

Vol. 251
No. 5



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday,
5 February, 2020
16 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 5th February, 2020/16 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (4) के अधीन नागरिकता (नागरिकों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण और राष्ट्रीय पहचान पत्रों का जारी किया जाना) संशोधन नियम, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 586, दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1802/17/20]

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

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1707/17/20]

I Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Air India Limited, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 883 (E), dated the 29th November, 2019, publishing the Central Government General Pool Residential Accommodation (Amendment) Rules, 2019, issued under Article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1885/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Air India Limited, New Delhi, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1884/17/20]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various organisations and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SWEEKAR Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, (SARS), Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018- 19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1824/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pahel Viklang Punerwas Kendra Samiti, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1821/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development & Welfare Association of the Blind, Nalgonda, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1823/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Priyadarsini Service Organisation, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1822/17/20]

I Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II Reports and Accounts (2017-18 & 2018-19) of RPL, Punalur, Kerala and Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 1395, dated the 3rd May, 2017, notifying that the powers of the appropriate Government under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, in relation to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, shall be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor thereof, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, under sub-section (1) of Section 86 of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, along with delay Statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1829/17/20]
- II. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

4 Statement by [RAJYA SABHA] Minister

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1828/17/20]

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

(a) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Municipal Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1827/17/20]

**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SURROGACY
(REGULATION) BILL, 2019**

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the Report (in English and Hindi) of the Select Committee on the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2018-19) on 'Solid Waste Management including Hazardous waste, Medical waste and E-waste' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF
THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority."

This question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

श्री विजय गोयल: * ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... यह पद्धति सही नहीं है। This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: * ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... This is for both sides. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijay Goel, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijay Goel, I have not called you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijay Goel, I have not permitted you. I have not permitted them. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। Even for firing outside, they require permission from the senior. In the House also, even if you want to do political firing, you require permission from the Chair. I have not given permission to anybody. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijay Goel, please. This is not the way. You had been a Minister. Even if it is a fact, there are systems. How do you. ...(Interruptions)... Then there will be dispute in the House.

*Not recorded.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): फायरिंग की बात हो रही है, लेकिन मैं पानी की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप पानी की बात करिए। उसके ऊपर पानी डालिए।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: पानी ऊपर वाले की मेहरबानी, इसमें नहीं हो आनाकानी। कहीं भी लगी हो आग, तो उसको है बुझानी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

Need for interlinking of rivers to meet irrigation/industrial development needs

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से देश भर में पानी की समस्या है, हमने नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना बनाई है। जिस तरह से पानी की समस्या है - जैसे कहीं बाढ़ है, कहीं सूखा है, कहीं पीने का पानी नहीं है, नदियां समय से पहले सूख जाती हैं, नदियों में लगातार पानी नहीं बना रहता है, तो नदियों में पानी नहीं रहने के कारण जो ग्राउंड वाटर है, वह और भी नीचे चला जाता है। सर, अनेक स्थानों पर, अनेक प्रदेशों में पानी के अभाव के कारण जनजीवन मुश्किलों से भर जाता है, तकलीफों से भर जाता है और बहुत दूर-दूर से भी पीने के पानी को लाने के उपाय करने पड़ते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए जो महत्वाकांक्षी योजना बनाई है, उसकी कहीं तो शुरुआत करनी होगी। यदि हमने इसकी शुरुआत की है, तो जिस-जिस चैनल से, जिस-जिस बेसिन से हम पानी को एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ लाने की कोशिश करेंगे - तो निश्चित रूप से जहां कम पानी है, वहां अधिक पानी को ले जाने का काम होगा। हमने मध्य प्रदेश में एक प्रयोग किया है, जिसमें हमने पानी को नर्मदा बेसिन से गंगा बेसिन में लाने का काम किया था। निश्चित रूप से हमने लिफ्ट के माध्यम से गंगा बेसिन में शिप्रा नदी में पानी लाकर नर्मदा का पानी जोड़ने का काम किया। वह एक प्रयोग था, जो सफल भी हुआ। परंतु इसको और अच्छे गहन तरीके से भी किया जा सकता है - नहरों में अंदर सुरंग बनाकर के - क्योंकि काफी ऊंचाई से पानी लाना पड़ता है, इसलिए पानी को लिफ्ट करना महंगा हो जाता है, किंतु यह सिस्टम है। जब हमारे पास अधिक बिजली हो, तब पानी उठाना चाहिए और ऐसा समय रात का समय होता है। उससे पानी को उठाकर के फिर नीचे गिराना होता है। इसको उठाकर के गिराने में भी 60 परसेंट बिजली जेनरेट होती है, तो निश्चित रूप से ऐसा भी प्रयोग हम कर सकते हैं, पर कहीं तो हमको यह करना होगा। महोदय, जब नदियां बहती हैं, तो उनमें प्रदूषण हो जाता है। प्रदूषण का कारण तो बढ़ती हुई आबादी और बाकी की सारी बातें हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि स्वच्छता अभियान हो। हम हर घर में नल देने की बात करते हैं। जब हर घर में नल जाएगा, तब पानी भी आएगा और जब पानी आएगा, तो कहां से आएगा, उस दृष्टि से भी उसकी आपूर्ति करने के उपाय हमें करने होंगे। पानी एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। माननीय सभापति जी, इस बारे में आपकी बहुत गहन जानकारी है। मैं सदन से और आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा

