

Vol. 246

No. 16



Thursday

9 August, 2018

18 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 9th August, 2018/18th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all welcome the Leader of the House and wish him good health.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We welcome you, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good. I only want to suggest to all the hon. Members that, subsequently, nobody should go to the Leader of the House, touch him or do anything for some time. Otherwise, normally, it is affection, लोगों के साथ इतना long association है।

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

76th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on this very day, 76 years ago, the 'Quit India Movement' was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. 'Quit India' or '*Bharat Chhodo*' - this simple but powerful slogan characterised the legendary struggle in which the common people demonstrated unparalleled heroism. If we breathe today in a free and independent India, we owe a lot to the courageous men and women who participated in the Movement, which culminated in our Independence five years later. On behalf of the entire House and also on my own behalf, I pay my humble homage to our freedom fighters. '*Shat Shat Naman*'!

The country has come a long way since our Independence. During all these years, we have produced and followed one of the finest Constitutions in the world. We are the world's largest democracy with a number of democratic institutions, which have stood the test of time. We have established the rule of law, ensured the freedom of Press and upheld the independence of Judiciary. We have one of the best civil services, highly professional armed forces, a strong civil society and a vibrant media. Our legislatures have passed some good laws and held reasoned debates on issues facing the common people.

[Mr. Chairman]

Amidst all these achievements, however, our failures are also stark. We have many social and economic problems that adversely affect our growth as a nation. We need to make concerted efforts to overcome these challenges.

Economic regeneration of our country must engage our undivided attention. Today, it makes all of us happy that Indian economy has emerged as the sixth largest economy in the world. In our march towards economic development, we need to ensure that the fruits of development also reach those who are living at the margins of the society.

Hon. Members, the Quit India Movement achieved its objectives long back. It is now time for all of us to join hands together to ensure that the challenges being faced by the people also 'Quit India' forever.

लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में बैठने वाले हम सब लोगों का यह पावन कर्तव्य है कि हम राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्य में रचनात्मक और सकारात्मक रूप से अपना योगदान दें। इस अवसर पर मैं इस महती सभा के प्रत्येक सदस्य से आह्वान करना चाहूंगा कि हम इस पावन कर्तव्य के प्रति सदैव जागरूक रहें और आम आदमियों के हितों की पूर्ति के लिए दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर कार्य करें।

Hon. Members, on this occasion, I would like to recall the words of Mahatama Gandhi who said:-

"I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony."

It is our bounden duty to collectively build the India of Mahatma Gandhi's dream. This shall be the best tribute we can pay to Mahatma Gandhi and all those who participated in the Quit India Movement.

On this solemn occasion, we pay our humble and respectful homage to the martyrs who gave their lives and also to those who suffered untold sufferings for the cause of our freedom. May the 'Do or Die' spirit of Quit India Movement permeate our lives towards upholding the unity and integrity of our country.

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

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, I have to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers are to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Hardeep Singh Puri. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is election process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, what you have said, I have to correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send it to me, I will get it corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: No, no, I will...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send it to me, please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I want to correct one fact that you stated which is wrong, and that is that you said, 'India's GDP is the sixth largest in the world.' It is actually the third largest according to the purchasing power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you. Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

II. MoU between NBCC Services Limited and NBCC (India) Services Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) G.S.R. 417 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2018, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Junior Engineer) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2018, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Chief Estimator) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 419 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2018, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Photographic Officer) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2018, publishing the Delhi Development Authority Assistant Director (Official Language) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2018, publishing the Delhi Development Authority Engineering Cadre Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (6) G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the June 17 – June 23, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Survey Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (7) S.O. 3172 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding the Delhi Development Authority, making modifications/amendments to notification *vide* S.O. 2955 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2008, with the prior approval of the Central Government.
- (8) S.O. 3173 (E), dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding the Delhi Development Authority, making modifications/amendments to notification *vide* S.O. 1015 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2007 and S.O. No. 4117 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, with the prior approval of the Central Government.
- (9) S.O. 3233 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2018, regarding the Delhi Development Authority, with approval of the Central Government, making regulations for fixation of charges for allowing permitted non-industrial activities, in accordance with provisions notified *vide* No. S.O. 1215 (E), dated the 13th May, 2013 under MPD - 20121.
- (10) S.O. 3249 (E), dated the 4th July, 2018, publishing the Regulations for Enabling the Planned Development of Privately Owned Lands.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 9622/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC Services Limited and the NBCC (India) Services Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9620/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of Nalanda University, Bihar and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above University.

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2016-17.
 (b) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (ii) See No. L.T. 9698/16/18]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

II. Reports and Accounts of various School, Centre, Society, Academy for various years and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment [Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)], Notification F. No.184/NT Rules/Regulations/2015-16 dated the 20th July, 2018, publishing the Board of the Trust (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9638/16/18]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lebenshilfe Special School cum VTC for the Mentally Handicapped, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
 (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lebenshilfe Special School cum VTC for the Mentally Handicapped, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lebenshilfe Special School cum VTC for the Mentally Handicapped, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. For (i) to (iii) See No. L.T. 9637/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2010-11, 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 (iv) (a) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2012-13, 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 (v) (a) above.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, 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 (vi) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. For (iv) to (vi) See No. L.T. 9636/16/18]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.
 - (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.
 - (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. For (vii) to (ix) See No. L.T. 9635/16/18]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SWEEKAAR Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, (SARS), Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.
 - (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SWEEKAR Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, (SARS), Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.
 - (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SWEEKAAR Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, (SARS), Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (x) to (xii) See No. L.T. 9634/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14 to 2016-17) of various Societies, Missions, Council and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Implementation Society, UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Implementation Society, UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (i) to (ii) See No. L.T. 9604/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telangana Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9605/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Secondary Education (GCSE), implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2013-14, 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 (iv) (a) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Secondary Education (GCSE), implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (iv) to (v) See No. L.T. 9760/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9761/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving the reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9606/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Port Blair, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9287/16/18]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Panchkula, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9757/16/18]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Mahila Samakhya Society, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, for the year 2013-14, 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 (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9758/16/18]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Goa, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9759/16/18]

MoUs between Government of India and HSL and SSL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9647/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Sambhar Salts Limited and the Hindustan Salts Limited (Holding Company), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9646/16/18]

I. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of NCSC, New Delhi and various Foundations and related papers

II. MoU between Government of India and NSFDC and its Executive Summary

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution:-
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17 (April to September, 2016).
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above Report.
- (ii) (a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, on the Problems faced by Scheduled Caste students in obtaining Scholarships, 2016.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 9658/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Explanatory Note on the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9659/16/18]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Explanatory Note on the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9657/16/18]

II. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9660/16/18]

(b) Executive Summary of the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9817/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Institutes, Association and Vidyapeetha and related papers

III. MoU between Government of India and EdCIL (India) Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (1) No. R/2018/Statute Amendment/311, dated the 27th June, 2018, publishing amendment to Statute 2(4) and Statute 13 of Doctor. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, (M.P.).
- (2) No. R/2018/Ordinances/312, dated the 27th June, 2018, publishing Ordinance Nos. 7, 9, 10, 18, 22(A), 22(B), 23(B), 33, 34, 39, 42, 53, 55 and 57 of Doctor. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, (M.P.).
[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) *See* No. L.T. 9616/16/18]
- (3) No. CUK/ADMN/ORDINANCE/2010, dated the 29th June, 2018, publishing Ordinance Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32 and 37 of the Central University of Kerala. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9778/16/18]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification F. No. 1-19/2016(CPP-II/DEB-I), dated the 4th July, 2018, publishing the University Grants Commission (Online Courses or Programmes) Regulations, 2018, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9777/16/18]
- II. A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9443/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Fifty-seventh Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9441/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9435/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9440/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9438/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9431/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9428/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9439/16/18]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9614/16/18]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9611/16/18]

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9610/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9769/16/18]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, (IIT) Patna, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9768/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9770/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9609/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (v) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9612/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9615/16/18]

(vii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Dharwad, Karnataka, for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, together with the Accounts for the year 2016-17 and the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9767/16/18]

(viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9613/16/18]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and the EdCIL (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9771/16/18]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

(II) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2018

(III) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2018

(IV) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2018

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)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 2018, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:—

MOTION

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 up to the last day of the Budget Session, 2019."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 2018:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 2

3. That at page 2, line 9, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.
4. That at page 2, line 15, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

(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 Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 2018.

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

(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 Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 2018.

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

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Appropriation Bills (Nos. 4 and 5), 2018 on the Table.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I present the 110th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Functioning of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) पर समिति के तीन सौ तीनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तीन सौ छहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (i) 289th Report on Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (ii) 290th Report on Professionalization of Boards of CPSEs pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises).

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

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture:—

- (i) Sixtieth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
 - (ii) Sixty-first Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:—

- (i) Sixty-second Report on "The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2018";
- (ii) Sixty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economics Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment and Public Asset Management);
- (iii) Sixty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iv) Sixty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (v) Sixty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Planning; and
- (vi) Sixty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (i) Fifty-third Report on the subject 'Expansion of rural BPOs and Challenges faced by them' relating to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; and

- (ii) Fifty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of the functioning of Song and Drama Division' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (i) Fortieth Report on "Overseas Employment of Women Workers including Nurses and Maids, issues and Regulatory Framework" pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (ii) Forty-first Report on 'Jan Sikshan Sansthan Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and
- (iii) Forty-second Report on 'Regulatory Framework of the EPFO on the excluded category *vis-a-vis* implementation of various PF Acts' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
 - (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की 'अनुदान मांगों (2018-19)' पर पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी समिति (2017-18) के तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में पच्चीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2017-18) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and
- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2017-18) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Centre for High Technology'.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18):—

- (i) Fifty-fourth Report on 'Impact Analysis of the Micro-Credit Finance Schemes of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken on Forty-eighth Report on 'Implementation of Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of PwDs);
- (iii) Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken on Forty-ninth Report on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (iv) Fifty-seventh Report on Action Taken on Fiftieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (v) Fifty-eighth Report on Action Taken on Fifty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of PwDs);
- (vi) Fifty-ninth Report on Action Taken on Fifty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (vii) Sixtieth Report on Action Taken on Fifty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (viii) Sixty-first Report on 'Review of the functioning of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of PwDs); and
- (ix) Sixty-second Report on 'Implementation of Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme/Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2017-18):—

- (i) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and
- (ii) Twenty-third Report on the subject 'Socio-economic impact of commercial exploitation of water by Industries'.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Empowerment of Women:—

- (i) Twelfth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on the subject 'Empowering Women through Self Help Groups'; and
- (ii) Thirteenth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on the subject 'Women in Detention and Access to Justice'.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2016-17) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (2015-16) on the subject "Empowerment of Tribal Women".

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (i) One Hundred-seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Unfruitful Expenditure on Establishment of Specific Pathogen Free Shrimp Seed Multiplication Centre (NFDB)";
- (ii) One Hundred-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Ninety-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Management of Vacant Land in Indian Railways";
- (iii) One Hundred-ninth Report on the subject "Accounting of Projects in Indian Railways";
- (iv) One Hundred-tenth Report on the subject "Examination of Accounts of ICAR", "Non achievement of Stated Objective" and "Blocking of Funds of Coconut Development Board"; and
- (v) One Hundred-eleventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-five Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for Decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic Fertilizers".

STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (i) Thirty-fifth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme' by Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (ii) Sixty-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Global Estate Management' by the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (iii) Seventy-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Management of Satellite Capacity for DTH Services' by Department of Space; and

- (iv) Seventy-seventh Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Administration of Prosecution and Penalties in Central Excise and Service Tax' by Ministry of Finance.

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on "Review of reservation policy for OBCs being implemented in medical institutions" pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their Welfare in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation" pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (iii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Food Corporation of India" pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and
- (iv) Sixteenth Report on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in NTPC Ltd." pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

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

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2018-19) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject "Examination of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

- Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with particular reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development;
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject "Monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) by the Ministry of Social Justice and its implementation for development and welfare of Scheduled Castes" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and
- (iii) Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject "Monitoring of Scheduled Tribes Sub Plan (TSP) by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and its implementation for development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

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

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Implementation of Reservation Policy and working of Liaison Officers to safeguard the interest of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees in various attached/subordinate offices/organisations under the Ministry Home Affairs"; and
- (ii) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in United Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the bank to them" pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Forty-fourth and Forty-Ninth Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table the following Statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on 'Status of cable TV digitization and interoperability of set top boxes'; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18), on 'Review of the functioning of Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,
Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth,
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the subject 'Recruitment, Structure and Capacity-Building of IFS Cadre, including need for a separate UPSC Examination for Cadre, Mid-Career Entry and In-Service Training and Orientation';
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs; and
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the subject 'Indo-Pak Relations'.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Thirty-second and Thirty-third Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): Sir, I lay on the Table the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE); and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2016-17), on General Defence Budget, Civil Expenditure of the Ministry of Defence (Demand No. 20) and Defence Pension (Demand No. 21); and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, for the year 2016-17, on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 22).

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human
Resource Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Issues and Challenges before Higher Education Sector in India'.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Motions for election of the Deputy Chairman. There are nine Motions for election of the Deputy Chairman. As per the procedure, the Members who have given notice may now move them one by one and in such case, the Motion is also to be seconded by the seconder thereof. Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:—

"कि श्री हरिवंश को राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुना जाए।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, I second the motion.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri B. K. Hariprasad be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I second the motion.

श्रीमती मीशा भारती (बिहार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करती हूँ:—

"कि श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद को राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुना जाए।"

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I second the motion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri B.K. Hariprasad be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I second the motion.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri B.K. Hariprasad be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

†جناب احمد اشفاق کر م ی (بہار): مہودے، میں پرستاؤ کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri B.K. Hariprasad be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, I second the motion.

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:—

"कि श्री हरिवंश को राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुना जाए।"

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:—

"कि श्री हरिवंश को राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुना जाए।"

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں پرستاؤ کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That Shri Harivansh be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I second the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I put the Motions moved to vote, I may like to inform the House that the Motions moved will now be taken up for adoption in the same sequence in which they have been moved. And, at any stage,

if a Motion is carried, the remaining Motions will become infructuous and will not be put to the vote of the House.

I will now put the Motion moved by Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, and duly seconded by Shri Ramdas Athawale, to vote.

The question is:—

"That Shri Harivansh be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Raya Sabha."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 125

Noes : 105

AYES : 125

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Aiphons, Shri K. J.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyam, Shri S. R.

Baluni, Shri Anil

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Deb, Shri Pratap Keshari

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Harivansh, Shri

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jadhav, Dr. Narendra

Jain, Dr. Anil

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Joginipally Santosh Kumar, Shri

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya

Kardam, Shrimati Kanta

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar

Kom, Shrimati M. C. Mary

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lachungpa, Shri Hishey

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Mahendra Prasad, Dr.

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Malik, Shri Shwait
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Mansingh, Dr. Sonal
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal
Mohanty, Shri Anubhav
Mohapatra, Dr. Raghun
Muraleedharan, Shri V.
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Nanda, Shri Prashanta
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao
Netam, Shri Ram Vichar
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Oraon, Shri Samir
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandey, Ms. Saroj
Patnaik, Shri Soumya R.
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Poddar, Shri Mahesh
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep
Ramaswamy, Dr. Sasikala Pushpa

Rane, Shri Narayan
Rao, Shri G. V. L. Narasimha
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Rupala, Shri Parshottam
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.
Saini, Shri Madanlal
Samanta, Shri Achyutananda
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shri Amit Anil Chandra
Shakal, Shri Ram
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap
Singh, Shri Amar
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain
Singh, Chaudhary Birender
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan
Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda
Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Rakesh
Soni, Shri Kailash
Srinivas, Shri Dharmapuri
Subhash Chandra, Dr.
Suresh Gopi, Shri
Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar
Swamy, Dr. Subramanian

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vaithilingam, Shri R.
Vats, Dr. D. P.
Verma, Shri Ramkumar
Vijayakumar, Shri A.
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

NOES : 101

Abdul Wahab, Shri
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A. K.
Ashok Siddharth, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Bharti, Shrimati Misha
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan
Bora, Shri Ripun

Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish
Chandrashekhara, Shri G. C.
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Gupta, Shri Manish
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri
Kareem, Shri Elamaram
Karim, Shri Ahmad Ashfaque
Ketkar, Shri Kumar
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mani, Shri Jose K.
Memon, Shri Majeed

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Praful
Patel, Shri Rajmani
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai, Shri
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra
Sahu, Shri Dheeraj Prasad
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Ms. Dola
Sen, Dr. Santanu
Seth, Shri Sanjay
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Sibal, Shri Kapil
Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Somaprasad, Shri K.
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tankha, Shri Vivek K
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.
Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.
Venkatesh, Shri T. G.
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Viswam, Shri Binoy
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh
Yajnik, Dr. Ameer

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the motion is carried. I, therefore, declare that Shri Harivansh has been chosen as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha. He is now the Deputy Chairman of the entire House. That part is over. Shri Harivansh may now be conducted to his seat by one from this side and another from the Opposition.

FELICITATIONS TO THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now be calling the Leaders of the different parties and groups to offer felicitations. We will start with the Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं श्री अरुण जेटली जी के स्वस्थ होने के बाद सदन में आने पर इनको बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे लगता है। कि आज तो ये वोटिंग के लिए आए हैं, लेकिन अभी इनको कुछ और दिन rest करना चाहिए।

मैं नवनिर्वाचित Deputy Chairman, श्री हरिवंश जी को अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और प्रतिपक्ष की तरफ से बहुत-बहुत हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लोकतंत्र में हर पद के लिए इलेक्शन होते हैं, लेकिन जो भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल पोजिशनस होती हैं, उन पर चुनकर आने के बाद वह नेता, वह लीडर एक पार्टी, एक पक्ष, एक समुदाय का नेता नहीं होता है, बल्कि वह देश का नेता होता है, हर पार्टी का नेता होता है। इसी तरह से आज माननीय हरिवंश जी चुनकर आए हैं। इनके चुनने तक तो इनको एक दल का या कुछ दलों का समर्थन प्राप्त था, लेकिन चुने जाने के बाद ये किसी दल या कुछ दलों के ही डिप्टी चेयरमैन नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये सदन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं। ये जितने उस तरफ के डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं, उतने ही इस साइड के डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं। मेरा हमेशा यह मानना है कि चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन का हमेशा विपक्ष की तरफ ज्यादा झुकाव होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सदन में दोतीन किस्म के लोग होते हैं। मैं आपको broader View में बताना चाहता हूँ। एक राइट, एक लेफ्ट एंड एक Left-of-Centre होता है। हम अधिकतर देखते हैं कि जो भी चेयर पर बैठता है, उसका राइट की तरफ ज्यादा झुकाव रहता है। मेरा माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से अनुरोध होगा कि वे लेफ्ट और Left-of-Centre की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें, क्योंकि जो सत्ता में है, वह तो सक्षम है ही, उनको ज्यादा nourishment की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन जो undernourished होते हैं, underprivileged होते हैं, वे विपक्ष वाले होते हैं, उनको ज्यादा nourishment की जरूरत रहती है। इसके लिए मैं आज के इस समय का फायदा उठाते हुए माननीय चेयरमैन और माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन से भी निवेदन करूंगा।

सभापति जी, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि हरिवंश जी ने हिंदी को विशेष रूप से बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इन्होंने देश और विदेश में हिंदी का जो प्रचार किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। हमारे देश की गौरवशाली भाषा हिंदी है, हम दूसरी भाषाओं का भी उतना ही आदर करते हैं और यही कारण है कि पार्लियामेंट में कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक सभी भाषाओं का प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन जो अधिकतर हिंदी बोलने वालों की संख्या है, उनके लिए हिंदी भाषा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हरिवंश जी ने जो काम किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। आप जनर्लिस्ट भी हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर एक जनर्लिस्ट डिप्टी चेयरमैन बने, तो हमारे कुछ संबंध और जनर्लिस्ट्स के साथ बन जाएं और पार्लियामेंट की ज्यादा कार्यवाही दिखाई जाए। बाकी जो बाहर की न्यूज हैं, उन पर कम ध्यान देकर पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही पर ज्यादा दिया जाए। इस काम में इनका जो जनर्लिज्म का अनुभव है, शायद वह भी हमारे काम आ जाए। आपने अलग पदों पर काम किया है। आपने विशेष रूप से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, चंद्रशेखर जी के साथ एडिशनल इन्फॉर्मेशन एडवाइजर के तौर पर काम किया है, अतः हम इसका भी लाभ उठाएंगे। मैं आपको एक दफ़ा फिर से अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और पूरे विपक्ष की तरफ से बहुत-बहुत हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

آئند حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : چٹرمی صاحب، سب سے پہلے می سڑی ارون چٹھی جی کے سوسٹہ ہونے کے بعد سدن می آنے پر ان کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آج تو وہ ووٹنگ کے لئے آئے ہی، لیکن ابھی ان کو کچھ اور دن رصٹ کرنا چاہئے۔

می نئے چنے گئے ڈپٹی چٹرمی، سڑی بری ونش جی کو اپنی طرف سے، اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اور ایوزیشن کی طرف سے بہت بہت باردک بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ لوک تنر می ہر عہدے کے لئے الیکشن ہوتے ہی، لیکن جو بھی کانسنٹی ٹیشنل پوزیشن ہوتی ہی، ان پر چن کر آنے کے بعد وہ ریٹا، وہ لیٹر ایک پارٹی، ایک پکس، ایک طبقے کا ریٹا ہی ہوتا ہے، بلکہ وہ دھیل کا ریٹا ہوتا ہے، ہر پارٹی کا ریٹا ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے آج مانئے بری ونش جی چن کر آئے ہی۔ ان کے چنے تک تو ان کو ایک دل کا کچھ دلوں کا سمرتہن حاصل تھا، لیکن چنے جانے کے بعد وہ کسری دل کا کچھ دلوں کے ہی ڈپٹی چٹرمی ہی، بلکہ ہی سدن کے ڈپٹی چٹرمی ہی۔ ہی چنے اس طرف کے ڈپٹی چٹرمی ہی، اتنے ہی اس سائڈ کے ڈپٹی چٹرمی ہی۔ می ایمٹہ ہی ماننا ہے کہ چٹرمی اور ڈپٹی چٹرمی کا ایمٹہ وپکس کی طرف زیادہ جھکاؤ ہونا چاہئے، کہوں کہ سدن می دو نئی قسم کے لوگ ہوتے ہی۔ می آپ کو broader view می بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک رائٹ، ایک لیٹ اینڈ ایک Left-of-Centre ہوتا ہے۔ ہم زیادہ تر دیکھتے ہی کہ جو بھی چٹرمی پر بٹھتا ہے، اس کا رائٹ کی طرف زیادہ جھکاؤ رہتا

ہے۔ میرا مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب سے انور ودھہ ہوگا کہ وہ لیفٹ اور Left-of-Centre کی طرف زیادہ دھتلیں دی، کیوں کہ جو سٹہ می دی، وہ تو سکٹم ہے دی، ان کو زیادہ nourishment کی ضرورت نمی ہے، لیکن جو undernourished ہوتے دی، underprivileged ہوتے دی، وہ وپکش والے ہوتے دی، ان کو زیادہ nourishment کی ضرورت رہتی ہے۔ اس کے لئے می آج کے اس وقت کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے مائٹے چیئرمین اور مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سے بھی نوٹین کروں گا۔

سبھا پٹی جی، مجھے بہت خوشی ہے کہ بری ونش جی نے بندی کو خاص طور سے بڑھانے کے لئے بہت اچھا کام کتا ہے۔ انہوں نے دتلی اور ودیش می بندی کا جو پرچار کتا ہے، وہ بہت سراہنے ہے۔ ہمارے دتلی کی گوروشالی بھاشا بندی ہے، ہم دوسری بھاشاؤں کا بھی اتنا ہی آدر کرتے دی اور تھی وجہ ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ می کشمی سے لے کر کرناٹکامری تک سبھی بھاشاؤں کا استعمال ہوتا ہے، لیکن جو زیادہ تر بندی بولنے والوں کی تعداد ہے، ان کے لئے بندی بھاشا کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے بری ونش جی نے جو کام کتا ہے، اس کے لئے می انہی بہت بدھائی دتتا ہوں۔ آپ جرنلسٹ بھی دی اور مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ اگر ایک جرنلسٹ ڈپٹی چیئرمین بنے، تو ہمارے کچھ سمبندھ اور جرنلسٹس کے ساتھ بن جائی اور پارلیمنٹ کی زیادہ کاروائی دکھائی جائے۔ باقی جو باہر کی رعز دی، ان پر کم دھتلیں دے کر پارلیمنٹ کی کاروائی پر زیادہ دتلی جائے۔ اس کام می ان کا جو جرنلزم کا تجربہ ہے، شای وہ بھی ہمارے کام آ جائے۔ آپ نے الگ الگ عہدوں پر کام کتا ہے۔ آپ نے خاص طور سے سابق پردھان منتری، چندر شیکھر جی کے ساتھ ایٹینٹل انفارمٹین ایڈوائزر کے طور پر کام کتا ہے، ہم اس کا بھی فائدہ اٹھائیں گے۔ می آپ کو ایک دفعہ پھر سے اپنی طرف سے، اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اور پورے وپکش کی طرف بہت بہت بار دک بدھائی دتتا چاہتا ہوں، دھرتی اد۔

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं सदन की तरफ से और मेरी तरफ से नवनिर्वाचित उपसभापति श्रीमान् हरिवंश को हृदयपूर्वक बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। हमारे लिए यह खुशी की बात है कि स्वास्थ्य लाभ के बाद हमारे अरुण जेटली जी भी आज हम सबके बीच हैं।

सभापति जी, आज 9 अगस्त है। "अगस्त क्रांति" आज़ादी के आंदोलन से जुड़ी हुई एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव थी। इस पड़ाव में बलिया की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका थी। बलिया 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से लेकर आज़ादी की "अगस्त क्रांति" का बिगुल बजाने में, जीवन न्योछावर करने में अग्रिम पंक्ति में रहा था। मंगल पांडे जी, चित्तू पांडे जी और चन्द्रशेखर जी तक की परंपरा, उसी कड़ी में एक थे — हरिवंश जी। उनका जन्म तो हुआ जयप्रकाश जी के गाँव में और वे आज भी उस गाँव से जुड़े हुए हैं। जयप्रकाश जी के सपनों को साकार करने के लिए जो ट्रस्ट चल रहा है, उसके ट्रस्टी के रूप में भी वे काम कर रहे हैं।

हरिवंश जी उस कलम के धनी हैं, जिसने अपनी एक विशेष पहचान बनाई है। मेरे लिए यह भी खुशी की बात है कि वे बनारस में विद्यार्थी रहे थे। उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा बनारस में हुई और वहीं से अर्थशास्त्र में एम.ए. करके वे आए। रिजर्व बैंक ने उनको पसंद किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक को पसंद नहीं किया। लेकिन बाद में घर की परिस्थितियों के कारण वे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक में काम करने लगे। सभापति जी, आपको यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि उन्होंने जीवन के बेहद महत्वपूर्ण दो साल हैदराबाद में काम किया था। कभी मुम्बई, कभी हैदराबाद, कभी दिल्ली, कभी कोलकाता, लेकिन यह चकाचौंध, ये बड़े-बड़े शहर हरिवंश जी को नहीं भाए। वे कोलकाता चले गए थे, 'रविवार' साप्ताहिक में काम करने के लिए। हम लोग जानते हैं कि टीवी की दुनिया में एस.पी. सिंह के नाम की एक पहचान बनी थी। उनके साथ उन्होंने काम किया। एक trainee के रूप में, एक पत्रकार के रूप में उन्होंने धर्मवीर भारती जी के साथ काम किया। उन्होंने अपने जीवन की शुरुआत वहाँ से की। उन्होंने 'धर्मयुग' के साथ जुड़ कर काम किया। उन्होंने दिल्ली में चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ काम किया। वे चन्द्रशेखर जी के चहेते थे। पद की गरिमा और values के सम्बन्ध में इंसान की कुछ विशेषताएँ होती हैं। चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ वे उस पद पर थे, जहाँ उनको सब जानकारियाँ थीं। चन्द्रशेखर जी इस्तीफा देने वाले थे, यह बात उनको पहले से पता थी। वे स्वयं एक अखबार से जुड़े थे, वे पत्रकारिता की दुनिया से जुड़े थे, लेकिन उन्होंने खुद के अखबार को भी भनक नहीं लगने दी कि चन्द्रशेखर जी इस्तीफा देने वाले हैं। उन्होंने अपने पद की गरिमा को बरकरार रखते हुए उस secret को maintain किया था। अपने अखबार में खबर छप जाए और अखबार की वाहवाही हो जाए, यह उन्होंने होने नहीं दिया था।

बाद में हरिवंश जी 'रविवार' में गए। तब तो संयुक्त बिहार था, बाद में झारखंड बना। वे राँची चले गए। 'प्रभात खबर' के लिए जब उन्होंने join किया, तब उसका circulation सिर्फ 400 का था। जिसके जीवन में इतने अवसर हों, बैंक में जाएँ, तो वहाँ अवसर था, प्रतिभावान व्यक्ति था, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने आपको उस 400 circulation वाले अखबार के साथ खपा दिया। चार दशक की पत्रकारिता यात्रा, समर्पित पत्रकारिता यात्रा और वह पत्रकारिता, जो समाज कारण से जुड़ी हुई थी, राज कारण से नहीं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हरिवंश जी के युग का यह सबसे बड़ा योगदान होगा कि वे समाज कारण की पत्रकारिता के पुरोधा रहे और उन्होंने राज कारण वाली पत्रकारिता से अपने आपको बहुत दूर रखा। वे जन आंदोलन के रूप में अखबार को चलाते थे।

परमवीर अल्बर्ट एक्का देश के लिए शहीद हुए थे। एक बार अखबार में खबर आई कि उनकी पत्नी बहुत बेहाल जिन्दगी गुजार रही हैं, यह बीस साल पहले की बात है। हरिवंश जी ने जिम्मा लिया, उन्होंने लोगों से धन इकट्ठा किया और चार लाख रुपए इकट्ठा करके उस शहीद की पत्नी को पहुँचाए। एक बार एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति को नक्सलाइट्स उठा कर ले गए थे, तो हरिवंश जी, उनके अखबार के जो भी स्रोत थे, उन माध्यमों से हिम्मत के साथ नक्सलाइट-बेल्ट में चले गए, उन लोगों को समझाया-बुझाया और आखिरकार उस व्यक्ति को छोड़ा कर ले आए। इन्होंने अपनी जिंदगी दांव पर लगा दी। एक ऐसा व्यक्तित्व, जिसने किताबें पढ़ीं भी बहुत और लिखीं भी बहुत। मैं समझता हूँ कि अखबार चलाना, पत्रकारों से काम लेना तो शायद सरल रहेगा, लेकिन समाज कारण वाली दुनिया का अनुभव एक है और राज कारण वाली दुनिया का अनुभव बिल्कुल दूसरा है। आपने एक सांसद के रूप में सफल कार्यकाल का अनुभव सबको कराया है, लेकिन सदन का हाल यह है, जहां खिलाड़ियों से ज्यादा एम्पायर परेशान रहते हैं, इसलिए नियमों में खेलने के लिए सबको मजबूर करना एक बहुत बड़ा चुनौतीपूर्ण काम है, लेकिन हरिवंश जी इस काम को जरूर पूरा करेंगे।

हरिवंश की श्रीमती जी, आशा जी स्वयं चम्पारण से हैं, यानी एक प्रकार से पूरा परिवार कहीं जे.पी. से तो कहीं गांधी से जुड़ा हुआ है और वे भी M.A. in Political Science हैं, तो उनकी academic knowledge शायद अब आपको ज्यादा मदद करेगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि अब हम सभी सांसदों का एक मंत्र बन जाएगा — 'हरिकृपा', अब सब कुछ 'हरि भरोसे'। मुझे विश्वास है कि हम सभी सांसदों पर, चाहे इधर के हों या उधर के, 'हरि कृपा' बनी रहेगी। यह चुनाव ऐसा था, जिसमें दोनों तरफ 'हरि' थे, लेकिन एक के नाम के आगे बी.के. था — 'बी.के. हरि',*। इधर भी हरि थे, लेकिन नाम के आगे कोई बी.के., वी.के. नहीं था। मैं श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी को भी बधाई दूंगा, इन्होंने लोकतंत्र की गरिमा के लिए, अपने दायित्वों को निभाया। सब कह रहे थे कि परिणाम हमें पता है, लेकिन प्रक्रिया तो करेंगे। आज इससे काफी नये लोगों की वोट वगैरह डालने की ट्रेनिंग भी हो गई होगी।

मैं सदन के सभी महानुभावों को, सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों को, इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को बहुत उत्तम तरीके से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उपसभापति जी को बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि उनका अनुभव और समाज कारण के प्रति उनका समर्पण यहां बहुत काम आएगा। हरिवंश जी की एक विशेषता यह भी है, उन्होंने अपने

अखबार में एक कॉलम चलाया था, 'हमारा सांसद कैसा होना चाहिए', लेकिन तब उनको भी पता नहीं था कि एक दिन वे भी एमपी बनेंगे। उन्होंने 'हमारा सांसद कैसा होना चाहिए', इसकी बड़ी मुहिम चलाई थी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके वे जो सपने थे, आज उनको पूरा करने का एक बड़ा अवसर उन्हें मिला है। हम सभी सांसदों को भी वह ट्रेनिंग आपके माध्यम से मिलेगी। जिन दशरथ मांझी की चर्चा हिन्दुस्तान में कभी-कभी सुनाई देती है, बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम होगा कि उन दशरथ मांझी की कथा को ढूँढ-ढाँढ़ कर पहली बार किसी ने प्रकट किया था, वह हरिवंश बाबू ने किया था। यानी समाज के बिल्कुल नीचे के स्तर के लोगों से जुड़े हुए महानुभाव, आज से हम लोगों का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले हैं, इसके लिए मेरी तरफ से उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई, बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.00 Noon

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अपनी ओर से और सभी माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से श्री हरिवंश जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। आज एक लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से इस सदन ने उनमें उपसभापति होने का विश्वास प्रकट किया है। हम लोगों को पिछले कई वर्षों से, एक सांसद के रूप में हरिवंश जी को देखने का अवसर मिला। उनकी अपनी बैकग्राउंड जो रही, वे लेखक रहे, संपादक रहे, बैंकर रहे, राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता रहे और उस सारे ज्ञान का उपयोग करके वे जब भी इस सदन में बोले हैं, तो पूर्ण तैयारी के साथ बोले हैं। आरम्भ के वर्षों में, जब वे पीछे बैठते थे, तब भी वे जिस किसी भी विषय पर बोलते थे, हर विषय पर उनकी पूरी रिसर्च होती थी। उनकी गरिमा, बात कहने की शालीनता, किसी पर व्यक्तिगत प्रहार न करना, कभी सदन की प्रोसीडिंग्स को डिस्टर्ब न करना, ये सब चीजें उनके बारे में हम लोग देखते रहे हैं।

मुझे लगता है कि जो व्यक्ति जो इन मापदंडों के हिसाब से चलता रहा है, निश्चित रूप से वह इस सदन की गरिमा, उपसभापति के रूप में, और बढ़ाएगा। आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि उस तरफ थोड़ी कृपा ज्यादा बनाए रखें। जिन्होंने भी इस सदन की परम्पराएं बनाई हैं, उन्होंने सोचा होगा कि उपसभापति को समर्थन ज्यादा यहां से मिलता है लेकिन सीट उन्हें वहां दी गई। शायद इसका कारण यह है कि बैठते आप आज़ाद साहब की बगल में हैं लेकिन देखते हमारी तरफ हैं। ये दोनों काम तब पूरे हो जाएंगे, जब आप दोनों के बीच संतुलन बनाकर चलेंगे कि सरकारी कामकाज की कहां आवश्यकता है जो देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। विपक्ष का अधिकार है कि वह सदन में जनहित के मुद्दे उठाए। देश और समाज के लिए जो भी आवश्यक है, उसमें आप संतुलन बनाए रखेंगे तथा इसमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों को, विशेषकर जो सदन में बैकबैंचर्स हैं, कई बार उनकी तरफ से शिकायत की जाती है कि हमें सदन में बोलने का अवसर कम मिलता है, उन सबका ध्यान रखते हुए, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप इस पद की गरिमा को और बढ़ाएंगे, सदन की कार्यवाही बहुत बेहतर तरीके से चलाएंगे और जो public discourse है, जिसका स्तर ऊपर करने की पूरे देश के सामने चुनौती है, उसका एक उदाहरण आप स्वयं देते थे, इस दिशा में पूरा प्रयास करेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि इसमें आप सफल होंगे और public discourse का स्तर भी इस देश में काफी ऊपर हो जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आज के अवसर पर नव-निर्वाचित उपसभापति, आदरणीय हरिवंश जी को अपनी तरफ से तथा अपने दल की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ। जैसा यहां Leader of the Opposition और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया, हरिवंश जी से हम सब लोगों की बहुत पुरानी जानकारी है, संबंध है। आप बहुत ही विनम्र स्वभाव के हैं। इस चुनाव में अच्छी बात यह रही कि दोनों उम्मीदवार अच्छे थे। जब चुनाव हुआ, यहां किसी तरह की कटुता नज़र नहीं आई। कहीं ऐसा नहीं लगा कि यहां चुनाव हो रहा है, कहीं खींचतान हो रही है या ऐसा कुछ हो रहा है। बड़ी शालीनता के साथ चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ। यह इसका भी असर था कि दोनों उम्मीदवार बहुत परिपक्व थे, संतुलित किस्म के थे।

मैं यहां सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा। जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अम्पायर को यहां

बहुत परेशानी होती है, वह सही बात है। कई बार political parties के लोगों की, मेम्बरान की मजबूरी होती है और उन्हें कुछ मामले यहां उठाने पड़ते हैं। उसका मतलब यह कभी न समझा जाए कि वे चेयर की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने का काम deliberately कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य जिस राज्य से आते हैं, जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, वहां की कई समस्याएं होती हैं, उन्हें ही वे यहां उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि इस क्रम में जो सामान्य परम्पराएं होती हैं, उनका भी उल्लंघन मेम्बरान से हो जाता है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों को exception माना जाए, अपवाद माना जाए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय चेयरमैन साहब और माननीय उपसभापति जी दोनों बहुत अनुभवी हैं। आप मेम्बरों पर कभी नाराज मत होना। यदि मैम्बर नाराज हो जाएं तो आपका कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकते लेकिन आप नाराज हो जाएं तो मेम्बरान का बिगाड़ सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Leader of the House—I am very happy to see him in good health—and other distinguished Members of this House. I extend my whole-hearted warm welcome and congratulations to the newly elected hon. Deputy Chairman, on my own behalf and on behalf of the AIADMK, Amma's party. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Firstly, heartiest congratulations on behalf of all of us and, of course, from the Trinamool Congress to our new Deputy Chairman, Harivanshji. You are our neighbour in more ways than one. You come from a State which is our neighbour. For that, we are happy for you. You and I were neighbours, literally for one year sitting together here and what the people of this House do not know, you started your career with Ravivar and there also, we were neighbours because the magazine I used to work with, had its office literally in the same room with one partition there. So we go back a long way. Congratulations to you, and I think you are now sitting on the right side of the House literally. So please look after all of us. I think it was a good match. We started with cricket analogy. I am not going to fall into the trap of making smart puns, but since we got into the cricket analogy, it was a good match. Someone had to win, but both batsmen scored centuries. That is a very, very good thing. Our new Deputy Chairman can be assured, through you, Sir, that all of us will continue to cooperate as a constructive Opposition. We wish you good health and we wish you a fabulous tenure. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, on behalf of my party and on behalf of all the hon. Members of my Party in Rajya Sabha, I also extend a hearty

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

welcome to Harivanshji and congratulate him for being elected to this august Chair. Sir, four days back when I was talking to him, I was delighted to know that he also belonged to the same village, which just now the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning, where one of the great freedom fighters and revolutionary leaders of this country, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayanji was born. He was saying that he was inspired by the ideology and inspiration of Jayaprakashji. Sir, as you know, during that time, a large number of young men and women of this country were inspired by the ideals of Lok Nayak Jayaprakashji and one among them is our hon. Deputy Chairman. I am very happy for that because I am one of the young men of those days who were also inspired by the movement of Lok Nayak Jayaprakashji. As the hon. Prime Minister and Arun Jaitleyji were saying, when the hon. Deputy Chairman is sitting on that side, his attention is directly towards the other side. But, Sir, when he will be sitting at the centre, we hope that his attention will be on those Members who are sitting at the centre and in-between. Most of the hon. Members belonging to the smaller parties have their seats here in the centre row and many times they complain that they are not being given due attention. So we hope that all those smaller parties will get equal attention from our hon. Deputy Chairman. With these words, I once again congratulate him and, at the same time, I also congratulate Shri B.K. Hariprasad, who is also associated with the politics of Odisha, my own State. He was the Observer of his party for Odisha for a long time and I also personally know him. He is a gentleman and a very knowledgeable person. I also thank him for maintaining the tradition and democracy of this House. इस सदन की जो परंपरा है, उसको भी maintain करने में उनका योगदान है। मैं उनको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू। श्री शरद पवार जी।

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मुझे खुशी है कि आज इस देश के एक पत्रकार सदन के उपसभापति पद पर विराजमान होने के लिए यहां हैं। मेरा उनसे कोई ज्यादा परिचय नहीं है, पर शायद उनको याद होगा कि 35 साल पहले चन्द्रशेखर जी मुझे लेकर इब्राहिम पट्टी गांव में गए थे। उन्होंने वहाँ पर एक अस्पताल बनाया था, तब श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ जो साथी थे, उनमें आज के उपसभापति जी भी थे। हम लोग तब मिले थे, हमें उसके बाद मिलने का मौका नहीं मिला। उनके इस सदन में आने की हमें खुशी थी, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी खुशी यह है कि आज उनको यहाँ निर्वाचित होने के लिए हम सभी का सहयोग मिला है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखने के लिए हम लोगों का सहयोग उन्हें हमेशा मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, यह सदन राज्य सभा है, यह देश का अपर हाउस है। मैंने राज्य सरकार में काम किया है, राज्य की विधान सभा में काम किया है। मुझे याद है कि जब कभी राज्य विधान सभा में समस्या पैदा होती थी, तब ऐसे ही issue पर राज्य सभा में क्या कदम उठाए गए थे,

क्या निर्णय लिये गये थे, हमेशा उनका आधार लेकर राज्य सरकार अपना कारोबार करने की कोशिश करती थी। मुझे लगता है कि राज्य सभा का कारोबार करना, देश को और देश की सभी विधान सभाओं को एक दिशा देना, राज्यसभा का एक महत्वपूर्ण फर्ज है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फर्ज को निभाने में आपको हमारा पूरा सहयोग होगा। इस सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखने के लिए हम हमेशा आपके साथ रहेंगे।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी के सांसद, आदरणीय श्री हरिवंश को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही, मैं इस अवसर पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एनडीए की तरफ से इस पद के लिए श्री हरिवंश को सबसे उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार माना। उन्होंने हरिवंश जी के बारे में जिन बातों की चर्चा की, मुझे उन पर कुछ नहीं कहना है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने सभी बातें कह दी हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके संज्ञान में दो तीन बातें और रखना चाहूँगा। हरिवंश जी की खासियत के बारे में सभी जानते हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी का जनरल सेक्रेटरी हूँ, संगठन देखता हूँ। हरिवंश जी जनरल सेक्रेटरी रहे हैं। सर, हमारी पार्टी बहुत बड़ी पार्टी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिसम्बर के महीने में 25 दिनों तक, हमारे 25 हजार कार्यकर्ताओं को हरिवंश जी ने रोज़ डेढ़ घंटे लगातार महात्मा गाँधी, श्री लोहिया जी, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, डा. अम्बेडकर और श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के विचारों के बारे में बताया। श्री हरिवंश जी अब यहाँ पर ज्यादा समय देंगे, मुझे इसका नुकसान होगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी एक और बात की चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। आपने अभी चम्पारण की चर्चा की थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि चम्पारण में नील के अत्याचार को सभी जानते हैं, लेकिन उस समय चम्पारण के ऐग्रेरियन बिल पर इन्होंने बहुत ही seminal work, बहुत अच्छा काम किया। मैं और एक बात की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। आजकल बहुत लोग प्रयास करते रहते हैं कि मैं राज्य सभा में एमपी बनूँ, लोक सभा में एमपी बनूँ। सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी का जनरल सेक्रेटरी रहा हूँ, नीतीश बाबू के साथ वर्षों से रहा हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि श्री हरिवंश ने कभी भी चर्चा नहीं की कि मुझे राज्य सभा जाना है। वर्ष 2014 में जब हमारी पार्टी के तीन उम्मीदवारों का selection होना था, तब इन्होंने किसी से कुछ नहीं कहलवाया, कोई चर्चा ही नहीं की। इनको नीतीश बाबू ने खुद फोन किया कि हरिवंश जी, हम आपको राज्य सभा भेजना चाहते हैं, क्या आपको स्वीकार्य है? हम लोगों को बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि हरिवंश जी हमारे साथ जुड़े। ये यहाँ पार्टी का काम भी करते थे, ये मेरे साथ उपनेता थे। जब भी किसी मुद्दे पर बात करनी होती थी, इसमें इनका भी योगदान रहता था। मैं संगठन के कारण ज्यादातर बिहार में रहता हूँ, अब मुझे थोड़ी परेशानी होगी। मैं आपको इतना जरूर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इनका जो background है, ये जिस तरह से काम करते हैं और इनका जो temperament है, उससे ये उपसभापति के काम को बहुत ही दक्ष तरीके से निभाएंगे। मैं श्री हरिवंश को बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly congratulate Shri Harivanshji. On behalf of our party, I welcome him to be the Deputy Chairman of the House. Though I don't know much about his background

[Shri Y. S. Chowdary]

but, after hearing from others after having got elected as Deputy Chairman, I really appreciate his candidature. In a game, one has to lose and one has to win. This is the beauty of our Constitution and democratic process. Shri B.K. Hariprasad also got more than 100 votes for which I congratulate him also. Every Member would agree that in the last couple of months we have been under the 'strict' Chair, एक हेडमास्टर की तरह। We hope that Deputy Chairman Sahab will come and relieve you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means we can have some relief. I welcome Shri Harivansh on behalf of Telugu Desam Party. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wholeheartedly congratulate my friend, Harivanshji. What is really significant is that in spite of a keen contest, there have been no tension, no bickering, and no pull or cross-talk; this is something which goes to the credit of both Harivanshji and also my friend, Shri Hariprasad. As a matter of fact, I should have been with him, which I am not. Sir, I only take one word from Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, but this is important, not unlike what Mr. Chowdary said, the House deserves from him, needs from him some more time than given. The reason is simple and logical, the House being accountable, the Government of the day being accountable – accountable to whom – usually it is not the Ruling Party which asks for accountability, it is the opposition which asks for accountability. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is being taken care of.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So, we deserve a little more time than the others. That is the simple thing, Sir. Next thing is that I am really inspired not because I have been one of those who have been in the JP Movement, but having heard about you from the Prime Minister and also the JD (U) Leader, we really feel doubly satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: दर्शक गैलरी में जो बात कर रहे हैं, उनको समझाइए, नहीं तो respectfully उनको बाहर भेजिए, otherwise he will never get an opportunity to visit Parliament, tell him.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So, I congratulate you, Harivanshji. But my last word would be, please don't give up your smile on the face which you always put, on, notwithstanding the tension in the House, your smile always would be inspiring us. Please do that and this is an answer to Mr. Chowdary also. Sir, thank you very much.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I congratulate Shri Harivanshji.

It is really a great day for this House. We had an election. We rushed from Chennai after attending the funeral of great Kalaignar to participate in this election. I think Hariprasadji should not lose his heart. It is part of our life. Everybody congratulates in this House our friend, Harivanshji for getting elected as Deputy Chairman. His tasks have been properly and eloquently explained by the Prime Minister. With sufficient knowledge on field, I think, he can understand our problem also. As correctly pointed out by many Members, normally the Chairman or Deputy Chairman looks at this side and that side, they ignore the 'middle' side. We always try to make our point. We are here only to participate in the discussion and debate. So, give proper opportunity to the weak section, though we are strong enough in our points. So, I once again congratulate our Deputy Chairman on behalf of our party. Thank you very much.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, हम बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से श्री हरिवंश को बधाई देते हैं कि आज उनका चुनाव डिप्टी चेयरमैन पोस्ट के लिए हुआ है। हम लोगों को उनकी पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में बहुत कुछ मालूम नहीं था, लेकिन खास तौर से जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनके बारे में बहुत-सी चीजें बताईं, तो आज मालूम हुआ है। उन बातों को जानने के बाद हमें यह लगता है कि जब आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठेंगे, तो जो बात राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने अभी कही, उसको आप भूल जाएँगे कि आप उनकी पार्टी के हैं। अब आप किसी पार्टी के नहीं हैं, बल्कि आप इस सदन के हैं। अब आप उनकी पार्टी के नहीं रह गए हैं। थोड़ी देर पहले तक, जब चुनाव नहीं हुआ था, तब तक थे, लेकिन अब आप पूरे सदन के हो गए हैं। अब हम सब लोग आपकी सुरक्षा में यहाँ, इस सदन में रहेंगे और आप सबका ध्यान रखेंगे। उनके साथ-साथ खास तौर से मैं माननीय चेयरमैन साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपको सुबह से लेकर शाम तक कुर्सी पर बैठना पड़ता था, वह कष्ट हम लोग देखते थे और यह देख कर दर्द होता था और लगता था कि आपको जल्दी ही कोई सहयोगी मिल जाए। यह अच्छी बात है कि सदन समाप्त हो रहा है, लेकिन आपको एक बहुत ही अच्छे सहयोगी मिल गए, इस बात के लिए आपको भी हम बधाई देना चाहेंगे। श्री हरिप्रसाद जी को भी हम बधाई देना चाहेंगे, जैसा कि उधर से व इधर से सब लोगों ने कहा कि आप भी बहुत ही सक्षम व्यक्ति हैं और खास तौर से आपने भी संचुरी मारी है और हम सब लोग आपको यहाँ पर इतने वर्षों से देख रहे हैं, आपकी क्षमता को भी जानते हैं। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप आज सदन में डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं, तो हम लोग आपको पूरा सहयोग देने का काम करेंगे।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to extend my heartiest wishes to the newly elected Deputy Chairman, Shri Harivansh. Not yet relieved from grief at the loss of our great Leader, we have come to perform our democratic duty. One of the lessons which he has taught us is, nothing should stand in our way when we perform our duties. Though he has passed away, though we are not relieved of the pain, we have come to do this because he would be pleased by this action. Sir, now I congratulate Shri Harivansh, a scholar, a journalist, who has been elected. He is going to occupy a very dignified position. Sir, I would like

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

to quote only one couplet from Thirukkural. "Saman seiydhu seerthookkam kolpol amaind orupaal kodaamai charrork kani" [verse 118]* Like balance weighs just after balancing, unbiased to sides is the hallmark of the wise.

Sir, like the fixed scale that is inscribed in the chair, the Deputy Chairman or the Chairman, should not tilt on either side. They should be impartial and that is the ornament of the wise. That is what the great sage, Thiruvalluvar has said. Sir, we believe that – as far as the Chair is concerned – all Members here have got equal rights and privileges whether they sit in the front or on the right or on the left, wherever they may be, and your concern should be more about the backbenchers who never get an opportunity to participate in the debate. Sir, I should say that the coming days would be very productive. We have seen Shri Harivansh as a cool and a calm person and I wish, as a good friend, that the House would let him to remain the same when he is in the Chair also. Sir, he is going to assist you, like we, in the Panel of Vice-Chairmen do. He is the captain of a ship. He has to face storms and has to sail the ship safely and smoothly. A very big responsibility lies ahead of him. Sir, on behalf of the DMK party, again, we congratulate him and we expect very productive days in the coming years. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी शिवसेना की तरफ से नवनिर्वाचित उपसभापति श्री हरिवंश जी को बधाई देता हूँ। आज का दिन बहुत ही मंगलमय है। हमने जो आज़ादी की Quit India Movement शुरू की थी, उसकी 75वीं सालगिरह है। आज हमने सुबह हमारे सदन के नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी को भी देखा कि वे स्वस्थ हैं और आज ही के दिन हम सबके मित्र हरिवंश जी, जो कल तक यहां बैठते थे, वे अब सदन के हो गए, वे निर्वाचित हुए हैं। सर, मैं यह मानता हूँ, जैसा चौधरी जी ने कहा कि आप हेड मास्टर हैं और आपके ऊपर बहुत बोझ है, तो वह बोझ थोड़ा हल्का हुआ है और हमारा बोझ भी थोड़ा हल्का हुआ है। जब आप चेयर पर बैठते हैं, तो हमें लगता है कि हम प्रखर सूरज की किरणों में बैठे हुए हैं। अब यहां चन्द्रमा भी आ गया है। अब इस सदन में धूप और छांव का खेल शुरू हो गया है। जब आप अंदर जाएंगे, तो हम चन्द्रमा की छांव में काम करेंगे, हरिबाबू जी, आप पत्रकार रहे हैं, आपका गौरव है। इस सदन ने एक पत्रकार का गौरव बढ़ाया है, उसका मुझे आनंद है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): मैं भी पत्रकार हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: लिखना पड़ेगा, आप कवि हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपस में बात मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: लोग मानते नहीं है कि मैं पत्रकार हूँ, तो सामना तो अब होगा, लेकिन

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

सामना ठीक तरह से होगा। आमना-सामना नहीं होगा। आपका मुंबई से भी रिश्ता है। आपने अपनी पत्रकारिता की शुरुआत मुंबई से की है। धर्मवीर भारती जी, जिन्हें हम हमेशा गुरु के स्थान पर मानते आए हैं, आपने उनके साथ काम किया था, तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो पत्रकार होता है, उसके लिए कोई काम कठिन नहीं होता है। जब आप चेयर पर बैठेंगे, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप पूरे सदन को साथ लेकर इसका नेतृत्व करेंगे। यह सदन, यह राज्य सभा, जो लोकतंत्र की गरिमा है, आप उसकी गरिमा को और तेजस्वी बनाएंगे। इस पद पर एक ऐसी हस्ती बैठ रही है, जिसको हमने चुना है। वह इतनी विनम्र है, इतनी सरल है, इतनी प्रामाणिक है। आपने लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी और चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ बहुत ज्यादा समय बिताया है, तो आपको किसी भी प्रमाण-पत्र की जरूरत नहीं है। आपने अपनी यंग एज में लोकनायक जी और चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ काम किया है, तो आप प्रामाणिक हैं, विनम्र हैं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हम सभी आपके साथ रहेंगे। जब आप उस चेयर पर बैठेंगे, तो हम लोग आपको सदन चलाने में पूरा सहयोग देंगे, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा। मैं एक बार फिर आपको बधाई देता हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले हमारे साथी श्री हरिवंश को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मुझसे पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन और दूसरे नेताओं ने भी इनकी बात कही है, क्योंकि इनका रिश्ता ऐसे दो महान नेताओं श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी और चन्द्रशेखर जी के साथ रहा है, जिन्होंने देश की राजनीति को एक नई दिशा दी थी, इन्होंने उनके साथ काम किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके साथ काम करने बाद कोई भी ऐसा इंसान नहीं हो सकता है, जो किसी के साथ पक्षपात करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये रीजनल पार्टी की तरफ से आए हैं, नीतीश जी हमारे दोस्त हैं, उनकी पार्टी के हैं, सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल और श्री नीतीश जी का बहुत पुराना रिश्ता है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से दोबारा इनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। मैं हरिवंश जी से एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा, जैसा लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने कहा कि रीजनल पार्टी और छोटी पार्टी को टाइम नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि मेम्बर कम होते हैं, तो आप जब कुर्सी पर बैठे, तो आप यह जरूर ध्यान रखें कि आप उनके लिए खास टाइम दें, क्योंकि उनको वक्त नहीं मिलता है और जब मिलता है तो उनको दो-तीन मिनट के बाद बैठने के लिए बोल देते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप जब भी कुर्सी पर बैठे, तो उनका ध्यान जरूर रखें। यह पहली दफ़ा है कि रीजनल पार्टी के डिप्टी चेयरमैन आए हैं, ये हमारा जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the YSR (Congress) Party, and on behalf of the President of my party, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, I wholeheartedly congratulate Harivanshji on being elected as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

We all have been seeing for the last four years his dedication and commitment as a Member of this august House. He is a renowned and veteran journalist. As a journalist, he has an experience of forty years. He has been associated with the *Anand Bazar Patrika* and the *Prabhat Khabar*. His diverse experience would immensely be useful to all of us. I am very confident that his services, as the Deputy Chairman of this House, would be very, very helpful. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of my party, the CPI, I congratulate Shri Harivanshji.

I have been seeing that he is one of the very learned Members of our House. I used to listen to him very keenly whenever he would get up and speak on the floor of this House. During his last speech, he quoted something from a book. Then, I asked him as to what he had quoted. He wrote the name of that book and gave that to me. I went to Chennai and got that book. The title of that book was 'The Billionaire Raj'. He is such a person. He always used to speak with great commitment to the point he believed in. Today, he has been elected as the Deputy Chairman. I wish him all success. I must assure him that our party will give him full cooperation.

Sir, the hon. LoP has said that he is a great lover of Hindi language. I think, his love for Hindi would lead him to love for all Indian languages. For instance, my good friend Shri Hariprasad spoke the other day. He represents Tulu. Tulu is one of the Indian languages. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have introduced all the 22 languages to be used in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Shri Harivanshji understands the functions of this House and the compulsions and commitments of Members from all sides. It is the Council of States. I hope he will uphold the dignity of this House. He will see to it that the House performs and the concerns of the Members are respected, given due importance.

Lastly, the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He rightly referred to the Quit India Movement. On 8th of August, the British Police went to arrest Mahatama Gandhi. Mahatam Gandhiji asked the British Police to wait for a few minutes as he wanted to collect some of his personal belongings. He went inside and came back after some time with the Geeta, the Bible and the Quran in his hand. These were the things which Gandhiji went inside to collect. Even at that time, Gandhiji had the spirit of secular democracy.

I, once again, congratulate Harivanshji. I hope, he will uphold such values. With these words, I greet him and congratulate him. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, on behalf of my party, I congratulate Harivanshji. Thank you very much.

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच नहीं है, यह मात्र हम जो मनोनीत सदस्य आए हैं, उनके द्वारा श्री हरिवंश को बहुत-बहुत अभिनंदन देने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। आपका नाम सार्थक है, क्योंकि "हरि तुम हरो जन की पीर" यह मीरा बाई का पद है, तो "हरि तुम हरो सदन की पीर"। नमस्कार।

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मुझे आज चन्द्रशेखर जी बहुत याद आ रहे हैं। कोई व्यक्ति अपनी दृढ़ता, विश्वास और संयम से हमारे बीच में नहीं रह कर भी कैसे रहता है, उसका ज्वलंत प्रमाण हरिवंश जी स्वयं हैं। आज शरद जी हों, मैं हूँ, हरिवंश जी हों, यहां तक कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी चन्द्रशेखर जी का संदर्भ दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि चन्द्रशेखर जी की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता थी, उनके पास दल नहीं था, लेकिन उनका व्यक्तित्व इतना प्रखर था कि चाहे आदरणीय भैरों सिंह शेखावत हों या शरद जी हों या हमारे जैसे छोटे लोग हों, वे सभी लोग उनमें समाहित थे। हरिवंश जी को बहुत निकट से चन्द्रशेखर जी के कारण जानने का अवसर मिला। धर्मवीर भारती जी की चर्चा हुई। धर्मवीर भारती जी सबसे निकट हरिवंश राय बच्चन जी के थे, उनके परिवार के लोग भी इस सदन में हैं। चन्द्रशेखर जी के सुपुत्र भी इस सदन में हैं, तो इस सदन में वही चरित्र हैं, जो किसी न किसी रूप से हरिवंश राय जी, चन्द्रशेखर जी से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि कोई अपना आज पद पर सुशोभित हुआ है, जिसको इधर का, मध्य का, दाएं का, बाएं का, हर ओर का समर्थन है। मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

श्री विश्वजीत देमारी (असम): सर, हरिवंश जी को बधाई देने के लिए कोई शब्द बाकी नहीं रह गया है। सारे हाउस और मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से भी मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में जितने भी सदस्य हैं, वे सभी राज्यों से आते हैं, देश के कोने-कोने से आते हैं और वे बहुत से इलाकों का, बहुत से समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यहां एक चीज की कमी है और वह यह है कि यहां पर बड़ी पार्टियां ही अपनी बातों को अच्छी तरह से समझा सकती हैं। जो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बोलने के लिए दो-तीन मिनट का समय मिलता है, जिसके कारण वे इस देश की बहुत सारी बातों की जानकारी देने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाते हैं। आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि जब भी आप चेयर पर बैठे, तो जो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां हैं और जो एक-एक प्रतिनिधि पिछड़े इलाकों से आते हैं, उनको आप 10-15 मिनट बोलने का मौका दें, जिससे कि सारे देश को हर तरह की समस्या के बारे में अच्छी तरह से पता चल सके और सरकार अच्छी तरह से उनको सुलाझाने के लिए पॉलिसी बना सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: रामदास जी। देखिए, आपका कितना समर्थन है।

श्री रामदास अठावले: चैयरमैन सर, आर.पी.आई. की तरफ से हरिवंश जी को मैं देता हूँ शुभेच्छा।

"हरिवंश को आर.पी.आई. की तरफ से मैं देता हूँ शुभेच्छा,

और हाउस को अच्छा चलाओ, यही है मेरी इच्छा।

मैं हमेशा करता रहूंगा उनका पीछा,

इसलिए मैं दे रहा हूँ आपको शुभेच्छा।

मोदी जी ने हरिवंश जी को दे दिया है मौका,

लेकिन हरिप्रसाद को कांग्रेस ने दे दिया है*।

इस चुनाव में दोनों ही थे हरि,

हार गया प्रसाद हरि, चुनकर आ गया वंश हरि।"

श्री सभापति: यह कविता नहीं है, समस्या है, आप विषय पर आकर अभिनंदन करिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: हरिवंश जी, आप उधर चले गए हैं। हमें डर इस बात का है कि आप कब उधर जाएंगे, कब इधर आएंगे, उसका पता नहीं है, लेकिन आज आप हमारे साथ हैं और यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आप एक पत्रकार हैं, आप एक राजनेता भी हैं, सोशल वर्कर भी हैं और इस हाउस को चलाने के लिए आपको मौका दे दिया है। मैं हमेशा चेयरमैन साहब से डरता हूँ।

"मैं चेयरमैन साहब से डरता हूँ,
इसीलिए आपका समर्थन करता हूँ।"

मैं आपको भारत की अम्बेडकर जनता की ओर से, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की ओर से, दलित समाज की ओर से हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ और आप हाउस अच्छी तरह से चलाओ।

"आप उधर चले गए, लेकिन ज्यादा इधर देखो।
थोड़ा-थोड़ा उधर देखो और कम बीच में देखो।"

एक बार फिर से मैं आपको शुभेच्छा देता हूँ, बधाई देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Members, election by this august House of its Deputy Chairman is an important event of this Session. Deputy Chairman has an important role in sharing the responsibility of presiding over the proceedings of the House for a considerable period every day.

I heartily congratulate Shri Harivanshji on his election as Deputy Chairman of this august House today. It is an honour conferred on him by this august House.

I have reasons to believe strongly that he would live up to the expectations of all sections of the House. I say so based on my interactions with him during the last one year as Member of Parliament and even earlier also as a journalist.

I have noticed Shri Harivanshji making constructive suggestions in the meetings of the Business Advisory Committee and also my daily meetings with leaders of various parties. On all such occasions, his suggestions and interventions were very clearly driven by his commitment to enable smooth functioning of the House.

If some of you find me being emotional at times about functioning of the House, I can assure you that Shri Harivanshji is calm, cool and smiling all the time. These traits should help Shri Harivanshji in discharging his new responsibility as a Deputy Chairman of this august House effectively.

I understand that he hails from a village in Uttar Pradesh bordering Bihar which also gave birth to one of the great leaders of our country, late Shri Jayaprakash

Narayanji from whom all of us, including me, have taken inspiration. He resides in Jharkhand and is a Member of this House from Bihar. So, U.P., Jharkhand and Bihar – all three in one! This kind of association with three States of our country would certainly give anybody a true Pan-Indian perspective.

As Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivanshji has a commonality with the Chairman who hails from Andhra Pradesh, resides in Telangana, got elected from Karnataka and finally, after election from Rajasthan, came to this position.

Among the few firsts that I have seen of this House during the last one year, Shri Harivanshji is the first to become Deputy Chairman of this House as a first-time Member. This is indeed an honour. I compliment him for the same.

Like me, Shri Harivanshji also did his schooling in a Government school. He took his graduation from Banaras Hindu University.

I have read somewhere one of his teachers saying that Shri Harivansh was a keen student and used to talk less normally but pitched in with very logical and convincing perspectives during debates. That should help him in his new assignment.

Shri Harivanshji also worked as a journalist of repute in major media organizations. He was an editor of Prabhat Khabar. The hon. Prime Minister was mentioning that when he joined this newspaper, the circulation was only four hundreds. I can share with you that when he led the newspaper as Editor, it had reached to almost 10 lakh circulation. That speaks of his capacity. I hope this experience would help this august House find more goodwill from the media. As said, he gave up the comfortable job in a nationalized bank to get back to journalism again. This shows that he goes by his heart in pursuit of larger convictions and commitments. Shri Harivansh also has experience of the governance system because he has been Advisor to the former Prime Minister, Shri Chandrashekharji. I am also happy that this House could elect its Deputy Chairman during the Session immediately after the vacancy arose. I compliment all sections of the House for this, and this should be the way. I also compliment senior Member of this august House, Shri B.K. Hariprasad, whom I have known for years, for contesting this election in the spirit of democracy. After the contest we all move forward with a spirit of friendship and cooperation. The entire election went off in a smooth and dignified manner. So, I compliment not only both the candidates, but also all the Members from various political parties, who behaved in a dignified manner. Even as I am sure, I still formally urge upon all sections of the House to extend full cooperation to the new Deputy Chairman, as has been the case in the past.

[Mr. Chairman]

Friends, there were suggestions from various sides saying 'you look left', 'you look right'. I can tell him, as the Chairman, that we should neither look left nor right; we should always be straight about the Rules and take care of everybody in the House. Whether they are sitting here, there or sitting in front of you, you have to be guided by certain guidelines and precedents that have been set in the House by taking care of the smaller parties as well. We should also see to it that everybody gets their due. This is only my advice to him.

Some Members were also suggesting that there could be some exceptions where there would be emotion and commotion. If it is an exception, I have no problem, but exception should not become the rule. Please understand that. All these regulations of the Chair, trying to see to the smooth conduct of the House, is in accordance with the system. That is what democracy is. If everybody starts speaking at the same time, you cannot call it democracy. Keeping that in mind everybody must cooperate. As I said in the beginning itself, my operation depends on your cooperation. The Deputy Chairman also, I am sure, will go by, first, the rules and regulations, second, by the aspirations of the people and, thirdly, the precedents set by various Presiding Officers of this august House. I once again, on behalf of all, compliment him. Let everybody know that his name is not Harivansh Rai. He is Shri Harivansh Narayan Singh. But taking the spirit of Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, and influenced by his thoughts, subsequently, he voluntarily gave up the surname 'Narayan Singh' and applied to the Gazette, got the permission of the District Magistrate for the same. Even here, in the Parliament, he conveyed to the Parliament Secretariat in the beginning itself that he doesn't want to be known by any surname. So, that means that he has got a commitment of not being associated with one community here and there, and that speaks about his character. So, he has the character, calibre, capacity and conduct. Let us all hope for a better functioning of the House.

Thank you very much. Now, the Deputy Chairman may thank the Members for the support they have extended to him.

श्री उपसभापति (श्री हरिवंश): माननीय सभापति जी, आप में से एक-एक व्यक्ति के प्रति कृतज्ञता और आभार के साथ, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, नेता सदन, नेता प्रतिपक्ष समेत हर दल के एक-एक नेता और इस सदन के एक-एक सदस्य के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, मुझे पता है कि इस गौरवशाली सदन का महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मा आपने मुझे सौंपा है और आप में से कुछेक लोगों ने कहा कि मुझे जो दायित्व आपने दिया है, उसके अनुसार अब मैं किसी दल और पक्ष का नहीं, उसका निर्वाह मैं इस सदन के आचरण के अनुसार करूंगा, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं जिन लोगों ने मेरे ऊपर इस पद के लिए भरोसा किया, चुना, जिस दल ने मुझे

यहां आने का अवसर दिया, संसदीय कार्य केन्द्रीय व राज्य मंत्री समेत, राज्य सभा सचिवालय के सभी लोगों के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, खास तौर से सदन के नेता, अरुण जेटली जी आए। मैं उनके जल्द स्वस्थ होने और यहां शीघ्र लौटने की कामना करता हूं। आप में जिन-जिन लोगों ने मेरे बारे में जो-जो कहा, उसके लिए हिन्दी में मेरे पास एक शब्द है कि मैं उनके प्रति "भाव विह्वल" हूं। अंग्रेजी में इसे कहते हैं "I am moved."

महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ चीजें कहना चाहूंगा। इस चेयर पर चयन के बाद, जिन लोगों ने जितने शब्द कहे, उसी मर्यादा के तहत मैं कहना चाहूंगा मैं उस गांव का हूं, जो दो नदियों-गंगा और घाघरा के बीच बसा है। पेड़ के नीचे पढ़ाई कर, एक मामूली प्राइमरी स्कूल से शुरू कर, उस परिवेश में, जहाँ जब बाढ़ आती थी, तो लगता था कि यह जीवन की अंतिम रात या अंतिम दिन है। सभापति जी, मैं उस परिवेश से निकला हूं। कभी, जिसे हम आभिजात्यों का शहर, लुटियंस दिल्ली या इलीट क्लास की दिल्ली कहते थे, वहाँ हम इस स्थान पर पहुंच जाएंगे, इसकी कल्पना नहीं की थी, परंतु यह आप में से उपस्थित एक-एक व्यक्ति के कारण संभव हुआ है। जिन लोगों ने मुझे इसका अवसर उपलब्ध कराया है, मैं उनके प्रति पुनः कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं।

सभापति जी, हमारी सामाजिक चेतना की बुनियाद कब पड़ी? मैंने बताया है कि जिस गाँव के हम सब हैं, उसमें आने-जाने का रास्ता नहीं होता था। जब बाढ़ आती थी, तो हम अपने-अपने घरों में लगभग कैद हो जाते थे। हमने समुद्र बहुत बाद में देखा, पर जब कभी बाढ़ का प्रवाह देखते थे, तो लगता था कि समुद्र यही है। देश की दो ताकतवर नदियाँ गंगा और घाघरा हैं। वहाँ के लोग लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के पास गए, वह उसी गाँव में जन्मे और कहा कि, "आपका इतना बड़ा नाम है, आपका यश इतना बड़ा है, आप किसी से कहें तो इस गाँव में आने-जाने के लिए सड़क होगी, आप किसी से कहें, तो बुनियादी सुविधाएँ होंगी, आप किसी से कहें तो — बहुत लोग यह नहीं जानते कि जिसे हम खाट कहते हैं, हमारी तरफ उस पर लोग सोते हैं, पर जब कोई बीमार पड़ता था, तो लोग उस चारपाई पर बीमार व्यक्ति को रखकर पंद्रह-पंद्रह किलोमीटर दूर तक पैदल ले जाया करते थे। हमने बिजली की रोशनी बहुत बरसों बाद देखी कि होती क्या है। हम सबने दीये की रोशनी में अपना जीवन शुरू किया। जब लोग जे.पी. नारायण के पास ये परेशानियाँ लेकर गए, तो जे.पी. नारायण जी का जो जवाब था, वह आज तक मेरी स्मृति में है। उन्होंने लोगों से कहा, "कि जरूर, मुझे लोग जानते हैं, मैं कह सकता हूँ, पर अगर मैं कह दूँ और मेरे ही गाँव में काम हो, तो देश के साढ़े पाँच लाख गाँव मेरे हैं। अगर उनमें काम न हो, मेरे गाँव में काम हो, तो मैं खुद को क्या जवाब दूंगा?" यह मर्यादा और इस मर्यादा पर राजनीति के माहौल में हमारी पीढ़ी के हज़ारों लोगों की तरह मेरा भी मानस बना।

सभापति जी, मैंने लगभग चालीस वर्षों तक नौकरी है। मैंने सैंतीस वर्षों तक पत्रकारिता की और आपने सुना भी कि हमारे कई अजीज मित्रों ने डा. धर्मवीर भारती से लेकर, एस.पी.सिंह, उदयन शर्मा जैसे बड़े नामों का उल्लेख किया है, पर आज, जब मैं चयन के बाद आपके सामने खड़ा हूँ, तो मेरे अंदर दो वर्षों से जो यक्ष प्रश्न चल रहा है, वह आपसे शेर करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री उपसभापति]

यह मैं इसलिए भी करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को अपने युवा दिनों से, जिनकी प्रखरता, संसदीय अनुभव और जिनकी राजनीतिक समझ का मैं कायल रहा हूँ, वे चाहे किसी भी दल में हों, उनमें नेता प्रतिपक्ष से लेकर सामने बैठे सारे लोग हैं, मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्षों से सांसद बनने के बाद मेरे मन के अंदर जो सवाल गूँजता रहा, उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। युधिष्ठिर और यक्ष का जो संवाद हुआ था, कुछ उसी तरह का सवाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 2014 में सांसद बनने के बाद बाबू कुँवर सिंह, जिन्होंने 1857 की लड़ाई में, वृद्ध होने के बावजूद आजादी के लिए बहुत कुछ किया, मैं उनकी धरती आरा में एक कॉलेज में बोलने के लिए गया था, पर वह बात मैं रखूँ, इससे पहले मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि वह बात रखने के लिए मैं प्रेरित कहाँ से हुआ। तमिल के महाकवि तिरुवल्लुवुर, जिनका अभी उल्लेख हुआ है, उनकी जो मशहूर किताब है, उसमें प्रसंग है, जिसका हिंदी अनुवाद है:—

"शत्रु मध्य मरते निडर, मिलते सुलभ अनेक,

सभा मध्य भाषण निडर, करते दुर्लभ एका।"

अर्थात् "Many encountering death in the face of foe will hold their ground; who speak undaunted in the council hall are rarely found. Many indeed may fearlessly die in the presence of their foes; but few are those who are fearless in the assembly of the learned." मेरी दृष्टि से आप सभी लोग बड़े अनुभवी और जानकार लोग हैं, इसलिए मैं अपना यह यक्ष प्रश्न आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। एक युवक ने मेरी बात के बाद पूछा कि हमने Westminster model, लोकतंत्र का पश्चिमी मॉडल अपनाया है, तो पूरा मॉडल, उसने उदाहरण के साथ कहा, ब्रिटेन में हो, ऑस्ट्रेलिया में हो, अमरीका में हो, डिसिप्लिन डेकोरम, प्रोसीजर, डिसेंसी और डिग्निटी से चलता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग भी संसद को ऐसे चलाने की कोशिश करें। अगर नहीं चल रही तो उसके क्यों और क्या कारण हैं, वे आप हमें बताएं। एक दूसरे सज्जन ने कहा कि एक तो यह वेस्टर्न परंपरा है, जिसको हमने अपनाया है। और लोकतंत्र से अच्छी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं, जिसमें हम सबका यकीन है। पर उन्होंने कहा कि अपने यहाँ शास्त्रार्थ की पुरानी परंपरा भी थी, उसके बड़े मानक तय थे और हजारों वर्ष पहले अपने यहाँ ईसा सदी की शुरुआत में जैन धर्म से लेकर बाकी जगह इसके references मिलते हैं। जैसे बौद्ध पीठ आयोजन हुआ, Buddhist Conference, जिसमें त्रिपिटक की रचना हुई, जहाँ लिच्छवियों की परंपरा थी, जहाँ जनक के दरबार में अष्टावक्र अकेले अपनी बात कहने गए, जहाँ शंकराचार्य ने घूम-घूम कर देश में शास्त्रार्थ किया, जो पुराना डिबेट और संवाद का बड़ा स्तर था, क्या आप लोग उसको भी याद रखते हैं? दरअसल इन दोनों सवालों को मैंने यक्ष सवाल के रूप में माना। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप सिर्फ गीता को धर्म ग्रंथ के रूप में नहीं, महज उसका एक सूक्त याद रखें, तो शायद बहुत रास्ता निकल जाए। इसमें एक जगह अर्जुन को कृष्ण कहते हैं,

"यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः।

स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते॥"

"For whatever a great man does, that very thing other men also do. Whatever standard he sets up, the generality of men follow the same." यहाँ जो आप सब लोग

बैठे हैं, उनकी राह लोग देखते हैं, उसी की रहनुमाई करते हैं। मैं ईमानदारी से आपको कहूँ, तो इन दोनों सवालियों का जो जवाब मुझे मिला, वह मैं आपसे शेयर करना चाहता हूँ। हम गाँधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मना रहे थे। जब मैं गाँधी जी के बारे में पढ़ रहा था, तो मैंने पाया कि उन्होंने हरेक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के लिए, चाहे वह किसी दल में हो, किसी काम में लगा हो, एक सूक्त दिया, जिसमें 10 या 12 प्वाइंट्स हैं, कि हम किस तरह संवाद करें, किस तरह रहें, किस तरह का आचरण करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम सब मिल कर उस रास्ते पर चलेंगे, क्योंकि हम गाँधी जी की 150वीं जयंती का आयोजन कर रहे हैं, तो हमें जरूर कामयाबी मिलेगी। यह देश अलग-अलग संस्कृतियों का है, अलग-अलग पृष्ठभूमियों का है, अलग-अलग विचारों का है। उन सबके मध्य से हमें रास्ता निकालना है। स्वाभाविक है कि सदन में अलग-अलग ढंग से सोचने वाले लोग होंगे, पर हमारे संविधान बनाने वालों ने भी इसका ध्यान रखा और इस पर बहस की।

सर, मैं सिर्फ दो उदाहरण quote करके अपनी बात समय के अन्दर खत्म करूँगा। 13 मई, 1952 को राज्य सभा का गठन क्यों हुआ, इस पर डा. राधाकृष्णन ने कहा, "So far as its deliberative functions are concerned, it will be open to us to make very valuable contributions, and it will depend on our work whether we justify this two chamber system, which is now an integral part of our Constitution. So, it is a test to which we are submitted... We should try to do everything in our power to justify to the public of this country that a second Chamber is essential to prevent hasty legislation." दूसरी बात, अनंतशयनम आयंगर जी ने इस हाउस की जरूरत क्यों है, इस पर कही, "The most that we expect the Second Chamber to do is perhaps to hold dignified debates on important issues... I think, on the whole, the balance of consideration is in favour of having such a Chamber and taking care to see that it does not prove a clog either to legislation or administration." जो rules and procedure हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने बनाए, उससे हम मिल कर देश को महान बना सकते हैं। डिबेट में differences होंगे, opinion में differences होंगे, लेकिन हम सब मिल कर उसका रास्ता निकालेंगे।

सर, अन्तिम बात, मैं बिल्कुल पहली opportunity में कहूँगा कि मुझे आप सबके सौजन्य से यह मौका मिला, तो गोरे मुराहरी जी ने जब यह पद सँभाला, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे डर लग रहा है, वही हालत मेरी है, क्योंकि मैं इतने अनुभवी लोगों को, जिनका संसदीय जीवन इतने अनुभवों से भरा है, उनको देख रहा हूँ, पर यही मेरी ताकत भी है। ताकत है कि आप सब लोग रास्ता बताएँगे, rules and procedure हम मिल कर कैसे आगे बढ़ाएँ। आप साथ हैं, मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम सब मिल कर सदन को बेहतर से बेहतर चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे। मुझसे आपकी जो भी अपेक्षा हो कि बेहतर तरीके से, बिल्कुल मर्यादित तरीके से, निष्पक्ष होकर सदन चलाने में मैं जो कर सकता हूँ, उसमें मैं आपके सहयोग का स्वागत करूँगा, आपके सुझावों का स्वागत करूँगा। मैं उसी रास्ते सदन को चलाने की पूरी कोशिश करूँगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। Hon. Members, tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, myself, I am hosting a breakfast for the newly elected Deputy Chairman as well as newly elected Members and others also. It is to be

[श्री सभापति]

held in Parliament House Annexe. You might have already got the invitation. Please do attend. You will be getting the South-Indian type of breakfast also. Now, I invite the Deputy Chairman to come and preside over the House

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Reimbursement of arrears for revised UGC pay scales

*241. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has not reimbursed the arrears arising out of the implementation of 2006 revised UGC pay scales for the university and college teachers to various States including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has taken any action for expediting the release of the said arrears to the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these funds would be released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) Under the Scheme of Revision of Pay (6th CPC) of Teachers and Equivalent Cadres in Universities and Colleges, the Central Government had committed to reimburse 80% of the total financial burden accrued for the period from 01.01.2006 to 31.03.2010 due to implementation of revised pay scales to teachers of State Universities and colleges to the State Governments subject to the condition that the entire Scheme of revision of pay scales, together with all the conditions to be laid down by the UGC by way of Regulations and other guidelines shall be implemented by State Governments and Universities and Colleges coming under their jurisdiction as a composite scheme, by making necessary amendments in statutes, ordinances, rules, etc. of the State Universities.

Out of 29 States, 14 States have been released total central share under the scheme on submission of complete proposals by the State Governments. The remaining 15 States have been released partial central share or no central share based on the submission of requisite documents by the respective State Government. The Central Government had released a total amount of ₹ 7713,44,11,310/- (Rupees Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Thirteen Crore Forty Four Lakh Eleven Thousand Three Hundred Ten only) as central share to different State Governments under the said Scheme till 30.06.2018. Out of the total central share, the Central Government has already released an amount of ₹ 584,98,93,110/- (Rupees Five Hundred Eighty Four Crore Ninety Eight Lakh Ninety Three Thousand One Hundred Ten only) as central share to the State Government of Karnataka. However, as the State Government of Karnataka has not submitted copies of amended statutes, ordinances, rules, etc. of State Universities, the balance amount of central share amounting to ₹ 209,19,77,586/- (Rupees Two Hundred Nine Crore Nineteen Lakh Seventy Seven Thousand Five Hundred Eighty Six only) could not be released to the State Government of Karnataka.

The Scheme makes it obligatory on part of the State Governments to implement the Scheme in totality so as to enable the Central Government to reimburse the central share. The Central Government, from time to time, had asked the State Governments to submit complete proposals for reimbursement of central share. However, several State Governments have not submitted complete proposals for reimbursement of central share even after a lapse of more than eight years of the scheme, despite several reminders. Therefore, the Central Government has decided to close the scheme for reimbursement of central share for implementation of revised pay scales (6th CPC) for teachers in State Universities and colleges to State Governments from 01.07.2018.

It is further added that the Central Government has notified scheme of revision of pay (7th CPC) of teachers and equivalent cadres in universities and colleges. The Central Government has asked the State Governments to consider implementation of revised pay (7th CPC) for teachers of State Universities and colleges and submit proposals for reimbursement of central share subject to conditions laid down in the scheme.

Conditions of juvenile homes

*242. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of pathetic condition of juvenile homes, deprivation of basic facilities/infrastructure to children living there and their involvement in criminal activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure adequate facilities/infrastructure to the children living in juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Government has always taken note of any irregularity, including condition of Juvenile homes, as and when brought to the notice and have taken prompt and due action.

(b) The details of fine/action taken against the institutions are given in Statement-I (A) and (B) (*See* below). The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 203 complaints based on information received from 11 States/UTs regarding ran away/escaped from the observation/special homes during the last three years, *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18 Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 43 complaints regarding child abuse and neglect of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) during the last three years and the current year 2018-19 (till June, 2018). Out of the 43 complaints, 38 have been closed and the remaining 5 cases are still pending. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) (1) As per section 41 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, registration of all Child Care Institutions, whether funded by Government or not, is mandatory. The penalty of non-registration is prescribed under section 42 of the said Act. The registration is the responsibility of the State/UT Government, as per Section 41 of the Act. Further the State Governments have to appoint Inspection Committees, under section 54 of the Act, to assess the basic facilities and infrastructure of the Institution to ascertain whether the Institution is maintaining their standards as prescribed as per section 53 of the Act and as provided under the Rules 29-38 of Model JJ Rules 2016 relating to physical infrastructure, clothing/bedding/toiletries, sanitation and hygiene, Nutrition and Diet scale, Medical care, mental health, Education, Vocational training, Recreational facilities etc. The Central Government has relentlessly pursued with the State/UT Governments to register all Child Care Institutions by 31st December, 2017. A National Consultation was held with all the States and UTs on 26th September, 2017 in this respect. MWCD had also brought an advertisement in 6 national (84 editions) Hindi and English news papers dated 28.10.17 informing all people running CCIs to get their CCIs registered by 31.12.2017. The advertisement was shared with the state/UTs *vide* letter dated 12.10.17 so that registration is expedited. Further National Consultation was held with Pr Secretaries of the States and UTs on 11th

Jan, 2018 to assess the status. As an outcome, 7109 CCIs were reported to have been registered by the said date while 401 were reportedly under process. The Ministry had directed the States/UTs to close those institutions, which have declined to register, and shift the children to other appropriate facilities *vide* its letter dated 20th February, 2018 Copy of the letter is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(2) After noticing the criminal act of sale of children by the Missionary of Charity in Jharkhand, the Ministry has asked all the States/UTs to inspect their institutions by 31st August, 2018 and submit a report to the Ministry. They have also been asked to link all the Child Care Institutions with the close by Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) for providing opportunity of adoption of the children of CCI, as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice Act Copy of later is given in Statement-V (*See* below).

(3) In the wake of Muzaffarpur incidence, the Ministry has requested the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs to inspect all the facilities by 15th September, 2018 and submit a report to the Ministry. Copy of the letter is given in Statement-VI (*See* below). The TISS report had also expressed 'Grave Concerns' about some other Institutions in Bihar. The Ministry has sought report in this regard.

(4) The Ministry has been frequently interacting with the stakeholders from all States/UTs to impress upon the need for regular monitoring. In the current year following consultations till date have also been held:—

- (i) National Consultation on Child Protection with Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of Department of Women and Child Development of all States/UTs on 11th January, 2018.
- (ii) National Consultation with all the senior representatives of Police from all the States and UTs on 5th June, 2018.
- (iii) National Conference of State Ministers of State/UT WCD on 17th July, 2018.
- (iv) NCPDR's National level workshop on "Safety and Security of Children" on 28th July, 2018
- (v) National Review of State Adoption Resource Agencies from all States/UTs held on 30th July, 2018.

(5) Hon'ble Minister, MWCD has also requested Hon'ble Members of Parliament to visit the homes periodically to check the living condition as well as level of care being provided to the residents to further improve the conditions of the homes. The letter dated 9th August, 2017 Copy of the letter is given in Statement-VII.

Statement-I*A. Details of the closed SAAs*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the agency and district	Remarks
1.	Bihar	Dr. B. R. Ambekar Harijan Kalyan Parishad	Due to irregularities
2.		Nalanda Mother Teresa Anath Seva Ashram Nalanada	
3.		Sarvangin Vikas Samiti, Purnea	
4.			
5.	Jharkhand	Joka Millenium Old Age Home, West Bengal	Closed by Government for allegations of Illegal Adoption
6.		North Bengal People's Development Centre, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	
7.		Mahila Jan Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro	Closed by Government contravening the provisions of Law and child trafficking
8.		Foundation for National Reconstruction, Jamshedpur	Closed by Government contravening the provisions of Law
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Shakuntala Parmar Samiti, Shivpuri	Closed by State Government due to reported child abuse
10.		Janabhadya Samaji Sanstha, Dewas	
11.		Jujharu Samaj Sewi, Katni	Closed by State Government as SAA was not following the norms of the JJ Act
12.		Smt. Geeta Devi Parmthik Lok Kalyan Samiti, Dewas	
13.	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule Trust, Nanded	Closed by Government contravening the provisions of Law
14.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	
15.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalgaon	
16.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	Matter is under process
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Shishu Grih Kandhari Bejor, Faizabad	Closed due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulation, 2017
18.		Maa Vindhya Vasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Deoria	
19.		Dwarika Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Agra	
20.		Shanti Devi Memorial Gram Vikas Kanpur, Dehat	

Sl.No.	State	Name of the agency and district	Remarks
21.		Kanpur Hindu Anathalay, Kanpur Nagar	
22.		Shri Ram Udhyogic Anathalay, Lucknow	
23.		Mahadev Shishu Greha, Mirzapur	On the basis of inspection by the State Government and the SAA was de licensed.
24.		Lakshmi Shishu Greha, Varanasi	
25.		Shree Radha Krishna Bal Greh, Varanasi	
26.	Gujarat	Missionaries of Charity, Ahmadabad	
27.		Vikas Vidhyalaya, Surendra Nagar	Due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulation, 2017.
		Mahajan Orphanage, Surat	SAA already removed from CARINGS.

B. Status of Penalty Imposed by CARA to SAA

Sl. No.	Name of the SAA	Penalty amount SAA	Penalty amount received from SAA
1.	Prayas Bharti Trust Hemplaza building Frazer road Dakbangla chawrah Opp. jagat trade centre Patna Bihar-800001 Tel. No. 2210685 Mob. No. 9308368387 Email: patnasaa.pbt@gmail.com	₹ 50,000/-	₹ 50,000/-
2.	Nalgonda Shishu Greh Shishugruha, Padava Hostel Near by children Home Nalgonda Telangana. Tel. No. 222666 Mob. No. 8106153150 Email: sishugruhanlg@gmail.com	₹ 50,000/-	₹ 50,000/-
3.	Udayan c/o SOS Childrens Village of India/ 1 Doctors Lane Gole Market, New Delhi-110001 Tel. No. 2.4E+07 Mob. No. 9871102757 Email: sos_udayan@redifimail.com	₹ 50,000/-	Not Received

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of incidents of runaway/escape of children from the Observations/Special Homes reported, inquiry conducted, records of visitors maintained and corrective measures taken during the last three years

State	No. of incidents of children running away			Reasons for running away	whether conducted inquiry	Whether Homes maintain records of their visitors	Corrective measures taken by Governments	
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17					2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand			1	3	i. Less height of boundary wall.	Yes	Yes	1. Height of boundary wall increased. 2. Staff increased.
Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	No Home	NA
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	Yes	NA
Mizoram			64		i. Craving for substances. ii. Home sick	Yes	Yes	(i) Counselling (ii) Review of Extension of period of stay

iii.	Boredom							(iii) Advisory issued to staff by JJB
iv.	Peer Pressure							(iv) Group counselling
v.	Difficulties in following rules							
vi.	Scarcity of water							
vii.	Inadequate security guards							
viii.	Long penalty period.							
	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	No home exist NA
	West Bengal	12	7	3	2	No known	Yes (by police)	Yes Missing Diary lodged
	Chhattishgarh	54	7	3	45	Drive to return to parental homes.	Yes	(i) Counselling
						Children are not accustomed to live in Homes.		(ii) education (iii) sports

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(iv) Ethical and professional trg. * Details not provided
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	*	*	-do-
Punjab	7	5	Nil	Nil	Fear of imprisonment under trial	Yes	Yes	(i) CCTV cameras installed. (ii) Increased fencing (iii) Increased area of Home's building.
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	Yes	NA

Statement-III

State/UTs-wise details of Complaints regarding "Child abuse/neglect of children in CCIs" received in NCPCR during the last three years and the current year 2018-19 (till June 2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	No. of closed	No. of cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh					0		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0		
3.	Assam			1		1	1	
4.	Bihar	2			2	4	2	2
5.	Chhattisgarh					0		
6.	Goa					0		
7.	Gujarat		1			1	1	
8.	Haryana	1	4	1		6	5	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh					0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					0		
11.	Jharkhand					0		
12.	Karnataka					0		
13.	Kerala					0		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1		1		2	1	1
15.	Maharashtra		2			2	2	
16.	Manipur	1				1	1	
17.	Meghalaya					0		
18.	Mizoram					0		
19.	Nagaland					0		
20.	Odisha					0		
21.	Punjab			1		1	1	
22.	Rajasthan					0		
23.	Sikkim					0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu		1			1	1	
25.	Tripura					0		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6	3	1	12	11	1
27.	Uttarakhand			1		1	1	
28.	West Bengal	2	3			5	5	
29.	Telangana					0		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					0		
31.	Chandigarh					0		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0		
33.	Daman and Diu					0		
34.	Lakshadweep					0		
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi		4	2		6	6	
36.	Puducherry					0		
TOTAL		9	21	10	3	43	38	5

Statement-IV

आस्था सक्सेना खटवानी
संयुक्त सचिव

Aastha Saxena Khatwani
Joint secretary

D. O. No. 6-4/2015 CW-II

Dear Sh. Hamza

Please refer to the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 29.1.2018 in the matter of WP (crl) 102 of 2007 Exp loi ation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. UOI & Ors w here the Apex court has directed the Ministry of Women and Child Development to send a reminder to the defaulting States and Union Territories to provide all the necessary information within a period of three weeks (Copy enclosed).

भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
Government of India
Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi-110001 (India)
Ph.: 91-11-23388576
Fax: 91-11-23388612
E-mail: aastha.khatwani@nic.in
Dated: 20th February, 2018

2. In case certain information is incomplete in respect of your State or some action is pending, the same needs to be expeditiously taken up. A final report to the Ministry may be sent latest by 20.02.18.
3. Considering that the States/UTs have reported to have certain unregistered Institutions hosting Children in need of care and protection, which are not willing to register themselves under the JJ Act or have not been found fit to be a CCI by the State/UT, immediate step; should be taken for suitable rehabilitation of these children. The States are advised to make suitable alternative arrangements for shifting CNCP children From such un-registered CCIs to a suitable CCI at the earliest. The States/UTs may also initiate steps to close down those Institutions which have declined to register.
4. The Amicus Curie in the said matter has also given her comments/observations on the Status report which is enclosed for your kind reference. It is also requested that all the necessary information in the said matter may be submitted (in English only) on or before 19th February, 2018 to enable the Ministry to ap prise the honourable Supreme Court.

With regards.

Yours Sincerely,

Mr. Hamza
Secretary
D/o Women and Child Development
Lakshadweep Administration
Secretariat, New Block
Kavaratti-682555

(Aastha Saxena Khatwani)

Statement-V

Most Immediate

राकेश श्रीवास्तव
सचिव

Rakesh Srivastava
Secretary

D.O. No. CW-II-26/33/2018-CW-II

Dear Chief Secretary,

I take this opportunity to draw your attention towards the disturbing media reports about sale of children by a shelter home in run by Missionaries of Charity Foundation.

भारत सरकार
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
Government of India
Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shastri Buhawan, New Delhi-110001
Website: <http://www.wcd.nic.in>
Dated: 20th July, 2018

2. Under the provisions of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, all institutions which are meant either wholly; or partially for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law shall be registered under the Act. The Act also stipulates that the State Governments are required to conduct quarterly inspections of such institutions to ensure appropriate care and protection of the vulnerable children. The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been mandated to be the nodal agency for protection and regulating in-country and inter-country adoptions, which are being facilitated through an online portal CARINGS.
3. As per the information available with the Ministry, there are more than 7000 Child Care Institutions registered under the JJ Act in the country. Out of these, only 2300 institutions are linked with Specialized Adoption Agencies on CARINGS.
4. In light of the recent media reports, the concern about the safety of children in the facilities not registered under the JJ Act or registered but not regularly monitored cannot be ignored. Illegal adoptions outside the purview of the law tantamount to child trafficking which is a serious violation of the JJ Act and jeopardize the best interest of the child as envisaged under the Act.
5. Therefore, I would request you to ensure that all the registered institutions are linked to Specialized Adoption Agencies and are reflected in CARINGS, within a period of one month. For speedy execution, this direction may be published in the local newspaper to ensure compliance by the institutions within the stipulated period, failing which action may be taken against the non complying institutions.
6. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, I would also request you to issue instructions for conducting inspection of all homes run by Missionaries of Charity in your state and for immediate identification of other such potential institutions/organisations which could be involved in unlawful activities. Regular inspections of all institutions as prescribed under the Act may be conducted.
7. All the CCIs may also be linked with the closest SAA within one month. It will provide opportunity for lawful adoption to the children residing in those CCIs, if they are legally free for adoption.
8. Further, in order to check the illegal adoptions, you are requested to keep a close watch on the maternity homes and facilities which may act as a

potential sources for illegal adoption and child trafficking. Awareness amongst the public can also help prevent such incidences.

8. I shall be grateful if a status report on the above issues may be shared with me by 31st July 2018 looking into the sensitivity attached to the above aspects.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Rakesh Srivastava)

Statement-VI

Chief Secretary of all the States/UTs

राकेश श्रीवास्तव
सचिव

Rakesh Srivastava
Secretary

D.O. No. CW-II-30/48/218-CW-II

Dear Chief Secretary,

भारत सरकार

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

Government of India
Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shastri Buhawan, New Delhi-110001
Website: <http://www.wcd.nic.in>

Dated: 6th August, 2018

I am writing to you in the wake of disturbing reports of child sex abuse in the Girls shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Once again it brings the issue of proper monitoring of the Child Care Institutions in the country at the forefront. It is one of the most serious concerns to be attended immediately by each one of us.

2. I would therefore request you to kindly give directions for inspection of all CCIs/homes. as prescribed under section 54 of the JJ Act, immediately. The inspection may be conducted under the supervision of the District Magistrate being the officer in charge of law and order in the district. Besides, the JJ Act, 2015 empowers the District Magistrate adequately to monitor and supervise such issues.
3. Necessary measures to support and rehabilitate children should be taken immediately, in case they are found distressed due to any unbecoming and improper activity in the Institutions. Strict action as per law may also be initiated against the perpetrators of abuse.
4. All the reports of these inspections in the State may be compiled by the Department concerned with child protection and submitted to this Ministry

latest by **15th September, 2018**. The format for inspections will be sent to the Principal Secretary/Secretary separately by the Ministry shortly.

5. I shall be grateful for your urgent and positive intervention in the matter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(**Rakesh Srivastava**)

Statement-VII

Chief Secretary in all States/UTs

D.O. No. 06/RP/R1/17-18

मंत्री

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार

नई दिल्ली-110001

Minister

Ministry of Women & Child Development

Government of India

New Delhi-110001

मेनका संजय गांधी

Maneka Sanjay Gandhi

Dear Colleague,

Dated: 9th August, 2017

Ministry of Women and Child Development is mandated to provide institutional mechanisms to protect women and children who are in difficult circumstances. For this purpose, a safety net in the form of network of institutions has been established throughout the country which caters to the needs of women and children. These institutions include:-

- (i) **Hostels for Working Women** where girls coming from different parts of the country for their jobs can stay. These hostels are meant for working women who otherwise cannot afford to hire regular accommodation or who are not confident enough to stay by themselves.
- (ii) **One Stop Centres** for women who have been affected by violence of any kind. These centres provide legal, medical police and counseling assistance to these women under one roof along with the facilities of temporary shelter, if required.
- (iii) **Swadhar Homes** for women in difficult circumstances. These homes serve women who have no other means of support and include abandoned widows, destitute women etc.

- (iv) **Ujjawala Homes** for trafficked women. These homes provide shelter to women who escape or are rescued during the course of trafficking.
- (v) **Child Care Institutions** for children who are abandoned, orphaned or rescued. Some of these child care institutions also function as the adoption centres which are linked to the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) functioning under the Ministry.

These homes are provided financial supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under different schemes. For each of these types of homes, a detailed Standard Operating Procedure has been notified and the day-to-day monitoring mechanisms have been specified. However, reports of poor living conditions as well as mal practices keep coming in about these homes.

You will appreciate that women and children living in these institutions are extremely vulnerable and therefore, require higher level of safety and security. As the public servants, it is our duty to ensure that such institutions function properly in the areas that we represent. As I had also stated in the House recently, it is imperative on us to periodically check these institutions so that we can ensure that even the most vulnerable citizens in our constituency are being taken care of.

I am enclosing a district-wise list of the women and children homes with this letter. I request you to take out some time and visit these homes periodically to check the living conditions as well as the level of care being provided to the residents. Checking of these homes. at your level can go a long way in ensuring that the women and children are duly protected. It will also enable me to constantly improve the conditions in these homes on the basis of suggestions/reports given by you. I shall be grateful if your reports on these visits are sent directly to me.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)

Shri Virender Kashyap

Hon'ble Member of Parliament (LS),
152-1541 North Avenue,
New Delhi

Grants in aid to NGOs in NE

*243. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes meant for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country;

(b) the details of grants in aid given to NGOs of Assam and other North Eastern States during the last three years;

(c) whether all these NGOs have been able to utilise the grants in aid received from the Central Government within the stipulated time frame; and

(d) if not, whether any action has been initiated by Government against the defaulting NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment releases Grant-in-aid to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the following schemes:—

(i) Scheme of Assistance to NGOs working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Under this scheme grant in aid is provided to Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/NGOs working for Scheduled Castes for running schools, residential schools and hostels.

(ii) Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs):—

The aim of the scheme is to involve the voluntary sectors and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporations (NBCFDC) to improve educational and socio-economic conditions of the target group *i.e.* OBCs/EBCs/DNTs, with a view to upgrade their skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gain fully employed in some sector or the other.

(iii) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students:—

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs for imparting free coaching to SC and OBC students for preparation for various competitive examinations. The students whose annual family income is upto 6.00 lakhs are eligible for availing benefit of the Scheme.

(iv) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) - For Boys and Girls:-

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs for expansion of their existing hostel facilities for SC boys and girls.

(v) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):-

Under this scheme grant in aid is given to the implementing Agencies including NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc.

(vi) Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse:-

This scheme is implemented for identifications, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organizations.

(vii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):-

The funds are released to various implementing Agencies including NGOs for distribution of aids and assistive devices to the needy disabled persons (Divyangjan).

(viii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):-

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

(ix) Dr. Ambedkar scheme for celebration of Birth/Death Anniversary of Great Saints:-

This scheme is implemented by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through NGOs and Colleges/Universities/Institutions etc. for celebrating Birth/Death Anniversary of Great Saints such as Sant Kabir, Guru Rabidas, Guru Ghasidas, Chohkamela, Nandnar, Narayan Guru, Namdev, Lord Buddha, Maharishi Valmiki, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Savitri Bai Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ayyankali.

(b) The details of grant in aid given to NGOs of Assam and other North Eastern States under the above schemes during the last three years are given in the

Statement (*See below*) except for three schemes for which details are as follows:—

Under the Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/EBCs/DNTs, an amount of ₹ 2.26 lakh was released in the year 2015-16 and ₹ 4.53 lakh in the year 2016-17 to the NGOs of Assam and Manipur. The NGOs of other North Eastern States did not receive funds under the Scheme. However, since 2017-18, no fund has been released under this scheme.

Under ADIP scheme no fund was released to any NGO in North Eastern State during 2015-16 and 2017-18. However, an amount of ₹ 48.74 lakh was released during 2016-17 to three NGOs in Assam.

Under Dr. Ambedkar scheme for celebration of Birth/Death Anniversary of Great Saints, no fund has so far been released to the NGOs of the North Eastern States.

(c) and (d) All the grantee organizations are required to furnish the Utilisation Certificate and Audited Accounts in respect of Utilization of Grants released to them during previous year. Subsequent Grant is released to the NGOs only after the receipt of the Utilisation Certificate from them.

Statement

Details of Grants-in-aid given to NGOs of Assam and other North Eastern States during the last three years under the schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Sl. State No		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of NGOs assisted	Total Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of NGOs assisted	Total Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of NGOs assisted	Total Amount released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Scheme of Assistance to NGOs working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes							
1.	Assam	7	113.74	5	107.98	3	31.18
2.	Manipur	10	68.60	6	56.29	3	38.72
TOTAL		17	182.34	11	164.27	6	69.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students							
1. Assam		2	22.06	0	0	0	0
2. Manipur		1	7.35	1	7.35	1	41.82
TOTAL		3	29.41	1	7.35	1	41.82
(iii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)-For Boys and Girls							
1. Assam		1	84.80	0	0	1	75.81
2. Manipur		4	144.3	3	271.54	3	272.00
3. Tripura		1	100	1	57.5	1	157.5
TOTAL		6	329.1	4	329.04	5	505.31
(iv) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)							
1. Arunachal Pradesh		1	1.13	0*	0	0*	0
2. Assam		15	186.41	16	180.50	16	192.03
3. Manipur		26	252.02	18	186.94	20	260.22
4. Mizoram		1	3.77	1	0.54	1	5.89
5. Nagaland		1	8.10	0	0	2	17.43
6. Tripura		3	8.67	2	14.07	3	25.58
7. Meghalaya*		0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Sikkim*		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		47	460.1	37	382.05	42	501.15
(v) Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse							
1. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Assam		10	98.79	15	145.26	13	197.61
3. Manipur		17	313.71	14	276.04	18	437.62
4. Meghalaya		1	6.87	1	0	1	5.17
5. Mizoram		8	116.54	5	139.07	7	123.64
6. Nagaland		4	40.46	5	46.39	3	77.61
7. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Sikkim	1	9.31	1	7.77	0	0
TOTAL		41	585.68	41	614.53	42	841.65
(vi) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):							
1.	Assam	16	88.92	15	94.01	14	88.98
2.	Manipur	30	284.38	37	270.91	37	448.30
3.	Meghalaya	6	45.86	7	65.16	4	23.21
4.	Mizoram	2	11.25	2	7.38	2	9.44
5.	Nagaland	1	0.41	0	0	0	0.00
6.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Tripura	1	1	4	12.09	1	2.84
TOTAL		56	431.82	65	449.55	58	572.76

No NGOs in other North Eastern States have been granted any GIA under the Scheme.

