

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the Odisha Heritage Cabinet, chaired by hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, passed a resolution on 2nd September, 2020,

requesting the Government of India for conferring 'classical status' to Odissi music. This is a significant move towards promoting the rich heritage and vibrant cultural traditions of Odisha, which would also help in honouring the sentiments and individuality of the Odia community.

Odissi dance and music were inspired and enriched by the Jagannath culture. More than a religious deity for the people of Odisha, Lord Jagannath is the fountainhead of our cultural, intellectual and emotional sustenance. Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra referred to the Odra Magadhi style of music and dance which belongs to Odisha. Similarly, Matangi Muni also mentioned Udra Magadhi Prabriti known as 'Kalinga music' or 'Utkal music'. With its distinctive aspects such as its own tradition, codified grammars, specific texts, ragas, talas, gita and classical style of recital, Odissi music can be distinguished from Carnatic and Hindustani classical music. It has all the characteristic features for being recognized as a classical form in its own right.

The Government of India had recognized Odia dance as a classical dance form in 1964 and Odia was classified as a classical language in 2014. Integral to both Odia dance and language, Odissi music should also be treated the same way. In an effort to rediscover, preserve and promote the musical ethos and bequeath the rich legacy of Odissi music to our posterity, I put forth the request of the Odisha State Government and sincerely urge the Ministry to accord classical status to Odissi music. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rakesh Sinha. Not present.

**Demand to restart Jaipur Udyog Limited, cement factory in Sawai
Madhopur, Rajasthan**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): राजस्थान के सवाईमाधोपुर स्थित एशिया की सबसे बड़ी सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड की सारी liabilities समाप्त कर इसे पुनः चालू करने की शर्त पर 1991 में GDCL कम्पनी को दी गई थी। इस बन्द प्लान्ट को viable बनाने के लिए केन्द्र, एवं राज्य सरकार तथा मज़दूरों ने करोड़ों रुपये छोड़ दिए।

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री को चलाने के लिए BIFR ने 21.07.1992 को पुनर्जीवित योजना SS-92 की स्वीकृति दे दी थी, जिसके अनुसार प्लान्ट को 7 वर्ष के अन्दर चलाना था। किन्तु 28 वर्ष निकलने के बाद भी GDCL ने उद्योग चालू नहीं किया।

SICA के अनुच्छेद 22 (3) प्रावधान और अनुच्छेद 22(4)B(1) के अनुसार एवं RBI के अनुसार कम्पनी को पुनर्जीवित करने की योजना 7 वर्ष पश्चात् स्वतः ही समाप्त हो जाती है। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने दूसरे प्रमोटर के लिए कोई पहल नहीं की।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिनांक 24.03.2008 को प्रमोटर का JUL से एकाधिकार समाप्त कर इस उद्योग को किसी भी अन्य प्रमोटर द्वारा पुनः प्रारम्भ किये जाने की कार्यवाही के आदेश दिल्ली स्थित रुग्ण इकाई (sick unit) के पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित न्यायालय AAIFR एवं राज्य सरकार को दे दिये थे। GDCL कम्पनी की नीयत फैक्ट्री चलाने की नहीं बल्कि इसकी हजारों करोड़ की प्रोपर्टी को हड़पने की है, इसलिए 28 वर्ष से GDCL ने factory को नहीं चलाया। अतः मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री को किसी भी नये प्रमोटर के हाथों में सुपुर्द कर शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कराये, जिससे हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अमर पटनायक (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I was so pained yesterday. All social distancing and Covid-19-related precautions were violated by some Members in the House yesterday. It pained me a lot because of what happened yesterday. It defies logic. It was really a bad day for the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was a very bad day for the Rajya Sabha. Some Members came into the Well of the I House. They also threw papers. They wrenched the mike of the Deputy Chairman. They hurled some papers at the Deputy Chairman. They also abused the Deputy Chairman also and the Rule Book was also thrown at him. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, that is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have no right to obstruct the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are obstructing even the Chairman! ...(*Interruptions*)... This is an indication of what had been done earlier. ...(*Interruptions*)... Some of the Members also accepted outside and said, "Yes; they did it." ...(*Interruptions*)... Getting on the Table, dancing in the House and also obstructing the Business of the House is very unfortunate, unacceptable and also condemnable.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order on Chairman's observations. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It tarnished the image of Parliament, particularly the House of Elders. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, climbing on the bench, dancing, shouting in the Well, tearing papers, breaking the mikes, obstructing the Deputy Chairman from performing his duties, throwing papers, the Rule Book at the Deputy Chairman, is it a parliamentary standard? ...(*Interruptions*)... I only suggest to the Members of Parliament please do some introspection. And, is it the way to conduct ourselves? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what was the reason? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. Mr. Derek, you please sit down.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what was the reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, I have to name you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am naming Mr. Derek O'brien. Please go out of the Chamber of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you try to find out...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Marshals were not called on time, what would have happened to the Deputy Chairman? I am worried. ...(*Interruptions*)... He says that he was abused with objectionable words. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are all very unfortunate. Such things should not be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you have any problem, the only