कि नदियों को जोड़ने का जो प्रयोग है, उसको करके एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट को लेना चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से गंगा, जो हमारी इधर की नदी है, उसको दक्षिण की नदी से जोड़ने का काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से पानी की समस्या हल होगी। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

Political and economic impact of the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission on States

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise an issue that is of great significance to the Council of States and this relates to the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Sir, when this Government announced that 42 per cent of gross tax revenues will be devolved to the States, it was hailed as a game-changer by the Prime Minister and we all expected that this recommendation would actually be implemented in practice. In the year which will end on 31st of March, the fiscal year 2019-20, not 42 per cent but 30 per cent of gross tax revenues will be devolved to the States. The Government owes this House an explanation why a commitment made that 42 per cent of tax revenues would go to States has actually become only 30 per cent. In the previous few years, it has been 35 per cent. It has never been 42 per cent and I think this is a breach of promise. It is a breach of a commitment made in Budget Speeches and by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself.

Sir, in regard to the Fifteenth Finance Commission, whose report has been accepted in part by the Finance Minister in her Budget Speech, I wish to point out that States, where the per capita income is growing faster than the national average like Karnataka and Kerala, are at a serious disadvantage because they find their shares falling. I would urge you to take this matter seriously. States that are growing well and States that are

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

performing well should not be penalized by the Finance Commission. There is also the other issue that the Government has reworded the Terms of Reference to say that the Finance Commission should now look at how expenditure for internal security and defence should be earmarked. This would ultimately result in lowering of the amount of money that would be transferred from the Centre to the States.

Finally, Sir, I wish to point out that on every scope, whether it is population, whether it is economic growth, South Indian States are coming to be at a great disadvantage *vis-a-vis* States in other regions and as the Council of States, we must ensure that no State is penalized for good performance. That is my request through this Zero Hour submission. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی ماننیی सदسیے سے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

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

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

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's good. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. This is a very important issue. It can be further discussed during the discussion on the Budget. As you wanted to make a mention, I allowed it but you cannot have discussion in Zero Hour. We can have further discussion while discussing the Budget. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

Reduction in allocation of compensation of G.S.T. to States

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जयराम रमेश जी ने राज्यों की बिगड़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में जो बात कही है, उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार के जो expected revenues थे, वे नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। उसमें यदि आप देखेंगे तो एक तरफ तो जहां Finance Commission का devolution of Central taxes 42 परसेंट था, वह हमें नहीं मिल पा रहा है, वहीं GST के संबंध में हालांकि सारे राज्यों ने आम सहमति बनाकर Constitution 101st Amendment, Section 18 में इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि हम सारे अधिकार छोड़कर GST का समर्थन करते हैं और उसका समर्थन करने के बाद जो GST का 2017 का एक्ट आया, उसमें भी Section 3 में इस बात को कहा गया कि जो स्टेट्स का projected nominal growth rate होगा जिसे 14 प्रतिशत आंका गया, उसके हिसाब से GST के टैक्स में जो राज्यों का हिस्सा है, उसको compensate करने के लिए राशि दी जाएगी। मुझे दूसरे राज्यों का नहीं मालूम, लेकिन मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2019-20 में, आपको मालूम है कि 2019 में केन्द्र सरकार ने दो बजट पेश किए - एक बजट में हमारा हिस्सा 2,000 करोड़ घटा दिया गया और उसके बाद जो revised estimates अब आए हैं, उसमें लगभग 11,400 करोड़ रुपए हमारे घटाए गए। अगर दोनों को जोड़ लिया जाए तो लगभग 14,000 करोड़ का घाटा केवल मध्य प्रदेश को हुआ है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए कि राज्यों का हिस्सा काटने के बजाय वे अपने Central Budget में कमी करें। यह Council of States है और Council of States होने के नाते यह राज्यों का अधिकार है कि आपने जो commitment किया है, वह legally commit किया है, Constitution में amendment किया है, आप नया Act लेकर आए हैं, उसके तहत हमें पूरा का पूरा हिस्सा दिया जाना चाहिए और राज्यों के साथ अविश्वास की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनके साथ धोखा नहीं होना चाहिए, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

Need to establish a Sainik School at Darjeeling

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, it is a well-known fact that the Gorkha soldiers have been an indispensable part of the Indian Army. Hundreds of our brave Gorkha soldiers have laid down their lives for the country in wars against China, Pakistan apart from their sacrifices in World War I and World War II. We cannot also forget their on-going contribution and sacrifices against terrorism. At present, 70,000 Gorkhas are serving the nation in seven Gorkha regiments and thirty-seven battalions besides other establishments. So, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Defence Minister, keeping in mind the growing requirement of trained military personnel and martial capability of Gorkhas, the establishment of a Sainik School in the Darjeeling hills is highly recommended. I would further urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, to name the Sainik School after Param Vir Chakra Awardee Major Dhan Singh Thapa. Thank you, Sir.