*No proposal has been received from Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

ISRO's share in global launch market

*244. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO currently holds just 0.6 per cent of the global satellite launch market despite its highly successful performance in launching of rockets;

(b) whether till today ISRO has launched more than 230 foreign satellites of 28 countries and whether out of the 43 launches till now since 1993, only 3 launches failed with a success rate of 94 per cent;

(c) whether in September, 2018, ISRO would launch a PSLV rocket solely for foreign satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO has been launching national satellites meant for meeting the earth observation, communication and navigational requirements of the country to cater to various societal needs. The spare capacity available in these missions are being utilized for launching satellites of other countries on commercial basis through Antrix corporation limited, the commercial arm of ISRO. Over the years there has been increase in the number of international satellites that have been launched as co-passengers to the national missions. In the last four years more than 200 foreign customer satellites have been launched. Considering the future launch demand for increased number of nano and small satellites, there are plans to increase

the number of PSLV launches and also develop dedicated small launcher to cater to this high market demand.

(b) As on date, 237 foreign satellites belonging to international customers from 29 countries have been successfully launched using PSLV.

Starting from 1993 till date, PSLV has completed 43 launches, of which 2 launches failed. Overall success rate of PSLV has been 95%.

(c) Yes Sir.

Selling of infrastructure projects to power companies

*245. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sell successfully running public sector infrastructure projects such as power and steel plants to power companies;

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

(c) whether Government has made any detailed consultations regarding this proposal with all CPSEs and if so, the response of those CPSEs thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) In light of (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

Privatisation of Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala

*246. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise the Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL), Velloor, Kottayam, Kerala;

(b) whether Government has received a request from the State Government of Kerala expressing their willingness to take over the HNL; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has given 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 100% shareholding of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC), a wholly owned Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) of Government of India Company, in Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) to a strategic buyer to be identified through a two stage auction process.

(b) Government has received requests dated 13.6.2018 and 26.06.2018 from the State Government of Kerala expressing their willingness to take over the assets of HNL through mutual consultation.

(c) No decision has been taken.

Ban on migration to gulf countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is imposing restrictions on migration to Gulf countries in view of the problems being faced by Indians in those countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to bring already migrated Indians back; and

(d) the details and the number of people benefited by such steps?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Indian nationals are advised not to travel to Yemen in the Gulf region in view of the security situation.

The government has also taken additional measures to safeguard the interests of Indian female workers migrating to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries in view of complaints of exploitation and harassment of the housemaids by unscrupulous agents and employers in the Gulf countries. As per extant guidelines, the minimum age of ECR category female workers proceeding for overseas employment to ECR countries is 30 years. Their emigration for overseas employment is permitted only through the seven designated state run recruitment agencies or through the Foreign Employer registered on e-Migrate system. In case of Foreign Employer, attestation of work contract by the Indian Mission in the destination country and submission of a bank guarantee of US \$ 2500 is mandatory before the emigration clearance is granted by the Office of Protector of Emigrants.

(c) and (d) There is a robust institutional framework in place towards ensuring the safety and well-being of Indian nationals going abroad. The MADAD portal, e-Migrate system, Indian Community Welfare Fund, Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras, Open Houses, help-lines, shelter homes etc. are some of the important mechanisms to expeditiously assist Indian nationals abroad. The government also works in close coordination with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries where

the Indian community is over 9 million. Labour and Manpower Cooperation related MoUs/Agreements are also in place with GCC countries that provide the overarching overall framework for dialogue on these matters.

The government has extended necessary support to facilitate return of Indian nationals who have availed amnesty offers in GCC countries. These include return of 2,117 Indians from Oman (May-October, 2015), 2,188 Indians from Bahrain (July-December, 2015), around 2000 Indians from Qatar (September-December, 2016), over 75,000 Indians from Saudi Arabia (March-November, 2017) and 13,963 Indians from Kuwait (January-April, 2018) since 2014. The Government is also extending all possible support to Indian nationals during the ongoing Amnesty offer in UAE.

The Government has also facilitated return of Indian workers adversely affected by the economic downturn in the Gulf region. Important repatriations include over 4900 workers of Saudi Oger and the SAAD Group from Saudi Arabia during 2016-17 and around 1700 workers of Kharafi National of Kuwait earlier this year. Indian workers in companies affected by economic downturn have also been extended assistance through waiver of fines on Iqama (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return tickets to India as well as transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, on gratis basis.

From 2014 to December, 2017, Government has brought back 1,01,336 Indians from abroad affected by war, internal strife and natural disasters. This figure also includes repatriation of Indian nationals from abroad for various other reasons including those caught in situations, impacted by economic slowdown in the Gulf region and facing difficulty due to employment related issues.

Out of above 1,01,336 Indians, Government has brought back the following number of Indians from GCC countries in the same period:—

Sl.No.	Name of Country	Number of Indians
1.	Saudi Arabia	45843
2.	Oman	5948
3.	Kuwait	12753
4.	United Arab Emirates	4832
5.	Bahrain	403
6.	Qatar	2636
TOTAL		72415

Source: CPV Division Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 76 replied on 18 July, 2018.

In the above figure of 72,415, who were brought back from GCC countries, 6,815 Indians were provided air tickets from Indian Community Welfare Fund in the same period.

Funds for Chennai Metro Rail Project

*248. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has responded to the requests for approval and allocation of funds to expedite the Chennai Metro Rail Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds allocated by Government during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government has allocated any funds for the purchase of new train coaches and if so, the details thereof and the countries from which such coaches are imported and their total cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved the proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu for Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-1 and Extension of Corridor 1 of Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase I in February, 2009 and June, 2016 respectively. The details of fund released for the implementation of above projects during last three years are as below:—

		Amount released (₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 06.08.2018)
1	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I	1,773.59	1,491.86	757.98	Nil
2.	Extension of corridor I of Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I	Nil	93.15	423.08	390.00
TOTAL		1,773.59	1,585.01	1,181.06	390.00

(c) The fund released for above projects includes fund for procurement of train coaches. The details of train coaches procured are as below:—

Sl. No.	No. of train coaches	Name of supplier and country of supply	Total cost (₹ in crore)	Date of receipt	Remarks
1.	36	Alstom Transport S.A., Lapa, Brazil	364.86	The train coaches were received in phases from 06.06.2013 to 11.06.2014.	For Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I
2.	132	Alstom Projects India Limited, Sricity, Andhra Pradesh, India	981.16	124 train coaches were received in phases from 01.03.2014 to 24.06.2016. The remaining 8 train coaches are expected to be delivered by December, 2018.	For Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I
3.	40	Alstom Transport India Limited, Sricity, Andhra Pradesh, India	254.00	Expected to be delivered in phases from 29.2.2020 to 31.07.2020.	For Extension of Corridor I of Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-I

Setting up of Special Educational Zones

*249. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures being taken to boost vocational education;
- (b) whether Government would set up Special Educational Zones to serve higher education and skill development;
- (c) whether Government has any proposals to establish educational townships on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government would consider such a proposal in the near future to raise the standards of higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The major steps taken and programmes implemented by the

Government to boost vocational education are:-

- (i) B.Voc degree – UGC implements the B.Voc degree courses through its affiliated institutions, which is a 3 year graduate degree in Vocation. In the year 2016-17, about 15,240 students enrolled under the courses of which 11,430 students passed out successfully. In year 2017-18, 5,730 students enrolled in B.Voc. From 2018-19 onwards, AICTE would be also conducting B.Voc courses. B.Voc is a fully vocational course focusing on practical skills.
- (ii) Community Colleges - Govt. of India has till date, set up 263 Community Colleges in existing Colleges/Polytechnics, starting from 2013-14. The Community Colleges offer credit based skill courses in about 83 trades, which allow multi-point entry and exit for skill up-gradation or employment market. Re-entry into the higher education is also possible, banking on credits. Under the scheme, through UGC and AICTE, about 17,000 students have been enrolled so far. The courses are aligned as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) from Level 3 to 5, approved by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (TI)–To enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry relevant skill training that will help them secure a better livelihood, Department of Higher Education is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana–Technical Institutions, under which, technical institutions would provide engineering skills through part-time courses of 6-8 month duration after class hours, using existing infrastructure. Trained candidates would be attempted to be placed in nearby industry after the training. Skill component of the course will be assessed by the respective Sector Skill Councils as per the norms, which are prescribed by NSDA/ NSQF. On successful completion of training, a certificate will be awarded by the respective Sector Skill Council or certifying agencies approved by NSDA. The technical component of PMKVY is implemented through AICTE approved technical institutions. During the year 2016-17, 1274 institutions conducted training in 194 trades for 28,402 students, and in 2017-18, 1577 Institutes/Polytechnics have enrolled 82,765 students and the training is under progress in a total of 31 sectors with 395 Qualification Packages (QPs) at levels 2 to 6. Currently 974 institutions are imparting training under PMKVY-TI.
- (iv) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras–for Knowledge Acquisition and Up-gradation of Skilled Human Abilities and Livelihood (KAUSHAL)'. These centres have been set up to take vocational education to new levels and

offer courses beyond Diploma and B.Voc. degree also. The Centres will not focus on skilling alone but also develop entrepreneurship traits. These Centres are to also coordinate between the country's higher education system and industry to work as centres of excellence for skill development in specialized area. In 2017-18, about 8600 candidates have been trained by UGC affiliated institutions under the programme.

- (v) NEEM—National Employability Enhancement Mission—The objective of National Employability Enhance Mission (NEEM) is to offer on-the-job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or discontinued studies of degree or diploma course to increase their employability. Till date 29 NEEM Agents are registered under NEEM Scheme. The training modules under NEEM training are NSQF compliant. NEEM agents are persons who have linkage with small industry etc. who have knowledge of the demand for skills and hence can play a role in sourcing the requisite persons with appropriate skills. In 2017-18, the NEEM Agents have been able to provide industry apprenticeship for more than 43,000 candidates.

(b) to (d) There are no such proposals with this Department.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

*250. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to ensure proper utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund that aims at improving safety for women and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of implementation of the scheme and utilisation of the funds for the victims;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilisation of these funds by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken action to ensure proper utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund that aims at improving safety for women. State/UT Governments were requested and reminded to send innovative proposals that can enhance the security and safety of

women. All the States/UTs have been informed of the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund which has been developed and being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development. Several proposals are being received from various States/Central Ministries to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund which are at various stages of examination by line ministries for appraisal as part of a continuous process.

The implementation of the schemes and utilisation of the funds for the victims are given in Statement-I (See below). The details of the funds allocated and utilised in Tamil Nadu during the last three years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) The implementation of the schemes is being monitored through an Empowered Committee of Officers which is an inter-ministerial committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (Nodal ministry) for appraising and recommending schemes/proposals by Ministries/Departments and State Governments. After recommendation/appraisal by the Empowered Committee, the concerned Ministry/Department takes the approval of Competent Authority for sanction of the proposal.

The Empowered Committee from time to time appraises, recommends and reviews proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States/UTs. So far seventeen meetings of Empowered Committee have been held. All proposals received till last Empowered Committee meeting in June, 2018, which fulfill the conditions of the framework, have been appraised by Empowered Committee.

Statement-I

Details of fund appraised and utilised under Nirbhaya Fund as on 03.08.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Amount Appraised by EC					Funds released			Total released
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19	released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Ministry of Home Affairs										
1.	Emergency Response Support System	321.69	-	217.97	55.39	83	274.19			
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200	-	200.00	-	-	200			
3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime Against Women (IUCAW)	324	-	-	-	-	0			
4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.2	-	-	-	-	0			
5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)	195.83	-	-	94.51	0.04	94.55			
6.	Sub Project under CCPWC	28.93	-	-	-	-	0			
7.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07	-	-	0.82	0.61	1.43			
8.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53	-	-	2.35	-	2.35			

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Government of Odisha	110.35	-	-	-	-	0
10.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.2	-	-	2.43	1.06	3.49
11.	Establishment of a State-of-Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76	-	-	-	-	0
12.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities-Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Lucknow	2919.55	-	-	-	-	0
Ministry of Railways MeITY/IIT Delhi Ministry of Road Transport and Highways							
13.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500	-	50	100.00	-	150
14.	Development and Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.5	-	2.44	1.02	-	3.46
15.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	138.49	-	-	58.64	-	58.64
16.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Government of U.P.	83.5	-	-	40.2	-	40.2
17.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Government of Karnataka on training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06	-	-	-	-	0
18.	Installation of CCTV cameras in 6655 buses (DTC+Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses	140.00	-	-	-	-	0

19.	Installation of CCTV Cameras through Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. In 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Ministry of Women and Child Development									
20.	One Stop Centre	867.74	11.02	40.29	30.03	39.13	120.47		
21.	Universalisation of Women Helpline	155.93	15.46	0.67	7.63	2.26	26.02		
22.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Haryana	27.76	-	0.77	-	-	0.77		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Andhra Pradesh		-	0.75	-	-	0.75		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Gujarat		-	-	0.76	-	0.76		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Mizoram		-	-	0.35	-	0.35		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Chhattisgarh		-	-	7.15	-	7.15		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Karnataka		-	-	0.56	-	0.56		
	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Madhya Pradesh		-	-	0.3	-	0.3		
23.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.2	-	0.23	2.53	-	2.76		
24.	Smart and Safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Government of M.P.	1.74	-	-	1.05	-	1.05		
25.	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhnad	0.72	-	-	0.32	-	0.32		
26.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Government of Nagaland	2.84	-	-	2.55	-	2.55		

Statement-II

Details of fund appraised/sanctioned and utilised for schemes/projects under Nirbhaya Fund in Tamil Nadu as on 03.08.2018

Sl. No.	Proposal/Project Name	Amount (in lakhs)			
		Year			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	One Stop Centre	45.88	-	38.83	87.74
2.	Universalisation of Women Helpline	62.70	-	-	-
3.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	-	565	-	-

Grants to coaching centres for OBC, SC and ST

*251. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any scheme to provide grants to coaching institutes which are imparting coaching for UPSC and other competitive examinations to OBC, SC and ST aspirants in view of the fact that there is virtual absence of Government coaching centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides grants to coaching institutions for imparting coaching for UPSC and other competitive examinations to SC and OBC students, with total family income of ₹ 6.00 lakh or less per annum. Monthly stipend is also paid to local and outstation students at the rate of ₹ 2500/- and ₹ 5000/- respectively. Students with disabilities are eligible for Special Allowance of ₹ 2000/- per month also.

This scheme is implemented through reputed institutions/centres run by the Central and State Governments, UT Administrations, Universities, Registered Private Institutions/NGOs, etc. The quantum of fees will be as agreed to in the agreement between the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the coaching institution at the time of empanelment.

At present, there is no such scheme for providing coaching to Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

National Electric Mobility Mission

*252. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the mode for pursuance of its National Electric Mobility Mission;

(b) whether Government has set up a research team to analyze the battery conundrum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) to (c) The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020) was unveiled in 2013. Subsequently, to meet the objectives envisaged under NEMMP 2020, FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] was notified in March 2015 with an outlay of ₹ 795 crore.

2. The Scheme is now in its final stage and is extended up to 30th September 2018. The second phase of the scheme is yet to be approved.

3. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has informed that four (4) research groups (ISRO, CSIR, ARCI and IIT Bombay) are researching Lithium ion Battery technology. They can use complimentary strengths to collaborate for lower cost lithium ion battery and alternative batteries. DST has further informed that Indian companies can enter into global alliances to develop industrial capability in lithium ion battery for Electric Vehicles (EVs). In addition, Department of Space has informed that the Government has taken steps to transfer Lithium-ion cell manufacturing technology to Indian Industries, based on the indigenous technology developed by ISRO, for use in EVs.

4. Under FAME India Scheme, the Government has approved grant of ₹ 17.20 crore to IIT, Madras for their project for setting up of Centre for Battery Engineering.

Health problems of safai karamcharis

*253. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey has revealed that most of the Safai Karamcharis in Mumbai, the National Capital and other parts of the country are having breathing and other respiratory problems due to their working conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) No survey of Safai Karamcharis has been carried out by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Mumbai, National Capital and other parts of the country.

An evaluation study on the Manual Scavengers, covered under Central Sector Scheme, 'Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers' (SRMS) was carried out in 2017-18. In this a sample study of 3816 beneficiaries of the scheme was carried out in 13 States which did not include Maharashtra and National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi. The above study indicated that respondents who were engaged in sanitation work, without adhering to safety measures were suffering from various health related problems. The study revealed that 44.5% of the identified manual scavengers suffered from skin diseases, 19.3% had respiratory problems and 12.9% had eye infections.

(c) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013) prescribe that no person shall be allowed to clean sewers manually and also specifies that safety gear, devices and equipment be provided by the employer to the workers engaged to clean sewers and septic tanks. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has been organizing workshops in Municipalities for Engineers, Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Workers and Contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and use of safety gear and devices.

Basic facilities for anganwadi workers

*254. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Workers working in the rural and urban areas of the country and their duties and pay/salary;

(b) whether Government has provided the basic facilities for these Anganwadi Workers and children under their care and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received grievances/complaints from them and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The number of Anganwadi Workers working in Rural and Urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (See below).

Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "Honorary Workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by the Government for time to time.

The Scheme provides a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunization, referral services, health check-up, pre-school non-formal education and health and nutrition education. The services depends upon the support of AWWs/AWHs and ASHA Workers.

The Government of India presently pays monthly honorarium to the AWWs, AWWs of Mini-Anganwadis and AWHs @ ₹ 3,000/-, ₹ 2,250/- and ₹ 1,500/- respectively in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs. The States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to these functionaries from their own resources, as per the details is given in Statement-II (See below).

In addition, the following benefits are also extended to the AWWs/AWHs:

- (i) **Leave:** Allowed paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) **Insurance cover:** The Government of India introduced 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers *w.e.f.* 01.04.2004 under Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Scheme.

AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18 to 50 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for life cover; the AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for accidental cover and the AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51 to 59 years covered under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) {modified} as long as they are engaged for life cover. The migration to PMJJBY/

PMSBY is effective from 01.06.2017. Female Critical Illness benefits will continue for these beneficiaries.

The scholarship to children of the AWWs/AWHs who are otherwise eligible for the benefits during 2017-18 will also continue.

- (i) **Award:** A Scheme of Award for AWWs was introduced both at the National and State level. The number of Awards and the amount has been increased. Now the amount of Awards are @ ₹ 50,000/- Cash each and a Citation at Central level (100 Awards) and ₹ 10,000/- Cash each and a Citation at State level (1275 Awards).

Promotion: Reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for AWWs, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from AWHs, etc.

- (ii) **Uniform:** A set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ ₹ 400/- per saree per annum).

(c) AWW/AWH and their Association have been sending their grievances/complaints on service matters, viz. grant government employee status, enhancement of honorarium, timely payment of honorarium, enhancement of budgetary provisions of ICDS Scheme, etc. Since the Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, these grievances/complaints are referred to State Governments. Any case involving serious allegations, the reports are sought from the State Governments for taking appropriate action.

Statement-I

Number of Anganwadi Workers working in the rural and urban areas of the country (As on 31 March, 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) Sanctioned		Total Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) Sanctioned	Number of Anganwadi Workers working in Rural and Urban Areas
		Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46961	8646	55607	53951
2.	Telangana	27054	8646	35700	33575
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6021	204	6225	6225
4.	Assam	60437	1716	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	110670	4339	115009	88174

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	50414	2060	52474	49253
7.	Goa	1262	0	1262	1208
8.	Gujarat	47457	5572	53029	51595
9.	Haryana	24027	1935	25962	25347
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	0	18925	18716
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	29986	1952	31938	28707
12.	Jharkhand	35887	2545	38432	35424
13.	Karnataka	62644	3267	65911	63186
14.	Kerala	30928	2390	33318	33102
15.	Madhya Pradesh	86916	10219	97135	97133
16.	Maharashtra	94734	15752	110486	107170
17.	Manipur	10706	804	11510	10274
18.	Meghalaya	5706	190	5896	5895
19.	Mizoram	2111	133	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	3758	222	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	71473	2681	74154	69625
22.	Punjab	25152	2162	27314	26462
23.	Rajasthan	56764	5246	62010	58744
24.	Sikkim	1209	99	1308	1289
25.	Tamil Nadu	47720	6719	54439	38827
26.	Tripura	9001	1144	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	173441	16704	190145	173383
28.	Uttarakhand	18037	2030	20067	19056
29.	West Bengal	110300	9181	119481	107514
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	464	256	720	720
31.	Chandigarh	0	500	500	465
32.	Delhi	648	10502	11150	9796
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	0	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	105	2	107	102

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Lakshadweep	107	0	107	107
36.	Puducherry	554	301	855	855
	ALL INDIA	1271881	128119	1400000	1293945

Statement-II*Details of additional honorarium Paid to Anganwadi*

Workers/Anganwadi Helpers by the States/UTs from their own resources (As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	3000	2000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil nadu	6750 (that includes Pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes Pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	10500	6000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

*Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service.

Amendments to RTI Act

*255. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and rationale therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes. it is proposed to consider enabling provisions under the RTI Act to frame Rules regarding salaries, allowances and conditions of service for the functionaries as there are no such provisions available under the RTI Act presently.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Modernisation of Manavalakurichi unit of IREL

2561. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for modernisation of Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) unit at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said unit earned profits in recent years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

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

- (b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

Cooperation in developing atomic energy

2562. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of India in world, in developing atomic energy and its technology;
- (b) the countries being co-operated with in this regard;
- (c) whether there is any collaboration with Israel in this area; and
- (d) whether our atomic energy policy strengthen our relations with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENT OF ATOMIC ENERERY (Dr. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India is recognized globally as a nation with advanced nuclear technologies. India has developed comprehensive capabilities in all aspects

of nuclear power *viz.* Siting, Design, Construction, Commissioning, Operation and Maintenance and waste management of nuclear power plants.

(b) Presently, nuclear power plants are set up in cooperation with Russian Federation in the country. Two power plants *viz.* Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) 1 and 2 are already commercially operating. Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) for co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy have been signed with 17 countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Funds allocated to North-Eastern Council

2563. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for the North-Eastern Council (all the States) during 2018-19 has not been disbursed by the Central Government, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) if not the details of schemes under the Ministry that have received funds and the States in the region which received them; and

(d) whether the Ministry is proposing a major change in their guidelines of the Council and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) An amount of ₹ 1156 crore has been allocated to North Eastern Council for the year 2018-19. The disbursement of funds by the North Eastern Council (NEC) is made project-wise on the basis of progress of the implementation of the projects and receipt of Utilization Certificates. ₹ 168.77 crore, of which ₹ 76.92 crore to NE States and Sikkim and ₹ 91.85 crore to other Agencies, have been released as on July, 2018.

(c) NEC has received funds under the following schemes;

(i) NEC Schemes – ₹ 906.00 crore and

(ii) North East Road Sector Development Scheme – ₹ 250.00 crore.

The State-wise release as on July, 2018 is given in Statement (*See* below).

The scheme of NEC - Special Development Project is now changed to be a Central Sector Scheme with 100% grant, instead of the earlier block grant on 90:10 basis.

(d) The NEC Secretariat had included the draft revised Guidelines (as an agenda item) in the 67th Plenary of NEC held in Shillong on the 9th and 10th July, 2018. The guidelines provide, *inter alia*, that the projects having regional character, requiring Inter-Ministerial intervention be taken up and total funds available to NEC would be bifurcated in two components (State component-60% and Central component-40%). The priority sectors have been identified as Bamboo; Piggery; Regional Tourism; Higher Education, Tertiary Healthcare and Special Intervention in backward areas; Livelihood project; Science and Technology Interventions in North Eastern Region (NER); Survey and Investigation and NER Promotion. A mechanism on the pattern of Standing Finance Committee with representatives from the concerned line Ministries and Ministry of DoNER would be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, NEC for approval of the projects costing between ₹ 5-15 crore. This is aimed at bringing synergy with programmes of other Union Ministries.

Statement

Details of State-wise release/expenditure as on July, 2018

Sl.No.	State	Fund released (₹ in crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.86
2.	Assam	5.30
3.	Manipur	3.96
4.	Meghalaya	19.32
5.	Mizoram	9.12
6.	Nagaland	10.16
7.	Sikkim	19.82
8.	Tripura	5.38
TOTAL		76.92

Schemes for North-Eastern region

†2564. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state the schemes made by Government for the development of North-Eastern region during the last three years and the amount

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of budgetary allocation made for such plans, number of infrastructure related work which have been included in these schemes and out of them the number of projects which have been completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has made the following schemes for the development of North-Eastern region during the last three years:—

(i) North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

The Government has approved a scheme named North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) for development of North-Eastern region to be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER). It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme to be implemented till March, 2020. A sum of ₹ 1600 crore has been allocated for funding physical infrastructure relating to connectivity, power, water supply enhancing tourism and social Infrastructure relating to education and health sectors in North Eastern States. The projects related to the above mentioned sectors proposed by the State Governments in North East are being considered, in consultation with the respective line Ministries. Till date, 6 (six) projects costing ₹ 272.31 crore have been recommended for sanction for North Eastern States under this scheme.

(ii) Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)

The Government has also approved schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) at a total cost of ₹ 4500 crore for 3 years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2019-20. Under NERSDS, 3 (three) projects have been taken up and 1 (one) has been completed while 2 (two) are ongoing.

(iii) North East Venture Fund (NEVF)

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has set up the North East Venture Fund (NEVF) for North East Region. The capital commitment to the fund is ₹ 100.00 crore with an initial contribution of ₹ 75.00 crore consisting of ₹ 45.00 crore from Ministry of DoNER and ₹ 30.00 crore from NEDFi. The balance fund of ₹ 25.00 crore has been committed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in-principle. The proposals are considered by the NEVF. For investment decisions, an Independent Investment Committee is formed, comprising of experts from the field of venture capital financing, banking, technocrats and representatives of investors, which

regularly monitor the implementation of the projects. So far, the NEVF has approved eight proposals for start ups in various sectors ranging from health to media with an investment commitment of ₹ 1092.5 lakh.

(iv) Science and Technology Interventions in the North East Region (STINER)

STINER aims to bring relevant technologies developed by the academic, scientific and research institutions to the artisans and farmers especially women. The Ministry has sanctioned funds to disseminate some identified technologies developed by IITs such as Feed block machine; Eri-Cocoon opener; Hank to bobbin winding machine; Chaff Cutter; Dryer; Potter's wheel; Puffed Rice making machine and Fish cage structure.

Safety measures for digitalised documents of e-visa and e-passports

2565. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-passport and e-visa are being issued by the Ministry to Indian and foreign nationals under digitisation project;

(b) whether Government is aware that there are many hacking software available to misuse the digitalised e-visa papers and other documents; and

(c) if so, the measure taken to strengthen the safety of digitalised e-visa and other documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Government does not issue e-Passport. The e-Visa scheme was launched by the Government on 27.11.2014. It is a completely online and paperless system that grants visa to the foreigners in a time bound manner. At present, this facility has been extended to the nationals of 165 countries, at 25 airports and 05 seaports.

(b) The e-Visa online application website and the visa processing/issuance system are isolated networks with air gap. Since the start of the scheme in November 2014, no hacking or security breach has been encountered.

(c) National Informatics Centre is the technical support provider for the e-Visa system and it maintains the system. It is a robust and highly secured system/network with all security measures deployed including ETAs (Electronic Travel Authorization) having PKI based QR code.

People to people contact between India and China

†2566. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish a new mechanism to promote people to people contact between India and China;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps till date in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) During the meetings between Prime Minister and the Chinese President in Wuhan (27-28 April) and Qingdao (9 June) earlier this year, the two leaders agreed that people-to-people exchanges are a significant part of India-China relations and that in order to achieve sustained progress in bilateral ties, it was important to build greater mutual understanding between the people of the two countries through cooperation and exchanges in diverse areas such as films, culture, yoga, sports, art, museums, traditional medicine etc. In this context, the two leaders agreed to establish a High-Level Mechanism for People-to-People Exchanges co-chaired by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. It has been agreed to hold the first meeting of the High-Level Mechanism later this year.

Denial of skilled visa to Britain

2567. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian engineers, IT professionals, doctors and teachers were denied skilled Visas to United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indians are likely to be hit hardest by the U.K. annual visa cap; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. However, since 2011, the Government of the United Kingdom (UK) has been maintaining an annual cap of 20,700 visas in Tier-2 category for professionals. The Tier 2 visa is the main UK visa route for skilled workers wanting to take up employment in the UK.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The cap on the total number of skilled visas that could be issued by the UK government under the Tier-2 visa category did affect the prospects of qualifying for the said visa by skilled workers/professionals of a number of countries, including India. The Tier-2 cap is part of UK's approach towards controlling migration.

However, in June 2018, the UK Government removed Doctors and Nurses from the annual cap of 20,700 visas under the Tier-2 category. This would mean that an unrestricted number of foreign doctors and nurses, including from India, can enter the UK for employment purposes. Previously, 40% of all Tier-2 UK visas were issued to Doctors and Nurses. Since, there is no cap on entry of Doctors and Nurses, the 40% freed-up slots will now be used for other categories of workers/skilled professionals.

The issue of visas is regularly discussed with the UK Government not only through the established institutional mechanisms at the level of MoS (Home Affairs) and Secretary (Home Affairs), but also during all bilateral discussions at various levels.

Permission for state ministers to visit China

2568. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not allowing elected Chief Ministers and other Cabinet Ministers of State Governments to go on a visit to China;

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

(c) the details of Chief Ministers and other State Ministers visiting China during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) There are no restrictions on the travel of Chief Ministers and Ministers of State Governments to the People's Republic of China. On the contrary, under an institutional arrangement between Ministry of External Affairs and the International Department of the Communist Party of China, visits of Chief Ministers of Indian States to China are proactively facilitated in order to promote contacts at the level of provincial leaders and with senior functionaries of the Communist Party of China.

Among the Chief Ministers and Ministers of our States, who have visited China since 2015, include:—

Sl.No.	State	Minister	Period of Visit
Chief Ministers:			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu	April, 2015
2.	Gujarat	Smt. Anandiben Patel	May, 2015
3.	Maharashtra	Shri Devendra Fadnavis	May, 2015
4.	Telangana	Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao	September, 2015
5.	Haryana	Shri Manohar Lal Khattar	January, 2016
6.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Raman Singh	April, 2016
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu	June, 2016
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan	June, 2016
Ministers of States:			
1.	Telangana	Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Minister of Industries	September, 2015
2.	Telangana	Shri G. Jagadish Reddy, Minister of Energy	September, 2015
3.	Punjab	Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, Deputy Chief Minister	May, 2016
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia, Minister of Commerce and Industry	June, 2016
5.	Maharashtra	Shri Girish Bapat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	January, 2018
6.	Maharashtra	Shri Pandurang Fundkar, Minister of Agriculture	January, 2018
7.	Bihar	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh, Minister of Water Resources	April, 2018

Harassment of diplomats in India and Pakistan

2569. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of harassment faced by the diplomats of India and Pakistan as a retaliatory action;

(b) whether after breaching of ceasefire in 2003, the arrangement to follow 1992 Code of Conduct (CoC) to end the harassment and intimidation of diplomats also seems to be on the brink of collapse; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to resolve such issues in order to protect the diplomats from harassment and intimidation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government of India has, from time to time, taken up the incidents of harassment, aggressive surveillance and intimidation of the officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad and also the obstacles placed in the early completion of residential complex for the Indian High Commission officials. The Pakistan side was asked to resolve these issues and ensure safety and security of our diplomatic Mission and its diplomatic and consular officials.

The Government has made it clear that respective diplomatic Missions should be allowed to function normally in keeping with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and the bilateral Code of Conduct signed by the two countries in 1992.

On 30 March 2018, India and Pakistan mutually agreed to resolve matters related to the treatment of diplomats and diplomatic premises, in line with the 1992 Code of Conduct for the treatment of diplomatic/consular personnel in India and Pakistan. The implementation of this understanding is regularly followed up through diplomatic channels.

Amount spent on Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

2570. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pilgrims who undertook Kailash Mansarovar Yatra this year from Pithoragarh-Nepal and Nathula routes, route-wise;

(b) the details of facilities made available to them by Government and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether a large number of pilgrims were stranded in Nepal while returning from the Yatra;

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

(e) whether all the pilgrims have been evacuated and brought back and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra in 2018 is taking place through the Lipulekh route in Uttarakhand and the Nathu La route in Sikkim. There are 18 batches with 60 slots each for the Yatra through the Lipulekh

route, and 10 batches with 50 slots each for the Yatra through the Nathu La route. Government of India does not organize Yatra along the Nepal route.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs provides assistance, on self-financing basis, to the Yatris undertaking the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra by providing facilities like transportation, accommodation, food, medical tests, guides etc, in coordination with the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Delhi and Sikkim, along with the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

(c) to (e) During the period 30 June to 8 July, 2018, approximately 1500 pilgrims on the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra organised by private tour operators through Nepal were stranded along the Hilsa-Simikot-Nepalganj route in Nepal while returning from Kailash-Manasarovar, as a result of cancellation of flight operations in this route due to inclement weather. The Government, through the Embassy of India in Kathmandu, arranged safe return of all the pilgrims in close coordination with the Government of Nepal, tour operators, and local airline/helicopter service providers in Nepal.

As on 7 August, 2018, about 160 Indian pilgrims are held up at Hilsa and Simikot in Nepal due to inclement weather. The Government, through the Embassy of India in Kathmandu, continues to monitor the situation in order to ensure early return of all the pilgrims in coordination with the Government of Nepal and other concerned agencies.

Grievance of women workers in foreign countries

2571. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of various grievances raised by India women working in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government on the complaints received from such women;

(c) whether Government has taken preventive/prohibitive steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. The Indian Missions receive complaints from women workers, generally on account of poor working conditions, non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and denial of other benefits such as

medical facilities, refusal of leave or denial of exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, denial of final exit visas to the workers to return to India after completion of the contract, maltreatment by the employers etc. Incidents of confinement, physical abuse, abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported. Most of the complaints pertain to female workers, who do not have proper employment contracts and have migrated illegally, in violation of Government norms for recruitment of ECR workers from India.

The complaints received by the Missions are dealt with on priority basis by taking up the same with the local employer, the agent in India and the local Government authorities for resolution of the complaints. The Embassy offers free boarding and lodging facility for the distressed workers in suitable accommodation maintained by the Missions. They are also provided free one way air ticket and travel expenses, emergency certificates on gratis basis, in cases where there were no travel documents. Further immigration clearances are also obtained from the concerned authorities for their smooth travel to India. If the emigrant is recruited through a registered Recruiting Agent (RA), Show-cause notice is served on the RA against whom complaints are received and the agency is directed to settle/resolve the complaint.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps to safeguard the interests of Indian female emigrants going for employment to the ECR countries, these are:—

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants (Except Nurses) emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries irrespective of nature/category of employment;
- (ii) Since August, 2016, emigration clearance of all female workers having ECR passports, for overseas employment in 18 ECR countries has been made mandatory through six State-run recruiting agencies only. These are NORKA Roots and Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants (ODEPC) of Kerala, Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL) of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC) of Uttar Pradesh, Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh Limited (OMCAP) of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM) of Telangana.
- (iii) Every Foreign Employer desirous of directly recruiting a female ECR worker is required to deposit a Bank Guarantee equivalent to US \$2500 in the respective Indian Missions.
- (iv) Embassy attestation has been made mandatory in respect of direct recruitment of all ECR passport holder women workers in respect of all ECR countries;

- (v) For the safety, security and welfare of Indian Domestic Service Workers (DSWs), the Government of India has signed Domestic Service Workers (DSWs) Agreement with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January, 2014, on Labour Cooperation for Domestic Workers Recruitment.
- (vi) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances online and track their redressal.
- (vii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified ECR countries including gulf countries, can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) on e-Migrate portal. A multi-lingual 24x7 Helpline of PBSK is operational in New Delhi, which provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (viii) Missions in Gulf countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (ix) Missions in Gulf countries have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (x) Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) have been set up at Dubai (UAE), Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh, Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.
- (xi) Shelter Homes for distressed Indian nationals including women workers have been set up in Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.
- (xii) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues.

Simplification of process for issuance of passports

†2572. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to make the process of getting the passport simple and transparent and if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also making efforts to ensure that the process of issuing passport be made errorless so that no anti-social element could misuse it and if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether rackets of touts have been exposed who indulged in making passport on wrong addresses during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Ministry has eased the passport issuing process and has made it an online procedure including getting appointments for submission of documents for passports. Effective technical infrastructure is in place to ensure that the Passport Seva system is available for access at all times from any location. The Passport Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in) is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland.

An applicant can now apply for a passport from anywhere in India. But Police verification would be conducted by the Police Station in whose jurisdiction the address mentioned in the form falls and the passport will also be dispatched at the same address.

mPassport Seva mobile app launched on 26.06.2018 enables to apply, pay and schedule appointments for passport services. This App is available in Android and iOS platforms. It also provides passport related information including Passport Kendra locator, applicable fees, mode of submission, and tracking of passport application status on smart phones. Citizens would not require access to only a computer and printer to apply for passport services.

Securing online appointments for submission of passport applications at Passport Kendras has been simplified. The current provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services.

The Ministry has expanded the outreach by opening more Passport Kendras. At present there are 308 Passport Kendras operating in the country as against 77 in 2014.

The passport rules have also been simplified to make it easier for the citizens to get passports. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The process of issuance of passports has been made foolproof under the new system which is capable of leaving no scope for misuse by anti-national elements. Before granting any passport, in-person appearance is mandatory avoiding chances of impersonation. Background check is carried out from the entire Passport database for duplication and criminality status. Capture of Biometric data and photograph on the spot also ensure issuance of the passport to the right person. Police Verification is carried out to check the criminality and citizenship of the applicant. All these measures and precautions available in the system have made the passport issuance process foolproof.

(c) and (d) Very few cases of such fake passports have come to the notice of the Ministry. In one such case, through Writ Petition WP (C) No. 1699/2015 filed as PIL before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs was drawn to the issuance of five passports by the Passport Office in Delhi with non-existent addresses on the basis of incorrect police verification report. The passports were revoked by the Passport Office in Delhi in April 2016 following the due procedure.

The involvement of any racket, however, has not been identified in the recent past.

Statement

Details of Simplification of Passport Rules

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of passport policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:—

(A) Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;

- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/e-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

(B) Other Changes:

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/ before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.

- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (vii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (viii) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-‘H’ that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (ix) Sadhus/Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).
- (x) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (xi) An applicant for a passport has to submit any one of the documents as mentioned in (A) above as proof of Date of Birth (DOB) while submitting the passport application.
- (xii) Passports can be now obtained under the ‘Tatkaal’ Scheme without providing the Verification Certificate from a Gazetted Officer, which was required earlier. The documents to be submitted for getting a passport under this Scheme have been notified *vide* G.S.R. 39(E) dated 18 January, 2018 and O.M. No. VI/401/1/4/2013 dated 23 March 2018 read with O.M. of even number dated 17 April 2018. Applicants may submit minimum three out of the following documents for obtaining passport:
 - (a) Aadhaar Card
 - (b) Electors Photo Identify Card (EPIC)

- (c) Service Photo Identity Card issued by State or Central Government, Public Sector Undertaking, local bodies or Public Limited Companies;
 - (d) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Class Certificate;
 - (e) Arms License;
 - (f) Pension Document such as Ex-servicemen's Pension Book or Pension Payment order, ex-servicemen's widow or dependent Certificate, Old Age Pension Order;
 - (g) Self-Passport (unrevoked and undamaged):
 - (h) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card;
 - (i) Bank/Kisan/Post Office Passbook;
 - (j) Student Photo Identity Card issued by an Educational Institution;
 - (k) Driving License (valid and within the jurisdiction of State of submission of applicant);
 - (l) Birth Certificate issued under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act; and
 - (m) Ration Card
- (xiii) Now Passports can also be obtained under the Normal scheme on out-of-turn post-Police Verification basis without paying any additional fees on the submission of minimum three documents mentioned in para-xii.

Legal assistance to victims of frauds

†2573. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those foreign countries where the scheme of providing legal assistance to the victims of fraud from the Indian husbands is being implemented?

(b) the number of women benefitted from this scheme during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend this scheme to other countries also; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Prior to September, 2017, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry's scheme for providing legal and financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their NRI husbands was in operation only in 13 countries. Besides, the financial assistance was also limited to US\$ 3000/- per case in case of developed countries and US\$ 2000/- in respect of developing countries.

With an aim to provide financial and legal assistance to distressed women married to NRI spouses by all Missions and Posts, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Guidelines were revised in September, 2017. The amount of legal and financial assistance to distressed Indian women has also been increased to US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

The number of women benefited from this scheme during the last three years country-wise are as below:-

Financial Year	Name of the country	Number of beneficiaries	Remarks	
2014-2015	London, UK	05	Amount provided for legal and financial assistance uptil 31.10.2017, under MEA scheme	
2015-2016	(i) Houston, USA	01		
	(ii) London, UK	09		
2016-2017	(i) New York, USA	05		
	(ii) Stockholm, Sweden	01		
	(iii) Singapore	02		
2017-2018 (w.e.f. 1.9.2017)	(i) Dubai, UAE	03		Amount provided for legal and financial assistance w.e.f. 01st September, 2017 to 30th June, 2018, under ICWF Scheme.
	(ii) Washington DC, USA	01		
	(iii) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	02		
	(iv) New York, USA	03		
	(v) St. Petersburg, Russia	04		
	(vi) Kabul, Afghanistan	01		
	(vii) Khartoum, Sudan	03		
	(viii) Milan, Italy	01		
	(ix) Bratislava, Slovakia	01		
	(x) Ecuador, Colombia	01		
TOTAL		43		

Passport offices in Madhya Pradesh

†2574. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would set up passport offices in all divisional headquarters of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) There are two Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) at Bhopal and Indore in Madhya Pradesh. Also, the Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has announced the opening of 289 Passport Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK), including 19 in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, nine POPSK at Balaghat, Chhindwara, Damoh, Dewas, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ratlam, Satna and Vidisha are already functional. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for the remaining ten locations at Betul, Hoshangabad, Khajuraho, Rewa, Sagar, Sehore, Shivni, Shivpuri, Sidhi and Ujjain for setting up of these POPSK at the earliest. The opening of more Post Office Passport Seva Kendras is an on-going activity. The Post Office Passport Seva Kendras are being set up in association with the Department of Posts in order to bring passport services closer to people residing in villages/remote/rural areas of the country.

Re-working of Indo-Nepal treaty

2575. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal from Nepal to re-work the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Government of India and Government of Nepal, 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the security concerns of both the countries were addressed given the fact that the two countries have open border;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Nepal for utilizing Indian expertise in employment generation and training of Nepal youth in the IT sector; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Both the Governments have agreed to review, adjust and update the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal. The two sides have agreed to discuss specific proposals, on receipt from the Government of Nepal, at the Foreign Secretary level mechanism. The Government has not yet received a specific proposal from the Nepalese side.

(e) and (f) No such agreement has been signed between India and Nepal utilizing India's expertise in employment generation and training of Nepal youth in the IT sector. The Government of India has, however, been extending training to Nepalese candidates at institutions in India for various courses, including courses in the IT sector, under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme.

Worsening relations with neighbouring countries

†2576. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the relation of India with neighbouring countries is worsening in place of strengthening; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government accords highest priority to India's relations with our neighbouring countries and high level visits in recent years to all countries in the region, sometimes after a considerable gap, have imparted new energy to bilateral ties. Government's approach towards our neighbourhood is encapsulated in its Neighbourhood First policy, under which our engagement is focussed on greater connectivity, stronger cooperation and broader contacts, and our approach is consultative, non-reciprocal, and outcome oriented. Overall, the wisdom of our approach and sincerity of our efforts are receiving growing support from our partners in the region.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Building of defence infrastructure in PoK

2577. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) is an integral part of India;
- (b) whether Government is aware that China is building defence infrastructures in PoK;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with Chinese Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and response of China thereto; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (f) India's consistent and principled position, as also enunciated in the 1994 Parliament Resolution adopted unanimously, is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India. Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of a part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Government is aware of Chinese construction activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK). Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns over these activities, which we see as violating our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have asked the Chinese side to cease these activities.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes necessary measures to safeguard it.

Propaganda by Pakistan on social media

2578. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that studios have been set up in Pakistan to promote propaganda and manage contents on social media to mislead the people of Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking effective steps to counter them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As per available information, continued attempts are being made to promote false and malicious propaganda from Pakistan with the objective to create disharmony, incite violence and instability in India, including in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Such propaganda is disseminated through various platforms including social media. Government consistently monitors the situation and takes all possible measures to maintain law and order and safeguard national interest and security.

Promotion of State specific activities abroad

2579. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to strengthen and promote the state specific activities abroad especially for Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to promote State specific activities for Jharkhand abroad during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs coordinates with States and Union Territories for further facilitation of their efforts to promote their exports and tourism and attract more overseas investments and expertise. The funds for such activities are allocated by the Ministry under the head –‘States Facilitation Abroad’. Indian Missions/Posts incurred an expenditure of ₹ 4.65 crores during the last financial year under this head. In the last one year, Ministry along with relevant Missions and Posts abroad have facilitated external engagement of State Government of Jharkhand on the latter’s request. In this regard mention may be made of visit of Shri Raghubar Das, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand to Las Vegas and San Francisco, Czech Republic and Osaka Kobe respectively in the years 2016 and 2017; interactive session organized by Embassy of India, Brussels on opportunities for European investors in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal on January 11, 2017; Catalogue exhibition “Momentum Jharkhand” in the premises of Embassy of India, Rabat on 15 February, 2017; Consulate General of India, Edinburgh organized ‘Momentum Jharkhand’ on 15-17 February, 2017; Embassy of India, Male disseminated widely ‘Global Investment Summit 2017’; High Commission of India, Ottawa helped organizing an event showcasing the cultural heritage of many States including ‘Jharkhand’; Consulate General of India, Shanghai, in cooperation with Government of Jharkhand, organized a large scale business event in December, 2016 to promote ‘Momentum Jharkhand Investors Summit’. Further, Embassy of India,

Budapest in March, 2017 created a 4 page article in the Budapest Times magazine focusing on prominent States including Jharkhand. Embassy of India, Tashkent in cooperation with Rotary Club of Bihar and Jharkhand organised a seminar on business environment and tourism potential in Bihar and Jharkhand on March 4, 2017.

Special project in Afghanistan

†2580. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and China have jointly agreed to identify a special project in Afghanistan in the field of capacity building;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step, so far, in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) During the Informal Summit between Prime Minister and the Chinese President in Wuhan (27-28 April) earlier this year, the two leaders discussed the possibility of cooperation between India and China in Afghanistan. Both sides have agreed to undertake joint capacity building programme for Afghan diplomats in India and China later this year.

Centre of Excellence at IIT, Madras

2581. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Machine Tools at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has been established for development of machine tool technologies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of industries/industrial establishments engaged with this Centre; and
- (d) the details of contribution made by the Centre in domestic capital goods sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. a Centre of Excellence for Machine Tools and Production Technology has been set

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up at IIT-Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu under the scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector".

(c) Currently, this Centre of Excellence is engaged in developing eleven technology development projects related to the machine tool technology in partnership with six machine tool industries. The details of the projects with the respective industries are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Details of Technology Development	Partner Industry
1.	5-axis CNC Multi-Tasking Machine	Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Rajkot
2.	5-axis CNC Universal Machining Centre	
3.	Hydrostatic Systems for Machine Tool	Micromatic Grinding Technologies, Ghaziabad
4.	Automation of Grinding Process Intelligence	
5.	Orbital Motion Abrasive Cutting of Metal	Chennai Metco Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
6.	Direct Drive Automatic Abrasive Cut off Machine	
7.	Multi-Station Robotic Grinder and Polisher	
8.	Ultra-precision Micro Machining Centre	MTAB Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
9.	Low Cost Machine Tending Robot	
10.	Thermal Compensation strategy for CNC Lathes	Ace Designers Ltd., Bangalore
11.	5 KW drives and 25 KW Spindle drives for Machine tool applications	Interface Design Associate Pvt. Ltd., Thane

Presently, these projects are at different stages of development.

Target for electric vehicles in Government offices

2582. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to promote the manufacturing and use of electric vehicles;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed or is proposed to be fixed by Government for converting all the vehicles into electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of vehicles in the Government offices proposed to be converted into electric vehicles during 2018-19 along with the number of electric vehicles proposed to be used in such offices during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) To support hybrid and electric vehicles (xEVs) market development and its manufacturing eco-system, the Government has launched FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] with an outlay of ₹ 795 crore initially for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April, 2015, which has been extended further up to 30th September, 2018. Through this scheme, incentive is being extended to buyers of xEVs, in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price at the time of purchase of vehicle at dealer level. The detailed demand incentives available in this scheme are given at Annexure 13 of the Scheme's notification, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry [<http://www.dhi.nic.in/>]. Also, specific projects received under different focus areas of the scheme namely Pilot Projects, Technology Platform/R&D and Charging Infrastructures are funded under the scheme by the Government. Further, some of the major initiatives taken by the Government for promotion of electric mobility in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) So far, no time limit has been fixed by Government for converting all the vehicles into electric vehicles. However, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power, through its demand aggregation effort, is providing electric vehicles to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis to replace the existing petrol and diesel vehicles taken on lease by them. As on date, EESL has informed that they have successfully delivered 150 e-cars to various Government organizations across Delhi NCR. All the e-cars delivered by EESL are in operation and being used by Government organizations.

Statement

Details of the major initiatives taken by the Government promotion of electric mobility in the country

(a) Taxation Measures

1. Under new GST regime, Electric Vehicles are kept in the lower bracket of 12% GST rate (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles. Further, full exemption from Basic Custom Duty (BCD) has also been provided on the following specified parts of electric vehicles:—

- a. Battery pack
 - b. Battery charger
 - c. AC or DC motor
 - d. AC or DC motor controller
2. The rate of tax for Fuel Cell Vehicle has been reduced to 12 per cent from the higher rate of 28 per cent.
 3. In a bid to boost prospects of electric vehicles, the tax rate on lithium ion batteries has been lowered to 18 per cent from 28 per cent.

(b) R&D Efforts

4. Department of Science and Technology informed that four (4) research groups (ISRO, CSIR, ARCI and IIT Bombay) are researching Lithium ion Battery technology. They will be encouraged to collaborate for lower cost lithium ion battery and alternative batteries.
5. ISRO has developed the required technology related to Li ion cells for ISRO's Space Programme. They have issued Request For Qualification (RFQ) for Li-ion Technology Transfer to Indian industries for use in electric vehicles.
6. Under Technology Platform (TPEM) focus area of the FAME Scheme, six (06) projects relating to (i) Designing of High Power DC Chargers for Electric Vehicles; (ii) Designing of a bi-directional Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment for charging station; (iii) Ascertain/develop Driving Cycle for electric/hybrid vehicles in Indian conditions; (iv) Design and develop Non-Permanent Magnet Motor Drives for e2W and e-3W based on actual Drive Cycles in Indian conditions; (v) Development of Switched Reluctance Motor for EVs, and (vi) Development of Synchronous Motor for EVs, were approved and sanctioned under this Scheme of the Government.
7. MNRE has informed that they are supporting broad based research and development programme for development of new and renewable energy technologies including Hydrogen and Fuel Cells.

(c) Non-fiscal Measures

8. Ministry of Power has recently allowed sale of electricity as 'service' for charging of electric vehicles. This would provide a huge incentive to attract investments into charging infrastructure.

9. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has recently published a draft notification for electric vehicles to have green number plate which would be aimed to provide incentives to electric vehicle users such as waiver of toll, parking fees, permits, traffic rationing etc.

(d) Demand Aggregation Efforts

10. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs under Ministry of Power, has informed that they have completed procurement process of 10,000 Electric Cars and has issued Letter of Awards (LoAs) to M/s Tata Motors (5050 nos.) and M/s Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (4950 nos.). It has further been informed that these cars will be provided to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis.

Guidelines for encouraging uses of electric vehicles

2583. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog has asked some Ministries to frame guidelines to encourage use of electric vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the name of the Ministries which have framed the guidelines and submitted the same to the NITI Aayog along with the details thereof; and
- (d) the action, so far, taken/proposed to be taken by Aayog in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, NITI Aayog has informed that they have formed six inter-ministerial committees on 6th February, 2018 to decide on the matters and issues related with “Strategies to scale up the Transformative Mobility”. In addition to these six committees, NITI Aayog has also been co-ordinating efforts on finalization of Charging Standards for Electric Vehicles.

Land under PSUs in Kerala

2584. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land under the possession of Public Sector Units (PSUs) in Kerala;

(b) the total market value of the land under their possession; and

(c) the details of area of land of PSUs sold out, so far, and the amount collected by selling the land during 2014-15 to 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 which was laid in the Parliament on 13.03.2018, there were 10 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with their Registered Offices located in the State of Kerala as on 31.03.2017. Out of the 10 CPSEs, 6 are having their own land during the period 2014-15 to 2016-17. The details are given in Statement (*See below*). The remaining 4 CPSEs have taken land on lease or rental basis namely (1) BPCL – KIAL Fuel Farm Pvt. Ltd, (2) HLL Medipark Ltd., (3) HLL Biotech Ltd. and (4) HLL Infratech Services Ltd. during the same period.

Statement

Details of total area of land, market value of land, land sold out and amount collected by selling of land of Central Public Sector Enterprises located in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Land detail during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17			
		Total area of own land in possession (in Acre)	Total market value of land (₹ in crore)	Land sold out (in Acre)	Amount collected by selling of land (₹ in crore)
1.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1820.00	8923.00	Nil	Nil
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	187.37	2661.00	Nil	Nil
3.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd. (Subsidiary of BHEL)	10.86	0.31	Nil	Nil
4.	Petronet CCK Ltd. (Subsidiary of BPCL)	3.49	0.67	Nil	Nil
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (Subsidiary of Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.)	726.81	481.47	Nil	Nil
6.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	19.84	86.84	Nil	Nil

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2585. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes being implemented in the Ministry at present; and

(b) the details of targets and allocations made, scheme-wise, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in these schemes during the last three years including the present year, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Release of payments from Escrow Accounts to small enterprises

2586. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of some small enterprises has been blocked in Escrow Accounts and not being released even after verification of claim amounts;

(b) if so, the details and names of such enterprises whose payments are kept in Escrow Accounts even after verification has been completed more than a year ago; and

(c) the steps being taken to release such payments to small enterprises in a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Instrumentation Limited (IL) has only one Escrow Account of M/s Capital Power Infrastructure Limited, Noida. Verification of the payment has been done on 31.07.2018 for release of payment.

Removal of vendors from non-vending zones

2587. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manners in which the Ministry makes a distinction between vending and non-vending zones in a city with regard to street vendors;

(b) whether Connaught Place in Delhi is a vending zone or not;

(c) if so, the reasons why the authorized vendors are being driven away from Connaught Place;

(d) whether Government is considering to remove/already forcibly removing vendors from non-vending zones; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to rehabilitate traditional vendors, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, is implemented by respective States/UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws and plan for street vending as per provisions of the Act. The plan for street vending, *inter alia*, determines the vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones based on local conditions in their respective jurisdictions.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India approved the Street Vendor Scheme 2007 prepared by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in the matter of Sudhir Madan and others *Vs* Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Others in WPC No.1699/1987 *vide* Order dated 17.05.2007 in which, the area of Connaught Place was declared a non-vending zone.

Further, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has also directed *vide* order dated 05.10.2016 in the matter of Ajay Maken *versus* Commissioner of Police and Ors in WPC No.8042/2016 and CM nos. 33341/2016, 34847-48/2016, 35180-81/2016 that "the Order dated 09.09.2016 in WPC No. 8042/2016 shall not be made applicable to the areas identified as non-squatting zone under the scheme existing prior to the enforcement of the Act of 2014."

(d) and (e) As per provisions of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 the local authority may, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, declare a zone or part of it to be a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors vending in that area, in such manner, as may be specified in the scheme. Further, the Act also lays down provisions for protection of any existing market, or a natural market as identified under the survey.

Housing units in Chhattisgarh under PMAY

†2588. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set by Government to construct housing units in Chhattisgarh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of housing units constructed in that State during the said period location-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated in this regard during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] since June, 2015 and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Chhattisgarh in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers and other urban poor across the country.

As per the road map submitted by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, total estimated demand under the PMAY (U) in the State is 3.69 lakh.

As on 30.07.2018, Central assistance of ₹ 2,626.46 crore for construction of 1,76,752 houses has been approved by the MoHUA for the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years. Out of approved Central assistance, ₹ 771.12 crore have so far been released to the State of Chhattisgarh. Location/city-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded for construction and completed/constructed under the PMAY (U) in the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Location/City-wise details of houses sanctioned and grounded for construction along with houses constructed under PMAY(U) in the State of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	City	Houses involved (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aamadi	112	41	1

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Abhanpur	1,506	158	24
3.	Adbhar	338	83	5
4.	Ahiwara	1,273	83	4
5.	Akaltara	471	321	53
6.	Ambagarh Chowki	292	86	11
7.	Ambikapur	5,943	1,397	90
8.	Antagarh	297	81	2
9.	Arang	685	219	175
10.	Arjunda	259	36	4
11.	Bade Bachel	80	80	2
12.	Bagbahara	385	56	5
13.	Bagicha	284	70	5
14.	Baikunthpur	424	97	3
15.	Balod	967	390	68
16.	Baloda	1,178	216	4
17.	Baloda Bazar	607	190	46
18.	Balrampur	273	170	4
19.	Baramkela	320	155	4
20.	Barsur	139	107	3
21.	Basna	355	62	4
22.	Bastar	414	245	-
23.	Bemetara	570	228	24
24.	Berla	226	20	-
25.	Bhairamgarh	91	57	-
26.	Bhakhara	424	62	-
27.	Bhanupratappur	278	10	1
28.	Bhatapara	774	232	32
29.	Bhatgaon	272	51	2
30.	Bhatgaon (NP)	31	15	-
31.	Bhilai Charoda	3,166	854	175

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Bhilai Nagar	13,528	1,988	318
33.	Bhopalpattanam	132	81	-
34.	Bijapur	409	103	-
35.	Bilairgarh	176	15	-
36.	Bilaspur	11,601	3,403	548
37.	Bilha	540	117	12
38.	Birgaon	3,507	816	350
39.	Bodla	329	188	1
40.	Bodri	315	136	33
41.	Champa	559	185	4
42.	Chandrapur	471	84	16
43.	Charama	411	201	18
44.	Chhuikhadan	493	82	6
45.	Chhura	328	114	7
46.	Chhurikala	312	182	-
47.	Chhuriya	183	54	3
48.	Chikhalakasa	72	67	3
49.	Chirmiri	2,369	60	-
50.	Dabhra	276	70	7
51.	Dalli-Rajhara	250	134	-
52.	Dantewada	638	603	20
53.	Daundi Lohara	356	89	34
54.	Devkar	193	20	3
55.	Dhamdha	341	13	2
56.	Dhamtari	2,352	1,227	117
57.	Dharamjaigarh	853	215	8
58.	Dipka	74	41	-
59.	Dongargaon	436	19	5
60.	Dongargarh	1,106	693	55
61.	Dornapal	80	44	-

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Doundi	221	98	4
63.	Durg	5,583	2,243	327
64.	Farasgaon	383	106	-
65.	Fingeshwar	821	171	4
66.	Gandai	813	164	4
67.	Gariyaband	690	9	2
68.	Gaurella	533	235	5
69.	Geedam	156	83	-
70.	Gharghoda	266	145	-
71.	Gobra Nawapara	1,331	86	6
72.	Gunderdehi	216	97	1
73.	Gurur	64	62	14
74.	Jagdapur	2,006	857	19
75.	Jaijipur	371	188	4
76.	Jamul	540	111	19
77.	Jarhi	186	95	-
78.	Jashpur Nagar	260	191	12
79.	Jaspur	88	88	88
80.	Kanker	901	559	166
81.	Kasdol	704	126	-
82.	Katghora	328	142	4
83.	Kawardha	1,294	243	57
84.	Keskal	490	123	4
85.	Khairagarh	990	205	5
86.	Kharod	266	21	-
87.	Kharora	216	-	-
88.	Kharsia	815	327	34
89.	Khongapani	36	16	-
90.	Kirandul	99	96	1
91.	Kirodimalnagar	250	117	5

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Kondagaon	784	264	4
93.	Konta	509	93	-
94.	Koora	992	52	3
95.	Korba	5,058	355	35
96.	Kota	381	220	34
97.	Kotba	270	189	-
98.	Kumhari	1,175	349	71
99.	Kunkuri	278	114	3
100.	Kurud	1,001	80	5
101.	Kusmi	320	151	1
102.	Lailunga	1,039	134	2
103.	Lakhanpur	558	412	3
104.	Lawan	371	154	-
105.	Lormi	594	96	3
106.	Magarlod	268	39	-
107.	Mahasamund	831	480	25
108.	Malhar	310	159	21
109.	Mana-Camp	217	2	2
110.	Manendragarh	264	110	11
111.	Maro	119	116	2
112.	Mungeli	1,873	149	4
113.	Nagari	410	203	-
114.	Naila-Janjgir	652	91	5
115.	Narayanpur	310	69	19
116.	Narharpur	258	54	5
117.	Nawagarh	102	35	2
118.	Nawagarh(NP)	120	69	-
119.	Naya Baradwar	600	210	-
120.	Pakhanjur	390	204	-
121.	Palari	276	77	9

1	2	3	4	5
122.	Pali	72	32	-
123.	Pandariya	872	76	3
124.	Pandatarai	579	134	6
125.	Parpondi	88	27	10
126.	Patan	302	120	27
127.	Pathalgaon	245	198	3
128.	Pathariya	424	315	1
129.	Pendra	514	200	4
130.	Pipariya	442	68	15
131.	Pithora	87	64	-
132.	Pratappur	232	133	-
133.	Premnagar	176	92	-
134.	Pusaur	548	63	11
135.	Rahaud	224	166	-
136.	Raigarh	2,350	1,281	130
137.	Raipur	37,800	8,700	2,125
138.	Rajim	698	39	4
139.	Rajnandgaon	7,775	1,607	403
140.	Rajpur	303	230	2
141.	Ramanujganj	245	199	4
142.	Ratanpur	2,269	416	1
143.	Sahaspur-Lohara	233	177	2
144.	Saja	146	20	10
145.	Sakari	294	64	9
146.	Sakti	1,176	110	3
147.	Saragaon	346	186	-
148.	Saraipali	1,246	173	9
149.	Sarangarh	2,397	530	7
150.	Sargaon	230	39	5
151.	Sariya	961	125	17

1	2	3	4	5
152.	Shivpur Charcha	528	180	1
153.	Shivrinarayan	419	122	-
154.	Simga	390	136	4
155.	Sirgitti	602	86	-
156.	Sitapur	407	280	-
157.	Sukma	365	128	-
158.	Surajpur	582	332	3
159.	Takhatpur	1,481	497	12
160.	Than-Khamharia	407	68	6
161.	Tifra	266	35	19
162.	Tilda Newra	321	189	36
163.	Tumgaon	278	22	5
164.	Tundra	446	37	4
165.	Utai	300	-	-
166.	Wadrafnagar	293	210	3

Construction of houses under PMAY in Karnataka

2589. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided funds for construction of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has given a status report about the number of houses constructed for the urban poor in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government has so far provided Central assistance of ₹ 2413.64 crore to the State Government of Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] for construction of 3,85,806 houses involving total Central assistance of ₹ 6120.61 crore. This includes ₹ 148.76

crore disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 7,142 houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U). Further, as informed by Ministry of Rural Development, ₹ 1,059.91 crore of central grant has so far been released for construction of 1,41,389 houses (including houses constructed under erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana) in rural areas of the State of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Government of Karnataka, construction of 62,592 houses has been completed for the urban poor and 1,21,591 houses are in progress at various stages of construction in 267 Urban Local Bodies of Karnataka under PMAY(U).

Funds under AMRUT

2590. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under each component of AMRUT *i.e.* water supply, sewerage facilities, storm water drains, pedestrian, non-motorised and public transport facilities, parking spaces, enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces;

(b) the details of target set and achieved under the scheme for each component;

(c) whether households, without water connection, were provided with new connections, within the sub-component of water-supply; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the number of new water connections provided under the scheme including new water connections provided in slums, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance (CA). The Central Assistance is allocated, released and sanctioned State/UT wise and not component or sector wise. Selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by the concerned State/UT.

The Ministry has approved SAAPs for ₹ 77,640 crore for all States/UTs for the entire Mission period, including Central Assistance of ₹ 35,990 crore. The CA is released to States/UTs in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments are released on receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of CA released along with the corresponding State share as per Mission guidelines.

Under the Mission, ₹ 7,138 crore has been released to the States/UTs as first instalment of CA for implementation of projects against which Utilization Certificates for ₹ 3,912 crore have been received so far. Second instalment has also been released to the States who have submitted their claims, complete in all respects. So far, the Ministry has released CA of ₹ 13,047 crore to all the States/UTs under AMRUT.

Out of total SAAPs of ₹ 77,640 crore, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for projects worth ₹ 71,982 crore (92.71% of SAAP), out of which projects worth ₹ 46,720 crore are at various stages of implementation including completed projects. Further, for projects costing ₹ 13,362 crore, tenders have been issued.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. So far, 24.34 Lakh new water connections have been given in the Mission cities under AMRUT or through schemes dovetailed with it and funded from other sources. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of New water tap connections provided in Mission Cities since launch of AMRUT including connections given by dovetailing funds from other sources

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of water connections
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,32,489
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*
3.	Assam	1,300
4.	Bihar	46,491
5.	Chhattisgarh	81,541
6.	Goa	150
7.	Gujarat	3,96,698
8.	Haryana	88,080
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,233
11.	Jharkhand	1,68,109
12.	Karnataka	*
13.	Kerala	81,418
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,68,487
15.	Maharashtra	900
16.	Manipur	1,874

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of water connections
17.	Meghalaya	10,168
18.	Mizoram	2,575
19.	Nagaland	1,033
20.	Odisha	83,329
21.	Punjab	1,63,135
22.	Rajasthan	2,22,748
23.	Sikkim	487
24.	Tamil Nadu	368,822
25.	Telangana	7,714
26.	Tripura	1,155
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,15,083
28.	Uttarakhand	15,056
29.	West Bengal	36,550
Union Territories (UTs):		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,038
31.	Chandigarh	14,960
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,712
33.	Daman and Diu	*
34.	Delhi	*
35.	Lakshadweep	*
36.	Puducherry	*
TOTAL		24,33,835

Data as on 06.08.2018.

* Information not available.

Entrance height of buildings

2591. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3086 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd March, 2018 and state:

(a) Whether out of two sides of the buildings, one side is encumbered by all garages, drainage pipes, etc. and having very thin passage which remains mostly blocked on being in use of one or other garage;

(b) if so, in which manner this side could be used as passage way to enter the buildings;

(c) whether the problem of low entrance height is with the other side which is main entrance to buildings;

(d) if so, the complete details of efforts/actions taken by CPWD till date to solve the problem; and

(e) by when the entrance height of buildings would be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No sir, the passage on the side having the garages is more than 5 feet wide and does not remain blocked.

(c) to (e) The reason for the low entrance height on one side of the building is due to paving done by NDMC in the open areas outside the block. CPWD has written to NDMC to restore it to its original level so that the entrance height of the buildings is increased.

Budgetary allocations for projects in Bengaluru

2592. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary allocations from the Ministry for the projects in Bengaluru in the current fiscal year;

(b) whether these funds have been released and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) facilitates States/Union Territories (UTs) including Karnataka in this endeavour through its Missions - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U). MoHUA approves the overall State plans and releases the Central assistance under these Programmes to States/UTs. Projects are conceived, approved and executed by the States/Urban Local Bodies. The MoHUA also supports Metro Rail projects. Details of budgetary allocation and funds released for the projects in Bengaluru is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of budgetary allocation and funds released for the projects in Bengaluru*

(Funds ₹ in crore)

Sl.No	Mission	Budgetary allocation	Funds released
1.	AMRUT*	2318.79	571.65
2.	SCM	500	53
3.	SBM-U**	1017.96	246.90
4.	PMAY-U	31.70	31.70
5.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project***	2,447	-

* State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for ₹ 4952.87 crore are approved for all mission cities in the state including Bengaluru. This include central assistance of ₹ 2318.79 crore. The Government so far released ₹ 1404.46 crore as central assistance, out of which ₹ 571.65 crore has been released in the current Financial year (2018-19).

** Funds are released to States/UTs and not to cities. The budgetary allocation of ₹ 1017.96 crore has been allocated for the entire mission period for the State of Karnataka. Out of which, ₹ 246.90 crore has been released to the State till 31.07.2018.

*** Funds have not been released as no demand has been made by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

Grants for phase-2 of Bengaluru Metro Project

2593. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from the State Government for 10 per cent grants for phase-2 of Bengaluru Metro Rail Project under the Metro Rail Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has released the funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance in the form of grant of ₹ 420.20 crore and ₹ 500 crore from Government of India for Phase-2A and 2B of Bengaluru metro rail projects, respectively. Phase-2A is proposed for 17 km, from Silk Board to K.R. Puram, with an estimated completion cost of ₹ 4,202 crore and Phase 2B for 29 km, from Nagawara to Kempegowda International Airport, with an estimated completion cost of ₹ 5,950 crore.

(c) and (d) No funds have been released for Phase 2A and 2B of Bengaluru metro rail projects as these projects are not yet sanctioned by Government of India.

Grants to cities

2594. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about ₹ 800 crore would be up for grabs for cities that compete for the 15 best projects in four areas including sustainable mobility, open public spaces, urban governance and organisational innovation in low income settlement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also announced a grant of ₹ 2 crore assistance each for 25 cities, including more than half a dozen State capitals for planned urban expansion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A financial support of EUR 100 million would be provided to upto 15 innovative projects selected through a Challenge process from the Smart Cities across the country. The projects are required to be in one of the four thematic areas, namely, social and organisational innovation for low-income settlements, urban e-governance and ICT (Information and Communication Technology), sustainable mobility and open public spaces.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Local Area Plan (LAP)/Town Planning Scheme (TPS) in 25 cities on a pilot basis under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under LAP/TPS, ₹ 2 crore Central assistance has been announced for each of the 25 cities listed in the Statement (*See below*). The existing areas or brownfield areas can be redeveloped by preparing Local Area based Plans (LAP). The Town Planning Schemes (TPS) can be implemented for planned urban expansion in the peripheral greenfield areas.

Statement

List of 25 cities for which ₹ 2 crore Central assistance has been announced under LAP/TPS for each of the cities

Sl.No.	City	State
1.	Greater Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Guwahati	Assam

Sl.No.	City	State
3.	Vadodara	Gujarat
4.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
7.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
8.	Warangal	Telangana
9.	Pune	Maharashtra
10.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
12.	Amritsar	Punjab
13.	Patna	Bihar
14.	Faridabad	Haryana
15.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
16.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
17.	Raipur	Chhatisgarh
18.	Panaji	Goa
19.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
20.	New Kolkata	West Bengal
21.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
23.	Aizawl	Mizoram
24.	Gangtok	Sikkim
25.	Imphal	Manipur

Status and monitoring of PMAY

2595. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for various projects to promote urban housing facilities, during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any assessment regarding works and performance of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during that period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has developed a central monitoring system to implement PMAY properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of completed projects under PMAY, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] since June, 2015 and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers and other urban poor across the country. State-wise and Year-wise details of central assistance sanctioned, houses sanctioned, houses grounded and houses completed under the PMAY (U) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) This Ministry has developed a centralised web enabled Management Information System (MIS) for effective implementation and monitoring of the PMAY (U). The MIS acts as a source for structured information of approved projects, survey details, beneficiary information etc. which is being utilised extensively for generation of all kinds of reports pertaining to progress and implementation of the Scheme. The construction of houses under the PMAY (U) is also being monitored through geo-tagged photographs being captured at different stages of construction of the houses.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs meets regularly and *inter alia* reviews the progress of the Mission. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (U) is monitored by a Committee of Secretary (HUA) and Secretary (DFS).

Further, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video- conferences with the concerned States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister (HUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the State. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the PMAY (U) Mission regularly undertake field level visits to monitor the Scheme.

For effective monitoring of quality of houses sanctioned under the PMAY(U), Third Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM) of all the ongoing projects under the Scheme is mandatory. On the basis of quality report by such agencies, States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies (IAs) take both preventive and curative measures to ensure that standard quality houses are constructed under the PMAY (U).

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of central assistance sanctioned and physical progress of houses during each of last three years since inception of PMAY(U)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16 [^]	2016-17	2017-18
Funds Sanctioned during (₹ in crore)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	9.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,939.42	4.45	7,368.92
3.	Arunachal	77.39	1.05	67.31
4.	Assam	0.04	365.30	677.59
5.	Bihar	751.15	701.95	852.57
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17
7.	Chhattisgarh	197.73	240.72	1,317.79
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	13.21	36.18
9.	Daman and Diu	-	0.79	7.10
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93
11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	3.07
12.	Gujarat	1,337.09	690.67	1,816.80
13.	Haryana	208.79	15.43	3,191.39
14.	Himachal	43.90	52.56	51.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.98	88.25	124.01
16.	Jharkhand	213.41	793.32	1,287.87
17.	Karnataka	889.25	1,549.22	3,630.85
18.	Kerala	66.85	385.16	890.80
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	879.57	2,368.00	3,904.15
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	1,784.89	1,374.05
22.	Manipur	-	146.25	250.66
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.80	11.05
24.	Mizoram	163.92	0.18	288.89
25.	Nagaland	41.68	187.59	0.10

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16 [^]	2016-17	2017-18
26.	Odisha	433.45	390.11	543.01
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	57.86	59.80
28.	Punjab	0.83	599.19	32.72
29.	Rajasthan	638.02	47.60	1,075.60
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	7.77
31.	Tamil Nadu	652.54	2,831.85	3,137.84
32.	Telangana	1,231.31	19.66	1,646.12
33.	Tripura	78.00	643.60	494.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	284.01	167.33	5,361.73
35.	Uttrakhand	170.36	30.30	175.80
36.	West Bengal	1,140.66	1,034.14	960.41
GRAND TOTAL		12,487.69	15,214.13	40,715.37

Houses Sanctioned during (Nos)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	609
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,94,815	232	4,90,466
3.	Arunachal	1,536	70	4,487
4.	Assam	2	24,353	45,096
5.	Bihar	41,502	46,791	56,663
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57
7.	Chhattisgarh	13,120	16,238	89,629
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	858	2,222
9.	Daman and Diu	-	51	441
10.	Delhi (UT)	79	164	2,487
11.	Goa	1	10	159
12.	Gujarat	99,396	45,380	1,07,362
13.	Haryana	3,320	979	2,12,296
14.	Himachal	1,385	3,505	3,412
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	369	5,880	8,305
16.	Jharkhand	11,681	52,886	90,389
17.	Karnataka	39,787	1,03,183	2,40,447

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16 [^]	2016-17	2017-18
18.	Kerala	2,160	26,187	59,001
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51,864	1,57,853	2,57,862
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	1,17,862	74,787
22.	Manipur	-	9,748	16,715
23.	Meghalaya	2	52	729
24.	Mizoram	10,444	15	19,254
25.	Nagaland	1,054	12,506	5
26.	Odisha	22,810	26,045	36,587
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7	3,855	3,969
28.	Punjab	43	42,641	1,586
29.	Rajasthan	34,565	3,303	70,601
30.	Sikkim	-	1	517
31.	Tamil Nadu	39,370	1,88,588	2,07,764
32.	Telangana	81,774	1,218	1,08,663
33.	Tripura	3,009	42,906	32,970
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,689	11,020	3,54,888
35.	Uttrakhand	5,900	2,010	11,306
36.	West Bengal	75,481	68,888	62,798
GRAND TOTAL		7,45,702	10,15,281	26,74,529

Houses Grounded during (Nos)*

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80,79	1,26,938	3,76,936
3.	Arunachal	2,45	2,708	3,674
4.	Assam	6,58	5,892	28,550
5.	Bihar	31,84	56,747	78,570
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	17,69	17,701	17,758
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,80	43,793	62,630
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	14	169	1,209
9.	Daman and Diu	14	14	166

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Delhi (UT)	55,42	55,624	58,154
11.	Goa	-	10	110
12.	Gujarat	1,82,11	2,18,860	2,91,270
13.	Haryana	14,67	16,300	18,775
14.	Himachal	2,13	3,348	3,586
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,28	9,160	10,495
16.	Jharkhand	12,75	52,692	97,485
17.	Karnataka	58,87	81,722	1,64,374
18.	Kerala	42,73	43,400	65,053
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	41,65	96,208	3,17,732
21.	Maharashtra	1,75,03	1,74,015	2,42,841
22.	Manipur	4,07	4,200	7,517
23.	Meghalaya	1,23	1,277	1,311
24.	Mizoram	3,18	3,216	4,678
25.	Nagaland	6,41	7,320	9,457
26.	Odisha	17,47	32,015	61,061
27.	Puducherry (UT)	1,54	1,556	4,672
28.	Punjab	7,03	7,371	23,084
29.	Rajasthan	59,52	70,078	92,189
30.	Sikkim	29	294	315
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,37,51	1,85,228	3,98,254
32.	Telangana	84,01	89,228	2,06,658
33.	Tripura	6,25	35,229	44,565
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85,31	87,914	1,82,183
35.	Uttrakhand	4,85	7,230	9,449
36.	West Bengal	1,72,19	2,08,085	2,48,780
GRAND TOTAL		13,65,93	17,45,542	31,33,541

Houses Completed during* (Nos)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
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Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51	1,473	25,855
3.	Arunachal	-	-	16
4.	Assam	2	13	254
5.	Bihar	355	2,095	2,100
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57
7.	Chhattisgarh	956	693	2,365
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	55	366
9.	Daman and Diu	-	3	65
10.	Delhi (UT)	79	164	2,487
11.	Goa	1	10	99
12.	Gujarat	4,873	22,900	46,904
13.	Haryana	503	459	2,019
14.	Himachal	8	13	202
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	26	128
16.	Jharkhand	320	2,352	25,603
17.	Karnataka	3,064	10,638	31,087
18.	Kerala	49	267	3,333
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	348	3,036	38,925
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	5,453	31,314
22.	Manipur	-	23	170
23.	Meghalaya	2	20	27
24.	Mizoram	54	15	188
25.	Nagaland	-	456	8
26.	Odisha	184	1,288	1,943
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7	7	51
28.	Punjab	43	146	1,860
29.	Rajasthan	1,922	3,458	8,170
30.	Sikkim	-	1	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,893	5,396	33,841

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
32.	Telangana	95	452	2,884
33.	Tripura	4	161	7,303
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,812	2,035	7,214
35.	Uttarakhand	264	504	1,986
36.	West Bengal	218	3,370	29,136
GRAND TOTAL		18,706	66,985	3,07,962

* Includes incomplete houses of earlier scheme since launch of PMAY(U).

^ Includes subsumed projects.

Highest investments for urban transport

2596. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 99 cities which are part of the Smart Cities Mission, are expected to make investments of ₹ 2 lakh crore, of which the highest share of over ₹ 33,000 crore is proposed for urban transport;

(b) whether while most cities in the country are faced with a solid waste management crisis, only 2.4 per cent of the total investment is directed towards this sector;

(c) whether social sectors and storm water drainage are also a low priority on the investment agenda with just 2.5 per cent for projects in these areas; 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) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) launched by the Government of India in June, 2015, a total of 100 cities have been selected from across the country for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The SCP is a citizen-driven document, prepared after extensive consultations with citizens and other stakeholders to address the unique requirements of the cities.

The objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of 'Smart' solutions.

The Mission has adopted a two pronged approach namely;

- (1) Pan City solutions: Wherein cities are implementing at least one or more smart solutions in areas of priority for the entire city.
- (2) Area Based Development: Wherein, certain areas are taken up for development either on greenfield/retrofitting/redevelopment models through integration of the physical, social, institutional and economic infrastructure, and deployment of essential features.

The Smart City Proposals (SCPs) have been formulated by the cities based on multi-stakeholder consultations. It is to be noted that projects included in their SCPs have been selected by the cities themselves and reflect the aspirations as espoused by citizens and other stakeholders in the extensive citizen engagement exercise. Moreover, it is to be noted that sanitation including Solid Waste Management is an important part of the essential features of a Smart City, as mentioned in the Mission guidelines.

Convergence with other Missions and programs of the Government is one of the important features of the Smart Cities Missions. Cities, while creating their SCPs have dovetailed projects from other Missions as part of convergence within their proposals.

Provision of core infrastructure like water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage throughout the city is the focus area of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Similarly, core infrastructure projects relating to solid waste management are the focus area under Swachh Bharat Mission.

Houses under PMAY in Madhya Pradesh

2597. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses build in Madhya Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) 'Housing for All' scheme;

(b) the target set for construction of houses under the said scheme in that State; and

(c) the area of the houses in sq. ft. constructed under the scheme for the economically weaker sections and low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

[PMAY (U)] since June, 2015 and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers and other urban poor across the country. The Scheme comprises following four verticals:

- (i) *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP):
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC):

As per the road map submitted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, total estimated demand under the PMAY (U) is 11.52 Lakh.

As on 30.07.2018, total 5,48,226 houses have been approved, 3,79,758 houses grounded for construction and 1,20,239 houses are completed in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The PMAY (U) will support construction of houses upto 30 square meter (322.917 square feet) carpet area for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with basic civic infrastructure. States/UTs will, however, have flexibility in terms of determining the size of house and other facilities at the state level in consultation with the Ministry but without any enhanced financial assistance from Centre.

Under CLSS vertical of PMAY (U), the carpet area of houses being constructed under this component of the mission should be upto 30 square meters (322.917 square feet) and 60 square meters (645.835 square feet) for EWS and LIG respectively in order to avail of this credit linked subsidy. The beneficiary, at his/her discretion, can build a house of larger area but interest subvention would be limited to first ₹ 6 Lakh only.

Gap between target and construction of toilets

2598. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gap between target and actual construction of toilets both in individual household and community toilets is huge in case of North Eastern States as compared to rest of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite for filling the gap as only one year is left under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The progress of construction of toilets in North Eastern States as compared to the country under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) is as under:–

	Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)		Community/Public Toilets (CT/PT)	
	Target	Progress (Constructed/under Construction) as on 31.07.2018	Target	Progress (Constructed/under Construction) as on 31.07.2018
All States (including NE States)	66,42,222	57,66,654	5,07,589	4,14,043
North Eastern States	2,42,408	62,792	6,622	2,807

(c) Central Assistance for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) in North Eastern States have been enhanced from ₹ 4000/- to ₹ 10800/- per IHHL unit.

New barat ghars/community halls in NDMC area

2599. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new barat ghars/community halls proposed to be built in NDMC area of Delhi due to increase in the number of quarters and people living in these areas; and

(b) by when these barat ghars/ community halls, are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that presently there is no proposal for construction of new barat ghars/ community halls in NDMC area.

(b) Does not arise.

Acts for regulating the real estate sector

2600. SHRI. R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two separate acts for regulating the real estate sector *i.e.* one enacted by the Central and the other by State Government could co-exist;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, it is also a fact that the Ministry has sought legal opinion in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has sought the opinion of Ministry of Law and Justice on this issue.

Core infrastructure elements in smart cities

2601. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing and safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether while many of these components are also covered and funded through other programmes like AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission, cities were free to include them in the Smart Cities Mission; 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 Smart Cities Mission has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across such core services to improve service delivery and developing area-level models.

The core infrastructure elements in a smart city include adequate water supply; assured electricity supply; sanitation including solid waste management; efficient urban mobility and public transport; affordable housing, especially for the poor; robust IT connectivity and digitalization; good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation; sustainable environment; safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly; health and education. Core infrastructure projects proposed by cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Convergence of the Smart Cities Mission with other Central/State schemes is an integral part of the design of the Mission. Following an Area Based Development (ABD) approach, at the planning stage itself, cities have added convergence projects in the Smart City Proposal (SCP) with Schemes like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U), National Solar Mission, Digital India etc. Around 21% of the estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,018 crores of 5,151 projects given by 100 cities in their SCPs has been proposed to be funded through convergence.

Felling of trees for constructing new housing projects

2602. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of trees have been felled for constructing new housing projects in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of trees cut during the last three years in Delhi for various Government projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Department of Forests and Wildlife, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that 12,849 trees have been cut during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 in Delhi for various Government projects.

Waste in tier-I and II towns

2603. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the average quantum of waste collected per day in the country;
- (b) whether this includes only urban cities and Tier-I and II towns and if so, the reasons why the wastes generated in rural areas is not included;
- (c) if not the share of rural waste in the total waste collection;
- (d) how the waste collected is being treated;
- (e) the details of quantum of waste processed and dumped openly during the last three years; and
- (f) whether the situation has improved after the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) initiative and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The average quantum of waste collected in statutory urban towns including cantonment boards in the country is about 1.45 lakh Tonne Per day and rural share is about 3 to 4 lakh Tonne Per Day of organic/recyclable solid waste.

(d) and (e) Under Swachh Bharat Mission, the segregated wet waste is processed through composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or bio-methanisation. Similarly, from the segregated dry waste, valuables are recovered and recycled and the balance combustible portion is treated by using incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, pelletization and other thermal processes. Finally the inert remaining unutilized is dispatched to scientific landfill sites.

(f) Yes Sir. At the onset of the mission (2014), the waste processing was only about 19% which has increased to 33.15% as on June 30, 2018.

Construction of flats in Noida

2604. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 400 citizens had booked flats in the Group Housing Scheme in Sector – 86, Noida after obtaining necessary approval from the authorities;

(b) whether construction of these flats was suddenly stopped in 2013 by Noida authority adversely affecting the dreams of home buyers, many of them linking senior citizens; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take up the matter with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh particularly in view of recent judgement of Supreme Court in such cases so that the home buyers do not feel duped/cheated?

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 does not maintain information about the various housing projects of any State/ Union Territory. As per provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the ‘appropriate Government’ *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) is to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned States/UTs.

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given.

Chapter 8 of RERA empowers the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities, Appellate Tribunals and Adjudicating Officers to impose interest, penalty, compensation and imprisonment, as the case may be, on the defaulting promoter or Agent in case of contravention of the provisions of RERA or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Anti-encroachment drives in national capital

2605. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the sealing and anti-encroachment drives in the National Capital has rendered thousands of hawkers and vendors workless forcing them and their families to starve and ultimately commit suicide;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures that Government has taken or proposes to take to protect the livelihood of hawkers and vendors of the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No such incident has been brought to the notice of this Ministry by any of the local body or Authority in Delhi.

(c) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, this Ministry is administering an Act, namely "The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014". The Act, *inter alia*, provides for protection of livelihood of street vendors and prevention of their harassment besides regulating their activities by providing for their rights and obligations. As per the provisions of this Act, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has notified 'The Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017', on 10.01.2018.

Amount spent on swachh bharat mission

2606. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Swachh Bharat Mission during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 category/head-wise; and

(b) the details of categories/heads under which money was spent during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The details of the total

amount spent under Swachh Bharat Mission during financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 category/head-wise is as under:-

(i) Details regarding Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban):

Year/Category	Project fund			IEC	CB	Total
	IHHL	CT/PT	SWM			
2015-16	694.68	35.04	286.46	79.16	13.10	1108.45
2016-17	699.11	157.60	916.70	307.59	56.39	2137.38
2017-18	531.84	225.97	1302.60	345.51	136.38	2542.30

IHHL-Individual Household Latrines, CT/PT-Community/Public Toilets, SWM-Solid Waste Management, IEC-Information Education and Communication and CB-Capacity Building.

(ii) Details regarding Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

Head/Year	(Figures in crores)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Monitoring and Evaluation	1.06	1.01	1.75
Human Resource Development (HRD)		0.95	0.28
Research		0.14	0
Management Information System (MIS) and Computerisation		0.09	1.85
Advertising and Publicity	160.5	234.85	320.16
Other Charges			7.04
Grants-in Aid	6362.96	10271.99	15770.41
External Aided Projects (EAP) Grants-in-Aid			840.46
TOTAL	6524.52	10509.03	16941.95

Homeless people in Chhattisgarh

†2607. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people of weaker sections to whom houses were allotted under various schemes in Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) the estimated number of homeless people in that State;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of efforts being made to provide housing facility to all the people in the State by year 2018; and

(d) the outcomes of those efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] since June, 2015 and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Chhattisgarh in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers and other urban poor.

To achieve the goal of housing for all by 2022, the Ministry has requested the State Government of Chhattisgarh to fast track the submission of project proposals to saturate their entire demand by 2018-19.

As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, the number of people of weaker section to whom houses were allotted under various schemes in Chhattisgarh during the last three years is 14,824.

Under the PMAY (U), as on 30.07.2018, total 1,76,752 houses have been approved for construction, 46,578 houses grounded for construction, 6,301 houses are completed and out of this, 5,171 houses are occupied in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(b) As per Census 2011, the number of homeless people in the State of Chhattisgarh is 6,533. However, the estimated housing demand for urban poor under the PMAY(U) in the State of Chhattisgarh is 3.69 Lakh.

Dilapidated condition of houses in Delhi

†2608. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to deal with the accidents caused due to dilapidated conditions of houses in Delhi;

(b) the policy of the Central Government to deal with the accidents caused due to the flats constructed by the builders in NCR violating the rules and whether the Ministry is considering to take any steps to prevent it; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of complaints received by the Ministry for not adhering to the time limit of repairing the buildings constructed by Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Unified Building Bye-Laws (UBBL)-2016, *inter alia*, provide that all unsafe buildings shall be deemed to constitute a danger to public safety and shall be demolished/ restored by repairs or dealt with as otherwise directed. UBBL-2016, further provide for penal action for violation of provision of Master Plan Regulations and Building Bye-Laws. Implementation of the Building Bye-Laws is the concern of the local bodies. Moreover, the Municipal Corporations of Delhi are authorized under provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 to issue directions to owner or occupier of dangerous buildings to repair or demolish such buildings and in case the owner or occupier fails to do so within stipulated time, to take all steps to eliminate the danger from such buildings including demolition in cases of non-repairable buildings. Further, the Central Public Works Department has informed that it conducts regular inspection of quarters under its possession and any quarter found in dilapidated condition is immediately reported to the Directorate of Estates for its vacation to avoid any chance of accident in future. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has also informed in this regard that no accident has been caused due to dilapidated condition of houses under its jurisdiction and wherever DDA has liability for maintenance, effective maintenance management system is adopted to avoid such situations.

(c) DDA has informed that no such complaint has been received.

Functioning of CPWD

2609. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study through any private agency about the functioning of Central Public Works Department (CPWD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the set of measures suggested by the private agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A study on the

‘Working and Reorganization of Central Public Works Department (CPWD)’ was undertaken through Ernst and Young (EY) in 2017 with the objective of studying the working of CPWD keeping in view its mandate and functions, carrying out an analysis of the structure and organization of CPWD, suggesting measures for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. The recommendations in the EY report encompass various aspects of process improvement and organisational restructuring besides other related measures. An Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry to guide and monitor the implementation of various initiatives emerging out of the Report.

Statue of Baba Lakhi Singh Banjara

2610. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has recently approached Government to install a statue of Baba Lakhi Singh Banjara around Gurudwara Rakab Ganj in New Delhi;

(b) whether the request has been considered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir, no such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Steps taken to cover the drain in Dwarka

2611. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a drain (nallah) between the rear boundary wall of DDA HIG Flats, Sector-13, Pocket-B, Dwarka and Pragati Public School is open and mostly remain chocked and emanates gaseous odours;

(b) whether this causes health hazard through breeding of mosquitoes affecting residents;

(c) whether residents have approached the concerned Department many times for covering it;

(d) whether the same drain passing through National Law University, Sector-14, Dwarka, has been fully covered;

- (e) if so, what steps has been taken by Government to cover this nallah; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the said portion of the drain (nallah) is open and often gets chocked and emanates gaseous odour due to dumping of household rubbish, polythene bags, trash etc., by the public. Due care is taken to clean the drain frequently in order to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

- (c) DDA has informed that no request has been received in this regard.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) DDA has informed that in terms of the orders dated 23.05.2016 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, no construction and/or coverage of any of the drains in Delhi can be carried out by any Authority or Municipal Corporation. Therefore, the drain (nallah) near Sector-13, Pocket-B and Pragati Public School cannot be covered.

Drainage system and sewer line in Dwarka

2612. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a drainage system and sewer lines inside the DDA LIG flat, Sector-23B, Pkt-8 Dwarka, New Delhi-110077 mostly remain chocked and emanates gaseous odours;

(b) whether this is causing health hazard through breeding of mosquitoes affecting residents;

(c) whether residents have approached the concerned Department many times for cleaning it;

(d) if so, the steps has been taken by Government to clean the drains and sewers;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is possible to handle them over to MCD and if so, the reasons for delaying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority

(DDA) has informed that drainage system and sewer lines inside the DDA LIG flats Sector-23B, Pkt-8 Dwarka, do not get choked and no gaseous odour emanate from them. Regular cleaning is undertaken to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and as such there is no health hazard.

(c) to (e) DDA has informed that no request has been received from the residents in this regard as the drainage system and sewer lines are cleaned as and when required.

(f) DDA has informed that the handing over of services of drainage and sewer lines to Municipal Corporation Delhi/Delhi Jal board, is under process.

Grants to projects from french lending agency

2613. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a French lending agency, would provide ₹ 800 crore for the 15 projects as a grant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the repayment of the principal and interest would be equally shared by the Central and State Governments;

(c) whether each awarded project would benefit from a grant ranging from ₹ 20 to ₹ 80 crore; and

(d) whether this is the first time any urban project would be selected through challenge mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Agence Française de Développement (AFD) has agreed to provide a financial support of EUR 100 million as a grant to the cities for implementation of upto 15 innovative projects selected through a Challenge process from the Smart Cities across the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of competitive and co-operative federalism. Based on a two-stage All India City Challenge process, 100 cities have been selected from January 2016 to June 2018 for development as Smart Cities.

Central assistance for Karnataka under CSS

2614. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved any funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of infrastructural development in mega cities for the Development of cities in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of projects approved by Government; and

(c) the details of disbursement of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a state subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) facilitates States/ Union Territories (UTs) including Karnataka in development of urban infrastructure through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Missions-Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U). The MoHUA approves the overall State plans and releases the Central Assistance (CA) under these Missions to the States. The detailed projects under these Missions are conceived, appraised, approved and implemented by the States/Union Territories (UTs) thereafter.

(c) The allocation and release of funds under these Missions to Karnataka is given below:—

(Funds ₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Mission	Allocation/sanction of funds under the Mission	Funds released
1.	AMRUT	2318.79	11322.38
2.	SCM	3500	913.00
3.	SBM-U	1017.96	246.90
4.	PMAY-U	5971.85	2264.88

Identification of cities in Karnataka under SCM

2615. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and disbursed for the development of cities identified under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Karnataka;

(b) the details of expenditure, city-wise;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a status report on the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated a budget of ₹ 500 crores to each Smart City in Karnataka over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be provided by the State government/Urban Local Body. City-wise details of funds released by Government of India and progress of projects in Karnataka under Smart Cities Mission are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Smart Cities of Karnataka are regularly reporting status of implementation of projects of Smart Cities Mission through the online Management Information System.

Statement

City-wise details of funds released by Government of India and progress of projects in Karnataka under Smart Cities Mission

(Value in ₹ Crore)

City	Funds Released	Tenders Issued		Work Orders Issued		Works Completed	
		Count of Project	Project value	Count of Project	Project value	Count of Project	Project value
Belagavi	196	8	113	12	777	0	0
Bengaluru	53	1	37	2	28	0	0
Davanagere	196	8	233	16	756	0	0
Hubli-Dharwad	117	10	225	1	1	1	0
Mangaluru	117	4	177	5	18	0	0
Shivamogga	117	16	222	5	156	2	20
Tumakuru	117	15	210	20	507	3	1
GRAND TOTAL	913	62	1217	61	2241	6	21

**Implementation of efficient and sustainable city
bus transport project**

2616. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Transport Project (ESCBS) which is started by the Ministry in association with, the World Bank; and

(b) by when it is scheduled to be started and made operational in Chandigarh, Mira-Bhayander, Bhopal and Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Services (ESCBS) Project comprises two components as below:—

- (i) Component 1: National Capacity Building for Urban Bus Sector; and
- (ii) Component 2: City Demonstration Projects.

The present status of implementation of ESCBS project is given in the Statement (*See below*). The scheduled completion date of the project is 31st December, 2018.

Statement

*Present status of Implementation of Efficient and Sustainable
City Bus Services (ESCBS) Project*

Component 1: National Capacity Building for Urban Bus Sector

This covers five studies/exercises as under:—

- (i) Developing option and recommendation for resolving Regulatory, Institutional and Fiscal Constraints in providing ESCBS.
- (ii) Preparing Guidance Document for City Bus Depot Design.
- (iii) Design and Testing of Skill Development program for professionals engaged in City Bus Operation.
- (iv) Preparing Guidance Document on Standardised Functional Specification for Intelligent Transport System (ITS)/ Management Information System (MIS) in City Bus Operation.
- (v) Conducting Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) through targeted Drivers and Bus Maintenance.

Out of the above, procurement process for hiring of consultants for the studies/exercises has been completed in two cases [Serial No. (i) and (ii)] and undertaken in three cases [Serial No. (iii), (iv) and (v)].

Component 2: City Demonstration Projects.

This covers physical improvements, Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in four cities viz. Chandigarh, Mira-Bhayander, Bhopal and Jaipur as under:—

1. **Modernised Depot Equipment:** Against the requirement of 70 equipments in all four cities, 42 have been procured. City wise details are as below:—

Sl.No.	City	Requirement	Procured
1.	Chandigarh	10	08
2.	Bhopal	24	21
3.	Jaipur	13	13
4.	Mira-Bhayander	23	0

2. Setting up of Management Information System (MIS)/ Intelligent Transport System (ITS) for City Bus operation: Tenders for setting up of ITS/MIS have been received.

3. Training of Drivers: This is an on-going exercise in Chandigarh and Bhopal.

Implementation of projects under smart cities mission

2617. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,183 projects worth ₹ 1.45 lakh crore are in various stages of implementation under Smart Cities Mission;

(b) whether projects worth ₹ 4,960 crore have been completed;

(c) whether work has begun on other projects worth ₹ 23,000 crore while the tendering system is in progress for the rest; 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 (c) A total of 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. An amount of ₹ 11340.20 crores has, so far, been released by Government

of India to States/UTs for Smart Cities. As reported by Cities, 379 projects worth ₹ 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth ₹ 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,542.01 crores. The remaining projects are at the Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

(d) State-wise progress of projects under Smart Cities Mission is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise breakup of progress of projects under Smart Cities Mission

State/UT	Funds Released (in ₹ crores)	Tenders Issued		Works Completed/Under Implementation	
		Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crores)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196			1	5.05
Andhra Pradesh	612	28	1002.72	53	643.39
Arunachal Pradesh	20			0	0.00
Assam	196	5	513.45	6	24.66
Bihar	325	11	635.46	10	1052.79
Chandigarh	196	3	57.35	21	233.64
Chhattisgarh	306	16	416.92	56	600.52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54			0	0.00
Daman and Diu	54			0	0.00
Delhi	196	4	166.65	58	1015.58
Goa	118.20	4	24.06	14	253.72
Gujarat	700	38	3640.93	129	6608.16
Haryana	215	8	388.55	6	6.59
Himachal Pradesh	216	2	8.20	12	209.94
Jammu and Kashmir	40	1	17.00	0	0.00
Jharkhand	196	4	562.80	14	1314.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	913	62	1216.67	67	2262.39
Kerala	248	7	178.80	5	74.55
Lakshadweep	0			0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1022	47	1332.94	214	5354.58
Maharashtra	1434	48	4810.80	119	3799.84
Manipur	111			1	1.50
Meghalaya	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	55			0	0.00
Nagaland	111	1	32.28	0	0.00
Odisha	386	4	1256.11	27	3168.71
Puducherry	102			1	14.83
Punjab	258	7	176.84	5	184.53
Rajasthan	784	49	1528.12	140	3400.99
Sikkim	134	3	14.68	4	246.83
Tamil Nadu	1000	24	589.32	35	1442.96
Telangana	114	10	288.33	7	124.56
Tripura	196	9	156.95	6	18.84
Uttar Pradesh	800	41	1526.08	99	3103.12
Uttarakhand	22			0	0.00
West Bengal	8			1	10.00
GRAND TOTAL	11,340.20	436	20,542.01	1,111	35,176.95

Tree plantation drive in Delhi

2618. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

- whether the Ministry proposes to undertake tree plantation drive in Delhi;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether cooperation has been sought from Government of NCT of Delhi to make this drive a success;
- if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of such plantation drive carried out during the last three years and the percentage of survival of plants planted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) It has been decided to plant more than 10,00,000 trees in different parts of Delhi including 25,000 by NBCC, 50,000 by CPWD, 20,000 by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and 10,00,000 by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), over and above the compensatory afforestation wherever required as per the environment and related clearances.

As informed by local bodies of Delhi, tree plantation drive for planting 1,00,000 trees by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), 25,000 trees by North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC), 20,000 trees by East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) and 35,000 trees by New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) is being carried out.

(e) The details of plantation drive in Delhi by various agencies during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:—

Organisation	No. of Trees planted
EDMC	90,392
SDMC	2,98,987
North DMC	1,49,330
DDA	4,10,312
NDMC	1,39,861
NBCC	4,836

The survival percentage of the plants so planted varies approx. between 63% to 90%.

Death of homeless/poor

2619. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of homeless/poor that occurred in the country as a result of harsh climatic conditions during the winter and summer seasons during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to expedite the creation of national emergency response system to deal with predictable climatic change and prevent such incidents to occur in future and if so, the extent of success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b): The primary responsibility for undertaking response and rescue rests with the State Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts through logistic and financial support during severe natural/man-made disasters. The data on the deaths on account of harsh climatic condition is not being maintained centrally by Government of India. However, the data of deaths reported by states/UTs, due to heat wave during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

A control room is working 24x7 in MHA for disseminating the information in wake of any emergency.

As per Section 36 of the Disaster Management Act, every Ministry of the Central Government is required to take necessary measures for preparedness and response. Some of the major measures taken by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Home Affairs and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for improving disaster preparedness are:—

- (i) To complement and supplement the efforts of the States/UTs in setting up of permanent shelters for urban homeless, a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' is being implemented through respective States/UTs under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
- (ii) The Ministry has issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Urban Flooding, which focusses on the inter-departmental co-ordination at the state and city- level in times of floods.
- (iii) Release of the National Disaster Management Plan in 2016.
- (iv) Setting up of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and their strategic deployment based on the vulnerability profile of the country.
- (v) Encouraging States to set-up their own State Disaster Response Forces.
- (vi) Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management Systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- (vii) Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-20.
- (viii) Carrying out capacity building of disaster professionals and conducting mock drills and workshops for effectively responding to disasters.
- (ix) In addition, different agencies of Central Government namely Indian Metrological Department (IMD), Indian National Center for Oceanic

Information System (INCOIS), Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) and Central Water Commission (CWC) are mandated to provide early warning forecast for Cyclones, Rainfall, Tsunami and Flood respectively.

Statement

Last three years Casualty recorded due to Heat wave

As on 15.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Deaths reported due to Heat wave			
		2015	2016	2017	2018 [^]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1422	723	236	8
2.	Bihar	-	Nil	0	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	0	0
4.	Delhi	-	-	0	0
5.	Gujarat	17	7	0	0
6.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	-	4	0	0
8.	Karnataka	-	Nil	2	0
9.	Maharashtra	-	7	9	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	3	1
11.	Odisha	60	36	17	7
12.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	-	10	9	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	0	0
15.	Telangana	541	324	108	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil	0	0
17.	West Bengal	-	Nil	0	1
18.	Kerala	0	1	0	0
TOTAL		2040	1113	384	22 [^]

[^]= Provisional data for 2018

Source: Casualty data confirmed by Revenue and DM Division of respective State Governments and IDSP-NCDV (Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project-National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare up to 15.07.2018 reported as on 17.07.2018.

Postponement of faulty recruitment

2620. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would ask all the universities to postpone faulty recruitment till the Supreme Court gives its verdict to the Special Leave Petition filed by Government against the Allahabad High Court order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had asked the University Grants Commission to issue an order to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) Guidelines of 2006 relating to reservation in teaching posts in Central Universities, *inter alia*, prescribe that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not "Department/subject".