[Mr. Chairman]

way is discuss, debate and decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have the numbers, vote against the resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, also the Deputy Chairman said, 'You please go to your seats.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, what is the conduct of ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we asked for voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...conduct voting. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said it. It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is shown all over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you should know what actually had happened yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, that being the case, I suggest to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, we are giving advice to the general public. But, we ourselves do not practice safe and social distance and do not follow what has been advised. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is really very unfortunate and condemnable. ...*(Interruptions)*... The incidents are on record.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order under the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order when the Chairman is on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the point is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Chairman was physically threatened. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am worried that he would have been harmed also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keeping that in mind, the Government wanted to move a resolution, they will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I have to make an observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow till I complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, you have to listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR REMOVAL FROM THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY
CHAIRMAN**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not even following the directions and advice of the Chairman and you wanted to shout! ...*(Interruptions)*... I have received a letter from the Leader of the Opposition and forty-six Members urging thereby a Motion of No Confidence against the Deputy Chairman alleging that while conducting the proceedings of the House yesterday he had violated the established parliamentary procedure and norms...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? There is no need to say 'yes' or 'no.' I don't need your permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to follow the rules, if you don't want to respect the Chair, I leave it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was a bad day for democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was really a very bad day for the democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Who has violated, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a rule sitting and making commentary without permission of the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you trying to teach me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dancing on the Table, throwing papers...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anything unauthorizedly said by anybody will not go on record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been named. You have to go out. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must know how to follow the rules and procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have received a letter and it says that during the passing of the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 and the Farmers (Empowerment and

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020, they have expressed no confidence against the hon. Deputy Chairman and desired to move a motion for his removal.

I have gone through the entire proceedings of the House held yesterday. In the light of allegations made by the Leader of the Opposition and other Members and observed that the Deputy Chairman has persistently requested the Members to go to their seats and participate in the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... move amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)... Obviously, in view of the continuous disruption of the House, the division could not have taken place. ...(*Interruptions*)... In view of the continuous disruption of the House, the division could not have taken place. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are seeing it now. If anybody had missed it yesterday, you can see it today. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Deputy Chairman had persistently requested the Members to go to their seats and participate in the debate and move amendments. Obviously, in view of the continuous disruptions in the House, the division could not have taken place as I explained to your earlier. Certainly, the conduct of some Members grossly crossed all the barriers of Parliamentary decorum and etiquettes, thereby bringing down the prestige of the House. After carefully going through the provisions of the Constitution, the Rules of Rajya Sabha and past precedents, I observe, at the outset, that the Motion is not in proper format. Further, as per the provisions of Article 90 (c) of the Constitution, a notice period of 14 days is required for moving a resolution, not a motion. As the House is going to be adjourned *sine die* on 1st October, 2020, as per the present schedule, notice does not complete the required period of 14 days. Hence, I rule that the Motion given by the LoP and other Members is not admissible.

Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to move a motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have been named. You can't speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

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, I move:

"That the following Members be suspended from the services of the House for the remaining part of the current Session for their unruly behaviour especially

with the Chair and their gross disorderly conduct in violation of the rules and etiquettes of Rajya Sabha thereby bringing disrepute to this august House and causing insult to the Office of Hon. Deputy Chairman, yesterday, *i.e.* the 20th September, 2020:-

1. Shri Derek O'Brien
2. Shri Sanjay Singh
3. Shri Rajeev Satav
4. Shri K. K. Ragesh
5. Shri Syed Nasir Hussain
6. Shri Ripun Bora
7. Ms. Dola Sen
8. Shri Elamaram Kareem

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to the countrymen, the people who missed yesterday, they can witness today. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, the question is:

"That the following Members be suspended from the services of the House for the remaining part of the current Session for their unruly behaviour especially with the Chair and their gross disorderly ...(Interruptions)... conduct in violation of the rules and etiquettes of Rajya Sabha thereby bringing disrepute to this august ...(Interruptions)... House and causing insult to the Office of Hon. Deputy Chairman, yesterday, *i.e.* the 20th September, 2020:-

1. Shri Derek O'Brien
2. Shri Sanjay Singh
3. Shri Rajeev Satav
4. Shri K. K. Ragesh
5. Shri Syed Nasir Hussain
6. Shri Ripun Bora
7. Ms. Dola Sen
8. Shri Elamaram Kareem

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Sanjay Singh, Shri Rajeev Satav, Shri K. K. Ragesh, Shri Syed Nasir Hussain, Shri Ripun Bora, Ms. Dola Sen and Shri Elamaram Kareem are suspended for the remaining part of the current Session. The Members who have been named should leave the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोगों को बाहर जाना है। This is the parliamentary system. Please go out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, there is a Calling Attention Motion on the matter of urgent public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... These Members have been asking for this subject. Shri Derek O'Brien and others who have been named will not be there. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shrimati Chhaya Verma, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, and Shri Joginipally Santosh Kumar to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the situation arising out of non-payment of GST compensation to States. If the Members want to call the attention of the Minister, they can call. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the LoP wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shrimati Chhaya Verma, Shri Sukhram Singh Yadav, and Shri Joginipally Santosh Kumar, do you want to call the attention of the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. I can't hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is total chaos. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, they are not calling the attention of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the LoP wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not calling the attention of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down first. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I make an announcement that there should not be anybody who have been named. ...*(Interruptions)*... You first follow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... After my announcement, you, the persons named, cannot be in the House. You do that, and, then, I will hear the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... You first withdraw from the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): We had asked for the division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members who have been named by the Minister as per the Resolution which has been approved should first withdraw from the House. Then,

we can. ...*(Interruptions)*... Calling Attention on 'GST Compensation'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Let there be division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. How can there be division? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the position of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot create unruly scenes and then demand something, disrupt while the Chairman is speaking. You don't follow the rules and you quote the rules! ...*(Interruptions)*... You create disorder and then raise point of order! How can it be? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... These Members who have been named, they are not part of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. You first withdraw from the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You withdraw from the House; then only anything else can happen. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot pressurize the Chair like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Members named have to be first withdrawn; then LoP; and then anybody else can raise their hand, and I will recognize them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let there be vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the vote take place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Call Attention on GST. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want! ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been asking. I made a call to the Minister and then Minister agreed. She has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is there in the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is as per the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Members who have been named, they have to withdraw. Some of you are senior Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you defy the Chair, then I leave it to your wisdom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): We want division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is it over? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want Call Attention, then I will go to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You are not interested in Call Attention! ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already been named, Mr. San jay Singh. You are creating another situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He is not part of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Mr. Chairman]