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

श्री सभापति: क्या यह दार्जिलिंग का है?

श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री: जी सर, दार्जिलिंग का है।

श्री सभापति: अच्छा है।

Leakage in the gas pipeline in Uppudi village, Katrenikona Mandal, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is regarding the gas leakage at Uppudi Village in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. This is not

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

the first time. This leakage has been happening and the nearby people of the villages are continuously living with fear of un-known. I am not able to understand as to why the ONGC is not able to create sustainable infrastructure to prevent these kinds of leakages. Time and again, this is happening and only reactive management has been there.

I urge upon the Central Government that while giving contracts, particularly, to private people, all these precautions have to be taken and immediately, they should give proper direction to take care of the nearby villages. I am told that in almost about two kilometers radius, nobody is able to do even the basic cooking because of the fear of the gas igniting.

So, again, I request the Central Government to intervene immediately and take care of these accidents. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I spoke to the District Collector, East Godavari about the same because there was a news which was a little frightening about the spread of the fire. But, later, he told me that it is now totally under control. But, this is a point to be noted that permanent steps should be taken because this is the second or third time that such things are happening. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

Need to ensure airline safety

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, यह जो आज का सब्जेक्ट है, यह देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं airline safety का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आज हिंदुस्तान में जो airlines हैं, वे 16-17 परसेंट पर ग्री कर रही हैं। हम अपने airports का infrastructure भी बहुत बढ़िया कर रहे हैं और बहुत सारे नए airports भी आ रहे हैं। सर, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ, तकरीबन 10 दिन पहले 24 जनवरी को एक Indigo का जहाज No. 6E-5384 was to take off from Tarmac, वह from Mumbai to Hyderabad जा रहा था। वह एकदम snag हो गया, high vibrations हुईं, जोर से वहां bang हुआ और जहाज बंद हो गया।

सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि A320 Neo Planes हैं, ये जो Indigo वाले हैं, इनका तकरीबन डेढ़ साल में, 2018 से लेकर इस साल तक, 22 दफा ऐसा snag हुआ है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत खतरनाक है। ऐसे ही जो Go Air है, उनके पास भी इसी किस्म के तकरीबन 41 जहाज हैं। Director General of Civil Aviation ने इन दोनों airlines को warn किया था कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी, 31 जनवरी तक ये सारे जहाज बदलिए, लेकिन जहाज बदले नहीं गए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि बहुत सारी कीमती जानें हैं, लोग इनमें families के साथ travel

करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट ने मई तक इनको extension दे दी है। सर, मैं इसको थोड़ा सा पढ़कर आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो European Union की Air Safety Agency है, उनका Safety Regulator है, उन्होंने बाकायदा stern warning दी है कि Airbus A320 New engines must be replaced and they cannot take chances. ये कहते हैं कि दोनों engines कोई जरूरी नहीं हैं, अगर एक फेल भी हो जाए, तो जहाज land कर सकता है, तो we cannot take chances. ऐसे ही पहले इंडिया में Boeing 737 planes fly करते थे। पिछले दिनों में दो बड़े जहाज गिरे हैं। एक Egyptian Airlines और एक Lion Air का था, जिनमें बहुत सारे लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है। मेरी DGCA और Government of India से यह विनती है कि we cannot take chances. आप proactive हो जाइए, reactive मत हो जाइए। लोगों की जान की बहुत बड़ी कीमत है, तो कृपा करके जल्दी से जल्दी इन planes को replace करके safer planes लाइए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مارنے سے سوسپھے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

Genocide of tribals in Gudri block of West Burugulekera district of Jharkhand

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड के अंदर पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिला के गुदड़ी में बुरुगुलिकेरा गांव है, उसमें सात आदिवासियों की जो निर्मम हत्या हुई है, नरसंहार हुआ है, उसकी सूचना देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले महीने 19 जनवरी को वहां बुरुगुलिकेरा गांव में सात आदिवासियों की सिर से पूरा धड़ अलग करके हत्या कर दी गई। * वहां हत्या के दो दिन बाद प्रशासन पहुंचता है। वहां आरोपी खुद पुलिस प्रशासन को बोलता है कि हम लोगों ने ऐसा किया। *

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति: सरकार के ऊपर कोई आरोप रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप विषय बताइए।