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its order of C.M.W.P.No.43260 of 2016 dated 07-04-2017 quashed clause 6(c) and 8(a)(v) of UGC Guidelines 2006. This Order was later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21.7.2017 passed in SLP(C) No.16515/2017.

In order to continue with the Central Government's reservation policy (implemented through the UGC guidelines) and to ensure adequate representation to SC/ST/OBCs in teaching and equivalent positions in various Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres, UGC and MHRD have filed separate SLPs on 12.04.2018 and 16.04.2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Meanwhile, in view of the matter being *sub-judice*, the UGC has been requested *vide* MHRD letter dated 18th July, 2018 to issue a direction to all the institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway, till further orders. The UGC has issued necessary instructions, *vide* its letter dated 20th July, 2018, to Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres.

Problem with courses in Ghani Khan Chaudhary Institute

2621. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether multiple batches of students of Ghani Khan Chaudhary Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda are having problems with their courses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) GKCIET runs Non-formal, Diploma and Graduate level courses in the field of Engineering.

(b) The diploma level courses and the graduate level courses in engineering at GKCIET, Malda are affiliated to West Bengal State Council of Technical and Vocational Education and Skill Development and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, Kolkata respectively. The recognition to diploma level programme was accorded by West Bengal State Council of Technical and Vocational Education and Skill Development for batches passing from 2014 onwards and the graduate level programme was recognized by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology (MAKAUT) in the year 2018. MAKAUT has not given recognition to the graduate programme of GKCIET of batches prior to 2018.

UGC regulation on graded autonomy

2622. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions which have implemented the UGC regulation on graded autonomy;

(b) whether the proposal of granting graded autonomy by UGC was discussed in the Academic Council or such relevant academic bodies of these institutions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these institutions entered in an MOU with the UGC and the Ministry on graded autonomy; and

(d) the universities and institutions which have applied for loans under Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The University Grants Commission

(UGC) has informed that it has decided to grant Autonomy to 62 Universities (5 Central Universities, 21 State Universities, 34 Deemed to be Universities and 2 Private Universities) across the Country. These Universities have been selected on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) ratings. The Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.5 and above, have been placed in Category I, the Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.26 to 3.5 have been placed in Category II and the remaining are placed in Category III.

(b) The UGC has Notified UGC [Categorisation of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations, 2018 on 12th February, 2018. According to these Regulations, the Commission shall fix dates (at least two times in a year, preferably 1st of June and 1st of December) by which an institution shall submit a request in prescribed format for categorization under these Regulations. The dates so fixed shall be notified at least six months in advance. All such applications shall be scrutinized by the Commission and orders on Categorization shall be passed within thirty days from the last date specified for the receipt of such applications. During this period, the Commission shall also place such application on its website.

(c) No, Sir. No MOU has been inked between any of the Universities, UGC and the Ministry.

(d) Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA) has not been under active consideration of the Ministry, hence, applications have not been invited for loans under this scheme.

However, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), a not-for-profit organisation, has been set up to leverage funds from the market using market-based instruments duly scrutinizing the future flows that the institutions command. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been raised to ₹ 10,000 crores, with the facility to leverage additional resources from market, based on requirement. An additional Government Equity of ₹ 5,000 crores, apart from the existing ₹ 1,000 crores has been approved. So far, the applications of 17 IITs and 2 NITs have been considered and approved for giving loans under this scheme.

The HEFA Board has so far given in-principle approval to projects amounting to ₹ 10,065.37 crores. Of these, an amount of ₹ 5,260.90 crores has been approved so far.

Faculty position in Central Educational Institutes

2623. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the faculty positions in Central Educational Institutes;

(b) the details thereof, institute-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the impact that these vacancies have on the quality of education provided to the students; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that Central Educational Institutes are fully staffed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of vacancies in the faculty positions in Central Educational Institutes is given below:—

Sl. No.	Institutes	Vacancies in faculty positions
1.	Central Universities	5606
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	2806
3.	National Institute of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST) Shibpur	1870
4.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs)	324
5.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	258
6.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)	96
7.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore	88
8.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)	100
TOTAL		11148

(c) to (e) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. The institutions are adopting various measures to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected which *inter alia*, includes engaging research scholars, contract, re-employed, adjunct and visiting faculty. The institutions publish a year round rolling advertisement to attract faculty. The Government has also launched schemes like "Global Initiative for Academic Networks" (GIAN), "Trainee Teachers Scheme" and "Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) to address the faculty shortage issue.

Schools running from unsafe buildings

2624. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any study to identify schools running from unsafe buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government both in terms of policy as well as administratively to ensure safety of school going children in this respect; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), 0.67% schools are having building in dilapidated condition and 7.73% of classrooms in schools across the country require major repairs. State/UT-wise percentage of schools having building in dilapidated condition and percentage of classrooms requiring major repairs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides norms and standards for a recognised school. The Schedule to the RTE Act mentioning norms and standards for a school *inter alia* provide for an all-weather school building. The Schedule also provides for arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing. The Central RTE Rules 2010 states that the School Management Committee shall prepare a School Development Plan at least three months before the end of the financial year in which it is first constituted under the Act. The School Development Plan shall *inter alia* contain the physical requirement of additional infrastructure and equipments, calculated with reference to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule. The RTE Rules also specify that the schools found to be conforming to the norms, standards and the conditions are to be granted recognition and withdrawal of recognition of the schools which do not conform to the norms, standards and conditions mentioned in the RTE Rules.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines on 9th October, 2014 to all State and UT Governments for ensuring safety and security of school children. Para 4.1.2 of the guidelines *inter alia* states that the school building should be physically sound, all-weather structures, resistant to earthquakes, fire, safe from floods and other calamities as the children are more vulnerable to be

harmed and less likely to be able to react effectively in case calamity strikes. The guidelines also state that building should be kept free from inflammable and toxic materials. If storage of some inflammable material (e.g. fuel for cooking mid-day meal) is inevitable, they should be stored safely. The school should have adequate emergency exits. There should be adequate supply of water and sand for fire-fighting purposes. The guidelines also specify carrying out periodical building safety audit for each and every school, reducing structural vulnerability of existing school buildings, preparation of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans, preparation of a standard Checklist to assess the existing structural risks in the school buildings and preparation of retrofitting guidelines to strengthen the schools found vulnerable. Further, this Ministry has again advised to all States and UTs on 11th September, 2017 to sensitise the entire administrative and monitoring machinery towards effective implementation of the guidelines on safety and security of school children; and institutionalizing and ensuring a safe, secure and vibrant environment in schools for children.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education–Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha effective from 1st April, 2018 supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in schools.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued school safety policy guidelines which were circulated to all States and UTs on 1st September, 2017 for compliance. The guidelines provide for conducting quarterly safety audits by the School Management Committee (SMC) in schools including fire safety and food safety. The guidelines are in public domain and hosted on www.mhrd.gov.in.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also suggested authorities at different levels such as SMC, School Principal, School Management, Education Department and Boards, to conduct safety audits in schools. NCPCR has developed a Manual on safety and security of children in school setting.

As per CBSE Affiliation Bye-laws, before grant of Affiliation, a school is required to submit a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the school building is safe.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise percentage of schools having building in dilapidated condition and percentage of classrooms requiring major repairs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of schools with Building in Dilapidated Condition	Percentage of classrooms requiring major repairs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.24	10.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.24	6.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	14.37
4.	Assam	4.13	30.32
5.	Bihar	0.6	10.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.71	9.80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1.03
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2.21
10.	Delhi	0	3.73
11.	Goa	0	3.15
12.	Gujarat	0.18	7.41
13.	Haryana	0.33	4.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	8.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	6.99
16.	Jharkhand	0.57	6.13
17.	Karnataka	0.18	9.03
18.	Kerala	0.3	4.20
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3.60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.88	5.83
21.	Maharashtra	1.06	5.43
22.	Manipur	0.32	17.74
23.	Meghalaya	1.89	18.57

1	2	3	4
24.	Mizoram	3.93	17.82
25.	Nagaland	2.54	8.30
26.	Odisha	0.18	15.19
27.	Puducherry	0	1.22
28.	Punjab	0.12	2.99
29.	Rajasthan	0.11	5.41
30.	Sikkim	0.15	12.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.48	4.25
32.	Telangana	0.17	6.44
33.	Tripura	0.27	15.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0.16	3.94
35.	Uttarakhand	3.46	12.72
36.	West Bengal	0.09	15.31
ALL INDIA		0.67	7.73

Source: Data from NIEPA based on UDISE, 2016-17 (Provisional)

Subsidized education in IITs and IIMs

2625. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether education in IITs/IIMs is substantially subsidized;
- if so, the average expenditure per student in top five IITs and IIMs; and
- the share of this expenditure borne by student and the institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Report of the Sub Committee constituted by the Council of IITs, the estimated average expenditure per student in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is ₹ 5.2 lakh per year. Against this, the fee charged from under graduate students is ₹ 2.00 lakh per year, with provision of full fee waiver in respect of SC/ST/PH students, most economically backward students whose family income is less than Rs.1 lakh per annum; and two-third fee remission to other economically backward students whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to 5 lakh per annum.

So far as Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are concerned, no subsidy and fee waiver is provided in these Institutes.

Setting up of hostels and residential schools for girls

2626. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up hostels and residential schools for girl students including those studying at the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in the educationally backward blocks in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the target would be completed by making residential provisions merely for hundred girls; and

(c) if not, by when the hostels are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The Girls Hostel Component of erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which was operational till the year 2017-18 provided hostel facility for girl students in the age group of 14-18 years, studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and Below Poverty Line families.

Under the newly launched Integrated Scheme of School Education-Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to upto senior secondary level with a capacity of 150-250 girls in convergence with the erstwhile Girls Hostel Scheme. The scheme envisages to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level and to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible by ensuring the facility of at-least one residential school for girls from classes VI-XII in every Educationally Backward Blocks.

There are 3703 KGBVs in the country which were sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), out of which 3697 KGBVs are operational, enrolling 3.78 lakh girls. Out of the total of the 2549 Girls Hostels sanctioned under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 1314 Girls Hostels are functional enrolling 1.20 lakh girls.

(c) Does not arise.

Special training for Out of School Children

2627. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions for Special Training of Out of School Children (OoSC) has been mandated under section 4 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the list of number of Special Training Centres/facilities which are being run by the Ministry, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is not running such centres, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the list of number of children currently enrolled for Special Training, State-wise; and

(e) the list of number of children who have been enrolled into school after completion of Special Training, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes sir, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act 2009), under Section 4 provides for age appropriate enrolment of out of school children and provisioning of Special Training for such children so that they can be at par with other children in their age appropriate class.

(b) and (c) The Central Government provides funds to the States and UTs for provisioning of Special Training to out of school children identified by the concerned States and UTs. The fund is provided on per Child basis. (₹ 6000 per child per annum for non residential mode of training and ₹ 20,000 per child per annum for residential mode). As per reports submitted by States/UTs, a total of 39,521 Special Training Centres were operationalised across the country during 2017-18 for Special Training of out of school children. The State/UT wise detail is annexed.

(d) and (e) A total of 5.13 lakh children were enrolled in 39,521 Special Training Centres during 2017-18 out of which 3.97 lakh children have been enrolled into schools after completion of Special Training. The State and UT-wise detail are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Special Training for out of school children, Children enrolled in Special Training and Children enrolled in Schools after completion of Special Training are as under

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Centres	No. of Children enrolled in Special Training	No. of Children enrolled in Schools after completion of Special Training
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1070	33412	21788
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	2206	2111
4.	Assam	2818	113191	55090
5.	Bihar	6527	71343	61298
6.	Chandigarh UT	163	4524	3536
7.	Chhattisgarh	398	8648	8648
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	66	66
9.	Daman and Diu	5	134	134
10.	Delhi	361	12999	10035
11.	Goa	19	247	247
12.	Gujarat	2134	30242	30082
13.	Haryana	504	9863	9863
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143	6350	4245
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	575	4317	4317
16.	Jharkhand	3052	37387	37387
17.	Karnataka	122	5241	3609
18.	Kerala	70	3094	2398
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	982	12061	12061
21.	Maharashtra	10056	42390	42390
22.	Manipur	264	5995	4461
23.	Meghalaya	459	10112	6521

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	80	5000	3856
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1072	6080	5749
27.	Puducherry	2	28	28
28.	Punjab	864	3772	3772
29.	Rajasthan	383	13481	13481
30.	Sikkim	97	238	238
31.	Tamil Nadu	970	19724	9229
32.	Telangana	639	23152	14540
33.	Tripura	120	2856	2657
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2654	13658	13658
35.	Uttarakhand	37	1518	1518
36.	West Bengal	2777	9731	8248
GRAND TOTAL		39521	513060	397261

Source: AWP&B 2018-19.

Allegations against Vice Chancellors

2628. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission is probing allegations against Vice Chancellors of many universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the students from such universities have demanded action against Vice Chancellors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Central Government has constituted a fact finding committee to enquire into allegations against the Vice Chancellor of Manipur University relating to administrative and financial irregularities in the management of affairs of the Manipur University. Further, University Grants Commission has informed that it has received complaints against the

Vice Chancellors of three State Universities namely Rawenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, Ch. Ranbir Singh University, Jind, Haryana and Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. The complaints have been forwarded to Governor/Chancellor of the concerned Universities for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Counselling system for admission process

2629. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the universities to start an elaborate counselling system to streamline the admission process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made it clear that the seats in universities has to be filled through an informed process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has issued notification under section 12 (j) of UGC Act, 1956 on Remittance and Refund of Fees and other Student Centric Issues on 6th December, 2016. The objective of this notification is to prohibit coercive and profiteering institutional practices in the matters related to verification of certificates and testimonials at the time of admission, remittance of fees and refund thereof in case of cancellation of admission and other such student-centric issues. It is also aimed at curbing coercive and profiteering institutional practices that directly and indirectly constrain the fundamental rights of students to explore multiple opportunities and choices in terms of their academic career. The notification is available at www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5681274_Fee-Refund-Notification.pdf

Further, all universities shall mandatorily constitute a “Grievance Redressal Committee” (GRC) as mandated by UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 to address and effectively resolve complaints, representations and grievances of students.

Menace of Predatory/Fake Journals in India

2630. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a list of fake or predatory journals in the country;

(b) if so, the list of predatory journals and the companies that have been identified;

(c) whether Government has prepared a comprehensive plan to deal with the menace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has appointed a Standing Committee on Notification on Journals. One of the tasks assigned to the Committee is to prepare a consolidated list of predatory/questionable journals and their publishers. The following sources of information are considered for preparing this list:

(i) Beall's list of predatory journals

(ii) Blacklist-Cabell's International

(iii) Journals/publishers dropped by Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

(iv) Journals dropped by Scopus and Web of Science

(v) Predatory journals reported in various newspapers

(vi) Information supplied by faculty and research scholars through emails / letters

Detailed information on the removed journals is available at: https://www.ugc.ac.in/journallist/4305_Journals.pdf

(c) to (e) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has directed UGC *vide* letter dated 27th July, 2018 to issue instructions to all Vice-Chancellors of Central/State/Deemed to be Universities to review the recommendations made in the past to the UGC for inclusion of certain journals. Only those journals which are published after due peer review of the articles shall be recommended. If any sub-standard/predatory journals are found in the list recommended by the Vice-Chancellors that would be held personally against the Vice-Chancellor concerned.

The UGC's Standing Committee on Notification on Journals has decided that the recommendation portal will be opened once every year and the universities will be asked to recommend journals. However, from this year onwards, every recommendation submitted by the universities will be re-verified under the supervision of Standing Committee on Notification of Journals to ascertain that only good-quality journals are included in the UGC-approved List with correct publication details.

Cycles, Mobile phones and laptops to students

†2631. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of any scheme aimed at providing benefits to bright students by providing them cycles/mobile phones/laptops in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether other States would be directed to follow these schemes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh provides an amount of ₹ 25,000/- for laptop to bright students who acquire 75% or more marks in class 12th State board examination. The cycle and mobile phone scheme is not restricted to bright students only. The cycle scheme is for students of Government schools of class 6th and class 9th who have no schooling facility within 2 Km of their residence in rural areas. The mobile phone scheme is for all the students who take admission in 1st year of graduation course in Government college.

(b) and (c) As education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, schemes aimed at providing benefits to students by providing them cycles/mobile phones/laptops etc come under the purview of the State Governments and UT Administrations.

Improvisation in higher education

†2632. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the biggest challenge faced by higher education in the country at present, is fulfilling the needs of rapidly developing technical changes which have a bearing on the economy and the creation of a work force with the required skills;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in view of this challenge, the Central Government has made/is making any improvisation in the field of higher education; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) With an aim to align the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industry requirements with the technical skill set of students, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has developed outcome based Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering. The Model Curriculum for Engineering revised the credit points from 180 to 160, facilitates students to opt for electives from their disciplines as well as cross disciplines, provides opportunity for students to take up induction programme and internship and includes non credit course on value education for holistic development of the students. The focus of curriculum for PG Programme in Engineering is advanced study of specialization through core subjects, flexible and diverse program specific electives, open electives to widen skills, collaborating and interactive learning to ensure talent development.

AICTE is also implementing an action plan for enhancing the employability of students. The plan focuses on Induction training, Mandatory internships, Industry readiness and Promoting innovation/ start-ups for aligning the skills of students with industry.

With a view to improve the standards of technical know how and knowledge of engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges to enable them to compete at the global level, the following package of measures have been approved by the AICTE:—

- (i) Perspective plan for Technical Education
- (ii) Introduction of Induction programme for engineering students
- (iii) Revision of curriculum
- (iv) Mandatory internships
- (v) Industry readiness by imparting technical and soft skills
- (vi) Promoting innovation/start-ups
- (vii) Exam reforms
- (viii) Training of teachers
- (ix) Mandatory accreditation of all the programmes through the National Board of Accreditation before 2022

GRCs in technical institutions

2633. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical institutions which do not have Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs), State-wise;

(b) whether any measures are being taken to ensure formation of GRCs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the actions taken against institutions which do not have GRCs during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) It is mandatory for all the AICTE approved technical institutions to establish a functional Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) to redress the grievances of students, faculty members and stakeholders. Accordingly, AICTE has notified All India Council for Technical Education (Establishment of Mechanism for Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012. These regulations provide for establishment of GRC, appointment for Ombudsman in every AICTE approved technical institution. AICTE has also written to all the institutions for establishing a mechanism for registering and disposing off the grievances of students, faculty members and stakeholders.

Further, as per the AICTE Approval Process Handbook (AICTE) 2018-19, every AICTE approved technical institution has to establish a GRC as per the aforementioned regulation, failing which the erring institution will be held liable for punitive actions as per the provisions of the regulation. Institution and state-wise details of such complaints is not centrally maintained.

Expenditure on SVAROP

2634. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scientific Validation and Research on Panchagavya (SVAROP) project has started;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure of the project;

(c) the amount allocated and spent for the project so far; and

(d) the details of the projects submitted under the project, so far, along with the respective research organisations/ institutions, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Ministry of Science and Technology has informed that the project has not yet been started.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Appointment of Shikshamitras

†2635. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shikshamitras had been appointed in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand through the same Government order, but while they were demoted in Uttar Pradesh, they continued to hold the position in Uttarakhand;

(b) the reasons behind such a discrepancy in these States;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost 700 Shikshamitras have died in Uttar Pradesh during last one year;

(d) by when Government would promote the Shikshamitras to the position of Assistant Teacher by making law in the Parliament; and

(e) the provisions made to compensate the family of the deceased Shikshamitras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools and teachers in the country are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations. In Uttar Pradesh Shikshamitras were engaged on contract basis *vide* Government of Uttar Pradesh order dated 26.05.1999 and 01.07.2000 and in Uttarakhand, the Shikshamitras were positioned on contract basis *vide* Government of Uttarakhand order dated 27.01.2001.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an order dated 25.07.2017 in Special Leave Petition (SLP) No. C-32599/2015 (State of Uttar Pradesh and others *Vs* Anand Kumar Yadav and others) stating that regularization of Shikshamitras as Assistant Teachers was not permissible. Accordingly, in compliance of the Supreme Court order, the adjustment of Shikshamitras as Assistant Teachers in primary schools in Uttar Pradesh was cancelled by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttarakhand, *vide* Government order no. 323/XXIV(1)/15/2004 dated 01 March, 2009, it was decided to provide 2 years BTC training to those Shikshamitra who were graduate to appoint them as Assistant Teachers. In 2011, *vide* Government order no. 1041/XXIV(1)/2011-25/11 dated 01 September, 2011 and *vide* Government order no. 935/XXIV(1)/2015-25/2011 dated 08 June, 2015, it was decided to provide 2 years D.El.Ed. Training to rest of the graduate Shikshamitras through National Institute of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Open Schooling. In view of Special Appeal Petition Nos. 499/2014, 500/2014 and 501/2014 filed in Hon'ble Uttarakhand High Court by candidates, who had completed two years BTC/D.El.Ed, for exemption from Teacher Eligibility Test, the Hon'ble Court directed for provisional appointment of these candidates. Again Hon'ble Court *vide* its order dated 23.08.2017 passed an order to give regular appointment to those candidates who fulfil the eligibility for Assistant teacher as per provisions of Right to Education (RTE) Act and provisions made by National Council of Teacher Education through notification dated 23.08.2010. In view of this, eligible Shikshamitras in Uttarakhand were appointed as Assistant teachers by Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) As per the information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, out of the list of Shikshamitras annexed with the Review Petition Civil No. 2828/2017 filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 32235/2015 and said to be dead, two Shikshamitras are presently working in schools and other Shikshamitras have died due to personal reasons.

(d) Term and conditions of appointment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State/UT Government. Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 25.07.2017 in SLP No. C-32599/2015, Shikshamitras cannot be promoted as Assistant Teachers.

(e) Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that since Shikshamitras were engaged on contract basis, their dependent family members cannot be considered for compensation.

Establishment of Gandhi Chairs

2636. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gandhi Chairs established in the country, university-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether only 15 per cent of Chairs are in operation;

(c) the details of Chair under operation and the reasons for non-operation of other Chairs;

(d) the efforts made to make Gandhi thoughts more relevant to younger generation;

(e) the number of students and researchers registered themselves on Gandhian thoughts during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and university-wise; and

(f) how many Ph.D. degrees have been awarded, so far, on Gandhian thoughts during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and university-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) In order to enrich the academic resources of the University system, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated a scheme for establishment of Chairs in Universities in the name of Nobel Laureates, illustrious persons and persons of eminence in the areas of their outstanding contributions. Mahatma Gandhi Chair is one of the Chairs approved by the UGC in the subjects/areas of peace and non-violence; freedom movement and National integration. However, Mahatma Gandhi Chair has not been established in any University as no proposal was received by the UGC from Universities.

The number of students, researchers registered themselves in Gandhian studies and the number of Ph.D degrees awarded in Gandhian studies during the last three years and the current year is as follows:—

Year	Number of students and researchers registered				Number of Ph.D degrees awarded
	UG	PG	M.Phil.	Ph.D.	
2014-15	318	852	80	96	13
2015-16	329	3840	58	70	1
2016-17	321	746	67	113	38
2017-18	419	796	51	78	17

E-learning projects

2637. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new e-learning projects was approved by Government for the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of the projects and whether they met their deadlines; and

(d) if not, the time by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of HRD has embarked on a major and new initiative Project called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), which will provide one integrated

platform and portal for online courses. This covers all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. The objective is to ensure that the every student in our country has access to the best quality higher education at the affordable cost. Academicians from hundreds of institutions throughout the country are involved in developing and delivering MOOCs through SWAYAM in almost all disciplines from senior schooling to Post Graduation wherein it is intended to develop world class content. The Hon'ble President of India on 9th July, 2017 launched the SWAYAM platform, which can be reached at "<http://swayam.gov.in>". At present about 1550+ MOOCs courses are listed on SWAYAM of which 800+ courses are already delivered. About 34 Lakhs students have enrolled in these courses.

It is intended to host about 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning material, within two years: covering school, under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, law and other professional courses. It is expected to support 3 Crores users in the next few years.

Creation of Indian Education Service

†2638. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a service like Indian Education Service for appointment on the posts of Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Registrar in higher education institutions; and

(b) if not, the manner in which Government would ensure transparency in the appointment on higher posts in higher education institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration on the setting up of an India Education Service. Currently, incumbents to the higher posts in higher educational institutions are being appointed in a transparent manner by following the provisions of Recruitment Rules framed for each such post.

Preponing of CBSE examination

2639. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to pre-pon the 2018-19 CBSE class Tenth and Twelfth final examination and conduct it in February, 2019;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct these examinations simultaneously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to hold the examinations of all Skill Based subjects of Class X and XII in the month of February, 2019. Examinations for all core Academic subjects will be conducted in the month of March as usual.

(c) The CBSE usually conducts class X and XII examination simultaneously.

Functioning of private and deemed universities

2640. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study to review the functioning of private universities and deemed universities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislatures and are governed by the provisions of their respective Act. However, all Private Universities are required to maintain quality and standard of education as per the provisions of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Besides, Institutions Deemed to be Universities are regulated by UGC as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016.

As per the provisions of the above Regulations, UGC conducts periodic inspection of every Private University and Deemed to be University to review their functioning with the help of its Expert Committee consisting of eminent experts from the concerned fields and nominee from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. In case any deficiencies are found by the Committee, the University concerned is asked for rectification of the deficiencies.

Setting up of campuses by foreign universities

2641. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from foreign universities for setting up of their campuses in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the criteria followed by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have informed that they have not received any proposal from foreign universities for setting up of campuses in India.

However, UGC and AICTE have issued regulations/guidelines on collaboration between Indian and Foreign Universities with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions; to offer students additional choices and; to improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content. The UGC on 11th July, 2016 has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 regarding collaboration between Indian Higher Educational Institutions and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions leading to the award of a degree. The regulations are available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>.

As per these regulations, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) having the prescribed quality.

The AICTE has set norms for regulating collaboration and twinning program between Indian and Foreign University/Institutions in the field of Technical Education Research and Training with an objective to safeguard the interest of student community in India and ensure uniform maintenance of Norms and Standards as prescribed by various statutory bodies. These norms are available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202018-19.pdf>.

Increasing the number of B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. colleges

2642. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to increase the number of B.Ed. and D.El. Ed. colleges in different States;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard, Statewise; and
- (c) whether all the Teachers Training Colleges fulfil the criterion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No proposal is under consideration to increase the teachers training colleges in different States. At the time of granting recognition, there are requirements in terms of infrastructural and instructional facilities which are required to be mandatorily fulfilled by the applying institution prior to grant of recognition. There is also a mechanism available under Section 13 of the NCTE Act to check for any deviation from the norms and standards through inspections. The Regional Committees, under Section 17 of the NCTE Act, can also take action for withdrawal of recognition in cases of non-adherence to the NCTE norms.

Eligibility condition for deemed university status

2643. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has come out with new eligibility conditions for institutions vying for the deemed university status;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new regulations also forbid the inspection team from accepting any hospitality from the institution that has applied for the deemed tag; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, University Grants Commission (UGC) in its draft UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2018 has proposed to amend the eligibility conditions for Institutions seeking Deemed to be University status.

- (c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Unnat Bharat Programme

2644. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether the Government is planning to launch a new scheme for connecting Higher Educational Institutions (HEI's) with the rural development processes under Unnat Bharat Programme;

(b) If so, the details thereof including its salient features;

(c) The present status of the said scheme and the time frame for its implementation; and

(d) The details of higher educational institutes which have adopted villages for development, State-wise/institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has recently launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0, which is the phase-2 of scheme. It covers 750 Higher Educational Institutes.

(b) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with atleast (5) villages, so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between the society and an inclusive university system, with the latter providing knowledge base; practices for emerging livelihoods and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and private sectors

Objective of the scheme are (i) To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions in understanding rural realities; (ii) Identify and select existing innovative technologies, enable customization of technologies, or devise implementation methods for innovative solutions, as required by people; and (iii) To allow Higher Educational Institutions to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Government Programs.

(c) Currently 688 Institutions covering 33 States/UT's are participating under the scheme.

The time frame for UBA 2.0 implementation is as provided below:—

Year	Total Institutions to be selected
2017-2018	750
2018-2019	3000
2019-2020	4500

(d) The details of Higher Educational Institutes and the villages adopted may be seen below:—

Sl. No.	Type of Institutes	Number of Institute	Number of villages adopted by PIs
1.	Technical Institutes	426	2192
2.	Non-technical Institutes	262	1363
Total (Tech. + Non Tech.)		688	3555

Further details regarding Participating Institutes are available in the website of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan and may also be explored from following link:—

http://unnat.iitd.ac.in/index.php/Progress/progress_pi

Distance between school and NIOS examination centre

2645. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the examination conducted in private school other than Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) by NIOS in Gujarat and Maharashtra separately;

(b) if so, the details of the examination centre and the details of the KVs and JNVs in the same district; and

(c) the details of the distance between NIOS examination centre and the above schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The details of examination centres of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in private schools in Gujarat and Maharashtra along with the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the concerned Districts and distance between the examination centres and the KVs and the JNVs are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

Details of the exam centre, details of the KV's and JNV's in the same district and details of the distance between NIOS examination centre in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name and address of examination centre in private school	Details of the KV and JNV with address in the said district		Distance of each KV and JNV from the examination Centre (Private School)	
		KV	JNV	KV (Km)	JNV (Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M.V.S high School Near Telephone Exchange AT& Po-Sarsa TA-Dist-Anand Gujarat-388365	Kendriya Vidyalaya, University Camp, Via Anand, Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388 120 (Gujarat)	University Staff Colony, Ketivadi, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat-388120	20	20
2.	Nootan Bharti Gr. Se.Ma. Vid. MadanaGadh Tal:Palampur Dist.-Banaskantha Gujarat-385515	Kendriya Vidyalaya, BSF Dantiwada, Dist. Banaskantha- 385 505 (Gujarat)	BSF Campus, Banaskantha District, Dantiwada, Gujarat-385505	28	15
3.	Shree Nirmal High School Opp New RTO Ambaji Highway palampur Dist.-Banaskantha, Gujarat-385001	Kendriya Vidyalaya, BSF Dantiwada, Dist. Banaskantha-385 505 (Gujarat)	BSF Campus, Banaskantha District, Dantiwada, Gujarat-385505	26	15
4.	Vidya Darshan High School Plot No-1931 Nr. Nandlay Heveli, Sardarnagar Dist.-Bhavnagar Gujarat-364001	Kendriya Vidyalaya, C/O. The Divisional Manager, Bhavnagar Para-364 003 (Gujarat)	Kumbharwada, Bhavnagar, Gujarat-364001	13	20
5.	Shree Sarvajamik High School Dhadhela, AT&PO-Dhadhela Limkheda, Dist.-Dahod Gujarat-389151	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Freelandganj, Rly Col., Dahod-389160 (Gujarat)	Parsi Colony, Freelandganj, Dahod, Gujarat-389160	30	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Kashinath Coll. of Nursing Umarala Po: Ukadia Distt: Gir Somnath Gujarat-362150	NO KV	Gir Somnath, Near National Highway 8E, Kodinar, Gujarat-362725	NO KV	35
7.	Gayndeeep Vidya Mandir Savani Veravel Dist-Gir Somnath Gujarat-362268	NO KV	Gir Somnath, Near National Highway 8E, Kodinar, Gujarat-362725	NO KV	35
8.	Killol Vidyalaya Gayatri Chowk Navagam Ghed Dist.-Jammagar Gujarat-361008	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.-Jammagar-361110 (Gujarat)	32	20
9.	ShriGyandip High School Gokul Park 2, Dhrol Rajkot High Way-Dhrol Dist.-Jammagar Gujarat-361210	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Distt. Jammagar-361 110 (Gujarat)	37	30
10	B N Zala Vidhyalaya Navagam Ghed Gaytri Chok Dist.-Jammagar Gujarat 361008	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.-Jammagar-361 110 (Gujarat)	32	20
11.	Jamia Ayesha Madarstul Banat-Dhrol Rajkot Highway Dist.- Jammagar Gujarat-361210	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.- Jammagar-361 110 (Gujarat)	37	30
12.	Smt. S B Gardi B.Ed College Kharva Road, Dhrol Jammagar Dist.-Jammagar Gujarat 361210	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361 003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.-Jammagar-361 110 (Gujarat)	37	30
13.	Akshar Preet Gurukulam Lakha Baval Road Jammagar-Okha St. Highway Dist.-Jammagar Gujarat-361005	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jammagar-361 003 (Gujarat) K	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.-Jammagar-361 110 (Gujarat)	37	30

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| 14. Noori High Sec. School Rajkot Highway, Dhrol Dist.-Jamnagar Gujarat-361210 | Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station No.1, Jamnagar-361 003 (Gujarat) K | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aliabada, Dist.-Jamnagar-361 110 (Gujarat) | 37 | 30 |
| 15. Ankit Vidyalaya AT- Dolatpura AT- Junagadh Dist.-Junagadh Gujarat-362037 | Kendriya Vidyalaya, Behind Adarsh Nivasi Shala, At Bilkha Road, Junagadh-362 001 (Gujarat) | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Old Polytechnic Campus and Girls Hostel, Junagadh, Dist. Junagadh | 10 | 7 |
| 16. Maruti High School (Unit-1) AT-NES Th-Thasara Dist-Kheda Gujarat-388230 | NO KV | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At Po-Kathalal, Tq-Kapadwanj, Dist-Kheda-387 630 (Gujarat) | No KV | 41 |
| 17. Shikshanubhav Schoolranujia and Dist: Patan Gujarat-384275 | NO KV | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At and Po-Lanava, Tq- Chanasma, Dist.-Patan-384 229 (Gujarat) | 15 | 10 |
| 18. Sunrays Vidhyalaya Plot No-1 To 5, Luckey Timber Ni Gali Opp BRC Gate, Udhna-navsari RD Dist.-Surat, Gujarat-394210 | Kendriya Vidyalaya, No.1 Nr. Ichchanath Bus Stop, Surat-395007 (Gujarat) K | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At and Po-Lanava, Tq-Chanasma, Dist.-Patan-384 229 (Gujarat) | 15 | 10 |
| 19. Shree Swaminayan Vidhyalaya B/H Rannagar, Rander Road Dist.-Surat Gujarat-395005 | Kendriya Vidyalaya, No.1 Nr. Ichchanath Bus Stop, Surat-395 007 (Gujarat) K | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Via Po Bajjipura, Borkhadi,Tq- Vyara, Dist.-Surat- 394 690 | 20 | 15 |
| 20. Shree M.M.D.S High School Rajsitapur Th.-Dhangadhra Dist.-Surendranagar Gujarat-363320 | Kendriya Vidyalaya, Military Area, Dhrangadhra-363 310 (Gujarat) | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At and Po-Haripar Tal. Dhrangadhra, Dist.-Surendranagar | 20 | 10 |
| 21. Vedaant Multipurpose School Civil Hospital Road Magod Dist.-Valsad Gujarat-396001 | NO KV | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At P. Ambheti, Tal.-Kaprada, Dist.-Valsad, Pin-396 191 (Gujarat) | NO KV | 15 |

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Shri Ochhavlal Sheth H. School Nr Talav Road At. Po Balasinor Dist.-Mahisagar Gujarat-388255	NO KV	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At.P. Balasinor, Behind M and O School, Bachala Road, Above Model School Balasinor, Dist. Mahisagar-355288	NO KV	15
23	M T High School Near S.T. Bus Stand Kansari Khambhat, Dist.-Anand Gujarat-388630	Kendriya Vidyalaya, University Campus, Via Anand, Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388 120 (Gujarat)	University Staff Colony, Ketivadi, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat-388120	56	35
24.	Sharda High School Station Road AT&PO-Anand Dist.-Anand Gujarat-388001	Kendriya Vidyalaya, University Campus, Via Anand, Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388 120 (Gujarat)	University Staff Colony, Ketivadi, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat-388120	5	10
25.	St. Marry'S School At: Pilvai Ta-Vijapur Dist-Mahesana Gujarat-382850	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Nr.circuit House Highway, Ongc Mehsana-384 002 (Gujarat)	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Villagevadnagar, Bagechal Area, Vadnagar, Dist.-Mehsana -	40	45
26.	Axay High School Nr. Ghanti Bus Stop Patel Wadi, Bapunagar Dist.-Ahmedabad Gujarat 380024	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sac Vastrapur Ahmedabad-380 015 (Gujarat)	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At. Old Narolcourt, Near Narol Char Rasta, Ahmedabad-382405	12	13
27.	Shama Higher Secondary School Nr. Pirkamal Masjid Dist.-Ahmadabad Gujarat 380028	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sac Vastrapur Ahmedabad-380 015 (Gujarat)	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At. Old Narolcourt, Near Narol Char Rasta, Ahmedabad-382405	9	7
28.	P R Dod Vidyamandir TO-Badarkha, TA- Dholka AT-Kavitha Road Dist-Ahmedabad Gujarat-380007	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sac Vastrapur Ahmedabad-380 015 (Gujarat)	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, At. Old Narolcourt, Near Narol Char Rasta, Ahmedabad-382405	12	13

29. Pir Haji Alishah Bukha. Hi. Sch Samakhiyari Dist.- Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1, New Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya 50 189
Kutch Gujarat-370150 Rly Col. Gandhidham (Kutch)- At Po- Dumra, Tq- Abadasa,
370 201 (Gujarat) Dist.-Kutch-370 490 (Gujarat)
30. Sh. K.S. Maheta Nutan Kan. Vid.= B/H Udhog Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kalawad Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya At. 40 53
Bharti Nr. Panjra pol Bhojrajpara, Gondal, Dist.- Road, Rajkot-360 005 (Gujarat) K Taraghadi, Tq- Padadhari, On
Rajkot Gujarat-360311 Jammagar Road, Dist- Rajkot-360110
(Gujarat)

Statement-II

Details of the exam centre, details of the KVs and JNVs in the same district and details of the distance between NIOS examination centre in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name and address of examination centre in private school	Details of the KV and JNV with address in the said district		Distance of each KV and JNV from the examination Centre (Private School)	
		KV	JNV		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Samarth High School, Amravati	No	JNV, Navsari, V.M.V. Road, Amravati, Maharashtra-444604,	No	20KM approx
2.	Sant K.E. Chavara BED College, Chandrapur	Kv, Wcl Colony, Durgapur, Chandrapur, Maharashtra-442404	JNV, Sharda Nagar, Nirman Nagar, Talodhi, Chandrapur, Maharashtra-442401	21KM approx	20KM approx

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ganesh High School and Jr., Gondia	No	JNV, Sangarhi Road, Tehsil Arjuni Morgaon, Nawegaon Bandh, Gondia Maharashtra-441702	No	84 KM approx
4.	Singhad Public School, Pune	KV, INS Shivaji, Lonavala, Maharashtra-410402	JNV, Shikrapur Chakan Hwy, Pimple Jagtap, Tal-Shirur, Pune, Maharashtra-412204	10 KM approx	120 KM approx
5.	Symbiosis Vocational, Pune	KV, Vidyapeeth Road, Armament Colony, Ganeskhind, Pune, Maharashtra-411007	JNV, Shikrapur Chakan Hwy, Pimple Jagtap, Tal-Shirur, Pune, Maharashtra-412204	14 KM approx	80 KM approx
6.	Svb's Sankara Vidyalaya, Thane	KV, Kolshet Road, Sandoz Baug Post, Thane (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra-400607	JNV, Mahim Taluka Palghar, Satpati Road Thane, Mumbai-401402	14 KM approx	120 KM approx
7.	Auxilium High School, Goa	KV, Bambolim Camp, North Goa, Goa-403 201	JNV, Valpoi, North Goa (Goa)	20 KM approx	33 KM approx
8.	2nd Lt.J.J. RANE, Bicholim, Goa	KV, Bambolim Camp, North Goa, Goa-403 201	JNV, Valpoi, North Goa (Goa)	32 KM approx	23 KM approx
9.	Our Lady Perpetual Succour, Goa	KV, Varunapuri, Mangoor Hill, Vasco Da Gama, Goa 403802	JNV, Canacona, South Goa, Goa	21 KM approx	45 KM approx
10.	Shri Venkatesh M. Vidyalaya, Latur	No	Jnv, Chincholiraowadi, At Post Manjara Sugar Factory Latur-413531,	No	15 KM approx

11. Centre Z.P. School, Nanded	KV, Airport Rd, South Central Railway Colony, Nanded, Maharashtra-431605	JNV, Shankarnagar, Tq: Biloli Distt.Nanded, Maharashtra-431736	120 KM approx	176KM approx
12. Saraswati Sec. and Higher Sec .1, Osmanabad	No	JNV, Tuljapur 413601, Osmanabad, Maharashtra	No	20 KM approx
13. Shri Bhavani Vidya Mandir, Satara	No	JNV, Khavali At/post, Kshetra Mahuli, Satara, Maharashtra 415003	No	10 KM approx
14. Kasarde Madhyamik Vidyalay and, Sindhudurg	No	JNV, Sawarwad,, Sawantwadi Road, Sawantwadi, Maharashtra-416531	No	70 KM approx

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Suryapet, Telangana

2646. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana made any proposal for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Suryapet District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Ministry would set up KV at Suryapet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that it has received a proposal for setting up of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Suryapet in prescribed proforma from the State Government of Telangana. However, the land and temporary accommodation proposed by the District administration are un-suitable for setting up of a new KV.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines to provide nutritious Mid-day meals

†2647. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of children of some States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are not provided Mid-day meals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the occasion during last three years when Government issued guidelines/suggestions to States to provide pure and nutritious Mid-day meals to children;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided schools, Special Training Centres including Madaras and Maqtabs supported under Samagra Shiksha (SS). During 2017-18, 9.52 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh institutions have been provided mid-day meal on an average basis on each school day.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid-day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. During the last three years, the above provisions of the guidelines have been reiterated in various meetings and workshops with the States and UTs.

Implementation of Saakshar Bharat Mission

2648. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Mission to the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned funds are not sufficient for the implementation of the programme;

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for early release of the necessary funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for its implementation without any problems at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India released funds for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Scheme to the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh from 2009-10 to 2017-18. Saakshar Bharat Scheme was launched in the year 2009-10 and was approved up to 31st March, 2018.

(b) Details of Central share released to the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as follows:—

Sl. No	Year	Central Share released to Andhra Pradesh	Central Share released to Telangana
1	2	3	4
1.	2009-10	₹ 2,12,70,19,788/-	₹ 1,90,78,54,299/-
2.	2010-11		

1	2	3	4
3.	2011-12		
4.	2012-13		
5.	2013-14		
6.	2014-15	₹ 34,32,00,000/-	₹ 34,32,00,000/-
7.	2015-16	₹ 44,56,44,660/-	₹ 17,25,00,000/-
8.	2016-17	—	₹ 15,60,00,000/-
9.	2017-18	₹ 18,72,00,000/-	₹ 24,96,00,000/-
TOTAL		₹ 3,10,30,64,448/-	₹ 2,82,91,54,299/-

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India received proposals from the State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for release of funds. However, at the time of release of 2nd instalment of funds for the year 2017-18, it was observed that adequate unspent balance was available with State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Hence, no release was made.

(e) Saakshar Bharat Scheme was approved up to 31st March, 2018 and Government of India took appropriate steps during its tenure for its implementation without any problems.

Gurukul Board of Education

2649. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to confer certifications on Vedic sciences equivalent to CBSE/School Board level as a precursor to setting up a Gurukul Board of Education to regulate the functioning of schools on oral vedic tradition, like Madrasas for Muslims;

(b) whether Government has approved setting up a model school Sandipani Veda Shastra Vidyalaya leading to conferment of Ved Bhushan and Ved Vibhushan certificates to students at the Xth/XIIth grade levels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration either on certification on Vedic Sciences or setting up a Gurukul Board

of Education. However, the Government is examining the proposal of recognition of the courses run by the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain in consultation with concerned organizations including CBSE.

(b) and (c) The proposal of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain has been approved in principle for starting a model “Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya” leading to the conferment of Veda Bhushan and Veda Vibhushan certificates.

NET not compulsory for teaching in University

†2650. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to do away with the requirement of passing the NET exam for teaching in Universities;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018, in the Gazette of India on 18.07.2018. As per these regulations, the National Eligibility Test (NET) or an accredited test (State Level Eligibility Test SLET/SET) shall remain the minimum eligibility for appointment of Assistant Professor and equivalent positions wherever provided in these Regulations. The Regulation also provides that the candidates who have been awarded a Ph.D. Degree in accordance with UGC Regulations shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/SLET/SET for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or any equivalent position in any University, College or Institution subject to the conditions laid down in the UGC Regulations.

However, the regulation also provides that Ph.D. Degree shall be a mandatory qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in Universities with effect from 01.07.2021. Further, a person with Ph.D degree from a foreign university/institution with a ranking among top 500 in the World University Ranking (at any time) by any one of the following: (i) Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) (ii) the Times Higher Education (THE) or (iii) the Academic Ranking of World Universities

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ARWU) of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Shanghai) is also eligible for direct recruitment as Assistant Professor in universities and colleges. The aforesaid regulations are available on UGC website at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4033931_UGC-Regulation_min_Qualification_Jul2018.pdf.

Profit made by NIOS

2651. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of the profit made by NIOS; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Details of profit/surplus made by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the financial year 2012-13 to 2017-18 are tabulated below:—

Financial Year	Total Profit/Surplus (in ₹)
2012-13	33,98,73,357.00
2013-14	10,35,36,954.00
2014-15	37,65,24,075.00
2015-16	49,28,26,026.00
2016-17	94,12,28,343.00
2017-18	6,02,82,67,788.00 (Provisional)

Sending of NIOS Regional Directors to other States

2652. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data about the Regional Directors who were sent from NIOS Headquarter to different States of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that it has a total 20 Regional Centres in the country. Officers of the Rank of Assistant Director/Deputy Director/Joint Director

are posted as Regional Directors (RDs)/ Regional Director (RD)-In-charge to these Regional Centres. State/UT-wise details of the Regional Directors presently posted at different Regional Centres of NIOS are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of the Regional Directors Posted at Different Regional Centres of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Regional Centre	Name and Designation Posted as Regional Director	Since
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi/NCR	Delhi	Shri S K Tanwar Joint Director/RD	06-06-2018
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Shri Anil Kumar Deputy Director/RD	19-08-2011
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Shri V Santhanam Deputy Director/RD	19-10-2016
4.	Assam	Guwahati	Dr. Piyush Prasad Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	26-03-2018
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	Dr. Saumya Rajan Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	29-06-2018
6.	Punjab	Chandigarh	Shri Hardeep Singh Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	20-03-2017
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dr. Rachna Bhatia Deputy Director/RD	08-11-2016
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Aditi Ranjan Rout Deputy Director/RD	04-06-2014
9.	Bihar	Patna	Shri Parampreet Singh Deputy Director/RD	12-06-2018
10.	Kerala	Kochi	Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	22-12-2017
11.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Shri K L Gupta Deputy Director/RD	16-06-2014
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shri V S Raveendran Deputy Director/RD	22-12-2017

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shri V Sathish Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	06-06-2018
14.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Shri B C Raturi Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	13-07-2018
15.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	Dr. Rajeev Prasad Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	19-07-2016
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Shri LMDV Prasad Assistant Director/RD(I/c)	28-06-2018
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Shri A K Bhatta Deputy Director/RD	05-01-2016
18.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Dr. A K Singh Deputy Director/RD	27-07-2015
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Shri P Ravi Deputy Director/RD	24-02-2014
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Deputy Director/RD	04-06-2016

Drug addiction in educational campuses

2653. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that drug addiction is spreading in educational campuses which are spoiling the students;

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

(c) the names of Universities/ University campuses which have been identified by Government, so far, as places where drugs are sold and drug addiction is rampant; and

(d) the action taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no confirmed report to conclude that drug addiction is spreading in education campuses which is spoiling the students. Nevertheless, the Government is committed to create a drug free healthy educational environment in various education campuses.

(c) University-wise details on drug abuse is not centrally maintained.

(d) The Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following measures to ensure that drug abuse does not occur in Higher Educational Institutions:-

- (i) The Government has been creating awareness among the youth through print, electronic and social media along with conducting workshops in education campuses about the harmful effects of drugs.
- (ii) Especially on 26th June every year, on the occasion of the 'International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking', special awareness measures are taken in various educational institutions to sensitize the students against drug hazards.
- (iii) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a circular to all Vice Chancellors for implementation of the actionable points of the National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS). Para 55 of the NDPS deals with steps to tackle the problem of sale of drug to school and college children.
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been conducting awareness generation programmes, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse.
- (v) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also running a National Toll-Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 on 24x7 basis to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large.
- (vi) The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing workshops and seminars in coordination with various government agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.
- (vii) The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, conducts capacity building programmes, sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis.

De-recognition of Karnataka State Open University

2654. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has de-recognised the Karnataka State Open University (KSOU);

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

(c) whether the Central Government would revoke the said order and take action to grant recognition to KSOU;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the recognition would be granted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), it has discontinued the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) beyond 2012-13 after finding gross violations at KSOU's level in running such programmes against the norms of the regulator. However, UGC has now accorded its approval to seventeen (17) ODL programmes of KSOU for five (05) years starting from the academic year 2018-19.

Financial irregularities in educational institutions

2655. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest report of CAG, huge financial irregularities have been reported in premier educational institutions like Banaras Hindu University (BHU), IIM, Ahmedabad and Kolkata and IIT, Mumbai and Chennai;

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

(c) the details of inquiries initiated and responsibilities fixed in this regard, institution-wise, till date in response to the report of CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Some irregularities have been pointed in the Report No. 4 of 2018 of C and AG. Details of Paras, institution-

wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Necessary remedial action to settle the Paras, have been taken and the concerned institutions have been advised by the Ministry, accordingly.

Statement

Details of CAG Paras, Institution-wise

Sl. No	Para and Report No.	Institute	Brief description of Para
1.	12.4 of Report No. 4 of 2018	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata	<p>Overpayment of Interest to the GPF/ CPF subscribers</p> <p>Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata, paid higher rates of interest to GPF/CPF subscribers in contravention of extant orders resulting in overpayment of ₹ 6.28 crore.</p>
2.	12.8 and 12.9 of Report No. 4 of 2018.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	<p>Irregular payment of special allowance/honorarium</p> <p>Payment of special allowance /honorarium in violation of provisions of GFR resulted in irregular payment of ₹ 9.76 crore.</p> <p>Irregular payment of Service Tax</p> <p>The Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai failed to exercise due diligence and made irregular payment of service tax amounting ₹ 2.56 crore on construction activities under taken by them which was exempted from payment of service tax.</p>
3.	12.11 of Report No. 4 of 2018	Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai	<p>Avoidable expenditure due to non-recovery of service tax</p> <p>Failure of Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai to collect service tax from the service receiver resulted in payment of arrears of service tax and interest from their own resources resulting in an avoidable expenditure of ₹ 1.19 crore.</p>

Making education suitable for industry

2656. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the issue related to gap between education provided by academic institutions and industry required education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that education provided in the country is not suitable for directly working in industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any State-wise differences have been noticed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has taken various initiatives to enhance the industry required education in the country like:—

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana – to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.
- Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras – offer skill based courses which are in constant dialogue with industry and respective Sector Skill Council(s).
- Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) – Research projects of direct relevance to industry are funded jointly by Government and the industry.
- Smart India Hackathon – to promote innovation in Technical Institutions.
- National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) – to offer on-the-job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her Post Graduation/graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or has discontinued studies after Class 10th to enhance his/her employability etc.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has developed outcome based model curriculum with the help of academic and industry experts for PG and Undergraduate Degree courses in Engineering and Technology and MBA/PGDM Courses which are available for Universities and Institutions for adoption. In order to boost vocational education, Government is implementing schemes like Community

Colleges – to train persons through AICTE approved polytechnics for providing non formal skill; B.Voc degree – regular 3 years degree recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC) where practical education is given more importance than theoretical education.

Honorarium to cooks of MDMS

†2657. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of cooks engaged in cooking under Mid-Day Meal programme, State-wise, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of honorarium being paid to these cooks and since when; and

(c) whether the honorarium of cooks would be increased, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State and UT-wise details of Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) including Madhya Pradesh engaged under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) CCHs engaged under the Scheme, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid ₹ 1000 per month for 10 months in a year from 01.12.2009 as honorarium and this is being continued. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. Some State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources.

Statement

State and UT-wise details of Cook-cum Helpers

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88296
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6525
3.	Assam	118998
4.	Bihar	238765
5.	Chhattisgarh	89347

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged
6.	Goa	2706
7.	Gujarat	96329
8.	Haryana	30193
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21913
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30941
11.	Jharkhand	80288
12.	Karnataka	118130
13.	Kerala	14373
14.	Madhya Pradesh	222753
15.	Maharashtra	171131
16.	Manipur	6545
17.	Meghalaya	17800
18.	Mizoram	4998
19.	Nagaland	4647
20.	Odisha	119951
21.	Punjab	42545
22.	Rajasthan	109922
23.	Sikkim	1846
24.	Tamil Nadu	128130
25.	Telangana	52961
26.	Tripura	11019
27.	Uttar Pradesh	395704
28.	Uttarakhand	27375
29.	West Bengal	235165
30.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	721
31.	Chandigarh	793
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	925
33.	Daman and Diu	320
34.	Delhi	18843

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged
35.	Lakshadweep	110
36.	Puducherry	1031
TOTAL		2512039

Students promoted without examination

†2658. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the time by when the system of year-by-year upgradation to higher classes without appearing in examination was brought into force for classes of primary and secondary education and the number of students got promoted upto class VIIIth without appearing in examination each year owing to this system, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has become operative from 1st April, 2010. Section 16 of the RTE Act provides that no child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education. The detail on enrolment of children at elementary level from the year 2010-11 till date as per UDISE are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise enrolment of children at elementary level (as per UDISE)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53353	53332	52397	51703	50827	50113	49145
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11272063	11251101	11097614	11089215	5934396	5611310	5560720
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	332065	341311	333415	325047	325293	322458	278544
4.	Assam	5822163	5760967	5704044	5806184	5853278	5432053	5543842
5.	Bihar	19974702	20850545	19292951	21238957	22133117	23431785	21719464
6.	Chandigarh	149002	156869	158892	161185	160743	157921	156398
7.	Chhattisgarh	4637444	4742902	4752539	4589564	4548680	4457355	4350251
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59064	59994	58067	58793	58197	58974	59280
9.	Daman and Diu	26143	26459	26758	28161	28157	27978	28651
10.	Delhi	2710483	2818457	2870582	2944191	2991067	3007010	2988501
11.	Goa	181923	186005	197221	198084	196528	196309	193584
12.	Gujarat	8147024	8376967	9220204	9229471	9142451	9090714	9012173
13.	Haryana	3475846	3724481	3924337	3956723	3953966	3730944	3824902
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1035627	1005942	984898	969095	958731	950766	940674
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1998138	1908230	1859101	1841178	1853046	1856776	1693059
16.	Jharkhand	6840744	6660259	6618450	6625023	6540789	6522068	5789141
17.	Karnataka	7670492	8424857	8396731	8323556	8345748	8340373	8363839

18.	Kerala	3438905	3819863	4091835	4101946	4049314	4012416	3976143
19.	Lakshadweep	10285	10165	9747	8289	7888	7576	7278
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15493689	15317828	15065533	14594089	13502469	12801969	12386708
21.	Maharashtra	16081769	16185891	16226543	16158791	16172434	16043775	15985712
22.	Manipur	503682	508064	540035	549897	508056	502596	462608
23.	Meghalaya	660129	705616	712715	738124	756455	775613	716463
24.	Mizoram	235327	258653	254713	217963	214175	214317	201946
25.	Nagaland	411383	414405	417791	411695	354310	349696	294118
26.	Odisha	6556425	6520130	6422415	6388057	6386483	6328084	6198025
27.	Puducherry	182627	180992	178307	174122	171566	169462	168731
28.	Punjab	3964427	3989063	4043626	4011520	4021579	3962439	3894228
29.	Rajasthan	12003827	12397172	12542412	12290252	12026202	12340135	12152105
30.	Sikkim	126542	125618	125330	120101	110808	105297	94781
31.	Tamil Nadu	9797264	9776252	9678476	9396441	9252467	9236192	9108892
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	4919190	5005185	4817972
33.	Tripura	610098	603580	606030	590230	577215	569512	548075
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32019087	35404745	37098290	36726500	36838720	36425633	34707745
35.	Uttaranchal	1638492	1658918	1668463	1704890	1707457	1712673	1679295
36.	West Bengal	14931765	14827957	14480781	13280622	13015107	12909034	11934022
TOTAL		193051999	199053590	199711243	198899659	197666909	196716511	189887015

Funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Jammu and Kashmir

2659. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to different States including Jammu and Kashmir during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether more funds would be sanctioned under this scheme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State-wise details of fund released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to the States and UTs including Jammu and Kashmir during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme for school education named as Samagra Shiksha *w.e.f.* 2018-19 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) along with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been subsumed under Samagra Shiksha. The common objectives of the erstwhile Schemes were to enhance access, to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and to improve the quality of education. Further, the new Samagra Shiksha scheme also envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Funds under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme are approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) based on the Annual Work Plan and Budget submitted by the States and UTs, as per norms of the scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of fund released during last three years under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	479.14	1945.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	63302.18	70431.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	19956.64	23022.07
4.	Assam	100464.64	87652.30	123584.00
5.	Bihar	251557.33	270688.44	255797.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6.	Chandigarh	3521.81	3333.55	9265.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	62219.70	59262.77	67477.00
8.	D&N Haveli	594.91	1068.38	5476.54
9.	Daman And Diu	78.38	300.00	1038.57
10.	Delhi	7293.80	8306.19	10976.90
11.	Goa	813.58	869.11	862.60
12.	Gujarat	61563.82	77740.50	65046.00
13.	Haryana	34501.21	32000.88	36355.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	12825.46	30874.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	107250.05	153797.98
16.	Jharkhand	55863.31	50945.73	58984.54
17.	Karnataka	41759.33	54495.50	54881.99
18.	Kerala	12858.86	11316.74	13680.00
19.	Lakshadweep	139.87	239.87	406.52
20.	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	154455.09	173814.00
21.	Maharashtra	41225.28	60369.65	64232.00
22.	Manipur	18355.46	4405.31	18377.00
23.	Meghalaya	16626.96	20067.00	33579.50
24.	Mizoram	9437.51	10934.31	12000.33
25.	Nagaland	8739.53	10725.34	11717.00
26.	Odisha	82081.65	70423.00	86612.00
27.	Puducherry	583.14	304.68	622.73
28.	Punjab	30003.82	30002.69	31665.00
29.	Rajasthan	193462.09	182578.48	198973.00
30.	Sikkim	4054.36	3479.24	5684.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	82111.30	86644.00
32.	Telangana	21776.01	41776.09	44244.72
33.	Tripura	16956.97	19190.95	20220.38
34.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	505433.99	424980.68
35.	Uttarakhand	22588.40	25268.98	62499.00
36.	West Bengal	84679.41	82185.32	89657.00
TOTAL		2159014.41	2165744.85	2349425.43

Demand and supply mismatch in higher education

2660. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing a huge demand and supply mismatch when it comes to higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is making any serious efforts to better utilise the advent of technology, e-learning to bring down the said mismatch in higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is taking steps to coordinate with all the departments including educational institutes to work in tandem to improve the condition of higher education in the country; and

(f) if so, Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) Owing to competing demands on the resources the country is facing challenging situation in the Higher Education sector. Hence, technology has been used as an enabler to bridge the gap and achieve both excellence and equal access.

The Ministry of HRD has embarked on a major and new initiative called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) which will provide an integrated platform for online courses. The objective is to ensure that every student in our country has access to the best quality higher education at affordable cost. The Hon'ble President of India on 9th July, 2017 launched the SWAYAM platform which can be reached at "<http://swayam.gov.in>". Till date more than 1500+ courses have been run through SWAYAM. About 34 Lakhs students have enrolled in these courses.

MHRD has appointed 9 National MOOCs Coordinators (NMCs) for developing and delivering courses covering all disciplines from Class 9 to post-graduate level. They are University Grants Commission; IIT Madras; Consortium for Education Communication (CEC); Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU); NCERT; National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Since the MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) on SWAYAM is integrated with conventional education, it shall bring-in tremendous learning opportunity in coming days and shall prove game changer in the Indian education sector.

FDI in higher education

2661. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for relaxing norms for FDI in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per consolidated FDI Policy, 2017, the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% under automatic route in the educational institutions subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions.

Also, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations/guidelines on collaboration between Indian and Foreign Universities with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions; to offer students additional choices and; to improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content. The UGC on 11th July, 2016 has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 regarding collaboration between Indian Higher Educational Institutions and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions leading to the award of a degree. The regulations are available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>.

As per these regulations, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) having the prescribed quality.

The AICTE has set norms for regulating collaboration and twinning program between Indian and Foreign University/Institutions in the field of Technical Education Research and Training with an objective to safeguard the interest of student community in India and ensure uniform maintenance of Norms and Standards as prescribed by various statutory bodies. These norms are available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202018-19.pdf>

Central Secretariat Manual of e-Office Procedure

2662. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had issued the Central Secretariat Manual of e-Office Procedure (CSMeOP) in February, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the CSMeOP, in accordance with the RTI Act, requires every Ministry and Department to upload on its website, the gist of all important decisions contained in an e-file before recording it;

(c) the details of mechanism put in place for ensuring compliance with this requirement;

(d) the names of Ministries and Departments which are complying with this requirement; and

(e) whether the CSMeOP is being revised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Central Secretariat Manual of e-Office Procedure (CSMeOP) lays down broad procedure for process management in the Central Secretariat. CSMeOP has a provision for carrying out compliance of the provisions of RTI Act before recording of the e-files. All Ministries/Departments/Offices are expected to upload the gist of important decisions on the website in compliance with the provisions of RTI Act.

(c) and (d) The procedure contained in CSMeOP are broad guidelines based on which each Ministry/Department issues its own Departmental instructions. DARPG does not centrally maintain any data/information regarding following of provisions of CSMeOP by the Ministries/Departments.

(e) The revision of CSMeOP is being examined.

Reversion to old pension scheme after High Court order

2663. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 268 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th July, 2018 and state:

(a) the reasons why Government is implementing the orders of High Court of Delhi in specific cases and not framing general guideline to revert those who had

been selected/whose examinations were conducted before 01/01/2004 to old pension scheme;

(b) whether Government is aware that other officials may also move court on same ground and it would lead to undue litigation and wastage of public money; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes on the line of judgement of High Court of Delhi to avoid further litigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In accordance with the scheme for National Pension System (NPS), as notified *vide* Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)'s Notification No. 5/7/2003-ECB and PR dated 22.12.2003, the System is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service (except armed forces) from 01.01.2004. Accordingly, as per Rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended on 30.12.2003, these rules are applicable to Government servants appointed to civil posts on or before 31.12.2003. The year in which the examination was conducted or the selection was made is not relevant for deciding the applicability of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

In the case referred to in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 268 for 19.07.2018, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi directed to cover the petitioners under the Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972 on the grounds of administrative delay on the part of Border Security Force in making appointments. The order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi was implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Border Security Force in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case and the administrative delay in making appointments in that case. The decision taken in the aforesaid case is, therefore, not relevant for deciding applicability of Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules in other cases where the examination was conducted or the selection was made before 01.01.2004.

Recognition for skill development services

2664. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any suggestions/requests from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and other Ministries to regularize the services of personnel working under them exclusively on the lines of UPSC's allied cadres;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of officers of allied services working in the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government would provide recognition to new service sectors like skill development; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the proposal received from the MOSDE, a new Service - Indian Skill Development Service (ISDS) was formed with the approval of the Cabinet on 08.10.2016 for the Training Directorate of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) (erstwhile Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour and Employment). Intake of officers would be through an All India Examination conducted by UPSC.

(c) Posts of all the Central Group 'A' Services are at the disposal of the Central Govt. and hence do not belong to any State.

As on 01.01.2017, total duty posts in allied Services (Excluding All India Services and Indian Ordnance Factories Service) is 17587. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since 2014, three new Services in the name of Indian Enterprise Development Service under M/o MSME, Indian Petroleum and Explosive Safety Service under M/o Commerce and Indian Naval Material Management Service under M/o Defence have been formed.

Statement

Cadre strength of Central Group 'A' Allied Services wherein recruitment is made through UPSC's Civil Services Examination*

Sl.No.	Name of Service	Total Duty Posts
1.	Indian Audit and Accounts Service	695
2.	Indian Civil Accounts Service	184
3.	Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise)	5592
4.	Indian Defence Accounts Service	557
5.	Indian Defence Estate Service	189

Sl.No.	Name of Service	Total Duty Posts
6.	Indian Foreign Service	639
7.	Indian Information Service	573
8.	Indian Postal Service	475
9.	Indian P&T Accounts and Finance Service	420
10.	Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax)	4921
11.	Indian Railway Accounts Service	898
12.	Indian Railway Personnel Service	491
13.	Indian Railway Traffic Service	1076
14.	Indian Trade Service	168
15.	Railway Protection Force	417
16.	Indian Corporate Law Service	292
TOTAL		17587

* Excluding All India Services and Indian Ordnance Factories Service

Reversion to old pension scheme for personnel of ministries

2665. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for hundreds of paramilitary forces whose recruitment process commenced/done before 2004 but joined in 2004 or after due to administrative delays, to revert to the old pension scheme as per a Delhi HC order and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry, on similar lines of CAPFs, would identify such personnel in all the Ministries and extend the benefit of old pension scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In accordance with the scheme for National Pension System (NPS), as notified *vide* Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)'s Notification No. 5/7/2003-ECB and PR dated 22.12.2003, the System is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service (except armed forces) from 01.01.2004. Accordingly, as per Rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended on 30.12.2003, these rules are applicable to Government servants appointed to civil posts on or

before 31.12.2003. The year of commencement/completion of the recruitment process is not relevant for deciding the applicability of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

In the specific cases relating to appointments as Sub-Inspector in various Central Para Military Forces after selection in August, 2003 on the basis of an Examination conducted in 2002, appointments were made in Central Reserve Police Force in 2003 and the candidates appointed were covered by the pension scheme under Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972. However, in the Border Security Force, offers of appointment on the basis of the same examination/selection were issued in January, 2004. On a petition filed by some personnel appointed in the Border Security Force on the basis of that examination, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi directed to cover the petitioners under the Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972 on the grounds of administrative delay on the part of Border Security Force in making appointments. The order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi was implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Border Security Force in view of the peculiar circumstances of that case and the administrative delay in making appointments in that case. The decision taken in the aforesaid case is not relevant for deciding applicability of Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules in other cases where recruitment process was commenced or completed before 01.01.2004.

Developmental assistance to neighbouring countries

2666. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds released to India's neighbouring countries in South Asia as developmental assistance since 2014, year-wise and nation-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in allocation of funds to aforementioned nations from Budget Estimates of 2017-18 to Revised Estimates of 2017-18;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the status of ongoing projects in neighbouring South Asian nations including the number of projects completed since 2014, nation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Quantum of development assistance funds for India's neighbouring countries in South Asia for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and for 2017-18 (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes. Government undertakes a detailed and careful assessment of development assistance requirements for various countries after undertaking a realistic spending assessment based on project implementation cycles, local conditions and physical progress for on-going projects, schemes and programmes, so as to suitably allocate funds within the overall Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) budgetary ceilings. This exercise is done with an aim to ensure that ongoing projects, schemes, programmes and commitments have requisite funds without adversely impacting Government's international commitments. Reduced budgetary allocations in the FY 2017-18 in case of some countries reflect reduced financial requirements of GoI and are as per the requirements projected by respective Project authorities based on actual need. Government gives utmost priority to its 'Neighbourhood First' policy and in this context it is committed to provide funds for projects in neighbouring countries as per relevant commitments and requirements.

(d) Details of ongoing major projects and projects completed since 2014 in neighbouring South Asian countries as per information available are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Country	No. of ongoing projects	No. of projects completed since 2014
1.	Afghanistan	12	7
2.	Bangladesh	45	29
3.	Bhutan	21	62
4.	Maldives	3	3
5.	Nepal	8	7
6.	Sri Lanka	21	13

In addition to the above, there are various ongoing and completed Small Development Projects (SDPs) in South Asian Countries.

Statement

Details of developmental assistance to neighbouring countries

Developmental grant assistance to neighbouring countries

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Budget Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(BE 2017-18)	(RE 2017-18)
1.	Aid to Afghanistan	723.52	880.44	263.02	365.96	350.00	350.00
2.	Aid to Bangladesh	197.84	155.68	82.59	78.02	125.00	65.00
3.	Aid to Bhutan	4395.17	5368.46	3441.47	2475.87	3714.13	2579.74
4.	Aid to Maldives	26.08	55.04	80.03	109.24	75.00	125.00

Sl.No.	Budget Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(BE 2017-18)	(RE 2017-18)
5.	Aid to Nepal	303.26	309.94	332.72	376.62	375.00	375.00
6.	Aid to Sri Lanka	499.70	403.80	99.16	77.89	125.00	75.00
TOTAL		6145.57	7173.36	4298.99	3483.60	3133.87	2769.07

Opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Anoopur

†2667. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Anoopur, Madhya Pradesh, is pending with Government; and

(b) if so, by when the sanction would be accorded and the reasons for its pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that a proposal for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Anoopur, Madhya Pradesh has been received and found to be fulfilling the pre-requisites as prescribed for opening of a new KV. The proposal, however, has to compete with other proposals under the “Challenge Method” before it can be processed further. As such no specific time-frame can be given in this regard.

Investigation in medical scam case

2668. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of investigation in medical scam case in which ex-Odisha High Court Judge was arrested and the reasons why there is inordinate delay in filing chargesheet against the accused in such a sensitive case;

(b) what steps are taken by CBI to protect and safeguard the evidence so far collected and whether the process of collection of evidence in this case is still going on; and

(c) by when the CBI is expected to file the chargesheet before the appropriate court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The investigation in the case is in progress. The Charge sheet will be filed after the conclusion of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the investigation and as such there is no delay in filing charge sheet as the case is still under investigation.

(b) The evidence collected so far are in safe custody of CBI. Further collection of evidence in this case is still in progress.

(c) The investigation of the case is still going on and it is endeavoured to conclude the investigation expeditiously, however, no specific time for filing the charge sheet can be given at this stage.

Fixing tenure and salary of CIC

2669. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering amendments to the Right to Information (RTI) Act that would allow the Government to prescribe the tenure, salaries, allowances and other terms of services of Central and State Information Commissioners; and

(b) whether Government contends that the RTI being a statutory body, unlike Election Commission (EC) and Supreme Court (SC) which are constitutional, the status and service conditions need to be rationalised accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. It is proposed to consider enabling provisions under the RTI Act to frame Rules regarding salaries, allowances and conditions of service for these functionaries as there are no such provisions available under the RTI Act presently.

Cadre service allocation to UPSC probationers

2670. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for examination based cadre service allocation to UPSC qualified probationers;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any communication from PMO in this regard;

(c) the details of present practice in this regard and of divergent plans proposed; and

(d) how the new system would pay weightage and thus respect position to the top most posts of civil servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Service allocation to the candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission

(UPSC) on the basis of Civil Services Examination is done on the basis of rank in the Civil Services Examination, preference, medical status, eligibility of the candidate and vacancy position in the relevant category. Further, Cadre Allocation to the All India Services (AIS) Officers is done on the basis of rank, preference, and vacancy position in the relevant category as per the Cadre Allocation Policy in vogue.

(d) Does not arise.

Renaming of Planning Commission

2671. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the purpose behind changing the name of Planning Commission to NITI Aayog;

(b) the amount allocated to NITI Aayog during the Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; and

(c) how much cost was incurred in changing name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) It is incorrect to suggest that the transition from Planning Commission to NITI Aayog was merely a name change. The Cabinet Secretariat Resolution No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab., dated 01.01.2015 superseding Resolution No. 1-P (C)/50 dated 15.03.1950 clearly delineates the purposes behind the change.

(b) Amount allocated to NITI Aayog during the Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:—

Amount Allocated in	₹ (in crores)
FY 2015-16	2211.63*
FY 2016-17	293.14
FY 2017-18	252.52

* The Annual Allocation includes UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India) and PFMS (Public Finance Management System).

(c) In view of answer to part (a), question does not arise.

India's position in Global Hunger Index

2672. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India's position in Global Hunger Index is getting worse with the passage of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to substantially improve the situation and eradicate hunger from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has been bringing out the Reports on Global Hunger Index (GHI) every year since 2006. The latest Report on GHI for the year 2017 ranks India at 100th out of 119 countries compared to 97th amongst 118 countries in the year 2016 and 80th out of 104 countries in the year 2015. However, this does not signify worsening food situation in India. In fact, the GHI, 2017 Report acknowledges that India's GHI score has consistently improved from 46.2 in 1992 to 38.2 in 2000 and further to 35.6 in 2008 and 31.4 in 2017. Also, GHI scores from Reports across different are not directly comparable with one another and even the GHI Severity Scale is differently constituted in the 2014 and 2017 Reports.

(d) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/ programmes to improve food security situation in the country. The Government of India enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 with the objective to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act makes a paradigm shift in approach to food security-from welfare to a rights based one. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the NFSA Act, 2013 which provides for coverage of about 67% of the total population of the country (75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population) for receiving highly subsidized food grains under TPDS. Coverage under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households to be identified by the State Government /Union Territories (UT) Administration as per criteria evolved by them within the coverage determined by the State/UT. Households covered under the AAY are entitled to 35 kg of food grains per household per month at ₹ 1/2/3/ per kg for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively, under the Act. The priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg of food grains per person per month at the above prices. The Act is being implemented in all States/ UTs covering about 80.73 crore persons, against intended total coverage of 81.34 crore persons for receiving highly subsidized food grains.

Additionally, the Central Government is implementing several schemes and programs, *i.e.*, Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as directed targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Apart from the above schemes, recently, the Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Central Government, the level of malnutrition among women and children has been steadily declining in the country as is evident from the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16 when compared with the incidence in NFHS 3 (2005-06).

District declared as backward in Gujarat

†2673. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat has been declared as backward district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate the backwardness of this district and the extent to which the backwardness of this district has been eradicated with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, NITI Aayog has not declared any district as “Backward District.” However, it has listed 117 districts across 28 States as Aspirational Districts for their rapid transformation. Chhota Udaipur of Gujarat does not figure in this list. The districts have been finalized on the basis of a Composite Index which is given in the Statement (*See* below). In addition, 35 districts out of the 117 were selected on the basis of their being affected by Left Wing Extremism. Finally, states were also consulted in selection of districts to be included in the list of the Aspirational Districts. Two districts of Gujarat namely- Narmada and Dahod are included in the 117 Aspirational Districts. Chhota Udaipur could not be the selected on the basis of Composite Index nor was recommended by the State Government.

(c) The ongoing Aspirational Districts Programme, mentioned above is in addition to the existing programmes of the Government of Gujarat and Government of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In all important sectors, Government of India assists the State Governments through different schemes which are under implementation in different districts of India. It is envisaged that the schemes of State as well as Central Government would help in developing Chhota Udaipur.

Statement

Details of Composite Index for deciding the Aspirational Districts

Databases	Sector	Weight
Landless households dependent on Manual labor (Socio Economic Caste Census – Deprivation 7)	Deprivation	25%
Ante natal care (National Health and Family Survey (NHFS-4)	Health and Nutrition	7.5%
Institutional delivery (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Wasting in children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Elementary dropout rate (Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE 2015-16)	Education	7.5%
Adverse pupil teacher ratio (U-DISE 2015-16)		7.5%
Un-electrified households (Ministry of Power)	Infra	7.5%
Households without individual toilets (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%
Un-connected PMGSY village (Ministry of Rural Development)		7.5%
Rural Household without access to water (Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation)		7.5%
TOTAL		100%

Prime minister flagship programme

2674. SHRI A VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released on Prime Minister Flagship Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether most of the funds on Prime Minister Flagship Programme are idle/unutilised;

(c) if so, the detail of utilisation of funds and the reason for under utilisation; and

(d) the steps taken to speed up the Prime Minister Flagship Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February 8, 2015, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers was constituted on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs). Based on the recommendations, the Government of India has rationalized Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) on 17th August, 2016 after consultations with State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The CSSs have been reduced from 66 to 28 and are now classified under three categories, namely (i) Core of the Core Schemes, (ii) Core Schemes and (iii) Optional Schemes. The list of restructured 28 Umbrella Schemes and total allocation and expenditure of all states for 28 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) during the years 2015-16 (Actuals), 2016-17 (Actuals) 2017-18 (RE) & 2018-19 (BE) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Allocation under different schemes is provided by Ministry of Finance on the basis of fund requirement estimated by the respective Ministry/ Department where the scheme rests, guidelines of individual scheme/ programme, utilization of previous release and availability of gross budgetary support etc.

The CSSs are reviewed periodically on the basis of guidelines of the individual Schemes by the implementing Departments/Ministries. Such reviews by Central Ministries ordinarily have the provision of assessing performance under the Schemes for key indicators and measures to rectify any shortfall, including taking the benefit of the scheme to targeted population, subject to overall availability of the budget under the concerned scheme.

Statement

Total allocation and expenditure for the years 2015-16 (Actuals), 2016-17 (Actuals) 2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19 (BE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)	Budget			
		Actuals 2015-16	Actuals 2016-17	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Core of the Core Schemes					
1.	National Social Assistance Programme	8616.40	8854.07	8744.57	9975.00
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	37340.71	48214.95	55000.00	55000.00
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	4201.21	4863.28	5113.91	5182.58
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	2934.39	3318.87	3512.35	3806.02
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	3809.92	2790.43	4075.38	1440.00
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups	1240.40	1507.29	1630.25	2287.15
(B) Core Schemes					
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)	9776.52	10105.06	11184.66	13908.92
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)	937.14	1309.16	1632.97	2219.89
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)	199.96	387.81	301.73	642.61

	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana		7781.04	5133.99	7392.14	9429.05
	a. Har Khet ko Pani					
	b. Per Drop More Crop					
	c. Integrated Watershed Development Programme					
	d. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme					
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		18289.87	17922.87	16900.00	19000.00
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)		11603.45	20951.69	29042.51	27505.00
	a. PMAY-Rural					
	b. PMAY-Urban					
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission		4369.55	5980.02	7050.00	7000.00
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)		7469.24	12619.34	19248.27	17843.10
	a. SBM-Rural					
	b. SBM-Urban					
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)		20213.20	22869.73	31292.06	30634.04
	a. National Rural Health Mission					
	b. National Urban Health Mission					
	c. Tertiary Care Programmes					
	d. Human Resources in Health and Medical Education					
	e. National Mission on AYUSH					
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)		-	1379.99	470.52	2000.00

17. National Education Mission (NEM)	27066.40	27616.36	29555.67	32612.51
a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan				
b. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan				
c. Teachers Training and Adult Education				
d. Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan	9144.89	9475.43	10000.00	10500.00
18. Mid Day Meal Programme	16834.55	15893.32	19962.75	23088.28
19. Integrated Child Development Services				
a. Anganwadi Services				
b. National Nutrition Mission				
c. Maternity Benefits Programme				
d. Scheme for Adolescent Girls				
e. Integrated Child Protection Scheme				
f. National Creche Scheme				
20. Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (beti bachao-beti padao, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)	238.66	793.24	987.50	1365.58
21. National Livelihood Mission (NLM)	2783.14	3486.40	4699.00	6060.00
a. National Rural Livelihood Mission				
b. National Urban Livelihood Mission				

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Jobs and Skill Development	1176.82	1816.85	2905.38	5071.13
	a. Employment Generation Programmes				
	b. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna				
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL)	566.38	794.86	975.05	1019.00
	a. National Mission for a Green India				
	b. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats				
	c. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems				
	d. National River Conservation Programme				
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)	4185.56	9276.70	8998.61	12169.00
25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)	1581.35	2229.85	2576.95	3157.29
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas & e-Courts)	566.09	541.81	629.21	630.00
	(C) Optional Schemes				
27.	Border Area Development Programme*	990.00	1015.00	1100.00	770.97
28.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	32.05	599.44	600.00	1200.00
	TOTAL	203740.42#	241747.81	285581.44	305517.12

*Shifted under the Category of Core schemes *vide* Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance O.M No 66(01)/PF.II/2015 dated 12th September, 2016.
Source: Union Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19# Total excludes an amount of ₹ 208.47 crore from Core Schemes as actual recovery.

National Innovation Council

2675. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a National Innovation Council is being set up to promote innovations;
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives with which it is being set up;
- (c) whether one of its objects is to encourage innovation and research in universities and colleges; and
- (d) the details of the funding pattern for carrying out such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Funds to Karnataka under CSS

2676. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds transferred to Karnataka under different Centrally Sponsored Scheme by respective Ministries during the last three years including the current year, head-wise and department-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received any representations from the State Government for more funds for various development works;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps to grant more funds to the State Government for taking up developmental activities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of the funds transferred to Karnataka, under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes by respective Ministries/Departments during the last three years including the current year, head-wise and Department-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) NITI Aayog has not received any representation from the State Government for more funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Statement

*Release of funds to Karnataka under CSS during
2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 30.7.2018)*

(in ₹ crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Agriculture-[001]			
	Livestock Health and Disease Control CASP-[9979]	16.72	16.46	8.14
	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)-[9141]	71.15	-	-
	National e-Governance Plan-Agriculture-Information Technology-[9423]	1.15	-	-
	National Food Security Mission-[9140]	100.02	96.64	49.74
	National Livestock Mission-[9008]	8.73	3.10	-
	National Mission for Oil-Seed and Oil-Palm-[9143]	15.83	11.88	9.61
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture-[9142]	4.00	-	-
	National Project on Agro-forestry-[2010]	3.25	4.50	2.50
	National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility-[9503]	19.57	15.68	15.47
	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana-[9422]	8.15	12.63	0.74
	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY)-[9347]	229.00	385.00	143.00
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)-[9145]	242.31	236.35	52.11
	Sub Mission on Agriculture Exention-[9144]	8.41	13.90	12.92
	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation-[9505]	44.41	75.94	59.13
	Agriculture Marketing-[9006]	-	0.29	-
	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries-[3037]	-	33.24	-
	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics-[9005]	-	9.47	3.16

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey-[9978]	-	1.25	2.42
	National Mission on Horticulture-[9120]	-	69.70	60.00
	National Programme for Dairy Development-[9148]	-	2.60	-
	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change-[2009]	-	7.50	5.54
	Rashtriya Gokul Mission-[3033]	-	8.57	0.35
	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material-[3031]	-	12.00	2.24
2.	Earth Sciences-[081]			
	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics-[9005]	-	0.14	-
3.	Environment and forests-[079]			
	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem-[9154]	3.28	-	-
	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats-[9186]	37.84	4.28	-
	National Mission for a Green India-[9993]	10.23	-	-
	Conservation of Corals and Mangroves-[3093]	-	0.52	-
	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme-[9153]	-	4.09	-
	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme-[0257]	-	1.05	1.05
	Project Elephant-[0260]	-	3.56	3.09
	Project Tiger-[9155]	-	23.09	17.65
4.	Health and Family Welfare-[017]			
	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education-[9157]	10.97	153.12	123.18
	National Ayush Mission CASP-[9158]	12.41	20.60	11.64
	National Health Mission Including NRHM-[9156]	693.39	1031.57	652.87
	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (Old RSBY)-[2036]	45.89	-	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	National Health Protection Scheme-[9534]	-	7.39	21.93
	National Urban Health Mission-[0416]	-	81.99	6.17
	Tertiary Care Programs-[2035]	-	11.00	4.20
5.	Higher Education-[007]			
	Rashtriya Uchhatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-[9170]	57.15	87.24	45.00
6.	Home Affairs-[018]			
	Modernisation of State Police forces-Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) (CASP)-[2041]	16.60	-	-
	Modernisation of Police forces-[3194]	-	20.23	0.00
7.	Labour and Employment-[021]			
	National Career Services-CASP-[2026]	3.13	-	-
	National Career Service-[9499]	-	0.51	-
8.	Law and Justice-[022]			
	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary-[9174]	50.00	50.00	-
9.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation-[115]			
	National Rural Drinking Water Mission-State Component-[9150]	-	365.81	13.86
	SBM-Rural-State Component-[9151]	-	983.39	213.04
10.	Ministry of Minority Affairs-[092]			
	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities-[9175]	36.46	-	-
	Development of Minorities-Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)-[9217]	-	48.59	6.19
	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities-[0636]	-	9.32	1.00
	Merit-Cum-Means Based Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses of under Graduate and Post-Graduate-[9255]	-	0.28	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Nai Manzil-The Integrated Education and Livelihood Initiative-[9980]	-	4.11	0.70
	Post Matric Scholarship for Minorities-[9254]	-	0.49	-
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities-[9253]	-	0.44	-
	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women-[1340]	-	0.40	0.05
	Seekho Aur Kamao-Skill Development Initiatives-[9257]	-	2.89	-
11.	Rural Development-[004]			
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme-[9150]	343.72	-	-
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)-[9178]	953.33	852.10	-
	National Rural Livelihood Mission-CASP (NRLM)-[9181]	38.92	133.05	1.48
	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)-[9182]	650.61	-	-
	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)-Rural-State Component-[9180]	278.64	404.83	188.22
	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna-State Component-[9179]	331.95	5.00	-
	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Development Works)-CASP-[9183]	145.72	175.69	-
	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-[9151]	419.56	-	-
	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)-[3169]	-	16.16	8.09
	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)-[3163]	-	292.54	147.66
	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)-[3167]	-	172.56	86.23
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Gurantee Program-Center Component (DAMA)-[9219]	-	196.07	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Gurantee Program-Center Component-[9219]	-	1916.32	-
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Gurantee Program-[9219]	-	0.00	1714.26
	National Family Benefit Scheme-[3166]	-	37.72	18.86
	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Center Component-[9222]	-	16.05	-
	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna-Center Component-[9220]	-	0.00	-
12.	School Education and Literacy-[008]			
	Development of Minorities: Education Scheme for Madrasas/Minorities-[9169]	0.11	-	-
	National Education Mission-Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan-[9166]	81.04	51.69	-
	National Education Mission-Saakshar Bharat-[1904]	19.34	-	-
	National Education Mission-Teachers Training-[1903]	18.78	16.77	-
	National Education Mission: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)-[9164]	544.96	548.82	266.89
	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools-[9165]	439.38	447.89	100.70
13.	Social Justice and Empowerment-[009]			
	Post Matric Scholarship for OBC CASP-[9494]	46.16	54.74	39.04
	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme-[9487]	33.00	-	-
	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAGY)-[9191]	2.11	-	-
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC CASP-[9493]	8.49	9.52	8.29
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students CASP-[9492]	58.20	-	-
	Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 CASP-[9488]	29.33	28.65	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for Welfare of SCS-[9496]	-	1.93	0.43
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes Relating to AGED-[0976]	-	3.83	0.84
	Post-Matric Scholarship-[2063]	-	395.47	-
	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse-[1801]	-	1.16	-
	Special Central Assistance-[0958]	-	81.89	-
	Boys and Girls Hostel OBC-[9495]	-	-	2.43
14.	Tribal Affairs-[012]			
	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Ptg)-(CASP)-[2068]	1.36	4.67	-
	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students-[9196]	85.40		
	Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for The Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-[9501]	-	3.05	-
	Post Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[3373]	-	88.73	51.37
	Pre-Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[9272]	-	13.65	10.03
	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes-[3380]	-	59.55	
15.	Urban Development and Urban Poverty Alleviation-[030]			
	Mission for 100 Smart Cities-[9478]	388.00	436.00	77.00
	State and UT Grants Under PMAY (Urban)-[1989]	199.00	281.77	58.08
	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)-[9757]	18.12	78.76	-
	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns Around Seven Mega Cities-[9515]	6.92	-	-
	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Habitations-[9517]	267.19	-	-
	Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building In Urban Transport CASP-[1916]	0.24	-	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	National Urban Livelihood Mission-State Component-[2000]	-	23.08	-
	Urban Infrastructure Developemnt In Satelite towns/Counter Magnet City-[3184]	-	6.92	-
	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Cities-[9556]	-	406.59	544.01
16.	Water Resources-[002]			
	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Casp-[2028]	78.59	-	-
	Irrigation Census-[2027]	-	0.64	-
17.	Women and Child Development-[047]			
	Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Icds)-[9197]	559.28	-	-
	Umbrella Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Icps)-[9199]	37.67	-	-
	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core Icds)-[9281]	-	928.35	403.75
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao-[9346]	-	0.33	0.25
	Child Protection Scheme-[9227]	-	32.72	6.06
	Gender Budgeting-[1192]	-	0.03	-
	National Creche Scheme-[1177]	-	2.07	-
	National Mission for Empowerment of Women-[9226]	-	0.11	1.51
	National Nutrion Mission (Including Issnip)-[1202]	-	33.51	19.04
	One Stop Center- [9446]	-	0.63	0.00
	Other Schemes Funded From Nirbhaya Fund-[2661]	-	0.56	-
	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna-[3534]	-	102.49	-
	Scheme for Adolescent Girls-[9200]	-	24.96	0.27
	Swadhar Greh-[9445]	-	5.61	0.00
	Ujjawala-[1190]	-	3.29	-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Working Women Hostel-[9443]	-	9.74	-
	Maternity Benefit Programme –[9198]	-	-	5.57
18.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship			
	Apprenticeship and Training-[3221]	-	0.64	3.15

Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

Representation of OBCs as per their population

2677. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would enhance the percentage of representation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in proportionate to their strength from village to national level in all spheres, like boards, committees, corporations, commissions, departments, institutions, universities, services, promotion, educational and professional institutions, armed forces, etc., so that OBC people could enjoy the status of independence; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Central Government provides 27% reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the posts of Central Government services and admission in Central Educational Institutions subject to exclusion of socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer).

The percentage of reservation for OBCs has been determined in pursuance of Supreme Court's directions in the Indra Sawhney case [Writ Petition (Civil)] No. 930 of 1990], whereby the ceiling of overall reservation has been prescribed at 50%.

Awareness on drug addiction

2678. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drug addiction cases reported during the last three years among the age group of 11-18 years and 19-25 years, year-wise and the details regarding the number of drug addicts among students across the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has issued guidelines regarding drug abuse cases and to make general awareness campaign among youth;

(c) the number of counselling centres set up in the country, specially in Punjab; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to raise awareness on drug addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) At present, there is no authentic data available in the Ministry in this regard. The Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that they had issued a Circular on 27th August, 2013 to all the Vice-Chancellors to convey all Colleges affiliated to their University to put in place a mechanism to ensure strict compliance of the instructions contained in para 55 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Policy *i.e.* 'Preventing sale of drugs to both school and college children'.

UGC has also issued a Circular on 2nd April, 2013 to the Vice Chancellors requesting them to ensure strict adherence to the provisions of 'The cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 and to enforce the anti-tobacco rules and make it a policy.

(c) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). These IRCAs, *inter alia*, provide counseling services to drug/alcohol addicts. At present, this Ministry provides financial assistance to 424 IRCAs in the country including 27 IRCAs in Punjab.

Government of Punjab has informed that Counselling Services for Drug De-addiction are available in all Government run De-addiction (31 in number) and Government Drug Rehabilitation Centre (20 in number) and all Outpatient Opioid

Assisted Treatment Clinics (OOAT 118 in number). There are 29 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) centres under National AIDS Control Programme in which counselling services are provided to Injecting Drug Users (IDUs).

(d) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which advises them to prepare an Action Plan which, *inter alia*, includes conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis.

During the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted 247 awareness generation programmes in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

Besides, the Ministry has undertaken the following initiatives:-

- (i) The Ministry has, in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse in 156 schools in 22 districts of Punjab covering about 52,800 students.
- (ii) The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" and also through advertisements in newspapers.
- (iii) The Ministry celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people about the ill effects of drug abuse. National Awards are also conferred to individuals and institutions in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse.
- (iv) The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24x7 basis w.e.f. March, 2017.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has informed that they are spreading awareness for reducing abuse of drugs by taking following steps:

- (i) Visit of NCB representatives to schools for conducting awareness programmes.
- (ii) Display Boards in school buses, public transport, in Pub, Bars and Airport.
- (iii) Drug awareness programmes at prominent places.
- (iv) Distribution of Pamphlets having drug information at prominent public places.
- (v) Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking.
- (vi) Rallies, street plays are conducted regularly in association with NGOs to spread awareness programmes all over the country.
- (vii) SMS alerts of Drug Awareness are flashed through mobile service providers.
- (viii) Organization of Workshops and Seminars in coordination with various Government agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.

Government of Punjab has informed that the following steps have been taken by the State Government to create awareness on Drug Addiction:—

- (i) A dedicated anti-drug campaign has been started State wide.
- (ii) DAPO (Drug Abuse Prevention Officers) programme has been launched on 23.03.2018. Community participation is ensured through this programme. Representatives from General Public get themselves registered as DAPO and bring those who are suffering from Drug Abuse in their circle, for treatment and counselling.
- (iii) Buddy programme in Schools and Colleges for identification of students indulged in drug abuse will be launched on 15.08.2018.
- (iv) 5 awareness vans were flagged off by Hon'ble Health Minister on 06.08.2018, which will visit interior areas of State to create awareness among public regarding Drug De-addiction and Treatment facilities available.
- (v) Psychiatrists along with their support staff organize awareness camps once a month in their district.
- (vi) International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking was observed on 26th June in whole State.

Increase in incidents of atrocities against dalits

†2679. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, after the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities Act), a sudden increase in incidents of atrocities against dalits is being witnessed;

(b) if so, whether Government would make efforts to bring this legislation in its previous form; and

(c) whether Government is also contemplating to bring an ordinance regarding this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE) (a) There is no statistical input on record of this Ministry to substantiate it.

(b) and (c) The Scheduled Casts and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, has been passed in the Lok Sabha on 06.08.2018, for insertion section 18A in the PoA Act, which specifies that for the purpose of this Act, (a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person, (b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for arrest, if necessary of, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under the PoA Act has been made and no procedure other than provided under the PoA Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply, (c) The provision of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under the Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court.

Increasing amount of pre-matric scholarship to SC/ST students

2680. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pre-matric Scholarship being given to Scheduled Caste (SC) students, which is at present 150 as scholarship and 750 as *ad hoc* grants, is very meagre in the context of increase in the cost of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to increase the Pre-matric Scholarship to SC students;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) The scholarship amount under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste (SC) students studying in classes IX and X has been revised to ₹ 225/- per month for Day Scholars and ₹ 525/- per month for Hostellers w.e.f. 19.09.2017. Besides this, annual adhoc grant for Day Scholars is ₹ 750/- per annum and ₹ 1000/- per annum for Hostellers. There is no proposal, at present, to further revise the norms under the scheme, as the same has been already recently done.

Supreme Court judgement on SC/ST act

2681. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to apprehensions of various people on the recent judgement of the Supreme Court on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is of the view that the said judgement is a dilution of certain provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) Reactions from various forums have been received in regard to effects of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the deterrence of the The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989.

Since the Judgment dated 20.03.2018 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 416 of 2018 (Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan *Vs* the State of Maharashtra and Another) has bearing on the effectiveness of the PoA Act, the Union of India had filed a Review Petition (Crl.) on 02.04.2018 in the Hon'ble Court, praying for reviewing the judgment and recalling the directions and the matter is *sub-judice* in the court.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, has been passed in the Lok Sabha on 06.08.2018, to amend the provisions of the Act in order to restore its effectiveness.

Making NISH, a centre of excellence

2682. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a file on National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH) is pending in PMO;

(b) if so, when it was received in PMO;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make this institute as a centre of excellence with international standards;

(d) whether there was a commitment to make it a university in the budget (2014-15); and

(e) the hindrances in launching such a university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) The proposal to upgrade the National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala as National University for Rehabilitation and Disability Studies was included in the Union Budget Announcement for the year 2015-16.

Initially the Ministry had envisaged to go ahead to implement this proposal in consultation with other line Central Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Finance etc. However, the proposal has been revisited by the Ministry, and it has now been decided to establish a stand-alone National University for Rehabilitation and Disability Studies in a backward region of the country such as North-Eastern region.

Old age homes in every district

2683. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a minimum of two old age homes in every district of Maharashtra and other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under

consideration in this Ministry. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) [previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)] under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/voluntary Organizations.

Moreover as per Section 19 (1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, the State Governments may establish and maintain such number of old age homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.

Agreement of Rural Electrification Corporation with ALIMCO

2684. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has signed any agreement with Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for distribution of aids and assistive devices to Divyangjans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which such an agreement was signed;

(c) how many Divyangjans would be benefited under this agreement during the next three years; and

(d) which are the locations or districts of the country where these devices would be distributed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State-run Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) vertical, REC Foundation, has signed an agreement with Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for distribution of aids and assistive devices to Divyangjans (differently abled persons).

(b) The agreement was signed on 15th December, 2017. The broad terms and conditions of the agreement are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The State-wise list of 25 locations where the aids and assistive devices are likely to be distributed is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Terms and conditions of the agreement signed between Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Foundation

- (a) The amount of assistance to ALIMCO would be restricted to ₹ 10.00 crore (Rupees Ten Crore only), plus taxes as applicable, in line with the proposal submitted for "Distribution of aids and assistive devices to approximate to 8000-9000 numbers of persons with disabilities" in various Districts/States of India from deprived class of society.
- (b) The amount of assistance is towards carrying out all activities as per scope of work and implementation plan, conduct of assessment camp and submission of completion report/outcome report/impact assessment of the project.
- (c) ALIMCO shall follow Government of India/ALIMCO procurement policy for procurement of goods and services under this project, if applicable.
- (d) In case the scope of work emerging out of baseline survey/Assessment camp is reduced as compared to that contained in the proposal, the project cost shall be suitably modified.
- (e) ALIMCO shall submit final list of surveyed camps along with the list of beneficiaries with their demographic details from deprived class of society to REC.
- (f) REC name and logo, should be displayed prominently on every aids and assistive devices/materials to be distributed and backdrops/flex to be displayed at each distribution camp/at the time of launching of the programme.
- (g) REC nominee shall be invited at the time of inauguration/assessment of camps, distribution of aids and assistive devices to the beneficiaries in the camp and also ensure the wide media coverage and publicity of the programme.
- (h) ALIMCO shall maintain records pertaining to identified beneficiaries along with demographic details, income certificate, photographs, nature of disabilities and distribution of aids and assistive devices etc.
- (i) ALIMCO undertakes that:-
 - (a) The present CSR project shall not be funded from any other source or donated funds and no such facility/equipment is available in the same location.
 - (b) Cost escalation of the total project beyond the amount committed, if any, will have to be borne by ALIMCO.

- (c) The CSR assistance shall not be used for any other purpose other than for project related activities.
- (d) The present CSR project shall be executed on no profit/no loss basis.

Statement-II

State-wise list of districts as per Agreement of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) with Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Foundation

Sl.No.	State	District
1.	Uttarakhand	Uddham Singh Nagar
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur Mahoba
3.	Bihar	Samastipur Purnia
4.	Chattisgarh	Jagdalpur
5.	Jharkhand	Chatra Ranchi
6.	Odisha	Ganjam
7.	Kerala	Idukki
8.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
9.	Punjab	Amritsar
10.	Haryana	Kaithal
11.	West Bengal	Purulia Malda
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Chittoor
13.	Telengana	Suriapet
14.	Maharashtra	Buldhana Usmanabad
15.	Manipur	Imphal Chandel

Sl.No.	State	District
16.	Assam	Tezpur
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori Narsinghpur

Note: The States and Districts may change depending upon the need assessment of the project. REC Foundation shall have the discretion to decide the location for implementation of the Project.

Old age homes in the country

†2685. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Old Age Homes in the country, including Chhattisgarh, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from different States specially from Chhattisgarh for setting up such Homes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) the per capita and per month funds approved by Government for the people staying in such Homes; and

(e) the procedure being followed for the appointment of employees to run such Homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSRc) [previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)] under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations.

The details showing number of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes receiving grants in aid for running and maintenance under the Scheme of IPSrC, in various States/UTs including Chhattisgarh, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is no provision in the Scheme of IPSrC for providing financial

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

assistance for construction of Old Age Homes. However, financial assistance is given for running and maintenance of projects of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes etc. A Statement of new proposals for Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes for 2017-18 received from State/UT Governments, including Chhattisgarh, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Grant-in-aid is provided to Implementing Agencies (IA) for providing services as specified in the Scheme for occupants/beneficiaries. A copy of financial provisions for Senior Citizen Homes is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) The Scheme of IPSrC prescribes norms for engaging staff in the projects, including Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes being supported under the Scheme, by the Implementing Agencies themselves. Specific norms for engaging staff in Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes, as per the Scheme, are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*List of Senior Citizen Homes (Sr.C.H)/Old Age Homes (OAHs)
receiving grant-in-aid under IPSrC*

Sl. No.	State	Sr. C. H.	Sr. C. Home for Elderly Women	Total Senior Citizen Homes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	01	61
2.	Bihar	02	00	02
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	00	01
4.	Goa	00	00	00
5.	Gujarat	02	01	03
6.	Haryana	05	00	05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00
9.	Jharkhand	00	00	00
10.	Karnataka	38	03	41
11.	Kerala	05	00	05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	00	10
13.	Maharashtra	26	07	33
14.	Odisha	35	03	38

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab	05	00	05
16.	Rajasthan	02	00	02
17.	Tamil Nadu	42	02	44
18.	Telangana	16	00	16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	00	10
20.	Uttarakhand	04	01	05
21.	West Bengal	16	00	16
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00
23.	Chandigarh	00	00	00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00
25.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00
26.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
27.	Delhi	02	00	02
28.	Puducherry	00	00	00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00
30.	Assam	13	02	15
31.	Manipur	17	02	19
32.	Meghalaya	00	00	00
33.	Mizoram	00	00	00
34.	Nagaland	02	00	02
35.	Sikkim	00	00	00
36.	Tripura	04	00	04
TOTAL		318	22	340

Statement-II

New proposals of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes received for 2017-18 under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)

Sl.No.	State	No. of new proposals of Sr.C. Homes received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Bihar	00

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	00
4.	Goa	00
5.	Gujarat	04
6.	Haryana	00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	00
9.	Jharkhand	00
10.	Karnataka	02
11.	Kerala	00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21
13.	Maharashtra	23
14.	Odisha	35
15.	Punjab	00
16.	Rajasthan	01
17.	Tamil Nadu	02
18.	Telangana	02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	00
20.	Uttarakhand	01
21.	West Bengal	02
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00
23.	Chandigarh	00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00
25.	Daman and Diu	00
26.	Lakshadweep	00
27.	Delhi	00
28.	Puducherry	03
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	00
30.	Assam	07
31.	Manipur	07
32.	Meghalaya	00

1	2	3
33.	Mizoram	00
34.	Nagaland	00
35.	Sikkim	00
36.	Tripura	00
TOTAL		115

Statement-III

Maintenance of Senior Citizens, Homes/Senior Citizens' Homes for Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) (for 25 senior citizens)

(Amt. in ₹)

Sl. Items No.	Cost norms (Annual)
1 2	3 4
I. Recurring Expenditure (a to e)	
	*X Category 2160375
	*Y Category 2124375
	*Z Category 2100375
(a) Staff Honorarium (Total of (i) to (vi) below)	768000
(i) Superintendent (full time)	150000
(ii) Social Worker/Counsellor (Part time)	96000
(iii) Yoga Therapist (part time)	60000
(iv) Nurse (part time)	78000
(v) Cook (full time)**	96000
(vi) Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) (3) Full Time**	288000
(b) Building Rent (or Maintenance @ 10% of rent in case of owned building)	
	*X Category 240000
	*Y Category 204000
	*Z Category 180000
(c) Health Care (Total of (i) to (iv) below)	1032375
(i) Food	684375
(ii) Doctor (part time)	198000
(iii) Medicare	50000
(iv) Clothing/Oil, Soap	100000

1	2	3	4
	(d) Recreation		60000
	(e) Miscellaneous and unforeseen		60000
II.	Non-Recurring Items		200000#
	TOTAL (I+II)	*X Category	2360375
		* Y Category	2324375
		* Z Category	2300375

*X Y, and Z are the three categories of cities classified for the purpose of drawing House rent allowance in Central Government.

** One additional MTS and Cook shall be paid for the senior citizens' homes of 50 beneficiaries.

₹ 3,00,000/- as non-recurring grant for Homes with 50 beneficiaries. Admissible at the initial approval of the project and thereafter every 5 years, subject to request from the implementing agency.

Note: (i) In case of demise of any inmate, funeral expenses@ ₹ 10,000/- per person or the actual expenses incurred, whichever is less, shall be reimbursed to the organization.

(ii) Building rent shall be 50% higher of prescribed rent. for a project of 50 inmates. *i.e.* ₹ 3,60,000/-, ₹ 3,06,000/- or ₹ 2,70,000/- per annum for X, Y or Z category of cities.

(ii) So far as possible the beneficiaries should be enrolled with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

(iii) If the senior citizens' home is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or 150 beneficiaries) and senior citizen home for elderly women, the grant-in-aid for maintenance of such Senior Citizens' Home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis on the items of Healthcare; recreation and miscellaneous and unforeseen.