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' to move the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) ...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): माननीय सभापति जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 का और संशोधन करने के लिए तथा भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (पब्लिक-प्राइवेट भागीदारी) अधिनियम, 2017 का संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"
...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... You are all Members of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are Members of the Rajya Sabha, Elders' House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't do it. Then don't force me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, हमारे देश में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want the House to run! You don't want to discuss public issues! You don't want to discuss about the GST! You don't want to discuss public issues! ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 ...(**व्यवधान**)... भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Not part of the proceedings of the House; neither live coverage nor print should carry this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, ...(**व्यवधान**)... देश के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान का प्रचार करने हेतु भारत सरकार की अद्वितीय पहल हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)... ये संस्थान अपने शासी बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित होते हैं, जैसा कि उनके सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम या संगम ज्ञापन में प्रावधान किया गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, even yesterday also ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': इस बिल के माध्यम से भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, even yesterday also we have seen it. Today also, I have been making appeal to you persistently, and this is the scene. ...(Interruptions)... This is the scene. ...(Interruptions)... And you don't want to respect the Chair. I leave it to your wisdom. ...(Interruptions)... I would have been happy to call him first but you people created disorder. I would have been the first man to call the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... But you created disorder and you want to dictate to the Chairman. That will never happen. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 10 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past nine of the clock.

The House reassembled at ten of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' to move a Motion for consideration of The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया मोशन मूव करें। कृपया बैल में न आएँ। बैल से अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाएँ।...(व्यवधान)... बैल में न आएँ, अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the subject is different. ...(Interruptions)...

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): महोदय, हमारे देश में कुल 25 IIITs हैं, जिनमें से पाँच पूर्णतः केन्द्र द्वारा वित्त पोषित हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इनमें प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश), ग्वालियर एवं जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), कांचीपुरम (तमिलनाडु) तथा कुर्चूल (आंध्र प्रदेश) हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, ये 2014 के अधिनियम से संचालित हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 20 ट्रिपल आईटीज़ सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी मोड में संचालित हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 और भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2017 देश के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Lop should be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

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, once the House has decided that some Members

[Shri V. Muraleedharan]

have been suspended, they have no right to be in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless they are removed, unless they leave the House, the House cannot function with the presence of non-Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 और भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2017 देश के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान का प्रचार करने हेतु भारत सरकार की अद्वितीय पहल है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने रूल 256 के तहत जिन सदस्यों को नेम किया है, उनसे आग्रह है कि वे सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग न लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we have to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हम उस विषय से आगे जा चुके हैं। अगर माननीय एलओपी इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहें, तो हम उनको बोलने के लिए समय दे सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, इस बिल के माध्यम से भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 41(3) के अंतर्गत ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: 256 (2) ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, some Members have been suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please refer to Rule 256(2). ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Rule 256(2) says that nothing will go on record unless the orders of the Chairman are observed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, please allow the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आग्रह है कि रूल 256 के तहत जो सदस्य नेम किए गए हैं, कृपया वे सदन की कार्यवाही में न रहें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय चेयरमैन और हाउस द्वारा रूल 256 के तहत जो सदस्य नेम किए गए हैं, वे कृपया हाउस में न रहें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके बाद हाउस चलेगा और मैं माननीय एलओपी को दूसरे विषय पर बोलने का मौका दूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा यह आग्रह है कि जो लोग रूल 256 के तहत नेम हुए हैं, कृपया वे स्वतः सदन की कार्यवाही में न रहें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोल चुके हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने यह कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आग्रह है कि रूल 256 के तहत जो लोग नेम किए गए हैं, कृपया वे बाहर जाएँ।...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय एलओपी को बोलने का मौका दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभापति जी, इस बिल के माध्यम से भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 41(3) के अंतर्गत भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों की काउंसिल की सदस्यता में उत्पन्न शाब्दिक बेमेल को समाप्त करने का मैं प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ, जिसमें 'निर्वाचित' के स्थान पर 'नामनिर्दिष्ट' शब्द की स्थापना की जाएगी, ताकि धारा 41(3), धारा 40 के अनुरूप हों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आपका पूरा हो गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, इसी के साथ बिल जो सार्वजनिक भागीदारी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह है कि रूल 256 के तहत जो नेम किए गए हैं, कृपया वे सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग न लें। ...(व्यवधान)... Motion moved. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया वेल में न आँ। इस तरह के नारे न लगाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री पी. एल. पुनिया ...(व्यवधान)... श्री पी. एल. पुनिया...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, please allow the LoP to speak. Parliamentary democracy should not get. ...(Interruptions)... You should hear out the LoP, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, under Rules 255 and 256, the hon. Chairman has already named them and the Resolution is passed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, रूल 256 ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: You can allow the LoP also, but first they should leave the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल 256 के तहत जिनका नाम आया है, वे कृपया बाहर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय एलओपी को सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय एलओपी को सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ, पर संसदीय परंपरा, स्वस्थ परंपरा, रूल 256 के तहत जिनका नाम आया है, वे कृपया बाहर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएँ।...(व्यवधान)... मिस्टर संजय सिंह, मिस्टर रागेश, अपनी सीट पर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जो name हुए हैं, वे कृपया सदन छोड़ दें।