श्री समीर उरांव: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है, इतना बड़ा नरसंहार हुआ है, इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ कुछ तथाकथित लोग हैं, जो पथलगड़ी के नाम से ग्राम सभा करके, जो भारतीयता की पहचान वाले हमारे कार्ड्स होते हैं, राशन कार्ड्स होते हैं, आधार कार्ड्स होते हैं, पैन कार्ड्स होते हैं, इन सारी चीज़ों को जमा करके महामहिम राज्यपाल के पास भेज देने के लिए कहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम लोग सरकार की कोई भी सुविधा को प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे। वे लोग इस प्रकार की असामाजिक गतिविधियाँ वहाँ चला रहे हैं। जो लोग मर गए हैं, वे लोग इस कार्य का विरोध कर रहे थे, चूँकि उनको सरकार से राशन मिलता था, तो वे कह रहे थे कि हम इन चीज़ों को क्यों वापस करे, इसीलिए ग्राम सभा करके उनकी सामूहिक रूप से हत्या कर दी जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार से जो हत्या हुई है, उसकी कहीं न कहीं, ठीक ढंग से जांच होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए एक केन्द्रीय दल निर्धारित होना चाहिए। जो शोक संतप्त परिवार हैं, जिनके परिवार के लोगों की हत्या हुई है, उन लोगों को उचित मुआवजा मिले, उन लोगों को उचित सुविधा मिले, इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात को सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. ASHOK BAJPAI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद। एसोसिएट करने वाले माननीय सदस्य स्लिप भेज दें। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, वे इसको देखें। श्री ए. मोहम्मदजन।

**Need for resuming the local train service from Ranipet to
Chennai in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very thankful to you for the opportunity that you have given to me. My birthplace Ranipet in Tamil Nadu is just 110 kilometres away from Chennai. It is surrounded by a lot of big towns and it is a historical place. It is surrounded by Arcot, Melvisharam, Walajapet, which are the main places for manufacturing of finished leather and shoes. Walajah is a main place known for silk sarees and dhotis and Arcot for paddy and rice. From these places, a lot of business people and regular office-goers are going to Chennai daily. About 40-50 years ago, a train was running from Ranipet to Walajah Road, which is about five kilometres from Ranipet and it gave connection to Selam, Bengaluru and Chennai trains. But it was stopped. I do not know why. Now the old station has been renewed and all the facilities have been provided. All the buildings have been constructed. Ticket counters have been constructed and it is ready to resume the train service. The premises of those buildings are being misused by anti-social elements. I humbly request our hon. Prime Minister, Modiji and our hon. Union Railway Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, the stalwarts in achievements, to consider my plea sympathetically and on humanitarian grounds and bring to light by taking action regarding resuming the railway service from Ranipet to Chennai via Walajah Road and Arakkonam. This will help the downtrodden section of society and the poorest people to get transport amenities, which will coherently reflect the dreams of our Prime Minister, Modiji. At least, a local train or EMV service can start from this place whereby it can start from Ranipet at 6.00 a.m. and come back from Chennai at 6.00 p.m. so that the regular office-goers can be benefited. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Palaniswami has announced Ranipet as the district headquarters. So I request that a train may be resumed from Ranipet to Chennai.

Long pending criminal cases involving elected representatives

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising an issue with regard to pending criminal cases and disposal of criminal cases against the representatives-MLAs, MPs and others. In fact, the hon. Constitution Bench, the

Bench of Supreme Court, in Manoj Narula *versus* Union of India had given certain guidelines on 27.8.2014 with regard to the disposal of the pending cases against Prevention of Corruption Act and constitutional morality for good governance... and also maintain purity in politics in a democratic country and observed certain guidelines. Consequent to that subsequent judgment, Ashwini Kumar Upadhaya *Vs.* Union of India, the Supreme Court directed the Central Government on 14.12.2017 to constitute special courts to conduct speedy trials. They further directed that the special courts are supposed to take day-to-day trial, giving special importance to the pending cases. The Election Commission also issued certain guidelines in order to reduce the criminality in the Legislative Assemblies. For example, Sir, * our is facing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot take the name of a State or a Chief Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: There are eleven criminal cases against him under the Prevention of Corruption Act. He has submitted an application before the court that due to administrative inconvenience, he is not able to attend the court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't make a particular reference. You have raised a larger issue. You please come to the larger issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, if that is the case, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There won't be any reference to the Chief Minister on the record. It will not be there on the record. Come on ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, cases against the peoples' representatives should be ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy, I am there to take care of him. I have not permitted any specific case. The larger issue which is raised is about the pending cases against the elected representatives.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: That is why I am referring to the cases against our ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising a matter during Zero Hour.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: The hon. Home Minister is also here. The CBI has to take special steps to dispose of the cases filed against our *.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, * will not go on record.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, I request the Government to take special steps to get speedy disposal of the cases against the* and other people's representatives also. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are so many cases pending ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, you are not Minister. You are not supposed to respond. Please sit down. I can tell all the Members that when you raise a very important issue, confine to the issue, and then, try to explain it so that the House can take note of it, and also the people concerned can take note of it. The moment you get into personal or any specific case, then, there will be again reactions, and the importance and the original purpose of raising the issue will be lost. That is my advice to all of you. Any reference to any individual, whether it is correct or not, that is not the issue because Zero Hour is meant to bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned to take care of this aspect, particularly, after the Supreme Court has given guidance for setting up special courts for trying these elected members, and it has been part of the speeches of many leaders also. That has to be understood. Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

Finalization of National Policy for treatment of rare diseases

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, the country has more than 2,000 persons affected with rare diseases, known as Lysosomal Storage Disorders and majority of them are children. Out of this, about 500 patients required life time treatment. The applications of about 190 patients affected with the said rare disease, a majority of them children, for financial support for treatment, are waiting for the approval of the Health Ministry for the past several months. The Government had formulated a draft National Policy for treatment of rare diseases in 2017. An expert committee appointed by the Government has also submitted its report and the same is in the public domain for suggestion/views/comments on the said draft policy. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to finalize the said policy on a time-bound basis, so that the patients with rare diseases can get financial support for treatment. Thank you, Sir.