Statement-IV

Specific norms for engaging staff in Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes

Maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes/Senior Citizens' Homes for Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter for a minimum number of 25 destitute Senior Citizens or for 50 senior citizen women, respectively. Grant-in-aid is given for a project for running a Senior Citizens' Home for 25 Senior Citizens/Senior Citizens' Homes for Women (merging the Project of 'Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widows') for 50 elderly women, where they will be provided food, shelter, care, recreation facilities, etc. free of cost. If the senior citizens home, including the Senior Citizens' Homes for Women, is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or 150 beneficiaries), the grant-in-aid for maintenance of such Senior Citizens' Home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis on the items of healthcare, recreation and miscellaneous. For a project of 50 inmates, building rent shall be 50% higher of prescribed rent of the Homes of 25 inmates. Additional 01 cook and 01 Multi Tasking Staff will be paid for the senior citizens' home of 50 inmates. The implementing Agencies are free to provide additional items/other amenities in these homes from their own resources.

The minimum qualification required and duties of the staff engaged in the project are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Minimum qualification and duties
1.	Superintendent (full time)	Qualification - Graduate with experience of managing such centres for a minimum period of 3 years or demonstrable capability for running such centres and having working knowledge of computers. Duties - Overall management of the project.
2.	Doctor (part time)	Qualification - MBBS/BAMS/BHMS. Duties - Doctor must visit the centre at least twice a week for health check-up of all the beneficiaries. The doctor is bound to attend the beneficiaries in emergency. As far as possible Doctor residing near the centre should be engaged.
3.	Yoga therapist (part time)	Qualification - Diploma in Yoga from a recognized Institute. Duties - Yoga therapist should visit the Centre at least three times in a week for a minimum one hour per day. Honorarium per day should not be more than ₹ 400/- with a monthly ceiling and of ₹ 5000/-
4.	Social Worker/ Counselor (part time)	Qualification - Graduate in any discipline with three years' experience in the field. He/She must hold a Certificate of relevant Training Course from National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)/Regional Resource and Training Centre (RRTC) and should have knowledge of local language. Duties - To assess the emotional status of the inmates and to render counseling services as may be required. The Social Worker/Counselor should attend the Centre at least 2 hours everyday.
5.	Nurse (part time)	Qualification -Should be qualified as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and should have received training from recognized government/private medical institution. Duties - Nurse should visit the project for a minimum of 2 hours per day for 5 days in a week, for basic medical checkup of the inmates and also to provide nursing/basic geriatric care.

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Minimum qualification and duties
6.	Cook (full time)	<p>Qualification- Should have passed 8th Standard and should have experience of cooking local food for minimum 3 years.</p> <p>Duties- Prepare the daily food for the inmates including Morning Tea, Breakfast, Lunch, Evening Tea and Dinner.</p>
7.	Multi Tasking Staff [MTS] (3) (full time)	<p>Qualification- Should have passed 8th. Standard and should have experience of working for minimum 2 years in similar capacity.</p> <p>Duties- To perform the duties of Chowkidaar, Helper, Cleaner. Must clean all the rooms, verandah/courtyard and kitchen at least 2 times a day, cleaning of bathrooms and toilets at least 3 times a day, and to extend assistance as and when required</p>

Grants to various NGOs

2686. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs getting financial aid from the Central Government, State-wise, particularly from Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the quantum of funds released as grants to various NGOs during 2017-18; and

(c) the amount of grants availed by NGOs, State-wise during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Scheme-wise and State-wise number of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) getting grant-in-aid including in Jammu and Kashmir and amount of grant released to them by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during the year 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*) except for the Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes/Economically Backward Classes/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes under which no fund was released.

Statement

State-wise number of NGOs and amount of grant released by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during 2017-18

(i) Grant-in-aid to voluntary and other organizations working for Scheduled Caste

Sl. No	State	2017-18	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	135.77
2.	Gujarat	2	32.18
3.	Haryana	1	0.67
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	9
6.	Karnataka	12	224.7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	40.23
8.	Maharashtra	35	1119.17
9.	Odisha	16	363.50
10.	Rajasthan	2	31.19
11.	Tamil Nadu	1	29.96
12.	Uttar Pradesh	16	290.58
13.	West Bengal	6	80.35
14.	NCT of Delhi	4	44.81
15.	Assam	8	153.73
16.	Manipur	1	27.93
17.	Telangana	1	59.72
TOTAL		113	2650

(ii) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students

1.	Bihar	1	62.02
2.	Chandigarh	2	121.50
3.	Delhi	9	520.29
4.	Gujarat	1	73.75
5.	Haryana	1	80.37
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	84.05

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka	1	92.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	7.12
9.	Manipur	1	41.82
10.	Maharashtra	1	62.02
11.	Punjab	2	165.32
12.	Rajasthan	3	228.35
13.	Tamil Nadu	2	150.51
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3	79.34
TOTAL		29	1768.96

(iii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for Boys and Girls

1.	Assam	1	75.81
2.	Haryana	2	269.89
3.	Maharashtra	2	170.55
4.	Manipur	3	272.00
5.	Odisha	1	133.73
6.	Rajasthan	2	126.46
7.	Tripura	1	157.40
TOTAL		12	1205.94

(iv) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	728.35
2.	Bihar	2	13.37
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	17.95
4.	Gujarat	5	21.03
5.	Haryana	10	110.33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	26.25
7.	Karnataka	25	382.63
8.	Kerala	3	23.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6	28.29
10.	Maharashtra	38	434.63

1	2	3	4
11.	Odisha	37	730.96
12.	Punjab	4	14.58
13.	Rajasthan	3	22.59
14.	Tamil Nadu	47	707.16
15.	Telangana	15	133.95
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11	119.11
17.	Uttarakhand	4	20.58
18.	West Bengal	17	256.36
19.	Delhi	9	154.38
20.	Assam	16	192.03
21.	Manipur	20	260.22
22.	Mizoram	1	5.89
23.	Nagaland	2	17.43
24.	Tripura	3	25.58
TOTAL		333	4446.66

(v) Financial assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	128.11
2.	Bihar	8	140.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	7.90
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	3	50.90
6.	Haryana	6	62.83
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.03
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0
10.	Karnataka	7	15.33
11.	Kerala	19	367.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	159.26
13.	Maharashtra	52	101 0.18
14.	Odisha	26	622.91

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab	5	75.91
16.	Rajasthan	10	254.12
17.	Tamil Nadu	19	351.77
18.	Telangana	5	71.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17	371.77
20.	Uttarakhand	3	29.94
21.	West Bengal	6	92.33
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
25.	Delhi	5	112.15
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0
28.	Puducherry	1	16.45
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
30.	Assam	13	197.61
31.	Manipur	18	437.62
32.	Meghalaya	1	5.17
33.	Mizoram	7	123.64
34.	Nagaland	3	77.61
35.	Tripura	0	0
36.	Sikkim	0	0
TOTAL		253	4897.1

(vi) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	7.50
2.	Gujarat	4	60.00
3.	Karnataka	1	7.50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	22.50
5.	Maharashtra	2	47.50

1	2	3	4
6.	Punjab	2	25.00
7.	Rajasthan	4	283.75
8.	Delhi	1	15.00
TOTAL		16	468.75

(vii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	1101.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.58
3.	Assam	14	88.98
4.	Bihar	6	80.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	24.30
6.	Delhi	13	196.37
7.	Gujarat	16	58.85
8.	Haryana	20	119.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	24.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.68
11.	Karnataka	6	83.86
12.	Kerala	51	574.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26	148.04
14.	Maharashtra	29	321.64
15.	Manipur	37	448.30
16.	Meghalaya	4	23.21
17.	Mizoram	2	9.44
18.	Odisha	46	526.93
19.	Punjab	11	86.58
20.	Rajasthan	26	188.63
21.	Tamil Nadu	21	216.42
22.	Tripura	1	2.84
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52	557.57
24.	Uttarakhand	5	26.52
25.	West Bengal	36	384.90

1	2	3	4
26.	Telangana	55	685.37
27.	Puducherry	2	18.36
TOTAL		563	5999.77

(viii) Financial aid under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Celebration of Birth/Death Anniversary of Great Saints during 2017-18

1.	Delhi	1	0.40
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.49
3.	Rajasthan	1	2.99
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2.40
5.	West Bengal	1	0.25
TOTAL		5	7.53

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh under DDRS and ADIP Schemes

†2687. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Madhya Pradesh under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Schemes in the year 2017-18;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned;

(c) the number of proposals pending; and

(d) the number of proposals which would be sanctioned and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) The number of proposals received, number of proposals sanctioned and number of proposals pending under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) in the year of 2017-18 in the State of Madhya Pradesh are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals sanctioned	No. of proposals pending
1.	DDRS	21	12	9*
2.	ADIP	21	6	Nil**

* Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is released only after removal of such deficiencies by the organisation and the State Government as the case may be. Pending proposals are carried forward to the next financial year and considered in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.

** The nature of grants-in-aid under ADIP scheme is non-recurring and therefore, the proposals wherein grants-in-aid could not be released in a financial year due to deficient documents, are not considered during the following year(s), unless specifically decided with the approval of the competent authority to process these proposals, on receipt of deficient documents from the organisations/State Governments, as the case may be.

Welfare schemes for aged persons

2688. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a larger number of aged persons are living in a state of poverty due to absence of regular source of income;

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

(c) the details of welfare schemes being implemented for such persons; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to provide better living standards and to improve the condition of aged persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No such data in this regard is available in this Ministry. Registrar General of India (RGI) had reported that data separately on elderly persons in poverty is neither collected nor tabulated in the Census.

(c) and (d) Details of Welfare Schemes being implemented by the Government in order to provide better living standards and to improve the condition of Senior Citizens in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Welfare Schemes being implemented by the Government in order to provide better living standards and to improve the condition of Senior Citizens in the country

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "**Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)**" {previously known as "Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)"} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations.

2. Further, this Ministry has launched the '**Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)**' on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assistediving devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the identified beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF).

3. In pursuance of the Budget Announcement, 2015-16, a "**Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund**" has been created to be utilized for such schemes, for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc., for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens. The Fund is administered by an Inter Ministerial Committee, comprising of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment, with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund. The Scheme of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' receives fund from a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund".

4. The **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPC) Act, 2007** provides for Maintenance of Parents/Senior Citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in each district; Adequate medical facilities for Senior Citizens; Protection of life and property of Senior Citizens; Revocation, through the tribunal, of transfer of property made by Senior Citizens on condition of receiving maintenance from the transferee and in case of failure by the transferee to provide maintenance; and Penal provision for Abandonment of Senior Citizens. The Act has been under implementation for more than one decade. Based on the experience of implementation of the Act and the feedback received from the stakeholders, suitably amendments of the provisions of the Act has been undertaken in 2017 in order to make it more contemporary and effective.

Ministry of Rural Development:

5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Central assistance of ₹ 200/ per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and ₹ 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

Ministry of Finance:

6. Ministry of Finance has launched a scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' (PMVVY) to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. The scheme was open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. The minimum purchase price under the scheme was ₹ 1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price was ₹ 7.5 lakh per family for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month.

7. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March, 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of ₹ 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to ₹ 15 lakh per senior citizen. A total of number of 2,82,155 subscribers consisting corpus of ₹ 17,704.65 crore are being benefited under PMWY as on 30.06.2018.

8. Further, Ministry of Finance provides **Tax Rebate to Senior Citizens**. Income Tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 60 years and above age is upto ₹ 3 lakhs and only 5% is levied on income between 3 lakhs and 5 lakhs. Senior citizens above 80 years and above age are exempted from paying income tax upto ₹ 5 lakhs. Deduction in case of every senior citizens u/s 80DDB of the Income Tax Act on expenditure on account of specified diseases has been increased. To incentivize younger generation to look after medical needs of their parents, section 80D of IT. Act provides for a deduction to keep in force insurance on the health of the parents or parents of the assessee. A similar deduction is also available to a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) in respect of health insurance premia, to effect or to keep in force insurance on the health of any member of the HUF. Further, the existing provisions of section 207 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 exempts individual resident senior citizens (60+ years) at any time during the previous year, from payment of advance tax who does not have any income chargeable under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession'.

9. Under the **Service Tax** law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax. With respect to senior citizens having **Savings Account in Banks and Post Offices**, higher interest rates is given to the senior citizens.

10. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), under the Ministry of Finance, *vide* letter dated 25.5.2009 issued instructions on **health insurance for senior citizens** to CEOs of all General Health Insurance Companies which, *inter alia*, includes:

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age,
- Transparency in the premium charged
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens.
- Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

Ministry of Railways:

11. Indian Railways have taken various measures for welfare of senior citizens, some of which are under:-

- (i) As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- (ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no. choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- (iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.
- (iv) Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- (v) Instructions exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations. In addition, passenger can book e-wheel chairs online through IRCTC portal www.irctc.co.in.
- (vi) To help old and disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations and to strengthen the existing services, 'Yatri Mitra Sewa' is being provided through IRCTC at major stations for enabling passengers to book wheelchair services cum porter services etc.

- (vii) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper /middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- (viii) Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from Physically persons with disability, Senior Citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

12. Government of India has been implementing **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)** from the F.Y. 2010-11 to provide dedicated healthcare services to the elderly people at various level of state health care delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare including outreach services.

13. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) has two components with the following provisions to provide healthcare facilities to the elderly people in the country:—

- (1) National Health Mission (NHM) component:- The district and below activities of the programme is being covered under Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) flexible pool of NHM which are as follows:—
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
 - Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
 - Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
 - Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

The programme is being implemented on the basis of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States/UTs and viability under the provisions of NPHCE. As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to implement the District and below activities of the Programme.

(2) Tertiary Component:- In addition to NHM component of the programme, to ensure appropriate referral for conditions not amenable to be treated at primary and secondary level to create human resource orientated towards geriatric care, this Ministry is supporting development of 19 Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) with and establishment of 02 National Centres of Ageing each at AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai with the following geriatric health care facilities:-

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care at RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward at NCAs.
- 02 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
- Research activities, Imparting Training and Development of training material.

Ministry of Communications:

14. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), both under Ministry of Communications, extend concessions to Senior Citizens. BSNL has reported that Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above are exempted from Payment of registration charges for Landline Telephone Connection, and MTNL provides concession of 25% in installation/activation charges and monthly services/rental charges for Landline connections under Plan-250 in Senior Citizens Category, to Senior Citizens who are more than 65 years of age.

Ministry of Civil Aviation:

15. In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc., Ministry of Civil Aviation has instructed all the stakeholders to ensure that the following requirements are complied:

- Airline/airport operator shall ensure provision of **automated buggies free of charge** for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including do's and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.

- Further, Air India offers **50% discount to senior citizens** on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

16. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Urban Development has issued the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 (MBBL) which under chapter 8 prescribes standards for creation of **elder friendly barrier free environment** with reference to buildings, toilets etc. Urban Local Bodies shall implement the Policy by adopting the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016. The Department has issued 'Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons' in 2016. These Guidelines intend to address the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with a wide range of accessibility elements and standards and not limited to disabilities only, thus paving the way for universally accessible and inclusive India.

17. Under Urban Bus Specification-II issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Department of Urban Development is on procurement of low floor buses with proper ramps for easy access of the passengers and proper space for wheel chair to be placed in the bus for the benefit of disabled persons and senior citizens.

18. All **metro rail projects** implemented/under implementation in the country are having disabled and elder friendly infrastructure such as proper ramps/lifts to the stations, level boarding the alighting of passengers etc. There is a provision of reservation of seats in metro rail coaches for the differently-abled persons and senior citizens.

19. Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was approved by the Government of India on 17th June, 2015 and launched on 25th June, 2015. The Mission Guidelines have been circulated to State/UTs to meet the demand of housing in their States/UTs. In Para 4.8.10 in PMAY-HFA (U) Guidelines, it has, *inter alia*, been incorporated that-'while making the allotment, **families with senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors**'.

Communications satellite with military application

2689. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the launch of another powerful communications satellite with military applications GSAT 11 has been postponed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISRO would conduct a few more tests on the satellite as a precaution to rectify glitches;

(d) whether this is because of the loss of contact with GSAT 6A recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, GSAT-11 launch is postponed. Based on the experiences of GSAT-6A, Apex committee suggested a few extra tests on GSAT-11. Since this facility is not available at the launch site, the satellite was brought back to Bangalore. The spacecraft has successfully passed the test and is now ready for launch.

(c) All the necessary tests have been performed and it is confirmed that the spacecraft is healthy for launch.

(d) Yes, with GSAT-6A on-orbit-observations, it was decided to conduct this extra test (Critical pressure test).

(e) Presently the satellite completed all the tests and is planned for launch on 30th November 2018.

Launching of State-of-art satellites

2690. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to launch more State-of-the art satellites to further enhance operational applications and cater the needs of emerging applications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has identified the areas/sectors requiring such enhancements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ISRO has planned to launch more number of state-of-the-

art satellites to further enhance operational applications and cater to the needs of emerging applications.

(b) The details of the State-of-the art satellites approved for launch till 2019-20 are:—

- (i) Third generation Cartosat series satellite for very high resolution mapping
- (ii) Second generation stereo imaging satellite for Digital Elevation Model
- (iii) Geostationary Imaging Satellite (GISAT) for Earth observation from Geostationary Orbit
- (iv) Third generation Ocean imaging satellite for ocean colour, sea surface temperature mapping and ocean surface wind vector mapping
- (v) Third generation ResourceSat series of satellite with improved spatial resolution and swath
- (vi) C-band microwave imaging satellite for all weather and day and night imaging
- (vii) Constellation of high resolution imaging satellites for frequent revisit
- (viii) Nanosatellite for Aerosol monitoring
- (ix) Satellite for monitoring chlorophyll fluorescence and radiation environment

(c) The areas requiring enhancement of operational applications, include monitoring of natural resources, crop acreage estimation and production forecasting, monitoring of surface water spread, potential fishing zone forecasting, near-real time monitoring of disasters, high resolution digital elevation model of the country, infrastructure planning and monitoring, and so on.

Mapping of Kharif rice area

2691. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has done any mapping and inventorying of Kharif rice area in Jharkhand under the Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of all the analysis of mapping done during the last one year; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to help farmers with these analysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Mapping and inventorying of Kharif rice area in Jharkhand is carried out

by Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, using ISRO developed methodology.

(b) Satellite data is used to assess the Kharif rice area and the post-kharif rice fallow lands in Jharkhand. One of the objectives of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) scheme is to promote cultivation in post Kharif-rice fallow areas to increase cropping intensity and income of farmers. The Kharif rice area estimate, in 2016-17, was 13.94 lakh Ha for the state of Jharkhand. Preliminary analysis indicates that about 65-70% of Kharif rice area is left fallow during post Kharif season. These are mostly located in the southern districts of the State. About 25-30% of these post kharif rice fallow lands are found to be suitable for cultivation of short duration pulse crops during post Kharif season. These are mostly located in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, W. Singhbhum, Giridih, Koderma etc.

(c) The analysis findings are being provided to the local Government/Department with locations/maps where farmers can optimise or maximise the utilisation of resources by taking up another or additional crop during the post kharif fallow period.

**MoU for flood control and disaster management
in North Eastern Region**

2692. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISRO is going to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Government of Assam for the better management of flood control and disaster management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC) exists there for the same purpose for the entire North East Region and if so, the need for another Space Centre for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. As on date, ISRO is not contemplating any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Assam Government specifically for better management of flood control and disaster management of Assam. However, North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), under Department of Space, is in working relationship with Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) since 2009. In association with ASDMA, NESAC has developed the Flood Early Warning System (FLEWS). It is a terrain-specific model and employs satellite based inputs, *in-situ* data on rainfall and river discharge data at critical locations to provide

advance information on flood events as an input to disaster preparedness. The FLEWS model is being used in all 33 districts of Assam.

(c) NESAC, an autonomous organisation under Department of Space (DOS), was set up as a joint initiative of DOS and the North Eastern Council (NEC) at Shillong in September, 2000. The Centre plays a catalytic role in holistic development of entire North East Region by providing Space Science and Technology support on natural resource management (agriculture, water resources, forestry, geology, minerals), infrastructure planning, telemedicine, tele-education, emergency communication, space and atmospheric science research, including disaster management support. North Eastern Regional node for Disaster Risk Reduction (NER-DRR) is also housed at NESAC to provide coordinated service to support management of disasters *viz.* floods, forest fire, thunderstorms, landslides, drought.

Release of caste data collected under SECC

2693. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continued delay in the release of caste data collected under the SECC 2011;

(b) whether there is any progress made by the expert group formed under the chairmanship of Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog to classify the caste names returned in SECC 2011 Survey; and

(c) what efforts have been made by this committee for speedy conclusion of their task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in rural areas and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in urban areas. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI) had provided logistic and technical supports in conducting the SECC-2011. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has not been involved in the conduct of SECC.

The SECC data, excluding the caste data, have been finalized and published by MoRD and MoHUPA in 2016. The processing of Caste data as enumerated in SECC is taking time due to design issues at the stage of data collection, as per information received from ORGI.

(b) An expert group was to be set up under the chairmanship of the then Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog to classify the caste names as recorded in SECC, 2011. This has not been set up.

(c) Does not arise.

Khelo India scheme under MPLADS

2694. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any changes in the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether new schemes were added to MPLADS after May, 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Khelo India has been included under MPLADS and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provide for convergence of MPLADS with Central Government schemes such as MGNREGA, Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Atal Jyoti Yojana for providing solar lighting systems and for construction of shelters and procurement of equipment for imparting training for skill development.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under Khelo India, MPs may recommend works such as development of playfields, leveling of playgrounds in hilly areas, construction of boundary wall etc. in villages and blocks from out of the shelf of Khelo India projects if otherwise eligible under MPLAD Scheme. Similarly, in the urban areas, convergence will also be permissible for creation of durable sports assets such as multi-purpose sports halls, athletic tracks, laying of synthetic football and hockey turfs, fixed (immovable) sports equipments etc. as per the provisions of guidelines on MPLADS.

Population specific requirements and data collection

2695. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to institute a common agency for collection of price statistics as well as Consumer Price Indices (CPI) to substitute CPI-Agricultural and Rural Labourers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any report by any committee duly appointed by Government which aimed to address inadequacies in addressing population-specific requirements and data collection; and

(c) if so, the details of that Committee and the salient recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) In July, 2010, National Statistical Commission (NSC) constituted 'Committee on Price Statistics' under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sudipto Mundle. The term of reference of the Committee *inter alia* included Integration of data collection machinery. The Committee submitted its report on 13th April, 2011. The Committee noted that integration of data collection mechanism for all the price indices is desirable for rationalization and consistency of data flow; coordinated and timely revision of the price indices and optimum utilization of manpower for price data collection. Accordingly, the Committee made following recommendations:-

- (i) Price data collection for CPI-Rural and CPI-Agricultural Labourers/Rural Labourers should be integrated. Suitable technical proposals for adjustment of the data set and sample size should be prepared by the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL).
- (ii) The Committee feels that integration of price collection mechanism for all price indices should be accomplished by entrusting the task to a single agency, namely, Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).
- (iii) Technical bottlenecks in integrating the datasets for CPI-Urban and CPI-Industrial Workers should be resolved by Prices Unit of National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office (CSO) in consultation with Labour Bureau. Changes in price collection scheme including, *inter alia*, the number of markets, centres, items, brands/specifications etc. may be submitted to the TAC on SPCL for approval.

Rate of GDP growth

2696. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quarterly rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2004-05 to till January, 2018 along with the methodology used to calculate it prior to the changes introduced in 2015; and

(b) the quarterly rate of GDP growth from 2004-05 to 2017-18 using the new methodology introduced by Government in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series with base year 2004-05 was revised to new GDP series with base year 2011-12. The new series was released in January, 2015 giving estimates from year 2011-12 onwards. As per internationally accepted practice, followed by India, after the base year is revised the estimates of GDP are released only as per the new base year.

The quarterly growth rates of GDP released from first quarter of financial year 2005-06 to second quarter of financial year 2014-15 at constant prices (2004-05 prices) are given below:—

Year	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant prices (%)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2005-06	9.2	8.4	9.0	10.4
2006-07	7.4	10.2	9.5	9.8
2007-08	10.8	9.1	10.5	8.8
2008-09	8.1	6.7	1.5	0.2
2009-10	5.0	7.0	8.2	13.3
2010-11	10.3	9.7	10.7	10.3
2011-12	8.3	6.7	6.2	5.6
2012-13	4.0	4.7	5.3	4.9
2013-14	4.2	5.2	4.4	6.1
2014-15	5.8	6.0		

The production approach is used for compiling the quarterly GDP estimates, in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) and is broadly based on the benchmark-indicator method. In this method, for each of the industry groups, a key indicator or a set of key indicators for which data in volume or quantity terms is available on quarterly basis, are used to extrapolate the value of output/value added estimates of the previous year.

The Quarterly growth rates of GDP released from first quarter of the financial year 2012-13 to fourth quarter of financial year 2017-18 at constant prices (2011-12 prices) are given below:—

Year	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant prices (%)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2012-13	4.9	7.5	5.4	4.3
2013-14	6.4	7.3	6.5	5.3
2014-15	8.0	8.7	5.9	7.1
2015-16	7.7	8.2	7.3	9.3
2016-17	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.1
2017-18	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.7

National Data Bank

2697. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted the National Data Bank relating to socio-religious communities as recommended by the Rajinder Sachar Committee report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendation of the Rajinder Sachar Committee, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has uploaded data on socio-religious categories on its website under the menu 'National Data Bank (NDB)'. The data in the NDB mainly relate to population, health, education and labour and employment, as received from the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Funds allocated to Gujarat for tribal welfare schemes

†2698. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of quantum of funds allocated to and utilised by the State Government of Gujarat for schemes of tribal welfare schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the amount utilised along with the details of works done using these funds; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including State Government of Gujarat, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Funds under the schemes are not allocated State-wise. Further, most of the schemes are demand driven. Proposals are received from the State Governments and are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State, in accordance with the guidelines/norm stipulated under the schemes/programmes. However, the details of funds approved and expenditure under the schemes for the welfare of tribals in the country including State Government of Gujarat during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of funds released, utilized and projects/activities to State Government of Gujarat under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of budget allocated for the welfare of tribal people in the country including State of Gujarat under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry during the last three years

			(₹ in crore)
Year	Budget Allocated	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2015-16	4792.19	4550.00	4472.60
2016-17	4800.00	4798.63	4793.96
2017-18	5300.14	5293.30	5285.68

Statement-II

Details of funds released, utilized and projects/activities to State Government of Gujarat under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Details of projects/activities
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	Funds released for scholarship to pursue higher education.
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	Funds released for scholarship to pursue higher education.
3.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	8599.00	7701.90	9934.63	These schemes include various sectors viz. (i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy and others in Primary Sector (iv) Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy.
4.	Grants under Article 275(1) of Constitution	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	3802.26	11384.08	4879.30	
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	898.10	888.81	779.12	548.68	390.67	228.63	

(₹ in lakh)

6. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	43.38	*	111.94	*	73.15	*	Funds released for Mobile Dispensaries, 40-Bedded Hospital, Non-Residential/Residential Schools, Hostels, Mobile AV Unit.
7. Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes Girls in Low Literacy Districts	1712.32	*	2857.93	*	1512.48	*	Funds released to GSTDREIS** Educational Complexes (43 Units) and other 2 Educational Complexes.
8. Support to Tribal Research Institute	86.53	43.47	0	0	2438.00	0	Financial assistance is provided to TRIs to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art and artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc.

* Funds under the schemes of GIA to VOs and Strengthening Education among ST girls are released only on receipt of Utilization Certificates of previous grants as per GFR provisions.

** Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Educational Institutions Society.

Grants-in-aid to NGOs for tribal development

2699. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing schemes for development of tribals through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the provisions for grants-in-aid to these NGOs;

(c) whether any grants-in-aid has been given to NGOs based in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last four years; and

(e) whether these NGOs were able to utilise the grants-in-aid properly and within the stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following schemes through NGOs in tribal areas of the country:—

1. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations;
2. Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts: The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education; and
3. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas: The scheme is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential.

Under the schemes, grants are sanctioned as per scheme guidelines following the

procedure laid down under General Financial Rules applicable and amended from time to time. Under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, extent of assistance is 100% for those projects being implemented in the Scheduled Areas. For those projects being operated in areas other than Scheduled Areas, 90% of the total project cost is funded by the Government and the rest 10% is borne by the concerned Organization(s). Under the scheme(s) of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts and Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, extent of assistance is 100%.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Grants-in-aid has been given to NGOs based in Assam and other North Eastern States. The details of grants-in-aid, scheme-wise, released to NGOs based in Assam and other North Eastern States during last four year are given in the Statement (*See below*). NGOs were able to utilize the grants-in-aid within the stipulated time-frame.

Statement

Details of grants-in-aid, scheme-wise, released to NGOs based in Assam and other North Eastern States during last four years

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No. State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Scheme: Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes				
1. Arunachal Pradesh				
No. of NGOs funded	8	3	9	9
Amount released	44975364	9569894	45605089	60523973
2. Assam				
No. of NGOs funded	6	6	9	10
Amount released	8755425	5785170	13766060	17077370
3. Manipur				
No. of NGOs funded	9	6	11	9
Amount released	21091546	6346350	39406207	26428954
4. Meghalaya				
No. of NGOs funded	1	2	1	2
Amount released	67215218	27479208	60692770	69770760

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5.	Mizoram				
	No. of NGOs funded	3	-	3	3
	Amount released	4039560	-	4016475	5589524
6.	Nagaland				
	No. of NGOs funded	2	-	-	1
	Amount released	3215437	-	-	3079598
7.	Sikkim				
	No. of NGOs funded	1	2	1	2
	Amount released	2564384	5454113	5205330	9081202
8.	Tripura				
	No. of NGOs funded	1	1	2	2
	Amount released	1715310	1582470	6602040	3261804

Scheme: Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

1. **Arunachal Pradesh**

No. of NGOs funded	1	-	-	1
Amount released	4271709	-	-	3764528

State-wise details of funds released to NGOS based in Assam and other North Eastern States during 2014-15 to 2017-18 under the scheme of vocational Training in tribal areas

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Scheme: Vocational Training in Tribal Areas					
1.	Assam				
	No. of NGOs funded	2	-	3	3
	Amount released	7232000	-	9300000	18309335
2.	Meghalaya				
	No. of NGOs funded	1	-	-	1
	Amount released	3044800	-	-	5933200
3.	Nagaland				
	No. of NGOs funded	2	-	1	-
	Amount released	10392000	-	2448000	-

Proposal for welfare of tribals in Himachal Pradesh

2700. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government for various development works related to welfare of tribals during the last three years and the current year from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons why the proposals are still pending with Government;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of the proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including State of Himachal Pradesh, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes/programmes is a regular phenomenon. Most of the schemes are demand driven. Several proposals are received from the State Governments and are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State in accordance with the guidelines/norm stipulated under the schemes/programmes. Scheme-wise details of funds released to Government of Himachal Pradesh for welfare of tribals during the last three years and the current year is given as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/programme	Fund Released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 31.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	475.00	1959.39	2291.20	514.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	523.20	1595.87	2074.70	1080.40
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	96.12	51.21	0	0
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	1350.00	931.36	3123.36	0
5.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations' working for the Welfare of STs	0	277.34	251.10	0
6.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	0	0	0	106.80
TOTAL		2444.32	4815.17	7740.36	1701.56

Skill upgradation and capacity building of tribal SHGs

2701. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a new scheme for the skill upgradation and capacity building training for tribal Self Help Groups (SHGs) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the main features of this scheme and the manner in which the tribals would be benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) On April 14th, 2018 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has announced the launching of Van Dhan Yojana in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh under which one Van Dhan Vikas Kendra was set up, as a pilot project, at a cost of ₹ 25 lakhs of which 25% is to be met by the State Government. This Van Dhan Vikas Kendra is to cater to ten Self Help Groups of thirty tribal gathers each. The Kendras would act as common facility centres for procurement cum value addition to locally available Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) and skill based handicrafts.

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

Cultural conservation of tribal population

†2702. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether record expenditure has been incurred by the Government for the development of tribal areas in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special attention has been given to the cultural conservation of the tribal population of the country during that period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) at Central level and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) at State level are dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. Fund flow under STC/TSS is sourced from various schemes administered by Central Government and State Government. Total expending incurred by Central Government under STC during last three financial years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18 has increased by 16.53% in comparison to that of the years 2012-13 to 2014-15. Similarly, TSS fund expended by State Government during last three financial years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18 has increased by 66.31% in comparison to that of the years 2012-13 to 2014-15. Year-wise details of expenditure incurred by Central Government and State Government is given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Central STC/TSP		State TSS/TSP	
Year	Expenditure	Year	Expenditure
2012-13	19967.36	2012-13	45864.61
2013-14	21525.36	2013-14	49726.05
2014-15	19436.85	2014-15	63305.90
SUB TOTAL	60929.57	Sub Total	158896.56
2015-16	20024.66	2015-16	74050.63
2016-17	20956.40	2016-17	89145.25
2017-18	30020.25	2017-18	101072.06
SUB TOTAL	71001.31	Sub Total	264267.94

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides funds to the State Governments for the activities relating to cultural conservation of tribal areas in the country based on their demand. Government has decided to set up new Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in the States where no TRI exists. During the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, based on the proposals received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Mizoram, funds have been provided for establishment of new Tribal Research Institute. Presently, TRIs are functioning in 24 States and 1 UT. Core responsibility of TRIs is to function as a body of knowledge and research more or less as a think tank for tribal development and preservation of tribal cultural heritage. Details of funds provided to the State TRIs during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Fund provided to TRIs
2015-16	12.04
2016-17	15.11
2017-18	79.00
TOTAL	106.15

MoTA has developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/repository> where documents, folks songs, photos/videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs.

TRIs have carried out various activities *viz.* research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries/documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. Notable works undertaken by these institutions during last four financial years and current year are detailed below:—

Activities	Number
Research Studies	214
Evaluation Studies	54
Training/Seminar/Workshop	277
Tribal Festivals	50
Baseline Survey	12

Activities	Number
Publications	170
Documentaries/Documentation	101
Exchange Visit	34

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

2703. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of hardships faced by tribal population due to encroachment on their lands by the mining mafia and corporate houses in various parts of country;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the progress of implementation of Forest Rights Act;

(c) the details of funds allocated for tribal welfare to various States along with their utilisation; and

(d) whether a white paper would be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Government is aware of the possibility of land belonging to tribal population to be encroached upon and has put in place strong constitutional, legislative and institutional framework to address the matter.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is regularly monitoring and reviewing the progress of implementation of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006). Mechanisms laid down by Government of India for monitoring the progress of implementation of the Act include:—

- (i) States/UTs are submitting Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports as per amended Rules to the Ministry;
- (ii) Ministry also reviews the progress by convening meetings of State Secretaries/Commissioners of Tribal Welfare/Development Departments.
- (iii) Visits by Ministers and senior officers of the Ministry to States for reviewing the progress of implementation of the Act.
- (iv) Organisation of Regional Workshops in order to explain and discuss the amendments in the Forest Right Rules and the guidelines to the officials of the key State Government Departments.

- (v) A series of Review-cum-Consultation meetings with States held in which besides reviewing the progress, various issues in its implementation were also discussed and clarification on a number of points given.
- (vi) As per FR Amendment Rules, 2012 Government notified, on 6.9.2012, State Level Monitoring Committee is required to meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of rights, consider and address the field level problems.

(c) Government has adopted Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy, now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC) for overall development of tribal people across the country. Funds under STC dedicatedly flows for tribal development which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) through its schemes/programmes including Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. In 2017-18, out of total TSP funds of ₹ 1,70,582.00 crore, about 18.4% was with Central Ministries, 81.6% was by the States. Share of MoTA was only 3.2%.

The details of budget allocated for the welfare of tribal people in the country under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Allocated	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2015-16	4792.19	4550.00	4472.60
2016-17	4800.00	4798.63	4793.96
2017-18	5300.14	5293.30	5285.68

(d) No, Sir.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas upto graduation

†2704. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide education to girl students of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) upto graduation which is presently provided

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

upto class 12th, so that the girl students belonging to tribal community could take education upto graduation level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the girl students of KGBVs give up education after 12th standard out of compulsion as educational institutions imparting education upto graduation located far away; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) As informed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) (now part of Integrated Scheme of School Education – Samagra Shiksha effective from the year 2018-19) is administered by Department of School Education and Literacy which is mandated for school level education. Apparently, there is no proposal for upgradation of KGBVs upto graduation level, as the KGBVs are meant for imparting education to girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families upto secondary level *i.e.* upto class XII.

(d) and (e) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is 25.2% for the age group of 18-23 years. The target for the year 2020-21 is 30%. In order to reach the target, students are encouraged for pursuing higher education; the Government has introduced scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as extending the education facility to a larger section of people. MHRD is implementing a scheme ‘Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)’ which supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity. Central assistance to States/UTs is provided *inter alia* for creation of Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) of the country where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is less than the National average of 12.4% based on 2001 Census data.

Land rights of tribals

2705. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect the land rights of tribals in the country;

(b) whether the tribals are targeted after they file their claims for land rights; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Several constitutional and legislative measures have been put in place to protect the land rights of tribals in the country. Details of the same is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No such report has been received in this Ministry.

Statement***Constitutional and legislative measures to protect the land rights of tribals***

(i) Part X of the Constitution contains special provisions relating to administration of Scheduled Areas and tribal areas. Sub-paragraph 2 of Paragraph 5 of Part B of Schedule-V, under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution provide that the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area. In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may:—

- a. prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;
- b. regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;
- c. regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question.

- (ii) The Panchayats (extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 provides for the extension of part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayat to the Scheduled areas. The Act, *inter alia*, provides that the Gram Sabha or Panchayats at the appropriate shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the scheduled areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in scheduled areas.
- (iii) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and OTFDs who have been residing in forests for generations. The responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. Section 4(5) of FRA, 2006 ensure that no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (iv) In order to ensure fair compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of displaced tribal people across the country, adequate provisions in the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013” have been made. As per section 41 of the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Area. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the Autonomous District Councils, as the case may be, is required to be obtained. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself. Chapter-V and VI of the said Act contain detailed provisions of R&R awards and their implementation. As per the provisions of Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a national Monitoring Committee is to be set up for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes, looking into issues related to displacement of people, payment of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and the status of land acquisition.

Budgetary support in proportion to population

2706. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is providing budgetary support for the development of tribals in proportion to their population particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the State Governments have fully utilised the above budgetary support;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Central Government through various schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) provides funds to State Governments including Rajasthan for tribal development. Earmarking of funds under TSP were done by the concerned Ministries/Departments against their Plan allocation under the broad strategies of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per the criteria recommended by the Task Force, 2010 constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav. The Task Force had recommended for differential earmarking *i.e.* earmarking at different rates by a total of 28 Ministries/Departments and only against their plan outlay details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). After merger of Plan and Non-Plan, Ministry of Finance revised percentage for earmarking of STC funds for the Central Ministries/Department in the month of December, 2016 and included two new Central Ministries *i.e.* Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The matter of earmarking of funds has further been deliberated upon by the NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance and the allocation percentages for different Ministries/Departments have been revisited in 2017-18. Details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Details of allocation and expenditure under STC during last three financial years and current year is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Plan/Scheme outlay of obligated Ministries/Departments	Total TSP/STC allocation	Total TSP/STC expenditure	% of TSP Allocation
2015-16	238527.73	20024.66	20024.66	8.40
2016-17	380035.71	20956.40	20956.40	5.51
2017-18	443406.47	31292.20	30020.25#	7.06
2018-19	511402.18	37802.94	13896.98*	7.39

Provisional figures

* as on 06.08.18

As per Census 2011, total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in Rajasthan is 0.92 crore which is 8.84% of the total ST population in the country *i.e.* 10.45 crore. During 2017-18, out of a total of ₹ 30020.25 crore released to all the States, an amount of ₹ 2388.92 crore has been provided to the State of Rajasthan which is 8.01%.

(c) to (e) Implementation of the schemes under STC is the responsibility of respective Central Ministries Departments. Utilization of funds by the State is a continuous process and utilization certificate, if due, is obtained from the States as per provisions contained in General Financial Rules prior to release of further funds. Details of utilization of STC funds by the State Governments are not centrally maintained. In the year 2017, Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) has been amended whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of STC funds allocation and release based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. Accordingly, an online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in> since 2017. The framework captures data directly from Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and gives inputs regarding expenditure *vis-a-vis* allocations by Central Ministries/Departments. A customized proforma has also been introduced recently in the said online system to monitor physical progress of work. Further, nodal officers have been nominated in each of the line Ministries/Departments for coordination and monitoring. Meetings with nodal officers are held periodically to review Ministry/Department-wise performance.

Statement-I

*Obligation for Earmarking of Funds under TSP as per Dr. Narendra Jadhav
Committee's recommendations, 2011*

Ministry/Department	Earmarking of Funds under TSP Recommended for the Ministry (in per cent)
1	2
Department of Telecommunications	0.25
Ministry of Textiles	1.20
Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
Ministry of Culture	2.00
Department of AYUSH	2.00
Ministry of HUPA	2.40

1	2
Ministry of Tourism	2.50
Department of Science and Technology	2.50
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60
Ministry of Mines	4.00
Department of Information Technology	6.70
Department of Higher Education	7.50
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8.00
Ministry of MSME	8.20
Ministry of Coal	8.20
Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.20
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
Department of Sports	8.20
Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.20
Department of Land Resources	10.00
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
Department of Rural Development	17.50
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

Statement-II

*Obligation for Earmarking of Funds under STC as per
M/o Finance's OM dated 30.12.2016*

Sl.No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	(in %)
1.	Department of Telecommunications	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.2
3.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1.3

Sl.No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	(in %)
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.4
5.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2.0
6.	Ministry of Culture	2.0
7.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2.4
8.	Department of Science and Technology	2.5
9.	Ministry of Tourism	2.5
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.5
11.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3.6
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.0
13.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	6.7
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.5
15.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	8.0
16.	Ministry of Coal	8.2
17.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.2
18.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	8.2
19.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.2
20.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	8.2
21.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.2
22.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.2
23.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	8.2
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.2
25.	Department of Land Resources	10.0
26.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.0
27.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.7
28.	Department of Rural Development	17.5
29.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	27.0
30.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.0
31.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	No earmarking prescribed

Statement-III

*Obligation for Earmarking of Funds under STC as per
M/o Finance's OM dated 26.12.2017*

Sl.No	Name of the Ministry/Department	(in %)
1.	Department of Telecommunications	4.30
2.	Ministry of Textiles	4.30
3.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	4.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4.30
5.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	4.30
6.	Ministry of Culture	4.30
7.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	4.30
8.	Department of Science and Technology	4.30
9.	Ministry of Tourism	4.30
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4.30
11.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	4.30
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.30
13.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	8.60
15.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	8.60
16.	Ministry of Coal	4.30
17.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.60
18.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	8.60
19.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.60
20.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	8.60
21.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.60
22.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.60
23.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	8.60
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.20
25.	Department of Land Resources	10.0
26.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.0

Sl.No	Name of the Ministry/Department	(in %)
27.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.7
28.	Department of Rural Development	17.5
29.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	8.60
30.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.0
31.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	4.30
32..	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	4.30
33.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	8.60
34.	Minister of Commerce	4.30
35.	Department of Consumer Affairs	4.30
36.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	4.30
37.	Ministry of Power	8.60
38.	Ministry of Urban Development	4.30

Nirbhaya fund for forensic laboratories

2707. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nirbhaya Fund is being utilised for building new forensic laboratories in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds utilised for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the new forensic laboratories set up, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The proposal of MHA to set up a model Forensic Science Lab at Central Forensic Science Lab, Chandigarh with advanced infrastructure and equipment responsible for conducting forensic analysis of all cases in the country including sexual assault, criminal paternity and homicide has been appraised by the Empowered Committee (EC) under Nirbhaya Fund with financial outlay of ₹ 99.76 crore.

MHA has submitted a Proposal for Upgradation of DNA Facilities in four State Forensic Science Laboratories at U.P. (Agra), West Bengal (Kolkata), Maharashtra (Mumbai) and Tamil Nadu (Chennai). MHA was advised to rework and submit a cogent proposal by EC in its meeting held on 04.06.2018.

Proposals for development of children and women in Maharashtra

2708. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for implementation of child and women development projects in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of project proposals have been received from Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and Government's response thereto; and

(d) by when the proposals are likely to be approved and the reasons for their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for development of children and women across the country including Maharashtra. The schemes are: (i) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), (ii) Anganwadi Services Scheme, (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG), (iv) POSHAN Abhiyaan, (v) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), (vi) Swadhar Greh, (vii) Ujjawala, (viii) Mahila Shakti Kendra, (ix) One Stop Centre and (x) Women Helpline. The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated under these schemes/programmes are given in the Statement-I to X (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Regarding the project proposals that have been received from the Maharashtra, it may be mentioned that, 49 proposals have been received by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh of the Ministry from NGOs of Maharashtra. Out of these proposals received, two have been sanctioned eight have been declined as they did not fulfil eligibility criteria and remaining 39 could not be processed further as the concerned NGOs have not furnished the information/clarification sought by RMK so far.

Statement-I

*Funds released under BBBP Scheme during the last three years
including the current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	38.55	16.2525	21.66348	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.45	-	25.71001	10.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.42	-	32.505	

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Assam	8.45	-	2.77925	
5.	Bihar	8.45	-	20.7132	
6.	Chhattisgarh	44.79	-	36.9142	
7.	Chandigarh	32.5	-	19.525	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.55	-	16.36	
9.	Daman and Diu	20.95	-	11.9	
10.	Delhi	231.27	-	97.85887	
11.	Goa	44.79	-	-	
12.	Gujarat	318.05	-	112.9254	
13.	Haryana	434.91	126.58	381.7374	0.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	-	89.7198	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.54	15.6225	262.9073	50
16.	Jharkhand	39.83	-	-	
17.	Karnataka	41.48	-	32.505	
18.	Kerala	44.79	-	6.11417	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109.14	22.7497	101.2951	
20.	Maharashtra	370.88	-	295.3895	
21.	Manipur	8.72	-	44.9501	
22.	Meghalaya	43.24	16.225	17.12517	
23.	Mizoram	44.79	-	32.5	25
24.	Nagaland	8.45	24.0475	23.3	25
25.	Odisha	26.65	-	31.79516	
26.	Puducherry	18.15	-	28.1135	
27.	Punjab	385.26	-	510.9947	
28.	Rajasthan	357.47	36.0887	245.6982	
29.	Sikkim	44.79	32.505	42.0875	
30.	Tamil Nadu	23.04	-	30.88	25
31.	Telengana	44.79	-	11.32149	

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
32.	Tripura	44.79	-	-	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	429.73	-	601.755	
34.	Uttarakhand	133.5	-	101.8176	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	27.555	
TOTAL		3908.71	290.0709	3318.416	135.49

Statement-II

State-wise funds released [Anganwadi Services (general), construction of AWC buildings, supplementary nutrition programme and training] under Anganwadi Services scheme during last three years and current year 2018-19 (upto 16.07.2018)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68818.48	56387.46	58474.18	34207.54
2.	Bihar	102372.6	98099.36	92217.01	59181.66
3.	Chhattisgarh	51151.54	41939.9	56762.73	18746.59
4.	Goa	1228.04	1067.7	1649.6	576.5
5.	Gujarat	64185.05	69417.36	62275.13	20992.06
6.	Haryana	16081.19	20871.79	20914.78	8451.76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19507.32	23696.07	21612.57	12490.54
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	27362.65	26732.11	19328.24	16882.27
9.	Jharkhand	46217.72	48163.54	42081.45	16772.55
10.	Karnataka	96394.53	53686.59	92834.76	40375.38
11.	Kerala	28554.27	34357.05	32460.32	10545.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	108673.5	110506.5	116645.7	55186.72
13.	Maharashtra	104166.7	105660.2	102957.2	76788.25
14.	Odisha	65643.69	72497.49	95323.96	39262.7
15.	Punjab	13689.39	16982.5	20168.46	8362.87
16.	Rajasthan	49851.78	62397.7	67542.98	22242

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
17.	Tamil Nadu	63744.93	47085.82	49336.98	21001.54
18.	Uttarakhand	35710.06	21399.62	27990.11	14718.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	281398.9	278089.8	215246.8	118175.5
20.	West Bengal	79465.8	66563.3	99426.41	52750.74
21.	Telangana	37918.23	29877.27	38468.27	14201.01
22.	Delhi	13775.25	14168	10868.44	6120.88
23.	Puducherry	1673.27	2299.22	1455.4	223.82
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1421.03	1207.51	1295.81	563.38
25.	Chandigarh	1420.25	762.19	1077.47	661.82
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	210.97	569.61	323.11	234.9
27.	Daman and Diu	133.55	307.96	279.45	123.26
28.	Lakshadweep	155.91	146.95	165.31	134.84
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12923.23	11346.05	14588.5	6269.48
30.	Assam	92972.2	64397.66	70237.54	47920.16
31.	Manipur	10267.27	9998.54	17647.46	7399.22
32.	Meghalaya	12418.6	19135.66	19864.97	8040.94
33.	Mizoram	5371.93	4666.49	6174.29	2393.5
34.	Nagaland	8796	15149.57	16652.36	6208.3
35.	Sikkim	2022.73	1625.01	1983.22	1090.58
36.	Tripura	18194.62	11710.57	13101.1	8214.6
TOTAL		1543893	1442970	1509432	757512

Statement-III

*State-wise funds released under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during
2015-16 to 2018-19*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	675.68	762.99	2259.52	895.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.41	126.25	87.96	

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Assam	817.44	1356.94	341.92	
4.	Bihar	875.28	2696.83	4003.74	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2072.23	1389.69	2354.43	822.37
6.	Goa	337.91	131.5	302.77	0.1
7.	Gujarat	2234.25	8443.18	2690.09	2931.8
8.	Haryana	812.47	104.74	589.97	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	956.78	720.45	1129.42	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.27	194.63	255.91	15.44
11.	Jharkhand	193.31	145.57	1495.55	
12.	Karnataka	3164.54	740.73	2466.93	26.62
13.	Kerala	1201.84	1057.73	692.91	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8746.45	5302.02	8641.18	2805.88
15.	Maharashtra	1531.25	5334.42	3995.68	
16.	Manipur	95.82	49.65	170.28	
17.	Meghalaya	232.04	919.65	338.98	
18.	Mizoram	90.65	91.78	119.66	18.03
19.	Nagaland	188.39	206.31	193.14	
20.	Odisha	3477.67	2867.25	2040.5	608.88
21.	Punjab	814.7	0	40.6	18.17
22.	Rajasthan	3275.09	0	39.38	
23.	Sikkim	48.2	32.54	15.42	
24.	Tamil Nadu	4131.91	2655.26	3196.22	
25.	Telangana	1242.82	572.39	81.4	
26.	Tripura	417.25	334.81	674.38	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8823.48	10932.99	4486.13	
28.	Uttarakhand	14.12	43.02	3.3	
29.	West Bengal	0	40.41	282.47	31.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	44.14	107.05	51.35	2.96
31.	Chandigarh	14.01	12.11	12.68	1.66

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
32.	Daman and Diu	0	14.14	14.14	0.66
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	16.44	2.8
34.	Delhi	228.43	276.66	490.18	92.48
35.	Lakshadweep	12.03	2.2	11.65	3.04
36.	Puducherry	19.27	17.72	8.81	0.51
TOTAL		47040.57	47700.06	42909.87	8159.31

Statement-IV*Funds released to States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	82.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	2872.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	115.19
4.	Assam	2298.27	5608.64
5.	Bihar	6724.06	4773.79
6.	Chandigarh	158.88	41.61
7.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	3602.89
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	38.92
9.	Daman and Diu	42.06	46.16
10.	Goa	238.07	49.42
11.	Gujarat	3036.66	3093.51
12.	Haryana	400.97	1425.68
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	183
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	1698.71
15.	Jharkhand	1555.35	2087.97
16.	Karnataka	3351.05	1903.5
17.	Kerala	1273.37	207.66

Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
18.	Lakshadweep	60	41.64
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	5434.38
20.	Maharashtra	2572.31	4902.67
21.	Manipur	340.46	1024.26
22.	Meghalaya	462.98	628.93
23.	Mizoram	119.38	175.34
24.	Nagaland	163.74	88.71
25.	NCT of Delhi	945.95	466.73
26.	Odisha	4600.46	3729.75
27.	Puducherry	39.24	22.02
28.	Punjab	819.51	441
29.	Rajasthan	2045.73	3158.22
30.	Sikkim	98.59	89.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	1362.1
32.	Telangana	1736.94	2091.96
33.	Tripura	277.91	521.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.6	10231.58
35.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	1173.18
36.	West Bengal	5545.27	6589.2
TOTAL		58353.75	70004.41

Statement-V

Statement showing year-wise and State/UT-wise funds sanctioned/released under PMMVY during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	385
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36

Sl.No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
4.	Assam	10448.26	817
5.	Bihar	17351.38	949
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	233
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	5
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	3
10.	Delhi		
11.	Goa	2008.9	153
12.	Gujarat	168.85	13
13.	Haryana	10186.87	551
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4324.3	231
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1821.64	94
16.	Jharkhand	3137.84	171
17.	Karnataka	5622.7	301
18.	Kerala	10248.81	557
19.	Lakshadweep	5536.64	305
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27.82	1
21.	Maharashtra	12320.53	663
22.	Manipur	12821.1	1025
23.	Meghalaya	1474.07	75
24.	Mizoram	1110.83	77
25.	Nagaland	710.78	29
26.	NCT Of Delhi	1035.06	52
27.	Odisha	7143.33	383
28.	Puducherry	331.68	19
29.	Punjab	4648.73	253
30.	Rajasthan	11486.97	625
31.	Sikkim	354.33	16
32.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	658
33.	Telangana	7196.4	385

Sl.No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
34.	Tripura	1845.48	96
35.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	1822
36.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	138
37.	West Bengal	10245.03	1167.42
	TOTAL	204859.25	12310.42

Statement-VI*Grant released under Swadhar Greh Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	₹ in lakhs			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 16.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61	-
2.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03	-
3.	Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4.4	9.01	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6.54	8.11	-
5.	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54	-
6.	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
10.	Delhi	0	14	18.02	-
11.	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86	-
12.	Goa	0	4.36	5.4	-
13.	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77	--
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
15.	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45	-
17.	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73	1.45
18.	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99	-
21.	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36	6.41
22.	Mizoram	2.48	16.72	16.22	-
23.	Manipur	47.76	284.07	189.83	-
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	8.72	-
25.	Nagaland	0	6.54	8.11	-
26.	Odisha	269.16	723.85	521.43	11.08
27.	Punjab	0	10.52	10.81	-
28.	Puducherry	0	7.27	9.01	-
29.	Rajasthan	9.13	68.4	102.98	-
30.	Sikkim	0	6.54	8.11	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.48	247.22	280.07	-
32.	Telangana	63.24	134.61	177.88	8.87
33.	Tripura	0	26.17	32.45	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1490.89	383.43	598.1	13.16
35.	Uttarakhand	3.63	69.93	92.33	-
36.	West Bengal	154.48	18.37	448.35	1.56
37.	CSWB for SSH	2521.25	1519.46	0	0
	CSWB for Swadhar Greh in Vrindavan, UP	-	3073	1476	-
TOTAL		4857.82	8378.3	5717.1	42.55

Statement-VII*Funds released under Ujjawala Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 13-7-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	238.05	121.86	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.75	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	385.22	280.88	364.59	
4.	Bihar	-	23.38	28.99	
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.84	46.54	38.75	
6.	Goa	-	-		
7.	Gujarat	32.88	43.96	67.35	
8.	Haryana	7.31	14.78		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-		
11.	Jharkhand	-	-		
12.	Karnataka	265.66	235.52	329.28	
13.	Kerala	31.57	24.21	36.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.06	8.54	10.59	
15.	Maharashtra	304.75	287.41	302.39	
16.	Manipur	152.23	117.66	246.04	
17.	Meghalaya	-	-		
18.	Mizoram	92.5	21.67	26.87	
19.	Nagaland	25.17	12.07	14.96	
20.	Odisha	233.02	307.24	241.7	1.7
21.	Punjab	-	-		
22.	Rajasthan	107.27	21.82	145.7	
23.	Sikkim	10.51	-	24.82	
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.39	88.43	62.6	
25.	Telangana	98.29	44.28	99.88	
26.	Tripura	-	-		
27.	Uttarakhand	22.92	53.56	82.05	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48.57	89.53	121.87	
29.	West Bengal	50.17	-	84.34	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh	-	-		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-		
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-		
34.	Delhi	-	-		
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-		
36.	Puducherry	-	-		
TOTAL		2067.07	2031	2450.63	1.7

Statement-VIII*Funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50.1	21.4	7.39	267.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.2	Nil	Nil	151.35
4.	Assam	32.69	91.34	980	Nil
5.	Bihar	38.57	192.61	1022.2	258.3
6.	Chandigarh	30.19	16.5	10.9	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.2	96.21	863.19	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	9.2	10.52	10.9	61.5
10.	Delhi (UT)	41	11.52	Nil	Nil
11.	Goa	8.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	97.62	164.43	49.1	206.62
13.	Haryana	100.4	65.8	Nil	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41.9	57.48	Nil	124.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.34	Nil	22.5	125.58
16.	Jharkhand	13.2	52.6	1776.36	Nil
17.	Karnataka	46.69	55.26	10.8	150.78
18.	Kerala	8.2	Nil	Nil	74.25

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
19.	Lakshadweep	8.2	Nil	10.9	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	91.24	302.42	Nil	475.95
21.	Maharashtra	95	154.28	Nil	144.63
22.	Manipur	8.2	Nil	137.34	33.21
23.	Meghalaya	40.25	35.56	61.31	127.29
24.	Mizoram	97.3	33.14	117.82	138.36
25.	Nagaland	57.3	103.17	95.13	166.04
26.	Odisha	44.42	73.29	Nil	737.95
27.	Puducherry	40.53	10.16	54.06	Nil
28.	Punjab	91.2	56.6	Nil	87.5
29.	Rajasthan	175.48	222.39	74.9	278.23
30.	Sikkim	8.2	25.74	Nil	99.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	49.37	Nil	36.18	210.31
32.	Telangana	32.54	17.48	13.2	280.42
33.	Tripura	27.12	6.43	19.9	125.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	116	386.8	Nil	362.12
35.	Uttarakhand	70.01	100.87	18.89	220.32
36.	West Bengal	53.36	74.45	24.37	453.62
TOTAL		1723.82	2438.45	5439.14	5216.86

Statement-IX

Funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.19	--	31.21	--
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13.19	268.97	330.14	116.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.19	28.41	53.20	1
4.	Assam	38.84	75.65	--	1
5.	Bihar	13.19	198.90	--	--

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
6.	Chandigarh	13.19	--	--	8.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.30	734.27	167.04	13.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.37	--	43.41	--
9.	Daman and Diu	45.88	--	0.00	--
10.	Goa	45.88	19.41	10.85	1
11.	Gujarat	45.88	38.82	127.15	9.0
12.	Haryana	36.41	116.48	38.30	404.98
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37.68	--	15.00	0.50
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.88	95.65	87.52	--
15.	Jharkhand	10.26	56.82	18.47	--
16.	Karnataka	45.88	85.24	62.74	
17.	Kerala	45.08	113.65	11.80	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	45.88	773.04	131.27	1028.58
19.	Maharashtra	45.88	213.55	437.69	5.50
20.	Manipur	12.89	--	--	--
21.	Meghalaya	13.19	28.41	7.75	.50
22.	Mizoram	37.68	--	61.41	15.63
23.	Nagaland	45.88	55.41	80.41	424.86
24.	Odisha	10.28	15.00	120.33	--
25.	Puducherry	37.00	--	19.41	--
26.	Punjab	43.82	97.07	335.87	
27.	Rajasthan	12.12	346.24	28.96	73.38
28.	Sikkim	45.88	--	30.17	.50
29.	Tamil Nadu	45.88	--	38.83	87.74
30.	Telangana	45.88	155.31	301.72	11.13
31.	Tripura	45.88	--	--	--
32.	Uttar Pradesh	45.88	454.63	266.22	1666.91
33.	Uttarakhand	13.19	58.24	138.86	24.36
TOTAL		1102.50	3928.93	2995.73	3894.87

Statement-X

Funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.00			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51.58			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.70		59.50	
4.	Assam	34.54			
5.	Bihar	62.70		38.07	45.40
6.	Chandigarh	17.00		89.15	29.80
7.	Chhattisgarh	51.58	37.91	63.64	17.04
8.	Daman & Diu	17.00		34.08	
9.	Delhi	49.78			
10.	Goa	27.90			
11.	Gujarat	62.70		178.80	
12.	Haryana	51.58			
13.	Himachal Pradesh	49.70			
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.58			
15.	Jharkhand	34.54			
16.	Karnataka	62.70			
17.	Kerala	51.58		21.64	34.08
18.	Madhya Pradesh	62.70			
19.	Maharashtra	62.70			
20.	Manipur	49.70			
21.	Meghalaya	49.70			32.70
22.	Mizoram	51.08		85.20	
23.	Nagaland	49.70	29.11	76.33	34.08
24.	Odisha	28.86		30.16	65.47
25.	Punjab	28.86			24.19
26.	Rajasthan	62.70			

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27.	Sikkim	47.25			
28.	Tamil Nadu	62.70			
29.	Telangana	28.86			
30.	Tripura	49.70			
31.	Uttar Pradesh	62.70		40.11	88.54
32.	Uttarakhand	43.10		46.79	
33.	West Bengal	62.70			
TOTAL		1,546.17	67.02	763.47	371.30

Utilisation of funds under 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'

2709. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) during the last three years, State-wise specially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the statistics prove lowering of Child Sex Ratio in various districts and the Comptroller and Auditor General has found that there were no records of implementation of various activities under BBBP;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons of under-utilisation of funds under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Details of State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh funds released under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, as per the census reports, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) of various districts of country has shown decline. However, there is no information in this Ministry that Comptroller and Auditor General has found that there were no records of implementation of various activities under BBBP.

(d) To keep the efficiency of BBBP for deliverance of its objectives, the funding structure of the Scheme was revised as per guidelines from the Ministry of Finance in August, 2016. As such, from the Financial Year 2016-17, under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, the Ministry has started the disbursement of grant-in-aids directly

to the District Collectors/Commissioners of selected districts for implementation of BBBP Campaign in their District.

With the direct release of funds to the districts, there was a requirement for opening a dedicated account for BBBP Scheme by the District Collectors. Opening of dedicated bank account and registration under PFMS to enable the district to receive funds was the challenging task. With the continuous follow up this has been achieved. Due to this reason the release and utilization of fund were comparatively less. However, the Ministry has taken all available mean to achieve the financial target such as video conferences with States/District Administration and media campaign with an exhaustive 360-degree approach including Radio, TV campaign, Advertisements disseminated through Cinema Halls, newspaper advertisement, online digital media and community engagement through Song and Drama Division of MoI&B. With the help of mass media and programmes from Song and Drama Division and monitoring visits by Ministry's officials, the district administrations are being motivated to achieve the target and goal of the BBBP campaign and utilization of funds has increased.

Statement

*Statement of State/UT-wise funds released during the last three years
and the current year*

		(₹ in lakh)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.55	16.2525	21.66348	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.45	-	25.71001	35.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.42	-	32.505	-
4.	Assam	8.45	-	2.77925	-
5.	Bihar	8.45	-	20.7132	-
6.	Chandigarh	32.5	-	19.525	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	44.79	-	36.9142	11.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Havelli	38.55	-	16.36	-
9.	Daman and Diu	20.95	-	11.9	-
10.	Delhi	231.27	-	97.85887	9.24
11.	Goa	44.79	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	318.05	-	112.92536	-
13.	Haryana	434.91	126.58	381.7374	23.07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	-	89.7198	25.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.54	15.6225	262.9073	168.27
16.	Jharkhand	39.83	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	41.48	-	32.505	73.91
18.	Kerala	44.79	-	6.11417	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109.14	22.7497	101.29506	124.5
20.	Maharashtra	370.88	-	295.3895	-
21.	Manipur	8.72	-	44.9501	-
22.	Meghalaya	43.24	16.225	17.12517	-
23.	Mizoram	44.79	-	32.5	25.0
24.	Nagaland	8.45	24.0475	23.3	100.0
25.	Odisha	26.65	-	31.79516	-
26.	Puducherry	18.15	-	28.1135	-
27.	Punjab	385.26	-	510.99465	-
28.	Rajasthan	357.47	36.0887	245.6982	48.39
29.	Sikkim	44.79	32.505	42.0875	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	23.04	-	30.88	99.56
31.	Telangana	44.79	-	11.32149	-
32.	Tripura	44.79	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	429.73	-	601.755	200.0
34.	Uttarakhand	133.5	-	101.81755	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	27.555	-
TOTAL		3908.71	290.0709	3318.41592	943.84

*As on 6th August, 2018.

Steps to prevent the death of children

2710. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent the death of children on account of treatable diseases in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission being implemented by States/UTs to reduce child mortality and improve nutritional status among children are as under:—

1. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
2. Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings in high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
4. Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
5. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
6. Mothers’ Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, exclusive breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
7. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. “Mission Indradhanush” and “Intensified Mission Indradhanush” was launched

to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated. Measles-Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.

8. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
9. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
10. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted with medical complications. In addition; the mothers are also imparted skills on child care and feeding practices so that the child continues to receive adequate care at home.
11. Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
12. Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of healthcare providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

Convergence of AWCs with MGNREGS

2711. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to construct Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) proved to be an impetus in Government's endeavour to construct more and more AWCs across the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) For construction of Anganwadi Centre

(AWC) buildings under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), joint guidelines were issued on 17.02.2016.

Details of AWC buildings sanctioned and the funds released for the above purpose are given below:—

Year	No. of AWC buildings sanctioned for construction	Funds released (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	29,941	24603.55
2016-17	81,447	101139.00

Out of 81447 units sanctioned during 2016-17, 4303 units were approved for the State of Tamil Nadu and ₹ 5163.60 lakh was released for the same. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

*Number of AWC buildings approved and funds released for construction
of AWC buildings under MGNREGA during 2015-16 and 2016-17*

		(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	State	Construction of AWC buildings under MGNREGA (Unit Approved) 2015-16	Funds released	Construction of AWC buildings under MGNREGA (Unit Approved) 2016-17	Funds released 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2628	3153.60	3928	4713.60
2.	Bihar			10335	12402.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2000	2362.15	2000	2400.00
4.	Gujarat			431	517.20
5.	Haryana			647	776.40
6.	Himachal Pradesh			160	288.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			863	1553.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jharkhand	4000	2400.00	5000	6000.00
9.	Karnataka			2844	3412.80
10.	Kerala			923	1107.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5000	6000.00	7000	8400.00
12.	Maharashtra	4908	2944.80	1720	2064.00
13.	Odisha	5000	3000.00	7270	8724.00
14.	Punjab			1000	1200.00
15.	Rajasthan	1385	831.00	2000	2400.00
16.	Tamil Nadu			4303	5163.60
17.	Telangana	1000	1200.00	1734	2080.80
18.	Uttarakhand			2583	4649.40
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3020	1812.00	17859	21430.80
20.	West Bengal			6782	8138.40
21.	Assam	1000	900.00	1000	1800.00
22.	Meghalaya			790	1422.00
23.	Mizoram			172	309.60
24.	Sikkim			103	185.40
TOTAL		29941	24603.55	81447	101139.00

Death penalty for rape of girls below 12 years

2712. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing serious opposition from social activists including Child Right Activists in its efforts to prescribe death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any suggestions/representations/ memoranda in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is determined to move further in this regard or going to wait and seek more suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) No Sir, as reported by Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government has not received any representation from Child Right Activists opposing the death penalty for rape of girls below 12 years of age. However, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 30.07.2018 and by the Rajya Sabha on 06.08.2018.

Scheme for maternity entitlements

2713. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Food Security Act, 2013 mandates ₹ 6,000/- as maternity entitlements to be paid per child to every pregnant woman;

(b) whether the Ministry has launched a scheme for maternity entitlements to provide ₹ 5,000/- per child to pregnant women and if so, the reasons the Ministry has launched a scheme with reduced entitlement;

(c) the details of applications received during 2017-18 for claiming maternity entitlements under the scheme; and

(d) the number of women who have received such entitlements along with the amount spent on crediting entitlements, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Section 4 (b) of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides that subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every pregnant woman and lactating mother, except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, are entitled to maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6,000/-, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(b) The Government has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a new Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme, on 17.05.2017 for implementation across the country with effect from 01.01.2017. Under the scheme, ₹ 5,000/- is provided to the eligible beneficiary in three installments. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

(c) 21,20,204 beneficiaries were enrolled on Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana – Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) for receiving maternity benefits under the scheme during the financial year 2017-18.

(d) The details of number of beneficiaries who have received maternity benefits under the scheme since its inception along with the cost of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for crediting the maternity benefits directly to the beneficiaries' bank/post office account to be paid to the National Payment Corporations of India (NPCI) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have received maternity benefits under the scheme since its inception along with the cost of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for crediting the maternity benefits directly to the beneficiaries' bank/post office account to be paid to the National Payment Corporations of India (NPCI)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries paid maternity benefits	Cost of DBT for crediting the maternity benefits to be paid to the National Payment Corporations of India (NPCI)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,074	50,789
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,93,585	62,57,255
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,292	25,715
4.	Assam	39,031	4,87,526
5.	Bihar	1,03,393	13,17,509
6.	Chandigarh	5,871	1,25,433
7.	Chhattisgarh	92,123	14,66,199
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,843	32,970
9.	Daman and Diu	945	17,325
10.	Delhi	44,453	9,88,533
11.	Goa	5,300	1,29,045
12.	Gujarat	1,78,056	39,16,143

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	1,42,792	33,05,610
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47,397	9,99,317
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29,638	4,50,681
16.	Jharkhand	1,08,516	20,39,111
17.	Karnataka	2,21,531	48,55,043
18.	Kerala	1,26,902	27,17,547
19.	Lakshadweep	161	1,712
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,70,043	85,59,842
21.	Maharashtra	2,26,043	49,65,209
22.	Manipur	4,701	1,04,013
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	4,155	90,636
25.	Nagaland	267	6,027
26.	Odisha	5	158
27.	Puducherry	2,541	61,467
28.	Punjab	87,373	18,32,072
29.	Rajasthan	3,31,652	65,73,966
30.	Sikkim	1,046	17,766
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0
33.	Tripura	6,929	1,15,532
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,66,280	96,22,368
35.	Uttarakhand	35,474	7,54,289
36.	West Bengal	92,493	21,85,260
TOTAL		31,73,905	6,40,72,061

Juveniles in Jammu and Kashmir jails

2714. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the juveniles are incarcerated in different jails of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

- (b) if so, the number and nature of cases against juveniles pending in all the courts of that State;
- (c) what efforts have been made by Government for delivering justice to them;
- (d) whether there are rehabilitation centres for juveniles in the State;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per data furnished by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), for the report 'Prison Statistics India', no under trial is reported in age group of 16-18 year as on 31st December, 2016. Further, as per data furnished by the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the annual report 'Crime in India', to NCRB, a total of 198 cases were registered against juveniles in State of Jammu and Kashmir, in which 319 juveniles were apprehended during 2016 and 76 cases against juveniles were pending disposal at the end of year 2016.

(c) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has enacted Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013 (JJ Act, 2013). Individual below 18 years of age are treated as children for the purpose of this Act. Special care and protection has been provided for the children in conflict with law, under the said Act.

(d) to (e) Section 9 of the JJ Act, 2013, of Jammu and Kashmir provides that the Government may establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organizations, observation homes in every district or a group of districts or each division of the State for the temporary reception of any juvenile in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under the Act. Section 10 (1) provides for Special Homes and says that the Government may establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organizations, special homes in every district or a group of districts or each division of the State for reception and rehabilitation of juvenile in conflict with law under the Act.

The detail of number of observation homes, special homes including place of safety for children in conflict with law in Jammu and Kashmir which are being funded under Child Protection Services of Government of India on the recommendation of Jammu and Kashmir is as under:-

Observation Home	Beneficiary	Special Home	Beneficiary	Observation cum Special Home	Place of Safety	Beneficiary
6	334	2	110	0	0	0

(f) Question does not arise.

Establishment of Anganwadi-cum-Creches

2715. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi-cum-Creches established during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of children benefited from the scheme, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The State-wise number of Anganwadi-cum-Creches sanctioned during Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-I (See below). Anganwadi-cum-Creche was one of the components of the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme approved during the XII Five Year Plan.

(b) The number of children (6 months – 6 years) who availed various services available under the ICDS scheme is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The number of children who availed the services of Anganwadi-cum-Creche is included in these numbers. No separate data of children who benefited from Anganwadi-cum-Creche is maintained by this Ministry.

Statement-I

AWCS cum Creche approved in 2013-14 under ICDS Scheme

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Anganwadi cum Creche
	Major Head	3601
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000
2.	Bihar	1375
3.	Chhattisgarh	400
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujrat	100
6.	Haryana	389
7.	Himachal Pradesh	283

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Anganwadi cum Creche
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
9.	Jharkhand	576
10.	Karnataka	968
11.	Kerala	496
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100
13.	Maharashtra	1630
14.	Odisha	415
15.	Punjab	5
16.	Rajasthan	305
17.	Tamil Nadu	211
18.	Uttarakhand	300
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
20.	West Bengal	1000
21.	Delhi	30
22.	Puducherry	12
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	5
24.	Chandigarh	0
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
29.	Assam	932
30.	Manipur	498
31.	Meghalaya	77
32.	Mizoram	0
33.	Nagaland	0
34.	Sikkim	50
35.	Tripura	496
TOTAL		12653

Statement-II

*Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition and Pre-school Education
(As on 31 March, 2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1493050	868499	2361549	428518	436167	864685
2.	Telangana	930738	526670	1457408	331731	333463	665194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	92437	96623	189060	48662	47961	96623
4.	Assam	1673917	1888756	3562673	953976	934780	1888756
5.	Bihar	2480438	2460202	4940640	1322649	1359236	2681885
6.	Chhattisgarh	1159642	854260	2013902	424630	429630	854260
7.	Goa	36940	19690	56630	9765	9925	19690
8.	Gujarat	1697190	1407503	3104693	731345	711848	1443193
9.	Haryana	592009	291598	883607	146125	145423	291548
10.	Himachal Pradesh	248081	179368	427449	64153	64015	128168
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	321937	409739	731676	234136	204869	439005
12.	Jharkhand	1706563	927553	2634116	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	2347804	1688891	4036695	756722	761405	1518127
14.	Kerala	361619	386035	747654	193994	192041	386035
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3369992	3237804	6607796	1844474	1851942	3696416
16.	Maharashtra	2663579	2649382	5312961	1292650	1260037	2552687
17.	Manipur	163401	177583	340984	89622	87961	177583
18.	Meghalaya	229760	259978	489738	109952	109034	218986
19.	Mizoram	72283	82939	155222	27851	28483	56334
20.	Nagaland	142177	145360	287537	73019	71222	144241
21.	Odisha	1871082	2047340	3918422	1044813	1002527	2047340
22.	Punjab	395846	275650	671496	140745	135223	275968
23.	Rajasthan	1638725	977381	2616106	477419	490282	967701
24.	Sikkim	18000	12500	30500	6285	6215	12500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	1743313	650930	2394243	320166	312138	632304
26.	Tripura	155005	189854	344859	100527	89327	189854
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8956689	5378063	14334752	3039050	2813764	5852814
28.	Uttarakhand	426160	181172	607332	89277	92648	181925
29.	West Bengal	3135477	2982160	6117637	1459249	1430461	2889710
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7777	2791	10568	1392	1399	2791
31.	Chandigarh	21697	25809	47506	13258	12551	25809
32.	Delhi	312717	138690	451407	67553	71745	139298
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8888	10475	19363	5185	5290	10475
34.	Daman and Diu	2762	2388	5150	1156	1232	2388
35.	Lakshadweep	2607	843	3450	406	437	843
36.	Puducherry	24733	2203	26936	1107	1090	2197
ALL INDIA		40505035	31436682	71941717	16431119	16160747	32591866

Non-performing NGOs in women and child support services

2716. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many non-performing NGOs in the field of women and child support services in the country;

(b) whether Government has released first such list to sensitise the public and sponsors about the work done by such NGOs;

(c) whether Government has listed several criteria for classifying non-performers such as blacklisting by any Ministry or autonomous body such as NABARD, National Commission for Women, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Central Social Welfare Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The NGOs which could not perform well, in respect of implementation of schemes, relating to MWCD has been termed as non performing NGOs in the list prepared by MWCD.

(b) MWCD has prepared the above mentioned list and uploaded in its website.

(c) and (d) Identification of non-performing NGOs in respect of implementation of scheme relating to WCD has been done based on the following criteria (i) blacklisted by any Ministry, Autonomous body or agency, (ii) further funds being stopped to the organization by the Ministry and other Autonomous Body based upon poor performance, (iii) defaulters, (iv) not registered with NGO Darpan Portal of NITI Aayog. The details of above list are available in the website of MWCD *www.wcd.nic.in*.

Obesity among girl children

2717. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girl children of the country are suffering from obesity and are deprived of basic nutrition;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any survey report on paucity of credible and authentic information on the health status of girl children;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the proposal of Government to provide adequate nutrition and contain obesity of children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The data on nutritional indicators is captured under the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted periodically by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the report of the latest NFHS-4 (2015-16), 2.1% girls under 5 years of age are overweight in the country and 20.1% are underweight.

(d) Government has accorded high priority to the issue of improving nutritional outcomes in the country and is implementing various interventions to provide adequate nutrition including prevention of obesity among children as under:

(i) In order to address undernutrition among children Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana as direct targeted interventions to improve nutritional outcomes in the country.

(ii) Under the POSHAN Abhiyaan, convergence mechanism has been provided for inter-sectoral convergence of programmes and schemes related to

nutrition administered by various Ministries/Departments to address the issues of under-nutrition.

- (iii) The Food and Nutrition Board under the Ministry of Women and Child Development with its 43 field units in the country is engaged in creating awareness on nutrition in collaboration with State Government/institutions through exhibitions, advertisement in audiovisual and print media, lectures promoting the consumption of healthy balanced diets and inclusion of fruits and vegetables, demonstrations of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available foods, training of field functionaries and celebration of nutrition related national events.
- (iv) In order to promote and support breastfeeding, Government has implemented “MAA-Mothers’ Absolute Affection” programme which aims at improving breastfeeding coverage and appropriate breastfeeding practices in the country.
- (v) Setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres at public health facilities for treatment of sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition.
- (vi) Vitamin-A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years.
- (vii) National Iron Plus Initiative for supplementation and treatment of anaemia among children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.
- (viii) Bi-annual National De-worming Days are held across the country following a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years to prevent anemia by reducing worm infestation.
- (ix) Information on health and hygiene is provided to out-of-school girls under Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram through peer education programme.
- (x) Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (xi) Food Safety and Standard Authority of India under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have launched “The Eat Right Movement’ aiming to engage and enable citizens to improve their health and wellbeing by eating healthy and nutritious foods. The “Eat Right Movement’ aims to create public awareness that regular and excessive consumption of foods high in salt, sugar and fat leads to obesity.

Abuse/exploitation of children

2718. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of sexual abuse/exploitation of children in the country has increased in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported, culprits apprehended and punished during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes implemented by Government to protect children from sexual abuse along with the funds allocated/released and utilised during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 34,449, 34,505 and 36,022 cases registered under Sexual Abuse/Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively for crime against children accounting 0.2% in 2015 over 2014 and 4.4% in 2016 over 2015. The details during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act 2015 is the primary law to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now “Child Protection Services” under Integrated Child Development Services, is implemented with aim to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children in need of care and protection as well as reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation and separation of children from their families. Under the scheme “Child Protection Services” financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programmes of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The details of fund released and utilized thereunder during the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1
3.	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8
4.	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263
6.	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3
7.	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5
8.	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1
11.	Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15
12.	Karnataka	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29
13.	Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848
15.	Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129
16.	Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7
18.	Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38
19.	Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1
20.	Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16
21.	Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121
22.	Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152
23.	Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	924	657	35	1332	1061	35
26.	Tripura	245	174	9	228	206	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410
28.	Uttarakhand	189	161	16	186	188	20
29.	West Bengal	1291	815	22	1062	967	22
TOTAL (STATES)		32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	22	4	34	27	4
31.	Chandigarh	49	47	21	54	62	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	24	20	0	18	21	0
TOTAL (UTs)		2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1054	772	78	1233	980	85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	38	0	63	48	0
3.	Assam	819	453	15	802	453	15
4.	Bihar	187	142	22	187	161	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562
6.	Goa	79	98	13	79	107	15
7.	Gujarat	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8
8.	Haryana	988	800	137	1041	1035	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	206	198	27	264	280	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	29	1	49	45	1
11.	Jharkhand	182	136	28	175	144	28
12.	Karnataka	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32
13.	Kerala	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944
15.	Maharashtra	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219
16.	Manipur	43	32	1	23	29	1
17.	Meghalaya	167	112	2	153	135	2
18.	Mizoram	169	189	101	171	190	102
19.	Nagaland	15	13	4	16	16	4
20.	Odisha	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40
21.	Punjab	666	506	169	769	677	207
22.	Rajasthan	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167
23.	Sikkim	55	50	16	55	52	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143
25.	Telangana	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42
26.	Tripura	133	136	12	141	173	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241
28.	Uttarakhand	168	131	79	207	194	85
29.	West Bengal	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22
TOTAL (STATES)		32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	37	0	38	37	0
31.	Chandigarh	62	59	15	72	71	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	11	0	13	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	5	4	0	8	7	0
34.	Delhi UT	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	49	33	2	41	36	2
TOTAL (UTs)		2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567
2016							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	795	51	855	862	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	39	0	58	42	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
3.	Assam	821	511	43	824	512	43
4.	Bihar	233	157	23	292	199	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6.	Goa	75	56	13	82	60	13
7.	Gujarat	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8.	Haryana	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	177	25	255	234	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	1	30	30	1
11.	Jharkhand	348	222	17	363	244	17
12.	Karnataka	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58
13.	Kerala	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15.	Maharashtra	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16.	Manipur	43	39	1	28	23	1
17.	Meghalaya	151	116	28	153	126	28
18.	Mizoram	167	148	54	174	153	54
19.	Nagaland	27	25	6	27	27	9
20.	Odisha	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21.	Punjab	596	401	94	659	441	98
22.	Rajasthan	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23.	Sikkim	92	75	9	100	84	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25.	Telangana	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26.	Tripura	156	129	24	165	133	25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28.	Uttarakhand	218	158	38	238	193	45
29.	West Bengal	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
TOTAL (STATES)		34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	35	1	51	38	0
31.	Chandigarh	51	41	19	61	55	19

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13	2	14	16	2
33.	Daman and Diu	10	6	0	11	8	0
34.	Delhi UT	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	53	43	0	46	49	0
TOTAL (UTs)		1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

The details of fund released and utilized by State Government/UT Administrations during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and current year of the grant released to the States/UTs under ICPS as on date

Status of grant released and utilized under Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] as on 16.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	218.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00	37.63
3.	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	327.13
4.	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69	454.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27	521.32
6.	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03
7.	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	400.35
8.	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	456.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62	40.78
11.	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	239.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	605.60
13.	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	179.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	624.38
15.	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75	404.45
16.	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00	331.36
17.	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60	450.40
18.	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	495.54
19.	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45	364.85
20.	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86	669.53
21.	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	175.78
22.	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98	541.08
23.	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	66.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50	1120.32
25.	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	212.58
26.	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	885.53
28.	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40	76.90
29.	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67	735.21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	13.85
31.	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90	11.24
33.	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00	18.42
34.	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68	271.01
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		0.00
36.	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20	0.00
TOTAL		43892.10	40379.36	50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	52694.91	10965.87

Funds allocated to address malnutrition

2719. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised to address malnutrition among children during the last five years: and

(b) the details of progress in addressing malnutrition during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. The State-wise funds allocated and utilized under each of the schemes during the last five years are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*) .

(b) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS – 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I*Funds allocated/utilized under Anganwadi Services Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18	
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by States including State share	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40877.32	95882.08	31693.85	71849.34	36298.39	61611.54	31467.53	60837.44	31596.87					
2.	Bihar	51022.67	129656.98	53875.44	121958.62	69357.73	109147.25	52520.17	95433.75	53741.97					
3.	Chhattisgarh	15794.18	41154.32	11302.16	42707.44	32879.98	42108.77	22461.93	40441.83	25724.90					
4.	Goa	385.92	771.84	515.46	1326.31	593.45	1326.98	591.45	1334.27	1011.20					
5.	Gujarat	17414.66	67018.78	18445.91	53648.23	30058.92	71820.28	36162.61	64468.68	38496.97					
6.	Haryana	6732.32	13273.90	7424.01	13259.28	5545.06	12198.72	7131.04	12598.52	3945.75					
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3067.82	5984.68	2839.15	6154.54	3707.29	5577.2	4662.06	6155.98	5795.63					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5631.95	1899.69	5141.04	2290.92	4169.34	7211.4	4035.18	3268.7	4035.17					
9.	Jharkhand	18055.44	36908.13	20478.70	42753.88	15927.08	57780.92	28723.10	50645.74	25347.42					
10.	Karnataka	24820.33	84632.89	40184.12	101979.89	59330.3	116306.64	33914.94	99191.72	56009.24					

11. Kerala	4511.22	11920.28	4917.75	15546.96	9411.98	17628.72	8305.96	18491.28	10976.60
12. Madhya Pradesh	42386.37	94197.54	48462.49	97126.72	57366.69	116302.08	55779.33	120915.88	66775.88
13. Maharashtra	43029.81	118293.52	37860.23	127299.89	37690.9	103280.75	32053.19	78552.21	41445.78
14. Odisha	29109.00	74539.13	38610.37	68238.38	37421.34	75859.68	25519.58	70093.8	47316.24
15. Punjab	6174.61	3588.44	5577.39	10615.45	3184.64	14497.21	3124.57	11755.82	5282.25
16. Rajasthan	24075.05	53197.71	23837.65	57891.43	22694.59	56404.36	33045.65	59343.5	34931.86
17. Tamil Nadu	22639.02	47052.00	26961.81	61148.72	27006.2	55751.51	26017.90	74031.8	33186.70
18. Telangana	0.00	0.00	13088.78	24759.04	18292.97	38287.36	17418.86	35677.29	18130.74
19. Uttar Pradesh	126054.32	296289.68	152371.18	354924.38	203927.22	303576.03	160784.24	332966.18	129353.52
20. Uttarakhnad	1751.25	9436.50	6014.82	15229.7	21307.95	15265.69	4649.44	14548.22	15212.13
21. West Bengal	35245.14	51994.94	37687.47	79545	42524.56	110699.34	30462.46	115814.44	67697.94
22. Anadman and Nicobar Islands	101.37	775.78	147.23	702.6	267.67	721.18	262.68	259.8	284.57
23. Chandigarh	265.39	516.52	341.99	537.26	535.56	664.5	190.49	574.51	592.09
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.78	98.78	123.48	123.48	62.38	62.38	203.80	203.8	129.89
25. Daman and Diu	100.41	181.80	67.34	137.83	40.24	117.95	174.12	141.54	130.83
26. Lakshadweep	29.02	93.07	46.96	69.86	68.31	114.94	68.32	68.32	85.35
27. Delhi	6249.29	15944.03	4978.98	14291.81	6740.28	13583.00	7551.09	11440.11	4051.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Puducherry	177.71	1245.77	182.37	1700.79	340.04	782.50	1702.02	1691.26	851.02
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	3492.73	4768.65	5032.15	4661.44	4194.48	4452.67	4052.72	4171.03	4035.02
30.	Assam	34300.52	33124.76	45517.33	47490.45	33637.97	39503.3	17921.03	32590.62	31554.71
31.	Manipur	4449.10	211.00	3632.78	2040.71	1150.6	4620.96	500.00	6387.1	5244.2
32.	Meghalaya	8110.80	10148.55	9380.22	10169.42	7565.63	10349.57	11184.72	10583.48	12238.89
33.	Mizoram	2481.65	3036.99	2437.62	2370.79	1551.5	1751.5	2156.92	2276.92	1539.37
34.	Nagaland	3445.56	3790.12	5308.79	6490.37	1717.06	6984.09	10611.05	7250.28	7000.08
35.	Sikkim	587.68	741.74	734.59	837.76	434.3	614.67	644.34	582.09	481.21
36.	Tripura	4000.16	5815.48	5969.31	6566.36	7870.18	8744.64	4010.56	6392.16	6456.59
TOTAL		586668.57	1318186.07	671190.92	1468445.05	804872.78	1485710.28	680065.05	1451180.07	790689.99

Statement-II*Funds allocated/utilized under Scheme for Adolescent Girls*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1305.11	1653.85	805.48	1864.15	675.68	762.79	762.99	1710.10	2259.52	2050.18

(Amount in lakh)

2. Arunachal Pradesh	116.83	67.63	120.94	95.29	78.41	152.86	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76
3. Assam	2311.46	1725.68	1042.63	749.91	817.44	1429.75	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0
4. Bihar	3289.87	6541.17	6458.23	6261.54	875.28	1090.17	2696.83	2315.55	4003.74	2742.76
5. Chhattisgarh	1076.83	2779.55	4232.15	2833.08	2072.23	2203.10	1389.69	2772.50	2354.43	1795.87
6. Goa	130.56	232.26	236.44	250.62	337.91	337.91	131.50	259.21	302.77	302.76
7. Gujarat	4707.30	2995.01	2270.30	5765.97	2234.25	6023.25	8443.18	2321.84	2690.09	2936.5
8. Haryana	269.66	629.31	792.09	836.00	812.47	564.41	104.74	573.65	589.97	363.75
9. Himachal Pradesh	574.95	599.67	583.71	626.76	956.78	958.74	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	371.94
10. Jammu and Kashmir	466.80	435.32	292.12	136.31	156.27	227.13	194.63	184.69	255.91	0
11. Jharkhand	150.99	1334.00	944.50	254.87	193.31	1056.64	145.57	1465.35	1495.55	154.54
12. Karnataka	3118.78	4119.58	4345.49	3244.55	3164.54	2672.50	740.73	2642.58	2466.93	601.82
13. Kerala	1511.57	1468.62	802.45	1639.27	1201.84	1165.99	1057.73	893.89	692.91	632.13
14. Madhya Pradesh	6554.02	7288.29	7395.74	6972.94	8746.45	8199.59	5302.02	8466.04	8641.18	7125.7
15. Maharashtra	2797.64	2582.15	386.74	2424.37	1531.25	5252.78	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	0
16. Manipur	53.20	60.43	21.15	109.04	95.82	49.65	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34
17. Meghalaya	383.57	341.77	296.92	338.72	232.04	232.04	919.65	919.65	338.98	540.36
18. Mizoram	111.15	103.46	96.37	101.25	90.65	103.49	91.78	103.40	119.66	123.15
19. Nagaland	240.73	240.74	185.31	188.51	188.39	173.95	206.31	206.31	193.14	131.01
20. Odisha	4003.62	3752.82	3528.36	3477.67	3477.67	3657.00	2867.25	3443.78	2040.5	2345.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Punjab	0.00	20.21	0.00	934.70	814.70	0.00	0.00	448.77	40.6	440.65
22.	Rajasthan	5163.67	5189.21	4301.48	5504.85	3275.09	8.85	0.00	22.49	39.38	0
23.	Sikkim	30.90	54.71	55.99	55.86	48.20	32.54	32.54	16.90	15.42	27.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	3774.02	4661.01	4322.41	4205.15	4131.91	3896.38	2655.26	3076.85	3196.22	1556.44
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1226.48	1226.48	1242.82	1144.78	572.39	0.00	81.4	0
26.	Tripura	599.60	547.27	622.77	622.45	417.25	358.74	334.81	819.62	674.38	228.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13836.29	15120.31	14642.59	15803.12	8823.48	6031.14	10932.99	7631.00	4486.13	3152.06
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	110.19	243.19	87.27	14.12	39.25	43.02	3.77	3.3	0
29.	West Bengal	0.00	221.80	0.00	261.61	0.00	1221.44	40.41	340.08	282.47	494.61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.36	69.66	93.11	22.25	44.14	42.49	107.05	50.65	51.35	15.52
31.	Chandigarh	5.70	11.35	7.78	6.42	14.01	9.33	12.11	7.84	12.68	5.81
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.14	15.94	14.14	14.07
33.	Dadra and Nagar	22.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.44	14.41	16.44	16.44	16.44	0
34.	Delhi	884.48	837.84	655.20	496.75	228.43	317.17	276.66	687.49	490.18	570.32
35.	Lakshadweep	3.52	1.87	0.00	2.89	12.03	3.30	2.20	1.80	11.65	2.82
36.	Puducherry	16.26	19.37	19.37	24.02	24.01	19.27	17.97	17.72	18.67	8.81
TOTAL		57536.40	65816.10	61032.12	67424.63	47040.57	49451.53	47700.06	46721.55	42909.87	28834.6

Statement-III

State/UT-wise funds sanctioned/released under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sanction/Release (₹ in lakhs)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (As on 16.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.00	6.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	385.00	385.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	36.00
4.	Assam	817.00	817.00
5.	Bihar	949.00	949.00
6.	Chandigarh	16.00	16.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	233.00	233.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	5.00
9.	Daman and Diu	3.00	3.00
10.	Delhi	153.00	153.00
11.	Goa	13.00	13.00
12.	Gujarat	551.00	551.00
13.	Haryana	231.00	231.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	94.00	94.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	171.00
16.	Jharkhand	301.00	301.00
17.	Karnataka	557.00	557.00
18.	Kerala	305.00	305.00
19.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	663.00	663.00
21.	Maharashtra	1025.00	1025.00
22.	Manipur	75.00	75.00
23.	Meghalaya	77.00	77.00
24.	Mizoram	29.00	29.00
25.	Nagaland	52.00	52.00

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	383.00	383.00
27.	Puducherry	19.00	19.00
28.	Punjab	253.00	253.00
29.	Rajasthan	625.00	625.00
30.	Sikkim	16.00	16.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	658.00	658.00
32.	Telangana	385.00	385.00
33.	Tripura	96.00	96.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1822.00	1822.00
35.	Uttarakhand	138.00	138.00
36.	West Bengal	1167.42	1167.42
TOTAL		204267.35	12310.42

Statement-IV

Prevalence of Malnutrition among children as National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16) and 3 (2005-06)

Sl. No	State	Underweight		Stunting		Wasting	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	21.6	-	23.3	-	18.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	31.9	42.7	31.4	12.2	17.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	19.5	43.3	29.4	15.3	17.3
4.	Assam	36.4	29.8	46.5	36.4	13.7	17.0
5.	Bihar	55.9	43.9	55.6	48.3	27.1	20.8
6.	Chandigarh	-	24.5	-	28.7	-	10.9
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	37.7	52.9	37.6	19.5	23.1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	38.9	-	41.7	-	27.6
9.	Daman and Diu	-	26.7	-	23.4	-	24.1
10.	Delhi	26.1	27.0	42.2	32.3	15.4	17.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	25.0	23.8	25.6	20.1	14.1	21.9
12.	Gujarat	44.6	39.3	51.7	38.5	18.7	26.4
13.	Haryana	39.6	29.4	45.7	34.0	19.1	21.2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	21.2	38.6	26.3	19.3	13.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	16.6	35.0	27.4	14.8	12.1
16.	Jharkhand	56.5	47.8	49.8	45.3	32.3	29.0
17.	Karnataka	37.6	35.2	43.7	36.2	17.6	26.1
18.	Kerala	22.9	16.1	24.5	19.7	15.9	15.7
19.	Lakshdweep	-	23.4	-	27.0	-	13.8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	42.8	50.0	42.0	35.0	25.8
21.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.0	46.3	34.4	16.5	25.6
22.	Manipur	22.2	13.8	35.6	28.9	9.0	6.8
23.	Meghalaya	48.8	29.0	55.1	43.8	30.7	15.3
24.	Mizoram	19.9	11.9	39.8	28.0	9.0	6.1
25.	Nagaland	25.2	16.8	38.8	28.6	13.3	11.2
26.	Odisha	40.7	34.4	45.0	34.1	19.6	20.4
27.	Puducherry	-	22.0	-	23.7	-	23.6
28.	Punjab	24.9	21.6	36.7	25.7	9.2	15.6
29.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7	43.7	39.1	20.4	23.0
30.	Sikkim	19.7	14.2	38.3	29.6	9.7	14.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	23.8	30.9	27.1	22.2	19.7
32.	Telangana	-	28.5	-	28.1	-	18.0
33.	Tripura	39.6	24.1	35.7	24.3	24.6	16.8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	-	56.8	-	14.8	-
35.	Uttarakhand	38.0	26.6	44.4	33.5	18.8	19.5
36.	West Bengal	38.7	31.5	44.6	32.5	16.9	20.3
TOTAL		42.5	35.7	48.0	38.4	19.8	21.0

Medical investigation kits to police stations

2720. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to distribute specially-designed kits to all police station and hospitals to carry out immediate medical investigation into sexual assault cases;

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

(c) the name of places where forensic labs for this purpose are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to make available adequate number of special forensic kits for rape cases in all police stations as well as hospitals where such medico-legal cases are handled to improve the quality of forensic evidence and thereby strengthen the case of the prosecution. It was also decided that the same would be funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 8TH AUGUST, 2018@**

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Proposal for setting up Mithila Haat

†*226. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan proposal of Bihar Government regarding setting up Mithila Haat on the lines of Delhi Haat is under consideration of Ministry of Textiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a decision is likely to be taken soon on this proposal of Bihar Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

@ The setting of the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday, the 8th August, 2018 was adjourned on account of death of Dr. Karunanidhi, form Chef Minister of Tamil Nadu and President of the DMK Party. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on 9th August, 2018.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A proposal for setting up an Urban Haat at Araria Sangram in Jhanjharpur Block, Madhubani (Bihar) amounting to ₹ 3.82 crores has been received from District Rural Development Agency, Madhubani (Bihar). The major components of the project are construction of 50 stalls, exhibition hall, office, store, pavilion, 5 food stalls, souvenir shop, conference room, stage for cultural programme and dormitory for stay of craftspersons. The proposal has been examined and is in the process of approval.

Increase in crimes in NCT of Delhi

*227. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various crimes, in particular, snatchings, loot, rapes and killings of senior citizens and others have increased manifold in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and crime-wise;

(c) the number of crime cases which remain unsolved during the said period; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to check the menace of rise in crimes in the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, crime reported under various heads, namely, dacoity, murder, attempt to murder, robbery, riot, extortion, snatching, burglary, house theft etc., have shown a decline. There is marginal increase in rape cases in 2018 (upto 15th July, 2018) in comparison to the corresponding period in 2017.

(b) and (c) The details of number of cases of crimes reported to Delhi Police, solved and unsolved during the last three years and current year (upto 15.07.2018) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(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; stationing all women PCR vans in vulnerable areas; action against

consuming alcohol in public places; creation of Senior Citizens Security Cells in Police Headquarter and all 14 Districts; dedicated help line No. 1291 for senior citizens; Senior Citizens Mobile App; regular visit of senior citizens by local police; installation of CCTV cameras in public places; and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

Statement

Details of number of cases of crimes reported to Delhi Police, solved and unsolved during the last three years and current year

Crime Heads	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
2015			
Dacoity	75	66	9
Murder	570	429	141
Att. to Murder	770	654	116
Robbery	7407	3478	3929
Riot	130	102	28
Kidnapping for Ransom	36	32	4
Rape	2199	1822	377
Total Heinous	11187	6583	4604
Extortion	290	151	139
Snatching	9896	2337	7559
Hurt	1898	1426	472
Burglary	12848	1993	10855
M. V. Theft	32729	1302	31427
House Theft	15318	1950	13368
Other Theft	56385	6879	49506
Molestation of Women	5367	3851	1516
Fatal Accident	1582	802	780
Simple Accident	6503	4029	2474
Other IPC	37374	20788	16586
TOTAL (NON-HEINOUS)	180190	45508	134682
TOTAL (IPC)	191377	52091	139286

Crime Heads	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
2016			
Dacoity	46	43	3
Murder	528	409	119
Att. to Murder	646	562	84
Robbery	4761	2940	1821
Riot	79	64	15
Kidnapping for Ransom	23	22	1
Rape	2155	1864	291
Total Heinous	8238	5904	2334
Extortion	226	127	99
Snatching	9571	3364	6207
Hurt	1489	1162	327
Burglary	14307	2405	11902
M. V. Theft	38644	5340	33304
House Theft	14721	2076	12645
Other Theft	77563	9544	68019
Molestation of Women	4165	3033	1132
Fatal Accident	1548	777	771
Simple Accident	5827	3679	2148
Other IPC	33220	18546	14674
TOTAL (NON-HEINOUS)	201281	50053	151228
TOTAL (IPC)	209519	55957	153562
2017			
Dacoity	36	36	0
Murder	487	421	66
Att. to Murder	645	614	31
Robbery	3147	2502	645
Riot	50	47	3
Kidnapping for Ransom	16	16	0
Rape	2146	1957	189

Crime Heads	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
Total Heinous	6527	5593	934
Extortion	171	127	44
Snatching	8231	4576	3655
Hurt	1352	1089	263
Burglary	9819	2861	6958
M.V. Theft	40972	6894	34078
House Theft	10739	2688	8051
Other Theft	114054	29982	84072
Molestation of Women	3422	2838	584
Fatal Accident	1565	774	791
Simple Accident	5108	3277	1831
Other IPC	31620	20520	11100
TOTAL (NON-HEINOUS)	227053	75626	151427
TOTAL (IPC)	233580	81219	152361
2018 (upto 15.7.18)			
Dacoity	13	12	01
Murder	250	210	40
Att. to Murder	298	274	24
Robbery	1393	1146	247
Riot	14	12	02
Kidnapping for Ransom	14	13	01
Rape	1183	1029	154
Total Heinous	3165	2696	469
Extortion	77	43	34
Snatching	3524	1685	1839
Hurt	783	581	202
Burglary	2323	627	1696
M. V. Theft	23770	3852	19918
House Theft	2249	559	1690
Other Theft	67921	15103	52818

Crime Heads	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
Molestation of Women	1780	1322	458
Fatal Accident	815	389	426
Simple Accident	2699	1613	1086
Other IPC	16562	8920	7642
TOTAL (NON-HEINOUS)	122503	34694	87809
TOTAL (IPC)	125668	37390	88278

ESI benefits to unorganised sector workers

*228. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the labourers working at present in the unorganised sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken during the last three years to see that the labourers working in the unorganised sector get the benefit of various welfare schemes of Government;

(d) whether Government has any plan to give the unorganised labourers the benefit of ESI dispensaries and hospitals; and

(e) if so, whether Government proposes to start new ESI dispensaries and hospitals in various parts of the country for meeting this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data for 2009-10, the total number of workers in the unorganized sector was estimated about 43.67 crores.

(c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Government has recently approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during the year 2018-19 which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx.. 50 crore beneficiaries) based on deprivation and occupational criteria. Besides, many welfare schemes are being implemented for certain categories of unorganised workers *i.e.* Beedi Workers, Cine Workers and Non-coal Mine Workers. These include financial assistance for education, housing subsidy and health schemes through hospitals and dispensaries. These are monitored and implemented by Labour Welfare Commissioners across the country.

Workers in the unorganised sector are also entitled to other welfare schemes of the Government. Government also organised camps to facilitate delivery of other welfare benefits.

(d) and (e) Section 73-B of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, empowers the Central Government to frame Scheme for other beneficiaries, and the members of their families for providing medical facility in any hospital established by the Corporation (ESIC) in any area, which is under utilised, on payment of user charges.

Women prisoners in the country

*229. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women prisoners lodged in prisons in the country in the last three years;

(b) whether their percentage is increasing year by year;

(c) if so, how many prisons in the country are exclusively for women;

(d) whether special enclosures have been erected for women in general prisons;

(e) whether any proposal has been received to grant bail to undertrial women inmates in jail who have spent one-third of their maximum possible sentence in detention; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 17681, 17834 and 18498 women prisoners were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December of 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(c) and (d) There were 20 women jails in the country as on 31.12.2016. There are separate enclosures for housing female inmates in other prisons. 'Prisons' is a 'State' subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons and 'Persons detained therein' is the responsibility of respective State Governments, who are competent to take appropriate decisions to construct more women jails or create special enclosures for women in prisons, if required.

(e) and (f) Granting bail to undertrial prisoners is in the jurisdiction of relevant Courts.