[श्री उपसभापति]

...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन ने श्री देरेक ओब्राईन, श्री संजय सिंह, श्री राजीव सातव, श्री के. के. रागेश, श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन, श्री रिपुन बोरा, सुश्री दोला सेन, श्री इलामारम करीम को name किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी पीठ न दिखाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... मिस्टर रिपुन बोरा, अपनी back न दिखाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... संसदीय परंपरा का पालन करें। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन आधे घंटे के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

The House then adjourned at six minutes past ten of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-six minutes past ten of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय एलओपी साहब को पहले बोलने के लिए मैं तुरंत इजाजत दूँगा, कोई बिल हम आगे नहीं लेंगे, पर जिन सदस्यों के बारे में रूल 256 के तहत ऑलरेडी प्रस्ताव हुआ है, वे सदन की कार्यवाही में न रहें। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप बीच में बैठकर बोलेंगे, तो मैं चुप रहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया चुप रहें। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा अनुरोध है कि शान्ति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप टिप्पणी करें,.... ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कोई सरकारी कामकाज और बिल लेने के बदले माननीय एलओपी को पहला मौका देना चाहता हूँ, पर इस तरह से खड़े होकर आप...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, किसी सरकारी बिल को हम नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं पहला मौका माननीय एलओपी साहब को देना चाहता हूँ, पर रूल 256 के तहत जो नेम हुए हैं, वे सदन की कार्यवाही के नियम के अनुसार सदन में नहीं रह सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... उस प्रोसेस से हम आगे बढ़ गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जब डिवीजन की बात हो रही थी, तब आपने नहीं माँगी। हम ऑलरेडी उस प्रोसेस से आगे चल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए, आपसे मैं पुनः आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि रूल 256 का पालन स्वतः करें और उसके बाद, मैं बोलने के लिए पहला मौका माननीय एलओपी साहब को दूँगा।...(व्यवधान) ... सदन पुनः आधे घंटे के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है।

The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past ten of the clock. The House reassembled at seven minutes past eleven of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, we have the Leader of the Opposition here. He will speak first definitely. But, before that, the House should be in order. ...(Interruptions)... The decision has been given by the hon. Chairman and names of some Members have been mentioned. Before the LoP starts, they should go out of the House. They should go out of this House.

...(Interruptions)...I will listen to LoP but before that. ...(Interruptions)... There are rules in this House. You have to obey those rules. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. Please carry on. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग कल से जो दृश्य देख रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): We are not discussing the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... We are not discussing the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... LoP will speak first. ...(Interruptions)... We are not discussing the Bill.