*Not recorded.

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

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

Enhancing financial assistance to persons injured in various kinds of accidents

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आज मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में उठाने जा रही हूँ। मैं उन लोगों की बात करने जा रही हूँ जो accidents में घायल हो जाते हैं, फिर चाहे रेल एक्सीडेंट्स हों, बस एक्सीडेंट्स हों फायर victims हों या natural disaster के victims हों, उन्हें जो compensation दिया जाता है, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह बहुत थोड़ा होता है।

महोदय, जिनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, जो मर जाते हैं, उनके लिए हमें बहुत दुख होता है और हम उन्हें काफी compensation देते हैं। लेकिन जो घायल व्यक्ति होते हैं, जिनके treatment में बहुत पैसा लगता है, उनमें कई गरीब लोग भी होते हैं, जो यह खर्च afford नहीं कर सकते। कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि उनके fractures हो जाते हैं, brain damage हो जाता है, spinal cord damage हो जाती है, जिसकी वजह से उन्हें कई सालों तक बिस्तरे पर ही रहना पड़ता है। कई बार इन गरीबों को अपने इलाज के लिए अपने घर तक बेचने पड़ते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास अपने इलाज के लिए पैसे नहीं होते।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करती हूँ कि जो तय राशि है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। हम उन्हें इलाज के लिए 25 हजार रुपये दे देते हैं, कहीं-कहीं 50 हजार रुपये भी दे देते हैं, लेकिन इससे उनका इलाज नहीं हो पाता है और वे बेचारे सारी जिंदगी उसी हालत में रह जाते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इनके लिए फायनेंशियल हैल्प में बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए, ये रूल बदलने चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से इसको करने के लिए अनुरोध करूंगी। क्योंकि सोशल वेलफेयर मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इसके बारे में सोचा जाए और उनका जितना treatment होता है, इस राशि को उसके हिसाब से बढ़ाकर राहत दी जानी चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे सदन में यह विषय उठाने का अवसर दिया है, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Need to accord International status to Jai Prakash Narayan Airport at Patna

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, जयप्रकाश नारायण एयरपोर्ट देश के सबसे अधिक व्यस्त रहने वाले एयरपोर्ट्स में से सोलहवें स्थान पर आता है, लेकिन इसकी हवाई पट्टी छोटी होने के कारण इसका वर्गीकरण प्रतिबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्ट की श्रेणी में किया गया है। इसकी हवाई पट्टी पूर्वी दिशा से विमानों की लैंडिंग करने हेतु 1,938 मीटर तथा पश्चिम दिशा में 1,677 मीटर लंबी है, जो कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की हवाई पट्टी की तुलना में लंबाई में बहुत ही कम है, जिससे कि यहाँ पर बड़े यात्री विमानों को नहीं उतारा जा सकता है। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के अनुसार यहाँ पर लगभग 41 लाख यात्रियों का आवागमन वार्षिक स्तर पर होता है। इतना अधिक आवागमन और यात्रियों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए हवाई पट्टी की लंबाई को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बढ़ाए जाने की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है। यात्रियों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि, जो कि वर्ष 2035 तक 60 लाख यात्री वार्षिक हो जाने की संभावना है, उसको देखते हुए टर्मिनल भवन का विस्तारीकरण विश्व स्तरीय मानकों के अनुसार किया जाना भी यात्री सुविधाएं दिए जाने की दृष्टि से अति आवश्यक है। बड़े विमानों को उतारने की दृष्टि से एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी द्वारा बिहटा एयर फोर्स स्टेशन, जो कि पटना से 20 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है, पर सिविल एंक्लेव विकसित किए जाने की योजना है। उस पर तीव्र गति से कार्य नहीं किया जाना इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अभी इसे शीघ्र ही मूर्त रूप दिया जाना प्रतीत नहीं होता। इस स्थिति में मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि पटना शहर के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते यहाँ के एयरपोर्ट को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप दिए जाने हेतु समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना बनाई जाए तथा पटना के दूसरे नये एयरपोर्ट बिहटा का कार्य भी शीघ्र ही संपन्न हो, यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। आपने मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

Need to end conflict between farmers and wild animals

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि वन्य पशुओं की तादाद बढ़ जाने के कारण वे संरक्षित वनों से बाहर आ रहे हैं तथा गन्ने के खेतों में स्थायी रूप से रहने लगे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश

के जनपद खीरी में वाइल्ड लाइफ और क्षेत्रीय कृषकों के बीच में conflict बढ़ रहा है। कई किसान तथा उनके पालतू मवेशी जान से मारे गए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोड़े हुए मवेशी बड़ी संख्या में घूम रहे हैं, जिनके कारण बाघ और तेंदुओं को जंगल से बाहर रहने का कारण मिल रहा है। जो वन विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, वे बहुत कम तादाद में हैं और जो भी कर्मचारी हैं, वे इस conflict को manage करने के लिए trained नहीं हैं। वन विभाग ने इस conflict को खत्म करने के लिए या इन जंगली जानवरों को किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए कोई ब्लूप्रिंट नहीं बनाया है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि जनपद खीरी के गन्ना किसानों की मदद करने के लिए wildlife conflict समाप्त करने के लिए योजना बनाकर जल्दी काम शुरू करें।

श्री सभापति: क्या योजना हो सकती है, वह भी बताइए?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, उनको शिफ्ट करने के लिए एक ब्लूप्रिंट होना चाहिए। जो जानवर excess में हो गए हैं, उनको वहाँ से पकड़कर कहीं और शिफ्ट करना जरूरी है, पब्लिक के साथ interaction करना जरूरी है, उनकी schooling करना जरूरी है। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

† **جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش):** مہودے، می بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ

سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

Plight of rubber cultivators

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House the plight of rubber farmers across India. Rubber is the backbone of Kerala economy. 75 per cent of rubber produced in India is from Kerala and the rest of 25 per cent is from the North- East of India. The production cost of rubber, as estimated by the Rubber Board, is ₹171 per kilogram. Sir, the price yesterday

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

was ₹ 132. For the past seven years the price was hovering around ₹ 100. What has been the result from a peak production of 9,13,000 metric tonnes in 2017? The production has now come down to 6,13,000 metric tonnes. Consumption has not decreased. From a consumption of 6,30,000 metric tonnes in 2013, the consumption has gone up to 9,80,000 metric tonnes. Coming to imports, from 3,60,000 metric tonnes of imports, it has gone up to 5,80,000 metric tonnes of imports. The impact has been that replantation has come down from 36,000 hectare a year to 8500 hectare a year. New plantations have come down from 52,000 hectares a year to about 3500 hectares. So, the productivity which was 1,629 kgs. per hectare has come down to 1,415 kgs. per hectare. After this Government came to power, they increased the import duty to 25 per cent. So, the Government has done its bit, but it has not produced the desired result.

This Government has declared minimum support price for 22 crops. That being so, if you take the base price of ₹ 171 per kg. as production cost, the price should be something above ₹ 200 per kg. It is now hovering around ₹ 130. We need serious Government intervention to fix a minimum support price for rubber and I kindly request the Government to do so. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद एल्फोंस जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: There is nothing in the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please sit down. You are not a Minister to respond to him. You can supplement by saying that you want to associate. You are in Government in the State, not at the Centre.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

Need to take steps to curb black marketing of Railway e-tickets

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा विषय ई-टिकटों की काला-बाजारी से सम्बन्धित है। रेलवे का टिकट बिक्री का कारोबार सालाना 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए का है। माँग और आपूर्ति में भारी अन्तर के चलते कंफर्म टिकट की माँग हमेशा बनी रहती है। यात्री मजबूरी में टिकट की तय कीमत से दोगुना पैसा दलालों को देता है। देश में ई-टिकटिंग

की काला-बाजारी पिछले कुछ सालों से चल रही है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के वर्तमान महानिदेशक ने ई-टिकटों की काला-बाजारी के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया है। इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह की संलिप्तता सामने आई है, जिसके तार पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, दुबई, सिंगापुर आदि देशों से जुड़े हैं। रेल यात्रियों को ऑनलाइन टिकट बुकिंग की सुविधा दलालों की मोटी कमाई का जरिया बन गई है। देश भर में रोजाना 3,500 से अधिक लंबी दूरी की यात्री ट्रेनें चलती हैं। हर रोज लगभग 12 लाख कंफर्म टिकट्स की बुकिंग होती है। दलाल आधुनिक सॉफ्टवेयर की मदद से आईआरसीटीसी की वेबसाइट में सैधमारी कर 85 फीसदी कंफर्म टिकट हथिया लेते हैं। रेलवे के माध्यम से रेल यात्रियों को मात्र 15 फीसदी कंफर्म टिकट मिल रहे हैं। निश्चय ही इस कार्य में काफी बड़ा गिरोह सक्रिय होगा।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह ई-टिकटों की दलाली में लगे एजेंट्स तथा अन्य लोगों का पता लगा कर उन्हें गिरफ्तार करे और रेलवे का सॉफ्टवेयर अत्याधुनिक लगाए, ताकि उसमें सैध न लगाई जा सके और इस अवैध कारोबार को रोका जा सके।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद मोतीलाल जी। श्री तिरुची शिवा।

Need to enhance pension under EPF Scheme of 1995

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Employees Provident Fund Act was enacted in the year 1952 and under that Act, in the year 1995, the EPF scheme was introduced. It is administered and managed by a Board of Trustees from three parties, employees, employers and the Government. Under this scheme, monthly contribution from the salaries of the employees is collected and an equal amount is contributed by the employers and the Government. Now, the problem is : There are 64 lakh retirees under this scheme. Out of these, 60 per cent have reached the age of 70. And, Sir, 30 lakh employees are getting pension less than ₹ 500 per month and a few thousands are getting ₹ 1,000 per month and ₹ 5,000 per month.