Utilisation of CSR funds of ONGC and IOCL for water harvesting

*230. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to use the CSR fund of ONGC and IOCL for recycling water and water harvesting in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Oil PSUs have been undertaking CSR interventions around their work centres. Oil PSUs have been earmarking 2% of their profits for CSR projects. CSR activities are undertaken under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Centric Initiatives and Care for the Elderly and Differently-abled persons.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited has contributed ₹ 31.71 lakh for 04 rain water harvesting projects including one for creating awareness of rain water harvesting during the last three years (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18). State/project-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Indian Oil Corporation Limited has spent ₹ 171.55 lakh for water harvesting activities under CSR during the last three year (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18). State/project/district-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Projects undertaken by ONGC for Rain Water Harvesting*

Sl. No.	State	Year Approved	Project	Project Cost (₹ in lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Installation of Rain water harvesting system in operational areas of Rajahmundry Asset, Andhra Pradesh	11.78	Ennar Constructions	Completed
2.	Mizoram	2016-17	Rain water harvesting Project at Mizoram	10	Bdo, Aibawk	Completed
3.	Tripura	2016-17	Water Workshop on Rainwater Harvesting in Agartala	3.92	Auroville Unity Fund	Completed
4.	Jharkhand	2017-18	Financial assistance to St. Xavier School for Rain Water Harvesting	6.01	St. Xavier's School	under-implementation
				31.71		

Statement-II*Water Harvesting Activities undertaken by IOCL under CSR during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Year	Description of Project	Village	District	State	Amount Spent (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2016-17	Construction of Pond, concrete wall for storing of rain water, Juna Shihora, Vadodara	Juna Shihora	Vadodara	Gujarat	26.78

2.	2016-17	Provision of 3-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 3-Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Simlawada, near Ratlam Terminal.	Simlawada	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	13.27
3.	2016-17	Provision of 4-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 4-Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Akoli, near Raipur Bottling Plant (C.G.)	Akoli	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	21.38
4.	2016-17	Provision of 1-Bore Well (electrically operated), 1-Plastic Overhead Water Tank of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Dhamottar near Ratlam Terminal	Dhamottar	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	4.37
5.	2017-18	Rooftop water harvesting structure at Government Samudayik Swasthya Kendra, Gudha Gorki, Village Todi, Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Todi	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	2.73
6.	2017-18	Construction of water harvesting tank near Dhamona Johar Gosala, Village Bhokri, Distt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Bhokri	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.00
7.	2017-18	Provision of 04-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 04-Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at village Jujharpur near Itarsi Depot, MP	Jujharpur	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	14.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	2017-18	Provision of 03-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 03-Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Malkachhar, Tahsil-Sahapura near Jabalpur Depot, MP	Malkachhar	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	9.22
9.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 02-Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Dehri near Itarsi Depot, MP	Dehri	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	8.01
10.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Well (electrically operated), 02-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Kalukheda	Kalukheda	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	9.64
11.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Well (electrically operated), 02-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Istumpur	Istumpur	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	7.45
12.	2017-18	Provision of 2-Bore Well (electrically operated), 2-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Ghatia near Ujjain BP.	Ghatia	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	9.31

13.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Well (electrically operated), 02-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Panbihar near Ujjain BP.	Panbihar	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	9.40
14.	2017-18	Provision of 03-Bore Wells (electrically operated), 03 Nos. Plastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. each, with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Unchahaida, near Ratlam Terminal.	Unchahaida	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	13.26
15.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Well (electrically operated), 02-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Rupakhedi near Ujjain BP.	Rupakhedi	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	8.81
16.	2017-18	Provision of 02-Bore Well (electrically operated), 02-Pastic Overhead Water Tanks of capacity 2000 Ltrs. with Steel Structural Stand and Water Harvesting Recharge Pit at Village Bichrod Khalsa near Ujjain BP.	Bichrod Khalsa	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	8.84
TOTAL						171.55

Setting up of CNG distribution centres in Himachal Pradesh

*231. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG distribution centres which have been set up, so far and are proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to make CNG available in all blocks of the State and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide PNG supply, both in urban and rural areas of Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) PNGRB is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) and has granted authorization to Indian Oil Adani Gas Private Limited (IOAGPL) for development of CGD Network in Chandigarh Geographical Area (GA), which includes a part of Solan District in the State of Himachal Pradesh. As per the available information, there are 28,976 PNG domestic connections and 4 CNG stations in Chandigarh area of Chandigarh GA as on 30.06.2018. However, IOAGPL is yet to provide PNG connections and set up CNG stations in part of Solan district under Chandigarh GA in the State of Himachal Pradesh. In addition, GAIL has laid about 7 km natural gas pipeline as spur line of its Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline project in the State of Himachal Pradesh and has connected three industrial customers with its pipeline network.

PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility. These entities set up CNG pumps. PNGRB has launched 9th CGD bidding round for development of CGD Networks in 86 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering 174 districts (156 complete and 18-part districts). PNGRB has approved the issuance of Letter of Intent (LoI) to (i) Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited for GA covering Panchkula District (except areas already authorized), Sirmaur District, Shimla and Solan Districts of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and (ii) Bharat Gas Resources Limited for GA covering Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh.

Tampering of meters at petrol pumps

†*232. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fleecing of consumers by tampering of meters at petrol pumps of the country brought to the notice of Government, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reviewed these cases if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against these petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has directed Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) that there should be zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. The OMCs have also been instructed to take strict action against the Retail Outlets, resorting to such malpractices.

OMCs have reported that, in the established cases of tampering of metering units/seals of the metering unit including addition, removal, replacement or manipulation of any part of the Dispensing Unit the concerned retail outlet dealerships are terminated. During the last three years and current year (April-June, 2018), OMCs have terminated 200 number of Retail Outlet dealerships on this account, across the country. State-wise details of such terminated Retail Outlet dealerships for the said period are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of number of Retail Outlet dealerships terminated in established cases of tampering of Metering Units/Seals of the metering unit including addition, removal, replacement or manipulation of any part of the Dispensing Unit during last 3 years and current year (April-June 2018)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018 April-June	Total
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018 April-June	Total
Bihar	3	2	1	0	6
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	1
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	4	3	9	1	17
Haryana	0	1	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	2	0	2
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
Maharashtra	2	1	32	0	35
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	1	0	0	3
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	1	2	1	5
Rajasthan	0	1	7	1	9
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	1
Telangana	0	1	1	0	2
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April-June 2018	Total
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	108	0	112
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	3	0	0	0	3
ALL-INDIA	18	15	164	3	200

Expansion of extremism in the country through social media

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

(a) whether Government has got report on expansion of extremism in the country through different social media;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any complaint on the issue and/or any report from any counter extremism organisation therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government with web-hoster and block or technically fix-up the access thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the misuse of social media platforms by individuals/organisations for propagating extremism. The Law Enforcement Agencies have come across evidence of such misuse of social media platforms during their investigation.

(c) Law Enforcement Agencies authorized under law, monitor the web and social media and take appropriate action for blocking/removal of unlawful content under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. A Committee constituted under Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 monitors the compliance of the directions issued under the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000.

New technologies used for investigation of crimes

*234. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new technologies such as lie-detection, narco-analysis or brain mapping are used in investigation of crime; if so, the details for such tests conducted in forensic laboratories in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether there are new technologies that are being developed by Government for investigation of crime;

(c) whether consent is mandatory for conducting such tests, if so, the details of standard consent form;

(d) what are the health safety safeguards applied in the conduct of the test; and

(e) whether NHRC is involved in monitoring of these tests as per the direction of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available information, lie-detection test is used in investigation of crime by Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory (CFSL), CBI. Other six CFSLs do not have facility for undertaking lie-detection, narco-analysis or brain-mapping tests.

Total lie-detection tests undertaken by CFSL CBI are as below:—

Year	Number of lie-detection tests undertaken
2015	186
2016	228
2017	250

Details for such tests conducted in State forensic laboratories in the country are not centrally maintained.

(b) In addition to forensic based crime investigations in Ballistics, Explosive, Document, Toxicology, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, new technologies available in Audio-Video examination and authentication, Speaker identification, Facial recognition, Skull-superimposition, Computer/Disk forensic examination, and CCTV footage examination are used in investigation of crime. A joint research between Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi and Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow has commenced to develop a tool on Bio-chip array technology for on-the-spot detection of various date-rape drugs, party drugs, club drugs used in drug facilitated sexual assault cases.

(c) to (e) Supreme Court in its judgement dated 5.5.2010 has directed strict adherence to Guidelines formulated by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the year 2000 on use of Polygraph Test (Lie-detector test), “Narco-analysis technique” and “Brain Electrical Activation profile” on the accused. These Guidelines includes obtaining consent of the subject/accused mandatorily and recording of the

consent before a judicial magistrate. The subject/accused has to be given access to a lawyer and the physical, emotional and legal implications of such a test should be explained to him by the police and his lawyer. As per available information, forensic labs undertaking such tests do not use any specific standard consent forms. Supreme Court has, however, not given any such direction that NHRC has to be involved in monitoring these tests.

Extension of natural gas pipeline to Guwahati

*235. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has planned to extend the ambitious Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga (PMUG) natural gas pipeline project to Guwahati to connect the North-Eastern Region with the grid;

(b) if so, whether the feasibility report has been completed by GAIL; and

(c) whether the project cost has been approved by Government and if so, the time by when work on the project is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of 2655 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga”. Government has issued directive to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to authorize GAIL to develop approximately 750 km long Barauni, Bihar-Guwahati, Assam pipeline as an integral part of JHBDPL project which will connect North East region with the National Gas Grid within overall approved project cost. Accordingly, PNGRB has issued authorization.

(b) and (c) Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for Barauni-Guwahati pipeline project has been done by GAIL in April, 2018. The construction work is likely to commence from November, 2018.

IPS probationers failing in basic course exam

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 119 of 122 IPS officers of 2016 batch have failed in their basic course exam at Hyderabad Academy;

- (b) if so, whether Government is proposing to extend their probation; and
- (c) the details of their cadres and place of current postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad (SVP NPA) conducts Basic Course Training for IPS Probationers in two phases, Phase-I and Phase-II. A total of 122 IPS Probationers are currently undergoing Phase-II of Basic Course Training of which 104 are from 2016 batch and remaining from previous batches of Indian Police Service. The Probationers, in the course of their training, are required to appear in periodical tests and exam at the end of Phase-I. The probationers who do not clear any component of the examination during the Basic Course Training Phase-I are given opportunity to appear in the re-examination in that component in Phase-II or even thereafter. The process of re-examinations in Indoor and Outdoor for these Probationers of 2016 Batch, who are undergoing Phase-II Training of the Basic Course in the Academy, is still to be completed.

- (b) Question Does not arise.
- (c) Question Does not arise.

Anti-lynching law

*237. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking notice of the incidents of lynching, the Supreme Court, in a recent order, has asked the Government to come up with an anti-lynching law to tackle cow vigilantism and lynching by mobs;

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

(c) the other measures suggested by the top court of tackle hate speeches, provocative statements and fake news; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard in light of above directive of the apex court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to the States

and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow *vide* advisory dated 09.08.2016. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 on the issue of recent incident of lynching of persons by mobs in some States, fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children was issued to the States and UTs wherein State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. An advisory was also issued on 23.07.2018 to the State Governments/UTs in pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754/2016, incorporating the key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Copies of these Advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: <https://mha.gov.in>.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 17.07.2018 has, *inter alia*, recommended the Parliament to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same.

In order to formulate appropriate measures to address the situation, Government has set up a high level Committee chaired by the Union Home Secretary to deliberate in the matter and make recommendations. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Secretary, Legislative Department and Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of the Committee. Government has further decided to constitute a Group of Ministers headed by the Union Home Minister to consider the recommendations of the high level Committee. The Minister of External Affairs; Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Shipping; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Minister of Law and Justice and the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of Group of Ministers.

Projects for oil and gas infrastructure in Goa

*238. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of various ongoing projects of Government for better petroleum, oil and natural gas related infrastructure in Goa, the details of district-wise progress and the reasons for inadequate pace of implementation in certain districts of the State;

(b) the estimate of livelihood opportunities made available through new infrastructure projects implemented in the State after June, 2014; and

(c) the comparative figures of amount spent on petroleum, oil and natural gas related projects implemented in Goa between 2009 to 2014 and 2014 to 2017?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) District-wise details of ongoing projects of oil and gas Public Sector Undertakings/JVs in the State of Goa are given in the Statement (*See below*). Some of the issues/constraints faced in carrying out various project works include: (a) delay in grant of laying permission by PWD/Municipalities/Panchayats (b) delay in receipt of statutory approvals (c) ban on digging activities and (d) stalling of work due to monsoon.

(b) and (c) The oil and natural gas projects undertaken in the State of Goa during 2009-14 was of ₹ 103.11 crore. During 2014-17, the oil and gas projects worth ₹ 327.56 crore have been awarded and are at different stages of implementation.

Statement

Projects for oil and gas infras tructure in Goa

Sl No	CPSE/JV	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ crore)	Name of Districts
1.	Indian Oil-Adani Pvt. Ltd. (IOAGPL)	Development of City Gas Distribution Project	208.36	South Goa
2.	Goa Natural Gas (P) Ltd. [a Joint Venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and GAIL GAS Limited (GGL)]	Development of City Gas Distribution Project	119.2	North Goa District and Ponda
3.	GAIL	4" x 31 km pipeline in North Goa district to supply gas to M/s Goa Glass Fibre from Dabhol-Bengaluru Pipeline.	11.88	North Goa

Impact of GST on ease of doing business

*239. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of GST has had an adverse impact on the ease of doing business in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has held consultations with stakeholders on simplifying GST to enable ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU):

(a) No, Sir. On the contrary, GST has reduced compliance burden for the taxpayers and has created an investment-friendly environment in the country. Simpler tax regime with fewer exemptions along with reduction in multiplicity of taxes has led to uniformity in the indirect tax regime. Common procedures for registration of taxpayers, refund of taxes, uniform formats of tax return, common tax base, common system of classification of goods and services has provided greater certainty to the taxation system.

(b) Yes, Sir.

- I. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has interacted with various stakeholders on GST issues and has shared their feedback with the Department of Revenue. Suggestions were received on procedural issues such as, number of returns and reporting, acknowledgement for return filed, format availability for distribution of credit, etc., regulatory issues such as provision of e-way bill, classification and Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) code, tax rates, registration of interstate supply of goods, multiple CGST pools, anti-profiteering clauses, etc.
- II. Additionally, various representations have been received in the Ministry of Finance from different trade and industry bodies, chambers of commerce and other stakeholders for simplification of GST to enable ease of doing business.

Based on the suggestions received, the following decisions have been taken by the GST Council:—

- (i) Service providers making inter-State supplies whose aggregate annual turnover does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh have been exempted from the requirement of registration under GST *vide* notification No. 10/2017 – Integrated Tax dated 13.10.2017.

- (ii) Domestic supplies to holders of Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Export Oriented Units (EOUs) are treated as deemed exports under section 147 of CGST Act, 2017 and refund of tax paid on such supplies is given to either the supplier or the recipient.
- (iii) The supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a merchant exporter for exports shall attract a total GST rate of 0.1%. This provision has been made effective *vide* notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 23.10.2017. This will reduce capital blockage for exporters.
- (iv) Registered persons making supply of goods are now required to make payment of tax at the time of the issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received. This has been implemented *vide* issuance of notification No. 66/2017 – Central Tax dated 15th November, 2017.
- (v) Taxpayers may opt for multiple registrations within a State or Union Territory in respect of multiple places of business located within the same State/Union Territory.
- (vi) The provisions of reverse charge mechanism under sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 have been suspended till 30.09.2019.
- (vii) Composition dealers shall be allowed to supply services (other than restaurant services), for upto a value not exceeding 10% of turnover in the preceding financial year, or ₹ 5 lakh, whichever is higher.
- (viii) Taxpayers who have a turnover upto ₹ 5 crore in the previous financial year shall be considered small and they shall have facility to file quarterly return with monthly payment of taxes on self-declaration basis. For such taxpayers, simplified returns have been designed called Sahaj and Sugam. Taxpayers who have no purchases, no output tax liability and no input tax credit to avail in any quarter of the financial year shall file one NIL return for the entire quarter.
- (ix) The e-way bill system has been introduced nation-wide for inter-State movement of goods with effect from 1st April, 2018 with the States given the option to choose any date till 3rd June, 2018 for the introduction of the e-way bill system for intra-State supplies. Consequently, all the States have notified the e-way bill system for intra-State supplies with effect from 16th June, 2018. The e-way bill system has made it possible to transport goods across State borders without the hassle of documentation and long waiting time at State border check posts. There is no need to

visit any tax officers or check posts for generation of e-way bill as it can be easily generated round the clock on the common portal.

III Further, the following efforts have been made by the Government to make GST simple and trade friendly:—

- (i) Increase in aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from ₹ 75 lakh to ₹ 1 crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).
- (ii) Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from ₹ 50 lakh to ₹ 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.
- (iii) Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to ₹ 1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.
- (iv) Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.
- (v) Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.
- (vi) Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to ₹ 20/- per day (₹ 10/- per day each under CGST and SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- (vii) The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to ₹ 50/- per day (₹ 25/- per day each under CGST and SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017
- (viii) The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March, 2018. The filing of GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 returns has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

IV The Government has taken many proactive measures to ensure better implementation of GST as well as to address day-to-day concern expressed by various stakeholders. Some of the measures taken are as below:

- (i) Seva Kendras are set up in each GST office to guide tax payers.
- (ii) The officers in the rank of Joint Secretaries were appointed as nodal

officers for every district to monitor the implementation of the GST and get feed-back from taxpayers.

(iii) A National Anti-Profitteering Authority has been constituted to monitor cases of not passing of benefits of reduction in GST rates to customers.

V The Government is regularly issuing advertisements in the media (Print/Voice/ Visual) to educate the taxpayers about GST laws and procedures. Further, the Government has conducted various workshops and town hall meetings to educate the taxpayers in this regard. In addition, social media (Twitter) has also been extensively used for disseminating information regarding GST laws, rules and tax rates. FAQs on various topics have been issued and printed in all the major daily newspapers by the Government to spread awareness about the GST laws, procedures and tax rates.

Trafficking of minor tribal girls from Andhra Pradesh

*240. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growing menace of trafficking of minor tribal girls from three districts *viz.* Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that many cases of trafficking have not been reported; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Ministry is proposing to protect the innocent minor tribal girls from being forced into flesh trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that no such incident/case has been reported in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh in last three years. It has been informed that there was an article in Newspaper few months back, alleging that human trafficking has taken place in Araku area of Visakhapatnam District. However, the inquiry conducted by Araku Police, Special Branch and Intelligence Department revealed that the allegations were false.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The primary responsibility of preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had supplemented the efforts of State Governments by providing

financial assistance to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units. Financial Assistance is also provided by MHA to Judicial Academies of States and States Governments to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize judicial officers and prosecutors about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking; and Police officials about their role in curbing trafficking. MHA has also issued advisories to States and UTs in this regard which are available on the website of MHA at www.mha.gov.in.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Reduction of permanent staff at airports by Air India

2401. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India operates from various airports in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that its permanent staff has been totally reduced in all such airports, particularly, Chennai, Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam;

(c) the present ratio of permanent staff/contract staff at all major airports in the three States, giving names of contract agencies;

(d) to what extent has this led to poor service from contract workers or outsourced employees; and

(e) the steps proposed for review of management at Air India on ground services at these airports to improve passenger service and accountability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India operates from various airports in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) In terms of Government decision and Turn Around Plan (TAP), effective from February, 2013, Ground Handling activities of Air India were hived off to Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL), a wholly owned subsidiary and permanent employees working in the Ground Handling Department as well as in support services activities of Ground Handling were deputed/transferred to AIATSL.

(c) Air India/AIATSL has not engaged any contract staff from any contract agency in any of the airports in these 3 States for Ground Handling functions.

The number of permanent staff at all major airports in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as on 01.07.2018 are as follows:—

Airport	As on 1.7.2018*
Chennai	235
Madurai	10
Coimbatore	15
Trichy	07
Tirupati	06
Vizag	11
Vijayawada	07
Hyderabad	100

* Manpower figures include those who are on deputation as well as transferred to AIATSL.

(d) Air India has Service Levels Agreements with AIA TSL and ensures that services are provided by Ground Handling Agency as per Industry standard.

(e) Air India provides in-house training and orientation/Refreshers/Shift-wise briefings and handouts and circulars to its employees and Ground Handling Agency (GHAs) in order to enable them to maintain highest level of service standards to the utmost satisfaction of its esteemed customers.

Strategy to neutralise drones near airports

2402. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI RAJ BABBAR

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has finalized strategy to neutralize drones near airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has come out with a framework to regulate unmanned aircraft systems in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if so, by when it would be finalised;

(f) whether necessary trials to examine effective technology to neutralise drones have been conducted; and

(g) if so, whether technical specifications have been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(c) to (e) The Aircrafts Rules 1937 have been amended to include civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS), which is a sub-set of the Unmanned Aircraft System (commonly known as drones). A draft Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on civil use of RPAS was uploaded on the website of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for public comments.

(f) A live demonstration on counter-drone technologies on surveillance, detection and neutralization of drones was conducted on 13.02.2018 at Rohini Heliport.

(g) No, Sir.

Construction of highways-cum-airstrips

2403. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to construct highways-cum-airstrips to provide better connectivity to remote areas in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating by when it will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Absorption of debt of Air India before disinvestment

2404. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to divest its share in Air India and its subsidiaries in the coming months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons as to why the disinvestment in Air India failed in 2018 and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to absorb the debt in Air India before selling its stake, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (c) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has decided as follows:—

- (i) In view of volatile crude prices and adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, the present environment is not conducive to stimulate interest amongst investors for strategic disinvestment of Air India in immediate near future. The issue would be revisited once global economic indicators including oil prices and forex conditions stabilize,
- (ii) to undertake near and medium term efforts to capture operational efficiencies and to improve the performance of Air India,
- (iii) to monetise non-core land and building assets,
- (iv) to separately decide the contours of the mode of disposal of the subsidiaries viz. Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL).

(b) Probable reasons as analyzed by the Transaction Advisor, *i.e.* M/s EY for non receipt of bids, *inter alia*, are GoI 24% stake and corresponding rights, high amount of allocated debt, changes in macro environment, individuals not being allowed to bid, profitability track record and bidders not being able to form a consortium within given time period.

Safeguarding rights of Air India employees

2405. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has found no bidder for its stake sale in Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along-with the present debt burden of Air India;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to get Air India out of its debt;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has received requests for not selling its stake in Air India; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to protect the rights of the employees of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AISATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No EoI/bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids. Probable reasons as analyzed by the Transaction Advisor *i.e.* M/s EY for non-receipt of bids *inter alia*, are GoI 24% stake and corresponding rights, high amount of allocated debt, changes in macro environment, individuals not being allowed to bid, profitability track record, and bidders not being able to form a consortium within given time period.

The total outstanding debt/loan of Air India as on 31st March, 2017 as per audited accounts of financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 48447.37 crore, the details of which are as follows:—

(i)	Aircraft Loan	₹ 17,359.61 crore
(ii)	Working capital loans	₹ 31,087.76 crore
	TOTAL	₹ 48,447.37 crore

(c) and (d) The Government has already approved and implemented a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in 2012 in terms of which, all Government-Guaranteed loans and interests thereon are being paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has also been implemented by means of which, high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on Air India.

The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to ₹ 30,231 crore spread over 10 years *i.e.* upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non-Convertible Debentures. Air India has received an equity infusion of ₹ 27,195.21 crore till date.

(e) Several requests made by Employees Union were received requesting for not selling Government stake in Air India.

(t) It was stipulated in the Expression of Interest that the selected bidder shall abide by the conditions set out in the Request for Proposal to safeguard employees' interest.

Providing air services in Meerut under UDAN scheme

2406. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the data as to the airports which had been included in the Ude Desh Ka Aam Naarik (UDAN) Scheme by Government during its Phase I and Phase II;

(b) whether Government has selected/included Meerut as one of the cities in Uttar Pradesh from where air service would be provided under UDAN Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation while releasing Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN 1 and RCS-UDAN 2.0 has attached an indicative/tentative list of unserved and under-served airports. In case, any operator wishes to connect an airport/Helipad that is not an RCS airport/RCS Helipad may approach the Implementing Agency and submit an expression of interest based on which the Implementing Agency will coordinate with the concerned agencies for extending the relevant concession specified under the Scheme. Routes/Networks are awarded by the Implementing Agency under the RCS-UDAN through transparent bidding. The Scheme is demand driven and thus the development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that interested airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply of required as a particular routes and participate in the bidding process being conducted by the Implementing Agency from time to time. Meerut has not been awarded in the RCS-UDAN at present.

New airports in Karnataka under UDAN scheme

2407. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether new airports have been made functional in Karnataka under the UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik) Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of passengers served by these airports since their opening; and

(c) whether there are any plans to add more airports in Karnataka under the . Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) RCS flight have been started from Vidyanagar, Mysore

and Hubli airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN.

(b) Total passengers who have availed the facility at these airports since beginning of operations till 22.07.2018 are as under:-

Vidyanagar	14068
Mysore	30744
Hubli	13851

(c) RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme wherein airline operators assess the feasibility of operation on a particular route and bids under the scheme from time to time.

Surcharge on flight operations during peak hours

2408. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is mulling over a proposal to impose surcharge on airlines for operating flights during peak hours to enhance airport capacity and to avoid flight delays;

(b) whether it is also a fact that currently the landing fees paid by airlines are determined by the weight of an aircraft and do not vary according to the time of the day;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a large window of non-peak hours that Government is persuading airlines to consider; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) Yes, Sir. Landing charges are levied based on the weight of the aircraft irrespective of the time of the day.

(c) and (d) At major airports, there is no such large window of non-peak hours. Moreover, the airlines are free to plan their flight schedule on a specific route/city based on the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Inquiry into incidents of mid-air collision scare

2409. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two flights of a private airline with over 340 people onboard narrowly averted a mid-air collision in Bengaluru airspace recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a flight of a private airlines winging its way from Hyderabad to Lucknow and a foreign airline from Sharjah to Chittagong also reportedly had a breach of separation near Jabalpur;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the near miss of two flights of private airlines was reported more serious in nature; and

(e) whether Government ordered any inquiry into these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) On 10.07.2018, a breach of separation took place between two of M/s Indigo A320 aircrafts, VT-ITP operating flight 6E-6505 (Bangalore-Cochin) and VT-IFP operating flight 6E-779 (Coimbatore-Hyderabad).

(c) and (d) On 12.07.2018, a breach of separation took place between Air Arabia A320 aircraft, from Sharjah to Chittagong and Indigo A320 aircraft, from Hyderabad to Lucknow in Nagpur airspace. The occurrence has been classified in Category C, where no risk of collision has existed.

(e) The occurrence indicated at Para (a) above is being investigated by Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB).

The occurrence indicated at Para (c) above is being investigated by Airprox Investigation Board constituted by DGCA.

Solar power plants at airports

2410. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up solar power plants in airports across the country to meet their power needs;

(b) the number of airports which have been selected in the first phase of establishment of solar plants;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a great delay is taking place in the process of establishment of solar plants at these airports; the detail thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is installing solar power plants at various airports for its captive power requirement based on the capacity permissible under Net-Metering policy of the respective states and depending upon the technical feasibility.

(b) AAI has installed solar power plants at 35 airports/buildings having cumulative capacity of 30.43 MWp.

(c) Delay in setting up of the solar power plant is mainly attributed to various clearances from the regulatory authorities for utilizing land in the operational area of the airport, delay in permission from DISCOM for grid connectivity and non-extension of Net-Metering facility for the ground mounted solar power plants.

(d) AAI have taken up the matter with State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC), DISCOM and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for setting up of ground mounted solar power plants.

Operation of Rourkela Airport by SAIL

2411. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government is asking Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to operate Rourkela airport in Odisha as RCS Airport with its own security, management, fire-services, etc. in the interest of people of Rourkela city and nearby areas as Rourkela has been selected for RCS-UDAN Scheme and this airport belongs to Rourkela Steel Plants which is under the administrative control of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Steel Authority of India Limited, Operator of Rourkela airport has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Airports Authority of India for operation and maintenance of Rourkela airport. As per provisions of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN, the State Governments shall provide Fire and Security services in RCS airports in their respective State.

Toilet facilities for passengers in aircrafts

2412. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the aircrafts are having only two toilets out of which one toilet is not allowed to be used by economy class passengers, causing great difficulty to such passengers, many of them suffering from diabetes;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of toilets and allowing entry in all toilets to economy class passengers in all types of aircrafts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such information is available in this Ministry.

(b) to (d) The number of toilets available in an aircraft is as per the manufacture's design and operator's requirement.

Cases of security lapses reported to BCAS

2413. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of security lapses reported to Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken by BCAS in each of the case; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Twenty-seven (27) cases of security lapses were reported to the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) Details of the action taken on the reported lapses are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Security lapses reported at various airports during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (till 31st July 2018)
and the details of the action taken*

Sl. No.	Airport	Date of security lapse	Security Lapse	Action taken by BCAS in each of case
1	2	3	4	5
2015				
1.	Mumbai Airport	14.07.15	One passenger travelling to Kuwait by Jet airways, wrongly boarded to Jet airways Colombo flight.	Advised to be more vigilant
2016				
1.	Delhi Airport	02.05.16	On 02.05.2016 at around 1745 hrs, near runway 28 (Taxiway 24) from perimeter side there was an intrusion. The incident was captured in CCTV. The intruder was caught immediately.	The intruder was handed over to Delhi Police who was then taken to Safdarjung Hospital for medical examination Physical Security System strengthened.
2.	Lucknow Airport	08.04.16	On 08.04.2016 at 1105 hrs., one person was seen trying to scale over the perimeter wall at about 150 meter from his post. The sentry challenged him to stop, but the person jumped inside and started running inside the operational area.	He was chased and apprehended. On being interrogated, the individual appeared to be of unsound mind. He was handed Over to Police Station for Legal action.
3.	Delhi Airport	20.09.16	On 20.09.16 at about 07:59:55 hrs, an alarm was generated from PIDS between watch tower 19 and 20 (NEAR THE ROSE GARDEN). On retrieving	The intruder had been handed over to local police for necessary legal action. Delhi Police has registered a case at

1	2	3	4	5
3.			<p>PIDS CCTV, it was found that a person scaled over and jumped outside the perimeter wall in between watch tower 19 and 20 from the airside. The suspect was intercepted at 0930 hrs near GSD gate No. 10.</p>	<p>Ter-2 police station vide FIR No 350/16 U/S 447.</p>
4.	Delhi Airport	01.10.16	<p>On 01.10.2016, a forceful entry of White Colour Wagon-R car was reported at Naka on T3 approach Road. The vehicle had entered through the NAKA, was driven through the Arrival lane 3 and exited through the exit Naka.</p>	<p>FIR was lodged at Police station IGI Airport vide FIR No:367/16 U/S 186,353,279.</p>
5.	Jaipur Airport	17/12/16	<p>On 17/12/2016 at 1700 Hrs, one Child aged about 7 years has jumped the perimeter wall to catch kites with the help of his friends near 33 KV power sub-station of Jaipur Airport. The Security Personnel had caught the said child with two kites and immediately informed the Control Room. QRT reached at the spot.</p>	<p>Intruder was handed over to the local police station for further necessary legal action.</p>
6.	Calicut Airport	25.06.16	<p>On 25.06.2016 at about 1020 hrs. 04 children of age around 10 years scaled the perimeter wall of the Calicut international airport and entered into the operational area of the Calicut international airport.</p>	<p>Before the CISF duty person and QRT reached the spot, the children scaled the perimeter wall and went out of the operational area.</p>

7.	Chandigarh Airport	06.11.16	On 06.11.16 at about 1855 hrs. One white color Maruti 800 bearing no. CH 03V 2908 entered forcefully from city side Naka.	FIR No.265/16 u/s 186,353,427,452 and 279 of IPC was registered. Presently, the case is pending for trial.
8.	Kangra Airport	30.08.16	Runway lights 13 in numbers were found broken on runway 15 ends on 30th August, 2016 by miscreants during non-operation hours after breaking the concertina coils at runway 15 end. Matter came to light during beat inspection on 31st August, 2016.	FIRS lodged against the unknown persons on 01.09.2016 vide FIR No. 241.
2017				
1.	Mumbai Airport	21.06.17	One person gained entry into terminal on basis of fake e-ticket. She was caught by Security Personnel while exiting from departure gate 06 T-2.	Handed over to the police.
2.	Mumbai Airport	30.07.17	One person gained entry into terminal on basis of fake e-ticket. He was caught by CISF while exiting from departure gate 02 T-2.	Handed over to the police u/s 420 IPC
3.	Mumbai Airport	28.10.17	One unsound lady passenger forcefully entered into T-1 from arrival exit gate.	Handed over to police. u/s 447 IPC
4.	Mumbai Airport	29.10.17	30 passengers entered into T-2 on fake ticket of KU-302 issued by a travel agent.	FIR 332/17-Passengers produced-in court on 30/10/2017.
5.	Delhi Airport	23.04.17	On 23.04.2017 at around 06:43 AM, CISF SOCC team received alarm from PIDS, SOCC team tracked the incident and found one person had jumped from	The intruder was handed over to Delhi Police. In investigation it was found that the he was mentally unstable and was

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>city side of T2 area to Airside (near watch tower 15). After getting instructions from SOCC, CISF ground team caught the intruder.</p>		suffering from hyper tension.
6.	Delhi Airport	19-20.05.17	<p>In the intervening night of 19th-20th May 2017, at around 2330 hrs, someone had jumped over the perimeter wall into airside from terminal IA area. The intruder jumped over the wall just across the start of Terminal 1- Departure ramp. CISF staff deployed at Watch tower No.1 observed the activity and chased him inside the Airside.</p>	<p>The intruder was caught by the CISF personnel and was taken to their Control room at T-1A for further enquiry. The intruder appeared to be mentally disturbed. He was further handed over to Delhi Police.</p>
7.	Delhi Airport	04.09.17	<p>On 04.09.17 at about 0109 hrs., an alarm was generated from zone No. 448 between WT-35 and Gate No -14 popped up. PIDS I/C alerted the WT-35 sentry to check the said location physically. The sentry noticed a person trying to scale over the perimeter wall.</p>	<p>He was handed over to Police for further action.</p>
8.	Delhi Airport	20.10.17	<p>On 20.10.17, at about 1515 hrs. CISF duty personnel deployed at WT-20 observed an unsound mind person trying to scale over perimeter wall. CISF rushed towards the said person and caught him, as he jumped inside.</p>	<p>Handed over to Delhi Police.</p>

9.	Chennai Airport	18.01.17	On 18/01/17 at about 0915 hrs, one person aged about 50 yrs. entered into operational area through gate No. 04 from, behind the airlines vehicles being checked by the gate on duty staff. The person driving Activa No. TN 03 L 2828 was noticed by signal point CISF duty personnel, who alerted Apron Control.	The person was apprehended and identified as a tailor who had come to airport to deliver clothing material (Caps) to a passenger waiting at departure city side.
10.	Chennai Airport	03.05.17	On 03/05/2017, a person was found roaming inside the NIT check-in area without any baggage. On further enquiry, he accepted that he had made a fabricated ticket for gaining entry into terminal for send-off his friend.	The person was convicted and fined ₹ 1000/- by a Judicial court.
11.	Chennai Airport	18.11.17	On 18.11.17 at about 2305 hrs. An unknown person, aged about 25 years was found moving towards Airside near boundary wall in the vicinity of operation gate No.05.	The person was apprehended and handed over to S2 PS by CISF Authority. It is found that he was mentally disordered. No case was registered against him.
2018				
1.	Kolkata Airport	10.07.18	One Go air loader staff was allegedly involved in Marijuana trafficking case and detained by NCB. He handed over the security sticker of Goair to a passenger travelling by 08-101 CCU-Port Blair, who had affixed the sticker in his registered luggage and directly proceeded for check-in counters.	The case is under investigation.

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1 Cochin Airport 07.04.18 On 07.04.2018 at about 1022 hrs. One foreign national along with hand baggage, approached departure gate of International Terminal T3 of Cochin International Airport with a visitor ticket seeking entry into Terminal Building. The Security Personnel informed him that visitors were not permitted to carry bag, but the said person forcibly entered the terminal building and was intercepted by the Security Personnel. The said person assaulted the duty personnel and further proceeded to segregation point. The Security Personnel stopped him but he proceeded further to check-in Area by pushing the duty personnel.

3. Bangalore Airport 23.03.18 On 23.03.18 approx. at 1250 hrs., a Security Executive of Spice Jet found a knife held by a loader of a Ground Handling Agency for Spicejet in the left hand while frisking. The incident was informed to the Spice jet shift in-charge.

4. Srinagar Airport 24.07.18 The Cabin Crew of Indigo Flight 6E 372 noticed one person travelling from Chandigarh to Srinagar mentioning something about 'hijacking' in Hindi.

5. Jammu Airport 08.01.18 On 08.01.2018, two persons were allowed to access from arrival hall to assemble in apron area along

The Security Personnel had confined and restrained the person at Check in area and handed him over to local police and lodged FIR. He was convicted on 10.05.2018 and was released on 11.05.2018 and was handed over to the American Consulate, Chennai.

The incident was notified to BIAL Police station on 28.03.18. The employee of the Ground Handling Agency was terminated from the services. Case was closed.

Enquiry of the case is under process.

A letter has been sent to Airports Authority of India and J&K Police.

- with bouquet and a photographer to receive some other person at Jammu Airport.
6. Jammu Airport 15.07.18 At Jammu airport, on 15.07.2018 at about 1525 hrs., one person entered through Cargo Gate to apron area. Enquiry of the case is under process.
7. Ahmadabad Airport 05.04.18 On 05.04.18, one person managed to gain entry into T-1 of SVPI airport, Ahmedabad along with a group of 15 passengers through departure entrance gate by showing e-ticket booked in the name of some other person for flight no. 6E-947 (AMD GOA) Enquiry under process.
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Disinvestment of AIESL along with Air India

2414. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's disinvestment plan conceived for Air India also includes selling of Air India Engineering Services Ltd. (AIESL) which is offering maintenance services as Third Party service to private airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has decided to separately decide the contours of the mode of disposal of the subsidiaries *viz.* Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL).

Progress on regional air-connectivity under UDAN scheme

2415. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the flagship programmes of providing regional air connectivity under Round-I and II has not taken off as successfully as was expected;

(b) if so, what are the problems in successful operation of UDAN Scheme;

(c) what remedial measures Government has so far taken to sort out the issues; and

(d) which are the routes identified under UDAN not yet operational on regular basis and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency has awarded 27 proposals of five airlines in 1st Round of Bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN. Out of these, 22 have already commenced.

In 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, 15 Selected Airline Operators have been awarded 88 (65 with Fixed Wing and 23 with Helicopter) RCS networks

consisting about 305 RCS routes. Out of these 305 RCS routes, 26 routes have already commenced. The Selected Airline Operator shall be obligated to commence RCS flight operations on a RCS-route, as part of individual route-proposal or a network proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency depending upon the readiness of airports/heliports, infrastructure requirements etc.

Status of Commencement of RCS routes awarded in 1st and 2nd Round of Bidding under RCS-UDAN are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Regional Connectivity Scheme/UDAN Status of commencement of RCS flights awarded in 1st Round of bidding

Sl. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator	Status (Commenced/likely to commence)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda-Delhi	Delhi to Bhatinda Bhatinda to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
2.	Delhi-Pathankot-Delhi	Delhi to Pathankot Pathankot to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
3.	Delhi-Bikaner-Delhi	Delhi to Bikaner Bikaner to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
4.	Gwalior-Indore-Gwalior	Gwalior to Indore Indore to Gwalior	Alliance Air	Commenced
5.	Delhi-Gwalior-Delhi	Gwalior to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
6.	Jaipur-Agra-Jaipur	Jaipur to Agra Agra to Jaipur	Alliance Air	Commenced
7.	Delhi-Ludhiana-Delhi	Delhi to Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
8.	Delhi-Shimla-Delhi	Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi	Alliance Air	Commenced
9.	Delhi-Kanpur-Delhi	Delhi to Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Spicejet	Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mumbai-Kandla-Mumbai	Mumbai to Kandla Kandla to Mumbai	Spicejet	Commenced
11.	Mumbai-Porbandar-Mumbai	Mumbai to Porbandar	Spicejet	Commenced
12.	Hyderabad-Pondicherry-Hyderabad	Hyderabad to Pondicherry Pondicherry to Hyderabad	Spicejet	Commenced
13.	Jaipur-Jaisalmer-Jaipur	Jaipur to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Jaipur	Spicejet	Commenced
14.	Delhi-Adampur-Delhi	Delhi to Adampur Adampur to Delhi	Spicejet	Commenced
15.	Nanded Mumbai-Nanded	Nanded to Mumbai Mumbai to Nanded	Trujet	Commenced
16.	Hyderabad-Kadapa-Bangalore-Kadapa-Hyderabad-Nanded-Hyderabad-Vidyanagar-Hyderabad	Hyderabad to Kadapa Kadapa to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Nanded Nanded to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Vidyanagar Vidyanagar to Hyderabad	Trujet	Commenced
17.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Kadapa-Chennai-Salem-Chennai-Mysore-Chennai-Kadapa-Vijayawada-Hyderabad	Vijayawada to Kadapa Kadapa to Chennai Chennai to Salem Salem to Chennai Chennai to Mysore Mysore to Chennai	Trujet	Commenced
18.	Bangalore-Vidyanagar-Bangalore	Bangalore to Vidyanagar Vidyanagar to Bangalore	Trujet	Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Shillong-Silchar- Shillong-Imphal- Shillong-Dimapur- Shillong-Aizawl- Kolkata-Aizawl- Shillong-Agartala- Shillong	Shillong to Imphal Imphal to Shillong Shillong to Dimapur Dimapur to Shillong Shillong to Aizawl Aizawl to Shillong Shillong to Agartala Agartala to Shillong	Deccan Air	Commenced
20.	Delhi-Pantnagar- Dehradun-Pantnagar- Delhi-Kullu-Delhi- Shimla-Delhi-Ludhiana- Delhi-Agra-Delhi	Pantnagar to Dehradun Dehradun to Pantnagar Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi Delhi to Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi Delhi to Agra Agra to Delhi	Deccan Air	Not Commenced
21.	Delhi-Gwalior- Lucknow-Gorakhpur- Lucknow-Gwalior- Delhi-Kanpur-Varanasi- Kanpur-Delhi- Dehradun-Delhi	Gwalior to Lucknow Lucknow to Gwalior Gwalior to Delhi Delhi to Kanpur Kanpur to Varanasi Varanasi to Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Air Odisha	Not Commenced
22.	Mumbai-Nasik-Pune- Nasik-Mumbai- Aurangabad-Mumbai- Kolhapur-Mumbai- Jalgaon-Mumbai- Sholapur-Mumbai	Nasik to Pune Pune to Nasik Mumbai to Kolhapur Kolhapur to Mumbai Mumbai to Jalgaon Jalgaon to Mumbai Mumbai to Sholapur Sholapur to Mumbai	Deccan Air	Commenced Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kolkata-Cooch Behar- Kolkata-Jamshedpur- Kolkata-Rourkela- Kolkata-Durgapur- Bagdogra-Durgapur- Kolkata-Burnpur- Kolkata	Kolkata to Cooch Behar Cooch Behar to Kolkata Kolkata to Jamshedpur Jamshedpur to Kolkata Kolkata to Rourkela Rourkela to Kolkata Durgapur to Bagdogra Bagdogra to Durgapur Kolkata to Burnpur Burnpur to Kolkata	Deccan Air	Commenced
24.	Bhubaneshwar- Utkela-Raipur-Utkela- Bhubaneshwar-Jeypore- Bhubaneshwar- Jharsuguda-Ranchi- Jharsuguda- Bhubaneshwar- Rourkela- Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar to Utkela Utkela to Raipur Raipur to Utkela Utkela to Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar to Jeypore Jeypore to Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Ranchi Ranchi to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar to Rourkela Rourkela to Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Raipur-Bilaspur- Ambikapur-Bilaspur- Raipur-Jharsuguda- Raipur-Raigarh- Raipur-Jagdapur- Vishakhapatnam- Jagdapur-Raipur	Bilaspur to Ambikapur Ambikapur to Bilaspur Raipur to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Raipur Raipur to Raigarh Raigarh to Raipur Raipur to Jagdalpur Jagdapur to Vishakhapatnam Vishakhapatnam to Jagdapur Jagdapur to Raipur	Air Odisha	Not Commenced Commenced
26.	Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar- Surat-Bhavnagar- Ahmedabad-Mundra- Ahmedabad-Jamnagar- Ahmedabad-Mithapur- Ahmedabad-Diu- Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Mundra Mundra to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Jamnagar Jamnagar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Mithapur Mithapur to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Diu Diu to Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	Commenced Not Commenced Commenced
27.	Chennai-Pondicherry- Salem-Bangalore- Salem-Pondicherry- Chennai-Neyveli- Chennai-Kadapa- Bangalore-Kadapa- Chennai-Mysore- Chennai	Chennai to Pondicherry Pondicherry to Salem Salem to Bangalore Bangalore to Salem Salem to Pondicherry Chennai to Neyveli	Air Odisha	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
		Neyveli to Chennai		
		Chennai to Kadapa		
		Kadapa to Chennai		
		Chennai to Mysore		
		Mysore to Chennai		

Statement-II

*List of RCS routes/networks awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO)
in 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN Version 2.0*

Sl. No.	RCS Routes/Networks	RCS Route	SA Operator	Date/likely date of commencements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hissar-Chandigarh-Delhi-Hissar	Hissar to Chandigarh Delhi to Hissar	Pinnacle Air	Not Commenced
2.	Surat-Jaisalmer-Surat	Surat to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Surat	Spicejet	Not Commenced
3.	Ahmedabad-Kandla-Ahmedabad-Ahmedabad-Porbandar-Ahmedabad-Keshod-Ahmedabad-Kota-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Kandla Kandla to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Porbandar Porbandar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Keshod Keshod to Ahmedabad	Trujet	Not Commenced
4.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad	Spicejet	Not Commenced
5.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer-Ahmedabad-Ahmedabad Nasik-Ahmedabad-Jalgaon-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Nasik Nasik to Ahmedabad	Trujet	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
		Ahmedabad to Jalgaon Jalgaon to Ahmedabad		
6.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Bhatinda	Bhatinda to Jammu Jammu to Bhatinda	Alliance Air	Commenced
7.	Chennai-Tanjore-Chennai	Chennai to Tanjore Tanjore to Chennai	Spicejet	Not Commenced
8.	Chennai-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Chennai	Spicejet	Not Commenced
9.	Chennai-Hubli-Pune-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Pune Pune to Hubli Hubli to Chennai	Spicejet	Not Commenced
10.	Chennai-Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Chennai	Spicejet	Not Commenced
11.	Chennai-Kannur-Hubli-Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Hubli Hubli to Kannur Kannur to Chennai	Indigo	Not Commenced
12.	Bikaner-Jaipur-Bikaner	Bikaner to Jaipur Jaipur to Bikaner	Alliance Air	Not Commenced
13.	Kolkata-Pakyong-Guwahati-Pakyong-Kolkata	Guwahati to Pakyong Pakyong to Guwahati Pakvong to Kolkata Kolkata to Pakong	Spicejet	Not Commenced
14.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Passighat-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat to Kolkata Jorhat to Passighat Passighat to Jorhat Kolkata to Jorhat	Zoom Air	Not Commenced
15.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Tezu-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat to Kolkata Jorhat to Tezu Tezu to Jorhat Kolkata to Jorhat	Zoom Air	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Kolkata-Lilabari-Kolkata	Kolkata to Lilabari Lilabari to Kolkata	Spicejet	Not Commenced
17.	Kolkata-Tezpur	Kolkata to Tezpur	Zoom Air	Commenced
18.	Lucknow-Raipur-Allahabad-Raipur-Lucknow	Allahabad to Raipur Raipur to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
19.	Bareilly-Lucknow Delhi-Bareilly Lucknow-Bareilly	Bareilly to Lucknow Delhi to Bareilly Lucknow to Bareilly	Jet Airways	Commenced
20.	Lucknow-Hindan-Kolkata-Jorhat-Kolkata-Hindan-Lucknow	Jorhat to Kolkata Kolkata to Jorhat	Indigo	Not Commenced
21.	Lucknow-Shravasti-Lucknow-Moradabad-Lucknow-Allahabad-Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow Lucknow to Allahabad Lucknow to Moradabad Moradabad to Lucknow Shravasti to Lucknow Lucknow to Shravasti	Turbo Aviation	Not Commenced
22.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Kolkata	Allahabad to Kolkata Lucknow to Allahabad	Zoom Air	Not Commenced
23.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Patna-Allahabad-Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow Allahabad to Patna Patna to Allahabad Lucknow to Allahabad	Jet Airways	Not Commenced
24.	Dehradun-Pithoragarh-Hindan	Pithoragarh to Hindan Dehradun to Pithoragarh	Heritage	Not Commenced
25.	Hindan-Bhopai-Nasik-Bhopai-Hindan	Nasik to Bhopal Bhopai to Nasik	Indigo	Not Commenced
26.	Hindan-Bhopal-Allahabad-Bhopal-Hindan	Allahabad to Bhopal Bhopal to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Hindan-Jaisalmer-Udaipur-Jaisalmer-Hindan	Jaisalmer to Udaipur Udaipur to Jaisalmer	Indigo	Not Commenced
28.	Hindan-Pithoragarh-Dehradun	Pithoragarh to Dehradun Hindan to Pithoragarh	Heritage	Not Commenced
29.	Hindan-Gorakhpur-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Hindan	Allahabad to Gorakhpur Gorakhpur to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
30.	Hindan-Allahabad-Kolkata-Allahabad-Hindan	Kolkata to Allahabad Allahabad to Kolkata	Indigo	Not Commenced
31.	Hindan-Allahabad-Dehradun-Allahabad-Hindan	Dehradun to Allahabad Allahabad to Dehradun	Indigo	Not Commenced
32.	Hindan-Kannur-Hindan	Kannur to Hindan Hindan to Kannur	Indigo	Not Commenced
33.	Pithoragarh-Pantnagar	Pithoragarh to Pantnagar	Heritage	Not Commenced
34.	Srinagar-Kargil-Srinagar-Kishtwar-Jammu-Kishtwar-Srinagar	Kargil to Srinagar Srinagar to Kargil	Maritime Energy	Not Commenced
35.	Mumbai-Darbhunga-Mumbai	Darbhunga to Mumbai Mumbai to Darbhunga	Spicejet	Not Commenced
36.	Mumbai-Allahabad-Mumbai	Allahabad to Mumbai Mumbai to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
37.	Mumbai-Kannur-Mumbai	Kannur to Mumbai Mumbai to Kannur	Indigo	Not Commenced
38.	Delhi-Darbhunga-Delhi	Darbhunga to Delhi Delhi to Darbhunga	Spicejet	Not Commenced
39.	Delhi-Nasik-Delhi	Nasik to Delhi Delhi to Nasik	Jet Airways	Commenced
40.	Delhi-Kishangarh-Delhi	Kishangarh to Delhi Delhi to Kishangarh	Spicejet	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Delhi-Uterlai-Delhi	Uterlai to Delhi Delhi to Uterlai	Zoom Air	Not Commenced
42.	Delhi-Pakyong- Kolkata- Bokaro-Kolkata- Pakyong- Delhi	Bokaro to Kolkata Kolkata to Bokaro Kolkata to Pakyong Pakyong to Delhi Pakyong to Kolkata Delhi to Pakyong	Spicejet	Not Commenced
43.	Nagpur-Bhubaneshwar- Allahabad- Bhubaneshwar- Nagpur	Allahabad to Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
44.	Nagpur-Allahabad- Indore- Allahabad-Nagpur	Allahabad to Indore Allahabad to Nagpur Indore-Allahabad Nagpur-Allahabad	Jet Airways	Commenced
45.	Hyderabad-Baldota/ Koppal-Bangalore- Vellore-Chennai- Vellore-Bangalore- Baldota/Koppal-Goa- Baldota/Koppal- Hyderabad	Hyderabad to Baldota/ Koppal Baldota/Koppal to Bangalore Bangalore to Vellore Vellore to Chennai Chennai to Vellore Vellore to Bangalore Bangalore to Baldota/ Koppal Baldota/Koppal to Goa Goa to Baldota/Koppal Baldota/Koppal to Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur-Tirupati-Kolhapur-Hyderabad	Kolhapur-Hyderabad Kolhapur to Tirupati Tirupati to Kolhapur Hyderabad to Kolhapur	Indigo	Not Commenced
47.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur-Bangalore-Kolhapur-Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad-Sholapur-Hyderabad	Bangalore to Kolhapur Hubli to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Hubli Hyderabad to Sholapur Kolhapur to Bangalore Kolhapur to Hyderabad Sholapur to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Kolhapur	Alliance Air	Not Commenced
48.	Hyderabad-Ozar (Nasik)-Ahmedabad-Kandla-Ahmedabad Nasik-Hyderabad	Ahmedabad to Kandla Ahmedabad to Nasik Kandla-Ahmedabad Nasik to Ahmedabad Nasik to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Nasik	Alliance Air	Not Commenced
49.	Hyderabad-Nasik-Goa-Nasik-Hyderabad	Goa to Nasik Nasik to Goa Nasik to Hderabad Hyderabad to Nasik	Spicejet	Not Commenced
50.	Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad	Hubli to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Hubli	Spicejet	Not Commenced
51.	Bangalore-Darbhunga-Bangalore	Darbhunga to Bangalore Bangalore to Darbhunga	Spicejet	Not Commenced
52.	Bangalore-Nasik-Hindan-Nasik-Bangalore	Hindan to Nasik Nasik to Bangalore Nasik to Hindan Bangalore to Nasik	Indigo	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Bangalore-Hubli- Ahmedabad Hubli- Chennai-Hubli- Bangalore	Ahmedabad to Hubli Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Chennai Hubli to Ahmedabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
54.	Bangalore-Allahabad- Pune Allahabad-Bangalore	Allahabad to Bangalore Allahabad to Pune Pune to Allahabad Bangalore to Allahabad	Indigo	Not Commenced
55.	Bangalore-Kannur- Chennai-Kannur- Bangalore-Sholapur- Bangalore	Bangalore to Sholapur Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Bangalore Kannur to Chennai Sholapur to Bangalore Bangalore to Kannur	Spicejet	Not Commenced
56.	Bangalore-Kannur- Bangalore	Kannur to Bangalore Bangalore to Kannur	Spicejet	Not Commenced
57.	Cochin-Hubli-Goa- Hubli-Cochin	Goa to Hubli Hubli to Cochin Hubli to Goa Cochin to Hubli	Indigo	Commenced
58.	Tezpur-Kolkata	Tezpur to Kolkata	Zoom Air	Commenced
59.	Hubli-Tirupati-Hubli- Hindan-Hubli-Pune- Hubli	Hindan to Hubli Hubli to Hindan Hubli to Pune Pune to Hubli Tirupati to Hubli Hubli to Tirupati	Ghodawat	Not Commenced
60.	Shillong-Tezpur- Lilabari-Kolkata Lilabari-Tezpur- Shillong	Kolkata to Lilabari Lilabari to Kolkata Lilabari to Tezpur	AAA Aviation	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
		Tezpur to Lilabari Tezpur to Shillong Shillong to Tezpur		
61.	Pantnagar-Pithoragarh	Pantnagar to Pithoragarh Heritage		Not Commenced
62.	Kannur-Goa-Kannur- Cochin-Kannur	Cochin to Kannur Goa to Kannur Kannur to Cochin Kannur to Goa	Indigo	Not Commenced
63.	Kannur-Bangalore- Kannur Thiruvananthapuram- Kannur	Bangalore to Kannur Kannur to Thiruvananthapuram Thiruvananthapuram to Kannur Kannur to Bangalore	Indigo	Not Commenced
64.	Guwahati-Cooch Behar-Guwahati- Bunpur-Guwahati	Guwahati to Cooch Behar Coach Behar to Guwahati Guwahati to Bunpur Bunpur to Guwahati	Trujet	Not Commenced
65.	Guwahati-Tezu- Guwahati Rupsi- Guwahati	Guwahati to Tezu Tezu to Guwahati Guwahati to Rupsi Rupsi to Guwahati	Trujet	Not Commenced
66.	Haldwani (Heliport)- Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport) to Dharchula (Heliport)	Heritage	Not Commenced
67.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)- Dharamshala Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla	Dharamshala to Mandi (Heliport) Mandi (Heliport) to Dharamshala Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
		Shimla to Mandi (Heliport)		
68.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport) Kullu- Manali (Heliport) Kullu-Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla	Kullu to Manali (Heliport) Kullu to Mandi (Heliport) Manali (Heliport) to Kullu Mandi (Heliport) to Kullu Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
69.	Shimla-Rampur (Heliport)-Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)- Rampur (Heliport)- Shimla	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) to Rampur (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) to Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
70.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport)-Imphal	Moreh (Heliport) to Imphal Imphal to Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
71.	Imphal-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Jiribam (Heliport)-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Imphal	Jiribam (Heliport) to Tamenglong (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) to Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) to Jiribam (Heliport) Imphal to Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Imphal-Thanlon (Heliport)-Parbung (Heliport)-Thanlon (Heliport)-Imphal	Parbung (Heliport) to Thanlon (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport) to Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) to Parbung (Heliport) Imphal to Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
73.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat Dibrugarh-Jorhat- Tezpur-Guwahati	Dibrugarh to Jorhat Jorhat to Dibrugarh Jorhat to Tezpur Tezpur to Jorhat	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
74.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)-Tezpur- Itanagar (Heliport)- Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport)-Guwahati	Itanagar (Heliport) to Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) to Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) to Tezpur Tezpur to Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur to Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati to Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways	Not Commenced
75.	Dehradun-New Tehri- Srinagar (Heliport)- Gaucher-Joshimath (Heliport)-Gaucher- Srinagar (Heliport)- New Tehri Dehradun	Gaucher to Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher to Srinagar (Heliport) Joshimath (Heliport) to Gaucher New Tehri to Dehradun New Tehri to Srinagar (Heliport) Srinagar (Heliport) to Gaucher	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
		Srinagar (Heliport) to New Tehri (Heliport)		
		Dehradun to New Tehri (Heliport)		
76.	Dehradun-Mussoorie (Heliport)-Dehradun	Mussoorie (Heliport) to Dehradun	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
		Dehradun to Mussoorie (Heliport)		
77.	Dehradun-Ramnagar (Heliport)-Pantnagar- Nainital (Heliport)- Pantnagar-Almora (Heliport)-Pithoragarh (Heliport)-Almora (Heliport)-Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport)- Dehradun	Almora (Heliport) to Pantnagar	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
		Almora (Heliport) to Pithoragarh (Heliport)		
		Nainital (Heliport) to Pantnagar		
		Pantnagar to Almora (Heliport)		
		Pantnagar to Nainital (Heliport)		
		Pantnagar to Ramnagar (Heliport)		
		Pithoragarh (Heliport) to Almora (Heliport)		
		Ramnagar (Heliport) to Dehradun		
		Ramnagar (Heliport) to Pantnagar		
		Dehradun to Ramnagar (Heliport)		
78.	Chinyalisaur- Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Chinyali saur to Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Heritage	Not Commenced
79.	Gaucher Sahastradhara (Heliport)-Chinyalisaur [Helicopters]	Gaucher to Sahastradhara (Heliport) Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Chinyali saur	Heritage	Not Commenced

1	2	3	4	5
80.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari-Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari Dibrugarh	Lilabari to Dibrugarh Lilabari to Itanagar (Heliport) Dibrugarh to Lilabari Itanagar (Heliport) to Lilabari	Skyone Airways	Not Commenced
81.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh	Daparizo to Yinghiong Yinghiong to Dibrugarh Dibrugarh to Daparizo	Skyone Airways	Not Commenced
82.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting-Dibrugarh	Passighat to Tuting Tuting to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways	Not Commenced
83.	Dibrugarh-Tezu-Walong-Dibrugarh	Tezu to Walong Walong to Dibrugarh Dibrugarh to Tezu	Skyone Airways	Not Commenced
84.	Dibrugarh Itanagar (Heliport)-Ziro Dibrugarh	Ziro to Dibrugarh	Heligo	Not Commenced
85.	Chandigarh Kasauli (Heliport)-Shimla Kasauli (Heliport)-Chandigarh	Kasauli (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Kasauli (Heliport)	Pawan Hans	Not Commenced
86.	Dharchula (Heliport)-Haldwani (Heliport)-Haridwar (Heliport)	Dharchula (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) to Haridwar (Heliport)	Heritage	Not Commenced
87.	Haridwar (Heliport)-Haldwani (Heliport)	Haridwar (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage	Not Commenced
88.	Sahastradhara (Heliport)-Gaucher	Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Gaucher	Heritage	Not Commenced

Appointment of ombudsman for civil aviation sector

2416. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has planned to appoint an Ombudsman for entire airlines industry for lodging of the complaints by harassed passengers against airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the existing procedure and system with regard to the complaints received and disposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Travel by air is a 'contractual agreement between passenger and the airline. As per the prevailing regulations, aggrieved passengers are required to lodge his/her complaint with the concerned airline. For timely redressal of passenger grievances, every airline appoints a Nodal officer and an Appellate Authority and displays the contact details of them on their respective website. If the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations, the passenger may complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws. The air passengers can also lodge their complaints through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal and Air Sewa mobile app/web portal of Government of India. In addition, the air passengers can also address their complaints offline or through emails to the Public Grievance Officer (PGO) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or its attached/sub ordinate organizations. The complaints are regularly monitored by the PGO notified by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its attached/sub-ordinate organization.

Congestion problem at Airports

2417. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the congestion problem at airports due to increased air travel;

(b) if so, Government's plan to construct new airports in the coming years to tackle the capacity shortage in Delhi, Mumbai and other capital cities or State across the country;

(c) whether Government is planning to sort-out the time slot issue in the short term; and

(d) the details of AAI airports privatised in the past three fiscal years to improve their operational facet and accommodate more population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Some of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) airports face congestion at certain periods of the day when demand exceeds capacity which results in congestion at the airport. In order to augment capacity to meet the present and forecasted growth, AAI has reviewed airport infrastructure *i.e.* runway capacity, taxiways, Rapid Exist Taxiways, apron, new terminal building/ expansion of existing building, construction of cargo building, hangars, car parking and approach road etc. of top 20 airports and initiated action to meet the demand. Further, the Government has embarked upon an ambitious NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme through which Government has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 year. Further, to tackle the capacity shortage in Delhi and Mumbai airports, the concerned airport operators have taken action for creation of additional capacity by way of expansion of terminal, using facilities at Hindon airport for RCS aircrafts and development of new Greenfield airports at Navi Mumbai and Jewar. Government has also instituted a Flight Operations Committee, chaired by Chairman, AAI and including all relevant stakeholders to ensure that all flights are handled in a safe, orderly and expeditious manner.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No AAI airport has been privatized in past three fiscal years.

Fire services category of calicut Airport

2418. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) on what ground fire category VIII of Calicut airport has been reduced to category VII, while sufficient number of fire personnel are available for maintaining stations of category VIII;

(b) whether Government is aware that airport management is again battling for curtailing the operational facilities of Calicut airport; and

(c) whether Government would consider the hardships of passengers particularly the migrants due to the decision to reduce the fire category to VII, which will adversely affect the effort to accommodate CODE 'E' flights at Calicut airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Presently, at Calicut Airport, the Aircraft Rescue and

Fire Fighting (ARFF) category is VIII and has not been reduced to VII.

(b) No operational facility has been curtailed at Calicut Airport as on date.

(c) Required ARFF category for the commercial operations is always ensured and maintained by Airports Authority of India so that no hardship is faced by passengers including migrants.

Bugs in Newark-Mumbai Air India flight

2419. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national carrier Air India, struggling to court global bidders for divestment, has been found to have its passengers on Flight No. AI 144 Newark Mumbai suffer from bug bites in its Business Class on 19 July, 2018;

(b) whether Air India is examining a formal complaint lodged by the parents of an infant covered in bug bites and found bleeding during the 17-hour flight; and

(c) whether the incident left business class passengers enraged with the onward journey of the flight's Mumbai-Delhi leg getting delayed by four hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Bed bugs were reported by a passenger on Air India Flight No. 144 (Newark Mumbai) of 18th July 2018. On arrival of aircraft at Mumbai, bed bug treatment (intensive spraying of Chlorophosphide, Protex and Ektara) was carried out on the airplane before further flight.

(b) Air India has received a complaint from the passenger. The concerned passenger was refunded the ticket cost.

(c) Mumbai-Delhi flight got delayed by 03:16 hrs. due to intensive spraying treatment for bed bug at Mumbai, prior to further flight.

Reforms in airline ticket cancellation policy

2420. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reform airline ticket cancellation policy;

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

(c) whether Government would consider free cancellation of airline tickets if done within 24 hours of booking; and

(d) what are the guidelines at present issued to the airlines for cancellation of air tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has proposed mnendments in CAR Series M, Part-II, titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings" which will be finalized after following due procedures. Salient features of proposed changes to regulations are as follows:—

- Introduction of compensation for passengers who miss their connecting flights due to delay, cancellation or denied boarding.
- Option of full refund to passenger in case of delay beyond 6 hours of original departure time.
- Airline to provide Lock-in option for 24 hours after booking ticket where ticket can be cancelled without any charges.
- No additional charge for correction in name (same person) within 24 hours of booking the ticket.

(d) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation RequireInents (CAR), Section-3, Series M, Part-II on "Refund of Airline Tickets to passengers of Public Transport Undertakings".

Progress of UDAN scheme

2421. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik) Scheme has gained its momentum and is doing profitable business in various domestic sectors of various States of the country; and

(b) if so, which sectors have attracted the maximum number of passengers till date and which State has generated the highest revenue during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In the 1st and 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN, 115 (92 for fixed wing+23 for Helicopter) network/proposals were awarded to 17 Selected Airline Operators. Out of these, operations on 92 RCS routes have commenced.

As per Information received from Selected Airline operators, the following sectors have generated the maximum passengers:—

Mumbai- Kandla-Mumbai (16.11.2017 to 22.07.2018)-52903 passengers

Hyderabad-Kadapa-Hyderabad (27.04.2017 to 22.07.2018)-45452 passengers

Hyderabad-Puducherry-Hyderabad (16.08.2017 to 22.07.2018)-44090 passengers

Mumbai- Porbandar (10.07.2018 to 22.07.2018)-26798 passengers

Plan to introduce more scheme like UDAN scheme

2422. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce any more people-friendly scheme like the UDAN Scheme to attract more passengers in the domestic sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much increase of air passengers has been achieved in percentage terms, State-wise and sector-wise till date from the launching date of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Cumulative information on RCS UDAN from beginning to 22.07.2018 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Commulative information on RCS UDAN from beginning to 22.7.2018

Sl. No.	RCS Route Started	Selected Airline Operator	Date of Start of UDAN Route	Sector	No. of UDAN Flights operated	Total number of Pax carried in UDAN flight
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IGI Airport Delhi -> Shimla -> IGI Airport Delhi						
1.	IGI Delhi-Shimla-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	27th April, 2017	Shimla to Delhi*	301	4,155
2.	IGI Delhi-Shimla-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	27th April, 2017	Delhi to Shimla*	301	9,171
IGI Airport Delhi -> Bhatinda -> IGI Airport Delhi#						
3.	IGI Delhi-Bhatinda-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	27th April, 2017	Bhatinda to Delhi	184	9,673
4.	IGI Delhi-Bhatinda-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	27th April, 2017	Delhi to Bhatinda	185	9,815
IGI Airport Delhi-> Gwalior -> IGI Airport Delhi						
5.	Gwalior to IGI Airport Delhi	Airline Allied Services	31st May, 2017	Gwalior to IGI Delhi	180	7,778
Gwalior -> Indore-> Gwalior						
6.	Gwalior-Indore-Gwalior	Airline Allied Services	31st May, 2017	Gwalior to Indore	182	4,268
7.	Gwalior-Indore-Gwalior	Airline Allied Services	31st May, 2017	Indore to Gwalior	182	4,707

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	IGI Airport Delhi -> Ludhiana -> IGI Airport Delhi					
8.	IGI Delhi-Ludhiana-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	02nd Sep., 2017	Ludhiana to Delhi	146	6,987
9.	IGI Delhi-Ludhiana- IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	02nd Sep., 2017	Delhi to Ludhiana	146	8,039
	IGI Airport Delhi -> Bikaner -> IGI Airport Delhi					
10.	IGI Delhi- Bikaner-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	26th Sep., 2017	Bikaner to Delhi	296	16,420
11.	IGI Delhi- Bikaner-IGI Delhi	Airline Allied Services	26th Sep., 2017	Delhi to Bikaner	296	16,197
	Jaipur-> Agra->Jaipur					
12.	Jaipur-Agra- Jaipur	Airline Allied Services	08th Dec., 2017	Agra to Jaipur	32	1,107
13.	Jaipur-Agra- Jaipur	Airline Allied Services	08th Dec., 2017	Jaipur to Agra	32	1,000
	Jammu->Bhatinda->Jammu					
14.	Jammu- Bhatinda-Jammu	Airline Allied Services	27th Feb., 2018	Jammu to Bhatinda	148	6,057
15.	Jammu- Bhatinda-Jammu	Airline Allied Services	27th Feb., 2018	Bhatinda- Jammu	148	7,326
	Jaipur->Bikaner->Jaipur (UDAN 2 Flight)					
16.	Jaipur-Bikaner-Jaipur	Airline Allied Services	27th March, 2018	Jaipur- Bikaner	109	3,697
17.	Jaipur-Bikaner-Jaipur	Airline Allied Services	27th March, 2018	Bikaner- Jaipur	110	3,470
	Delhi->Pathankot->Delhi					
18.	Delhi- Pathankot-Delhi	Airline Allied Services	05th April, 2018	Pathankot-Delhi	46	2,011
19.	Delhi- Pathankot-Delhi	Airline Allied Services	05th April, 2018	Delhi-Pathankot	46	1,994

Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Kadapa-> Bangalore Airport-> Kadapa-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Nanded-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Vidyanaagar-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)						
20. Hyderabad-Nanded-Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	27th April, 2017	Hyderabad to Nanded	428	17,925	
21. Hyderabad-Nanded-Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	27th April, 2017	Nanded to Hyderabad	428	19,965	
22. Hyderabad-Kadapa-Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	27th April, 2017	Hyderabad to Kadapa	441	23,075	
23. Hyderabad-Kadapa-Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	27th April, 2017	Kadapa to Hyderabad	441	23,096	
24. Hyderabad-Vidyanaagar-Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	21st Sep., 2017	Hyderabad-Vidyanaagar	302	13,387	
25. Hyderabad-Vidyanaagar- Hyderabad	Turbo Megha Airways	21st Sep., 2017	Vidyanaagar- Hyderabad	302	14,298	
Bangalore->Vidyanaagar->Bangalore						
26. Bangalore-Vidyanaagar-Bangalore	Turbo Megha Airways	01st March, 2018	Bangalore to Vidyanaagar	149	7,186	
27. Bangalore-Vidyanaagar-Bangalore	Turbo Megha Airways	01st March, 2018	Vidyanaagar to Bangalore	149	7,567	
Hyderabad (Shamshabad) -> Vijayawada -> Kadapa -> Chennai -> Salem -> Mysore (Mandacally) ->Chennai -> Kadapa -> Vijayawada-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)						
28. Chennai-Mysore-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	20th Sep., 2017	Chennai-Mysore	302	15,606	
29. Chennai-Mysore-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	20th Sep., 2017	Mysore-Chennai	302	15,894	
30. Chennai-Kadapa-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	16th November, 2017	Chennai to Kadapa	249	10,859	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Chennai-Kadapa-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	16th November, 2017	Kadapa to Chennai	250	12,099
32.	Vijayawada-Kadapa-Vijayawada	Turbo Megha Airways	01st March, 2018	Vijayawada to Kadapa	150	7,427
33.	Vijayawada-Kadapa-Vijayawada	Turbo Megha Airways	01st March, 2018	Kadapa to Vijayawada	150	8,021
34.	Chennai-Salem-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	25th March, 2018	Chennai-Salem	126	7,173
35.	Chennai-Salem-Chennai	Turbo Megha Airways	25th March, 2018	Salem-Chennai	126	7,296
Nanded-CSI Airport Mumbai-Nanded						
36.	Mumbai-Nanded-Mumbai	Turbo Megha Airways	16th November, 2017	Mumbai to Nanded	252	14,404
37.	Mumbai-Nanded-Mumbai	Turbo Megha Airways	16th November, 2017	Nanded to Mumbai	253	14,851
CSI Airport Mumbai- Porbandar						
38.	Mumbai- Porbandar	Spicejet	10th July, 2017	Mumbai- Porbandar	376	27309
CSI Airport Mumbai-Kandla-Mumbai						
39.	Mumbai-Kandla	Spicejet	10th July, 2017	Mumbai-Kandla	378	27529
40.	Kandla-Mumbai	Spicejet	10th July, 2017	Kandla-Mumbai	378	26317
Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-Puducherry-Hyderabad (Shamshabad)						
41.	Hyderabad-Puducherry	Spicejet	16th Aug., 2017	Hyderabad-Puducherry	336	23256

42. Puducherry-Hyderabad	Spicejet	16th Aug., 2017	Puducherry-Hyderabad	336	21726
Jaipur Jaisalmer Jaipur					
43. Jaipur-Jaisalmer	Spicejet	29th Oct., 2017	Jaipur-Jaisalmer	265	13542
44. Jaipur-Jaisalmer	Spicejet	29th Oct., 2017	Jaisalmer-Jaipur	263	13036
Delhi - Adampur- Delhi					
45. Delhi-Adampur	Spicejet	01st May, 2018	Delhi-Adampur	87	5797
46. Adampur-Delhi	Spicejet	01st May, 2018	Adampur-Delhi	85	5810
Chennai-Hubli-Chennai (UDAN 2 Flight)					
47. Chennai-Hubli	Spicejet	14th May, 2018	Chennai-Hubli	77	3743
48. Hubli-Chennai	Spicejet	14th May, 2018	Hubli-Chennai	77	4220
Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad(UDAN 2 Flight)					
49. Hyderabad-Hubli	Spicejet	14th May, 2018	Hyderabad-Hubli	77	3242
50. Hubli-Hyderabad	Spicejet	14th May, 2018	Hubli-Hyderabad	77	3724
Delhi - Kanpur- Delhi					
51. Delhi-Kanpur	Spicejet	03rd July, 2018	Delhi-Kanpur	27	1967
52. Kanpur-Delhi	Spicejet	03rd July, 2018	Kanpur-Delhi	27	1965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CSI Airport Mumbai- Ozar (Nasik)- Pune- Ozar (Nasik)- CSI Airport Mumbai-Aurangabad- CSI Airport Mumbai- Kholapur- CSI Airport Mumbai-Sholapur-CSI Airport Mumbai					
53.	Ozar (Nasik)-Pune-Ozar Nasik	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	23rd Dec., 2017	Ozar-Pune	55	610
54.	Ozar(Nasik)-Pune-Ozar Nasik	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	23rd Dec., 2017	Pune-Ozar	54	542
55.	CSI Airport Mumbai-Jalgaon-CSI Airport Mumbai	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	23rd Dec., 2017	Mumbai-Jalgaon	79	665
56.	CSI Airport Mumbai-Jalgaon-CSI Airport Mumbai	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	23rd Dec., 2017	Jalgaon-Mumbai	79	750
57.	CSI Airport Mumbai-Kolhapur-CSI Airport Mumbai	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	8th April, 2018	Mumbai-Kolhapur	32	412
58.	CSI Airport Mumbai-Kolhapur-CSI Airport Mumbai	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	8th April, 2018	Kolhapur-Mumbai	32	450
	Shillong (Barapani)-Silchar-Shillong (Barapani)-Imphal (Korangee)- Shillong (Barapani)- Dimapur -Shillong (Barapani)- Aizawl- Kolkata - Aizawl-Shillong (Barapani)- Agartala- Shillong (Barapani)					
59.	Shillong-Agartala	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	1st May, 2018	Shillong-Agartala	7	42
60.	Agartala-Shillong	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	1st May, 2018	Agartala-Shillong	7	40

61. Shillong-Dimapur	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	1st May, 2018	Shillong-Dimapur	7	1
62. Dimapur-Shillong	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. (Air Deccan)	1st May, 2018	Dimapur-Shillong	7	1
Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Surat-Bhavnagar-Mundra-Ahmedabad-Jamnagar-Ahmedabad-Mithapur (Dwarka)-Ahmedabad-Diu-Ahmedabad					
63. Ahmedabad-Mundra	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	19th February, 2018	Ahmedabad-Mundra	97	446
64. Mundra-Ahmedabad	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	19th February, 2018	Mundra-Ahmedabad	90	410
65. Ahmedabad-Jamnagar	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	19th February, 2018	Ahmedabad-Jamnagar	17	39
66. Jamnagar-Ahmedabad	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	19th February, 2018	Jamnagar-Ahmedabad	20	53
67. Ahmedabad-Diu	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	24th February, 2018	Ahmedabad-Diu	53	191
68. Diu-Ahmedabad	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	24th February, 2018	Diu-Ahmedabad	56	182
69. Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	26th April, 2018	Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar	39	70
70. Bhavnagar-Ahmedabad	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	26th April, 2018	Bhavnagar-Ahmedabad	68	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Raipur->Bilaspur->Ambikapur->Bilaspur->Raipur->Jharsuguda->Raipur->					
71.	Raipur-Jagdalspur	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	14th June, 2018	Raipur-Jagdalspur	17	152
72.	Jagdalspur-Raipur	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	14th June, 2018	Jagdalspur-Raipur	18	177
73.	Jagdalspur-Vizag	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	20th June, 2018	Jagdalspur-Vizag	13	102
74.	Vizag-Jagdalspur	M/s Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	20th June, 2018	Vizag-Jagdalspur	13	70
	Kolkata-Tezpur-Kolkata (UDAN 2 Flight)					
75.	Kolkata-Tezpur	Zoom Air	26th April, 2018	Kolkata-Tezpur	56	1,493
76.	Tezpur-Kolkata	Zoom Air	26th April, 2018	Tezpur-Kolkata	55	1,652
	IGI Airport Delhi->Nashik->IGI Airport Delhi					
77.	IGI Airport Delhi-Ozar (Nasik)	M/s Jet Airways	15th June, 2018	IGI Airport-Ozar (Nasik)	12	1374
78.	Ozar (Nasik)-IGI Airport Delhi	M/s Jet Airways	15th June, 2018	Ozar (Nasik)-IGI Airport	12	1388
	Lucknow->Allahabad->Patna->Allahabad->Lucknow					
79.	Lucknow-Allahabad	M/s Jet Airways	14th June, 2018	Lucknow-Allahabad	12	277

80.	Allahabad-Patna	M/s Jet Airways	14th June, 2018	Allahabad-Patna	12	320
81.	Patna-Allahabad	M/s Jet Airways	14th June, 2018	Patna-Allahabad	12	356
82.	Allahabad-Lucknow	M/s Jet Airways	14th June, 2018	Allahabad-Lucknow	12	385
Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore-Allahabad-Nagpur						
83.	Nagpur-Allahabad	M/s Jet Airways	16th June, 2018	Nagpur-Allahabad	12	593
84.	Allahabad-Indore	M/s Jet Airways	16th June, 2018	Allahabad-Indore	12	665
85.	Indore-Allahabad	M/s Jet Airways	16th June, 2018	Indore-Allahabad	12	645
86.	Allahabad-Nagpur	M/s Jet Airways	16th June, 2018	Allahabad-Nagpur	12	550
TOTAL					11,827	562,439

* Capacity offered on Delhi-Shimla is 35 Seats and on Shimla-Delhi is 15 Seats.

Compensation for passengers for flight delays

2423. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Passengers Association of India (APAI) has sought compensation for passengers for flight delays of over two hours and for no notification at least two to four hours prior to the scheduled departure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the APAI demanded appointment of an Ombudsman for the civil aviation sector; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) A Draft Passenger Charter incorporating rights for air passengers was released on 22.05.2018 for public consultation. In this regard, comments of APAI have been received, that are under consideration. However, in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirement Section 3, Series M, Part IV, between July 2017 and June 2018, a total of 17,35,939 affected passengers due to delays, have been paid a compensation of 1335.46 lakhs by the airlines.

Ranking of Indian aviation sector

2424. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has recently downgraded Indian aviation sector after its safety audit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps Government has been taking to improve the ranking of Indian aviation sector in the parameters of ICAO and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) ICAO does not assign any ranking to the country nor downgrades any country. The purpose of the ICAO audit is to ascertain that the country has an effective safety oversight system to meet its obligation as a signatory to the Chicago Convention, 1944.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) prepares corrective action plan

to address the observations made by ICAO and FAA during the audit and takes action on the plan in a time bound manner.

Facilities for physically challenged and senior citizen air travellers

2425. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of airport security charges for air travelers in the country;
- (b) whether facilities have been extended to physically handicapped persons and senior citizens travelling by air;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has received any complaint for inadequate facility being extended to these category of air travelers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is charged as part of passenger fare of air travel. The Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is collected under two heads (i) PSF- Security Component and (ii) Facilitation Component. The PSF(Security Component) is used to meet the cost of deployment of security personnel at airports.

(b) and (c) In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travelers, Directorate General of Civil Aviation had issued Air transport Circular 04 of 2017 effective from 31.08.2017 titled "facilities/Courtesies to esteemed traveling public at airports" and CAR, Section 3 Series M, Part I titled as "Carriage by Air- Persons with Disability and/or Persons with reduced Mobility". Also, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security, issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for Screening of passengers with special needs and medical conditions.

(d) and (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has reported that in the past 1/2 years, 42 complaints were received at various airports. These complaints mainly related to facilities such as wheel chairs, toilets, seating arrangements, special parking zones, inconvenience during security checks etc. These complaints were duly examined and remedial action was taken by AAI. Moreover, certain problems faced by physically challenged persons especially by those with prosthetic limbs were reported to this Ministry/BCAS. With an aim to overcome these problems, BCAS, after consultation with stakeholders concerned has in month of October, 2017 issued amendment to the

SoP for Screening of passengers with special needs and medical conditions. Further, the air passengers can also lodge their complaints through Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal and AirSewa mobile app/web portal of Government of India. These complaints are forwarded to all concerned stakeholders for speedy and timely redressal.

Impact of devaluation of rupee on traders

†2426. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traders have to pay excess amount on account of continuous devaluation of Indian Rupee in comparison to dollar for imported goods resulting in adverse effect on industry and trade;

(b) the excess amount which has to be paid for imported goods on account of devaluation of Indian Rupee during the last three years and whether the Indian consumers have had to pay excess amount for goods resulting in inflation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Imports and exports are affected by a number of factors like growth in world trade, growth in demand for our exports, domestic need for imports, government policies, etc. This has to be viewed in relation to issues like devaluation by competitors, extent of valuation of domestic currency, domestic inflation and steps taken to promote exports etc.

Steps taken by DOC to promote exports:—

- Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Mid-term review notified in December 2017.
- Interest Equalization scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit which helped in accessing credit at reduced rates was introduced.
- A new logistic division was created in DOC to focus on improving logistics efficiency and enhancing growth.
- A new scheme namely TIES was launched which provided matching assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

overwhelming export linkages: Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing, certification labs and cold chains etc.

- Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives
 - ◆ DGFT and SEZ online integrated with customs ICEGATE.
 - ◆ Import Export Code (IEC) integrated with PAN and MoU signed with GSTN for complete registration.
 - ◆ State Governments provided access to DGCI&S export data in real time.

India's overall imports (merchandise and services) are higher than overall exports. The details of India's overall exports, imports and trade deficit for last three years are as follows:-

(Value in US\$ billions)			
Years	Export	Import	Trade deficit
2015-16	417.43	466.73	-49.30
2016-17	436.53	479.83	-43.30
2017-18	478.14	570.79	-92.65

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata and RBI

The annual change in the value of Rupee against US\$ during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is as follows:-

Date	USD/INR Closing Rate	(+) Appreciation/(-) Depreciation of INR on year-on-year basis
March 31, 2015	62.49	—
March 31, 2016	66.25	(-) 6.02%
March 31, 2017	64.85	(+) 2.11%
March 31, 2018	65.18	(-) 0.51%

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata and RBI.

Decline in FDI inflow

†2427. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to the country is witnessing a steady decline;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of FDI inflow in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for decline in FDI inflow in the country and the steps taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Sir. The details of FDI inflow in the country during the last three years are as under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (in US\$ billion)
1.	2015-16	55.56
2.	2016-17 (P)	60.22
3.	2017-18 (P)	61.96

(P) - Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

(c) Question does not arise.

Task force on Artificial Intelligence

2428. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted a Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (AI) to kick-start the use of AI for India's economic transformation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether research in AI is going on in the country to capture the industry in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any study has been made about the impact of AI on jobs and the dynamics of jobs due to penetration of AI, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for India's Economic Transformation was constituted on 24th August, 2017. The Task force gave its report on 19th January 2018. The Task force has *inter alia* recommended an Inter-Ministerial National Artificial Intelligence Mission to act as a nodal agency for coordinating AI related activities in India. The recommendations

of the Task Force have been shared with various Ministries/Departments of the Government. The Task Force has identified education, health care, IT services and BPO as the areas where new jobs are expected to come up.

In the meeting of Committee of Secretaries held on 8th February, 2018, NITI Aayog has been tasked with formulation of a National Strategy Plan for AI in consultation with Ministries/Departments concerned, academia and private sector.

NITI Aayog has prepared and placed on its website on 04.06.2018 a discussion paper on National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence identifying following five sectors to focus upon:—

- (i) Healthcare,
- (ii) Agriculture,
- (iii) Education,
- (iv) Smart Cities and Infrastructure,
- (v) Smart Mobility and Transportation.

In order to create a policy framework and to develop the ecosystem for Artificial Intelligence, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has constituted four committees covering all the aspects of AI. These Committees are:—

- (i) Committee on platforms and data for AI,
- (ii) Committee on Leveraging AI for identifying National Missions in Key Sectors,
- (iii) Committee on Mapping Technological capabilities, Key policy enablers, Skilling, Re-skilling, R&D
- (iv) Committee on Cybersecurity, Safety, Legal and Ethical issues.

(c) and (d) Various Ministries and agencies are working on the use of Artificial Intelligence. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) has been working in the area of AI with focus on image processing, audio assistance, education, health, agriculture, transportation etc. Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare is working with private sector in areas like crop monitoring, Block-chain technology to connect producers and consumers, identification of pests/diseases and weather based crop management system. D/o Revenue is using data analytics and forecasting technologies in the administration of Direct and Indirect Taxes.

Quality of food products exported from India

2429. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of food products from India are facing rejection in the export market due to their not being upto the quality standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has devised any strategy to tackle this problem and improve the quality of the products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) All importing countries food products have concerns relating to human, animal and plant health and hygiene and safety of food consumed by its citizens. As a measure of protection, importing countries often resort to rejections of individual consignments for non-compliance with their prescribed norms/safety standards/rules/regulations. The rejections can be due to various reasons *viz.* presence of pests, presence of pesticide or other chemical residues, improper packaging or labelling, poor quality etc. The data on rejections, specifically due to non-adherence to quality standards, is not available.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Following steps have been taken to reduce the number of rejections and improve the quality of food products to be exported:

- (i) The Government has launched three digital initiatives for ease of export and ensuring quality of food exports. Details are as under:—
- Safe food export traceability portal: The portal provides comprehensive linkages pertaining to primary producers, suppliers, establishments, samplers and laboratories till export certification. The portal provides transparent official control mechanism and has provision for dynamic interface with importing countries.
 - One Lab One Assessment: This portal is a step forward towards simplification of procedures, removing multiple assessments by different authorities.
 - Monitoring of Export Alerts: The portal provides a common online platform for all regulatory authorities to collaborate and report the corrective action taken on export alerts.

- (ii) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has introduced web-based traceability systems for various products viz. HORTINET, PEANUT.NET, TRACENET, MEAT.NET, BASMATI.NET etc.
- (iii) APEDA and other commodity boards provide assistance under their respective schemes for improving overall quality of India's food exports.

Introduction of major administrative reforms

2430. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new and specific policy initiative after June, 2014 to achieve the objectives of the Ministry, if so, the details of these initiatives and what is the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically to achieve the objectives of the Ministry in its functioning after May, 2014, if so, the details thereof and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the following Administrative Reforms initiatives have been implemented:—

(i) Government e-Marketplace (GeM):— Government on 12.04.2017 decided to set up Government e-Marketplace (GeM) as a National Public Procurement Portal as Section 8 Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 for facilitating procurement of Goods and Services required by Central and State Government organizations. The procurement of Goods and Services by Ministries or Departments is mandatory for Goods or services available on GeM.

GeM is a totally online procurement portal which leverages technology to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement. It provides the tools of e-bidding, reverse e-auction and demand aggregation to facilitate the Government users to achieve the best value for their money.

(ii) Council for Trade Development and Promotion:— Council for Trade Development and Promotion was notified (in July 2015) under the chairpersonship of the Union Commerce and Industry Minister, in which the Trade and Commerce Ministers of all the states are members along with the Secretaries of the Central Ministries/Departments dealing with infrastructure and finance and the apex industry associations. The main objective of council is to ensure a continuous dialogue with State Governments and UTs on measures for providing an International trade enabling

environment in the State and to create a framework for making the States active partners in boosting India's trade.

(iii) Creation of Logistics Division:- The Transaction of Business Rules have been amended in July, 2017 and Department of Commerce has been mandated for Integrated development of logistic sector. As a first step, infrastructure status has been granted to Logistics activities like warehousing, cold chains etc. This would facilitate access to long term credit. A new Division namely 'Logistics Division' has been created under Department of Commerce to look into various activities of Logistics Sector in the country.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):- Government of India in the last 4 years has carried out a number of unprecedented FDI policy reforms to allow easy flow of foreign investment in the country. 100 reforms covering 25 sectors of the economy have been undertaken. Further the foreign investment approvals have been smoothly transitioned into the new regime after the abolition of FIPB due to clear detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Government.

Measures taken by the Government on FDI policy liberalization coupled with improvement in ease of doing business climate has resulted in unprecedented growth of FDI inflows. FDI inflows in India stood at US \$ 36.05 billion in 2013-2014 and have consistently increased since then. In 2014-2015, it increased to US \$ 45.15 billion and further to US \$ 55.56 billion in 2015-2016 and to US \$ 60.22 billion in 2016-2017 and fiscal year 2017-2018 registered a record inflow of US \$ 61.96 billion, a new all-time high.

As per World Investment Report 2018 of UNCTAD, India continues to be placed among the top 10 FDI recipient countries in the world. Analysis of data in respect of top ten FDI destinations shows that between 2013 and 2017 India held second position in terms of growth rate *i.e.* 42%, next only to France which has grown by 45%.

(v) Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP):- Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the World Bank conducts an annual reform exercise for all States/UTs under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP). The aim of this exercise is to improve delivery of various Government regulatory functions and services in an efficient, effective and transparent manner.

The reform plan has expanded from 285 to 372 action points in 2015 and 2017 respectively. States/UTs have conducted reforms to ease their regulations and systems in areas such as labour, environmental clearances, single window system, construction

permits, contract enforcement, registering property and inspections. States/UTs have also enacted Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act to enforce the timelines on registrations and approvals.

No. of reforms in 2017 (7758) were 3 times more than the reforms done in 2015 (2532). In 2015, no State had an implementation score of 70 per cent whereas in 2017-18 States have an implementation score of more than 80 per cent. The average implementation score has increased to 60.21 per cent.

India has leapt 30 positions over its rank of 130 in World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2017. The DB Report is an assessment of 190 economies and covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business. India has improved its rank in 6 out of 10 indicators and has moved closer to international best practices (Distance to Frontier score). This edition of the report acknowledges India as a top improver compared to last year's report, the highest jump in rank of any country in the DB Report, 2018. India is the only country in South Asia and BRICS economies to feature among most improved economies of the DB Report last year.

(vi) Public Procurement:- To boost efforts to promote Make in India, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order on 15th June, 2017 asking all Ministries and Departments, Government Companies and Autonomous Bodies, whether it is procurement of goods, services or works including turnkey works to provide an opportunity to the local bidders meeting minimum local content requirement to get half of the order.

Heavy tariffs on imports by US

2431. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent steel imports and aluminium shipments from India were affected due to recent imposition of heavy tariffs by the US Government on imported steel and aluminium, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has also raised tariff on certain imported goods from the US, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has raised before WTO the unilateral action of the US administration in enhancing such import duties, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government considers that the emerging scenario may lead to global trade war; and

(e) if so, what are the preventive measures contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) United States (US) has imposed global tariff of 25% and 10% on certain steel and aluminium products, respectively, under Section 232 of US Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which came into effect from 23.3.2018. The provisional data of exports for the 1st Quarter of 2018-19, as compared to 1st quarter of 2017-18, indicates that the exports to US have declined from US\$ 198 million to US\$ 115 million in case of affected tariff lines in steel and increased from US\$ 107 million to US\$ 143 million in respect of affected tariff lines in aluminium.

(b) to (e) India has raised the unilateral action of the United States before the relevant World Trade Organisation (WTO) Committees, as well as initiated consultations with the United States, under the dispute settlement mechanism at the WTO. Further, India has also imposed retaliatory duties on 29 goods originating from the United States *vide* Customs Notification Nos. 48/2018 and 49/2018 dated 20.06.2018 in accordance with the relevant provisions of WTO Safeguard Agreement. The US specific retaliatory duties shall enter into effect from 18.09.2018 as per Customs Notification No. 56/2018 dated 03.08.2018. India, being a member of WTO, believes in fair and rule based multilateral trading system. The specific trade protectionist measures of countries are tackled under the WTO's established dispute settlement mechanism.

Task force to finalise policy on e-commerce

2432. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up a Task Force to finalise the contours of the policy on the fast growing e-commerce sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decision to set up a Task Force was taken during the first meeting of the think tank on framework for National Policy on e-commerce; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In the back drop of discussions on e-Commerce in WTO and MC-11 in Buenos Aires, the Department of Commerce

initiated an exercise and established a Think Tank on “Framework for National Policy on E-commerce” and a Task Force under it and has deliberated on the challenges confronting India in the arena of the electronic commerce (e-commerce). Some of the issues that were discussed by the think tank included aspects of e-commerce like physical and digital infrastructure, the regulatory regime, taxation policy, data flows, server location, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), technology flows, skill development and trade-related aspects.

The first meeting of the Think Tank was held on 24.04.2018; meeting of the subgroups was held during 20th - 22nd June, 2018 and the first meeting of the Task Force was held on 6th July, 2018; the final meeting of the Think Tank was held on 30.07.2018. The meetings saw participation by senior officers of various Ministries/departments of the Government of India involved in different aspects of e-commerce, high level representatives from the industry bodies, e-commerce companies, telecommunication companies and IT companies, NGOs and independent experts.

Quantitative restriction on import of pulses

2433. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agriculture Commissioner has predicted domestic pulse production of 24 million tonnes in 2018-19 that is slightly higher than last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has imposed a quantitative restriction on import of pulses except from Mozambique;

(c) whether such import of pulses impact the domestic market and the farmers; and

(d) if so, the relief measures that Government proposes to provide to the domestic farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has restricted the import of pulses including pigeon peas (toor), moong and urad. The annual quota for these items has been fixed at 2 lakh MT of Toor, 1.5 lakh MT of urad and 1.5 lakh MT of moong. The import of peas also has been restricted till 30th September, 2018 with a quota of 1 lakh MT. This restriction is not applicable for import under Government’s bilateral MoU with Mozambique for 1.5 lakh MT of pulses for the year 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The above were notified based on decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of, *inter alia*, Secretaries of Dept. of Food and Public Distribution, Dept. of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Dept. of Consumer Affairs and Dept of Commerce. Compared to total target production of 24 million MT, the total import of pulses under quota is only 6.5 lakh MT *i.e.*, 2.7% of total production.

Record of e-commerce platforms

2434. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a recent RTI, Government has no record of number of e-commerce platforms;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to maintain a record;

(c) if not, how are grievances being handled at present; and

(d) whether the Ministry has received any complaint from small e-commerce sellers regarding payments, discrimination and unjust blacklisting by e-commerce market places, if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) This Department does not maintain record of e-commerce platforms or companies in the country.

(c) Complaints relating to delivery of defective goods, damaged goods and also non-delivery of products are being received in the National Consumer Helpline being run by the Department of Consumer affairs. Complaints regarding e-commerce received in National Consumer Helpline are referred to the companies concerned for redressal. In some cases, consumers are advised to file complaints in the appropriate consumer forum for redressal.

(d) This Department receives suggestions on various issues in different sectors including e-commerce sector. The same are forwarded to the concerned bodies of the Government to take action as per law.

Violation of FDI rules

2435. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian FDI rules ban FDI in e-commerce companies that manage their own inventories and/or influence prices of products sold on their platforms;

(b) in light of recent acquisition of Flipkart by Walmart and infusion of FDI, whether Flipkart has indulged in managing its inventory and/or influencing prices of products sold on it;

(c) whether Government agencies have given a clean chit to Flipkart for violation of FDI rules; and

(d) if not, how Government can allow such large scale violation of FDI rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up to 100% is permitted under automatic route for Business to Business (B2B) marketplace model of e-commerce, but FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce, except in following circumstances:-

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail.
- (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (iii) A food product retail trading entity is allowed to undertake retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

(b) to (d) Representations received against Flipkart for alleged violation of FDI rules have been sent to the concerned bodies of the Government for necessary action.

Investment by foreign companies under 'Make in India' programme

†2436. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies who took part in India under the 'Make in India' programme;

(b) the number of foreign companies with whom the Central Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding, so far; and

(c) the State-wise total investment received so far in the country under the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government of India launched the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

'Make in India' initiative in 2014 for promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Programme specific data for foreign companies is not centrally maintained. However, remittance-wise details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow which *inter alia* includes the name of foreign company is very voluminous and available at Departmental website (www.dipp.nic.in). Further, a list of country-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to March, 2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Investment promotion activities after launch of Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. Details regarding this are not maintained centrally.

(c) State-wise total FDI is not compiled centrally. However, RBI Regional Office-wise (one regional office may cover one or more States) FDI equity inflow reported in the country during October, 2014 to March, 2018 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Country-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to March, 2018

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows	Percentage with Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	1.84	0.00
2.	Australia	291.83	0.20
3.	Austria	132.78	0.09
4.	Bahamas	2.53	0.00
5.	Bahrain	128.92	0.09
6.	Argentina	0.05	0.00
7.	Belgium	507.70	0.35
8.	Belarus	0.91	0.00
9.	Brazil	2.22	0.00
10.	Bangladesh	0.02	0.00
11.	Bulgaria	2.17	0.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Canada	711.25	0.49
13.	Cayman Islands	1,803.99	1.25
14.	Channel Islands	15.65	0.01
15.	China	1,538.00	1.06
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00
17.	Czech Republic	6.28	0.00
18.	Cyprus	1,738.09	1.20
19.	Denmark	84.79	0.06
20.	Estonia	2.13	0.00
21.	Finland	105.22	0.07
22.	Chile	0.30	0.00
23.	France	1,981.14	1.37
24.	Greece	5.00	0.00
25.	Germany	3,944.12	2.73
26.	Hong Kong	1,845.91	1.28
27.	Hungary	1.92	0.00
28.	Indonesia	7.63	0.01
29.	Ireland	171.60	0.12
30.	Isle of Man	14.51	0.01
31.	Israel	66.19	0.05
32.	Italy	1,144.15	0.79
33.	Liechtenstein	17.02	0.01
34.	Japan	10,079.22	6.97
35.	Kazakhstan	0.24	0.00
36.	Korea (North)	3.77	0.00
37.	Lebanon	1.54	0.00
38.	South Korea	1,224.66	0.85
39.	Kuwait	37.71	0.03
40.	Latvia	0.33	0.00
41.	Luxembourg	1,405.02	0.97

1	2	3	4
42.	Malaysia	144.57	0.10
43.	Mauritius	44,833.05	31.01
44.	Mexico	44.66	0.03
45.	Maldives	3.32	0.00
46.	NRI ***	0.00	0.00
47.	Nepal	0.42	0.00
48.	Netherlands	10,268.42	7.10
49.	New Zealand	19.04	0.01
50.	Nigeria	0.71	0.00
51.	Norway	53.39	0.04
52.	Oman	106.42	0.07
53.	Panama	3.73	0.00
54.	Philippines	133.07	0.09
55.	Poland	54.10	0.04
56.	Portugal	51.75	0.04
57.	Qatar	18.95	0.01
58.	Romania	1.46	0.00
59.	Russia	300.10	0.21
60.	Saudi Arabia	154.71	0.11
61.	Singapore	38,891.73	26.90
62.	Scotland	8.94	0.01
63.	South Africa	207.67	0.14
64.	Slovakia	8.68	0.01
65.	Spain	777.94	0.54
66.	Sri Lanka	50.60	0.03
67.	Sweden	361.41	0.25
68.	Slovenia	0.24	0.00
69.	Switzerland	1,462.57	1.01
70.	Syria	0.00	0.00
71.	Taiwan	202.24	0.14

1	2	3	4
72.	Thailand	201.68	0.14
73.	Turkey	46.87	0.03
74.	UAE	2,933.91	2.03
75.	United Kingdom	3,717.64	2.57
76.	U.S.A	9,293.55	6.43
77.	Ukraine	5.95	0.00
78.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00
79.	Uruguay	1.57	0.00
80.	British Virginia	573.08	0.40
81.	West Indies	0.88	0.00
82.	Country Details Awaited	15.84	0.01
83.	Malta	1.53	0.00
84.	Iran	0.43	0.00
85.	Muscat	0.01	0.00
86.	Tanzania	1.85	0.00
87.	Georgia	0.17	0.00
88.	Gibraltar	1.14	0.00
89.	Jordan	1.74	0.00
90.	Vietnam	4.60	0.00
91.	Jamaica	0.02	0.00
92.	Iceland	1.37	0.00
93.	Kenya	1.02	0.00
94.	Egypt	4.96	0.00
95.	Yemen	0.07	0.00
96.	Monaco	0.98	0.00
97.	Liberia	0.15	0.00
98.	Costa Rica	0.01	0.00
99.	St. Vincent	6.15	0.00
100.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00
101.	Guersney	7.81	0.01

1	2	3	4
102.	Zambia	0.05	0.00
103.	Morocco	0.65	0.00
104.	Colombia	3.94	0.00
105.	British Isles	0.26	0.00
106.	Vanuatu	2.26	0.00
107.	Virgin Islands (US)	101.58	0.07
108.	Peru	0.05	0.00
109.	Tunisia	0.64	0.00
110.	Uganda	6.03	0.00
111.	Seychelles	25.97	0.02
112.	West Africa	0.56	0.00
113.	East Africa	5.60	0.00
114.	Ghana	1.49	0.00
115.	Togolese Republic	0.12	0.00
116.	Iraq	0.03	0.00
117.	Belize	1.60	0.00
118.	Barbados	0.00	0.00
119.	Bermuda	351.62	0.24
120.	Botswana	2.27	0.00
121.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00
122.	St. Lucia	0.09	0.00
123.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.30	0.00
124.	Suriname	0.11	0.00
125.	Senegal	0.00	0.00
126.	Mozambique	0.78	0.00
127.	Samoa Islands	23.99	0.02
128.	Tajikistan	1.37	0.00
129.	Lithuania	0.36	0.00
130.	Ivory Coast	0.05	0.00
131.	Algeria	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
132.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00
133.	Brunei Darussalam	0.40	0.00
134.	Fiji Island	0.04	0.00
135.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00
136.	Marshall Islands	0.67	0.00
137.	Belorussia	13.78	0.01
138.	Cambodia	10.34	0.01
139.	Cape Verde	0.01	0.00
140.	Saint Lousia	0.86	0.00
141.	Serbia	0.02	0.00
TOTAL		144,575.13	

Statement-II

Region-wise FDI equity inflows from October 2014 to March 2018

(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)

(Amount in million)

Sl. No	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows	%age with FDI Inflows
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	46,152.37	31.92
2.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	30,731.76	21.26
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	17,710.52	12.25
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	12,047.43	8.33
5.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	8,655.95	5.99
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,576.53	3.86
7.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,363.19	0.94
8.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	936.95	0.65
9.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	348.43	0.24
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand	252.10	0.17
11.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	184.41	0.13

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Panaji	Goa	169.81	0.12
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	145.91	0.10
14.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	83.64	0.06
15.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	65.90	0.05
16.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	28.40	0.02
17.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1.93	0.00
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	20,119.89	13.92
TOTAL			144,575.13	

Low growth rate in core sectors

2437. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data released by Government reveals low growth rate in core sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the extent to which the core sectors would impact on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP); and

(d) whether Government has initiated any action to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the latest data available, the growth of core sectors as measured by the Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI), registered a growth rate of 6.7 per cent for the month of June, 2018, which is the highest since December, 2017. The details of the growth of ICI during the last three years and April-June, 2018-19 are given in the table below:-

Growth (in per cent) of Index of Eight Core Industries (Base year 2011-12)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-Jun* 2018-19
Growth of ICI (in %)	3.0	4.8	4.3	5.2

* Provisional.

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, DIPP.

(c) The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 2011-12.

(d) The Government is continuously taking steps to boost industrial growth including infrastructure sector which *inter alia*, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Measures to check inflation

2438. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of the country for May, 2018 has showed highest ever inflation during the last eight months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of vegetables have crossed over 12 months average inflation rate of 65 per cent therein;

(c) if so, whether fuel and power prices also rose to about 8 per cent in May and are successively higher in comparison to last two years therefor; and

(d) if so, the proposal of Government to check the inflation and price rise thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The rate of inflation based on WPI (2011-12) for May, 2018 was provisionally estimated at 4.4 per cent, which is higher than the inflation reported during the last 8 months.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The rate of inflation for Fuel and Power based on WPI 2011-12 was provisionally estimated at 11.2 per cent for May, 2018, which is higher since June, 2017.