श्री विवेक ठाकुर: कल हरिवंश जी के साथ जो हुआ है, हम लोग उसको एक तरह से हमला मानते हैं। संपूर्ण बिहार में इसका गलत संदेश गया है। कल जो हरिवंश जी के ऊपर एक तरह से हमला हुआ है, उससे पूरे बिहार में बहुत ही ज्यादा आक्रोश है। हम लोग उसकी निंदा करते हैं और जिन सदस्यों पर निर्णय हुआ है, उनको इस सदन से बाहर किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will allow the LoP. He will speak first. ...(Interruptions)... I have already told that LoP will speak first but you go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Rules have to be obeyed. ...(Interruptions)... I have already told the House that LoP will speak first. Anything else will not be recorded. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing except what the LoP says will go on record. If you have to be in the House, please obey the rules of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have already announced that the LoP will speak first, but before that, there should be order in the House. I cannot allow the LoP in this situation of disorder. So you go back to your seats first. The LoP will speak first. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... If the LoP has to speak, he should be heard with discipline, not like this. Please go back to your seats. The LoP will speak first. Please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I will listen to the LoP, not you. Go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... The order of the hon. Chairman has to be obeyed. Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Sanjay Singh, Shri Rajeev Satav, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Syed Nasir Hussain, Shri Ripun Bora, Ms. Dola Sen, Shri Elamaram Kareem, please go out of the House. Then I will listen to the LoP, and all other issues will be resolved. I am not allowing the Minister now. I will allow the LoP, but before that, these hon. Members should go out of the House because they have been already suspended from the House. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): May I speak, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Tell them to go out first. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the suspended Members go out of the House. The LoP will definitely speak before the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seats. The LoP will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seats. Only then can the LoP speak. The House should be in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before the LoP speaks, the House should be in order. He cannot speak in such a disorderly situation. You go to your seats. I still request the suspended Members to go out of the House. I have already announced the names. They should go out and then we will start the proceedings of the House with the LoP speaking first. ...(*Interruptions*)... I also request the hon. Members to maintain COVID protocol, maintain distance. ...(*Interruptions*)... I still request that I want order in the House so that the LoP can speak in an orderly manner. Let there be no disorder in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the suspended Members to go out of the House so that the LoP can speak in an orderly manner. Please maintain order in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 noon.

The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Messages from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020.**
- (II) **The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020.**
- (III) **The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020.**
- (IV) **The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020.**

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th September, 2020, agreed without any amendment to the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th September, 2020."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th September, 2020."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th September, 2020."

(IV)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th September, 2020."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020, the Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020, and the Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020, on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, I want to draw your attention to Rule 256. It says, "The Chairman may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the Council by persistently and willfully obstructing the business thereof." There is Rule 256(2) also. So, I want to draw your kind attention to these two rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute! ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Rule 256(2) is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have to call the hon. LoP to speak but before that, I want the rule to be obeyed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want this rule to be obeyed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want that the hon. Members who have been named should go out of the House so that the hon. LoP can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I want order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I read out the rules and I have also announced it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please obey the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members so named should go out of the House so that hon. LoP can speak in an orderly manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। रूल 256 में एक बार चेयरमैन ने जो ऑर्डर पास किया है, पहले वह ऑर्डर पूरा होना चाहिए, उसके बाद ही कोई नया प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शक्तिसिंह गोहिल (गुजरात): उधर का प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुनते हैं, इधर का नहीं सुनेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Please read Rule 256. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This issue is already resolved. I have already announced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have heard the whole thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have heard the whole of it and hon. LoP will put forward your views. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the suspended Members to please leave the House and obey the rules and order of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go out of the House so that the House can function in an orderly manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the first time that it has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has happened earlier also in the case of this side or that side. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, hon. Members always obey the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I again request you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the LoP to speak in an orderly House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not disturb the order of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Shall I speak, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please maintain the order. ...*(Interruptions)*... And before the LoP speaks, I request the suspended Members to go out of the House so that the LoP can make his points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Shall I speak, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): As per the rules, ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am speaking is as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please, I still request that the Members, who are named and suspended, should go out of the House and, then, the LoP will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have allowed the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please maintain order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Can I speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am speaking ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please; the suspended Members have to go out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suspended Members have to go out so that the LoP can start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Can I speak, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Before that, the Members, who have been named, please go out of the House and this has been so always. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has happened earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has happened earlier in the previous Parliament Sessions as well. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this is not something unprecedented and uncommon. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go out so that the LoP can speak in an orderly House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go out of this House and facilitate the LoP to place his views. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at seven minutes past
twelve of the clock till nine of the clock on
Tuesday, the 22nd September, 2020.*