When the scheme was introduced, it was envisaged that the scheme would be reviewed once in ten years and in the year 1995 they should be given, at least, ₹ 5,000, the recommendations of various Committees should be implemented, discrimination, as per the verdict of the Supreme Court, has to be removed and it should be implemented and restoration of benefits to those who were terminated in 2008.

The demand of the retirees now is this. As per the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, people in rural areas who get ₹ 32 per day and people in urban areas who get ₹ 40 per day should be considered as Below Poverty Line. If you calculate that way, at least, they should get ₹ 1,410 per month. But, paying a minimum

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

of ₹ 500 is not sufficient. So, they are demanding for payment of ₹ 9,000 as pension and an interim relief of, at least, ₹ 3,000. If a retiree passes away, the dependents are entitled for ₹ 10,000. It is not being given. And, the worst part and tragedy is, around 5.5 crore employees are enrolled under this scheme. They are contributing 8.33 per cent, but the Government is giving only 1.16 per cent.

Sir, the Committee on Petitions of the Rajya Sabha has recommended that 1.16 per cent should be enhanced to 8.33 per cent.

Considering the pathetic condition of retirees and those who are depending upon EPF and have no other support, I urge the Government of India to immediately take cognizance of this matter and enhance the pension of those people and also enhance the contribution of the Government. Thank you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Vacancies of teachers in Central Universities

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके और इस महती सभा के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान देश के 40 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में लम्बे समय से रिक्त पड़े शिक्षकों के करीब 7,000 पदों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, ऐसा लगता है कि अभी निकट भविष्य में ये पद भरे भी नहीं जा पाएंगे।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षकों के 1,862 पद स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 657 पद रिक्त हैं। इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, जिसका मुद्दा मैं पहले भी उठा चुका हूँ, वहां शिक्षकों के 852 पद स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 511 पद रिक्त हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां केवल एक-चौथाई पदों पर टीचर्स हैं और तीन-चौथाई पद रिक्त हैं। इसी तरह अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में 1,506 पद स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 449 पद रिक्त हैं। दिल्ली, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के कुल 2,534 पद रिक्त हैं। मान्यवर, राजधानी दिल्ली के दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में ही शिक्षकों के 857 पद रिक्त हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के ये जो 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं, इनको तत्काल भरा जाए।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो गैस्ट टीचर्स पढ़ाते हैं, वे 65 दिन से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि श्री जावेड़कर जी ने और मौजूदा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री श्री निशंक जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनको तत्काल रखा जाएगा। मान्यवर, यह इतनी गंभीर समस्या है कि अगर तत्काल सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही नहीं करती है, तो उच्च शिक्षा में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों का जीवन अंधकारमय हो जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: रेवती रमन सिंह जी, मोतीलाल वोरा जी ऐसे सीनियर और वरिष्ठ सदस्य कितनी मेहनत करके, तैयारी करके नोटिस दे रहे हैं और नोटिस देने के बाद हाउस में मौजूद रह कर जिस तरह के विषय वे लोग प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं, बाकी जो नये सदस्य हैं तथा बाकी सदस्य हैं, उन्हें इन लोगों को देख कर थोड़ा अनुसरण करना सचमुच में उचित होगा।

यह कोई मामूली विषय नहीं है। हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि कितने नये लोग या अन्य लोग हाउस में प्रेजेंट हैं और ये लोग कितना प्रेजेंट रहते हैं। एक बार हम लोग इसकी स्टडी करें। मैं किसी को व्यक्तिगत रूप में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मगर यह हमारे सामने उदाहरण है। साथ ही साथ ये कभी-कभी मेरे पास आकर भी कहते हैं कि सर, मेरा एक विषय है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सर, कल तो आपका हो गया, तो कहते हैं कि नहीं-नहीं, सर, यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वे ऐसी माँग करते हैं।

Need to hold free and fair election in Delhi

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, free and fair election हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की बुनियाद है। बीच में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी और सदन की विभिन्न समितियों में भी बार-बार यह कहा गया है कि चुनाव free होने चाहिए और कम से कम चुनाव का criminilization नहीं होना चाहिए।