(d) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price,

export restrictions etc. To regulate domestic availability and moderate prices, the Government imposes stock limits and makes provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund scheme to help moderate the volatility in prices of agricultural commodities.

Illegal import of pepper

2439. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the reports about illegal import of pepper and other spices from some of the South East Asian countries to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government is taking any concrete measure to address such illegal imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Several requests /representations have been received from State Governments, public representatives, growers associations etc. regarding the illegal import of low quality pepper into India from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. Since most of the pepper producing countries are in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, the stakeholders have raised apprehensions of routing the pepper produced in ASEAN countries including Vietnam to India through Sri Lanka, by utilizing the provisions of India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). However, no such representation has been received regarding illegal import of other spices.

The various steps taken up by the Government to curb illegal import of pepper include, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) *Vide* DGFT Notification dated 6.12.2017, Union Government fixed ₹ 500/- per kg as Minimum Import Price for Black Pepper.
- (ii) Subsequently, amendment was brought out in the Minimum Import Price (MIP) Notification by making import of pepper over and above ₹ 500/- per kilogram free and import below ₹ 500/ per kg. prohibited *vide* DGFT Notification dated 21.3.2018.
- (iii) To prevent import of cheap pepper from other countries through Sri Lanka by taking advantage of the provisions of India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement

(ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Sri Lankan Authorities have been requested to exercise extreme care and diligence in issuing the Certificates of Origin.

- (iv) Instruction has been issued to authorized officers of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and field formations of Customs to be vigilant at the point of entry in the ports in order to stop the possibility of entry of inferior quality pepper from other countries.

Slow pace of growth of infrastructure sector

2440. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pace of growth of India's infrastructure sector has slowed to a 10-month low in May, 2018;
- (b) if so, the reasons for slowdown in production; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the latest available data for Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI), the revised growth for May, 2018 was 4.3 per cent. The monthly growth rate of ICI for the latest available 12 months are given in the table below:—

Growth (in %) of Index of Eight Core Industries (Base year 2011-12)

Month	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Growth of ICI	2.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.2	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	6.7

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, DIPP.

Monthly fluctuation in the growth rate of the Index of Eight Core Industries is due to combination of change in sector-wise production and base effect. The Index of Eight Core Industries registered a growth of 6.7 per cent in June, 2018, which is the highest since December, 2017.

- (c) Overall growth of the infrastructure industries is interplay of many factors such as capacity utilisation, investment cycle, seasonal factors, policy interventions, domestic and global growth outlook etc. The Government is continuously taking steps to boost industrial growth including infrastructure sector which *inter alia*, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment,

strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Electronic platform for procurement of consumables

2441. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created any electronic platform for procurement of consumables and other items in Government establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the newly created e-platform, if any, is superior to the earlier mechanism of physical procurement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has made any financial allocation for this purpose in the recent budget; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has set up Government e-Marketplace as a 100% Government owned Section 8 Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013, for providing online platform for procurement of general Goods and Services by Government Organizations.

(c) and (d) Government e-Marketplace leverages technology to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement. It provides the tools of e-bidding, reverse e-auction and demand aggregation to facilitate the Government users to achieve the best value for their money.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. An allocation of ₹ 100 crore has been made for Government e-Marketplace in the budget 2018-19.

Geographical association of products in Rajasthan

2442. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step for identification of geographical association of products;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any step to give Geographical Indications to certain products;

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

(e) whether any such initiative has been taken in respect of products of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 has been enacted to provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods. A Geographical Indication, in relation to goods, means an indication which identifies such goods as agricultural goods, natural goods or manufactured goods or originating, or manufactured in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such goods are manufactured goods one of the activities of either the production or of processing or preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region or locality, as the case may be. As on 1st August, 2018, the Geographical Indications Registry has registered 322 GI applications.

(e) and (f) Initiatives undertaken w.r.t. the products of Rajasthan has led to the registration of 14 GIs from Rajasthan, which are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Geographical Indications
1.	Kota Doria
2.	Blue Pottery of Jaipur
3.	Molela Clay Work
4.	Kathputlis of Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Geographical Indications
5.	Bikaneri Bhujia
6.	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing
7.	Bagru Hand Block Print
8.	Kota Doria (Logo)
9.	Thewa Art Work
10.	Makrana Marble
11.	Pokaran Pottery
12..	Molela Clay Work (Logo)
13.	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)
14.	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)

WTO help on resolving trade imbalance with China

2443. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has sought the help of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in resolving the imbalance in trade between India and China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when it would be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Cultivation of rubber in Konkan region

2444. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land along the border area of Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Goa and Karnataka is highly fertile and the weather and ample availability of water is suitable for the cultivation of rubber;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has taken or proposed to take any special step for the cultivation of crops, particularly rubber crops, in the fertile land of Konkan region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The land along the border area of Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Goa and Karnataka is moderately suitable for natural rubber (NR) cultivation.

(b) and (c) The Rubber Board has been providing assistance for planting NR in non-traditional regions including Konkan region. Rates of financial assistance for new planting and replanting along with eligibility conditions in Medium Term Framework (MTF) (2017-18 to 2019-20) are given as under:-

Region	Rate of assistance	Eligibility
Non-traditional region including Konkan region	₹ 40,000 (₹ 35,000 per ha. and ₹ 5000 per ha. of certified planting materials)	Upto 2 ha. for growers owning upto 5 ha.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has agreed to extend the activities of rubber plantation development in the State of Maharashtra in convergence with MGNREGA.

Imposition of safeguard duty on import of solar cells

2445. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recommended imposition of safeguard duty for two years on import of solar cells to protect domestic players from steep rise in the inbound shipments of the product;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the increased imports of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels in India have caused serious injury and threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic producers of the product; and

(d) if so, whether the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has conducted any investigation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) An application dated 28.11.2017 was filed before the Director General Safegaurds on 05.12.2017 under Rule 5 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997 (hereinafter also referred to as the "said Rules") by the Indian Solar Manufacturers

Association (ISMA) on behalf of five Indian producers, namely, (i) M/s Mundra Solar PV Limited, (ii) M/s Indosolar Limited, (iii) M/s Jupiter Solar Power Limited, (iv) M/s Websol Energy Systems Limited and (v) M/s Helios Photo Voltaic Limited seeking imposition of Safeguard Duty on imports of “Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels”.

An examination of the application and the evidence/details/documents submitted under said Rules was undertaken. Thereafter, a Safeguard investigation against imports of the said product into India was initiated *vide* Notice of Initiation (NOI) dated 19.12.2017.

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) after completing the investigation in accordance with the laid down rules came to the conclusion that increased imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels into India, have caused serious injury and also threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic producers in India. Therefore, Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) after critically analysing the submissions made by the interested parties during the course of investigation, has recommended imposition of Safeguard Duty on imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels for two years *vide* final findings dated 16.07.2018 as per details given below:—

Year	Safeguard Duty Recommended
First Year	Safeguard duty @ 25% <i>ad valorem</i>
Second Year (for first 6 months)	Safeguard duty @ 20% <i>ad valorem</i>
Second Year (for next 6 months)	Safeguard duty @ 15% <i>ad valorem</i>

As the imports from developing nations, as listed in Notification No.19/2016-custom(NT) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR and Malaysia do not exceed 3% individually and 9% collectively, the import of product under consideration originating from developing nations except China PR, and Malaysia will not attract Safeguard Duty in terms of proviso to Section 8B(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

Lynching in the name of cow vigilantism and child lifting

2446. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant lynching of people across the country in the name of cow vigilantism and child lifting;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents in the last two years;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to prevent the incidents of mob lynching taking place in various parts of the country;

(d) whether Government intends to enact a law in this regard; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country.

(b) Dose not rise.

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow *vide* advisory dated 09.08.2016. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 on the issue of recent incident of lynching of persons by mobs in some States, fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children was issued to the States and UTs wherein State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. An advisory was also issued on 23.07.2018 to the State Governments/UTs in pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754/2016, incorporating the key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Copies of these Advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: <https://mha.gov.in>.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 17.07.2018 has, *inter alia*, recommended the Parliament to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same.

In order to formulate appropriate measures to address the situation, Government has set up a high level Committee chaired by the Union Home Secretary to deliberate in the matter and make recommendations within four week. The Secretary, Department of Justice, the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Secretary, Legislative Department

and Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of the Committee. Government has further decided to constitute a Group of Ministers headed by the Union Home Minister to consider the recommendations of the high level Committee. The Minister of External Affairs; Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Shipping; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Minister of Law and Justice and the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of Group of Ministers.

Persons applying for LTV and Indian citizenship

†2447. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for Long Term Visa (LTV) and Indian citizenship throughout the country, including the State of Chhattisgarh, who have arrived from Sindh province of Pakistan owing to their persecution in Pakistan, the year-wise details thereof spanning last three years;

(b) the number of persons who have been granted Indian citizenship among the persons coming to India from Pakistan and residing here during the last three years; and

(c) the details of persons living in the State of Chhattisgarh on Long Term Visa and who have applied for Indian citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A number of Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, mainly Hindus and Sikhs, coming to India on valid travel documents, have been applying for Long Term Visa (LTV) and Indian Citizenship during the past several years. This includes such persons who come to India on the ground of religious persecution in Pakistan. Details indicating the number of Pakistani nationals who applied for and were granted LTV and Indian Citizenship throughout the country including the State of Chhattisgarh, during last three years, as per the online data, are given in Statement (*See* below). Data of such persons coming to India on the ground of religious persecution from different provinces of Pakistan is not centrally maintained.

(c) As per the online data, total 178 foreign nationals living in the State of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Chhattisgarh have applied for Indian citizenship. Total 268 foreign nationals living in the State of Chhattisgarh have been granted LTV during the last three years.

Statement

Total number of Pakistani nationals who have applied for and granted Long Term Visa (LTV) and Indian Citizenship (including the State of Chhattisgarh) during last three years (based on online data base)

Year	Long Term Visa (LTV)		Indian Citizenship	
	Applied for	Granted*	Applied for	Granted *
2015	340	2142	445	262
2016	6116	2298	1178	670
2017	6806	4712	355	474
TOTAL	13262	9152	1978	1406

* Granted during the particular year which includes applications received in offline mode also and applications of previous years.

Number of Pakistani nationals who have applied for and been granted Long Term Visa (LTV) and Indian Citizenship in the State of Chhattisgarh during last three years (based on online data base)

Year	Long Term Visa (LTV)		Indian Citizenship	
	Applied for	Granted	Applied for	Granted
2015	08	08	17	10
2016	116	112	15	12
2017	155	148	01	03
TOTAL	279	268	33	25

Rise in crimes in Delhi

†2448. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent data of National Crime Records Bureau indicate that there has been a constant rise in crimes in Delhi with each passing year;

(b) the details thereof for last three years;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to address the facts which are emerging in terms of categorisation of crimes committed by minors; and

(d) the number of cases which came to light of the inaction of policemen towards prevention of crimes, and number of such cases in which the success to prevent such cases could not be achieved on account of inefficiency of police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total IPC crimes registered in NCT of Delhi shows an increase of 22.95% and 9.47% in 2015 and 2016 respectively in comparison with the previous year. As reported by Delhi Police, the heinous crimes reported in Delhi have reduced by 26.36% and 20.76% in 2016 and 2017 in comparison with the previous year; and the non-heinous crimes have increased by 11.7% and 12.8% in 2016 and 2017 in comparison with previous year. As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR for motor vehicle theft and theft cases, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi.

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. The new 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015' includes special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16 years. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified in the Act as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that if any police officer/personnel is found responsible for dereliction of duty in prevention and control of crime in his area, necessary disciplinary action is taken against such officer/personnel. The details of action taken in this regard during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.07.2018) are as under:—

Year	No. of Explanations/Warnings/Advisory Memo issued	No. of Show Cause Notices issued	No. of Deptt. Enquiry Initiated	No. of punishment awarded
2015	141	30	00	01
2016	46	64	00	10
2017	87	128	00	58
2018 (upto 15.07.2018)	13	145	23	30

Legislation for making lynching a separate offence

2449. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has asked Government to bring a separate legislation for making lynching a separate offence, in view of increasing incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto;

(c) the measures taken to stop mob violence and lynching incidents due to fake news and rumours in the social media; and

(d) how many persons have been booked under various sections of IPC for spreading rumours and leading to lynching and mobocracy, in the last one year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow *vide* advisory dated 09.08.2016. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 on the issue of recent incident of lynching of persons by mobs in some States, fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children was issued to the States and

UTs wherein State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. An advisory was also issued on 23.07.2018 to the State Governments/UTs in pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754/2016, incorporating the key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Copies of these Advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: <https://mha.gov.in>.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 17.07.2018 has, *inter alia*, recommended the Parliament to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same.

In order to formulate appropriate measures to address the situation, Government has set up a high level Committee chaired by the Union Home Secretary to deliberate in the matter and make recommendations. The Secretary, Department of Justice, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Secretary, Legislative Department and Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of the Committee. Government has further decided to constitute a Group of Ministers headed by the Union Home Minister to consider the recommendations of the high level Committee. The Minister of External Affairs; Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Shipping; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Minister of Law and Justice and the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment are the members of Group of Ministers.

(d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to mob lynching.

Steps to improve condition of jails

†2450. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the prisons across the country have been accommodating the inmates beyond their capacity;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions in prisons;

(c) the minimum facilities available for inmates lodged in prisons;

(d) whether Government would take steps to convert the prisons into correction homes for inmates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau, as on 31.12.2016, 4,33,003 inmates were lodged in various prisons of the country against the total capacity of 3,80,876 inmates.

(b) to (e) Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is, therefore, the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has forwarded a Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs which contains best practices from across the country on prison reforms, minimum facilities for inmates, maintenance of prisoners and welfare of prisoners etc. The Model Prison Manual also contains measures to be taken with regard to Vocational training and skill development programmes, after-care and rehabilitation, education of prisoners etc. that are aimed at rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners. Further, MHA has also issued various advisories to States and UTs from time to time on various aspects of prison administration including improvement in condition of prisons, facilities to be made available to inmates etc. These advisories are available on MHA's website at *mha.gov.in*.

Naxal violence in the country

†2451. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents involving the naxal violence reported throughout the country during the last three years, till date, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of such incidents that have taken place in the country and the number of naxalites arrested during the said period, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Number of incidents of violence related to Left Wing Extremism and Left Wing Extremists arrested during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Incidents and LWEs arrested in last three years and current year upto 15.07.2018*

State	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 15.07.2018)
Incidents				
Andhra Pradesh	35	17	26	6
Bihar	110	129	99	33
Chhattisgarh	466	395	373	240
Jharkhand	310	323	251	113
M.P.	0	12	3	3
Maharashtra	55	73	69	46
Odisha	92	86	81	54
Telangana	11	7	5	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	10	6	1	0
TOTAL	1089	1048	908	503
LWEs arrested				
Andhra Pradesh	42	43	74	16
Bihar	553	457	388	199
Chhattisgarh	512	779	796	571
Jharkhand	381	462	464	205
M.P.	9	4	10	13
Maharashtra	20	6	21	11
Odisha	60	43	56	23
Telangana	52	18	61	73
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2
West Bengal	2	5	1	2
Others	37	23	17	2
TOTAL	1668	1840	1888	1117

RAF battalion for Karnataka

2452. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has furnished a proposal to the Union Government to sanction a battalion of Rapid Action Force (RAF) to be positioned in Mangaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken necessary steps to sanction the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Government has sanctioned raising 5 Rapid Action Force (RAF) battalions, out of which Key Location Plan of one battalion is at Mangaluru (Karnataka).

Visa On Arrival for Bangladeshi Nationals

2453. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is not giving Visa On Arrival to residents of Bangladesh;

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

(c) whether there are any plans in the near future to give Visa On Arrival to Bangladeshi nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration for extending Visa On Arrival service to Bangladeshi nationals.

Crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh

2454. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 40 crimes were committed against women on an average, every day in Andhra Pradesh last year;

(b) whether Government is also aware that this is nearly 6 per cent more than the crimes occurred in 2016; and

(c) how does Government look at this unacceptable level of crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh and how will Government persuade/direct the State Government to take stringent action against the culprits and ensure that rate of conviction goes up which works as deterrent for offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 16,362 cases were reported under Crime against Women in Andhra Pradesh which comes to an average of 44.8 crimes per day against women in the State during the year 2016. The latest data available is of the year 2016.

(b) A total of 15,967 and 16,362 cases were reported under Crime against women in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2015 and 2016 respectively showing an increase of 2.5% in 2016 over 2015. The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

(c) '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 primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Time-limit for payment of posthumous benefits

†2455. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for payment of posthumous benefits to be given by Central Government/State Government to the family members of personnel of Central Para-Military Forces martyred in terrorist or extremist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir or other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some kith and kin had to go from pillar to post to get these posthumous payments; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by Government so that they may not have to face such helpless situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) All efforts are made to pay the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

posthumous benefits to Next of Kin (NoK) as soon as possible. However, documents like death certificate, valid nomination, bank details etc. are necessary requirement for payments of such benefits. Accordingly, payment of posthumous benefits is paid after furnishing all requisite documents on priority basis. Forces are also making efforts with other Authorities like Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO), Bank, etc. to endeavor expeditious payments to NoKs. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) to streamline the procedure for timely and proper payment of compensation. A time-limit of 5 months has been prescribed for processing the cases for payment of Central *ex-gratia* compensation to Next of Kins of the deceased CAPFs and AR personnel.

Action against Kashmiri separatists

†2456. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to tighten the noose on Kashmiri separatists;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Necessary measures including preventive arrests and detentions under Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA) are resorted against the anti-national elements to prevent them from disrupting the peace and law and order situation. Investigation Agencies have also taken cognizance of unlawful activities by various organizations and persons including the Separatists.

Suicides in the country

2457. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides committed in the country in the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and demographic distribution of suicides in the same period, including the number of farmers suicides; and

(c) the methodology used by Government to record the number of suicides in the country?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The latest published data with National Crime Records Bureau in this regard pertains to 2015. A total of 1,34,799, 1,31,666 and 1,33,623 suicides were committed in the country during 2013, 2014 and 2015. The State-wise details of total suicides reported and suicides by persons engaged in Farming Sector/Agriculture are given in the Statement (*See* below). The data on suicides is collected annually by National Crime Records Bureau through Police Stations/State Crime Records Bureaus in the prescribed proformae.

Statement

State/UT-wise total suicides reported during 2013-2015

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
Total Suicides Reported				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14607	6101	6226
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	229	156	135
3.	Assam	3553	3546	3231
4.	Bihar	1057	719	516
5.	Chhattisgarh	5436	5683	7118
6.	Goa	328	291	302
7.	Gujarat	7166	7225	7246
8.	Haryana	3316	3203	3545
9.	Himachal Pradesh	554	644	543
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	302	258	372
11.	Jharkhand	1460	1300	835
12.	Karnataka	11266	10945	10786
13.	Kerala	8646	8446	7692
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9446	9039	10293
15.	Maharashtra	16622	16307	16970
16.	Manipur	37	50	37
17.	Meghalaya	137	99	172
18.	Mizoram	95	116	123
19.	Nagaland	37	13	21
20.	Odisha	5252	4160	4087

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
21.	Punjab	972	943	1049
22.	Rajasthan	4860	4459	3457
23.	Sikkim	184	244	241
24.	Tamil Nadu	16601	16122	15777
25.	Telangana	-	9623	10140
26.	Tripura	961	762	746
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5286	3590	3902
28.	Uttarakhand	365	207	475
29.	West Bengal	13055	14310	14602
TOTAL (STATES)		131830	128561	130639
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	151	155	158
31.	Chandigarh	97	105	121
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	76	106
33.	Daman and Diu	29	27	38
34.	Delhi (UT)	2059	2095	1845
35.	Lakshadweep	3	3	5
36.	Puducherry	546	644	711
TOTAL (UTs)		2969	3105	2984
TOTAL (INDIA)		134799	131666	133623
Suicides by persons engaged in farming/agriculture				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	632	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	3	10
3.	Assam	305	59	138
4.	Bihar	127	10	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	755	954
6.	Goa	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	582	600	301
8.	Haryana	374	119	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	63	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	37	21

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
11.	Jharkhand	142	4	21
12.	Karnataka	1403	768	1569
13.	Kerala	972	807	210
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1090	1198	1290
15.	Maharashtra	3146	4004	4291
16.	Manipur	1	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	5	2	3
18.	Mizoram	6	5	1
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	150	102	50
21.	Punjab	83	64	124
22.	Rajasthan	292	373	76
23.	Sikkim	35	35	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	105	895	606
25.	Telangana	-	1347	1400
26.	Tripura	56	32	49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	750	192	324
28.	Uttarakhand	15	0	2
29.	West Bengal	0	230	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	11744	12336	12590
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	16	12
	TOTAL (UTs)	28	24	12
	TOTAL (INDIA)	11772	12360	12602

Note '1' Newly carved States in 2014.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

Legislation for prevention of sacrilege

2458. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to bring out suitable legislation for preventing sacrilege of religious Guru Granth Sahib, idols of God and other religious scriptures;

(b) whether Government has received any requests from State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government of Punjab had sent proposals to amend the IPC and the CrPC for preventing sacrilege of Guru Granth Sahib *vide* the IPC (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the CrPC (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2016, but had subsequently requested to withdraw the bills, and same had been returned to the State Government.

Sealing of Indo-Pak border in Punjab

2459. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pak border in Punjab has been properly sealed to check infiltration; and

(b) the incidents of cross-border infiltration occurred during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The total length of International border in Punjab is 553 Kms. out of which 542.741 Kms. has been covered by fencing and remaining 10.259 Kms. is covered by High Mast Lights, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, other special equipments and manpower deployed to check infiltration.

(b) The details of cross border infiltration in Punjab during the last three years, the current year are as under:—

State	2015			2016			2017			2018 (Upto June)						
	Total Cases	No. of infiltrator apprehended	No. of infiltrator killed	Total foiled	Total Cases	No. of infiltrator apprehended	No. of infiltrator killed	Total foiled	Total Cases	No. of infiltrator apprehended	No. of infiltrator killed	Total foiled				
Punjab	01	-	-	01	06	11	-	6	10	-	07	10	04	-	03	04

Attacks on RTI workers, whistle blowers and social workers

2460. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of attacks that took place on RTI workers, whistle blowers and social workers in the last three years, the details thereof;

(b) whether National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) classifies these attacks in a different head, if so, the details of these attacks in the last three years; and

(c) how many cases, FIRs have been registered, chargesheets filed, trials or convictions/acquittals from year 2015 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data from State/UTs on cases registered and persons arrested for attack on whistle blowers and RTI Activists/Social Activists, for the offence of causing grievous hurt under sections 325, 326, 326A and 326B of IPC on a monthly basis from 2017 onwards only. However, the data for the year 2017 is not complete for all States/UTs. Data on charge-sheet filing, trial status or conviction is not being maintained by NCRB, at present.

Protection to Amarnath yatris

2461. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any additional measures to protect the Amarnath yatris in view of the increased terrorist activities in the Valley;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made for the yatri, to take care of their medical requirements and water and food during the yatra; and

(c) whether any air-ambulance has been deployed to take care of contingencies like medical or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Adequate arrangements for safety and security of the pilgrims have been made along the Yatra routes. These include deployment of local police and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), upgradation of tracks and fixing railings along the critical stretches of the tracks, installation of ten Automatic Weather Stations, deployment of nine mountain rescue teams, NDRF and SDRF teams on strategic locations, etc. Further, 72 medical camps fully equipped with medical and para medical personnel and the required essential medicines and equipments have been set up at various identified locations keeping in view the availability of required infrastructure like water, shelter sheds/tents, sanitation facilities, etc. at these locations. Adequate arrangements have been made for water supply, foodgrains, langar facilities at various places in the Yatra area. Arrangements for air evacuation of critically sick/injured yatri through helicopters have also been made. In addition, air evacuations are also made by placing requisition to the Indian Air Force during emergencies.

Enhancement of bandwidth in LWE affected areas

2462. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs for enhancement of the bandwidth of the V-SAT towers from 512 kbps to 2 mbps in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of Odisha so as to achieve the objective of providing effective communication facility to the security forces and the public in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): The Ministry of Home Affairs is regularly monitoring the issue of enhancement of the bandwidth of the V-SAT towers at the level of Union Home Minister, Minister of State for Home Affairs and Union Home Secretary.

Telecom Commission has approved the enhancement of satellite bandwidth up to 2 mbps at all V-SAT sites of LWE Project including Odisha on 21.12.2017.

USO Fund, Department of Telecommunications has already provided ₹ 115,73,13,696/- to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 18.07.2018 for upgradation of bandwidth to 2 Mbps at V-SAT sites.

Increasing number of undertrial prisoners in jails

†2463. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of undertrial prisoners in Indian jails has immensely increased due to delay in hearing of cases;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the ratio of number of prisoners in Indian jails and the capacity of jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest information available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2,82,879, 2,82,076 and 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners were lodged in various jails of the country at the end of year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Delay in hearing of cases may be one of the factors which may contribute to the number of undertrial prisoners in jails.

(c) NCRB has informed that as on 31.12.2016, as against the total capacity of 3,80,876 inmates, 4,33,003 inmates were lodged in various jails of the country.

Report on disaster preparedness

2464. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on disasters which can occur in the country at any time in future;

(b) if so, whether National Disaster Management Authority has prepared any report of alarming risk prone index and have specified areas therein;

(c) if so, whether preventions have been taken or proposed by Government to protect the high disaster risk prone districts of the country thereof; and

(d) the details of areas warned as disaster risk prone along with exposures therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government does not have any such report.

However, various parts of the country are prone to different kind of natural disasters. As per the vulnerability Atlas of India published by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation), India is vulnerable to various types of calamities. As per said Atlas 58.6% of its land is prone to earthquake, 8.5% is vulnerable to cyclone and 5% vulnerable to flood. The hilly regions are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

With regard to taking prevention measures to protect the high disaster risk prone districts in the country, it is stated that the primary responsibility for disaster management including undertaking prevention measures rests with the States. There are well established institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level in the country to develop appropriate preventive, preparedness, mitigation and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disaster including taking necessary measures to weather forecasting, educate people/farmers at the time of natural calamities which include increasing awareness/forewarning/mock drills on various calamities/sensitising people involving the stake holders at the State/District and Local Governments level and reduce/minimize the losses during/impending natural disasters in States of the country.

The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention, and enhance the response mechanism and minimizing the effects of natural disasters in the country. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance.

Illegal transportation of cows on India-Bangladesh border

2465. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that illegal transportation of cows on Indo-Bangladesh border is rampant;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government to arrest such illegal transportation of cows from India to Bangladesh;

(c) the total number of cases of illegal transportation of cows registered during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the total number of persons prosecuted/punished during the last three years for illegal transportation of cows on Indo-Bangladesh Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted by MHA to evolve a comprehensive future plan to effectively deal with the issue of smuggling of cattle to Bangladesh. The Committee has submitted its recommendations broadly covering capacity building, creation of infrastructure (transport and housing), checks and safeguards, monitoring mechanism, etc. and the same were accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The recommendations have been circulated to all stakeholders/State Governments for implementation. Besides, the following steps are being taken by BSF:—

- Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock patrolling, laying nakas, establishing observation posts all along the International Border and strengthening of existing defences of the Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- Vulnerability mapping of BOPs to assess the sensitivity of area of responsibility for cross border crimes is being reviewed regularly and accordingly, sensitive BOPs are being strengthened by deploying additional manpower, special surveillance equipment and other force multiplier.
- Erection of border fencing on the International Border.
- Installation of border floodlight along border security fence to lit up the area.
- Use of Water crafts/boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area of IB.
- Simultaneous Co-ordinated Patrolling is being conducted with Border Guard Bangladesh on Indo-Bangladesh border.
- Conduct of special operations along the border and depth areas.
- Upgradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.

(c) The number of cases of cattle smuggling, cattle seized and persons apprehended during the last three years and current year along Indo- Bangladesh Border is as below:—

Year	No. of cases of cattle smuggling	No. of cattle seized by BSF	Smugglers arrested
2015	17537	153602	605
2016	20903	168801	670
2017	17919	119299	514
2018	4938	21617	99
(upto 30.06.2018)			

(d) The details of number of persons prosecuted/punished during the last three years for illegal transportation of cows on Indo-Bangladesh Border is as below:-

Year	No. of cases of cattle smuggling	No. of FIRs lodged by BSF in cattle smuggling cases	No. of cases in which charge-sheet filed	No. of cases finalized/conviction
2015	17537	705	429	60
2016	20903	652	327	48
2017	17919	437	9	0
2018	4938	84	0	0
	(upto June, 2018)	(upto May, 2018)	(upto May, 2018)	(upto May, 2018)

Crimes against women at religious places

2466. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of crimes against women have happened at religious places in the country;

(b) whether Government takes check mechanism to curb crimes against women at religious places including churches, mosques and other religious places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No such data is Centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) '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 primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories from time to time for combating crimes against women. These Advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

Terror and naxal funding by companies/VOs/NGOs

2467. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action on companies/Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in connection with terror and naxal funding in last two years;

- (b) if so, the detailed list of such organisations thereof; and
- (c) the current status of investigations so far in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) During the year 2016 and 2017 a total of 20 bank accounts of individuals/companies suspected to be involved in terror funding/naxal funding containing ₹ 14.09 crores were frozen. In addition, National Investigation Agency (NIA) is also investigating two cases relating to involvement of NGOs/Companies in connection with terror funding.

Indigenous supply of lethal weapons

2468. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adequate indigenous supply of lethal weapons required by the Ministry to cater to various forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total number of lethal weapons procured in the last three years, category-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has imported lethal weapons in the country in the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of imports in terms of volume and value in last three years; and

(e) the MoUs signed by Government with foreign companies in the last three years and its impact on supply and demand of lethal weapons in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Ordnance Factory Board, Kolkata has supplied lethal weapons required by MHA as per laid down specifications.

(b) As per information received from OFB the details are as under:—

Category of Weapon	Quantity procured by MHA		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Small Caliber	45,010	62,619	47,741
Medium Caliber	1,170	223	1,555
Mortar Equipment	255	653	130
Large Caliber	416	104	0

(c) Yes.

(d) As per information received from CRPF and NSG the details are as follows:-

Year	Volume	Value (In ₹)
2015-16	0	0
2016-17	123	7,71,97,216/-
2017-18	30	2,33,39,087/-

(e) No MoU has been signed by MHA with foreign companies in the last three years.

Scholars joining militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

2469. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report that in Jammu and Kashmir itself from year, 2014 till April, 2018, over 500 scholars have joined militancy;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government has failed to check this trend during last four years and youths are joining militancy from all districts of the State and their numbers are rising therefor; and

(c) the reasons behind this trend and action taken by Government so that they return to mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No sir.

(b) and (c) As per report, some misguided youths have joined militancy and most of them belong to the four districts of South Kashmir. Militants have been resorting to glamorization of militancy to recruit misguided youths in their outfits.

The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Surveillance on social media has been enhanced.

Racial discrimination faced by people from north-east

2470. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of incidents of racial discrimination faced by people from North-Eastern Region, residing in different parts of the country have been noticed;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which have taken place in the last one year in Delhi;

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to stop such incidents;

(d) whether any Committee has been constituted for monitoring and redressal of grievances relating to discrimination against people from North-East; and

(e) how many Committees have been formed so far to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The incidents of racial discrimination and violence against people of North Eastern States residing in different parts of country are dealt with at the State Government level. According to information made available from the States, they do not keep a separate record of racial discrimination and violence against people of North Eastern States. In view of this, it is not possible to intimate number of such incidents. The cases of racial discrimination and violence are being dealt with by the State Governments under existing law such as IPC, Cr. PC, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 etc.

In order to deal with the concerns of persons hailing from the North-Eastern States and residing in different parts of the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities, the Union Government (MHA) constituted the Bezbaruah Committee on 05 February, 2014. The Committee submitted its report on 11 July, 2014. The recommendations made by MP Bezbaruah Committee are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs http://mha.gov.in/division_of_mha/north-east-division#. Implementation of the recommendation of the Committee relates to Central Government Ministries and State Governments and is in different stages of implementation.

Pursuant to the judgment dated 14.12.2016 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in the matter of W.P. (Civil) No. 103 of 2014, a Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (North East) has been constituted by MHA to monitor and review the implementation of M.P. Bezbaruah Committee Report and to redress the grievances faced by NE people. Meetings of Monitoring Committee are held periodically.

Various steps have been taken by the Government of India for the security of the North-Eastern people such as issuing of advisories to the State Governments as to how to avoid discrimination faced by Indian Citizens from the North Eastern States by reducing their feeling of insecurity and negativity in their minds by adequate and proactive response of police, strengthening facilities for legal assistance, extending facilities in the field of sport, educating the people about the North-East in various forms, focusing attention on the North-East on media, providing of helpline numbers, appointment of Nodal Officers to address the grievances of North-Eastern people.

Seizure of gold and narcotic drugs in Manipur

2471. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a series of seizures of gold and narcotic drugs in Manipur during the last three years by various agencies including police, customs, BSF, Assam Rifles, etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proper probes have been conducted to nab the kingpins and those who are behind such illegal activities and the details of outcome of such exercise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government, by involving the concerned State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c): Details of seizure of gold and narcotic drugs in Manipur during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Proper investigation is carried out in all cases of seizures. Offenders are arrested and prosecuted as per provisions of law.

The Central Government has taken several measures including the following, to control illegal smuggling of gold and narcotic drugs:—

- (i) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various law enforcement agencies of Centre like BSF, CRPF, DRI, Assam Rifles, Central Excise and Customs and of State agencies like Police and State Excise
- (ii) Conducting of training programme for law enforcement officials of State Police and state excise for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
- (iii) An annual action plan for destruction of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in coordination with State agencies.

- (iv) For coordination between various Central and State Agencies at the national level, a new platform has been created called NCORD, which conducts meetings with the agencies for effective Drug Law Enforcement.
- (v) Meetings of SMAC (State Multi Agency Coordination), LIA (Lead Intelligence Agency) and REIC (Regional Economic Intelligence Council) for better coordination between law enforcement agencies and information sharing.

Statement-I

Cases of seizure of gold in the State of Manipur during the last three years

Year	No. of Cases	Quantity (in Kg.)
2015-16	14	61.560
2016-17	11	33.640
2017-18	46	156.035

Statement-II

Drug seized/cases registered/arrests made in Manipur during the last three years

Sl. No.	Item	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1.	ATS (in kg)	0.01	0	0
2.	Ganja (in kg)	4745.23	432.3	3433.58
3.	Heroin (in kg)	4.18	7.98	13.98
4.	Opium (in kg)	39.10	63.39	99.92
5.	CBCS (no. of bottles)	3020	1290	565
6.	Tablets of all type (in no.)	12172	129782	667367
7.	Cases	107	74	247
8.	Arrests	143	93	356

National register of citizens for West Bengal

2472. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Register of Citizens is an authorised document for factual demographic situation in any place/State;

(b) what is the present status of update of NRC in Assam; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal/demand for similar initiative in West Bengal also where a large number of illegal migration/political shelter took place from Bangladesh and Myanmar, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Sir; as per the provisions contained in Rule 3 of the Citizenship Rules 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, the Registrar General of Citizen Registration shall establish and maintain the National Register of Indian Citizens and prepare the Population Register.

(b) The complete Draft National Register of Citizens in the State of Assam has been published on 30.07.2018.

(c) Population Register has been prepared for the entire country in 2010 and updated in 2015 wherein particulars of usual residents have been collected.

Stone pelters creating hurdles in anti-terrorist operations

2473. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stone pelters gather on sites and create hurdles in anti-terrorist operations of security forces resulting in escape of terrorists;

(b) whether messages on social sites/mobiles help these elements to assemble and that creates hurdles in anti-terrorist operations;

(c) what action Government is contemplating to stop circulation of such messages; and

(d) the action taken against creating and forwarding such anti-national messages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) In cases of false propaganda on social media, action is taken as per the provisions of law.

Overseas citizen of India card

2474. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card to the Indians living abroad;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has finished the task of issuing OCI card, to all Indians living abroad and eligible for OCI cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The existing Overseas Citizen of Indian Card scheme is not for the Indians living abroad. It is for eligible foreign nationals as provided under the provisions of Section 7A of The Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of undertrial prisoners

2475. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of undertrials are from minority communities;

(b) if so, percentage of dalits, adivasis and minority communities' undertrial prisoners according to the latest NCRB records, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether it has come to notice of Government that these prisoners continue to be in a state of misery because they are economically and socially underprivileged, unable to fight costly cases or often even unable to pay for bail and also that these communities are targeted with false cases; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for speedy justice, legal assistance and rehabilitation of undertrial prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free legal services to all under trial prisoners through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India. As per information provided by NALSA, there are 1125 legal service clinics in jails

which are manned by empanelled Legal Service Advocates and trained para-legal volunteers. NALSA also holds awareness camps in jails to generate awareness about the availability of free legal aid, plea bargaining and Lok Adalats and legal rights of inmates including right to bail.

A Model Prison Manual 2016 has also been forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories in May, 2016, which provides guidance on the facilities to be provided to undertrials *viz.* legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

Police encounters in Uttar Pradesh

2476. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police encounters which have taken place in Uttar Pradesh, between 1 March, 2017 to 30 June, 2018;

(b) the number of people killed and arrested in cases of police encounters in Uttar Pradesh from 1 March, 2017 to 30 June, 2018 and details thereof; and

(c) the number of people injured in police firing during police encounters in Uttar Pradesh from 1 March, 2017 to 30 June, 2018 and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to number of police encounters. '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 rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Various advisories to improve law and order situations are issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website *viz* www.mha.gov.in.

Demands from States for modernisation of police

2477. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released for modernisation of police during the last three years, State-wise, specially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government is aware that States are facing shortage of weapons or are using outdated equipment for police forces; and

(c) if so, the details of demands/proposals submitted by different States for modernisation of police in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Details of funds sanctioned and released for modernisation of police during the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Modernisation is a continuous process. Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the state police forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces) for acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc. Under this scheme, each State Government finalizes their annual plans/projects as per their requirements and strategic priorities. The proposals include acquiring of latest weaponry/arms, traffic control equipments, upgradation of communication, upgradation of forensic science laboratories, revamping of intelligence gathering system, etc. In addition to the above, each State is supplied weaponry through the Ordnance Factory Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Karnataka	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	17.12	41.53
13.	Kerala	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	16.12	17.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	30.47	29.34
15.	Maharashtra	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	9.78	51.00
16.	Manipur	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.98	10.34
17.	Meghalaya	3.48	0.47	3.48	0.67	4.58	2.60	4.07
		+7.81*	+7.81*					
18.	Mizoram	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	6.17	5.16
19.	Nagaland	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.88	11.63
20.	Odisha	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	19.87	16.89
21.	Punjab	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	20.07	17.77
22.	Rajasthan	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	40.38	33.83
23.	Sikkim	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.39	1.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	15.54	37.70
25.	Tripura	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.63	8.49
26.	Telangana	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	22.60	18.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	28.20	#68.39

28. Uttarakhand	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.35	3.64
29. West Bengal	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94	31.28
TOTAL	520.25 +67.11*	661.79	523.43	593.80	685.09	451.66	607.25
Contingency Reserve^	29.75		29.75		38.45		38.45
Mega City^ Policing	45.00		41.82		45.00		45.00
PMU**		0.32		0.22	0.45	0.09	1.40
10% for Police Reform							76.90
G. TOTAL	662.11	662.11	595.00	594.02	769.00	451.75	769.00
					(RE		
					452.10)		

* Release of Funds for South Asian Games.

**Programme Management Unit.

^ Release of these funds shown against relevant State.

₹ 60.86 crore has been released during FY 2018-19.

Note: The figures of allocation and release include funds released to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for supply of weaponry to the States. Releases have varied *vis-à-vis* allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives.

Kidnapping of children in the country

†2478. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the incidents of kidnapping of children across the country have taken place and the figures for the year 2014 was 37,854, for the year 2015 it was 41,893 and for the year 2016, it was about 55,000;

(b) if so, the number of children kidnapped during the year 2017 and the incidents of kidnapping of children till May, 2018 thereof;

(c) the reasons for continuous increase in the incidents of kidnapping of children;

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the year-wise number of children Kidnapped and Abducted from the year 2014 to 2016 are as under:—

Years	2014	2015	2016
Kidnapped and Abducted	38555	42993	54328

The latest available data is for the year 2016.

(c) to (e) ‘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 primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for tracing of missing children, and has been circulated to all the States and UTs for further dissemination to all other stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. This SOP lays down uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of a missing child all over the country.

Ministry of Women and Child Development in order to provide outreach services to the missing children or needy children, is operating Child Helpline No. 1098, which is operational 24/7. Apart from this, Railway Childlines at major railway platforms are also being operated to provide assistance to any needy child. In addition to this, Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* TrackChild portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of Track Child is *www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in*.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June, 2015 which is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without loosing much time. Found children can also be reported. Khoya-Paya has been integrated as module under the citizen corner in TrackChild.

Medical services provided to jail inmates

2479. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details as on 30 June, 2018, State-wise, gender-wise and period of detention-wise of the number of inmates who are mentally ill, the number of inmates who are HIV positive, the number of inmates who have been diagnosed with TB and the number of inmates who have been diagnosed with cancer; and

(b) what are the kind of medical services provided to the above categories of inmates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau, State-wise details of mentally ill prison inmates as on 31.12.2016 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Number of inmates who have been diagnosed with HIV positive, cancer and TB is not available with NCRB.

'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments.

The Government of India had circulated Model Prison Manual to all States and UTs in May, 2016 which has a chapter on Medical Care of prison inmates. MHA has also issued several advisories to States from time to time on various aspects of prison administration including advisories on mental illness/terminally ill patients and HIV+ inmates. These advisories are available on the website of MHA.

Statement*State-wise details of mentally ill prison inmates as on 31.12.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135	6	141
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	197	9	206
4.	Bihar	36	2	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	29	270
6.	Goa	93	7	100
7.	Gujarat	203	12	215
8.	Haryana	106	5	111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	3	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	177	8	185
11.	Jharkhand	193	6	199
12.	Karnataka	310	14	324
13.	Kerala	294	15	309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	522	24	546
15.	Maharashtra	209	4	213
16.	Manipur	7	0	7
17.	Meghalaya	19	0	19
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	802	33	835
21.	Punjab	81	3	84
22.	Rajasthan	437	20	457
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	51	3	54
25.	Telangana	145	4	149
26.	Tripura	15	0	15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	715	42	757
28.	Uttarakhand	65	5	70

Sl. No.	State	Male	Female	Total
29.	West Bengal	426	35	461
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	176	29	205
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		5695	318	6013

Phone facility for prisoners

2480. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many prisons in the country have phone facilities set up for prisoners to communicate with their family members and lawyer; and

(b) whether foreign nationals are allowed to avail phone facility to make ISD calls, if not, whether they are allowed to use video conferencing facilities to communicate with their family and lawyer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that this information is not collected by them.

MHA had circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs which provides that the Superintendent of Prisons may allow a prisoner the use of telephone or electronic modes of communication to contact his family and lawyers from time to time in accordance with the State policy.

Removal of death penalty

2481. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought the views of all State Governments/Union Territories on removing the death penalty in the country; and

(b) if so, the views of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The 262nd Report of the Law Commission of India titled "The Death Penalty" was circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their views. Sixteen State Governments *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and six Union Territory Administrations *viz.* Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep have furnished their views till date. Out of the above, except for the States of Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura, all the other States have agreed that death penalty should not be abolished. The Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh have also agreed that death penalty should not be abolished, whereas Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have stated that they will abide by the decision of the Union Government.

Honour killings

2482. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked States and Union Territories to identify places vulnerable to honour killings;

(b) whether Government has also asked the States to create special cells with 24 hour helpline to receive/register complaints of honour crimes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Judgement dated 27.03.2018 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (C) No. 231/2010 – Shakti Vahini *vs.* Union of India and ors; Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory dated 31.05.2018 had advised all States regarding preventive, remedial and punitive measures required to be implemented to address the issues related to honour crime.

States/UTs were advised to comply with the directions as mentioned in the judgement, which *inter alia* include identification of districts, sub-divisions and/or villages where instances of honour killing or Khap Panchayats have been reported in the recent past, setting up of special cells in every district, which shall create a 24 hour helpline to receive and register complaints in this regard, and provide necessary assistance and advice and to protect the couple. The said advisory is available at <http://mha.gov.in>.

Medals to probationers of SVBPNA

2483. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 119 out of a total of 122 IPS probationers of Regular Recruitment Batch, 2016 failed to pass the necessary examinations before graduating from Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy (SVBPNA) in Hyderabad;

(b) whether the SVBPNA in Hyderabad is the counterpart of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration in Mussoorie where IAS probationers undergo orientation;

(c) whether the IPS probationers of the 2016 batch failed in one or more subjects including Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; and

(d) whether the failed probationers include those who received medals at the passing out parade in October, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad (SVPNPA) conducts Basic Course Training for IPS Probationers in two phases, Phase-I and Phase-II. A total of 122 IPS Probationers are currently undergoing Phase-II of Basic Course Training of which 104 are from 2016 batch and remaining from previous batches of Indian Police Service. The Probationers, in the course of their training, are required to appear in periodical tests and exam at the end of Phase-I. The probationers who do not clear any component of the examination during the Basic Course Training Phase-I are given opportunity to appear in the re-examination in that component in Phase-II or even thereafter. The process of re-examinations in Indoor and Outdoor for these Probationers of 2016 Batch, who are undergoing Phase-II Training of the Basic Course in the Academy, is still to be completed.

(b) The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad is responsible for conduct of Basic Course Training of IPS Probationers while Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) conducts the Basic Course Training of IAS probationers.

(c) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

(d) There were five IPS Probationers of 2016 batch who received trophies at the Passing Out Parade in October, 2017. All these Probationers had passed in the final examinations of the subjects in which they were awarded trophies/cups as required by the criteria enumerated in the Basic Course Indoor Training Handbook 69 RR towards the award of that trophy.

Amendment to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

2484. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to usher in the requisite clarity on safeguards and transparency with respect to electronic data;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as the subject of safeguards and transparency with respect to electronic data is in the domain of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Video conferencing facilities in prisons

2485. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of number of prisons where video conferencing facilities for production of undertrials have been set up in States/UTs and how many of these facilities are fully functional;

(b) the State-wise list of expenditure incurred for setting up the video conferencing facilities in prisons and courts;

(c) the prison-wise information of prisoners produced through video conferencing before courts;

(d) whether any training has been provided to stakeholders engaged in conducting production of prisoners through video conferencing; and

(e) whether Government has issued any guidelines for setting up and functioning of video conferencing facilities for production of accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT- wise availability of video conferencing facility in jails in the country as on 31.12.2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of expenditure incurred by States/UTs for setting up video

conferencing facilities in prisons and prisoners produced through video conferencing before courts is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Bureau of Police Research and Development has informed that it had provided training on use of video conferencing between Courts and Prisons to 78 participants from Prisons, 76 participants from Judiciary, 88 Prosecution Officers and 75 Police Officers in the year 2017.

Statement

*State/UT-wise availability of video conference facility in jails
as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of jails	Number of jails in which video conference facility used for		
			Remand purpose	Trial purpose	Other purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	17	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0
3.	Assam	31	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	58	57	32	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	30	20	27	19
6.	Goa	2	0	2	1
7.	Gujarat	27	0	22	0
8.	Haryana	19	19	19	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	14	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	29	25	24	21
12.	Karnataka	102	27	27	0
13.	Kerala	54	15	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	21	5	3
15.	Maharashtra	154	23	33	18
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	3	5	1
18.	Mizoram	7	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	11	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	91	1	13	0
21.	Punjab	26	25	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	126	21	22	22
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	138	12	12	0
25.	Telangana	49	7	2	2
26.	Tripura	13	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	49	17	6
28.	Uttarakhand	11	6	0	0
29.	West Bengal	59	18	18	18
TOTAL (STATES)		1384	366	294	150
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	12	8	8	5
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	4	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		28	13	9	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1412	379	303	156

Source: Prisons Statistics of India.

Bonded labour among cases of human trafficking

2486. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of bonded labour among the cases of human trafficking under IPC 370, State-wise and year-wise since year 2014;

(b) the rate of conviction of such cases under IPC370 since year 2013;

(c) whether NCRB records the number of victims below 14 years of age found in bondage under forced labour trafficking under IPC 370;

(d) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details of such cases since year 2014;

(e) whether measures are being taken by Government to train police officials on human trafficking; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and budget for the same, State-wise and year-wise, since year 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise details of trafficked victims rescued, who were trafficked for forced labour, in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Information on rate of conviction under IPC 370 is not maintained separately by NCRB.

(c) and (d) Information of trafficked victims below 14 years of age under forced labour under IPC 370 is not available with NCRB.

(e) and (f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The primary responsibility of preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with State Governments and Union Territories. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) imparts training on 'Anti-Human Trafficking' at Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs). Details of Anti-Human Trafficking training courses conducted by BPR&D in last three years are as follows:—

CDTI centre	Number of courses	Number of participants
Chandigarh	4	115
Hyderabad	4	75
Kolkata	10	176
Jaipur	4	72
Ghaziabad	2	40
TOTAL	24	478

The budget for conducting training on human trafficking is included in the overall training budget of BPR&D for various types of trainings.

Statement

*State/UT-wise and purpose/motive-wise rescued victims
under force labour during 2014-2016*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
Minor (Below 18 years)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	22	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0
3.	Assam	7	19	12
4.	Bihar	174	196	173
5.	Chhattisgarh	37	64	94
6.	Goa	385	944	0
7.	Gujarat	3	69	125
8.	Haryana	11	24	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	29	66	14
12.	Karnataka	32	110	154
13.	Kerala	0	13	165
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124	1105	1491
15.	Maharashtra	18	45	73
16.	Manipur	0	0	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	98	107	175
21.	Punjab	2	100	31
22.	Rajasthan	3647	4428	5086
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	38	146	507
25.	Telangana	0	142	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	9	670
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	17	12	20
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	532	290	121
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		5159	7913	8920

Adult (18 years and above)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	13	24
4.	Bihar	1	3	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	39	126	97
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	0
8.	Haryana	15	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	5	6
12.	Karnataka	0	55	163
13.	Kerala	0	0	181
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133	1149	48
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	11
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	2016
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	54	134	282
21.	Punjab	7	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	54	112	13
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	186	199	693
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	17
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar vIslands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	11	34	31
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		510	1842	1589

Total

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0
3.	Assam	7	32	36
4.	Bihar	175	199	193
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	190	191
6.	Goa	385	944	0
7.	Gujarat	3	76	125
8.	Haryana	26	26	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State	2014	2015	2016
11.	Jharkhand	35	71	20
12.	Karnataka	32	165	317
13.	Kerala	0	13	346
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257	2254	1539
15.	Maharashtra	18	45	73
16.	Manipur	0	0	17
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	152	241	457
21.	Punjab	9	100	31
22.	Rajasthan	3701	4540	5099
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	224	345	1200
25.	Telangana	0	142	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	9	687
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	19	14	23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar vIslands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	543	324	152
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		5669	9755	10509

Note: Data for the year 2014-2015 is provisional.

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT.

NRC in Assam

†2487. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the work on National Register for Citizens (NRC) has been carried out in Assam so far;

(b) the total number of illegal immigrants identified so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Sir; The complete Draft National Register for Citizens (NRC) in the State of Assam has been published on 30.07.2018. Out of 3,29,91,384 applicants, 2,89,83,677 are found eligible for inclusion in the complete draft NRC. After the publication of draft NRC, there is a provision of claims and objections under the Citizenship Rules, 2003. Every person will get adequate opportunity to file claims and objections.

Establishment of forensic laboratory in Andhra Pradesh

2488. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal of establishment of forensic laboratory in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the proposal as of now and the reasons for the delay in setting up of the laboratory; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for early setting up of forensic laboratory in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Under the umbrella scheme of Modernization of Police Forces, Government has approved a project for "Establishment of Forensic Laboratory in Andhra Pradesh" at Amaravati on 27th September, 2017 with a funding in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State. The first tranche of Central funds has been released on 28th March, 2018. As per available information, Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted 5 acres of land for constructing laboratory in Amaravati. Construction of the laboratory and procurement of laboratory equipment has commenced.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Achievements made under Shramev Jayate Programme

†2489. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Shramev Jayate Programme was introduced by Central Government on 16 October, 2014 aiming to streamline skill development of large number of youths so that India may get an opportunity to fulfil the global requirement of skilled workers in forthcoming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the achievements made so far under Shramev Jayate Programme are in accordance with the target; 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) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram was held on 16th October, 2014 wherein a series of initiatives were announced by Government of India for increasing productivity and employment, enabling the ease of compliance of procedures, labour welfare and social security along with industrial development. No physical and financial targets were fixed for achievement under the above programme. This programme was not primarily aimed at streamlining skill development to fulfil global requirement of skilled workers.

The initiatives under the Shramev Jayate Karyakram include (i) launch of Shram Suvidha Portal in Central Sphere for ease of compliance and self-certification, (ii) Introduction of transparent labour inspection scheme in central sphere for random selection of units for inspection (iii) Portability through Universal Account Number (UAN) for Employees Provident Fund (iv) Effective implementation of revamped Rashtiya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the labour in unorganized sector, (v) Apprentice Protsahan Yojana (vi) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) of construction workers (vii) Training on modern construction techniques with certification by NCVT in consultation with construction companies (viii) Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (ix) Showcasing and felicitating ITI Graduates as National Brand Ambassadors of Vocational Training (x) FLEXI MoUs with industries (xi) Skill Awardees. The progress so far made under some of above initiatives is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Shram Suvidha Portal caters to four major organisations under the Ministry of Labour and Employment viz. (i) Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), (ii) Directorate General of Mines Safety (iii) Employees' Provident Fund Organization and (iv) Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Portal provides online registration of allotment of Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) to establishments. Labour Inspections in Central Sphere are conducted in a transparent and accountable manner. The inspections are generated randomly based on pre-determined criteria. Mandatory, emergency and complaint based inspections are conducted through Shram Suvidha Portal specifically created for the purpose with mandatory uploading of inspection report within 72 hours. The progress of registration, inspection and filing of return are updated on real time basis in the Shram Suvidha Portal.

Since its launch, Universal Account Number (UAN) to the EPF subscribers for ensuring portability of PF benefits have been provided 13.61 lakhs subscribers working in 9.38 lakhs establishments as on 2.8.2018.

To give more specific attention to Skill Development, Government has formed new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in November 2014 and since then they have formulated various skill development initiatives for imparting employable skill to the growing workforce in the country. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under the objective of "Skill India" has launched flagship scheme "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana" for implementation through National Skill Development Corporation, established Model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for imparting skill training in each district of the country, revamped National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and enrolled workers from 34 informal sectors under the programme of recognition of prior learning.

A Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between India and Japan for Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) in October, 2017. Under the agreement the Candidates will be given on-the-job training in Japanese companies for a period up to 3 to 5 years. After completion of the Technical Intern Training Programme, the trainees are expected to return to their home countries (India).

Government has launched the India International Skill Centres (IISC) program on pilot basis. There are 14 operational centres at IISC catering to the sectors of Construction, Healthcare, Retail, Tourism and Hospitality, Security, Domestic worker, Automobile and Capital Goods. The centres are located in various locations spanning the states of Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Kerela, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat.

Persons Laid-off and persons provided jobs

2490. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of salaried persons Laid-off by private companies since 1st January, 2018 till date, sector-wise;

(b) the details of salaried persons Laid-off during 2015, 2016 and 2017, sector-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of salaried jobs provided to unemployed youths during 2015, 2016 and 2017, sector-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of salaried jobs provided during 2018 till 1st August, 2018 sector-wise; and

(e) the details of the source of above data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, collects and compiles statistics on Lay-offs by Industrial Establishments based on the voluntary returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the states and the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Sector-wise and year-wise information on the number of units affecting Lay-off and Workers Laid-off thereby for the years 2015 to 2018 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) This office does not capture data on salaried jobs provided sector-wise. However, Labour Bureau conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) in the selected Labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors, namely, textiles including Apparels, Metals, Gems and Jewellery, Automobiles, Transport, IT/BPO, Leather and Handloom/Powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India.

Under the Old Series of Quality Employment Survey (QES), the changes in employment in the year (2015) are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Under the New Series of Quality Employment Survey (QES) in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and IT/BPO

having 10 or more workers, the sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Rounds are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Not such information is available in this office.

(e) The sector-wise and year-wise data on the number of units affecting Lay-off and Workers Laid-off thereby, during 2015, 2016 and 2017 furnished in respect of points (a) and (b) at Annexure-I is based on the returns/clarifications received in Labour Bureau till 27th July, 2018 from the Labour Departments of the States and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The data on sector-wise changes in employment under Quarterly Employment Survey (Old Series) and Quarterly Employment Survey (New Series) furnished in respect of Point (c) at Annexure-II and Annexure-III is sourced from QES reports published by Labour Bureau on its website (www.labourbureaunew.gov.in).

Statement-I

Sector-wise and year-wise number of units affecting Lay-off and workers Laid-off thereby, during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Sphere	Public Sector		Co-operative Sector		Joint Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		No. of units	No. of workers affected	No. of units	No. of workers affected	No. of units	No. of workers affected	No. of units	No. of workers affected	No. of units	No. of workers affected
2015	State Sphere	3	945	1	36	-	-	47	2673	51	3654
(January to December)	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Provisional)											
2016	State Sphere	3	1134	1	36	-	-	25	3030	29	4200
(January to December)	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Provisional)											
2017	State Sphere	3	1134	2	243	-	-	32	3872	37	5249
(January to December)	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Provisional)											
2018	State Sphere	3	1058	2	243	-	-	11	1714	16	3015
(January to June)	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Provisional)											

Note: This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau till 27-07-2018.

- Nil.

Source: The data on Lay-offs is based on returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the States and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Statement-II*Changes in employment in the year 2015**(in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Industry/Group	Jan., 15 to Dec., 15
1.	Textiles	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.37
4.	Automobile	-0.08
5.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	0.76
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.11
TOTAL		1.35

Statement-III*Sector-wise change of employment*

Sl. Sector No.	Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th) (in lakhs)						
	Level Estimates as on 1 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct, 2016 over 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan, 2017 over 1 Oct., 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Apr., 2017 over 2017)	Change Estimates (1 July, 2017 over 2017)	Change Estimates (1 Oct., 2017 over 2017)
1. Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2. Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3. Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4. Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5. Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6. IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.01
7. Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8. Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
TOTAL	205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

Rising rate of unemployment

2491. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that urban unemployment has risen to 8.2 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has been able to control unemployment rate since 2014 till date, if so, industry/sector/year-wise details thereof from 2014 till date; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase employment with its timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in urban areas in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 5.3%, 4.9% and 4.4% respectively.

(b) and (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability 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 like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 30th July, 2018, the scheme covered 76908 establishments and 61.37 lakh beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Under PMMY, the number of loans sanctioned during 2015-16 to 2017-18 were 12.27 crore, out of which 3.49 crore were new entrepreneurs.

Scrutiny of retrenchment of workers by companies

2492. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any mechanisms in place for compensation and alternate job offers to workers who are retrenched from companies facing financial crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any criteria before the Ministry to scrutinise the reasons claimed by companies when they terminate services of certain workers, whether they are justifiable or not and if not, whether there are any provisions in place for the purpose of granting any fine(s) on the companies; and

(d) whether the Ministry plans to strengthen the laws relating to workers' unions by providing them more powers and rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The mechanism for compensation of retrenched workers has been provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The relevant provisions have been reproduced below:—

Section 25F (a) and (b) No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until:—

(a) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice;

(b) the workman has been paid, at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay (for every completed year of continuous service) or any part thereof in excess of six months; and

Similarly Section 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for re-employment of retrenched workman, wherein if any workmen are retrenched, and the employer proposes to take into his employ any persons, he shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, give an opportunity (to the retrenched workmen who are citizens of India to offer themselves for re-employment, and such retrenched workmen) who offer themselves for re-employment shall have preference over other persons.

(c) Section 25F of Chapter VA of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which applies to the industrial establishments in which less than 50 workmen on an average per working day have been employed in the preceding 12 months specifies that when the employer goes for retrenchment of employees he has to follow the procedure as laid down under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 *i.e.* the workman is to be given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and similarly in Chapter VB, which applies to the establishments in which not less than 100 workmen were employed on an average per working day for the preceding 12 months. Section 25N of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 stipulates the conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen.

It says that no workman employed in any industrial establishment to which this chapter applies, who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until:-

- (a) the workman has been given three months' notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice; and
- (b) In this regard the prior permission of the appropriate Government or such authority as may be specified by that Government by notification in the Official Gazette (hereafter in this section referred to as the specified authority) has been obtained on an application made in this behalf and the appropriate Government or the specified authority after making such enquiry or after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the employer, the workmen concerned and the person interested in such retrenchment may having regard to the genuineness and adequacy of the reasons stated by the employer, the interests of the workmen and all other relevant factors may grant or refuse to grant such permission and order shall be communicated to the employer and the workmen.

Section 31 in The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides that whosoever contravenes above provisions of the Act or any rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(d) A proposal for amendment to the Trade Unions Act, 1926 to provide for recognition of Trade Unions, is under active consideration of the Government.

Tackling child labour

†2493. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child labourers rescued by Government in the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking special steps to make the country child labour free, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. Under project based action plan, Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are 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. As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under legislative action plan, Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and made the offence as cognizable.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 which *inter alia* specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Governments and District Authorities to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Government has also devised a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready reckoner for trainers, practitioners and enforcing and monitoring agencies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the NCLP scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been developed.

Statement

State-wise details of number of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	716	814	203
2.	Assam	9693	434	915
3.	Bihar	2656	0	2800
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	187
6.	Haryana	0	40	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	3450	334	1621
9.	Karnataka	1984	681	679
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7472	4442	11400
11.	Maharashtra	2177	1692	4843
12.	Odisha	1900	0	0
13.	Punjab	880	592	994
14.	Rajasthan	8476	630	105
15.	Tamil Nadu	4089	2850	2855
16.	Telangana	1810	1431	2137
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3066	0
18.	West Bengal	13763	13973	16408
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	197
TOTAL		59076	30979	45344

**Self certification returns by MSMES under
compliance to labour laws**

2494. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were permitted to self certify their returns under compliance to labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many MSMEs have furnished these self certifications during last year, State-wise;

(d) whether there are any complaints against the violations in this self certification and whether any action has been taken on erring enterprises; and

(e) the manner in which Government is ensuring the correctness of these returns and protect the rights of workers working in these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued advisories to the States/UTs/Central Labour Enforcement Agencies for formulating a simplified inspection scheme taking into account the selfcertification for regulating the inspection under various labour laws for Start-ups and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(c) Such data is not maintained Centrally. However, Start-Ups have been advised to use the Shram Suvidha Portal for submitting Self-declaration. As on 06.08.2018, 48 Starts-ups have submitted self-declaration so far on the Shram Suvidha Portal.

(d) and (e) The advisories to States/Union Territories/Central Labour Enforcement Agencies are not to exempt the Start-ups and MSMEs from the ambit of compliance of the these labour laws but to provide an administrative mechanism to regulate inspection of the Start-ups and MSMEs, so that Start-ups and MSMEs are encouraged to be self-disciplined and adhere to the rule of law. These measures intend to avoid harassment of the entrepreneurs by restricting the discretion and arbitrariness. Punitive action shall, however, be taken whenever there is a violation of these labour laws. The enforcement of each Labour Act is done as per the provisions of that Act, by taking into consideration the definitions and provisions under that Act.

Jobs provided to registered unemployed persons

†2495. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment exchanges established for registration of unemployed persons and to provide them employment in the country, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of registration of unemployed persons in these employment exchanges and the number of unemployed persons to whom employment was provided against the registration, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a provision to engage the unemployed persons registered in these employment exchanges in private sector also, if so, the details of engaged unemployed persons in public and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country (as on January, 2016) are 997. The number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges and placed through these employment exchanges in the country in 2015, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement (*See* below). Data for the year 2016 and 2017 is not available.

(c) Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, stipulates that:—

- (1) After the commencement of this Act in any State or area thereof, the employer in every establishment in public sector in that State or area shall, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that establishment, notify that vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed.
- (2) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require that from such date as may be specified in the notification, the employer in every establishment in private sector or every establishment pertaining to any class or category of establishments in private sector shall, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that establishment, notify that vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed, and the employer shall thereupon comply with such requisition.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of job-seekers registered on live register and placement made through employment exchanges in 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges	Job-seeker on live register# (in thousand)	Placement# (in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	901.3	0.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	75.3	0.0
3.	Assam	52	1813.0	0.9
4.	Bihar	47	675.6	1.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	1794.5	3.2
6.	Delhi	14	1262.6	0.2
7.	Goa	1	132.8	2.9
8.	Gujarat	48	677.4	336.7
9.	Haryana	59	737.7	0.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	820.1	1.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	279.4	0.1
12.	Jharkhand	42	569.8	2.9
13.	Karnataka	40	352.7	0.8
14.	Kerala	89	3616.2	8.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49	1715.3	0.1
16.	Maharashtra	47	3686.5	22.9
17.	Manipur	11	741.1	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	12	42.5	0.1
19.	Mizoram	3	31.7	0.0
20.	Nagaland	8	72.6	0.0
21.	Odisha	40	1031.0	1.3
22.	Punjab	47	356.0	1.7
23.	Rajasthan	38	580.3	0.4
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	7750.6	7.7
26.	Telangana	14	1008.9	0.5
27.	Tripura	5	276.4	0.4
28.	Uttarakhand	24	794.5	0.2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	100	3504.7	0.4
30.	West Bengal	77	7890.6	0.5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	40.2	0.1
32.	Chandigarh	2	23.6	0.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	8.8	0.0
34.	Daman And Diu	2	10.5	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	18.9	0.0
36.	Puducherry	1	209.4	0.1
TOTAL		997	43502.7	395.0

Provisional;

*No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Scheme for providing jobs to youth in Bihar

†2496. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for providing jobs to the youth in Bihar keeping in view the growing unemployment there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has no such proposal to launch Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing jobs to youth in Bihar. However, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Career Service Project (NCSP) which aims to link all the employment exchanges across all States, using technology to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on skill development courses etc. in the country including Bihar. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and is supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk.

Creation of jobs in manufacturing sector

2497. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacturing sector still has potential to create more jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to create more number of jobs in the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Accomodation and Restaurant, IT/BPO, Education and Health. The job growth in these 8 sectors from July, 2016 to October, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government has been taking various steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country like Make in India, Startup India and Ease of Doing Business initiatives. Government has initiated labour reforms to create an enabling environment to facilitate ease of doing business, ease of compliance, transparency, accountability and extending the social security coverage of the unorganised workers.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme to extend collateral free loans by Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to Small/Micro business enterprises in the non-agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities and to generate self employment. Under PMMY, the number of accounts/number of loans sanctioned during 2015-16 to 2017-18 were 12.27 crore, out of which 3.49 crore were new entrepreneurs.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable

for all sectors for the three years. Till 30th July, 2018, the scheme has covered 76908 establishments and 61.37 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement

Sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau.

		(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Sector	1st Jul., 16 over 1st Apr., 16	1st Oct., 16 over 1st Jul., 16	1st Jan., 17 over 1st Oct., 16	1st Apr., 17 over 1st Jan., 17	1st Jul., 17 over 1st Apr., 17	1st Oct., 17 Over 1st July, 17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

Source: Labour Bureau.

ESI hospitals in Odisha

2498. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ESI hospitals in the State of Odisha and their locations;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of doctors, technicians and paramedical staff in these hospitals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to fill up vacant posts of doctors and other staff thereon; and

(e) whether Government proposes to improve the facilities in ESI hospitals and enhance their standard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There are 4 (four) State Government run Employees' State Insurance Hospitals functioning in Odisha, at following location:—

Sl.No.	Name of ESI Hospital	Location
1.	Bhubaneswar	Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar
2.	J.K. Pur	J.K. Pur, Rayagada
3.	Choudwar	Choudwar, Cuttack
4.	Kansbahal	Kansbahal, Sundargarh

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is in general shortage of doctors particularly in the specialists cadre in the country. Further, shortage of doctors and other staff fluctuates due to job attrition in view of higher studies and career opportunities. The details regarding shortage of doctors, technician and Para-medical staff in these hospitals are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) For doctors, Odisha Public Service Commission has been requested to sponsor the candidates to fill up the post while for recruitments of technician and other para-medical staff, the State Government of Odisha has submitted the proposal to Odisha Staff Selection Commission.

(e) Yes, Sir. ESI Corporation has taken various initiatives to improve the facilities in ESI hospitals and enhance their standard, as per following details:—

- Formation of State Autonomous Body/Society at State level so that they have financial freedom to take decision for improvement of medical services. All decision can be taken at the State level Society.
- Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for State ESI Scheme.
- ESIC provides ₹ 200/- per IP per annum over and above to the ceiling to the State Government, where the bed occupancy in all the State ESI hospital is more than 70% during the concluded financial year.
- ESI Corporation has prescribed certain minimum facilities/parameters to be maintained in ESI hospitals.
- Availability of doctors and para-medical staff as per sanctioned strength.
- Minimum number of medicines available.
- In house lab services and X-ray services.

Statement

Details of vacancy of doctors, technician and paramedical staffs in ESI hospitals in Odisha

Name of the post	ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar	ESI Hospital, Choudwar	ESI Hospital, J.K. Pur	ESI Hospital, Kansabahal
Doctors	10	9	7	5
Technician	Nil	3	1	2
Paramedical	2	14	10	16

Downward revision of jobs data by EPFO

2499. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has further revised down the jobs data by 9.6 per cent for the period between September, 2017 and April, 2018 during the month of July, 2018 for second time after downward revision in June, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the lowest and highest job generated during the said period, month-wise;

(c) whether Government would initiate inquiry into the bogus entries in EPFO data for the said period and would fix responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Since April, 2018, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been publishing the month-wise provisional net enrolment figures of its subscribers through its web portal *epfindia.gov.in*. The data is being released from September, 2017 onwards. The net new enrolment of Provident Fund (PF) subscribers from September, 2017 to April, 2018 has been 37,31,251 as per the data published by EPFO on 20th July, 2018.

While publishing data EPFO has always given the disclaimer that the data is provisional as updation of subscribers' records is a continuous process. The data regarding the new entrants for the recent months gets rationalized when the employers file the relevant exit data returns during the subsequent months.

As per the data uploaded on 20th July, 2018, the lowest net enrolment is 2,96,410 in the month of October, 2017 and the highest is 6,76,147 in the month of April, 2018 during the period from September, 2017 to April, 2018. Month-wise data are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The EPFO data is based on the returns relating to subscribers filed by the employer of the registered establishments from time to time as per the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder. The scheme provides for continuous filing and therefore, the data gets rationalized/revised for every month based on filings. The revision in data is part of the process.

Statement

Month-wise data of net enrolment under EPF Scheme, 1952

Month	No. of net enrolment under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme, 1952
September, 2017	529432
October, 2017	296410
November, 2017	545331
December, 2017	375655
January, 2018	498068
February, 2018	442085
March, 2018	368123
April, 2018	676147
May, 2018	743608

Children working as domestic slaves

2500. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 10 million children upto 18 years of age are still in employment in the country;

(b) if so, whether despite regulatory policy and judicial infrastructure, 100 per cent of such workforce are employed in unorganized sectors therefor;

(c) whether Government has report on children of the country working as domestic slaves therein; and

(d) if so, the proposal of Government for proper prosecution and rescuing children from work bondage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, there are 43.53 lakh main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in various occupations and processes including domestic work in the country.

(d) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and made the offence as cognizable.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 which *inter alia* specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Governments and District Authorities to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Government has also devised a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready reckoner for trainers, practitioners and enforcing and monitoring agencies.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are 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.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the NCLP Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been developed.

Minimum wages for regular as well as temporary workers

2501. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the law, the minimum wages has already been set for the regular as well as temporary workers;

(b) whether the same wage is followed for the anganwadi workers, health workers, helpers, etc. or other wages are set for them; and

(c) if so, what are the other wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the minimum wages fixed are equally applicable to regular as well as temporary workers.

(b) and (c) Scheme workers such as anganwadi workers, health workers etc. are not included in the schedule of Employments for Central Sphere. Hence the rates of minimum wages are not applicable.

Promoting EPF in private sector organisations

2502. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the list of companies which are following the norms of the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for the welfare of their employees in the country;

(b) what are the measures taken by Government to promote Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in private sector organisations and how many companies have been found guilty of avoiding the norms in the country;

(c) whether Government has any plan to improve social security in private sector organisations; 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conducting heart operation in ESI hospitals

2503. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to start heart operations in Employees'

State Insurance (ESI) hospital in Maharashtra;

(b) how many ESI hospitals in Maharashtra are having the facilities to treat Cancer, Kidney, Liver, Heart problems, etc. type of diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no such plan to start heart operation in ESI hospitals in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) ESI hospital provides primary and secondary care services while Super Specialty Treatment (SST) including heart operations, treatment of cancer, kidney and liver diseases are being provided cashless through Government/Private tie-up hospitals.

Social security and welfare of domestic workers

2504. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides for social security and welfare of domestic helps;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the same during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, till date, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of scheme being run for their social security and welfare along with funds allocated and utilised during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted 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 and old age protection. 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 and old age homes. The funds allocated by the State Government for this purpose is not Centrally maintained. The Central Government does not allocate funds for any scheme exclusively for domestic workers.

Employees enrolled with EPFO and ESIC

2505. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the total net enrolment with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The State/UT-wise total number of Insured Persons (IPs) with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) as on 31st March of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (provisional) is given in Statement (*See below*).

The data regarding total net enrolment with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

*State/UT-wise total number of Insured Persons with ESIC as on
31st March of the year from 2015 to 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Insured Persons as on 31st March			
		2015	2016	2017	2018 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	553390	629810	1014140	1172295
2.	Telangana	1093000	1152270	1659190	1736641
3.	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura	127349	147500	201960	258741
4.	Sikkim	10871	11710	16260	20954
5.	Bihar	130730	143610	201950	237663
6.	Chandigarh	103300	109340	230160	230295
7.	Chhattisgarh	271670	271850	423990	558416
8.	Delhi	1184560	1280610	1946700	1876668
9.	Goa	165660	170580	288120	242765
10.	Gujarat	967030	1030090	1473460	1578658
11.	Haryana	1567090	1677020	2970810	2944334
12.	Himachal Pradesh	228380	235340	286390	314724

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	88180	92960	244000	275780
14.	Jharkhand	245300	250630	319000	378245
15.	Karnataka	2226010	2385840	3328960	3496099
16.	Kerala	775000	772210	929160	1091285
17.	Madhya Pradesh	511630	546800	792130	949705
18.	Maharashtra	2351860	2400290	4358990	4594149
19.	Odisha	378270	399580	551170	676966
20.	Puducherry	99390	101260	116540	126585
21.	Punjab	803300	804430	1110650	1166445
22.	Rajasthan	744890	789800	1258450	1398531
23.	Tamil Nadu	2811560	2927030	3949400	4272917
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1305150	1320180	1888150	2089849
25.	Uttarakhand	375810	414530	606770	688655
26.	West Bengal	1225150	1296610	1796410	1953867
TOTAL		20344530	21361880	31962910	34331232

**Setting up any counselling/consultation centre to
remove unemployment**

2506. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of unemployed youths in various States/UTs;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to set up any counselling/consultation centres to remove unemployment among the youths in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has

been conducting household based Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) since 2010. So far five reports have been released. The Unemployment rate of youth based on Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach during the 5th round of Employment-Unemployment Survey (2015-16) for each State/UT is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for transformation of National Employment Services. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) to be established in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services. Approval for 100 MCCs has been accorded. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres up to 50 lakhs based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. These Model Career Centres connect local youth and other job-seekers with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training.

Statement

Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (PS) for each State/UT under 5th EUS (2015-16)–Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	State/UT/All India	M	F	T	P
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-17 years					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	74	-	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	575	-	-	575
3.	Assam	230	396	-	261
4.	Bihar	312	349	-	316
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	52	-	82
6.	Delhi	385	-	-	300
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	53	-	-	37
9.	Haryana	196	698	-	253
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1000	-	735
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	452	712	-	577
12.	Jharkhand	212	674	1000	343

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Karnataka		91	61	-	82
14. Kerala		451	481	-	465
15. Madhya Pradesh		107	169	-	122
16. Maharashtra		88	30	-	69
17. Manipur		662	827	-	751
18. Meghalaya		24	356	-	105
19. Mizoram		-	112	-	37
20. Nagaland		108	24	-	75
21. Odisha		173	248	-	186
22. Punjab		169	581	-	222
23. Rajasthan		234	40	-	169
24. Sikkim		101	493	-	402
25. Tamil Nadu		182	225	-	201
26. Telangana		70	95	-	82
27. Tripura		593	1000	-	657
28. Uttarakhand		-	-	-	-
29. Uttar Pradesh		212	438	1000	255
30. West Bengal		174	307	-	196
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		442	752	-	715
32. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-
34. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-
35. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-
36. Puducherry		567	1000	-	628
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		188	227	285	198
18-29 years					
1. Andhra Pradesh		112	115	-	113
2. Arunachal Pradesh		323	382	-	347
3. Assam		116	329	-	164
4. Bihar		154	164	-	155

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	48	-	50
6.	Delhi	70	172	-	89
7.	Goa	171	318	-	230
8.	Gujarat	26	26	-	26
9.	Haryana	105	235	-	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	302	364	-	313
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	178	451	-	246
12.	Jharkhand	205	301	849	224
13.	Karnataka	39	54	-	43
14.	Kerala	148	576	1000	295
15.	Madhya Pradesh	72	157	-	87
16.	Maharashtra	74	72	-	73
17.	Manipur	176	149	-	169
18.	Meghalaya	56	146	-	92
19.	Mizoram	86	59	-	72
20.	Nagaland	253	229	-	242
21.	Odisha	110	285	-	146
22.	Punjab	121	457	-	171
23.	Rajasthan	131	233	-	150
24.	Sikkim	442	697	-	541
25.	Tamil Nadu	108	207	194	140
26.	Telangana	69	99	-	81
27.	Tripura	221	618	-	350
28.	Uttarakhand	185	279	-	204
29.	Uttar Pradesh	149	458	-	184
30.	West Bengal	98	218	-	121
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	601	-	280
32.	Chandigarh	164	44	-	143
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	141	-	69
34.	Daman and Diu	-	38	-	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Lakshadweep	313	138	-	253
36	Puducherry	81	324	-	187
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		113	200	63	132
30 years and above					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	14	-	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	8	-	16
3.	Assam	9	49	-	16
4.	Bihar	8	34	-	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	-	3
6.	Delhi	8	29	-	10
7.	Goa	32	28	-	31
8.	Gujarat	1	6	-	2
9.	Haryana	12	28	-	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20	73	-	29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	79	-	13
12.	Jharkhand	7	43	-	14
13.	Karnataka	2	5	-	3
14.	Kerala	11	215	355	77
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	52	-	23
16.	Maharashtra	3	7	31	4
17.	Manipur	16	29	-	20
18.	Meghalaya	10	49	-	24
19.	Mizoram	8	19	-	13
20.	Nagaland	13	9	-	11
21.	Odisha	6	34	-	11
22.	Punjab	5	59	-	12
23.	Rajasthan	20	82	-	33
24.	Sikkim	-	150	-	34
25.	Tamil Nadu	5	20	57	10
26.	Telangana	1	23	-	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Tripura		15	435	-	128
28. Uttarakhand		9	39	-	15
29. Uttar Pradesh		13	95	12	23
30. West Bengal		8	41	-	14
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		23	152	-	55
32. Chandigarh		2	-	-	2
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	-	-	1
34. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-
35. Lakshadweep		114	142	-	120
36. Puducherry		3	-	-	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9	40	30	16

m-male; f-female; t-transgender; p-person

*The data related to Transgender (T) is collected for the first time in 5th EUS.

Non-setting up of more medical colleges by ESIC

2507. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided not to set up any other medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the decision taken regarding already set up medical colleges by ESIC across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether there would be *status-quo* on the medical colleges set up by ESIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employees' State Insurance Corporation in its 162nd Meeting held on 31st July, 2014 has decided that medical college is not its core and take reiterated in its 165th Meeting held on 7th April, 2015 that they will neither set up any other medical college nor any other medical education institution in future.

(c) and (d) ESIC has decided to continue to run medical colleges already set-up by it, *i.e.* where permission has been taken by ESIC from Central Government to

start MBBS course. The details of the colleges are:-

1. ESIC MC Rajaji Nagar Bangalore
2. ESIC MC Joka, Kolkata
3. ESIC MC K.K. Nagar, Chennai
4. ESIC MC Gulbarga, Karnataka
5. ESIC MC Faridabad, Haryana
6. ESIC MC Sanathnagar, Hyderabad

Unemployed youth in Jammu and Kashmir

2508. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of unemployed youth in Jammu and Kashmir State for the last three years, district/number/year/education and cost-wise;

(b) what are the main reasons for unemployment in Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether Government is making any plan/policy for employment in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the result of available labour force surveys on employment-unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons (aged 18-29 years) on usual principal status approach in Jammu and Kashmir during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 28.5%, 17.8%, and 16.2% respectively. The distribution of unemployed by educational classification is given below:-

Distribution of unemployed youth by educational classification in Jammu and Kashmir

Education classification	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	1.4%	6.9%	1.6%
Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	9.3%	9.4%	3.2%
Graduate and above	21.5%	13.7%	17.2%

(b) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including in Jammu and Kashmir, like encouraging private

sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

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

Comparison of minimum wages and MGNREGS wage rate

†2509. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum wage rate in Madhya Pradesh and its bordering States Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise rates of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the States mentioned in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. However, Category-wise range of minimum rates of wages in all States as on 01.07.2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The State-wise rates of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given in Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Category-wise variation in minimum wages per day in all States as on 01.07.2018 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories									
		Unskilled		Semi Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Central Sphere	318.00	553.00	325.00	612.00	353.00	673.00	385.00	732.00		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	895.83		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-		
3.	Assam	244.56	-	285.32	-	356.65	-	458.55	-		
4.	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00		
6.	Goa	307.00	465.00	321.00	465.00	386.00	465.00	418.00	465.00		
7.	Gujarat	178.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	-	-		
8.	Haryana	318.46	-	334.39	351.11	368.66	387.10	406.45	-		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	184.87	210.00	199.12	227.00	228.37	254.17	242.40	314.50		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.00	-	350.00	-	400.00	-	-	-		
11.	Jharkhand	229.90	-	240.85	-	317.49	-	366.75	-		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Karnataka	258.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592.14
13. Kerala	287	510	289.70	498.00	278.60	533	284.60	556.00	410.00	
14. Madhya Pradesh	200.00	274.00	266.00	360.00	312.00	408.00	355.00	410.00		
15. Maharashtra	180.00	315.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Meghalaya	189.00	-	201.00	-	212.00	-	235.00	-	-	-
17. Manipur	122.10	122.10	129.97	129.97	132.60	132.60	-	-	-	-
18. Mizoram	270.00	-	300.00	-	370.00	-	460.00	-	-	-
19. Nagaland	115.00	-	125.00	-	135.00	-	145.00	-	-	-
20. Odisha	200.00	-	220.00	-	240.00	-	260.00	-	-	-
21. Punjab	293.62	293.62	323.62	323.62	358.12	358.12	397.82	397.82		
22. Rajasthan	207.00	-	217.00	-	227.00	-	277.00	-	-	-
23. Sikkim	300.00	-	320.00	-	335.00	-	365.00	-	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	182.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505.10
25. Tripura	179.96	359.00	197.42	389.00	220.76	419.00	325.00	630.84		
26. Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35		
27. Uttar Pradesh	228.07	284.63	260.65	313.10	310.78	350.72	324.90	-	-	-

28. West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	437.00	-	494.00	-	579.00	-	637.00	-
30. Chandigarh	350.00	-	356.00	359.00	367.00	376.00	391.00	-
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277.70	-	285.70	-	293.70	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu	287.50	-	295.50	-	303.50	-	-	-
33. Delhi	522.00	-	575.00	-	633.00	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep	267.20	-	292.20	-	317.20	-	342.20	-
35. Puducherry	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Telangana	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	380.48

* Rates for unskilled workers for Assam and West Bengal exclude Tea garden workers.

Statement-II

*The State-wise rates of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National
Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*

(in ₹)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	177
3.	Assam	189
4.	Bihar	168
5.	Chhattisgarh	174
6.	Goa	254
7.	Gujarat	194
8.	Harayana	281
9.	Himachal Pradesh	184-230
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	186
11.	Jharkhand	168
12.	Karnataka	249
13.	Kerala	271
14.	Madhya Pradesh	174
15.	Maharashtra	203
16.	Manipur	209
17.	Meghalaya	181
18.	Mizoram	194
19.	Nagaland	177
20.	Odisha	182
21.	Punjab	240
22.	Rajasthan	192
23.	Sikkim	177
24.	Tamilnadu	224
25.	Telangana	205
26.	Tripura	177
27.	Uttar Pradesh	175

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2018-19
28.	Uttarakhand	175
29.	West Bengal	191
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	250-264
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220
32.	Daman and Diu	197
33.	Lakshadweep	248
34.	Puducherry	224
35.	Chandigarh	273

Women and children employed as beedi workers

2510. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers employed in the industry across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of women and children employed in beedi making, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is running any schemes and programmes aimed at providing these women and children alternate livelihood;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the State-wise allocation and utilisation of funds aimed at providing alternate livelihoods to women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Details of number of beedi workers including women are given in Statement-I (*See* below). As per the records, no children are engaged as beedi worker across the country.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme w.e.f. 01.04.2017 in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Beedi Workers and their dependents to engage them in alternative jobs/livelihoods. State/UT-wise details of the beneficiaries of Skill Development Programme are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(f) Details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Gender-wise details of registered beedi workers*

Sl. No.	Name of the LWO Region	Name of State/ UT Covered	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	22324	19684	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	3854	38959	42813
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	90046	360182	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	30975	213437	244412
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	39439	118314	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	41298	371686	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	632791	421861	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	363581	1294820	1658401
		Tripura	3132	10253	13385
9.	Guwahati	Assam	4010	5144	9154
10.	Kannur	Kerala	2005	30027	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	16945	171605	188550
		Goa			
		Daman (UT)			
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)			
12.	Patna	Bihar	1	201003	293916
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6776	11981	18757
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5967	73938	79905
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	48213	65195	113408
	TOTAL		14,04,269	34,08,089	48,12,358

Statement-II*Status of skill development of beedi workers as on 30-04-2018*

Region	Training Started					
	No. of Batches			No. of Trainees		
	Till Dec'17	2018	Total	Till Dec'17	2018	Total
Ahmedabad	1	5	6	20	80	100
Ajmer	0	1	1	0	30	30
Allahabad	7	7	14	51	103	164
Bengaluru	5	2	7	129	51	180
Bhubaneswar	26	27	53	377	133	510
Guwahati	1	2	3	36	35	71
Hyderabad	6	15	21	41	164	205
Jabalpur	18	6	24	436	29	465
Kannur	3	0	3	35	0	35
Kolkata	14	1	15	292	221	513
Nagpur	3	10	13	63	238	301
Patna	7	10	17	48	74	122
Raipur	8	0	8	175	0	175
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	86	185	1703	1158	2871

Region	Placement Provided					
	Till Dec'17		2018		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bengaluru	0	0	0	25	0	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhubaneswar	10	64	39	35	49	99
Guwahati	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hyderabad	0	0	1	1	1	1
Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kannur	3	3	0	0	3	3
Kolkata	0	12	4	6	4	18
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	2	1	0	4	2	5
Raipur	34	0	9	51	43	51
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	49	81	53	124	102	205

Statement-III

Details of Budget Allocated & Expenditure under Skill Development Programme for beedi workers and their dependants in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the LWO Region	Name of State/ UT Covered	2017-18		2018-19	
			Budget Allocated (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Budget Allocated (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ lakh) (up to 30.06.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	-	-	0.50	--
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	12.08	-	--	--
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	9.81	-	--	--
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	50	4.38	5	4.60
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19.97	5.68	10.75	3.92
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	7	0.45	1.50	-
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	8	7.43	21.50	19.56
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	37.66	3.61	0.10	--
		Tripura	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Guwahati	Assam	10	-	--	--
10.	Kannur	Kerala	26.75	-	--	--
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	12.08	11.02	15.90	12.10
		Goa				
		Daman (UT)				
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)				
12.	Patna	Bihar	4.92	--	--	--
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12.03	10.13	11.75	8.60
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5.10	--	--	--
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	5	--	--	--
TOTAL			220.4	42.7	67	48.78

Unorganised workers' Social Security Act, 2008

2511. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers has been reviewing and documenting registration of workers and expenditure under various schemes, the year-wise and scheme-wise details of total number of beneficiaries and amount spent under schemes of Schedule-1 of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the last three financial years; and

(b) the data of the total number of registered unorganized workers, State-wise duly registered under Section 10 of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With the enactment of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (UWSS Act) Government of India has created a framework for providing social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector.

The UWSS Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the national level, the functions of which *inter alia* include to recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganised workers; to monitor the implementation of schemes; and to advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

The National Social Security Board has been reviewing expenditure under various schemes.

Available details of the amount spent under various schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under Section 10 of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008, the District Administration is mandated to register the unorganised workers. Data regarding registered unorganised workers, State-wise, is not centrally maintained.

Statement

Details of the amount spent under various schemes

(1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):—

Total expenditure of funds under IGNOAPS and NFBS (in lakhs)

	Release		Expenditure Reported	
	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS
2014-15	418098.05	55781.27	686100.53	37780.44
2015-16	556269.07	63941.89	554623.63	47343.61
2016-17*	148044.42	18577.10	24459.79	2773.50

(2) State-wise expenditure incurred under the components of Financial support to artisans in indigent circumstances (Pension to mastercrafts Artisans) during the last four years:—

Artisans in Indigent Circumstances/Artisans Pension

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	108066	116949	126000
Andaman and Nicobar	0	50433	38983	0
Arunachal Pradesh	23000	29033	67900	84000
Assam	206533	261297	180000	245000
Bihar	0	1225826	0	1424921

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	52033	38983	42000
Delhi	0	190035	155932	199160
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	254098	194915	210000
Haryana	0	63033	0	31160
Himachal Pradesh	0	108066	77966	134580
Jammu and Kashmir	0	267746	116949	225580
Jharkhand	0	54033	0	0
Karnataka	0	486297	388730	451160
Kerala	0	996530	697594	535160
Madhya Pradesh	0	52033	38983	42000
Maharashtra	0	352134	316764	294000
Manipur	923599	1301000	1615900	1925000
Meghalaya	0	0	0	46740
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	276000	348396	432000	420000
Odisha	0	624138	0	330463
Puducherry	0	54033	38983	0
Punjab	0	405587	233898	245000
Rajasthan	0	540330	377530	378000
Sikkim	23000	29033	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	244068	229798	322900
Telangana	0	352134	155932	168000
Tripura	35000	29033	36000	73160
Uttar Pradesh	0	476097	324000	1047740
Uttarakhand	0	54033	36000	42000
West Bengal	0	2594071	0	2053564
TOTAL	1487132	11602646	5910689	11097288

3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(₹ in crores)

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
	Fund released	Fund released
2014-15	25.87	16.39
2015-16	01.94	16.67
2016-17	8.57	12.03

(4) Funds released under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last four year and the current year is as follows:-

Release made Under RSBY (Amounts in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Assam	1.06	23.24	54.72	0.00	0.00	79.02
2.	Bihar	34.07	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	58.81	88.77	114.09	171.38	0.00	433.05
4.	Gujarat	18.47	74.24	22.34	15.07	23.52	130.12
5.	Haryana	5.38	4.67	0.60	0.00	0.00	10.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.75	13.90	12.30	6.15	0.00	36.11
7.	Jharkhand	5.51	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.51
8.	Karnataka	-	94.99	45.89	7.39	21.93	148.27
9.	Kerala	110.43	112.37	73.29	77.53	0.00	373.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.21	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21
11.	Manipur	1.73	1.17	2.20	0.00	0.00	5.10
12.	Meghalaya	1.25	4.10	4.10	0.00	11.08	20.53
13.	Mizoram	10.35	9.43	14.13	12.96	0.00	46.87
14.	Nagaland	4.66	-	0.00	4.87	0.00	9.53
15.	Odisha	93.64	59.55	31.70	55.75	0.00	240.64
16.	Puducherry	-	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
17.	Punjab	2.59	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.39
18.	Rajasthan	32.10	53.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.67
19.	Tripura	14.29	15.64	10.83	0.04	0.00	40.80

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
20.	Uttar Pradesh	36.47	11.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.38
21.	Uttarakhand	-	10.20	0.00	9.15	0.00	19.34
22.	West Bengal	101.65	93.38	50.47	95.01	0.00	340.51
GRAND TOTAL		544.42	675.10	436.66	455.30	56.53	2111.48

(5) Under earlier Aam Admi Bima Yojana, now converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), normally, fifty per cent of the premium of the enrolled member is subsidised through Social Security Fund, which is maintained by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Social Security Fund is not maintained State-wise and hence, State-wise expenditure is not available. The expenditure incurred in this respect, during previous years is as follows:-

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	303.82
2014-15	438.57
2015-16	436.58
2016-17	385.34
2017-18	435.16

(6) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Statement showing State-wise SPIP Approvals and Expenditure for the component JSY under NHM for the F.Ys. 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	38714.80	29690.03	31298.31	29552.74	34339.76	12286.07
2.	Chhattisgarh	6006.53	5294.70	6094.13	6190.44	6914.00	3890.94
3.	Himachal Pradesh	226.84	128.36	309.69	297.98	266.49	367.07
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812.44	2167.13	3087.64	2249.78	2431.52	1450.37
5.	Jharkhand	8641.13	6239.85	9471.54	6599.19	7143.20	4415.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18979.77	17155.15	18565.50	18194.31	19240.00	12874.73
7.	Odisha	9827.84	9782.53	10219.04	9513.52	9546.32	6358.18
8.	Rajasthan	19408.05	18364.16	20100.18	17783.60	17628.96	13521.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50921.07	44171.54	51184.55	36764.38	51128.79	29638.58
10.	Uttarakhand	1907.20	1948.48	2113.23	1818.95	1741.45	1160.35
SUB TOTAL		157445.67	134941.92	152443.81	128964.88	150380.49	85963.72
B. North East States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.90	84.74	230.52	139.49	202.28	51.58
12.	Assam	10494.20	9056.72	8534.18	8683.12	7156.48	6392.32
13.	Manipur	197.02	229.04	234.26	294.61	234.26	140.57
14.	Meghalaya	368.13	234.73	416.13	296.60	462.11	240.19
15.	Mizoram	188.32	70.11	129.43	73.95	128.93	119.44
16.	Nagaland	175.90	120.63	184.14	79.89	182.36	31.78
17.	Sikkim	31.25	26.65	22.50	48.35	31.54	16.39
18.	Tripura	291.87	252.43	318.65	292.51	318.90	178.58
SUB TOTAL		11928.59	10075.04	10069.81	9908.52	8716.86	7170.85
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2509.88	3019.07	2494.88	3258.77	2765.55	1653.04
20.	Goa	12.30	4.40	12.30	7.17	12.30	4.06
21.	Gujarat	3580.20	3485.26	3616.47	3574.31	2823.37	2091.16
22.	Haryana	433.39	710.57	535.42	717.48	546.55	350.44
23.	Karnataka	6585.00	5499.98	6622.50	5987.91	7881.02	4119.74
24.	Kerala	1313.12	1372.41	1369.67	1389.32	1499.38	857.82
25.	Maharashtra	5263.99	4591.24	4982.31	4471.27	5087.17	2528.79
26.	Punjab	1109.24	1367.39	1109.24	1265.90	1081.74	888.41
27.	Tamil Nadu	5243.87	4530.20	3991.95	3565.62	4133.57	2360.41
28.	Telangana	2282.65	1871.57	1827.50	2205.80	2133.45	1665.19
29.	West Bengal	5967.49	6046.42	6975.84	5359.46	5640.00	3985.82
SUB TOTAL		34301.13	32498.51	33538.08	31803.02	33604.10	20504.87
D. Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	5.31	7.23	3.48	7.23	3.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	6.12	7.35	13.82	5.79	9.51	6.65
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.40	23.46	22.00	38.51	52.74	32.62
33.	Daman and Diu	2.69	1.73	3.05	1.97	3.05	0.90
34.	Delhi	230.00	118.19	200.85	118.77	161.00	57.85
35.	Lakshadweep	6.91	9.37	12.13	5.33	12.13	3.07
36.	Puducherry	30.35	22.96	26.93	21.92	27.42	13.47
SUB TOTAL		305.70	188.37	286.01	195.76	273.08	118.45
GRAND TOTAL		203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

* Provisional

Note: (1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.

(2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.

(3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

Benefit to domestic workers from welfare schemes

2512. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic workers have been benefiting from welfare schemes scheduled for them;

(b) whether Government intends to finalise long pending draft of National Policy on Domestic Workers; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made in this regard by Government in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 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 and old age protection 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 and old age homes.

(b) and (c) Discussions are under way regarding a Policy for Domestic workers. The salient features of the discussion are as under:—

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations.
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights and benefits accruing to them as workers.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations, trade unions
- (iv) Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence.
- (v) Right to enhance their professional skills.
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation.
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of concerned placement agencies.

These salient features were also put up on the Ministry's Web-site for inviting the comments of the general public. A series of meetings involving representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, ILO and other stakeholder organizations like Trade Unions/Associations, NGO's, State Government representatives have been held in this regard.

Financial assistance under RMA scheme

2513. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MSME units which received financial assistance under Raw Material Assistance (RMA) Scheme;

(b) the number of MSME units from Kerala State which applied for assistance under RMA;

(c) the details of amount and name of such units from Kerala which benefited under the Scheme; and

(d) the initiatives taken by National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) During 2017-18, 3593

MSME units received financial assistance of ₹ 5938.80 crores under the Raw Material Assistance (RMA) Scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(b) and (c) Forty-Two (42) MSME units from Kerala State received financial assistance of ₹ 92.11 crores under the RMA Scheme of NSIC during 2017-18. The details of these units are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) has taken a number of initiatives which include special subsidy for SC/ST enterprises under the sub-schemes of the Hub namely Single Point Registration Scheme, Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS) and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS). In addition, the Hub is also organising training for capacity building/skill development and handholding support for SC/ST entrepreneurs. A series of State Conclaves are being organized under the Hub at different locations across the country to take cognizance of various endeavours by the Central and State Governments to boost the participation of SC-ST entrepreneurs in the supply chain of CPSEs and Central/State Government Departments.

Statement

Details of MSME units from Kerala State received financial assistance of ₹ 92.11 crores under the RMA Scheme of NSIC during 2017-18

Sl.No.	Unit Name
1.	Artech Group (Contracting)
2.	Abdul Rahiman T.A.
3.	Artech Realtors Private Limited
4.	A F Infrastructure Private Limited New
5.	Brmsco Garments Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Ernad Engineering Enterprises
7.	Ekk Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Farooq Constructions
9.	Good Time Housewares
10.	Hycount Plastics and Chemicals
11.	Henry And Farad Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Hari and Gopal

Sl.No.	Unit Name
13.	Inside Plus
14.	Inter Elect Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Indtech Interior and Contractors Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Jayalakshmi Enterprises
17.	KVJ Builders and Developers Pvt. Ltd.
18.	K.V Joseph and Sons Pvt. Ltd.
19.	K.T Mathew and Company
20.	M A M Polymers
21.	M D Esthappan Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
22.	M D Esthappan
23.	Maxpack Tapes and Products Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Marymatha Construction Company
25.	NEO Poly Pack
26.	Nechupadam Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
27.	Outlook Communication Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Perumalil Granite Constructions
29.	Pan Pacific Engineering Services Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Rethna Packs
31.	R P C Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Rds Project Ltd.
33.	Rajesh Mathew and Company
34.	S K Boilers Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Softland India Ltd.
36.	Sreerama Industries Unit 1
37.	Sreerama Industries Unit 2
38.	Sreerama Scaffold Systems
39.	St. Thomas Rubber Industry
40.	Silpa Projects and Infrastructure I Pvt. Ltd.
41.	Sharada Luggage Industries
42.	Sanson Chemical Industries

Order from Air India to KVIC

2514. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked departments to place maximum orders to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for providing sustainable employment through micro enterprises to rural artisans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the KVIC has received an order worth ₹ 8 crore from Air India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this was the third successive order from Air India to KVIC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government of India, issued Gazette Notification dated 26.3.2012, called Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) which was effective from 1.4.2012. Overall procurement goal of minimum 20% by CPSEs from MSMEs has become mandatory from 1.4.2015. As per the notification, all Central Govt. Ministries, Departments and PSUs shall compulsorily procure minimum 20% of their annual value of goods and services from these MSEs registered with DIC or KVIC or KVIB or Coir Board or NSIC or Directorate of Handicraft and Handloom or any other body specified by Ministry of MSME.

In addition to the above, KVIC has written to the Minister of Human Resource Development for issuing an appeal to all employees and establishments under Ministry of HRD for wearing Khadi one day in a week voluntarily. KVIC also requested Primary and Secondary Education Departments of State Governments for introducing Khadi as School Uniforms suggesting to consider issuing guidelines to all the schools for promoting use of Khadi in School Uniforms.

KVIC has been catering to the needs of Government Ministries/Departments such as Railways, Defence, Health and Family Welfare, Para-military Forces and other Central and State Government Ministries. The total supplies made by KVIC to various Government Departments/Agencies during the last three years is given below:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Total Govt. supplies made
2015-16	7183.44
2016-17	6696.13
2017-18	7577.04

(c) Yes, Sir, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have received an order worth ₹ 8.00 crore from Air India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir, this is the third successive order of supply of amenity kits consisting the items of Hand Sanitizer, Moisturizing Lotion, Face Wash, Soap-Sandal, Lip Balm, Essential Oil, Eau De Cologne, Tooth Paste, Tooth Brush, Foldable Mirror, Cotton and Silk Pouch of first class and executive class, received from Air India to KVIC. The details of orders received and supplied during the last three years is as follows:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Orders received from Air India	Supplied to Air India
2016-17	797.54	525.43
2017-18	797.54	818.02
2018-19 (as on 31.07.2018)	836.54	71.90

Implementation of CITUS in coastal Maharashtra

2515. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to implement CITUS in coastal Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has launched Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS) under Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) for promoting acquisition/adoption of new and innovative technologies in coir production and processing, its successful incubation, demonstration and commercialization by setting up of coir production units with larger investments. The Government provides financial assistance, to the tune of 25% towards the cost of plant and machinery subject to an upper ceiling of ₹ 2.50 crore per coir unit.

(c) The Scheme is intended to extend the support to the coir industries in all States in the country including Maharashtra. In the State of Maharashtra, the development and promotion of coir industry are being monitored/implemented by the Board's Sub Regional Office at Sindhudurg. Implementation of the scheme will be monitored by the Coir Board and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India.

Condition of cottage industries

2516. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of cottage industries in the country particularly in Odisha has worsened during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government to revive and promote cottage industries in the country including Odisha;

(d) whether Government plans to establish more cottage industries in the backward and tribal areas of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question do not arise.

(c) to (e) 'Cottage Industry' has not been defined under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. However, the broad contours of 'Cottage Industry' is covered under the 'Village Industry' vertical of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

The Village Industries under purview of KVIC are broadly classified under seven groups for the purpose of implementation of its programmes which are as follows:

1. Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI) includes industries viz. Pulses and Cereals Processing Industry, Gur and Khandsari Industry, Palmgur Industry, Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry, Village Oil Industry, etc.

2. Forest Based Industry (FBI) includes industries *viz.* Medicinal Plants Industry, Bee keeping Industry, Minor Forest Based Industries, etc.
3. Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry (HMPFI) includes industries *viz.* Handmade Paper Industry, Fibre Industry, etc.
4. Mineral Based Industry (MBI) includes industries *viz.* Pottery, Lime, Plaster of Paris products, Stone Crushing and Carving etc.
5. Polymer and Chemical Based Industry (PCBI) includes industries *viz.* Leather Industry, Non-edible Oil and Soap Industry, Detergent Powder, Candle making, Cottage Match Industry, Plastic Industry, etc.
6. Rural Engineering and Bio-Technology Industry (REBTI) includes industries *viz.* Non-Conventional Energy, Bio-gas plants, Carpentry and Black smithy, Electronics, etc.
7. Service and Textile Industry (STI) includes industries *viz.* Electronic and Electrical devise repairing, Machine repairing, Plumbing and other servicing works, Sweater Hosiery, Band aid cloth and other textile products etc.

Most of the activities of these Village Industries sub-sectors can be covered under the activities taken under Cottage Industries.

It may be seen under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), enterprises are created every year for which Margin Money subsidy is provided. Large part of the village industries come under the PMEGP.

PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

Coir Vikas Yojana is being implemented by Coir Board to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1. One of the components under this scheme is Market Development Assistance (MDA) which provides assistance to Coir Units through

State Governments for the development of coir industry and improve the marketing of coir products. An assistance of 10% of average sales during the preceding 3 years is provided to the Coir Units.

2. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY): Development of skilled manpower in coir industry in different facets of coir production and processing through appropriate training programmes, seminars, workshops, awareness programmes, exposure visits etc. is the major objective under Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY). Only trainings to the unemployed women will be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. EDP, National Seminar, Awareness programme, Workshop, Exposure Tour may also be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. The financial assistance for procurement of equipments/machineries may be obtained under the PMEGP scheme by the trained women for setting up coir units. Priority will be given to the trained women under PMEGP. Under skill upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana honorarium shall be kept as ₹ 15,000/-p.m. for trainer and ₹ 3000/- p.m. for trainee subject to the norms of NSQF compliance.

State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme in the country, including the State of Odisha, during the last three years and current year is given in statement-I (See below).

In addition to the above, Ministry of MSME is implementing the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc. Ministry has approved 72 clusters, out of which 36 are functional as on date. The scheme has been appraised and approved for continuation during 2018-19 and 2019-20, for which ₹ 350 crore has been sanctioned.

Details of the number of SFURTI clusters sanctioned to the various States across the country, including the State of Odisha, since 12th Plan period is given in Statement-II

Statement-I*State-wise position of PMEGP during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin Money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
TOTAL		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

2016-17

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3.	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7.	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632
18.	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629
25.	Maharashtra **	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27.	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660
30.	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398
TOTAL		110000	128093.86	52912	407840
2017-18					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	6913.15	3753	30024
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1785.19	2042.5	886	7088
3.	Punjab	3272.84	3930.46	1520	12160
4.	UT Chandigarh	100.00	90.07	45	360
5.	Uttarakhand	1933.95	2880.98	1613	12904
6.	Haryana	3272.84	4167.04	1718	13744
7.	Delhi	300.00	150.65	115	920
8.	Rajasthan	4909.26	4929.04	1577	12614
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11157.41	16866.47	5432	43456

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	5653.09	6558.85	2307	18456
11.	Sikkim	200.00	46.36	37	296
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	309.42	209	1672
13.	Nagaland	1728.96	2672.15	930	7440
14.	Manipur	1434.32	1383.87	600	4800
15.	Mizoram	1245.66	274.05	249	1992
16.	Tripura	1283.75	1892.3	1116	8928
17.	Meghalaya	1720.32	118.27	75	600
18.	Assam	5351.99	2362.48	2282	18256
19.	West Bengal	2975.31	3891.37	1366	10928
20.	Jharkhand	3570.37	2439.53	1111	8888
21.	Odisha	4462.97	5680.65	2399	19192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	3398.4	1463	11704
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	7631.41	1804	14432
24.	Gujarat*	4909.26	12883.63	1876	15008
25.	Maharashtra**	5355.56	8749.73	3329	26632
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	5336.1	1527	12216
27.	Telangana	4611.73	4030.21	1190	9520
28.	Karnataka	4462.97	6477.94	2115	16920
29.	Goa	297.53	149.07	50	400
30.	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2082.72	2910.44	1347	10776
32.	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	9717.58	4095	32760
33.	Puducherry	100.00	78.95	44	352
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	276.95	218	1744
TOTAL		100449	131240.07	48398	387184
2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018)					
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	188.64	50.85	37	296

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3742.74	1489.96	392	3136
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	471.6	153.84	104	832
4.	Assam	10507.7	1153.43	1112	8896
5.	Bihar	10869.49	1981.22	733	5864
6.	Chhattisgarh	6339.11	1398.19	752	6016
7.	Delhi	282.96	8.19	5	40
8.	Goa	605.15	19.32	4	32
9.	Gujarat*	7501.95	3271.57	454	3632
10.	Haryana	4664.1	799.23	341	2728
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2711.4	312.42	127	1016
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4745.12	2000.27	1111	8888
13.	Jharkhand	6193.49	731.05	308	2464
14.	Karnataka	6939.66	1925.29	695	5560
15.	Kerala	3667.38	952.24	464	3712
16.	Lakshadweep	47.16	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11952.9	1200.25	304	2432
18.	Maharashtra**	8833.6	2522.06	1093	8744
19.	Manipur	2544.19	317.99	196	1568
20.	Meghalaya	2653.7	90.19	66	528
21.	Mizoram	2045.45	242.31	178	1424
22.	Nagaland	2825.5	310.2	154	1232
23.	Odisha	7719.19	1691.83	773	6184
24.	Puducherry	141.48	9.66	6	48
25.	Punjab	4617.17	678.86	309	2472
26.	Rajasthan	7743.65	1563.39	542	4336
27.	Sikkim	188.64	11.29	5	40
28.	Tamil Nadu	7438.88	1204.57	574	4592
29.	Telangana	7250.96	555.88	186	1488
30.	Tripura	1965.99	453.34	233	1864

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	UT Chandigarh	94.32	15.66	7	56
32.	Uttar Pradesh	19171.59	5147.15	1559	12472
33.	Uttarakhand	2975.4	950.81	581	4648
34.	West Bengal	6423.74	1468.1	478	3824
TOTAL		166064	34680.61	13883	111064

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

State-wise list of SFURTI clusters (till 31.3.2018)

						(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State	District	Name/Product	Category	Amount Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kalamkari Products	Handicraft	121.49	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Coir Mattress	Coir products	266.58	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Coir Products	Coir products	112.03	
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Pedanna Kalamkari Painting	Handicraft	261.00	
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Kondapalli Wooden Toys	Handicraft	132.85	
6.	Assam	Majuli	Majuli	Handicraft	137.30	
7.	Assam	Barpeta	Metal ware	Handicraft	143.99	
8.	Assam	Manas	Handloom Dress	Handloom	140.5	
9.	Assam	Mirza	Handloom Dress	Handloom	143.99	
10.	Assam	Moran	Handloom	Handloom	211.76	
11.	Bihar	Madhubani	Painting	Handicraft	147.89	
12.	Bihar	Rohtas	Pottery	Handicraft	127.87	
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dry Flowers	Handicraft	93.15	
14.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Docra handicraft	Handicraft	98.03	
15.	Gujarat	Bardoli	Blacksmithy	Handicraft	118.57	
16.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Samvedna	Coir Handicraft	149.99	
17.	Haryana	Panipat	Multicraft Cluster	Handicraft	122.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantanag	Crewel Embroidery	Handicraft	380.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Embroidery	Handicraft	375.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Honey	Honey	299.80
21.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Honey and Food Processing	Honey	254.24
22.	Jharkhand	Santhal Pragna	Khadi	Khadi	150
23.	Jharkhand	Koderma	Agarbatti	Other	127.44
24.	Karnataka	Davangere	Hariharakhadi	Khadi	130.5
25.	Karnataka	Belgaum	HudliKhadi	Khadi	132.82
26.	Karnataka	Chikballarpur	Sidhalgatta Khadi	Khadi	132.03
27.	Karnataka	Bidar	Woodwork	Wood and Furniture	145.37
28.	Karnataka	Hasan	Haralakatta Coir products	Coir Pith Block and Manure and others	148.54
29.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur	Coir Pith Block, Manure, Rubberized coir, furniture	740.86
30.	Karnataka	North Kannada	Kumta	Coir Products	149.36
31.	Kerala	Neyatinkara	Katakkada	Coir Furniture	144.08
32.	Kerala	Balussery	Balusserry	Coir Products	109.02
33.	Kerala	Allapuzha	Haripad	Coir yarn and Fiber	284.03
34.	Kerala	Tirur	Virgin Coconut Oil	Other	245.89
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Hosangabad	Bamboo	Bamboo	149.44
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Natural Dye	Other	112.65
37.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Bamboo	Bamboo	149.89
38.	Maharashtra	Beed	Banjara Handicrafts	Handicraft	98.09
39.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	Sawantwadi	Coir Products	149.34
40.	Maharashtra	Pendur	Pendur	Coir Products	149.34
41.	Manipur	Ningomthong	Bamboo, Reed	Bamboo	135.75
42.	Odisha	Ganjam	Bell Metal Handicraft	Handicraft	121.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Non Timber Forest product (Bamboo)	NTFP	159.36
44.	Odisha	Khurda	Fruits and Vegetables Processing	Other	132.05
45.	Odisha	Balasore	Stone Carving Handicraft	Handicraft	235.15
46.	Pradesh	Betul	Pottery/Teracotta	Handicraft	148.55
47.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Honey	Honey	265.24
48.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Wood Inlay and Lacquer	Wood and Furniture	250.75
49.	Rajasthan	Dausa	Stone Carving	Handicraft	110.50
50.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Kangayamkhadi	Khadi	130.5
51.	Tamil Nadu	Selam	Sarkar Steel	Wood and Furniture	142.85
52.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem	Coir Furniture	298.91
53.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Madurai	Coir Furniture	299.72
54.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Palladam Grow Bag	Coir Grow Bag	289.9
55.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Coir Pith Block/ Grow Bag	148.25
56.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Nagercoil	Coir Products	149.06
57.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	Coir Products	291.62
58.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Kangayam	Coir Products	289.19
59.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	Tenakashi	Coir Products	273.71
60.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Rubberized Coir	662.24
61.	Telangana	Warangal	Pembarthy Metalware	Handicraft	149.96
62.	Telangana	Mehboobnagar	Mothkurikat	Handloom	143.38
63.	Telangana	Ieeza	Gadwal	Handloom	198.55
64.	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamboo Utility	Bamboo	272.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi-Sant Ravidas Nagar	Hand knotted carpet	Handicraft	130.5
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Crochia cluster	Handicraft	101.87
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Carpet Weaving	Handicraft	112.17
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Mau Pottery	Handicraft	121.43
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Herbal Products	Other	245.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Baraulia Medicinal Plant Cluster	Other	225.20
71.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Aipen Art Cluster	Handicraft	103.39
72.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Muslin and other khadi	Khadi	192.50
TOTAL					13817.92

State-wise list of DPRs presented approved in 26th SSC of SFURTI on 29.5.2018

Sl. No	State	District	TA	Products	Financial assistance proposed (₹ in lakh)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Pattan)	Craft Development Institute	Weaving and Embroidery	248.37
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama (Pampore)	Craft Development Institute	Hosiery Cluster	216.46
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khistwar	Centre for Skill Development Jammu	Essential Oils	196
4.	Karnataka	Hassan (Javagal)	MSME Foundation	Coir Products	147.21
5.	Karnataka	Hassan (Gudakanhalli)	MSME Foundation	Coir Products	143.43
6.	Odisha	Jajpur (Haripur)	FMC	Traditional Dress	119.17
7.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj (Udala)	FMC	Sal Leaf and Honey	139.80
8.	Punjab	Ludhiana (Doraha)	Foundation for MSME (FMC)	Honey	150.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	CPGPPI, Chennai	Palmgur and Palm Products	149.84
10.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	ITCOT Chennai	Coir Products	286.96
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	EDI, Ahmedabad	Pottery	111.65
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (Chinhat)	CBRTI Pune	Food Processing	112.77

Investment made in MSME sector

2517. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of total investment made in MSME sector in the country including Kerala during the last four years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of employment opportunities generated in each State during the said period; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to encourage investment in MSME sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The investment made in MSME sector is predominantly private investment and the data on the same is not maintained centrally.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has a Programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The details of employment opportunities generated under this Programme in different states during the last four years have been given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of MSME also implements several other schemes and programmes to strengthen the MSMEs and promote employment. Some of the important initiatives in this regard include Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Mission Solar Charkha, A Scheme for promoting innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness programme (NMCP), Marketing Assistance Scheme, MSE-Cluster Development programme etc. Apart from these, employment opportunities have also been created under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducted a survey of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises (excluding construction) during its 73rd round (July, 2015-June, 2016). As per this survey, the total employment in the MSME Sector is 1109.89 lakh. The State/UT-wise distribution of the employment is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Employment Generation under PMEGP during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 30.6.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	296
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	3136
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	832
4.	Assam	9026	31498	18256	8896
5.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	5864
6.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	6016
7.	Delhi	2048	952	920	40
8.	Goa	500	660	400	32
9.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	3632
10.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	2728
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	1016
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	8888
13.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	2464
14.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	5560
15.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	3712
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	2432
18.	Maharashtra**	20161	17799	26632	8744
19.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	1568
20.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	528
21.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	1424
22.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	1232
23.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	6184
24.	Puducherry	447	699	352	48
25.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	2472
26.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	4336

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Sikkim	397	201	296	40
28.	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	4592
29.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	1488
30.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	1864
31.	UT Chandigarh	323	376	360	56
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	12472
33.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	4648
34.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	3824
TOTAL		323362	407840	387184	111064

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

As per 73rd Round of NSS Report on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises' (June 2015-June 2016)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Estimated no. of workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5598878
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40844
3.	Assam	1814541
4.	Bihar	5305034
5.	Chhattisgarh	1685507
6.	Delhi	2300267
7.	Goa	160351
8.	Gujarat	6115595
9.	Haryana	1905369
10.	Himachal Pradesh	642748
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1087551
12.	Jharkhand	2490794
13.	Karnataka	7083735
14.	Kerala	4463350

Sl.No.	State/UT	Estimated no. of workers
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4874459
16.	Maharashtra	9074600
17.	Manipur	292215
18.	Meghalaya	190549
19.	Mizoram	62359
20.	Nagaland	176610
21.	Odisha	3325621
22.	Punjab	2478902
23.	Rajasthan	4632279
24.	Sikkim	44696
25.	Tamil Nadu	9671945
26.	Telangana	4015787
27.	Tripura	294983
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16519294
29.	Uttarakhand	659880
30.	West Bengal	13545924
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38890
32.	Chandigarh	128910
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36329
34.	Daman and Diu	14438
35.	Lakshadweep	2765
36.	Puducherry	183882
	ALL	110959881

Financial assistance to MSME units in West Bengal

2518. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance extended to MSME units in West Bengal in the last two years;

(b) whether MSME units are not getting required financial help; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to help these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises provides financial assistance to micro and small enterprises through the following major schemes:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.
- (ii) **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** This is a credit linked subsidy scheme for Technology Upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises.
- (iii) **Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprise Scheme (CGTMSE):** This scheme provides collateral free loans upto ₹ 200 lakh both term loans and working capital facility to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Member Lending Institutions (MLIs).
- (iv) **Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** This programme aims to enhance the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by adopting the cluster development approach.

The details of financial assistance extended to MSME units in West Bengal under the above schemes during the last four years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of financial assistance extended to MSME units under various schemes during last four years

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):—

Year	Margin Money allocation (₹ in crore) (Target)	Margin Money utilized # (₹ in crore)	Number of Units assisted
2014-15	60.1777	60.1011	3397
2015-16	47.6549	34.0065	1873
2016-17	36.803	62.7032	3528
2017-18	29.7531	38.9137	1366
2018-19 (upto 30.06.2018)	64.2374	14.6810	478

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

(ii) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):

Year	Number of Units benefitted	Subsidy Amount (₹ in crore)
2014-15	27	3.1361
2015-16	27	2.3784
2016-17	19	2.0081
2017-18	17	1.5722
2018-19	10	0.9713
(upto 30.06.2018)		

(iii) Credit Support Programme (CGTMSE):

Year	Proposals approved	Approved Amount (₹ in crore)
2014-15	15273	997.69
2015-16	17792	781.04
2016-17	14802	825.81
2017-18	10535	864.32
2018-19	2027	193.76
(upto 30.06.2018)		

(iv) Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

Year	Amount released to set up Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects (₹ in crore)
2014-15	2.2863
2015-16	5.2149
2016-17	0.5398
2017-18	5.6413
2018-19	0.00
(upto 30.06.2018)	

Insufficient number of oil depots in North-Eastern States

2519. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are some States in the North-Eastern region that have insufficient number of oil depots; and

(b) what are the requirements for a State with inadequate number of oil depots, to get more oil depots for sufficient supply of diesel and petrol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have informed that they have 12 oil depots/terminals to cater to the demand of petroleum products of North-Eastern region and the available infrastructure/oil depots are sufficient to meet the requirements of these States.

Production of ethanol

2520. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand, supply and consumption of ethanol in the country during the last three years and also the current year;

(b) the total requirement of ethanol by the industry in the country, particularly in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) whether there is a shortage of domestically produced ethanol and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of ethanol to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of demand and supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme during the last three ethanol supply years and current ethanol supply year are as follows:—

Ethanol supply year	Demand (in crore litres)	Supply/consumption (in crore litres)
2014-15	128	67.4
2015-16	266	111.1
2016-17	280	66.5
2017-18	313	93.45*

* Upto 30th July, 2018.

(b) For the ethanol supply year 2017-18, PSU OMCs have floated tender for 313 crore litres of ethanol under EBP Programme. Out of this, the projected requirement for Jharkhand and Gujarat is 4.5 crore litres and 16.59 crore litres respectively.

(c) The quantity of ethanol domestically available for EBP Programme is less than the quantity required to achieve blending targets. Against the tendered quantity of 313 crore litres of ethanol for the ethanol supply year 2017-18, contracts have been signed for supply of 154.04 crore litres.

(d) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the production of ethanol in the country are:—

- (i) Opening of alternate route for production of ethanol from cellulosic and lignocellulosic feedstock (second generation ethanol).
- (ii) Notification of National Policy on Biofuels – 2018 on 8.6.2018 which allows production of ethanol from B-heavy molasses, sugarcane juice and damaged food grains.
- (iii) Fixation of price of ethanol derived from C-heavy molasses at ₹ 43.46 per litre and B-heavy molasses/sugarcane juice at ₹ 47.13 per litre for ethanol supply year 2018-19.
- (iv) Introduction of Interest Subvention Scheme.

Free LPG connections for people living in forest areas

2521. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to issue free LPG connections across the country for people living in forest areas or nearby forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), deposit free LPG connection is provided in the name of an adult woman member of a BPL family with a cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection. The beneficiaries under the scheme are identified from Socio-Economic Caste Census or from seven categories, which includes forest dwellers. As on 03.08.2018, more than 5 crore LPG connections have been released under the scheme including forest dwellers. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of connections released under PMUY as on 03.08.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,616
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,52,818
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,338
4.	Assam	19,32,975
5.	Bihar	60,92,414
6.	Chandigarh	35
7.	Chhattisgarh	24,66,709
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,033
9.	Daman and Diu	390
10.	Delhi	47,946
11.	Goa	1,032
12.	Gujarat	16,52,814
13.	Haryana	4,88,382
14.	Himachal Pradesh	68,567
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,08,824
16.	Jharkhand	19,35,312
17.	Karnataka	14,84,124
18.	Kerala	1,17,794
19.	Lakshadweep	274
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45,43,964
21.	Maharashtra	26,44,538
22.	Manipur	73,183
23.	Meghalaya	1,00,034
24.	Mizoram	20,948
25.	Nagaland	32,173
26.	Odisha	30,95,817
27.	Puducherry	10,743
28.	Punjab	8,56,814

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
29.	Rajasthan	37,44,720
30.	Sikkim	3,304
31.	Tamil Nadu	22,06,379
32.	Telangana	3,99,459
33.	Tripura	1,59,992
34.	Uttar Pradesh	87,80,275
35.	Uttarakhand	2,15,768
36.	West Bengal	61,44,386
TOTAL		501,28,894

Signing of PSCs for oil blocks

2522: SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for 26 discovered blocks, 28 exploratory blocks under pre NELP and 254 blocks under NELP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has now moved to the revenue sharing mechanism under the Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) regime;

(d) whether the first round of auction of hydrocarbon fields under the new regime saw explorers showing interest and bidding for 55 oilfields; and

(e) whether the oilfields are yet to be awarded?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India has signed 310 contracts under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) regime which includes 28 Pre-NELP discovered fields, 28 Pre-NELP Exploration Blocks and 254 NELP blocks. Details of the blocks are as under:-

Bidding round	Awarded	Operational
Pre-NELP discovered fields	28	11
Pre-NELP Exploration blocks	28	26
NELP	254	61
TOTAL	310	98

- (c) Yes, Sir
 (d) Yes, Sir.
 (e) Yes, Sir.

Profit and loss of GAIL

2523. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being operated by GAIL in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab along with the present status/progress of the said projects, particularly in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of profit earned/loss incurred by GAIL during the last three years and current year, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) PNGRB has authorised GAIL for development of Dadri-Bawana-Nangal Natural Gas Pipeline, which passes through the State of Punjab and Uttarakhand. 7 km long pipeline of GAIL passes through the State of Himachal Pradesh. With regard to City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects of GAIL in Uttarakhand, PNGRB has granted authorisation of Haridwar district to Haridwar Natural Gas Private Limited (HNGPL), a Joint Venture (JV) of GAIL Gas Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

PNGRB has received bids for 86 GAs covering 174 districts spread over 22 States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country including the State of Himachal Pradesh in the 9th round of CGD bidding. To expand the coverage of CGD network, PNGRB has approved the issuance of Letter of Intent (LoI) to (i) Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited for GA covering Panchkula District (except areas already authorized), Sirmour District, Shimla and Solan Districts of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and (ii) Bharat Gas Resources Limited for GA covering Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) GAIL has provided the details of profit earned/loss incurred by GAIL during the last three years as under:—

Financial Year	Profit before Tax (₹ in crore)	Profit after Tax (₹ in crore)
2015-16	3,061.97	2,226.43
2016-17	5,410.82	3,502.91
2017-18	6,958.37	4,618.41

GAIL has informed that it has not prepared the project-wise profit details.

Greenfield Petroleum Terminal in Himachal Pradesh

2524. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Greenfield Petroleum Terminal in Pekhubella village in District Una in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to supply petroleum products to Ladakh region through this project;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to lay a pipeline through Rohtang and Zojila passes to Ladakh to meet the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that construction work of their petroleum Terminal at Una district of Himachal Pradesh has already been commenced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at this stage to lay pipeline to Ladakh through Rohtang and Zojila passes.

Fresh contracts for oil and gas blocks

2525. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has refreshed the contract for oil and gas blocks to give State run licensees and their private partners a fair deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the new terms, statutory levies such as royalty and cess will be shared by the licensee ONGC and OIL and the private partner operating the fields in proportion to their equity; and

(d) whether these payouts will also be considered as costs and the companies will be allowed to recover them before calculating profit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Policy framework for streamlining the working of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), approved by Government includes sharing of Royalty and Cess in proportion to Participating Interest of the contractors in Pre-NELP

Exploration Blocks and to be cost recoverable. Under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) of Pre-NELP exploration blocks, National Oil Companies (NOCs) viz. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) were designated as licensee and liable to pay royalty, cess and other statutory levies on the entire oil and gas produced from the block and such payments are not cost recoverable. Non sharing and non-cost recoverability of fiscal liabilities made additional investment in some blocks commercially unviable to NOCs. As per approved policy, contractors in Pre-NELP exploration blocks will be allowed to share the liability of the statutory levies including royalty and cess in proportion to their respective Participating Interests (PIs) in the block. All contractors shall become licensee of the block and payments made towards such statutory levies shall be eligible for cost recovery as part of contract cost prospectively.

New Exploration Licensing Policy

2526. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) announced by Government will help increase revenues to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new policy announced by Government will help the ease of doing business in the country;

(d) whether Government had been working on some proposals which are expected to improve ease of doing business by reducing delays and discretionary powers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) was notified on 10th February, 1999 to provide a level playing field to foreign, private and public sector companies and to attract investment and technology in Exploration and Production (E & P) sector. Government revenue in the form of Royalty and Profit Petroleum, in addition to local taxes/levies is generated from the oil and gas produced under NELP blocks. Till March, 2018, ₹ 3629.13 crore as Royalty and ₹ 1362.01 crore towards Profit Petroleum has been received by Central/State Government.

(c) to (e) The important policy initiatives taken by the Government recently to improve ease of doing business by reducing delays and discretionary powers include:

(i) Streamlining the operations, relaxation of timelines and delegation of

powers to Director General, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DG, DGH) under Production Sharing Contracts which include (a) allowing entry to next exploration phase pending resolution on amount payable for Unfinished Minimum Work Programme against submission of Bank Guarantee; (b) granting area extending beyond Contract Area for appraisal; (c) delegating powers to (DG, DGH) under Production Sharing Contracts.

- (ii) Streamlining the working of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in respect of Pre-NELP and NELP blocks for increasing domestic production of hydrocarbon resources which include (a) Sharing of Royalty and Cess in proportion to Participating Interest; (b) providing additional 2 years for Exploration activities and additional 1 year for appraisal activities in North Eastern Region; (c) Allowing extension of notice period from 7 days to 15 days in events of *force majeure*; and (d) Extending Tax benefits under section 42 of Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) Permitting exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons such as shale oil/gas, CBM under existing acreages of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts and Nomination fields.

License for bitumen dealership

2527. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is granting license to deserving applicants for bitumen dealers/suppliers;
- (b) if so, what are the existing requirements for the bidders; and
- (c) how many such applicants have been appointed/approved by the Ministry in the eight North Eastern States respectively?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas does not appoint or grant license to bitumen dealers/suppliers.

Providing clean fuel under PMUY

2528. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set any target under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala

Yojana (PMUY) to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel, LPG;

(b) if so, whether the said target is achieved by Government;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is taking any steps to create coordination between various Departments/Ministries including the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for speedy completion of the target under the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to provide clean cooking fuel LPG to poor households, especially in rural areas, the Government launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)” in May, 2016 with the target to provide 5 crore LPG connections over a period of 3 years (2016-19) to the women belonging to poor households. The set target has been achieved 8 months ahead of the schedule. As on 3.8.2018, more than 5 crore LPG connections have been released under the PMUY. Further, in the Budget 2018-19, the target of the Scheme has been enhanced from 5 crore LPG connections to 8 crore LPG connections to be achieved by 2020.

(d) and (e) PMUY is implemented through the network of distributors of three Oil Marketing Companies *i.e.* Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

LPG distribution centres in Jammu and Kashmir

2529. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many LPG distribution centres are working in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, district/place and company-wise;

(b) whether Government has invited new applicants for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof district and company-wise; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 01.07.2018, there are 258 LPG distributors in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Company-wise details are as under:—

IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
126	35	97	258

(b) to (d) Under “Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship”, Oil Marketing Companies have advertised 56 locations in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for setting of new LPG Distributorship. Company-wise details are as under:-

IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
28	14	14	56

Streamlining of existing production sharing contracts

2530. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has streamlined the existing production sharing contracts with four key changes in the policy framework to increase domestic hydrocarbon production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the exploration period has also been increased by two years and the appraisal period by one year for North Eastern hydrocarbon fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has approved the policy framework for streamlining the working of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for increasing the domestic production of hydrocarbon resources. The policy framework includes (i) Sharing of Royalty and Cess in proportion to Participating Interest of the contractors in Pre-NELP Exploration Blocks and to be cost recoverable; (ii) Additional two years for exploration activities and additional one year for appraisal activities for operational blocks in North Eastern Region (NER) besides marketing including pricing freedom for natural gas which are yet to commence commercial production as on 1st July, 2018; (iii) Allowing extension of notice period from 7 days to 15 days in events of *force majeure* in operational blocks of Pre-NELP and NELP contracts, and (iv) Extending Tax benefits under section 42 of Income Tax Act, 1961 to Pre-NELP discovered fields during extended period under the Policy for Pre-NELP PSC Extension dated 28.03.2016.

(c) and (d) Government has approved the policy under which all operational Pre-NELP and NELP blocks in the NER are allowed, upon their request, a maximum extension of two years in the exploration period (which can be availed either in whole during a single phase or in parts during different phases) and a maximum extension of one year in the appraisal period respectively. This additional extension shall be over and above the extensions permissible under the extension policy related to Pre-NELP and NELP.

Target for LPG connections in rural areas

†2531. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise annual targets of the distributors, policy of distribution, action plan for providing LPG gas connections in rural areas of the country for five years; and

(b) the number of subsidised gas connection along with other concessions to be provided to the poor class under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sales potential that makes them commercially viable. No annual target for setting of LPG distributorship has been fixed. Currently, there are 20585 LPG distributors. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised 6351 locations, mostly in rural areas, for selection of new LPG Distributorships under 'Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships'. Further, in order to provide clean cooking fuel to poor households especially in rural areas, the Government had launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) through which 8 crore deposit-free LPG connections to women belonging to the Below Poverty Line Households with a cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection are provided. Under PMUY, a beneficiary can either make upfront payment towards purchase of hot-plate (stove) or first refill or both or has the option to take hot plate or the first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest rate. As on 03.08.2018, more than 5 crore LPG connections have been released under the scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action plan for providing subsidised LPG connections

†2532. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise current status of number of LPG connections provided to the poor people under the Ujjwala Yojana along with the concessions being provided for connections and the payment made; and

(b) in view of (a) the action plan to provide subsidised LPG connections every year in next five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to poor households especially in rural areas, the Government had launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) for providing deposit-free LPG connections to 8 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line Households with a cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection. Under PMUY, a beneficiary can either make upfront payment towards purchase of hot-plate (stove) or first refill or both or has the option to take hot plate or the first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest rate. As on 03.08.2018, more than 5 crore LPG connections have been released under the scheme. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of connections released under PMUY as on 03.08.2018

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,616
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,52,818
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,338
4.	Assam	19,32,975
5.	Bihar	60,92,414
6.	Chandigarh	35
7.	Chhattisgarh	24,66,709
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,033
9.	Daman and Diu	390
10.	Delhi	47,946

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
11.	Goa	1,032
12.	Gujarat	16,52,814
13.	Haryana	4,88,382
14.	Himachal Pradesh	68,567
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,08,824
16.	Jharkhand	19,35,312
17.	Karnataka	14,84,124
18.	Kerala	1,17,794
19.	Lakshadweep	274
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45,43,964
21.	Maharashtra	26,44,538
22.	Manipur	73,183
23.	Meghalaya	1,00,034
24.	Mizoram	20,948
25.	Nagaland	32,173
26.	Odisha	30,95,817
27.	Puducherry	10,743
28.	Punjab	8,56,814
29.	Rajasthan	37,44,720
30.	Sikkim	3,304
31.	Tamil Nadu	22,06,379
32.	Telangana	3,99,459
33.	Tripura	1,59,992
34.	Uttar Pradesh	87,80,275
35.	Uttarakhand	2,15,768
36.	West Bengal	61,44,386
	TOTAL	501,28,894

Gas connections to ineligible persons under the Ujjwala Yojana

†2533. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is aware that gas connections are being provided to ineligible persons under the Ujjwala Yojana;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several ineligible persons have been provided gas connection by Indane rural distribution under the Ujjwala Yojana in Rathor Bargaon, District Banda, Uttar Pradesh through corruption;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cylinders are handed over in bulk to non-official persons appointed by the said agency in villages Bara and Salhepur illegally posing them as sub-distributors; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), the beneficiaries under the scheme are identified from Socio- Economic Caste Census or from seven categories viz. SC/ST households, Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes, people residing in islands/river islands and Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes. LPG connection is released in the name of an adult woman member of the family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household and after carrying out de-duplication process.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) has reported that, as on 31.07.2018, M/s Rathor Badagaon Indane Gramin Vitrak has released 4146 LPG connections under PMUY. There is no established case of irregularity against this distributor.

(c) and (d) LPG consumers in villages Bara and Salhepur are served by M/s Rathor Badagaon Indane Gramin Vitrak and IOC has informed that no instance of the distributor engaging illegal sub-distributors has been reported.

Monthly remuneration of employed persons under PMKVY

2534. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of individuals who have been trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, till date;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of the above individuals who have received gainful employment after training, the State-wise distribution thereof; and

(c) the average monthly remuneration of those employed, the State-wise distribution thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country.

PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 16.88 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 11.8 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 7.06 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. As per guidelines of PMKVY 2016-20, candidates are being placed in jobs (wage employment) which provides wages equivalent to or above the prescribed minimum wages. The State-wise number of candidates trained and placed under STT component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 35 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 crore for FY 2016-20. Under this component, as on 17.07.2018, 63,038 candidates have been enrolled in 1,080 training centres across 27 States.

Statement

State-wise number of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and placed under STT component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolled	Trainings Completed	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70984	68654	64422	54756	30296
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	254	254	237	102	0
3.	Assam	41340	39947	35183	27980	10682
4.	Bihar	112082	107699	99605	77448	26984
5.	Chandigarh	4582	4402	4008	2986	789
6.	Chhattisgarh	39188	36382	31678	24281	4775
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	600	480	240	138	0
8.	Daman and Diu	435	195	190	50	0
9.	Delhi	106516	104981	94445	78432	34297
10.	Goa	1140	1140	819	753	411
11.	Gujarat	39779	37354	32618	25773	10556
12.	Haryana	195338	193295	183734	156050	67757
13.	Himachal Pradesh	23481	22230	19423	15141	6061
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	55728	54685	50864	42958	19403
15.	Jharkhand	27662	24991	23214	18860	6417
16.	Karnataka	52073	48524	42939	34248	8761
17.	Kerala	30886	29603	26306	21812	6686
18.	Madhya Pradesh	218434	211011	197762	163555	61760
19.	Maharashtra	67597	64881	56837	46651	14929
20.	Manipur	2995	2995	2135	1426	425
21.	Meghalaya	3450	3415	3236	2762	923
22.	Mizoram	70	70	65	26	0
23.	Nagaland	2231	2231	1827	1521	878

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Odisha	66519	65320	59699	48194	16263
25.	Puducherry	3522	3432	3190	2553	1535
26.	Punjab	121384	118197	112786	96348	40048
27.	Rajasthan	219553	216585	207943	178461	71450
28.	Sikkim	762	762	514	472	79
29.	Tamil Nadu	131727	128522	115092	99059	55847
30.	Telangana	96981	95811	91085	78645	44580
31.	Tripura	7993	7968	7044	5606	3287
32.	Uttar Pradesh	374306	366963	341557	278355	115338
33.	Uttarakhand	39579	37204	32800	26776	8876
34.	West Bengal	106313	101539	91465	75849	36210
TOTAL		2265484	2201722	2034962	1688027	706303

Scheme for skill development of domestic help

2535. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for skill development of domestic help is being run under the skill development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Ministry supports the Industry-led body Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for skill development of domestic workers.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centres.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, training is being imparted in job roles of 35 sectors skill councils including DWSSC. As on 10th July, 2018, 21,682 candidates have been trained under DWSSC.

Skill development initiatives by PSUs

2536. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that skill development initiatives taken up by PSUs are not being communicated to the concerned MP/MLA from time to time to take suggestions from his constituency jurisdiction, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to involve the MP/MLA of the concerned area to take part in such skill development initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Skill Development initiatives taken up by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are majorly towards their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligation. PSUs finalize the sectors for undertaking trainings in their operational areas while National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) facilitates the training process. The responsibility for communicating with concerned MP/MLAs regarding the PSU's CSR initiatives as a whole rests with the respective PSUs (either Headquarters or local representatives). However, under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) project of this Ministry, it is mandated that inauguration of the established PMKK centre is to be preferably done by the respective local MP/MLAs. Training Partners seek support from MP/MLAs in the process of centre establishment regarding identification of the location for establishment of the centre as per PMKK Guidelines and candidate mobilization. Further, respective MPs are also invited by many Training Partners for Rojgar Melas, batch commencement, certification and placements.

New projects for skill development

2537. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new projects advanced by Government in the area of skill development aiming at India's development in 21st century;

(b) what is the present situation and number of job opportunities created under ‘Make in India’; ‘Startup India’; ‘Digital India’;

(c) whether there is a project under the name ‘Skill India’; and

(d) if so, how for it had achieved in skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The Government has taken a number of steps in the area of skill development in the country. The Government is implementing a number of schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Recognizing the imperative needs of skill development on the basis of demand-supply skill gap, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers. Under PMKVY, as on 10.07.2018, 50.20 lakh candidates have been trained and over 9.3 lakh candidates have been placed. Initiative has also been taken to set up model skill centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in districts. As on date, 462 PMKKs have been established throughout the country. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are 14,273 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 30.7 lakhs

Some of the steps taken to make skill training more relevant to the changing market needs *inter alia*, include, establishment of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry led bodies to develop National Occupational Standards (NOS), focus on apprenticeship training and notification of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) as a competency based framework to be adopted by all skill development programmes.

(b) The Government has launched a number of programmes for encouraging growth of industry in the country. ‘Make in India’ initiative was launched by the Government with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. The “Startup India” was launched to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. 11,679 startups have been given recognition so far. The ‘Digital India’ programme was initiated with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The

Digital India programme is centered on three key vision areas - digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand and digital empowerment of citizens.

(c) and (d) Skill India Mission was launched with the objective to converge all skill development initiatives/schemes across Central Ministries/Departments to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. There are more than 40 schemes in around 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the country. Under the National Skill Development Mission, a total of 104.16 lakh, 89 lakh and 87 lakh individuals were trained during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

Skill development training in Odisha

2538. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who received skill development training in Odisha and total funds sanctioned/utilised under various schemes of training and programmes of the Ministry in Odisha;

(b) the total number of trained skilled persons already recruited in the public/private sector in Odisha, district-wise and person-wise information including the name of the recruiters; and

(c) out of the total number of skilled unemployed in Odisha, what is the percentage of employment of locals in different Central Government Undertakings/private sector, district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres. PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there is no provision of State-

wise funds allocation. As on 23.07.2018, an amount of ₹ 550 crore, ₹ 1132.48 crore and ₹ 700 crore has been disbursed to implementing agency (*i.e.* NSDC) during FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, respectively, for implementation of CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20 across the country including State of Odisha.

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 91,197 candidates have been trained (65,320 STT + 24,536 RPL)/undergoing training (1,341) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the State of Odisha covering all districts. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 48,194 candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 33,013. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 16,274 candidates have been placed in various sectors.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Odisha Skill Development Authority (OSDA), Government of Odisha, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 58,046 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 89.37 crore for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of ₹ 27.71 crore has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Odisha for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme covering all districts. As on date, 479 candidates have been enrolled in 17 TCs under this component.

Employment under National Skill Development Mission

2539. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have been skilled by the Central Government under the National Skill Development Mission;

(b) the year-wise details for the last three years;

(c) how many of those skilled have received jobs;

(d) the year-wise details for the last three years; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that those who are being skilled find ready employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched on 15th July, 2015 to provide a strong institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country. Under this initiative, there are more than 40 schemes/programmes run by around 20 Ministries/Departments which provide a variety of skill development training. As per the information provided by the Ministries/Departments, a total of 104.16 lakh, 89 lakh and 87 lakh individuals were trained during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

Under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14,273 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 30.7 lakhs. Short term training is imparted through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry. Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), 31.12 lakh candidates have been trained in the country so far. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates. Of those certified under PMKVY (2016-2020) as on 10.07.2018, 7.06 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

As per the placement guidelines of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020), Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to facilitate placements of certified candidates. To do so, TPs have to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils and to ensure the participation of local industry along with awareness building in aspiring youth. Placement data of the Scheme is captured on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS) portal on monthly basis. Further, as per the Common Norms, the reimbursement of 20% of training cost to training centres is made only after wage employment or self employment is assured to at least 70% of the certified candidates.

Skill development centres in rural areas

†2540. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister Skill Development Centres are still not working in the rural areas, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the number of youth from rural areas given employment under this scheme till date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres across the country covering rural areas. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Under CSCM and CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there are about 7,213 and 1,080 operational TCs, respectively. As on 10.07.2018, under PMKVY 2016-20, 7.06 lakh candidates are placed in various sectors across the country including rural areas.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district covering rural areas for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 613 PMKKs have been allocated across 35 States and UTs covering 548 Districts and 468 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of the 613 allocated PMKKs, 462 centres have been established.

Establishment of ITI in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat

†2541. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Industrial Training Institute (ITI) is being established/has been established by Government in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat under vocational training reform scheme in collaboration of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the trades with which the ITI is related; and

(c) the present status of the progress made in the direction of functioning of this ITI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) No Sir, Vocational Training is a Concurrent subject under the Constitution wherein the Central Government is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms. New ITIs (Government/Pvt.) are set up under administrative control of concerned State Directorate/Union Territory.

The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) *inter alia* envisages upgradation of existing 400 Government ITIs in 34 States/UTs including 29 Government ITIs from the State of Gujarat. No new Government ITIs are established under the scheme.

Unemployment in non-technical grades

2542. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing unemployment in non-technical trades in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by Government to remove unemployment;

(c) whether Government contemplates to increase the employment opportunities by starting different new skill development and technical courses in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) There are many socio-economic factors like structural changes, economic growth, demand variance etc, responsible for unemployment in both technical and non-technical trades/sectors. However, one of the key attributes to this is skill gap due to advances/changes in the industry. To address this issue, the existing workforce needs to be upskilled/reskilled as per industry skill requirements. At present there are 38 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) covering both technical and non-technical sectors to address sector specific skill needs of the industry. SSCs assess skill needs of various job roles in a particular sector in consultation with industry and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs – National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) for training. These QP-NOS are compliant to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and are aligned to standards set by industry to make training relevant to

the industry needs. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the largest skill development scheme of the Government targeting to train one crore youths in four years. The training under PMKVY is based on the standards developed by SSCs in consultation with industry. At present, PMKVY is imparting skill training in over 452 trades in 38 sectors across the country. This scheme while catering to skilled manpower demand for industry also offers opportunity to existing workforce for RPL, reskilling and upskilling as well as cross sector mobility by getting training in jobs and sectors with higher manpower demand. Under PMKVY 1.0, 19.8 lakh candidates were trained in 2015-16. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 10.07.2018, 31.13 lakh (approximately) candidates have been trained.

Further, MSDE has taken following initiatives for new Skill Development and Technical Courses for better employment opportunities:-

(i) Introduction of following 4 new trades on Internet of Things (IoT) under Craftsmen Training Scheme:-

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Duration	National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Compliant
1.	Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture)	One Year	Level-4
2.	Internet of Things (Smart Healthcare)	One Year	Level-4
3.	Internet of Things (Smart City)	One Year	Level-4
4.	Smartphone Technician-Cum-App Tester	6 months	Level-3

(ii) Introduction of following 3 new trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme from August, 2018:-

Sl.No.	Name of Trade	Duration	NSQF Compliant
1.	Technician Mechatronics	Two year	Level -5
2.	Solar Technician (Electrical)	One Year	Level-4
3.	Fireman	6 months	Level-3

(iii) Introduction of two year Advanced Technical Diploma in collaboration with IBM, for ITI pass outs in Central Institutes under DGT in the field of 'IT, Networking and Cloud Computing'.

(iv) Dual System of Training (DST) was introduced in ITIs from August, 2016 with an objective to improve industry connect. This system enables industries to

partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programmes under high employability courses to fulfil the needs of industries. The DST is currently available in 17 trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme. Under the DST, a total of 119 MoUs have been signed with 68 ITIs across the country.

(v) Introduction of the World Bank assisted project, 'Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement' (STRIVE), which envisages curriculum development in emerging areas and would encourage ITIs covered under the project to introduce new job oriented courses to respond to the Industrial needs.

(vi) Introduction of the World Bank assisted project, Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP), with an objective of strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and State levels, building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, creating convergence among all skill training activities at the State level, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programmes, providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections.

Skill Development Centres in Rajasthan

†2543. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Skill Development Centres opened in various States of the country, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of Skill Development Centres opened in all over Rajasthan and number of students therein, district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres across the country covering rural areas. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Under CSCM and CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there are about 7,213 and 1,080 operational TCs, respectively. Out of which, 1,057 TCs under CSCM and 158 TCs under CSSM are in State of Rajasthan covering all districts. The State/UT-wise number of operational training centres and total candidates trained under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district covering rural areas for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 613 PMKKs have been allocated across 35 States and UTs covering 548 Districts and 468 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of the 613 allocated PMKKs, 462 centres have been established. Out of total allocated PMMKs, 30 PMKKs are allocated in State of Rajasthan.

Statement

State-wise number of operational TCs (STT) and candidates trained under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Training Centres (STT)	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2346
3.	Assam	118	56061
4.	Bihar	253	150762
5.	Chandigarh	14	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	103	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	722
8.	Daman and Diu	2	554
9.	Delhi	237	132297
10.	Goa	3	1205
11.	Gujarat	137	54735
12.	Haryana	770	241604

1	2	3	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	61401
15.	Jharkhand	90	44594
16.	Karnataka	114	103635
17.	Kerala	139	97765
18.	Madhya Pradesh	631	262758
19.	Maharashtra	213	139108
20.	Manipur	11	17547
21.	Meghalaya	9	5797
22.	Mizoram	1	70
23.	Nagaland	6	2377
24.	Odisha	193	86920
25.	Puducherry	12	5018
26.	Punjab	444	141060
27.	Rajasthan	1057	269902
28.	Sikkim	3	1332
29.	Tamil Nadu	356	213685
30.	Telangana	178	116331
31.	Tripura	29	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1354	480016
33.	Uttarakhand	95	43335
34.	West Bengal	221	129183
TOTAL		7213	3035888

Funds allocated for Jammu and Kashmir for skill development

2544. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the financial year 2017-18 under skill development;

(b) how much funds have been utilised under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there is no provision of State-wise funds allocation. As on 23.07.2018, an amount of ₹ 550 crore, ₹ 1132.48 crore and ₹ 700 crore has been disbursed to implementing agency (*i.e.* NSDC) during FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, respectively, for implementation of CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20 across the country including State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Jammu and Kashmir Skill Development Mission (JKSSDM), Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 47,302 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 72.83 crore for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of ₹ 22.94 crore has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme covering all districts.

Also, a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu and Kashmir named Udaan is being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs through National Skill Development Corporation. The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The Scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three year engineering diploma holders. The Scheme aims to cover 40,000 youth of Jammu and Kashmir over a period of 6 years (from 2011) and ₹ 750 crore has been earmarked for implementation of the scheme. As on 30th June, 2018, 33,323 candidates have been trained, out of which 13,514 candidates have been placed.

Skill Development Centres in Jammu and Kashmir

2545. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the centres working under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and skill development in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) how many students got placed after training in different companies, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres. PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 62,449 candidates have been trained (54,685 STT + 6,716 RPL)/undergoing training (1,048) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the State of J&K. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 42,987 candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 30,673. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 19,403 candidates have been placed in various sectors.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training. Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, about 7,213 TCs are operational including 182 in State of J&K. District-wise number of TCs in State of Jammu and Kashmir under STT of CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States

for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Jammu and Kashmir Skill Development Mission (JKSSDM), Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 47,302 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 72.83 crore for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of ₹ 22.94 crore has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme covering all districts.

Statement

*District-wise list of TCs in State of Jammu and Kashmir under
STT of CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20*

Sl.No.	District	Number of TCs
1.	Anantnag	17
2.	Bandipora	9
3.	Baramulla	11
4.	Budgam	8
5.	Doda	7
6.	Ganderbal	2
7.	Jammu	50
8.	Kathua	20
9.	Kishtwar	2
10.	Kulgam	6
11.	Kupwara	3
12.	Leh	1
13.	Poonch	6
14.	Pulwama	9
15.	Rajouri	2
16.	Ramban	2
17.	Reasi	1
18.	Samba	2
19.	Shopian	1
20.	Srinagar	13
21.	Udhampur	10
TOTAL		182

Opening of SDCS at Tehsil and Block level

†2546. SHRI KAILASH SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open Skill Development Centres (SDCs) at Tehsil and Block level, if so, the time by when these centres will be operational; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centres across the country covering Tehsils and Blocks. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Under CSCM and CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there are about 7,213 and 1,080 operational TCs, respectively.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district covering Tehsils and Blocks for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 613 PMKKs have been allocated across 35 States and UTs covering 548 Districts and 468 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of the 613 allocated PMKKs, 462 centres have been established.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment under Skill India Mission

†2547. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding number of people who were provided employment under Skill India Mission to trained persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof for last two years along with number of persons who got employment; and

(c) the steps taken to provide skill training to people belonging to low social-economic strata and minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to provide skill training to people including those belonging to low economic strata of the society and minorities. The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched on 15th July, 2015 to provide a strong institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country. Under this initiative, there are more than 40 schemes in around 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the country.

Under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14,273 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 30.7 lakhs. Short term training is imparted through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a flagship scheme of the ministry. As per data reported on Skill Development Management System (SDMS) portal, about 50 lakh candidates have been trained in the country so far since the inception of the scheme. Of the candidates certified under PMKVY as on 10.07.2018, 9.68 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Further, to encourage people belonging to low social-economic strata and minorities to undertake skill development training, there is a provision of scholarships for SC/STs and minorities trainees in the State/UTs for Government ITIs and private ITIs. Also, while a nominal fee of ₹ 100/- per month per trainee is charged in Government ITIs, no fee is charged from SC/ST and physically challenged trainees. Under PMKVY, the entire training and assessment fees are paid by the Government. In addition, under common norms, there are provisions for providing support for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

boarding and lodging, post placement reimbursement of conveyance cost, etc. for persons with disability, women, candidates below poverty line and candidates from North East region, Jammu and Kashmir and Left Wing Extremism affected regions.

Losses faced by sail

†2548. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has been facing losses continuously for several years;

(b) the details of the losses/profits made by SAIL in the last five years;

(c) the reasons for the increasing difference between the losses and profits of SAIL; and

(d) the steps taken to re-establish the profit position of SAIL as it was in the past and the effect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) During last ten Financial Years (FYs) from 2008-09 to 2017-18, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has incurred losses in the FYs 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 only.

(b) The Profit/Loss of SAIL for the last five FYs are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before Tax (PBT)	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) After Tax (PAT)
1.	2013-14	3225	2616
2.	2014-15	2359	2093
3.	2015-16	-7008	-4021
4.	2016-17	-4851	-2833
5.	2017-18	-759	-482

(c) During the FYs 2014-15 and 2015-16, there had been a surge in imports into India thereby posing a severe challenge to the domestic steel industry in the form of over supplies and predatory pricing by steel surplus countries such as China,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Korea, Japan and CIS countries. In addition, SAIL had losses from the FYs 2015-16 till 2017-18 due to the following reasons:-

- Lower Net Sales Realisation of steel products.
- Increase in the imported coal prices, particularly 2016-17 onwards.
- Adverse impact of levy of contribution to District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).
- Higher usage of imported coal in the blend due to lower availability of indigenous coal.
- Increase in salary and wages.
- Higher interest charges and reduction in interest earning on term deposits.
- Higher depreciation due to capitalisation of new facilities.

(d) SAIL has taken following steps for improving its financial performance:-

- Reduction in consumption level of raw materials like Coal, Iron Ore, Fluxes, etc. and bringing down cost of raising iron ore and clean coal in mines.
- Production optimization and product-mix improvement.
- Improvement in techno-economic parameters and rationalizing production from relatively inefficient routes of production.
- Identification and closure of uneconomic activities and waste management.
- Strict control on demurrage expense and reduction in the various items of administrative expenses.
- Re-negotiation of prices of long term contracts for cutting down procurement price where deliveries are still pending.
- Reduction in inventory of finished/semi-finished products, stores and spares and raw materials, etc.

All the above steps have resulted in for improving the financial performance of SAIL.

Corruption in SAIL

2549. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption/irregularities reported during each of the last three years in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its subsidiary Bokaro Steel Limited (BSL);

(b) the details of the officers against whom charges were registered by the investigating agencies;

(c) the number of cases in which persons were charge sheeted/found guilty;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officers; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate corruption in SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The number of complaints received in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Vigilance (including Bokaro Steel Plant) in the last three years is as below:—

Year	No. of complaints received
2015	921
2016	835
2017	757

(b) The details of the Preliminary Enquiry (PE)/Regular Case (RC) registered by CBI against employees during last three years are as below:—

Year	No. of PE/RC cases registered by CBI
2015	5
2016	10
2017	7

Further, based on requests received from CBI, sanction for prosecution against 19 SAIL employees was accorded by SAIL authorities during the period 2015-17.

(c) Based on the investigations carried out by SAIL Vigilance during 2015-17, a total of 39 and 95 SAIL employees were charge-sheeted for Major and Minor Penalty respectively. Out of these 134 charge-sheeted employees, disciplinary proceedings have been completed in 123 cases and 2 employees have been exonerated of the charges.

(d) Based on the investigations carried out by SAIL Vigilance during 2015-17, major and minor penalty proceedings were completed against 43 and 102 SAIL employees including some cases where charge-sheet was issued prior to 2015. Suitable action was taken against the aforesaid SAIL employees except 3 exonerated employees.

(e) In addition to the punitive vigilance role, SAIL Vigilance undertakes numerous preventive vigilance measures to eliminate corruption from SAIL including:—

- Conduct of surprise checks/scrutiny of files in various areas.
- Preventive and Administrative recommendations on case to case basis as per requirement.
- Conduct of intensive examinations and System Improvement Projects.
- Conduct of training and awareness programmes.
- Periodical publication of SAIL Vigilance journal and updation of existing systems and procedures.
- Job rotation in sensitive areas and implementation of Integrity Pact.
- Maintenance of list of officers of doubtful integrity and an agreed list.
- Leverage of technology for increasing e-tendering and e-payment etc.

Pension schemes for central steel PSEs

2550. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to introduce a pension scheme for its Central Steel Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) like Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move will help 96,000 serving and 56,000 retired employees;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the pension scheme is estimated to cost additional financial burden of ₹ 540 crore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Steel has agreed to introduce the Pension Schemes for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control, *i.e.* KIOCL Limited, MECON Limited, MSTC Limited, Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), w.e.f. 01.01.2007 in case of Executives and 01.01.2012 in case of Non-Executives or from a subsequent date as decided by the Boards of the respective CPSEs, in line with the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in this regard from time to time. SAIL and RINL have been advised to work out details including the roadmap of implementation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As per DPE guidelines, the Pension Scheme would be subject to the factors like affordability, capacity to pay and sustainability of the CPSEs. Government budgetary support would not be provided to operate the Pension Schemes.

Availability of iron ore in Madhya Pradesh

†2551. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) The quantity of iron ore currently available in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether sufficient quantity thereof is available in the State to set up a steel plant over there;

(c) if so, whether any plan has been formulated by the State Government or the Central Government in regard to setting up steel plant there; and

(d) if so, the status thereof, in terms of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The details of available reserves/resources of iron ore (Haematite) in Madhya Pradesh are given as below:—

(in '000 tonnes)

State	Reserves	Resources	Total Resources
Madhya Pradesh	62,063	2,67,900	3,29,963

Source: National Mineral Inventory as on 01.04.2015 (provided by Ministry of Mines).

(b) to (d) Steel being a deregulated sector, decisions relating to setting up of steel plants are taken by individual steel producers based on commercial consideration and market dynamics.

Shifting of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

2552. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to shift the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Southern Division from Chennai to Bengaluru; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no plan to shift the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Southern Region from Chennai to Bengaluru.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cotton purchased by Government in Gujarat

2553. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of cotton purchased by its agencies in Gujarat in the year 2017-18; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the current cotton season 2017-18 (1st October, 2017 to 30th September 2018), upto 31st July, 2018, the Government has purchased 95,105 bales and 75,653 bales of seed cotton (kapas) under Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operation and Commercial Operation respectively in the state of Gujarat through Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), the central nodal agency under Ministry of Textiles.

Funds for handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh

2554. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to develop the handloom industry in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being allocated in this financial year for development of handloom industry in the State; and

(c) whether the ministry has received any proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh with regard to development of handloom clusters, financial assistance for handlooms, etc., the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing following schemes for development of handloom and welfare of weavers across the country, including State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

(ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)- for 08 mega handloom clusters

(iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh following measures have been taken for development of handloom sector:-

1. 51 Block Level Clusters sanctioned in last four years and an amount of ₹ 29.52 crore released.
2. 67 Marketing Events sanctioned in last four years and an amount of ₹ 2.14 crore released.
3. 4 handloom products *viz.* Uppada Jamdani Saree, Dharmavaram Pattu Saree, Venkatagiri Saree and Mangalagiri Saree and Fabrics registered under GI Act.
4. Under Weavers MUDRA Scheme, 16594 loans sanctioned with loan amount of ₹ 78.37 crore.
5. 1,40,030 beneficiaries under Health Insurance Scheme and 2,08,133 beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) enrolled in last four years.
6. Under Yarn Supply Scheme, 49.18 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 294.92 crore supplied at mill gate price and 46.60 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 36.54 crore supplied under 10% yarn subsidy in last four years.
7. 64 yarn depots are functional in the State for supply of yarn to the weavers.
8. Mega handloom cluster sanctioned in Prakasam and Guntur district and released an amount of ₹ 25.92 crore.
9. 17 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs were organised in Andhra Pradesh during 7-17th October, 2017 and 19-24th February, 2018 in various handloom clusters to facilitate the handloom weavers for obtaining MUDRA loan, Yarn Passbooks, looms and accessories, enroll for NIOS and IGNOU courses etc.

(b) and (c) Funds are released on the basis of viable proposals received from eligible handloom agencies through the State Government. During the current financial year 2018-19 (till date), 2 Block Level Clusters and 04 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been sanctioned.

Achieving potential growth in textile sector

2555. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of textile industries has proposed that Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme, 10 per cent margin money and 9 months credit limit may help Indian spinning mills to compete with multinational cotton traders;

(b) how far proposal along with Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) and introduction of Bt. Cotton is likely to bring better price to farmers, prevent hoarding and speculations and achieving growth rate of 12 per cent from existing 6 per cent;

(c) whether PSF and TMC are likely to increase production of cotton, create more employment, boost exports and increase revenue collection; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) With a view to protect the interest of cotton farmers, Government of India is taking various steps for increasing production of cotton, boosting exports and price stabilization of cotton as under:-

- (i) Every year before commencement of the cotton season (October to September), the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of two varieties of seed cotton (kapas) with a view to give incentives to the cotton farmers of the country. In order to ensure better productivity and production and to protect the interest of farmers, Government of India has since increased the MSP for 2018-19 by 28% and 26% for medium staple cotton and long staple cotton respectively.
- (ii) To pass on the benefit of MSP and to ensure remunerative price to a large section of cotton farmers, the Government of India has nominated the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) as nodal agency to undertake MSP operation in all cotton growing States, in the event when prices of seed cotton (kapas) touches the MSP level, to purchase entire quantity of kapas (FAQ grade) offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates.
- (iii) Every year, CCI opens adequate procurement centres in all the cotton growing States to cover maximum cotton arrivals. For the current cotton season, CCI has opened 348 procurement centres and is active in the market from day one of the cotton season to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton farmers. Largest ever *i.e.* 86.96 lakh bales were purchased under MSP operation by the Cotton Corporation of India in 2014-2015 cotton season.

- (iv) In the current cotton season 2017-18, upto 1st August 2018, the CCI has purchased 389825 and 680415 bales of seed cotton (kapas) under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation and commercial operation respectively.
- (v) From October, 2017 to April 2018, the total amount of cotton exported from India was 51.21 lakh bales. Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has estimated that during the current cotton season 2017-18 (October, 2017 to September, 2018), the export of cotton from India is likely to increase by 20% over last year and is expected to touch 70 lakh bales by September, 2018.
- (vi) CCI also regularly sells its stock through e-auction to the domestic textile industry including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units. This not only provides quality cotton to the Indian Textile Industry at most competitive rates but also stabilizes the market.
- (vii) The technology mission on cotton which was launched in February, 2000 improved the productivity and quality of cotton along with modernization of marketing infrastructures. Under this Mission, modernization of Ginning and Pressing factories and market yards enabled to a large extent production of quality cotton in India. As per evaluation report of M/s ICRA, the trash content has decreased from 4-8% during the pre-TMC period to 1.5-3% post modernization.
- (viii) Government has been assisting textile units including spinning mills under various programmes and schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, PowerTex India, a Comprehensive Scheme for Powerloom Sector, etc.

There is no proposal to set up a Price Stabilization Fund Scheme for cotton.

Petitions of small bullion parties on their outstanding dues

2556. SHRI SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has received several petitions from small bullion parties regarding inordinate delay in releasing their legitimate dues by M/s Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHECIL) under the Ministry of Textiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on these representations;

(c) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have since given their views and directed HHECIL to release payments of small bullion parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from Shri Jaiprakash Narayan Singh, Ex-Member of Parliament, Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra, MP (Lok Sabha), Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, MP (Lok Sabha) and Shri V. Elumalai, MP (Lok Sabha) which were forwarded by Prime Minister's Office (PMO) for release of dues by Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC). Replies to representations have been sent to Hon'ble MPs and PMO.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Development of handloom and handicrafts sectors in Maharashtra

2557. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any roadmap to revive, promote and develop handloom and handicrafts sectors in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when Government proposes to have such a roadmap for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing following schemes for development of handloom and handicraft sectors across the country, including State of Maharashtra:—

(i) Handloom Sector:

(1) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) with following components:

(i) Block Level Clusters

(ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance

(iii) Concessional Credit/Weavers' MUDRA Scheme

(2) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

(ii) Handicraft Sector:

- (1) National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) with following components:
 - (i) Dastkar Shasktikaran under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
 - (ii) Design and Technology Upgradation (DTU)
 - (iii) Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans (DBA)
 - (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
 - (vi) Research and Development (R&D)
 - (vii) Marketing Support and Services (MSS)
- (2) Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) with following components:
 - (i) Mega Cluster (MC)
 - (ii) Special Projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH)

The following measures have been undertaken in last four years to develop handloom and handicraft sectors in the State of Maharashtra:—

- (i) 11 handloom and handicraft clusters have been sanctioned.
- (ii) 49 marketing events have been sanctioned for promotion of handloom products.
- (iii) 429 MUDRA loans have been sanctioned, involving loan amount of ₹ 3.43 crore.
- (iv) Handloom products *viz.* Paithani Saree and Fabrics, Solapur Chaddar have been registered under GI Act.
- (v) 1687 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Health Insurance Scheme and 3397 under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).
- (vi) 1.00 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 29.24 crore has been supplied at mill gate price and 0.83 lakh kg. yarn worth ₹ 22.79 crore has been supplied under 10% yarn subsidy scheme of Yarn Supply Scheme.

- (vii) 03 Yarn Depots are functional in the State for supply of yarn to the weavers.
 - (viii) 23 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs were organised in handloom and handicraft clusters of the State during 7-17th October, 2017 and 19-24th February, 2018 to facilitate the handloom weavers and handicraft artisans for obtaining MUDRA loan, Yarn Passbooks, looms and accessories, enroll for NIOS and IGNOU courses etc.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Creating awareness amongst employees on Government programmes

2558. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ministry has attempted to create requisite awareness amongst its own employees, its associates all over India, including all its Departments and its public sector organisations as regards important programmes of Government such as Swachh Bharat Mission, Digital India and Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao, etc., if so, when was it done and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any replicable practices of implementing these programmes or creating greater awareness about them have been identified and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Textiles has been organizing Swachhta Pakhwada every year since 2015 to spread awareness among its employees through debate competitions, slogan writing competitions, essay writing competitions, cleanliness drives etc. Further, the Ministry prepared Swachhta Action Plan for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 with special focus on outreach programmes to create greater awareness. With regards to Digital India the Ministry has effectively implemented e-office and started procurement through GeM portal since 2016. Further, biometric system of attendance is in place, payments of salaries/allowances to employees and all payments to stakeholders with regard to various schemes implemented by the Ministry are also digitized.

Major flagship schemes of Ministry like Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) and Samarth for Capacity Building in Textile Sector are implemented online. "Handloom Weavers MUDRA portal" a centralized online system in association with Punjab National Bank became operational w.e.f 01.04.2017 for online claim and disbursement of margin money, interest subvention and credit guarantee fee under

Concessional Credit/Weavers MUDRA Scheme. Jute SMART, a digital transformation initiative for transparent end-to-end jute sacking procurement transactions has been launched in December 2016. i-PowerTex India a digital solution for providing online access to the powerloom sector stakeholders to the components of PowerTex India Scheme has been implemented. Indian Handmade Bazar Portal has been launched on 29.01.2017, to provide direct market access facility to genuine handicraft artisans alongwith updated information about handloom and handicraft producers and their products to retail customers, e-commerce players, wholesalers and exporters. Most of the schemes have electronic MIS for monitoring purposes.

The Ministry has been celebrating International Women's Day on 8th March every year, emphasizing significant role of women in nation building. Seminars, Group discussions, lectures/talks are being arranged by the Ministry from time to time to educate the employees about Government efforts to ensure survival, protection and empowerment of girl child mainly highlighting Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao slogans. All the above awareness programmes are implemented successfully to work on replicable basis.

Upliftment of weavers living in Bhagalpur

†2559. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has data of weavers living in Bhagalpur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) According to the third handloom census 2009-10, there are 13,242 handloom weavers and allied workers in Bhagalpur.

(c) The Government of India is implementing following schemes for upliftment of the handloom weavers across the country, including Bhagalpur:—

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster has been taken up in the year 2014-15 covering Bhagalpur and Banka districts with total project cost of ₹ 17.15 crore.

Development and export of handlooms

2560. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps for the development of handlooms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether export in textile sector has decreased;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the extent to which the increase in labour cost and competition from neighbouring countries has affected India's export in textile sector; and

(f) the steps taken to increase export of knitwear and handloom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing following schemes for development of handloom and welfare of weavers:—

(i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

(ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

(c) to (e) In 2017-18, textile exports stood at USD 18.96 billion as compared to USD 19 billion in 2015-16. The slowdown in India's textile and apparel exports is primarily due to competition from emerging countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc. which have low production costs and enjoy preferential duty access in key markets. Details of textile exports are as follows:—

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Textile Exports (USD mn)	19,030	18,004	180961

(f) Government announced a special package for apparel and made-ups sectors including knitwear to improve competitiveness of exports. The packages offers labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS, enhanced duty drawback coverage and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act for apparel industry.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolutions to be moved by Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, with reference to Rule 238, I would like to say that hon. Prime Minister was here in the House in the morning. While complimenting the new Deputy Chairman, he referred to*, which is derogatory in direction and intent. Sir, I would urge you to examine it and expunge it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... अपने यह इश्यू रेज़ किया है। I have to go through it. Let us not come to conclusions.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Statutory Resolutions.

Regarding increasing tariff rate of Basic Customs Duty on certain items

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of notification No.43/2018-Customs, dated 10th April, 2018 which seeks to increase tariff rate of basic customs duty (BCD) on 3 tariff items covered under tariff sub head 0404 10 (Whey and modified Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter) and under tariff item 0404 90 00 (Other Whey) from 30% to 40%."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Regarding increasing tariff rate of Basic Customs Duty on Walnuts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of notification No.45/2018-Customs, dated 23rd May, 2018 which seeks to increase tariff rate of basic customs duty (BCD) on Walnuts in shell from 30% to 100% and increase tariff rate of basic customs duty (BCD) on Protein concentrates and textured protein substances from 30% to 40%.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018. Hon. Members, we are left with only one-and-a-half days. Please keep that in mind.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

“कि अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।”

श्री सभापति: गहलोत जी, आप संक्षेप में बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a suggestion. The Minister has discussed about these Bills with us. One is the SC/ST Bill. All of us have together agreed that we will pass it. The second one is on autism. The Minister has already discussed it with us. If he moves quickly, we shall endorse it because he has assured that he will reflect that in the House. And, the third Bill is on the National Sports University. On the other one, we have reservations, which we have conveyed. So, we will not be able to take that up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I would like to know on which Bill, Shri Anand Sharma has reservations.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have reservations on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, he has told us also. You can discuss it, but not in the House.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Then, we will take up the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, which is listed on third number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The first is the Bill relating to SC/ST ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी, कृपया अप बैठ जाइए। दोनों मंत्री एक साथ खड़े हो जाएंगे, तो मैं क्या करूंगा? आप लोग मेरी ओर देखते रहिए। Number one is the SC/ST Bill. Number two is the Sports University Bill. Number three is regarding autism. Number four is regarding Homoeopathy Central Council. उसके बाद आपकी सहमति होगी, तो कल प्राइयॉरिटी डिसाइड करेंगे।

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, instead of the Bill on autism, we want the Bill on Homoeopathy Central Council, which is also non-controversial because it is an Ordinance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I suggest is, you take up first, second and third. In between, you meet opposition leaders, discuss and then change it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, please tell the Minister to discuss with other parties also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where there is disagreement, he will discuss. Where there is agreement, why should he discuss? It has been discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, Mr. Ragesh. It was discussed there. When, I say, 'Opposition', that means all 22 parties. Whoever has a point, that will be discussed with them. What is democracy then? Numbers are also important. So, you have to discuss with major parties and then 'Others'. There is an elected and recognised Leader of the Opposition also.

गहलोट जी, जैसा आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा, सब कुछ इस बिल के अनुकूल है, इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए, आप भी संक्षेप में बोलिए और वे लोग भी संक्षेप में बोलें।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट: महोदय, मैं इसे ध्यान में रखूंगा।

सभापति महोदय, हम सबको इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1989 में अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम लागू किया गया था। उसके लागू होने के बाद भी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ अन्याय, अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं होती रहीं। लम्बे समय से मांग की जाती रही कि इस अधिनियम में संशोधन होना चाहिए। हमने 2015-16 में इस कानून में संशोधन किया। जहां पहले वाले कानून के दायरे में 22 अपराध आते थे, उसमें हमने 25 नए अपराध जोड़े। इस तरह अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम में कुल 47 अपराध समाहित हो गए। इनके लागू होने के बाद, देश भर में इसका लाभ दिखाई देने लगा। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ अत्याचार, अन्याय और उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं करने वाले जो लोग थे, उन्हें दंड देने की दिशा में हम अग्रसर हो रहे थे, पीड़ित परिवारों को राहत और न्याय दिलाने की दिशा में भी हमें सफलता मिलने लगी

थी, परन्तु किन्हीं कारणों से कुछ लोग कोर्ट में चले गए और माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 20 मार्च, 2018 को, जो एक्ट हमने लागू किया था, उसकी धारा 18 की व्याख्या करते हुए, उस पर कुछ अंकुश लगाने वाले निर्णय दिए। उन अंकुशों के कारण, सरकार ने अनुभव किया कि अगर ऐसे अंकुश लगाए जाएंगे, जैसे FIR दर्ज कराने यदि कोई आएगा तो जहां सीधे FIR लिखने का प्रावधान है, परन्तु ऐसे मामलों में FIR लिखने की बजाय, एक DSP rank का अधिकारी पहले उसकी investigation करेगा और investigation के बाद यदि उसे लगेगा कि FIR दर्ज करना ठीक है, तभी FIR दर्ज की जा सकेगी - एक अड़ंगा तो यह आ गया।

दूसरी दिक्कत यह पैदा हो गई कि मान लो FIR दर्ज करने का निर्णय एक बार हो गया और FIR दर्ज भी हो गई, तो जैसे सामान्य मामलों में प्रावधान होता है कि तुरन्त अपराधी की गिरफ्तारी की जाती है, परन्तु इसमें एक शर्त ऐसी डाल दी गई कि अपराधी की गिरफ्तारी SSP rank के अधिकारी की अनुमति के बिना नहीं होगी। बहुत से राज्यों में, जैसे मेरे अपने राज्य मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर, भोपाल और ग्वालियर तीन जिलों में SSP rank का अधिकारी है, बाकी सब जगह SP होता है। अगर किसी सरकारी अधिकारी या कर्मचारी ने अपराध किया है तो उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए Appointing Authority की अनुमति लेना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया। माननीय न्यायालय की तरफ से जो ऐसे दो-तीन अंकुश लगाए गए, उनके कारण अपराधियों को संरक्षण मिलने लगा जबकि पीड़ित परिवारों को प्रायः न्याय और राहत मिलना बंद हो गया। फिर पुलिस कार्यवाही में भी हस्तक्षेप होने लगा। अब Appointing Authority यह देखेगी कि पुलिस ने सही केस दर्ज किया है या नहीं, अनुमति देने से पहले वे उसे देखेंगे। फिर वे केस डायरी मंगाते, केस डायरी मंगाकर महीने दो महीने तक वह उनके पास रखी रहती। इस तरह केस के निष्पादन में बहुत विलम्ब होने की संभावना पैदा हो गई थी।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने 20 मार्च को जैसे ही निर्णय आया, 23 मार्च को, विचार-विमर्श करके देशवासियों को यह बताने की कोशिश की कि हम माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय से सहमत नहीं हैं और उसके खिलाफ Review Petition फाइल करेंगे। फिर हमने Review Petition दायर की। कोर्ट की तरफ से उस Review Petition को accept किया गया। यहां एक अच्छी बात यह हुई कि सामान्यतः Review Petition Chamber में ही सुनी जाती है, परन्तु इसे Open Court में सुनने का निर्णय हुआ। परन्तु इसमें काफी विलम्ब हुआ, लगभग साढ़े तीन-चार महीने लग गए। ऐसा महसूस होने लगा कि जो हमारा एक्ट बना है, उसका लाभ पीड़ित परिवारों को न्याय दिलाने की दृष्टि से नहीं मिल रहा है तथा अपराधियों को संरक्षण मिल रहा है। इसलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने धारा 18 को लेकर जो 3 निर्देश दिए थे - पहला यह कि FIR दर्ज करने से पहले investigation होगी, दूसरा यह कि अपराधी की गिरफ्तारी के लिए SSP rank के अधिकारी या Appointing Authority से अनुमति लेनी होगी और तीसरा निर्देश यह था कि जहां पहले धारा 18 में हमने कहा था कि Cr.P.C. की धारा 438 में अग्रिम जमानत देने का प्रावधान है, वह प्रावधान इस पर लागू नहीं होगा। इन तीनों पर उन्होंने विपरीत निर्णय दिया, इसलिए हमने उचित समझा कि इसमें संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। धारा 18 में ये तीन बातें, जो दिक्कतकारक सामने आई थीं, इन तीनों को हल करने के लिए नए प्रावधान किए गए हैं और वे प्रावधान इस प्रकार हैं - "धारा 18क. (1) इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए:-

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

(क) किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध प्रथम इत्तिला रिपोर्ट के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए किसी प्रारंभिक जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी; या

(ख) किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी, यदि आवश्यक हो, से पूर्व अन्वेषक अधिकारी को किसी अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, जिसके विरुद्ध इस अधिनियम के अधीन किसी अपराध के किए जाने का अभियोग लगाया गया है और इस अधिनियम या संहिता के अधीन उपबंधित प्रक्रिया से भिन्न कोई प्रक्रिया लागू नहीं होगी।"

इस एक्ट के अलावा और कोई कानून इस पर लागू नहीं होगा।

"(2) किसी न्यायालय के किसी निर्णय या आदेश या निदेश के होते हुए भी, संहिता की धारा 438 के उपबंध इस अधिनियम के अधीन किसी मामले को लागू नहीं होंगे।"

अर्थात् हमने जो एक्ट बनाया, जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया, जिस मंशा से बनाया, उसको फिर से बहाल करने के लिए उसमें इतना स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया कि कहीं कोई शंका-कुशंका की गुंजाइश नहीं है। लोक सभा से यह विधेयक पास हो गया है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि यहां से भी यह विधेयक पास होगा। विधेयक पास होने के बाद इसको जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है, उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में सफलता मिलेगी, अपराधियों को दंड मिलेगा, पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय और राहत मिलेगी। मैं सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर विचार करें और इसको पारित करने में सहयोग करें।

The question was proposed.

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। कुमारी शैलजा जी।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि वे इस विधेयक को दोबारा पारित करने के लिए लाए हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि मंत्री जी की intentions बहुत अच्छी हैं, लेकिन सरकार की जो intention है, वह मैच नहीं करती है। मैं इस संबंध में थोड़ा सा बताना चाहूंगी। आज के दिन देश में दलितों के खिलाफ इतना क्राइम बढ़ गया है कि हर 15 मिनट पर एक दलित के खिलाफ कोई न कोई क्राइम होता है। यह रिकॉर्ड की बात है। एनसीआरबी के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक दलितों के खिलाफ अत्याचार बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं और conviction rate बहुत low है। जो All India Conviction Rate है, उसके अनुसार वह अनुसूचित जातियों के खिलाफ केवल 25 प्रतिशत है और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के खिलाफ केवल 20.8 प्रतिशत है। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि जो एजेंसीज़ हैं, वे इसके प्रति कितने सीरियस हैं? यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला गया, तो उनकी जो observations थीं, उन्होंने जो कहा, जिससे सारे देश में आग लगी।

सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि यह कानून, जिस रूप में आज यहां पर आया है, इसका एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास है। आज हम Quit India Movement Day भी मना रहे हैं, आपने सुबह खुद गांधी जी ने जो कहा, उसके बारे में बात की। क्लास के बारे में बात की कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि समाज में अभी भी उस तरह की कुरीतियां चलती आ रही हैं। यह जो

एक माइंडसेट है, जो मानसिकता है, एक ओर इससे भी लड़ना होगा और इससे लड़ने के लिए हमें सख्त कानून की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है।

सर, इसकी शुरुआत इंदिरा जी के समय में 1976 में हुई, जब Protection of Civil Rights Act लाया गया। हम हमेशा समय-समय पर देखते हैं, हमारा अनुभव बताता है कि जब कोई भी कानून बना है, तो वह कितना effective हो पाया है? सच्चे मायने में जब वह लागू होता है और उसके लागू होने के बाद के अनुभव के आधार पर और सख्त कानून लाया जाता है। इसी बात को देखते हुए राजीव गांधी जी 1989 में यह Atrocities Act लेकर आए। उसके बाद यह अनुभव हुआ कि इसको और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है, इसलिए 2013 में जब कुछ अरसे के लिए मेरे पास यह महकमा था, उस समय हमने इस संबंध में बहुत wide consultations कीं, सभी stakeholders से बात की और एक नया सख्त कानून लेकर आए। हमने लोक सभा में कानून introduce किया, लेकिन तब सदन कैसे चलता था, यह हम सभी को मालूम है। हम उस बिल को पारित नहीं कर पाए। हम मार्च, 2014 में Ordinance लेकर आए, लेकिन फिर दुःख की बात यह है कि जब यह एनडीए की सरकार आई, तब इन्होंने सभी पिछले Ordinance पारित किए, लेकिन इन्होंने केवल SC-ST Atrocities Act वाला Ordinance पारित नहीं किया। इससे इस सरकार की मानसिकता का भी पता चलता है। सर, वर्ष 2015 में इसमें बहुत प्रावधान हुए, सख्त कानून बनाया गया, मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगी, लेकिन उसके बाद यह कोर्ट में चैलेंज हो गया। सर, दुःख की बात यह है कि कोर्ट में सरकार का, लोगों का, दलितों का, अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति का जो पक्ष रखना चाहिए था, असली बात जो ज़मीन पर हो रही है, किस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वह नहीं रखा गया। सर, हर स्टेट में दलितों पर अत्याचार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, यह भी आंकड़ों की बात है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि दलितों के खिलाफ highest crime rate * States में है, जैसे *। इन राज्यों में दलितों के खिलाफ सबसे ज्यादा अत्याचार होते हैं, छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर अत्याचार होते हैं, जैसे कोई मूँछ नहीं रख सकता, कोई घोड़े पर क्यों चढ़ता है, किसी की छाया क्यों पड़ जाती है? आज के दिन भी ये कुरीतियाँ हैं और जब ऐसी कुरीतियाँ हैं, तो इनको हटाने के लिए एक सख्त कानून चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह पक्ष क्यों नहीं रखा गया? जब conviction rate ही नहीं होगा — आप यह कैसे assume कर सकते हैं कि जो सारे cases file किए जाते हैं, वे सभी गलत हैं? यह कैसे observation हो गई? यह दुःख की बात है। इसके साथ ही और भी दुःख की बात यह है कि जिस माननीय जस्टिस ने यह कहा, इस तरह की बातें की, ऐसी टिप्पणी कीं, यह जजमेंट दी, उनको रिटायर होने के बाद आपने अगले ही दिन एनजीटी का चेयरमैन बना दिया। यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जो हुई है। इसमें बुरा मानने या सही मानने की बात नहीं है। यह आपने किया है, इस सरकार ने किया है। यह आपकी मानसिकता दिखा रही है कि आप उसी जज को किस बात के लिए reward कर रहे हैं? आपने यह उन्हें reward किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि Additional Solicitor General ने भी दलील दी। आप देश को कितना ही गुमराह करना चाहें, कितनी ही बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करें, यह आपकी मानसिकता दिखा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि ज़मीन पर क्या हो रहा है, आपकी असली intention क्या है? आप एक तरफ से कुछ कहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ से कुछ करते हैं। यह आप forked tongue से कैसे बात करते हैं? आप कहेंगे

[कुमारी शैलजा]

कुछ, करेंगे कुछ, आपका दायँ हाथ कुछ करेगा, बायाँ हाथ कुछ करेगा। आप बार-बार गुमराह करते हैं। माननीय पासवान जी भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने भी खुद इस बात को उठाया कि आपने ऐसे जज को कैसे reward किया है, फिर आप यह कानून कैसे लेकर आए? सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि उसके बाद भी यह सरकार छः ordinance लेकर आई, जैसे Sports University, Homeopathy, Insurance वगैरह-वगैरह। आप कितने ही ordinance लेकर आए, लेकिन उन चार महीनों में आप यह वाला ordinance नहीं लेकर आए। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप यह ordinance क्यों नहीं लेकर आए? क्या यह सरकार नहीं चाहती है? जब इन पर प्रेशर पड़ता है, चाहे 2 और 3 अप्रैल का प्रेशर पड़ा हो। उस दिन देश भर में बिना पोलिटिकल लोगों के, संस्थाओं ने, दलित वर्ग के activists ने शोर मचाया, तब आपको यह लगा। उस समय सारी opposition का delegation माननीय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के पास गया। हमारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री राहुल गांधी जी ने उस delegation को लीड किया। उन्होंने यह बात वहाँ पर रखी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप हरकत में आते हैं, तो केवल प्रेशर में हरकत में आते हैं। आप अपने आप से कभी हरकत में नहीं आते हैं। आप अपने आप कभी नहीं चाहते हैं और आप हितैषी बनते हैं। जब आप अपने आपको दिखाते हैं कि हम यह कर रहे हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप यह प्रेशर में कर रहे हैं। आप अपने मन से, मानसिकता से, अच्छे साफ हृदय से आप यह कार्य न कर सकते हैं, न करते हैं, क्योंकि यह आपकी ideology, आपकी विचारधारा के खिलाफ है। आप दलित हितैषी नहीं हैं, यह मेरा आपके ऊपर चार्ज है।

Sir, finally, I would like to say कि अगर आप सच्चे मायने में, सही ढंग से, हृदय से चाहते, दलितों के हितैषी होते, तो आप इसको नाइंथ शेड्यूल में लेकर आते। आप इसको नाइंथ शेड्यूल में नहीं लाए हैं और अभी भी आपने इसको छोड़ दिया है। जैसे, वहाँ पर रिव्यू फाइल किया गया और उन्होंने फिर से कह दिया, तो यह कोर्ट में बार-बार चैलेंज होगा। मैं आपको दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि यह बार-बार चैलेंज होगा, तो आप क्या करेंगे? नाइंथ शेड्यूल को प्रोटेक्ट करने का, दलितों को प्रोटेक्ट करने का, सबसे गरीब लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट करने का आपका जिम्मा है, उनको आप प्रोटेक्ट करें। आज 9 अगस्त के दिन जब पूरे हाउस ने Quit India Movement Day को मनाते हुए अपने आपको इस बात से affirm किया है, तो मैं आपसे यही आग्रह करूंगी कि हम अभी आग्रह कर रहे हैं, यह न हो कि देश भर में लोग ऐसी बात पर आ जाएँ कि आपको फिर ऐसी बात के लिए succumb करना पड़े कि आप प्रेशर के नीचे आकर इसको नाइंथ शेड्यूल में लाएँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, शैलजा जी।

कुमारी शैलजा: आप समय रहते हुए यह कर दीजिए, तो देश के दलितों के लिए और देश की अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसलिए मेरी इनसे माँग है कि ये इसको नाइंथ शेड्यूल में लेकर आएँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):*

श्री सभापति: क्या रामदास जी?

श्री रामदास अठावले: *

श्री सभापति: हम आपको मौका देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जब आपकी टर्न आएगी, तब आप बोल सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: *

श्री सभापति: जब आपकी टर्न आएगी, तब आप बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... रामदास जी, आपको हम बुलाने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने रिक्वेस्ट की है, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: *

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): *

कुमारी शैलजा: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ये दोनों सवाल और जवाब, रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... वह मैं देख लूंगा, आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। उन्होंने मांगा, तो मैंने कहा कि मैं बाद में देखेंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not raised any question. He was saying ...(Interruptions),.. That is not the way. Even if the Minister speaks unauthorisedly, there is no need for any Member to reply. And when a Member speaks without permission, the Ministers need not reply. ...(Interruptions)... कालिता जी, आप बैठिए। अभी तक जो यह हुआ है, यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा, except Kumari Selja's Speech and then Shri Kirodi Lal Meena's.

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, आपकी बड़ी कृपा हुई कि आपने मुझे अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

संविधान के रचयिता, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने एक ऐसे भारत का सपना देखा था, जहाँ समानता हो, समरसता हो, पिछड़े, दलित, गरीब, कुचले हुए, कमजोर वर्ग के भाई बराबरी का हक पा सकें, लेकिन विरोधी सरकारों के कुटिल चरित्र के कारण आज स्थिति यह हुई है कि संविधान लागू करने के समय जो एससी-एसटी के लिए साढ़े बाईस परसेंट आरक्षण था, उसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में इनकी भागीदारी महज 9 प्रतिशत तक पहुँची है। अभी हमारे सामने# की वक्ता बोल रही थीं। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे बड़ा लम्बा राज तो आपने किया है, आखिर इनकी इतनी कम भागीदारी क्यों रही, इसका जवाब भी आपको देना चाहिए।

*Not recorded.

Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

सभापति महोदय, यह सभी सरकारों की प्रतिबद्धता होनी चाहिए और यह समय की आवश्यकता है कि एससी-एसटी और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सुरक्षा का अधिकार मिले, रक्षा का अधिकार मिले। अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता सन् 1976 का हवाला दे रही थीं। अगर यह अधिकार सबसे पहले संसद में किसी ने पारित करवाया, तो वह वी. पी. सिंह की सरकार ने करवाया। यहाँ पर माननीय मंत्री रामविलास पासवान जी बैठे हैं। इनकी पहल के कारण यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल, जिसमें 22 प्रावधान रखे गए थे, उस समय मैं भी मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 20 मार्च, 2018 के फैसले के बाद कानून कमजोर हो गया, निष्प्रभावी सा हो गया और देश में असंतोष बढ़ा, आंदोलन हुआ, पर आंदोलन में भी, महोदय मुझे इस देश के और हिस्से का तो नहीं पता, उस आंदोलन को भड़काने में * में विरोधी दलों की सबसे ज्यादा भूमिका थी कि हिंसा कैसे फैले, देश में अशांति कैसे फैले, इसके लिए इन्होंने कुचक्र किया।

सभापति महोदय, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में तीन स्पष्ट पिलर्स बनाए और तीनों में एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींच दी कि इस लक्ष्मण रेखा को कोई नहीं लांघेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपस में शांति से बात करें।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: लेकिन यहां बात सही है कि इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने और क्यों लक्ष्मण रेखा को लांघा है? यह अन्यायपूर्ण कार्रवाई थी। यह एक दुर्भाग्य कहूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज़ का फैसला देश का कानून बन गया और हमें यहां संसद में कानून बनाकर उसे पारित कराने में कितना जोर लगाना पड़ता है, कितनी ताकत लगानी पड़ती है, उसको दो जजेज़ के फैसले ने बदल दिया। कोर्ट की स्थिति कुछ ऐसी ही है। मंडल जजमेंट के संबंध में भी कोर्ट ने वर्ष 1997 में 5 आरक्षण विरोधी आदेश पारित किए। मामला मंडल जजमेंट का था, लेकिन फैसला एससी-एसटी आरक्षण के खिलाफ दे दिया, लेकिन मैं एनडीए की सरकार को और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा व धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने बाकायदा 3 संविधान संशोधन लाकर जो 5 आरक्षण विरोधी फैसले कोर्ट को किए थे, उनको पलटा।

महोदय, यह जो कोलेजियम सिस्टम है, मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है और यहां। विराजमान बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को भी आपत्ति होगी। इससे परिवारवाद, भाईभतीजावाद, जातिवाद, क्षेत्रवाद आदि, पता नहीं क्या-क्या पनपा है और मैं इसे unconstitutional मानता हूं। संविधान में जब यह प्रावधान है कि Indian Judicial Services का गठन होना चाहिए तो मैं ऐसे मौके पर मांग करूंगा कि कोलेजियम का सिस्टम खत्म किया जाए और Indian Judicial Services का सिस्टम लागू किया जाए, जिससे एसटी-एसटी और पिछड़े लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके, बार-बार ऐसी स्थिति न आए, जैसी अब आयी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो जजों ने फैसला किया, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा बैठ रही है, उसको सही करने के लिए यह स्थिति बार-बार आती रहेगी, जब तक एससी-एसटी व ओबीसी के हितों के लोग हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं बैठेंगे, इसलिए Indian Judicial Services पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारी माननीय सदस्या * बोल रही थीं कि * के राज में दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। मैं अत्याचार के दो-तीन नमूने गिनाऊंगा। वे क्यों हो रहे हैं? क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं और उनका

परिणाम क्या है? उसके कई कारण हैं। अभी * में पंचायत के चुनाव हुए थे। सभापति महोदय, दलितों के 1,000 घरों में आग लगा दी गई और दो लोगों को आग लगाकर जला दिया गया, जिसके कारण वे मर गए। यही स्थिति * में हुई, यही स्थिति * में हुई और यही स्थिति * में हुई। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज, श्री मो. नदीमुल हक। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं शुरू से बता रहा था कि एक-दूसरे की स्टेट का नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... किसी भी स्टेट का नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, he has ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): वे गलत तो न बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। किसी भी स्टेट का नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा- न इधर से और न ही उधर से। Please, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि कुछ बहाना बनाकर बिल को रोकना है, तो अलग बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... मीणा जी, आप बोलिए। स्टेट का नाम मत लीजिए और न ही पार्टीज का नाम लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जो लिया है, वह सब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)... * का नाम भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, प्लीज इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب ند م ی الحک: سر، پلیز اس کو ایکسپنچ کیجئے

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, आप मेरा ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, he has ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, नदीम जी। ... (व्यवधान).. सुनिए। किसी भी स्टेट का नाम, व्यक्ति का नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। जो पहले कहा, अभी कहा और बाद में कहेंगे, कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot accept that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: उनको बोलने दीजिए, नहीं तो मैं adjourn करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर adjourn करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, how you are ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: मैं बता रहा हूँ कि यह सब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... दबाव डालकर मुझे कोई भी प्रभावित नहीं कर सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

KUMARI SELJA: With all due respect, Sir, please.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tell me whether you want this Bill or not? ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you want this Bill or do you want me to adjourn? ...(*Interruptions*)... Tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir,.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना विषय रखिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना विषय रखिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... वहां पर बच्चे बैठे हुए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: अप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: What is your demand? ...(*Interruptions*)... आप क्या चाहते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बिल पास क्यों नहीं होने दे रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet after ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-three minutes past two of the clock,

Mr. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यों, आज अगस्त की तारीख है, एक महत्वपूर्ण दिन है, पवित्र दिन है। आज हम सभी पार्टियों ने आपस में चर्चा करके The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, जिसके बारे में बाहर बहुत दिन से चर्चा हो रही थी, सदन में लेकर आए और मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि हम इसमें सहयोग करके इसे पास कराएंगे। मेरी अपील है कि पूरा देश देख रहा है, इसलिए इसमें विवाद और प्रतिवाद में न जाकर simply - हम लोग इसका support कर रहे हैं, और इसमें क्या और additional होना चाहिए, इतना बताकर विषय को समाप्त करें और उसके बाद सर्वसम्मति से इसे पारित करें तो अच्छा होगा — इस लाइन में आप आगे बढ़िए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Now, Dr. Kirori Lal Meena. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, हमारा समर्थन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बताइए।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, to speak whatever we want subject to Article 121 and Article 122 of the Constitution of India, and, even the courts cannot take note of as to what we are saying, except the Chairman. But, even if it is the Chairman, if there is something unparliamentary or derogatory, under the rules, no names are taken. Now, even with regard to taking the name of a State, if I am not able to say that there are floods in Gujarat, then, does it mean that I am in denial of that thing? I am not in denial of that. So, Sir, I am trying to bring to your notice that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We have a right to speak for anything or against anything subject to things as you know, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right Keshava Raoji. I understand it. This is the spirit. If you have taken the name of some States then others will take the name of other States also. But the result is, at the end of the day, we are not able to tolerate others' point of view. 'We' means all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, that is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is anything derogatory, objectionable or unparliamentary, of course, the Chair will take care. But I would suggest to the Members, in the backdrop of what I said about this Bill and today's occasion, instead of getting into allegation and counter-allegation, let us conduct ourselves in the way of supporting the Bill, unless you have a serious objection, and then see to it that it is passed unanimously. That is one of my appeals. I cannot tell you, "No, no; you pass it." ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I understand your appeal. ...*(Interruptions)*... When somebody took the name of a State, others will say this State has also...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has come on record. किरोड़ी लाल जी आप समाप्त कीजिए। आप संक्षेप में conclude करिए। जब सर्वसम्मति बन गई है, तो इसके ऊपर ज्यादा बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर आपका कोई विशेष प्वाइंट है, तो बताइए।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मैं तो इसलिए कह रहा था कि प्रतिपक्ष की * बोल रही थीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं? आप अपना विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मेरा विचार यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, हमें उनका background भी समझना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने हमको दलित विरोधी कह दिया। बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैंने आपको जो कहा है, क्या वह आपको समझ में आया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

अभी कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, एक दूसरे का जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आपको इस बिल के ऊपर क्या कहना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, what is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go to the next speaker then. *...(Interruptions)...*

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मुझे चर्चा का मौका तो मिलना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप उनकी बात को छोड़ दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आपको कहना क्या है, आप वह कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने हमको दलित विरोधी कैसे कह दिया?
...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने हमको दलित विरोधी कैसे कह दिया? ...(व्यवधान)...

दलित विरोधी तो ये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह expunge करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to the other name. *...(Interruptions)...* Parliamentary Affairs Minister, take care of your Member. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. *...(Interruptions)...* It is really painful for me to stop somebody in between.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में सारे नागरिकों को हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने सामाजिक, आर्थिक और न्याय उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही थी। दुखद बात यह है कि जब-जब सामाजिक न्याय का कोई उपाय सरकार के द्वारा किया जाता है, चाहे पहले किया गया हो, चाहे अब किया गया हो, उसके संबंध में कोई न कोई व्यक्ति न्यायालय में जाकर पीआईएल के माध्यम से उसे खत्म कराने की कोशिश करता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है, वह तीसरा सदन बन गया

है, third chamber of Parliament. कानून बनाने का काम हमारा है, लेकिन अब कानून बनाने का काम हमारी न्यायपालिका करने लगी है। सभापति महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग है कि अगर सोशल जस्टिस से संबंधित मामलों में कोई पीआईएल होती है, तो उस बैंच में, जो जज इसकी सुनवाई करें, उसमें कोई न कोई एस.सी./एस.टी. या ओबीसी का जज होना चाहिए और वह तब हो सकता है जब आप इन जजों की व्यवस्था वहां पर करें। वहां पर कोई जज इन वर्गों में से जाता नहीं है, इसलिए इन वर्गों की कोई बात सुनने वाला न्यायपालिका में भी नहीं है। हर फैसला पीआईएल के माध्यम से सोशल जस्टिस को kill करने के लिए किया जाता है। सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं और यह भी कहता हूं कि आगे इनको फिर challenge किया जाएगा, इसलिए पासवान साहब, ऐसा इंतज़ाम कीजिए कि वहां भी इन वर्गों के लोग बैठें और न्यायालय में जो मनमानी हो रही है, उस पर रोक लगाने का काम करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to remember and extend my gratitude to my mentor, my beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who was the champion of social justice. I stand before you to speak on this very important Bill, brought by the Union Government in light of the recent court rulings on issues of unrest all over the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Father of our nation Mahatma Gandhiji has said, "Untouchability is sin and my fight against untouchability is a fight against impure in humanity." Had he been alive today, he would have condemned the lynching and mobocracy with much stricter tone and tenure. I am glad that our hon. Prime Minister and his team has taken a historical decision to make important changes in the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to restore the status as it was prior to the decision of Supreme Court dated 20.3.2018.

Sir, the Government restored the provisions which were in the 1989 Bill to its original form. The law was first enacted in 1989 and strengthened in 2015 when caste slurs were also brought under the ambit. But the conviction rate under the Act remains low, just 15 per cent in 2016, according to the National Crime Records Bureau. On the other side, there is widespread concern over misuse of the provisions of the Act against innocent persons. This is also happening. The Supreme Court of India has said, "The SC/ST Act has become an instrument of 'blackmail' and is being used for vengeance and to satisfy vested interests." But crimes against SC/ST, atrocities, are of various forms like social boycott. Caste Panchayat often acts as an arena for perpetuating atrocities against Dalits by troubling and discriminating against them in the society. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had recognized the atrocities meted out to Dalits in the form of social boycott. We need a comprehensive anti-discrimination law on the lines of civil rights entitlements as in the U.S. and the U.K. Law Commission drafted the Prohibition of Unlawful Assembly (Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances) Bill, 2011 that sought to declare Caste Panchayats unlawful.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Sir, the next one is honour killing. In a society like India where caste structures are still dominant in the form of endogamy, honour killings are prevalent on a wide scale. Dalits are almost always at the receiving end of the violence. Sir, on cow vigilantism, the term 'cow vigilantism' is used to describe the lawlessness happening under the name of cow protection. Dalits and Muslims are at the receiving end of this vigilantism. Since Dalits are concentrated on the occupation of leather-making from hides of the cow, they are invariably targeted by the vigilantes. Cow vigilantism has increased in the last two years and it has to be curtailed.

Sir, discrimination in universities and colleges is prevalent. Especially, the tribal people and caste clashes are to be curtailed.

Sir, around 70 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 85 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are living in Tamil Nadu. Atrocities against women, SCs/STs are tried by Special Courts run by women, thanks to the earnest efforts of our hon. Amma. Special Mahila Courts, women courts with women judges and women prosecutors, preferably belonging to the Scheduled Castes, should be all over the country. All-women police stations are in Tamil Nadu. It is the first of its kind in the world. It is the brainchild of Amma. All such women police stations give assistance and redressal to the grievances of women, especially the SC/ST communities. I would submit that unwillingness to file First Information Report under this Act is due to caste bias. Policemen are still reluctant to file cases against fellow caste members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Because of severity of penalties imposed under this Act, most offences are non-bailable and carry minimum punishment of five years. Out of several thousands of cases of prevention of atrocities pending before the court of law, only a limited numbers are brought to trial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am coming to my final words. ...*(Interruptions)*... "Educate, agitate and organise, have faith in yourself. For ours, is a battle not for wealth or power, it is the battle for freedom,. It is the battle of reclamation of human personality.' This is the statement of Baba Sahib Ambedkar among the dalit community and its supporters and sympathisers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Vijilaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given you more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It resounds louder today than ever. With

these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is his maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)... No time is there. ...(Interruptions)... Whatever main points you want to make, you make. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening in this House, I understand. ...(Interruptions)... You make general points. By the time you come to the main point, then time is over. So, first make the main point and then if time remains, you can make general points. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, it is a maiden speech, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first make speech, then I will see whether maiden or ...(Interruptions)...

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): It is his maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is a new Member and since there is time constraint to pass this Bill, what they are requesting is that it should not be treated as his maiden speech so that when the Member speaks again, that speech is taken as his maiden speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree, but for this Bill, we have to confine to the time because we have all agreed on this.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I begin by concentrating on this Bill. First I would say that the proposed amendment to the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Bill, I am of the feeling, is not brought out of what the Government is feeling for the SCs and STs. This is rather a compulsion for them. Why? This is borne out by the fact that the Government's genuine concern, had it been there, as one of the previous speakers have spoken, you would have had an Ordinance in this regard. Since we did not have an Ordinance, it proves that the genuineness of the feeling is fake. Secondly, I would say that it is a product of necessity because, Sir, we know that there were nationwide agitations and only after that, say, nine people were killed and multitude injured after this March, 20th Supreme Court judgement, it took them so long to bring this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is okay. What is your suggestion for the Bill?

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: I come to it, Sir. So, it is only the pressure from the opposition and alliance partners, we know, which compelled the Government to bring this Bill. If we see the conviction rate of crime against SCs and STs, it is

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

very dismal. If we see the figures of National Crime Records Bureau, the conviction rates have dropped sharply from 38 per cent in 2010 to 16 per cent in 2016. For STs, it is at a figure of 26 per cent in 2010, and it was 8 per cent in 2016. Now, Sir, most deplorably in the year 2016, only 1.4 per cent of all crimes against the SCs had trials that ended in conviction, and for STs, it has even dismal figures, not even 1 per cent, Sir, it amounted to only 0.8 per cent. So, this shows a very, very sorry figure and we definitely need to take steps in this regard.

I think this is one of the steps which should have been taken. That has been taken. So, we are supporting the Bill. Now, again Sir, the Supreme Court has made lodging of an FIR even more difficult. As it is, we are having such low conviction rates and added to this, if these are the procedures to follow, then, it makes it much more difficult. Also, Sir, further, we have to say that the Supreme Court has singled out only this Bill. Why, Sir? We have a number of Bills. We also have a number of Acts for the protection of women. We often come across news that they have been misused. But, Sir, even if it is misused, we have to find out ways, circumvent them and provide protection. On the other hand, Sir, in this case...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time has been reduced to half for all Members, but still I have allowed him more than half his time.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, please... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the agreement. You should ask your leaders also. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. I am not in a hurry, but make a proper curry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: If, Sir, there is a headache, surely we don't cut our heads off. We administer medicine and in this case I support the insertion of Section 18A which provides for doing away with the anticipatory bail clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have called the next speaker. You have come to the good points in the end. Initially, you wanted to score political points. What can I do?

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): सभापति जी धन्यवाद। सर, आपने जो मुझे The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bil, 2018 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। सर, एस.सी/एस.टी. एक्ट 1989 में, एक नये सेक्शन 18 ए को जोड़ा गया है, जो कि अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। यह बिल समाज के शोषित और अत्याचार से पीड़ित वर्गों को न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: पढ़ना नहीं है, देखते हुए बोलना है।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: इससे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि समाज में एस.सी/एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों के खिलाफ हो रहे अत्याचारों में कमी आ सकती है और उन्हें जल्द तथा सटीक न्याय मिल सकता है। अगर गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े और आदिवासी वर्गों पर अत्याचार होता रहेगा, उन्हें दबाकर रखा जाएगा, तो देश की। हालत और भी बिगड़ जाएगी। हम "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" कहते हैं, इसलिए उसमें चाहे आदिवासी हो, दलित हो, एस.सी वर्ग हो या अन्य वर्ग हो, इसमें सभी को शामिल करना चाहिए, तभी हम सभी विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो पाएंगे। सर, एस.सी/एस.टी. एक्ट, जो 1989 में लाया गया था, इस एक्ट को लागू करने के बाद भी एस.सी/एस.टी. वर्ग के लोग जुल्म का शिकार हो रहे थे। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड्स ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एस.सी/एस.टी. एट्रोसिटीज़ क्राइम के अंदर 2016 तक 78.3 परसेंट चार्जशीट हुई हैं, मगर इसका कंविक्शन रेट 25.8 परसेंट है। पिछले कुछ सालों में एस.सी/एस.टी. एक्ट के तहत यह कंविक्शन रेट घटता जा रहा है। सर, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो कंविक्शन रेट घटता जा रहा है, इसके क्या कारण हैं? 2016 तक 1 लाख, 29 हजार केसेज़ पेंडिंग थे। एस.सी/एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों के केसेज़ पेंडिंग होने से उन्हें न्याय कैसे मिल पाएगा?

सर, आज यह जो संशोधन बिल लाया गया है, इस एक्ट को सही तरीके से implement करके एस.सी/एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों को न्याय दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें। इसमें अनेक मिनिस्ट्रीज़ को वापस शामिल करना चाहिए, जैसे कि सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री हो, होम हो, लॉ मिनिस्ट्री हो, ताकि उसका तालमेल सही हो सके और एस.सी/एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों को ठीक तरीके से जस्टिस मिल सके। सर, एक मिनट। हम आधुनिक भारत की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आधुनिक भारत तब तक नहीं बन पाएगा, जब तक हम लोगों का और समाज का जो mindset है, वह नहीं बदलेगा। हमारे ओडिशा के मुख्यमंत्री, नवीन पटनायक जी ने एस.सी., एस.टी. और दलित वर्गों के लिए बहुत ही कल्याणकारी स्कीमों बनाई हैं। आज जो Amendment Bill यहाँ लाया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। सरकार की तरफ से हमेशा इसका ध्यान रखा जाए कि दलित, एस.सी. और एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों के ऊपर किसी तरह का भी अन्याय न हो, शोषण न हो, तभी हम एक सभ्य समाज बना पाएँगे। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु रखना चाहूँगा। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा समाज है, उसके लिए यह एक्ट एक सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में काम करता है। अभी इसमें न्यायालय के आदेश से जो परिवर्तन हुए थे, उससे समाज में एक दूसरी तरह की बात चली गई थी। इस समाज के लोग पूरी की पूरी judiciary को भी दूसरी नजर से देखने लगे थे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह होगा, क्योंकि कई सारे लॉ कमीशंस ने और सरकार ने भी एक बार नहीं, बल्कि कई बार All India Judicial Service की स्थापना के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया, अब समय आ गया है कि इसे तुरंत बनाना चाहिए, जैसे और भी All India Services हैं। इससे अपने आप आरक्षण की व्यवस्था भी हो जाएगी और सब लोगों को लगेगा कि मेरी भी भागीदारी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें जो FIR दर्ज होती है, इसमें व्यवस्था यह है कि इसकी जो जाँच होगी, वह डिप्टी एसपी के लेवल पर होनी चाहिए। इसमें सोच यह थी कि

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

जब एक अच्छे स्तर पर जाँच होगी, तो जाँच जल्दी होगी, क्योंकि नीचे जो व्यवस्था होती है, उससे केसेज़ ज्यादा होने के चलते इसमें जाँच की quality ठीक नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए इसमें जितने भी I.Os होते हैं, उनको अलग से ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए, अलग से प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए, जिससे इसमें conviction rate बढ़े।

साथ ही, जहाँ कहीं भी इस तरह की बात होती है, तो इस एक्ट में relief की भी बात है, उसे भी पूरा का पूरा देना चाहिए। अपने इन्हीं दो-तीन बिन्दुओं के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे आने वाले समय में इस समाज में इस तरह के जो अत्याचार होते हैं, वे बंद होंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, we, including me, are here today to support the Bill. But, it does not mean that I cannot take out the drawbacks or wantings in the Bill. This is necessary.

Sir, I will be specific as far as the Bill is concerned. The Government is proposing to add one Sub-Section 18A to the parent Act and the second one is making provisions of Section 438 not applicable to cases under this Act. So, these are the two issues that are before us for consideration.

Now, I would like to say something to critics who are also loud on the Bill. Let me say that let them understand the very psyche of the majority of 180-200 million people. We live in a country which has two names. One is 'India' and the other is 'Bharat.' Now, let 'the world of India' stay with English language in the Supreme Court, High Courts, systems and governance and understand the word of 'Bharat' which she talked about. These people are being abused and exploited historically and hence need some kind of a support from the entire nation. We have to uphold our constitutional ethos. Therefore, what I am saying is that there are three issues. The first one is about preliminary inquiry. The second one is about anticipatory bail. And, the third one is about approval. These are the three issues that are under challenge and a few people feel bad, because, under Article 21, we have given the right of protection of life and personal liberty and under Article 17 we talk about untouchability. So, Article 21 must stand above Article 17. I am not going into those details. But, I would definitely like to say one thing. Today, as I said, let us understand the psyche of the people who are put to some kind of exploitation or oppression. These people want you to stand by them. How do you stand by them? The question is: Let me tell you this with all my apprehension and submit the same, through you, to the hon. Minister. This enactment will again be challenged in the court of law, because when the Supreme Court has rejected the Review Petition, they are very strong on two issues – Articles 21 and 17. So, they say that nothing has been done and ask it to correct. What you are doing now is

what you had done in 1955, 1974, 1980 and 1989. All that you have made is only some cosmetic changes. Today also you are making cosmetic changes. There will be preliminary investigations and the FIR will be lodged. That's all. There is nothing new. Then, you say that the approval by the appointing authority is not necessary. But, approval is necessary because the court may go by Section 438. So, you have only brought in the cosmetic changes.

I will cut short my speech and will speak just two more lines that professor *sahab* has already talked about. Where from the challenge is coming? The challenge is coming from the other world, the other system, which is becoming stronger than you. Unless you have a system where you discourage the PILs and the court cases which are going against these people, who cannot defend themselves, the things will not improve. When we were discussing the OBC Bill the other day, we talked about the same thing. We stressed on the same thing. But unless you have the people there in the court who can stand by us, we will not be able to defend ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay Keshav Raoji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: What you need to do is, bring it in Schedule IX so that some kind of guarantee is given. It is not that the Schedule IX is automatically going to promise you everything. But it will give some kind of psychological strength. We will have a confidence that here is a law which will stand by us. Whether the law stands by us or not, that's another matter. But, let's do that.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. K. Somaprasad. You have only two minutes.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, through this Amendment Bill, it is proposed to restore the original position of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. As we know, dalit people belong to the most downtrodden section of the Indian Society. It is mainly because of the caste system that has been prevailing in India for the last several centuries. Even after seventy years of Independence, most of these people are living in a very pathetic condition. More than sixty-seven per cent of *dalits* are landless people. More than half of their population is illiterate. They are facing several types of discrimination. The caste discrimination exists in every part of Indian nation. From villages to metropolitan cities, from kindergarten to universities, the upper caste people always try to keep them away by denying them the right to own agriculture land, by denying freedom to take water from the common sources of water, by denying their children the

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

freedom to sit along with other students in classrooms, by denying them common crematorium and burial grounds, by denying them access to common places. *Dalits* are being denied 90 per cent of their Fundamental Rights, which are otherwise availed by other Indian citizens. They are continuously attacked by the upper class people. In recent times, there have also been a number of killings of the Scheduled Caste spouses because of their inter-caste marriages. The incidents of atrocities in* includes sporting moustache, riding a horse during wedding procession, wearing neat dresses, etc., etc. Every two minute, a *dalit* is attacked on caste issues. On an average, 13 *dalit* women are being raped every week.

But both, the Central Government and the State Governments, do not take strict action against these culprits. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act plays a very important role in providing protection to the *dalit* people. Of course, it is not a loophole-free law. There are several defects and loopholes in it. But the people feel that it would protect them, at least, to some extent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: The judgement of the hon. Supreme Court has drastically diluted the Act. Because of the changes in the important provisions, the process of access to justice may be delayed or even denied. Nobody had submitted a plea before the hon. Court that the Court should examine the issue of misuse of this Act. The Court suo motu did it, without hearing the opinion of the really affected parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Okay, Sir. Did the court give any chance to hear their grievances or views? No, Sir. This is against the principles of natural justice as well as jurisprudence. The three conditions put forward by the Supreme Court would create negative effect. This will lead to increase in atrocities against dalits and advasis. The police is not ready to register cases against the culprits. As regards the Supreme Court verdict, this Act should be strengthened further. My request to the Government through you, Sir, is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Somaprasadji.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: One second, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to self-control.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Yes, Sir. My request is that the POA Act should be included in the Ninth Schedule so as to protect the law from further judicial scrutiny.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Somaprasadji. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. This situation should not be allowed to come at all. Two minutes means two minutes.

New, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और पूरे सदन के माध्यम से कुछ बिन्दुओं की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। अगर बंद जेहन को खोलने के लिए हर बार भारत-बंद करना पड़े तो यह अपने आप में हम सबके सामने बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। हम कितनी बार भारत-बंद करेंगे ताकि बंद जेहन खुल सके।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि कई चीजें यहां ऐसी हो रही हैं, एक संस्था है, जब तक यह सदन और हम सब माननीय सदस्य — सत्ता और प्रतिपक्ष, दोनों मिलकर — उस संस्था के चरित्र में बदलाव नहीं लाते, मैं बार-बार इस सदन को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ, साथियों, बार-बार माननीय सभापति महोदय के माध्यम से हमें बैठना पड़ेगा। रोस्टर का मामला अलग पड़ा हुआ है। उसमें सरकार की तरफ से SLP दायर की गई है। अब यह मामला सामने आया है। मेरा सिर्फ इतना आग्रह है कि आप कोई चाकचौबंद व्यवस्था कीजिए। मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 2016 में रोहित वेमुला नाम का एक इंसान इस दुनिया से चला गया। उसने खुदकुशी कर ली। अपने खत में उसने एक लाइन लिखी थी कि मेरा जीवन एक घातक दुर्घटना है। करोड़ों लोगों का जीवन इस मुल्क में एक घातक दुर्घटना है। वे करोड़ों लोग इस सदन की ओर देख रहे हैं, क्योंकि बाकी संस्थाओं का उत्तरदायित्व जनता के प्रति नहीं है। हमारा और आपका उत्तरदायित्व जनता के प्रति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए। यह प्रतिष्ठान Ordnance Factory के रूप में जाना जाता था, फिर क्यों 7 महीने हमें लग गए? अध्यादेश के ज़रिए हम बहुत सी चीजों को संवार सकते थे, बना सकते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि —

'देर लगी आने में तुमको, शुक है तुम आए तो सही।'

शुक्रिया।

श्री सभापति: सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इस पर हमारे पार्टी के सदस्य, श्री राजाराम बोलेंगे।

श्री सभापति: श्री राजाराम जी।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस मामले में हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का कहना है कि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि देश में लोक सभा व उससे पहले मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान एवं छत्तीसगढ़ आदि प्रदेशों में होने वाले विधान सभा के आम चुनावों को देखते हुए, राजनीतिक व चुनावी-स्वार्थ को खास ध्यान में रखकर, काफी देरी से व मजबूरी में, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा देश में दलितों व

[श्री राजाराम]

आदिवासियों के, खास तौर से आत्म-सम्मान से जुड़े, SCST अत्याचार निवारण कानून को पहले की तरह उसके मूल रूप में बहाल करने से संबंधित यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है। लोक सभा में तो यह पहले ही पास हो गया है, हमारी पार्टी को पूरा भरोसा है कि आज राज्य सभा में भी यह विधेयक जरूर पास हो जाएगा।

हालांकि इस विधेयक को काफी देरी से लाए जाने के कारण, इन वर्गों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, जिसकी भरपाई करना मुश्किल है, फिर भी हमारी पार्टी देर से लाए गए इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती है। वास्तव में इसका पूरा श्रेय हमारी पार्टी SCST वर्गों के उन तमाम लोगों को देती है, जिसमें बी.एस.पी. के समर्थक भी शामिल हैं। जो इस एक्ट को पूर्व स्थिति में लाने व बहाल करवाने के खास उद्देश्य से, बीजेपी और केन्द्र सरकार पर दबाव बनाने हेतु, 2 अप्रैल, 2018 को भारत-बंद अभियान में सक्रिय रहे। उसके बाद ज्यादातर ये लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्याय और अत्याचार के शिकार बनकर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्पीड़न और आतंक का प्रभाव झेल रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप इनकी पार्टी का नाम लेंगे, तो ये आपकी पार्टी का नाम लेंगे, फिर समझ लीजिए कि मामला गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री संजय राउत।

श्री राजाराम: दुःख तो तब होता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: राजाराम जी, प्लीज़, कंक्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: महोदय, हमारे सदस्य को अपनी बात कहने का मौका तो मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: श्री संजय राउत जी। राजाराम जी, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजाराम: सर, दुख की बात यह भी है कि इस आन्दोलन व अभियान के दौरान इस मामले में केन्द्र सरकार में बैठे हुए दलित व आदिवासी सांसद एवं मंत्री ने आज तक उसमें कोई बात नहीं कही, लेकिन जैसे ही लोक सभा का चुनाव आया है, तो लोक सभा चुनाव को देखते हुए राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के तहत घड़ियाली आंसू बहाना शुरू कर दिया

श्री सभापति: आप इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं न?

श्री राजाराम: सर, इसके साथ ही साथ इन वर्गों के हितों में हमारी पार्टी केन्द्र की सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहती है कि इनकी सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रमोशन को पूरे तौर से प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उनको पूरी ईमानदारी व निष्ठा के साथ काम करना जरूरी है, क्योंकि इस मामले में इन वर्गों के कर्मचारी केन्द्र सरकार के रवैए से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। इन्हीं जरूरी बातों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस बिल को 9th Schedule में भी डाला जाए।

श्री सभापति: श्री संजय राउत।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। पासवान जी, आप मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं, यह मुझे मालूम है।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): आप इस बिल का सपोर्ट करेंगे।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, पासवान जी का एक बयान था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: संजय जी, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए, इनका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, जब कोई डिस्कशन हो, तो पहले से ही यह तय कर दिया जाए कि हम लोग बीजेपी या गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कोई बात न कहें, कोई आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं, कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि जैसे ही हमारी तरफ से कोई बात कही जाती है, तो इन लोगों की तरफ से भी और चेयर को भी एतराज हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इसके बारे में एक रूल तय हो जाए कि हम लोग इनकी तारीफ कर सकते हैं, हम इनके बारे में कुछ बोलेंगे, कुछ आलोचना करेंगे, सच्चाई बोलेंगे, तो उसमें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सतीश चन्द्र जी, आप एक मिनट सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि आप इसके बारे में तय कर दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: सतीश चन्द्र जी, आप अनुभवी हैं, आपने चेयर का भी नाम लिया है, इसलिए मुझे स्पष्टीकरण देना है। एक सदस्य एक पार्टी का नाम लेंगे, दूसरे सदस्य दूसरी पार्टी का नाम लेंगे, तीसरे सदस्य तीसरी पार्टी का नाम लेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह होता है। मगर उसको सहन करने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हम सत्ता के खिलाफ तो बोलेंगे ही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ऐसे में तो दोनों बोलेंगे। जब बोलना शुरू किया, तो हंगामा हो गया। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि main purpose यह होना चाहिए कि बिल में क्या defects हैं, क्या हाईलाइट्स हैं, उसमें क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है, वगैरह पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उसके बाद कुछ भी बोलना चाहें, तो बोल सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सरकार क्या कर रही है, क्या नहीं कर रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: संजय राउत जी। वीर सिंह जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह:*

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं दो दिन पहले सम्मानीय मंत्री, श्री रामविलास पासवान जी का बयान, जो हमारे बारे में दिया गया था, उसको पढ़ रहा था, सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक ट्वीट भी किया कि शिवसेना दलित विरोधी है और वह इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं करेगी। मैं रामविलास जी को बताना चाहता हूँ, आप हमारे साथी हैं, कि मैं उस राज्य से आया हूँ, जहां से डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, शाहू महाराज और महात्मा फुले आए

[श्री संजय राउत]

हैं और सामाजिक न्याय और समता की definition क्या है, यह शिवसेना से ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र में कोई जानता होगा, यह मैं नहीं बता सकता। लेकिन कुछ बात है, जिसको मैं संक्षिप्त में बताऊंगा। आज महाराष्ट्र बंद है। मराठा समाज का तो आंदोलन चल रहा है, आज पूरा महाराष्ट्र बंद है, कुछ जगहों पर हिंसा भी हुई है। उनकी जो दो मांगें हैं, उनमें आरक्षण तो है ही और दूसरी मांग इस बिल के खिलाफ है। Atrocity रद्द करने संबंधी जो कानून है, इस कानून के खिलाफ उनकी मांग है कि इस कानून को रद्द किया जाए। उसका मतलब यह है कि इस कानून के खिलाफ समाज के मन में डर है कि कहीं न कहीं इस कानून का दुरुपयोग होता है, मिसयूज होता है और निर्दोष व बेगुनाह लोग फंस जाते हैं।

सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो निर्णय है, जिसके बारे में हम अभी अमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा था? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस कानून के दुरुपयोग को लेकर एक चिंता व्यक्त की थी कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए और उन्हें रोकने का आदेश दिया था। मुझे लगता है कि कुछ लोगों और केन्द्र सरकार ने भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस निर्णय को सही ठहराया था, बाद में राजनीतिक व्यवस्था होती है, भारत बंद हो गया, पूरा आंदोलन हुआ, लेकिन न्यायालय इस सिद्धांत पर चलता है कि 100 गुनाहगार बेशक छूट जाएं, लेकिन किसी बेगुनाह को सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। यह हमारा सिद्धांत है, हमारे संविधान का सिद्धांत है। इसका मतलब है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने या किसी और न्यायालय के सामने इस प्रकार की कुछ घटनाएं आई हैं, जिनमें इस कानून का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। यह दलित अत्याचार विरोधी कायदा है, यह रहना चाहिए। यह उनका अधिकार है, यह रहना ही चाहिए, लेकिन हम समर्थन देने के साथ-साथ यह भी कहेंगे कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति, कोई संस्था, कोई संगठन या कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी इस कानून का दुरुपयोग करती है और यह सिद्ध भी होता है, तो आप उसको क्या सजा देंगे? इसका आपने कानून में क्या प्रावधान रखा है, अगर कोई उस कानून का misuse करता है? इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए, सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। श्री रामविलास पासवान जी, आप बड़े नेता हैं, आप सामाजिक न्याय को भी समझते हैं, तो सभी समाज को साथ लेकर, सभी को विश्वास दिलाकर हमें इस कानून को आगे लेकर जाना है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, I would like to raise a few questions.

Firstly, would the Government include this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution? That is a popular demand, after the latest ruling of the Supreme Court. Would the Government agree to that? The Law Minister is here. I would be happy if he could respond to that. Secondly, under this law, will the Government ensure setting up of special courts at the district level in all the States and will the Government look into why the conviction rates are so low?

Sir, when the present ruling came, two Ministers in the present Government questioned the appointment of one of the two Judges who gave that ruling for his appointment as the Chief of the National Green Tribunal. Now, what is the position of the Government? Two Ministers in the present Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. The point has been made. You are going very good; then why?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now, I come back to the question which Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav had also raised. It is time that the Government considered giving adequate representation to SCs, STs, OBCs and women in Judiciary.

Sir, today we are celebrating the anniversary of Quit India Movement. But social discrimination, social injustice, social inequality, institutional murders, are all challenges which are refusing to quit India. Why is that happening? Why are there increasing attacks on dalits, adivasis and women?

Sir, finally, I would refer to Dr. Ambedkar. All parliamentarians must take into consideration what Dr. Ambedkar had said – “India is yet to emerge as a nation in true sociological, psychological sense because there are castes. Caste is anti-national.” That is what Dr. Ambedkar had said. To annihilate caste from our society and from our country must be the vision of all parliamentarians and all political parties.

With these words, I support the Bill and would like the Government to respond to the questions that I have raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap; keep in mind that you have only two minutes.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, मैं एस.सी.-एस.टी. अमेंडमेंट बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ, क्योंकि दलित लोगों के साथ सदियों से अत्याचार होता रहा है, दुर्व्यवहार होता रहा है, ज्यादतियाँ होती रही हैं, इनको अछूत समझा गया, इनको अपमानजनक शब्द कहकर, अपमानित किया गया। सर, मैंने अपने बचपन में एक ऐसा दृश्य देखा है, जब एससी वर्ग के लोग उच्च वर्ग के लोगों को मिलने जाते थे, तब उनको उनके साथ चारपाई पर बैठने का भी अधिकार नहीं था। वे इस प्रकार बैठकर अपनी बात कहते थे, जैसे आज थानों में मुलजिम्ओं को ले जाकर बैठा दिया जाता है और वह उकड़ें बैठकर अपनी बात कहता है। इस प्रकार से इन लोगों के साथ भी अत्याचार किया जाता था। यह हमारी संस्कृति के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। मैं इस बात का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 आया। इस एक्ट के आने से इन लोगों को संरक्षण मिला, लेकिन अब जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डायरेक्शन आया है, उससे एस.सी.-एस.टी. के लोग अपने आप को असुरक्षित महसूस करने लगे और लाखों की संख्या में सड़क पर आ गए, तब सरकार यह बिल लेकर आई। जब यह बिल आएगा, तो एक बहुत ही सख्त बिल आ जाएगा। जब कोई सख्त बिल आता है, तो उसमें यह प्रावधान होता है कि नागरिक कानून को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगा। अगर कोई नागरिक कानून को अपने हाथ में लेगा, तो कानून अपना काम करेगा। फिर भी, जैसे अभी संजय राऊत जी कह रहे थे कि जब इस कानून का कहीं न कहीं मिसयूज होता है, चाहे वह पुलिस की वजह से होता है या किसी अन्य वजह से होता है, तो बेकसूर लोगों को जो प्रोटेक्शन मिलनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको प्रोटेक्शन कैसे मिलेगी?

श्री सभापति: प्रोटेक्शन है।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: इसलिए इसमें कहीं पर यह लाइन जोड़ दी जाए, तो यह एक बैलेंस कानून बन जाएगा। सर, lastly, ओबीसी में जो कास्ट्स हैं, उनमें भी कुछ ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जो गरीब हैं। उनके साथ भी उसी प्रकार से अत्याचार होते हैं और उनके ऊपर भी उसी प्रकार से ज्यादतियाँ हो रही हैं, जिस प्रकार से एससी वर्ग के लोगों के साथ हो रही हैं। उनको भी इसी प्रकार से अपमानजनक शब्द कहकर समाज में अपमानित करने का काम किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इनके लिए भी कुछ करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to intervene in the ongoing discussion on a crucial piece of legislation that will have a long-term impact on the safety and dignity of the Scheduled Tribes and *dalits*, who are being persecuted for generations. With this Amendment, the Government hopes to add more teeth to the existing Act, further diluted and debilitated by a recent Supreme Court judgement. There was nationwide anguish over the judgement and an all India rally was to be held today by *Dalit* activist organisations in protest of the Supreme Court judgement. Even within the ranks of the ruling combine, there were murmurs over the judgement of the apex Court. Sensing that a situation will snowball into a crisis of sorts, the Government has pitch-forked this Amendment Bill to diffuse the crisis. Beyond the political compulsion of the Government to hurriedly push through this piece of legislation, there is, of course, a cause that will, in some measure, neutralise the adverse impact of the Supreme Court verdict and lend more teeth to the existing law. With the die-hard traditions followed by the patriarchal and feudal domination in rural India, such atrocities are likely to continue until a social transformation is brought about beyond the deterrent impact of law making perpetration of crimes a cognisable offence. Happily we are witnessing a surge of the dalit communities to secure an equitable and dignified life. With the increasing awareness of the availability of tools to seek legal redressal of their grievances and a judicial dispensation responsive to the aspirations and rights of the oppressed, I hope this Bill will mark a step forward. With these observations and reservations, I commend this Bill for unanimous adoption of this august House.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the Bill. सर, यह बात सच है कि इस ऐक्ट का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए, मगर इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि दलितों पर अत्याचार करने का किसी को अधिकार प्राप्त हो। इसीलिए इस ऐक्ट को खारिज करने की जो बात कही गई है, वह समाज के लिए बिल्कुल घातक है। Sir, by passing this Bill, the Parliament would be rendering ineffective a Supreme Court judgement which had severely diluted the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Sir, this Bill is exceedingly important for two reasons. One is that while the crimes against SCs and STs are at an all-time high and prosecution rates are low, the enactment of this proposed Bill into a legislation would ensure that no preliminary inquiry is required to lodge FIRs by SCs and STs in case a crime is committed against them. Also, the Investigating Officer shall not require prior approval for making arrests. This would make it easier for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to take recourse to the judicial system, thereby, increasing access to justice for the severely oppressed SC/ST communities. Secondly, Sir, eliminating the possibility of seeking anticipatory bail in case of crimes against SCs and STs, is an extremely important development. On account of attacks against SC/STs, numerous valuable lives have been lost due to hatred and communal violence. This Bill is a welcome step in ensuring that perpetrators of such violence do not go scot free. By ensuring that no anticipatory bail is granted to persons accused under the Act, more citizens will be deterred from carrying out such heinous acts with unabashed brashness and no fear of having to face severe repercussions for their hate-mongering. In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that by passing this Bill, we, as the law makers of this country, will send out a powerful message that the Parliament treats matters of law and order with utmost importance, that the cries of the marginalised and the underprivileged do not fall on deaf ears, and we, as the guardians of the world's largest democracy, are listening and taking appropriate actions. Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Narendraji. Shri Vijayasai Reddy, one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order?

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, नागपुर हाई कोर्ट बेंच ने दलित शब्द प्रयोग करना बैन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: वह तो राज्य का विषय है, उसे आगे डिसकस करेंगे। आपका पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सर, दलित शब्द का प्रयोग न करें।

श्री सभापति: यह आज का प्रश्न नहीं है, इसका बिल से संबंध नहीं है। We can discuss it later. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, इस पर विस्तृत चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: हाँ, विस्तृत चर्चा होनी चाहिए, संबंधित लोगों से बात करनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I rise to support this Bill. However, I have one question to hon. Law Minister and I expect the Law Minister to respond to that. And, I also want to make one suggestion.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

This is a very important question, according to me. It is a shortfall or deficiency or lacuna in the Bill. Sir, a person who commits offence under Section 3 of the Act and an FIR is filed against him, by virtue of this Bill, the person may not be able to apply for anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Act. However, under Section 482 of the Act, he can always file a quash petition in the High Court against the FIR and get a stay order and even a stay on the arrest and further proceedings of the prosecution. Therefore, according to me, it is an inconsistency and I expect the Law Minister to respond and appropriately plug it. The second...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Vijayasai Reddyji.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, there is one more suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: This is the question. And, the suggestion what I would like to make to the hon. Law Minister is on Section 41A of the Criminal Procedure Code. I request the hon. Law Minister to strengthen it and insert a provision, an explanation to Section 3 of the Act for Section 41A to be rigorously applied so that the investigating officer is obligated to exercise his powers of arrest reasonably and for objective reasons. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have taken a conscious decision because both, BJP and Congress, have reduced their speakers. You please talk to the Minister. थावर चन्द जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट: माननीय सभापति महोदय, लगभग एक दर्जन से अधिक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, मैं मंत्री जी को इस बिल के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आप सब लोग मिलकर मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट: मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि सभी ने इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: सरकार को भी धन्यवाद दे सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोलने के लिए मौका नहीं मिला, कम से कम धन्यवाद तो दे सकते हैं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट: कुछ बातें और कुछ शंकाओं-कुशंकाओं का उल्लेख कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है। मैं उनको निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनी, तो उन्होंने पहले ही प्रतिबद्धता प्रदर्शित की थी और पहले संबोधन में अपने पहले

वाक्य में उन्होंने कहा था कि उनकी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, पिछड़े वर्ग के हितों की सरकार है और इन 4 सालों में उन्होंने यह सब करके दिखाया है। किसी को आशंका करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, शंका-कुशंका करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इन वर्गों के हितों के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं और अच्छी नीयत से, अच्छी नीति से तथा अच्छी कार्य योजना बनाकर, कठोर प्रयास करके, इनके हकों का संरक्षण करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। और उसमें सफलता भी मिली है। विशेष अदालत का भी विषय आया कि विशेष अदालतें गठित करनी चाहिए। इस कानून में हमने विशेष अदालतें गठित करने का प्रावधान किया है और मुझे खुशी है कि यह कानून बनने के बाद 14 राज्यों ने 195 विशेष न्यायालय केवल एससी/एसटी (प्रिवेंशन ऑफ एट्रोसिटीज़) एक्ट के संबंध में निर्णय करने के लिए गठित किए हैं। फिर 14 राज्यों ने जिला एवं सत्र न्यायालय को भी अनेक जिलों में, विशेष न्यायालय घोषित किया है। हमने यह भी प्रावधान किया है कि एफआईआर दर्ज होने के बाद दो माह के अंदर इन्वेस्टिगेशन पूरा होने के बाद चालान पेश होना चाहिए। चालान पेश होने के बाद दो माह के अंदर उस विशेष न्यायालय के द्वारा निर्णय भी दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा मैंने बताया कि इस एक्ट के बनने के बाद कनविक्शन रेट में भी कुछ वृद्धि होने लगी थी और उसके प्रतिशत में बढ़ोतरी भी हुई थी। हम अपराधों में भी कमी लाने की तरफ अग्रसर हो रहे थे। अब इस विधेयक पर तो सभी ने सहमति व्यक्त की है, परंतु यहां पर अनेक बिंदुओं पर विचार-विमर्श भी किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन लाए जा रहे हैं, वे किसी दबाव के कारण लाए जा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सरकार बनी थी, तब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि उनकी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए समर्पित सरकार है, तो उस समय कौन-सा दबाव था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सबको मालूम है कि प्रधान मंत्री कौन है?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप यह सुनना चाहते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आप बैठकर मत बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: जब उन्होंने यह कहा था, तब किसी प्रकार का कोई दबाव नहीं था। देश की आज़ादी के बाद 26 जनवरी, गणतंत्र दिवस पर राजपथ पर जो झाकियां निकलती हैं, 2016 से पहले किसी ने भी नहीं निकाली थीं।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can advise the Minister. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। थावर चन्द जी, प्लीज़ conclude कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इन्होंने कहा कि दबाव में लाए हैं, मजबूरी में लाए हैं, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इनके प्रति जो प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की थी, वह किसी दबाव में नहीं की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उसका पिछला उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ, अगर आप अनुमति दें तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीधे बिल पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप इतने अनुभवी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं आपके आदेश का पालन करता हूँ और सीधे-सीधे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप किसी के दबाव में आने वाले नहीं हैं। आप अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार कर रहे हैं और करिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं आसंदी और आपके दबाव में हूँ। आप जो कहेंगे, वह तो करूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मेरा दबाव नहीं है। मुझे हाउस को चलाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई दबाव नहीं है। जब अटल जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री बने थे, तो मीडिया ने उनसे पूछा था कि आपकी सरकार 'मनुवाद' पर चलेगी या 'भीमवाद' पर चलेगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि 'भीमवाद' पर और भारत के संविधान' के आधार पर चलेगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह किसी दबाव में नहीं था ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस समय कोई आंदोलन नहीं था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाआए। This is not the way. What is happening to Members? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am here to advise him. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई दबाव नहीं डाल रहा है। खड़े होकर दबाव डालने से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं इस सदन का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जिन्होंने खड़े होकर कुछ भी कहा है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं इस सदन का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जो लोग खड़े हैं और कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह सब रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: और इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, उसके लिए मैं इस सदन का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 को लोक सभा द्वारा यथा पारित रूप में पारित किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Thaawarchand Gehlot has moved a Motion for consideration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...**(Interruptions)**... हाउस एडजर्न करना है तो बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस एडजर्न करना है तो कर देंगे। अगर आप लोग इच्छुक नहीं हैं तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... You are not the custodian of this House. आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Minister, please move the Motion.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अगर वे इस तरह की बात करते हैं तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: वह बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है, वह बेकार हो रही है। आप साकार होकर आकार में आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let us take up Motion for consideration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018. I suggest to all the Members not to worry about what others are saying because that is not going on record. Nobody is going to take it seriously. You have to take seriously only what is there, and permitted ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, this is too much. आपको अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): *

श्री सभापति: अपना नाम नहीं बुलाया है, अप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका नाम नहीं बुलाया है, अप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Now , the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989 as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 1. In Clause 1, there is one Amendment by Mr. Rajeev Gowda. He is not present. So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, today morning, we had the election of the Deputy Chairman, and after that, hon. Prime Minister and everybody spoke. I had given notice this morning but because of the election of Deputy Chairman, it could not be taken up. Sir, under Rule 267, we are demanding a JPC ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will see that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want the House to run, tell me in one word. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The National Sports University Bill, 2018, Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore to move the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The National Sports University Bill 2018

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want the House to run and do not want to pass the Bill, say it properly. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. I have not seen any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not accepted any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Motion is moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record; neither slogans nor shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neither shouting nor the sloganeering will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, do you wish to speak or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya is not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K. Bhabananda Singh.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I rise to support the National Sports University Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been the Ruling Party all these years. आप भी सत्ता में थे। ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Sir, if India has to reach at higher levels in the field of sports and if we have to win laurels in the Olympics and bring international medals, this Bill is very much needed. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank our Prime Minister and the NDA Government who has been kind enough to gift this University to Manipur. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Sir, the Prime Minister, as we know, has a special love for the people of North East and he has been kind enough to have given this Bill to the people of North East. *...(Interruptions)...* As the hon. Prime Minister often quotes Vastushastra and says that North East is a very important *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record here and outside.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: It occupies a very important place in the Vastushastra, which India believe in. *...(Interruptions)...* He often says that India can develop fully only when the North East is developed. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the State of Manipur is a power house with a population of less than 30 lakh. *...(Interruptions)...* We have won laurels for the country and we have innumerable examples of people who have brought laurels for the country. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, one of the Members of Parliament, Shrimati Mary Kom, who is here, is a live example. *...(Interruptions)...* She is a Member of Parliament. She is the mother of three children and she is still aiming for the next Olympic medal. *...(Interruptions)...* We have girls like Mirabai Chanu... *...(Interruptions)...* Recently, under-17 football players represented Manipur and India in the games. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठ जाइये *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Sir, this Bill will not only help the youth in Manipur but also the entire North East Region. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the National Sports University Bill is already on. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: There were some initial hiccups in getting the land but with the intervention of the hon. Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Vijay Goel, who was then the Minister of Sports, it became possible to acquire the land where the University is going to be presently set up. *...(Interruptions)...*

[Shri K. Bhabananda Singh]

Sir, this human body is the most sophisticated machine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sports is nothing but management of this body to excel... ...*(Interruptions)*... It is management of body, mind, air, water, space and the food. ...*(Interruptions)*... When we have the correct combination of all these things, we can excel in any field. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have scriptures and epics of our creators excelling in human endurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have the story of Hanuman flying and lifting mountains. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have the story of Lord Shiva Shambhu, the Mahadeva, the Adiyogi, sitting in the sub-zero temperature of the Himalayas ...*(Interruptions)*...

So, Sir, we have ample examples of our ancestors passing that human endurance ...*(Interruptions)*... But suddenly we have lost all that and suddenly we have been unable to win medals in the international events. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sports has become very specialised today and we have terminologies like sports science, sports medicine, sports technology, which will all come under this University. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sports is not an individual event, Sir. You represent either a country or a State or a club. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, a lot of prestige is involved in sports these days. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, to bring all these under one umbrella, this University is very much needed. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the end, Sir, I have a strong feeling that this University will bring many laurels for our country ..*(Interruptions)*.. and the products of this University will win innumerable medals and awards for us. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are marching towards a new India. This is an example of transformation of India which our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, sees. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill and once again, I request all the Members to support it. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम कैसे बोलें? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must ask them. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.K. Selvaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on a subject concerning youth of our nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... When we say 'sports', our mind goes towards our youth, who are the future leaders of our nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing about sports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: It is our bounden duty to take this lead to shape their future. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I feel this Bill is in this direction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारी पार्टी के सदस्य को बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मैंने उनको बोलने के लिए बुलाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बोले नहीं, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will call him again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: The Government should ensure that the University functions as an autonomous body without any interference. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill provides for an executive council. I desire that to advise the University correctly in true spirit, the council members should be the persons who had participated in any international event representing India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, including the mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: The legislation empowers the University to establish outlying campuses throughout the country and also outside India. ...*(Interruptions)*... How does the Government plan to take maximum advantage of such outlying campuses outside the country? ...*(Interruptions)*... I demand that such Universities should come up across the country so that we can really achieve what we intend to do in the field of sports. ...*(Interruptions)*... One such University should be established in the State of Tamil Nadu so that the entire southern region can benefit out of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government, under the dynamic leadership of our former Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, brought out a sports policy in 2016 to produce Olympic medallists in 2020. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the time of our former Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, a sailing academy as well as the Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University in Vandalur near Chennai, which provides for world class sport facilities, had been set up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the children are going away after seeing these scenes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The children who have come to see Parliament are also going away. ...*(Interruptions)*...

4.00 P.M.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: It has been a long-pending demand to include sports as part of a comprehensive education curriculum and sports education should be made compulsory so that our children can take interest in sports. *...(Interruptions)...* I also urge to expand the National Sports Development Fund to provide financial assistance to sports persons. Our former chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, during her time, gave an award of rupees two crore for Mariyappan Thangavelu for winning at the Rio Paralympic Games. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, the sports persons are facing economic difficulties to carry on their sports activities. The stipends now provided to sports persons are too low and there is a need to enhance the same. *...(Interruptions)...* I am happy to note that in order to make the University a world class institution, the Government has signed agreements with two Australian Universities. *...(Interruptions)...* We should also sign bilateral agreements with leading sports nations such as the United States of America, Russia, China, etc., to gain in the field of sports. *...(Interruptions)...* Our sports budget is merely ₹ 2,000 crore. *...(Interruptions)...* We should allocate a good percentage of money in sports to make India a good sporting nation. *...(Interruptions)...*

As far as our sports policy is concerned, there is a need to announce a new sports policy as the existing policy was announced in 2001. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, with this, I conclude my speech. *...(Interruptions)...* On behalf of the AIADMK Party and on my own behalf, I support the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you, Sir.

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, जो राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2018 प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इसका जो विधान बनाया गया है, उसमें सोच समझ कर कुछ परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। सबसे पहले तो हमारी मांग है कि राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद विश्वविद्यालय का जो भी उपकुलपति बनाया जाए, वह कम से कम राष्ट्रीय स्तर का खिलाड़ी होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ी को उस विश्वविद्यालय का उपकुलपति बनाइए और जो Board of Directors है, उसमें भी खिलाड़ियों को स्थान मिलना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन आपको विधान में करना होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी और सरकार से दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें जो कोर्सेस तैयार होंगे, उनमें जो एडमिशन लेंगे, वे आएंगे कहां से? यदि आप बी.ए. और एम.ए. में सीधे स्टूडेंट्स लाएंगे, तो उन्हें प्राइमरी नॉलेज नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट कॉलेजेज़ में फिज़िकल एजुकेशन को कम्पलसरी कर दीजिए। वहां फिज़िकल ट्रेनिंग कम्पलसरी हो, जिससे कम से कम हर बच्चे को फिज़िकल एजुकेशन की जानकारी मिल सके और वह खेलकूद में भाग ले सके। उसके लिए फंड मुहैया कराया जाना चाहिए, उसके लिए बजट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो अच्छे-अच्छे खिलाड़ी उस विश्वविद्यालय में एडमिशन लेंगे और अच्छे कोच तैयार होंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

महोदय, जो हमारे खेल हैं, आज उनकी दुर्दशा हो रही है और उसका कारण यही है कि हमारे पास अच्छे कोच नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण हमारे खिलाड़ियों को अच्छा मार्गदर्शन नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए अगर अच्छे कोच तैयार होंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे खिलाड़ियों को अच्छा मार्गदर्शन मिलेगा और वे अच्छी तरह से खेलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, खिलाड़ियों को सम्मान मिलना चाहिए और उन्हें नौकरी की गारंटी मिलनी चाहिए। अगर वे डिग्री प्राप्त करते हैं, तो उन्हें नौकरी की गारंटी मिलनी चाहिए। आज पढ़ने वाले को नौकरी मिलती है, अगर वे खेलेंगे, तो उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, इसलिए इस विश्वविद्यालय से डिग्री प्राप्त करने वालों को नौकरी की गारंटी होनी चाहिए। अतः उन्हें नौकरी, इज्जत और सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं आज इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व के सबसे बड़े खिलाड़ी, मेजर ध्यान चन्द्र जिन्होंने पूरी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन किया, वे हिटलर के सामने भी नहीं झुके, क्योंकि हिटलर ने उनसे कहा था कि तुम जर्मनी के लिए खेलो, लेकिन उन्होंने साफ मना कर दिया और उन्होंने सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खेलने की बात कही। हमने मांग की थी कि उन्हें "भारत रत्न" दिया जाए, लेकिन उन्हें भारत रत्न से सम्मानित नहीं किया गया। मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी पत्र लिखा था, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक भारत रत्न नहीं दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go to that side. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go to your side. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go to your side. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to name you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will name you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to name you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मेजर ध्यान चन्द्र को भारत रत्न दिया जाए। मेरी मांग है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम मेजर ध्यान चन्द्र के नाम पर रखा जाए, तो इससे हमारा दुनिया में नाम होगा और निश्चित रूप से हमारे खिलाड़ी का सम्मान होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में खेलों का जो बजट है, वह बहुत कम है, केवल 1,996 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है। इंग्लैंड एक छोटा सा देश है, लेकिन उसका खेलों के लिए 9,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कम से कम 5,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट रखना चाहिए। यदि हम इतना बजट रखेंगे, तो उससे health और शिक्षा का बजट भी अपने आप कम हो जाएगा तथा लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की पोजिशन अपने आप बहाल हो जाएगी, क्योंकि जब लोग खेलने लगेंगे, तो वे स्वस्थ होंगे। लोग पढ़ेंगे-लिखेंगे और अच्छी तरह से जानकारी करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से उन्हें उसका लाभ होगा। आज तमाम ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश से अच्छे खिलाड़ी निकलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज खेलों को सट्टाबाजारी में झोंक दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए कि खेल में किसी भी प्रकार का सट्टा ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं लगना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि सट्टा लगता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो खेल कहीं न कहीं प्रभावित होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कई मैच फिक्स हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं आज इस मौके पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन तमाम बातों को कहते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the real sportsmanship. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Mary Kom. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह स्पोर्ट्समैन spirit है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्रीमती एम.सी. मेरी कॉम ...*(व्यवधान)*... राष्ट्रीय खिलाड़ी ...*(व्यवधान)*... आ रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए, एक महिला, जो ओलंपिक गेम्स में जीतकर आई है, वह बोल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कम से कम उनको सुनिए तो सही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI M. C. MARY KOM (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have 10-15 days to go for the Asian Games. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to wish all the best to the Indian contingent for the Asian Games at Jakarta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Shrimati Mary Kom says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other voices and noises should not be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM: Let us hope for the best and hope that they make us all proud. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is my humble request and suggestion that all the athletes who are participating in different events should be strictly instructed and cross-checked to follow Anti Doping rules such as 'no needle policy'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting your energy? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record – neither on television nor is print media going to print this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM: Using restricted drugs may bring bad image and embarrassment for our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: An Olympian is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please have respect for her. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way to treat an Olympian; that too, a lady from the North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM: For this, I urge the concerned officials to take precautions and to inspect before leaving the country and during games as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just hear her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI M.C. MARY KOM: I want to thank our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, and his Cabinet for taking a great and important initiative for the upliftment of sports in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, on behalf of the people of Manipur, I would like to offer my thanks. I hope that the National Sports University would

bring many more champions by implementing quality administration. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Manipur is called a powerhouse of sports. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, we can also make super powerhouse of sports in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Last but not the least, Khelo India has brought another great opportunity for our young talented sportsmen and future generations to become champions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also want to thank our sports Minister, hon. Rathoreji, for taking great initiative for promoting sports in the highest manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very happy that my academy is also one of the accredited centres under Khelo India for giving training facilities in the field of boxing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you so much, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... God bless you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have shown the real sportsmanship. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both you and Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav have shown the real sportsmanship. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill which seeks to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur. ...*(Interruptions)*... The significance of sports and fitness in one's life is priceless. ...*(Interruptions)*... A healthy sports culture leads to an equally healthy society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, sports is a very important and valuable field for the development of a nation as a whole which perhaps till now has not been given the importance it owed. ...*(Interruptions)*... "यहां पत्थर की इमारत उग आई कैसे, जिस जगह खेल का मैदान हुआ करता था।" ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† پتھر کی عمارت، اگ اُٹھی کیسے، جس جگہ کھیل کا میدان ہوا کرتا تھا"۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

Sir, the National Sports University will aim to fill the void in the sports environment of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, Sir, the Bill raises a few questions and concerns. ...*(Interruptions)*... I should specifically mention Clause 7, Sir. It is pertinent that the University should have autonomy over its functioning and the matters relating to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not obstruct the staff. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Thus, the Department of Sports should ensure that this provision be in line with other Central Universities and should not hamper the autonomy of the university. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Sir, secondly, Clause 30 of the Bill provides that there shall be a university fund for contributions, grants, loans, gifts, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... This provides for receipt of 'amounts received in any other manner from any other source.' ...*(Interruptions)*... These will cover any contribution, which have not been specifically mentioned in other sub clauses. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, going into the merits and demerits of the Bill, I have a few suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, the NSU should collaborate with premier national institutions like the IITs and IIMs and other such institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Since the University would be targeting students, sportspersons, faculty and experts, not only from the country but also from abroad and it is situated in the North-East, I would request the Government that suitable measures be taken by the Ministry and the concerned agencies with regard to travel facilities over there and concessions which can be made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Then, Sir, my next point is that the components of the Khelo India Scheme is identifying talent and it is helpful in the talent development. ...*(Interruptions)*... The NSU could be of immense assistance to the Ministry in prescribing procedures and standards for talent identification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Furthermore, the University should be able to generate its own resources to meet or supplement its requirements. ...*(Interruptions)*... In addition to the provisions made in the Bill under Clause 30, other resources like reaching out to corporate sources under CSR should be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The outlying campuses could be established in specific regions in the country which are hubs for specific sports. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take for example, Haryana is famous for wrestling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Punjab is famous for hockey. So, in these regions, outlying campuses could be established. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The University should also provide online education for persons who are living in the rest of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

In conclusion, Sir, the University should provide a boost to sporting activities in the country and also improve the country's sports performance at the national and international levels and assist in talent identification. ...*(Interruptions)*... The proposed University has also considerable employment generation opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is certainly a step forward in bringing the nation together to make India a sporting power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

With this, Sir, I commend the Bill to the House and support it. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपने राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2018 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, कहने की जरूरत नहीं कि हर क्षेत्र में आज दुनिया भारत का लोहा मानती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने दुनिया को अच्छे इंजीनियर्स, डॉक्टर्स और साइंटिस्ट्स सभी दिए हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन कुछ चुनिंदा खेलों को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो खेल में हमारी जितनी उपलब्धि होनी चाहिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उतनी उपलब्धि नहीं हो पाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे देश में प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों की कमी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसके लिए एक इन्कलाब लाया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इस इन्कलाब के लिए जो इन्कलाबी कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनमें से एक यह विधेयक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा मणिपुर में एक राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विश्वविद्यालय खेल विज्ञान, खेल प्रौद्योगिकी, खेल प्रबंधन और खेल की कोचिंग जैसे क्षेत्रों में खेल की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, यह हम सभी के लिए सोचने का वक्त है कि सवा सौ करोड़ की आबादी वाले इस मुल्क में प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ी क्यों नहीं पनप पा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या प्रतिभा की कमी है? ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आए दिन हमें अखबारों में या समाचार चैनलों पर यह पढ़ने और सुनने को मिलता है कि बहुत गरीबी में, बड़े मुश्किल हालात में रह कर भी खिलाड़ियों ने देश का नाम रोशन किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें देश में खेल के कल्चर को बदलना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से एक संस्था की आवश्यकता थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, इस अवसर पर हमें यह भी ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि खेल के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं को पर्याप्त हिस्सेदारी मिले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके अंदर छिपी हुई प्रतिभा को तलाशा जाए और फिर तराशा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस विश्वविद्यालय को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खेल की सुविधाएं बड़े शहरों तक ही केन्द्रित हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कम उम्र में सामने आने वाली प्रतिभाओं का इन केन्द्रों तक पहुंचना असंभव है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर ऐसी सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां प्रतिभाएं हैं, वहां सुविधा भी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिला खिलाड़ियों से कोई भेद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

आदिवासियों के परंपरागत खेलों को भी हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदिवासी कई खेलों में माहिर होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि हम उनकी प्रतिभा को पहचान कर उन पर मेहनत करें, तो वे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और हमारे देश का नाम रोशन कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें ऐसे कई और विश्वविद्यालयों की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग करती हूँ कि झारखंड और बिहार में भी ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि झारखंड और बिहार के जो आदिवासी बच्चे, वे भी इसका लाभ उठा सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और आखिर में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहती हूँ कि राजनीति में अगर खेल होता है, तो अच्छा है, लेकिन खेल में राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ نے راشٹری کھلی کود و شوودھالیق ودھٹیک، 2018 پر مجھے بولنے کا موقع دئی، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکر ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مہودے، کہنے کی ضرورت نہی کہ ہر چھترو می آج درتلی بہارت کا لوہا ماننی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم نے درتلی کو اچھے انجٹیرس، ڈاکٹرس اور سائنٹسٹس سبھی دئے ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن کچھ چندہ کھیلوں کو چھوڑ دئی جائے، تو کھلی می ہماری جتئی ایلدھی بوری چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اتری ایلدھی نہی ہو پاتقی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہمارے دیش می پرمچھاوان کھلاڑیوں کی کمی نہی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس کے لئے ایک انقلاب لائی جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اور اس انقلاب کے لئے جو انقلابی قدم اٹھائے گئے ہی، ان می سے ایک ہی ودھٹیک ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

مہودے، اس ودھٹیک کے ذریعے سری پور می ایک راشٹری کھلی و شوودھالیق کی استھاپنا کا پروادھان کئی گئی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ و شوودھالیق کھلی وگن، کھلی پرودھتی گئی، کھلی پر بندھن اور کھلی کی کوچنگ جیسے چھتروں می کھلی کی شکشا کو بڑھاوا دے گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

مہودے، وہ ہم سبھی کے لئے سوچنے کا وقت ہے کہ سوا سو کروڑ کی آبادی والے اس ملک می پرمچھاوان کھلاڑی کیوں نہی پنپ رہے ہی؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کئی پرتبھا کی کمی ہے؟ ایسا نہی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آئے دن ہم می اخباروں می ٹی سماچار چینلوں پر تی پڑھنے اور سننے کو ملتا ہے کہ بہت غریبی می، بڑے مشکل حالات می رہ کر بھی کھلاڑیوں نے دیش کا نام روشن کئی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم می دیش می کھلی کے کلچر کو بدلنا ہوگا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس کے لئے نشچت روپ سے ایک سنسٹھا کی ضرورت تھی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اور اس ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لئے تی بل لائی گئی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

ماہر، اس موقع پر ہمیں یہ بھی دھتلیں رکھنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ کھلی کے چھتر می مٹلاؤں کو پریٹ حصہ داری ملے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کے اندر چھپی ہوئی پرتیہا کو تلاش جائے اور پھر تراشا جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس و شوودھتلیوں کو اس پر خاص دھتلیں دینا ہوگا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کھلی کی سوئیہائی بڑے شہروں تک ہی کھترت ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کم عمر می سامنے آنے والی پرتیہاؤں کا ان کھتروں تک پہنچنا ناممکن ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ چھترتی لؤل پر اتری سوئیہائی بوری چاہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جہاں پرتیہائی ہی، وہاں سوئیہا بھی بوری چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مٹلا کھلاڑیوں سے کوئی بھی نہی کئی جانا چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

آدی-واسیوں کے پرمبرگت کھتوں کو بھی ہمیں بڑھاوا دینا چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آدی-واسی کئی کھتوں می ماہر ہوئے ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اگر ہم ان کی پرتیہا کو پہچان کر ان پر محنت کریں، تو وہ آگے بڑھ سکتے ہی اور ہمارے دیش کا نام روشن کر سکتے ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہمیں اسیے کئی اور و شوودھتلیوں کی ضرورت ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ می آپ کے مادہت سے مائے منتری جی سے ہی مانگ کرئی ہوں کہ جہار کھنڈ اور بہار می بھی اسیے و شوودھتلیوں کی استہاپنا کی جائے، تاکہ جہار کھنڈ اور بہار کے جو آدی-واسی بچے ہی وہ بھی اس کا لابیہ اٹھا سکی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

مہودے، می اس بل کا سمرتہن کرئی ہوں اور آخر می ایک بات کہہ کر اپری بات کو ختم کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ راجرتی می اگر کھلی ہونا ہے، تو اچھا ہے، لیکن کھلی می راجرتی نہی بوری چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Thank you very, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)... I stand here to support the National Sports University Bill, 2018. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... What Member is saying, who has been permitted, is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, this university, a good move, is starting with ₹ 500 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the total cost of the project. ...(*Interruptions*)... And, therefore, it is, in fact, getting the support from the Australian Government, particularly, from their reputed Universities, that is, the Canberra and Victoria Universities. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, this Sports University will cater to the entire country for giving the degrees and awards. ...(*Interruptions*)... Apart from the Sports University, we are having two other Institutes, one is the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education at Gwalior and another is Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in Patiala. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the Government has also initiated one programme, that is, 'Khelo India', and, that is, to train the children for several years in respective sports. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, I request that the Government should also take initiatives for development of sporting culture at the grass-root level. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the hon. Minister to please start programmes at the basic classroom level, particularly, at the primary level. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sports are a very important component of public health management as well as education. ...(*Interruptions*)... By recognising this concept, please try to introduce sports at the grass-root level, particularly, from primary level to intermediate level and degree level also. ...(*Interruptions*)... With this concept of institutes, they thought of outlying campuses in Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and other States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, these States are already covered by some institutes. I request the hon. Minister to please consider a centre at Hyderabad. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is because Hyderabad hosted the Afro-Asian Games successfully. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hyderabad is having all the facilities to conduct such an event. Even, our Telangana Government has also sent a proposal for one Telangana Sports University at Hyderabad. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the hon. Sports

Minister and the Minister for Education also to please try to consider and sanction a university for the State of Telangana. ...(*Interruptions*)...

My another request to the Sports Minister is to consider sanctioning one sports school in every block, in every mandal and in every district headquarters and to

construct sports hostels for the welfare of the students. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the Government to please consider having one sports university in every State. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the hon. Sports Minister to please try to sanction some more SAI centres in southern States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, all the State headquarters should have, at least, one SAI centre in respective games. ...(*Interruptions*)... With these few words, I take this opportunity to support this Bill and this Bill should be passed unanimously. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem; not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to speak on the National Sports University Bill, 2018. I welcome the Bill but introducing it as an Ordinance is somewhat not understandable. ...(*Interruptions*)... The university was announced way back in 2014, and the Government had ample time to bring this up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Countries way smaller than ours, way poorer than ours, have managed to get in the medal tallies multiple times in different international forums. ...(*Interruptions*)... But looking at the dismal state of food, nutrition, infrastructure, and training facilities of players in our country, we need to invest more. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government needs to invest more. The budgetary allocations have been about ₹ 2,000 crores, a fraction of those of our international counterparts, particularly, of the People's Republic of China. ...(*Interruptions*)... Out of this, there has been a negligible grant to the States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, though the National Sports University is a welcome step, low budget allocations will hold back any talent from prospering it to full potential. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, Kabaddi, Hockey, Football have gained some leverage in the public through well-conceptualised and well-sponsored events. ...(*Interruptions*)... Such initiatives are required for a large number of indigenous sports. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government thus must look into the current inefficient systems as well, alongside setting up of new establishments. ...(*Interruptions*)... Even in the National Sports University, there should be special courses and start-up incubators to take the sports across the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... The institutes should be able to develop the entrepreneurial spirits in its players, as done by many top tier institutes in our country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I want to make two suggestions to the hon. Minister. Sir, I have two specific suggestions. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like the Government to move ahead with promoting sports as an essential element of our culture. ...(*Interruptions*)... The World Health Organisation reports that over five crore people in India are suffering from depression and one mitigative measure is to promote sports activities in schools and colleges. ...(*Interruptions*)... Many students in India have been reported

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

to be under extreme stress from their academics and careers, and sports can be a definite therapeutic way of pulling them out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, as I come from Bengal, Kolkata which happens to be the Mecca of Indian football and, recently, we have seen how our Under-17 team has performed there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has beaten Argentina. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have one specific request to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Mohun Bagan club was established in 1889. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, there is a century-old club *i.e.*, Mohammedan Sporting, and then, the East Bengal, which is in its 99th year. The ground they are using belongs to the Defence Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... These clubs have created their own academies where young people are being trained. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would request the Government to set up a National Football Academy or National Football Sports University in Kolkata itself so that Football can be promoted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government should look into the matter so that these grounds can be given to the football clubs and the clubs like Mohun Bagan, East Bengal and Mohammedan Sporting can have these grounds for themselves and they can own the ground. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill with the following suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have five suggestions to make to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The first suggestion is regarding lower investment in sports. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the current sports facilities are inadequate to tap and utilise the potential of our country's youth. ...*(Interruptions)*... The investment in sports and games has been considerably low and it is even lower when seen on per capita basis. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the second suggestion is, effectiveness of the university. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the university is a welcome step for the development of sports infrastructure, trainees, coaches, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the actual results would depend upon the performance, transparency and when operations, management and decision-making process is free from any corruption or wrongful activity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the third point is, need for regional integration. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a need for more sports colleges and campuses across India to provide opportunity to all the areas and prevent disparity in access and opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would recommend

that there should be more sports campuses in each zone for holistic development in future. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the last point is about the fate of the existing sports universities. ...*(Interruptions)*... What would happen to the existing sports universities and schools such as Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, etc? ...*(Interruptions)*... Would they be merged with the proposed National Sports University or would they continue in their present form? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I support this Bill with the following observations. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इस बिल के सपोर्ट में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि देश के अंदर जितने भी खिलाड़ी हैं, अगर वे आगे बढ़ सकें, उनके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूनिवर्सिटीज़ खोली जाएं, तो यह एक बेहतर कदम होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में अप्वाइंटमेंट की प्रक्रिया में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि हम किस प्रकार के वाइस चांसलर और किस प्रकार के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को अप्वाइंट करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इसी सत्र के दौरान इस हाउस के अंदर माननीय एचआरडी मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि यूपी की एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम यूनिवर्सिटी में एक वाइस चांसलर की फर्जी डिग्री है और उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके विपरीत यूपी के राज्यपाल महोदय ने उस वाइस चांसलर को नए तरीके से दोबारा नियुक्त कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब हम इस प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटी बनाते हैं, तो उनके हाथों में बच्चों का भविष्य होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें यह बात ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी कि वहां पर उचित अधिकारी, उचित शिक्षक, उचित वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त हों ताकि खेल के क्षेत्र में देश को मेडल्स मिलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारे यहां जो sports federations हैं, हमें उनके structure को भी सुधारना होगा, ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि एक ही पदाधिकारी sports federations में लंबे समय तक बने रहते हैं और वह वहां पर अपना अधिपत्य जमा करके रखते हैं, जिसके कारण प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों को मौका नहीं मिलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके कारण प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों को देश में मौका नहीं मिलता है और विदेश जाने का भी मौका नहीं मिलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे खिलाड़ी इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर खेलते हैं, तो पूरा देश उस पर ध्यान देता है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन इंटरनेशनल लेवल तक पहुंचने के लिए पहले उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के competition clear करने पड़ते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्य स्तर के competition clear करने पड़ते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए भी हमारी सरकार के द्वारा कुछ प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जानी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए, धन्यवाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Sports University Bill is an excellent one and has brought a great joy to the hearts of sportsmen like yourself and myself. For the first time, Sir, in the history of India, we have a Sports Minister who is an Olympian, and that too a Silver Medalist, and amongst us we have Shrimati Mary Kom, who is a Rajya Sabha Member, who is still competing in international events and winning medals even now! *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the National Sports University Bill will promote sports, sports sciences, sports technology, sports management, sports coaching and training talents to help them at least go to international sports events. *...(Interruptions)...* But, Sir, the key phrase is 'catch them young'. The trouble is that, Sir, in India, we don't catch them young. So, if we catch them young, we can really train and make them into very talented sportspersons. The role of the Central Government will be very important in monitoring this Sports University, especially in finance. The Sports University will be managed by the Executive Council but the Central Government will have to monitor it. We have to be open to corporate-sponsors because this university will need sponsorship. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, sports has never been more accessible to the general population. Thanks to dedicated sports television channels, for individuals who love sports do want to savour a piece of this lucrative pie of masters in sports management; it is an excellent way to enter into the sports industry. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, the opportunity for students to gain valuable experience in real world setting would be what this university will be offering. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, the class size is an important factor when it comes to overall quality of education. I hope, you will keep that in mind. Unfortunately, in Asia, we really lag behind in the world as far as Sports Universities are concerned. Amongst the top 100 Sports Universities in the world, Asia has got only 13. There are some of the top universities like Loughborough in the U.K. and University of Queensland in Australia, and University of Birmingham in the U.K. Ours is the first University. *...(Interruptions)...* In Japan, there are three top universities amongst the fifty. *...(Interruptions)...* Australia has ten per cent of the top universities. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we should try roping retired sportspersons for coaching and mentoring. *...(Interruptions)...* So, that is also very important because they will also get lucrative remunerations because some of the retired sportspersons don't have enough income. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, in different areas there are people who are talented in different sports. For example, in Manipur and other parts of North East, we have sports like boxing, football, etc. *...(Interruptions)...* In Rajasthan, we have

produced a lot of shooters like Rajyavardhan Singhji Rathore, who is our Minister here. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be made easier to import weapons. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the keyword is 'catch them young'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sports create harmony in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will help citizens in their mental and physical development. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sports is a matrix where persons from all creed, colour, religion, socio-economic status have a level playing field. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a melting pot and growing example of national integration, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Participation in sports makes the nation fitter and reduces the burden of morbidity and mortality in the population. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fitter nation is better in performance in all parameters. Sir, with this, I support the Bill. Thank you.

कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इस सदन में चर्चा कराई और मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, खेलों में खिलाड़ियों के लिए बचपन से मुसीबतें आती हैं, चुनौतियाँ आती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये चुनौतियाँ कभी स्कूल में, कभी परिवार में, कभी पड़ोसियों में, कभी मोहल्लों में और कभी offices में होती हैं, लेकिन यह पहली बार देखने को मिल रहा है कि अपर हाउस राज्य सभा में भी खिलाड़ियों को दिक्कत हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं इसके बावजूद भी आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस सदन में जितने भी स्पीकर्स हैं, मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं सदन के लिए और सभी के लिए बतलाना चाहूँगा कि नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी, जो मणिपुर में स्थापित हो रही है, उसमें Bachelor और Master की डिग्री मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके साथ ही, Sports Management, Sports Technology, Sports Sciences, Sports Coaching, इन सभी में यह ट्रेनिंग और एजुकेशन मिलेगी। सभापति महोदय, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि देश में जो लोग स्पोर्ट्स के अंदर एजुकेशन प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उनको देश से बाहर देखना पड़े। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यूके जाते हैं, ऑस्ट्रेलिया जाते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि हमारे देश में जो लोग स्पोर्ट्स में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, स्पोर्ट्स से संबंधित पूरे सेक्टर में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए देश के अंदर ही एक ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी हो, जिसमें हम हर तरह की एजुकेशन दे पाएं और जो हमारे देश में है, वह आगे बढ़ पाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मैं माननीय सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि इस स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी में कुछ खास बातें हैं। सबसे पहले मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी का जो चांसलर होगा, वह एक स्पोर्ट्समैन होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। दूसरा, इस स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर Academic Council और Academic Activity के जो सदस्य होंगे, वे वैसे स्पोर्ट्समैन होंगे, जो World Championship, Olympics में खेल चुके होंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तीसरा, यह यूनिवर्सिटी मणिपुर में स्थापित है, लेकिन इसके outline campuses पूरे देश में होंगे और साथ ही देश में ही नहीं विदेश में भी होंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हमें एक बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे की अकादमी बनानी है।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें रखी हैं, मैं उन बातों पर भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह पहली बार है, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक Olympic Task Force स्थापित की है

[कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर]

और उस Olympic Task Force में हम experts को लेकर आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन experts ने जो रिकमंडेशंस दी हैं, उन रिकमंडेशंस पर हमने कदम बढ़ाए हैं। पूरे सदन को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जितने भी लोग ट्रेनिंग के लिए जाते हैं, उनके Foreign Coach, Sports Science Specialist, Foreign Travel, उनके खाने-पीने, Suppliments आदि का खर्चा, हम वहन करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके साथ-साथ, हमने सितम्बर, 2017 से उन सभी खिलाड़ियों को pocket allowance देना शुरू किया और आज के समय में 200 खिलाड़ियों को 50,000 रुपये प्रति माह pocket allowance जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, हमने कुछ और भी बड़े-बड़े निर्णय लिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे कि भारत के जो कोच होते थे, उनकी तनखाह सीमित कर दी जाती थी और जो विदेश के कोच आते थे, उनकी मनमानी सेलेरी होती थी और उनको 15,000 डॉलर्स तक देते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने यह डिस्मिशन लिया कि भारत के जो नेशनल लेवल के कोचेज़ होंगे, उनके लिए अभी तक एक सीमा बाँधी हुई थी कि उनको एक लाख रुपये से ज्यादा तनखाह नहीं दी जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, हमने उसको सीधे-सीधे 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है और उसको ऊँचा कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ-साथ, जो साइकोलॉजिस्ट्स हैं, स्पोर्ट्स स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं, amateurs हैं, उन सबकी तनखाह हमने 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी है, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के जो कोचेज़ हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, नेशनल एकेडमी के जो खिलाड़ी हैं, उनका रोज़ाना जो खाने-पीने का खर्चा होता था, वह 225 रुपये होता था, जिसको बढ़ाकर हमने 450 रुपये प्रतिदिन कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ, मैं पूरे सदन को यह बताना चाहूँगा और आप लोगों को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेवल के खिलाड़ी हैं, उनको खाने का खर्चा 690 रुपये प्रतिदिन मिलता है, साथ-साथ उसी खिलाड़ी को सप्लिमेंट्स, यानी प्रोटीन और एमीनो एसिड आदि का खर्चा 750 रुपये प्रतिदिन मिलता है और एकेडमीज़ के अंदर जो खिलाड़ी हैं, उनको stipend, यानी pocket allowance 2,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह दिया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से, हम अपने सभी खिलाड़ियों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए एक अच्छा माहौल प्रदान कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय महोदय, अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने टैलेंट ढूँढ़ने की बात कही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब टैलेंट ढूँढ़ा जाता है, तब युवा खिलाड़ियों को आगे बढ़ने का एक अवसर मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने जब कहा कि "जो खेलेगा, वह खिलेगा," तो इसमें उनका अपने आपमें यह कहना था कि खेलों से लोगों को जोड़िए, ताकि न केवल खेलों के अंदर हमारा स्टैंडर्ड ऊपर हो, अपितु हमारा व्यक्तित्व भी निखरकर सामने आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी के लिए, हमने उनकी सोच को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहली बार भारत के अंदर "खेलो इंडिया" शुरू किया, जिसमें पिछले साल 3,500 खिलाड़ी खेलने आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पहली बार हुआ, जब हमने स्कूलों के लेवल पर बच्चों को कॉमनवेल्थ, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेवल का स्टैंडर्ड खेलने के लिए दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय महोदय, उनमें से हमने 750 खिलाड़ियों का चयन किया, जिनको हम 5 लाख रुपये प्रति साल देते हैं और 8 साल तक लगातार देते रहेंगे, ताकि उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कोचेज़ को इंसेंटिव – मैं सदन को यह बतलाना चाहूँगा कि जब कोई खिलाड़ी जीतता है,

तो उसके कोच को इंसेंटिव का पैसा मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तक जितना भी इंसेंटिव मिलता था, वह सिर्फ उसी कोच को मिलता था, जो उसको ओलम्पिक का पदक दिला दे या एशियन गेम्स का पदक दिला दे, लेकिन उस कोच का क्या होगा, जिसने उस खिलाड़ी को ढूँढा या जिसने उसको मध्यांतर में खेलना सिखाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने अपनी पॉलिसी को चेंज किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब हम इंसेंटिव का जो पैसा देते हैं, वह न केवल उसको देते हैं, जो टॉप कोच होता है, बल्कि जो ग्रास रूट का कोच होता है, उसको भी हम इंसेंटिव देते हैं और मध्यांतर में जिसने ट्रेनिंग कराई, उसको भी इंसेंटिव का पैसा देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय महोदय, खेलों को आगे बढ़ाना, यह सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। इसके लिए अगर हम अपना संविधान देखें, तो उसमें सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को दी गई है और उसके बाद फेडरेशंस की जिम्मेदारी आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हम सभी के efforts को और supplement करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने इसके अंदर कॉरपोरेट जगत को भी जोड़ा है और प्राइवेट एकेडमीज़ को भी जोड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम "खेलो इंडिया" के अंदर जो इतने सारे खिलाड़ियों को ट्रेनिंग दिलवा रहे हैं, उसमें यह पहली बार है कि हमने प्राइवेट एकेडमीज़ को अपने साथ जोड़ा है, ताकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी हमारे साथ आगे बढ़ सके और खिलाड़ियों को ट्रेनिंग करा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, हम एक मोबाइल ऐप्लिकेशन तैयार करवा रहे हैं, जिसमें 'Where to Play' और 'How to Play' का ऑप्शन होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यानी, किसी भी पेरेंट्स को, किसी भी माता-पिता को या बच्चे को अगर खेलने की कोई जगह ढूँढनी हो, तो वह अपने मोबाइल फोन पर यह देख सकता है कि कौन-सा खेल कहाँ पर उपलब्ध है, ताकि वहाँ उसको जाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी तरह, मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि ओलम्पिक पदक जीतने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग की फंडिंग जहाँ से आती है, वह National Sports Development Fund से आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 1990 से जितने भी ओलम्पिक पदक आए हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन सभी की फंडिंग नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट फंड से हुई थी, हम इस नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट फंड को और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और उसमें कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को जोड़ना चाहते हैं, ताकि पैसे की कोई कमी न रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आज सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में बहुत ज़बर्दस्त प्रतिभा है और इस पोटेन्शियल को ओलम्पिक पोडियम तक जोड़ने के लिए पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं होने देंगे, टेक्नोलॉजी की कोई कमी नहीं होने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा पूरा समर्थन रहेगा। मैं आज अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करते हुए सदन के सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया और अब मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इसको पास करने में भी मदद करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialized University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices

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and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 44 were added to the Bill.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

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

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर विचार करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

आयुष मंत्रालय आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और शिक्षा के समग्र विकास हेतु कार्य करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मंत्रालय के दो साविधिक विनियामक निकाय हैं जिनके नाम हैं, केंद्रीय भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद और केंद्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये निकाय अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ क्रमशः आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी, सोवा रिग्पा और होम्योपैथी शिक्षा को विनियमित करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1973 में केंद्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद (सीसीएच) के गठन का प्रावधान है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा की शिक्षा और अभ्यास को विनियमित करती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... होम्योपैथी के केंद्रीय रजिस्टर का अनुरक्षण करती है और उससे संबंधित मामलों पर कार्य करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1973 का संशोधन धारा 12क जोड़ते हुए वर्ष 2002 में किया गया था, ...(व्यवधान)... जिसमें कोई नया कॉलेज खोलने अथवा प्रवेश क्षमता में वृद्धि करने अथवा कोई नया पाठ्यक्रम जोड़ने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats ...(Interruptions)...

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: महोदय, यहां यह उल्लेख भी किया जाता है कि यद्यपि 1983 की विनियमावली का अधिक्रमण करके बनाई गई ...(व्यवधान)... होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद विनियमावली, 2013 में यह अपेक्षा की गई थी कि सभी होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों को अपनी मान्यता के नवीकरण हेतु केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... तथापि पूर्वोक्त अनुमति देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन इस स्वायत्त कानून में एक विशेष शक्ति शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

वर्तमान होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों की मान्यता के नवीकरण हेतु इस अधिनियम में सक्षम प्रावधानों के न होने के कारण कुछ ऐसे अवमानक कॉलेज कार्य कर रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... जो इस विनियमावली के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम मापदंड पूरे करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... और ऐसे कॉलेजों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली डिग्री की अवमान्यता को इस अधिनियम की धारा 19 के अधीन उपयुक्त तरीके से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... उपर्युक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने यह महसूस किया है कि एचसीसी अधिनियम में संशोधन करके तत्काल धारा 12ग जोड़ना आवश्यक है जिसमें सभी होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों के मानकों का सत्यापन करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार की भूमिका का प्रावधान हो। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिसके कारण यह अमेंडमेंट लाने के बारे में हमने सोचा। ...(व्यवधान)... बहुत फायदा हुआ है और जो गलत कार्य वहां पर होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस अधिनियम की चर्चा के बाद मैं इस सभागृह से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि यह बिल पास किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one motion by Shri Husain Dalwai for reference of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018, to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Member may move his motion at this stage, without any speech. ...(Interruptions)... The motion not moved. ...(Interruptions)...

The motion for consideration of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018, is open for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, I want to tell the House that this Business was accepted by the Business Advisory Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Secondly, in the morning meeting, three Bills were agreed to be taken up today. ...(Interruptions)... The Parliament Session is coming to an end tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... So, we need to pass all these Bills. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to all of you to please keep in mind what you had agreed to in the morning meeting today. ...(Interruptions)... Whatever was agreed to in the

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Business Advisory Committee meeting must be respected. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the question of the prestige of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please maintain decorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not my personal matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have nothing to gain or lose. ...*(Interruptions)*... You people had agreed in the morning for taking up these three Bills today. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, keeping that in mind, I appeal to all of you to please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moreover, this issue, which you are trying to raise, has not been admitted by me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No reference of what Shri Anand Sharma has said will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogan, no reference will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand, all those who are here in the House and also those who are outside, these things will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want the Parliament to function, I can adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want the Legislative Business to be taken up, I leave it to your wisdom. ...*(Interruptions)*... You decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want the Parliament to function? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want the Bills to be taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*... I leave it to your wisdom. ...*(Interruptions)*... I leave it to your wisdom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Shri Husain Dalwai to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to discuss? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to discuss? ...*(Interruptions)*... I request all of you to go to your seats and take part in the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to oppose, oppose it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to support, support it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma is a senior politician. He must know Rule 243. ...*(Interruptions)*... When Chairman is on his legs, he must resume his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must take his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must know the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... जब चेयरमेन खड़े होते हैं, तो आपको बैठना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको बैठना चाहिए। आपको बैठना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पार्लियामेंट ऐसे नहीं चलती। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You must sit down. You must sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You all had agreed to this Business in the morning meeting today. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next speaker, Dr. Prabhakar Kore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (KARNATAKA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very simple Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Most of the Councils are working under the Parliament Acts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the Homeopathic Central Council is also working under the Parliament Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must please understand that only one day of the Parliament Session is left. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the question of the prestige of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE: Many corruption cases had come to the notice of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the Government of India temporarily dissolved the Homoeopathic Central Council and brought an Ordinance to appoint a Governing Body, which will look after the day-to-day functions of the Council. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill provides for the supersession of the Central Council, which will be reconstituted within one year from the date of supersession. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the interim period, the Central Government will constitute a Board of Governors, which will exercise the powers of the Central Council. ...*(Interruptions)*... The 1973 Act was amended in the year 2002 to check the growth of substandard homoeopathy colleges and to impart quality education. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there have been instances of serious malpractices in the Council, as a result of which the quality of medical education has been compromised with. The basic problem is corruption and inefficiency of the Council Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record in print as well as electronic media – please note that – except the speech of the Member who has been authorised to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Except the Member who has been authorised to speak, nothing will go on record. That is the practice of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: What I request you is this. This is a big problem for every Ayurvedic Council, Homoeopathy Council. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Not only about the Prime Minister, anything about anybody, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: In fact, there are so many colleges which are recognised by the UGC. ..*(Interruptions)*.. The quality colleges are temporarily ...*(Interruptions)*.. The Council is giving affiliation for just one year, because every year it is inspecting. There are so many Ayurveda colleges which are 70 or 80 or 90 years old. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every year, the Council sends its inspection team to even those colleges where infrastructure is there. The NAAC, the UGC, most of the governing Councils have given them ‘A’ grade, still, every year, they want to inspect. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because of this, corruption will increase. Therefore, I request you that when you make a new law, you must see that. There are colleges which are ‘A’ grade or ‘B’ grade. ...*(Interruptions)*... They must get at least, without inspection, five years affiliation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I support this Bill. This is a very important Bill. I welcome this Bill. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Council of Homoeopathy, a body within the Health Ministry was set up in 1973 to monitor the quality of homoeopathy education in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any institution that wants to grant degrees in homoeopathy needs to take the Central Council of Homoeopathy's assent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Similarly, the Central Council of Indian Medicine was established in 1971 to look after the branches of the Indian medicine, including Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Unfortunately, the entire system and quality of homoeopathy education in the country are plagued by two major problems. ...*(Interruptions)*... First is the corruption and second is the deterioration in standard of education. In an attempt to effect sweeping changes in the Department of AYUSH, which is under the Health Ministry, the NITI Aayog had suggested the Government to scrap the Central Council of Homoeopathy and the Central Council of Indian Medicine. ...*(Interruptions)*... While the former looks after higher education in homoeopathy, the latter looks at Indian medicines, including Ayurveda. The NITI Aayog has suggested the Government to replace the two bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No shouting, no slogans, nothing will go on record. All this is against Parliamentary norms. You are also aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Thus, the need for effecting certain amendments in impending Bill is felt absolutely necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill states that (i) if any person has established a homoeopathy medical college or (ii) if an established homoeopathy medical college has opened new courses or increased its admission capacity before the Ordinance was promulgated, it will have to seek permission from the Central Government within one year. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the person or homoeopathy medical college fails to seek such permission, then, any medical qualification granted to a student from such medical college will not be recognised under the Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Central Council will be reconstituted within one year from the date of its supersession. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the interim period, the Central Government will constitute a Board of Governors, which will exercise the powers of the Central Council. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Homoeopathy is an integral part of Indian healthcare and under the patronage of the Government of India homoeopathy has seen much growth and better regulation since Independence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Though India is becoming the global hub for homoeopathic education and training, and has created master prescribers in the system, what we see today is progressive deterioration of quality due to myopic implementation of educational standards. ...(*Interruptions*)... On the one side, the number of colleges and students are consistently increasing, on the other side, the standard of homoeopathy doctors and faculty members are gradually reducing. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a very disturbing and alarming trend in the progress of homoeopathy system which claims to be the second largest medical practice in the world. ...(*Interruptions*)... Caution must be taken to have a proper check and monitoring system to avoid any corrupt system after this Bill becomes an Act. ...(*Interruptions*)...

So, I urge the Government to take quick steps to reconstitute the Homoeopathy Central Council and take all necessary steps that have been prescribed under new Section 12C which has been inserted through this Amendment Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you.

DR. SANTANU SEN (WEST BENGAL): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)... Though it is my first speech but it cannot be my maiden speech because of time constraint. ...(*Interruptions*)... My regards to the newly-elected Deputy Chairman and to all the Members of this august House! ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I am here to make a suggestion to refer this Bill to the Committee, and the reasons behind that are as follows. ...(*Interruptions*)... Number one, Sir, the Ayush Department felt the necessity, the urgency of an emergency legislation, and, based on that, under Rule 66(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the President of India promulgated this Ordinance on 18th of May this year. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I would like to inform you that Central Council of Homoeopathy Act was enacted in the year 1973. ...(*Interruptions*)... Initially, the power of inspection, the power of regulation and the power of giving approval for opening up new medical colleges was there with the Central Council of Homoeopathy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Later on, this Act was amended in the year 2002 where the inspection power and the recommendation power were with the Central Council of Homoeopathy but the approval of giving for opening the new medical colleges was taken up by the Government of India. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is very unfortunate that though the amendment was made just to look after the medical education system so that we can prevent opening up of substandard medical colleges, we can prevent running of unauthorised medical courses, but it is unfortunate that in the Bill it is written that many medical colleges are yet to get the standard.(*Interruptions*)... But it is very unfortunate that though the power was with the Central Government itself, after

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

2002, not a single homoeopathy medical college was opened with the approval of Government of India, that is, the Ayush Department. ...*(Interruptions)*... But in the Bill it is written that many homoeopathy medical colleges are struggling for getting the standards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: On the contrary, Sir, though the Central Council of Homoeopathy was the recommending authority, without having any recommendation from the Central Council of Homoeopathy, the Government of India has allowed many medical colleges in Agra, in Rajahmundry. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have allowed many postgraduate courses in Agra, Rajahmundry and many other places. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will be surprised to know that in many such cases, even the applications were made post-facto, that is, permissions were given earlier and then the applications were given by the concerned medical college. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you will be surprised to know that even the National Institute of Homoeopathy Medical College in our State of West Bengal is really in a bad shape. ...*(Interruptions)*... Though they are getting enough fund from the Central Government, infrastructural development has not yet taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are running MD courses but the infrastructure is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The faculties are not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Central Government aims to give sufficient fund to the Central institutes and the Government institutes, not a single private homoeopathy medical college used to get Government fund. ...*(Interruptions)*... In spite of all this, they are questioning the misutilization of fund. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am surprised to know whether this misutilization of fund was inside the Government itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: This Bill was talking about the elections. ...*(Interruptions)*... They were saying that many members were holding the post despite their tenure was over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The election process was supposed to be taken up by the Government itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Sen, please. I have given you enough time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 के द्वारा होम्योपैथी काउंसिल एक्ट, 1973 में संशोधन होगा और इससे सेंट्रल काउंसिल की स्थापना होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज देश में करोड़ों लोग होम्योपैथी पर विश्वास

करते हैं, उसका उपयोग करते हैं और उस पर निर्भर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत के असंख्य गरीब इस पद्धति से लाभ उठाते हैं, इसलिए जो इस पद्धति से इलाज करते हैं, उनको इस पद्धति के बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बिल से होम्योपैथी के क्षेत्र में क्वालिटी की शिक्षा मिले, यह सुनिश्चित होगा। इस बदलाव से होम्योपैथी की शिक्षा बेहतर होगी, साथ ही मौजूदा कॉलेजों में मानक बेहतर होने से कॉलेज बेहतर होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके बुनियादी ढांचे में और सुविधाओं में सुधार होगा। इससे पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों का स्तर भी और समृद्ध होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के तहत 1973 में काउंसिल ऑफ होम्योपैथी का गठन किया गया। उसका मकसद देश में होम्योपैथी की शिक्षा की निगरानी करना भी था और बदले समय में इसमें सुधारों की जरूरत थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस जरूरत को यह बिल पूरा करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बिल में यह प्रावधान भी है कि अध्यादेश जारी होने से पहले अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने होम्योपैथी मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना की है या स्थापित होम्योपैथी मेडिकल कॉलेज ने नये कोर्स शुरू किये हैं या अपनी दाखिला क्षमता में वृद्धि की है, तो उसे एक वर्ष के भीतर केन्द्र सरकार से अनुमति हासिल करनी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वह व्यक्ति या होम्योपैथी मेडिकल कॉलेज केन्द्र सरकार से अनुमति नहीं लेता है, तो किसी स्टूडेंट द्वारा उस मेडिकल कॉलेज से हासिल की गई मेडिकल क्वालिफिकेशन को एक्ट के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha; not there. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह जो होम्योपैथी काउंसिल है, इसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इस पर हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों गरीबों को बहुत उम्मीद है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति में बहुत सस्ता इलाज होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, उनको एलोपैथी मेडिसिन्स सूट नहीं करती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे काफी महंगी होती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बच्चों के लिए होम्योपैथी ट्रीटमेंट बहुत आवश्यक माना जाता है, क्योंकि इसका कोई साइड इफेक्ट नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, होम्योपैथी काउंसिल को चेंज करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि इसका प्रोसेस डेमोक्रेटिक होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज बहुत सारे लोग होम्योपैथी की पद्धति से चिकित्सा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक ऐसी रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो होम्योपैथी के कॉलेजेज़ खुल रहे हैं। या जो होम्योपैथी के रिसर्च के दूसरे संस्थान खुल रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको रेगुलेट किया जा सके और होम्योपैथी की रिसर्च को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। पूरी दुनिया में आज की तारीख में integrated therapy पर काम चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग खाली "आयुष" पर या एलोपैथिक सिस्टम पर डिपेंडेंट नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे सारी थैरेपीज़ को मिलाकर एक viable medical system बनाकर काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि जो नई होम्योपैथी काउंसिल बन रही है, उसको नया मेंडेट दें, जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर होम्योपैथी का जो ट्रीटमेंट है, उसकी जो रिसर्च है और जो दवाइयों का उत्पादन है, उसके ऊपर विशेष तौर पर काम किया जा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, आज इस मौके पर मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान में जो मेडिकल सिस्टम involve हुए हैं, लोग उसमें बहुत पैसा लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज यह हालत बन चुकी है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में है, उसमें दिल का इलाज 50,000-60,000 रुपये में हो जाता है और जो प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं, उनमें दिल का इलाज सात लाख और आठ लाख रुपये में होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह बहुत ही बड़ी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहीं न कहीं जो इन्वेस्टमेंट करने वाले लोग हैं, उन्होंने पूरे मेडिकल सिस्टम को influence किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने इलाज को काफी महंगा कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद बन रही है, उसको प्रॉपर वे में, एक डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम के तौर पर ऑर्गनाइज करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो होम्योपैथी की रिसर्च है, उसकी जो दवाइयों का उत्पादन है, उसका जो ट्रीटमेंट का सिस्टम है, उसका विकास हो सके। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो होम्योपैथी काउंसिल को खत्म करके बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नमेंस बनाया जा रहा है, यह इस काउंसिल की स्वायत्तता को खत्म करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें कहा गया था कि काउंसिल भ्रष्ट हो चुकी थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर यह काउंसिल भ्रष्ट हो गई थी, तो उनके अर्गेंट एक्शन लेने के लिए आपके पास बहुत से तरीके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... काउंसिल के चुने हुए डॉक्टर उसके अंदर आते हैं, जब चुने हुए डॉक्टर उसके अंदर आते हैं, तो उन्हें उस फील्ड का तजुर्बा होता है।

श्री सभापति: श्री राकेश सिन्हा, आप कृपया अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: होम्योपैथी काउंसिल का जो बेसिक कैरेक्टर है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहता हूँ कि होम्योपैथी काउंसिल की जो स्वायत्तता है, इस बोर्ड के माध्यम से उसे खत्म करने की एक साजिश है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स सरकार बनाना चाहती है, तो बोर्ड भी अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर के एक साल के अंदर खत्म होना चाहिए और काउंसिल reconstitute होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस फील्ड के डाक्टर्स, जिन्होंने वर्षों मेहनत कर के इस फील्ड में महारत हासिल की है, उन्हें इसमें एडमिस्ट्रेशन करने की परमिशन मिले और होम्योपैथी कॉलेजेज दुनिया के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रौशन कर सकें, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I have four suggestions to make. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that there have been instances of serious malpractices in the Council as a result of which the quality of medical education was affected. ...**(Interruptions)**... My first question is: What were the malpractices? Who were the Members of the Council who overstepped the authority and were accused of corruption? What

action has been taken to punish the wrong-doers? ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, the primary reasons cited for introducing this Bill is to improve the growth and quality of homoeopathy colleges. What are the parameters which are used to assess the performance of these colleges? Where did they fail and where did they fall short of expectations? There can be multiple causes of sub-standard growth such as issues with faculty, students, curriculum, placements, etc. What were the efforts taken by the Government to improve these issues? ...*(Interruptions)*... Thirdly, the Bill says that the existing homoeopathy colleges should again get permission from the Central Government within one year, otherwise the degrees given by these colleges would be derecognised. ...*(Interruptions)*... How the fraternity of students of homoeopathy education reacted to this provision? Moreover, what was the need for re-seeking the permission by the existing colleges? ...*(Interruptions)*... Lastly, we often find acute shortage of homoeopathy doctors in different hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a requirement of regular recruitment of doctors and faculty for homoeopathy. What steps are taken by the Government for promotion of homoeopathy and persuade the aspirants to take up homoeopathy as career in the institute of medical sciences? ...*(Interruptions)*... With these observations, I support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: सभापति जी, होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 के माध्यम से जो संशोधन लाया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपने अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं किया है। ठीक है, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: महोदय, वर्तमान अधिनियम में परिषद के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध जो गलत बातें हो रही थीं, उन्हें हटाने का प्रावधान इस अधिनियम में नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए परिषद को बचाने और उसके सही उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए, उसका कार्यकरण बहाल करने तथा प्रवेश के संबंध में समयबद्ध मामलों पर कार्रवाई करने हेतु अंतरिम उपाय के रूप में दिनांक 18 मई, 2018 को एक अध्यादेश प्रस्तावित किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तदनुसार मंत्रालय ने परिषद के पुनर्गठन होने तक, परिषद का कार्य संभालने के लिए विख्यात एवं अर्हता प्राप्त अनुभवी चिकित्सकों का शासन मंडल नियुक्त किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 के द्वारा मुख्य प्रावधान यह किया गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा एक वर्ष की अवधि अथवा परिषद के पुनर्गठन, जो भी पहले हो, तक के लिए शासक मंडल की नियुक्ति द्वारा ...*(व्यवधान)*... को अधिक्रमित करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... केन्द्रीय परिषद द्वारा बनाई गई नियमावली के प्रावधान के अनुसार एक वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा सभी होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा कॉलेजों की मान्यता का नवीनीकरण, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त विख्यात और अर्हता प्राप्त होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा के शासक मंडल को परिषद का कार्य सौंपना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सभापति जी, मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस मंडल के अधिनियम की धारा के अन्तर्गत बोर्ड की दो बैठकें और कार्य समिति की पांच बैठकें अभी तक हुई हैं। सभी मौजूदा

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

223 होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों का निरीक्षण पूरा कर लिया है। 45 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कॉलेजों को अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए और उस मामले को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए शासक मंडल ने मंत्रालय को कॉलेजों के संबंध में सिफारिश भेजी है। मंडल, शासक मंडल, परिषद का कार्य संचालन ...**(व्यवधान)**... 33वें अधिनियम के अनुसार कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपयुक्त निवेदन के साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सभी से आग्रह करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे कई सांसद भाइयों ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ सजेशनस दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उन सजेशनस पर निश्चित तौर पर विचार करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाकी सदस्यों ने जो मांग की है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी ने इसको सपोर्ट किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे पहले तो मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपयुक्त निवेदन के साथ मैं सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर विचार करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... होम्योपैथी विकास ...**(व्यवधान)**... के वृहत् हित में ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके प्रभावशाली कार्यान्वयन हेतु ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे पारित करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसकी सबसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are seven Amendments by Shri Binoy Viswam; he is not present. So, Amendments not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go to your seats.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hishey Lachungpa, not present. Shri Elamaram Kareem, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Demand for improving the system of toll collection on National Highways

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, transportation is what keeps the wheels of the economy and development in this country moving with road transportation playing a major role in it. But it seems that various issues are plaguing the road transportation sector, thus resulting in nation-wide truckers' strike which ended recently.

One such issue affecting the truck drivers and operators is the flawed and the non-transparent nature of the toll collection system. They are not against the collection of tolls but the mode of collection. This is because the current mode of the toll collection system favours road concessionaires, leading to traffic jams, causing fuel and time loss to vehicles because of it. The demand of the truck drivers has been for a toll collection in a seamless manner. The sad fact is that they have raised this pertinent issue time and again, but this along with a host of other issues have not been largely addressed. If not addressed quickly, such events are bound to happen again, leading to hardship for everyone. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to devise and implement a mechanism to ensure seamless movement of vehicles at toll plazas within a stipulated timeframe.

Demand for agricultural reforms in the country

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the MSP for paddy has been hiked by ₹ 200 per quintal from ₹ 1550 to ₹ 1750. But, this is not at all sufficient for the farmers as the net production cost of paddy is as high as ₹ 1600 per quintal inclusive of the cost of labour, fertilizers and pesticides and harvesting process. Paddy is India's biggest crop by acreage and output - nearly 44 million hectares and 111 million tonnes. The top 12 large States on the production chart accounting for over 86 per cent of output are West Bengal, UP, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Haryana, MP and Telangana. There is a big difference between the paddy cultivation of the North and South. In Punjab and UP, they follow extensive farming techniques and most of the labour was done by larger family units usually land owners. Hence, the cost of production is low compared to Southern States like Tamil Nadu where the farmers use traditional farming techniques but has to struggle with both scarcity of water and high labour cost. There is no disputing of agrarian distress. Equally, higher MSP alone will not redress the stress. Revival of agriculture demands its liberation, induction of technology and reforms by the Government to create an enabling ecosystem.

**Demand to open more Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the rural areas
of Western Uttar Pradesh**

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। केन्द्र की मोदी सरकार ने गरीब लोगों को सस्ती दर पर जीवनरक्षक जेनरिक दवाएँ एवं मेडिकल उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु जन-औषधि केन्द्र खोलने का निर्णय किया है, जिसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। वर्ष 2008-09 में आरंभ की गई इस योजना के तहत देश में करीब 3,195 जन-औषधि केन्द्र निजी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों ने स्थापित किए, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में 475 केन्द्र खुले। लेकिन मान्यवर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, जहाँ गरीब सबसे अधिक है, वहाँ उचित मात्रा में जन-औषधि केन्द्र नहीं खुले हैं तथा जो केन्द्र चल रहे हैं, उनमें अक्सर दवाओं का अभाव रहता है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा तथा सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, प्रत्येक विकास खंड में कम से कम दो जन-औषधि केन्द्र खोले जाएँ तथा उन पर समय पर सभी दवाएँ उपलब्ध हों, ताकि गरीब जनता को इसका पूरा लाभ मिल सके, क्योंकि देश की आबादी का अधिक हिस्सा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहता है, जो गरीब है तथा उसे समय पर दवाएँ उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वह दम तोड़ देता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में आबादी का घनत्व अधिक होने के कारण वहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अधिक जन-औषधि केन्द्र खोलने का निवेदन करता हूँ।

**Demand to take stringent steps to curb corruption and prevalence
of black money in medical admissions**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after introduction of NEET, the Government has allowed many private colleges to increase the tuition fees to offset the loss of capitation fees. The tuition fee is fixed arbitrarily to cater to only rich or super-rich students. How can the Government allow this when the Supreme Court had made NEET mandatory for even private colleges and deemed universities to ensure medical admissions to the deserved? This is an injustice to the poor meritorious students.

Other than the prescribed tuition fee fixed by the Government, the private medical colleges are collecting additional amount to ensure seats to the poor-ranked rich students. This again leads to corruption and prevalence of black money in admissions even after the implementation of NEET.

There are only 60,000-odd MBBS seats in India. The tuition fees for the Government quota in private colleges is fixed at ₹ 4 lakhs for MBBS whereas it is roughly ₹ 1 crore in the private universities. The high fees charged by most private universities is forcing thousands of poor students with NEET scores to forego seats and allowing poor performers with money to get admissions, thereby lowering the

standards of medical education, and the purpose of NEET legislation has failed miserably.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to regulate admissions in private medical colleges/universities and take stringent measures to curb corruption and prevalence of black money in medical admissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai, not present. Dr. Santanu Sen, not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan, not present. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav.

**Need to provide underpass service roads at Tirumalgiri (Suryapeta)
on NH-65 Hyderabad-Vijayawada**

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through this august House, the need to provide underpass service roads at Tirumalgiri on NH-65 from Hyderabad to Vijayawada. It passes through Inpamula, Korla, Pahad, Uppal and Suryapeta, Nalgonda District in Telangana State. Suryapeta Assembly Constituency is an important Constituency. It is adjoined by four or five other constituencies. But unfortunately, the Government has not provided any underpass service roads. In the absence of this, many accidents have taken place killing several village people. Not only this, even cattle have perished in these accidents.

In order to save precious lives of the people and cattle, I would urge upon the Government to construct underpass service roads on NH-65 at Tirumalgiri, Akupamula and other places on priority basis.

**Demand to repair the NH 730 and thereby make it
suitable for transportation**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि NH-730, जो जनपद पीलीभीत से बस्ती तक एक महत्वपूर्ण यातायात का लिंक है, उस पर बड़ी मात्रा में गड्ढे बन गए हैं और यह मार्ग यातायात के लिए असुरक्षित हो गया है। यहां आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं घट रही हैं, जिसमें कीमती जानें जा रही हैं। इस राजमार्ग पर 0-75 कि.मी. तक उच्चीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है, जो अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है, परन्तु संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा बाकी मार्ग पर मरम्मत का कार्य रोक दिया गया है। परिणामस्वरूप इस मार्ग पर चलने वाले लाखों वाहनों को गड्ढों में यात्रा करनी पड़ रही है। यह मार्ग जनपद मुख्यालय को पूरे जनपद से जोड़ता है तथा अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा भी खराब सड़कों की स्थिति पर बड़ी तल्ख टिप्पणी की गई है। मेरा भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि NH-370 को यातायात के लायक उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए निर्देश जारी करने का कार्य करे।

Demand for transferring accumulated welfare contribution of seafarers from private trust to Government trust and to provide pension of ₹ 5,000 and family medical scheme to retired seafarers out of that transferred fund

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, after the implementation of ILO's Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006), which was published in the Gazette on 29th February, 2016, the minimum basic wages for seamen should not be less than US \$ 614 (₹ 41,500/-). But, it is yet to be implemented. Even the Shipping Corporation of India, which is an undertaking of the Government of India, is paying just ₹ 7,000 as basic wages to the seamen. It is a clear violation of the law. A pension of at least ₹ 5,000/- needs to be given to retired seamen as per ILO's Convention C071. With the aim of welfare, an amount to the tune of US\$300 per month was deducted from these seafarers while they were working, and was deposited with the private trusts. Only ₹ 500 per month is deposited with the Government trust (SWFs). In this way, around ₹ 5,000/- crore have accumulated in such private welfare trusts.

These trusts should use this hard earned money of seafarers for giving proper benefits to the seafarers. The retired seafarers are just given a meagre sum of ₹ 200/- per month from the Government trust (SWFs), which is also being stopped from July, 2018 for the reason of scarcity of funds. Therefore, it is demanded that all the money from the welfare contribution of poor seamen which is lying in the private trusts should be amalgamated and deposited in the Government trust (SWFs). It will serve as a big corpus from which a pension of minimum ₹ 5,000/- and Family Medical Scheme could be provided to the retired seafarers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, not present. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa, not present. Shrimati Kakhkashan Perween.

Demand for the stoppage of Bihar Sampark Kranti (12565 Up and 12566 Down) at Laheriasarai, Bihar

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं बिहार के लहेरियासराय शहर के लोगों की समस्याओं से जुड़ा जनहित का एक मामला उठाना चाहती हूँ। बिहार के दरभंगा लहेरियासराय एक ट्विन सिटी है, जिसमें दरभंगा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है, जबकि लहेरियासराय में रिहायशी मुहल्ले, कोर्ट-कचहरी, कलेक्टोरियट-कमिश्नरी आदि सहित राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार के बहुतेरे कार्यालय स्थित हैं। लहेरियासराय से दर्जनों गाँव जुड़े हुए हैं। लहेरियासराय एक महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सीय हब है। यहीं दरभंगा मेडिकल कॉलेज स्थित है। जिन व्यावसायियों की दुकानें दरभंगा में हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश के रिहायशी मकान लहेरियासराय में ही हैं। दरभंगा और लहेरियासराय में अलग-अलग रेलवे स्टेशन हैं और दोनों के बीच की दूरी लगभग छः किलोमीटर है। दिल्ली

کی اور جانے والی سبھی گاڑیوں درہنگا سے چل کر لہریاسراہ ہوتے ہوئے ہی دہلی تک جاتی ہیں، لیکن درہنگا سے دہلی تک کی گاڑیوں میں سب سے مہتواورں بھار سمرک کرائی (12565 اپ اور 12566 ڈا.) کا لہریاسراہ میں سٹوپےج نہیں ہے۔ اس کارن لہریاسراہ کے یاتریوں کو وکت گاڑی پکڑنے کے لیے درہنگا تک ولتی دشا میں اک دوروہ سڑک-یاترا کرنی پڑتی ہے۔

ات: میں لہریاسراہ کی ام جنتا کی اور سے سارکار سے یہ مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ وکت گاڑی کو لہریاسراہ میں دو مینٹ کا اک سٹوپےج دیا جائے۔

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہوڈے، می بہار کے لہیٹسرائے شہر کے لوگوں کی سسرٹوں سے جڑا جن-بت کا اک معاملہ اٹھانا چاہتی ہوں۔ بہار کے درہنگہ- لہیٹسرائے اک ٹون سنٹی ہے، جس می درہنگہ واپارک کٹڈر ہے، جبکہ لہیٹسرائے می رہائشی محلے، کورٹ کچہری، کلکٹی ٹیٹ-کسٹری وئی ہ سمیت راج پی اور کٹڈر سرکار کے بہنیے کارٹلٹی استہت ہے۔ لہیٹسرائے سے درجنوں گاؤں جڑے ہوئے ہے۔ لہیٹسرائے اک اہم مٹیکل پ ہے۔ وہی درہنگہ مٹیکل کالج قائم ہے۔ جن کاروباریوں کی دکانی درہنگہ می ہے، ان می سے زائدہ تر کے رہائشی مکان لہیٹسرائے می ہے۔

درہنگہ اور لہیٹسرائے می الگ الگ رٹوے اسٹیشن ہے اور دونوں کے بیچ کی دوری لگ بھگ چھ کلو مٹر ہے۔ دہلی کی اور جانے والی سبھی گاڑی درہنگہ سے چل کر لہیٹسرائے ہوئے ہوئے ہی دہلی تک جاتی ہے، لیکن درہنگہ سے دہلی تک کی گاڑیوں می سب سے اہم بہار سمرک کرائی (12564-اپ اور 12566-ڈاؤن) کا لہیٹسرائے می اسٹوپےج نہیں ہے۔ اس وجہ سے لہیٹسرائے کے مسافروں کو بی گاڑی پکڑنے کے لئے درہنگہ تک الٹی دشا می اک دروہ سڑک واپرا کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ آخر می، می لہیٹسرائے کی ام جنتا کی اور سے سرکار سے بی مانگ کرنی ہوں کہ اس گاڑی کو لہیٹسرائے می دو مینٹ کا اک اسٹوپےج دی جائے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, not present. Shri Binoy Viswam, not present. Shrimati Chhaya Verma, not present. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

**Concern over problem faced by the labourers working in the Indian
Wheat and Barley Institute, Karnal, Haryana**

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हरियाणा के करनाल जिले में स्थित भारतीय गेहूं एवं जौ अनुसंधान संस्थान में बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर दैनिक वेतन पर मजदूरी करते हैं। इनका पूर्व में वेतन 465 रुपये प्रतिदिन था, जो मार्च, 2018 में 535 रुपये प्रतिदिन हो गया, परन्तु हाल ही में संस्थान की ओर से आदेश हुआ कि इन मजदूरों को बढ़ा हुआ दैनिक वेतन रेट न देकर, 318 रुपये प्रतिदिन ही दिए जाएंगे।

महोदय, इतने कम वेतन में उन मजदूरों के परिवारों के भरण-पोषण और बच्चों की शिक्षा की समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। अनेक मजदूरों को संस्थान से निकाल दिया गया है। इनमें से अधिकतर 15-20 वर्षों से यहां कार्यरत थे, साथ ही इनमें कई वृद्ध व विधवा महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं। इससे उनके जीवनयापन का प्रश्न उत्पन्न हो गया है। अपनी पुनः नियुक्ति को लेकर वे एक महीने से हड़ताल पर हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस संबंध में उन सभी मजदूरों व उनके परिवारों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उनको पुनः काम पर रखने और बढ़ा हुआ वेतनमान देने के लिए संबंधित विभाग को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I wanted the House to run properly. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning, in the Business Advisory Committee, during the consultation, three Bills were accepted. On the fourth Bill, the Members said that there was some objection. So, I am not going ahead with the Bill on which there was objection. On three Bills, there was unanimity. Everybody had accepted. That is why, I have taken up these Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel sorry for all this because this will not go on record. What has been said and what has been alleged, in the din, will also not go on record from the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. Then, no slogans, no allegations, no accusations will go on record. What has been said by the Members, who were permitted, what was replied by the Minister, the voting process and the comments by the Chairman will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 10th August, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 10th August, 2018.*

Reports of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes — *Laid on the Table* (pages 26-27)

Statements of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes — *Laid on the Table* (page 27)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions — *Laid on the Table* (page 28)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-fourth and Forty-Ninth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology — *Laid on the Table* (page 28)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture — *Laid on the Table* (page 29)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs — *Laid on the Table* (page 29)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour — *Laid on the Table* (pages 29-30)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture — *Laid on the Table* (page 30)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Nineteenth and Twentieth reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — *Laid on the Table* (page 30)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development — *Laid on the Table* (page 31)

Election of Deputy Chairman (pages 31-40)

Felicitations to the Deputy Chairman (pages 41-62)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 62-102)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 102-362)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 8th August, 2018
(pages 362-630)

Statutory Resolutions — *Adopted*

Regarding increasing tariff rate of Basic Customs Duty on certain items (page 630)

Regarding increasing tariff rate of Basic Customs Duty on Walnuts (pages 630-631)

Government Bills — *Passed*

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)
Amendment Bill, 2018 (pages 631-662)

The National Sports University Bill 2018 (pages 662-682)

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (pages 682-692)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand for improving the system of toll collection on National Highways (page 693)

Demand for agricultural reforms in the country (page 693)

Demand to open more Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the rural areas of Western Uttar
Pradesh (page 694)

Demand to take stringent steps to curb corruption and prevalence of black money
in medical admissions (pages 694-95)

Need to provide underpass service roads at Tirumalgiri (Suryapeta) on NH-65
Hyderabad-Vijayawada (page 695)

Demand to repair the NH 730 and thereby make it suitable for transportation
(page 695)

Demand for transferring accumulated welfare contribution of seafarers from private
trust to Government trust and to provide pension of ₹ 5,000 and family medical
Scheme to retired seafarers out of that transferred fund (page 696)

Demand for the stoppage of Bihar Sampark Kranti (12565 Up and 12566 Down)
at Laheriasarai, Bihar (pages 696-697)

Concern over problem faced by the labourers working in the Indian Wheat and
Barley Institute, Karnal, Haryana (page 698)