दिल्ली में अभी चुनाव चल रहा है। दिल्ली के चुनाव पर देश ही नहीं, दुनिया में भी लोगों का बहुत ध्यान आकर्षण हो रहा है। कुछ दिनों पहले चुनाव आयोग ने दिल्ली के सारे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को बुला कर दिल्ली चुनाव के लिए advisory भी जारी की थी।

महोदय, यह विषय बहुत संवेदनशील है। इसे किसी एक राजनीतिक दल से जुड़ा हुआ विषय नहीं माना जाए। यह विषय देश के आने वाले भविष्य के लोकतंत्र को भी प्रभावित करेगा। तीन दिन पहले से लगातार पत्रकारवार्ता कर के एक राजनीतिक दल के द्वारा कुछ आशंकाएँ व्यक्त की जा रही थीं। राजनीति में यहाँ बैठे हुए बहुत से लोग लम्बे समय से चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यह विरोधाभास दिल्ली में देखने में आया कि सब लोग हतप्रभ थे कि दिल्ली में जहाँ चुनाव एकदम शान्तिपूर्ण होता है, वहाँ अचानक एक स्थल विशेष पर गोलियाँ चलने की घटनाएँ हुईं।

महोदय, मैं आपके सामने विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने कल enquiry करके उन लोगों के राजनीतिक दल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(व्यवधान)... ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: आपकी पार्टी का नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी पार्टी का नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... विप्लव जी, आपको नहीं बुलाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: दिल्ली पुलिस ने ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: विप्लव जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... You are not here to regulate the House. If he says anything objectionable, I will take care of that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस ने ...(व्यवधान)... वह काँग्रेस पार्टी का नहीं है। आप चिन्ता मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप उनके साथ हैं, तो यह आपके लिए दिक्कत की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली पुलिस ने ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing except what Shri Bhupender Yadav says shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: *

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस ने जिस व्यक्ति को ...(व्यवधान)... जिस व्यक्ति की फोटो दी है, मैं उससे अगली बात कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी अगली बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर आपको आगे मौका नहीं मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा मत कीजिए।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: जब फोटो इश्यू की, तब राजनीतिक दल के द्वारा प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करके ...(व्यवधान)... पुलिस अधिकारियों को लीगल नोटिस देने की बात की गयी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर लिया, तो मैं जरूर रोकूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि चुनाव आयोग क्या कर रहा है। चुनाव के समय जब सारी administration की जिम्मेदारी चुनाव आयोग के पास होती है और अगर कोई पुलिस अधिकारी अपना काम कर रहे हैं, अगर प्रशासन अपना काम कर रहा है, तो हर राजनीतिक दल का काम होता है कि चुनाव आयोग की बात को माने, न कि यह करे कि चुनाव आयोग की बात को न मान कर जो पुलिस अधिकारी इस अपराध को जाहिर कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ लीगल नोटिस देने की बात की जाए। इसलिए दिल्ली की राजनीति का criminilization करने के लिए * जैसी पार्टी की सदस्यता को और पार्टी को निरस्त किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। पार्टी का नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है। This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... I am here to take care of that. I have told him also. Nobody needs to even remind me. I have that much understanding of the subject. I

*Not recorded.

[श्री सभापति]

have already said that it will not go on record. But, when people talk about rules, they should themselves also follow the rules before teaching others. काफी विषय हो गए हैं, कुछ अभी होने वाले हैं। थोड़ा शांति रखें। Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

**Need to introduce components of new age technology in
National Education Policy**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last few years, the world is going through the Industrial Revolution 4.0 on the basis of the so-called new-age technology, which includes artificial intelligence and machine learning, data analytics, robotics, blockchain technology, automated technology, additive manufacturing, internet of things, and the augmented reality. This transformative technology is changing the world rapidly and irrevocably. As such, there is an imperative need to make transition towards, what may be called, Education 4.0. There is an urgent need to introduce at least the basics of all these components of the new-age technology and industrial revolution 4.0 right at the high school level. A complete pedagogical overhaul must complement this transformation. Even though the draft New Education Policy, 2019, does mention artificial intelligence and data analytics, the document hardly makes any conscious effort towards the transition to education 4.0 in terms of changes in curriculum and technology-based pedagogy. It is my submission that consideration may be given to this issue and a suitable policy framework be drafted so that the Indian education system can align to the needs of the 21st Century. Thank you.

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

REGARDING A POINT OF ORDER RAISED BY A MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Special Mentions, Shri Anil Desai. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Please, Sir, it is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, it is Rule No. 6, which is about the Roll of Members. It says, "There shall be a Roll of Members of the Council which shall be signed by every Member before taking his or her seat in the presence of the Secretary General." Sir, this is what the Rule says. Now, in today's Parliamentary Bulletin Part-I, in the last part, a few Members have been named. Among them..

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what is the point of order?

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, that is what I am coming to. My point of order is that a Member who was not present in the House yesterday – she is not here – has been named for gross disorderly conduct. Ms. Dola Sen has been. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has to be taken care of.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be taken care of. If it is so, it has to be rectified. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: एक मिनिसटर बाहर आकर इतना ग्राँस डिसऑर्डरली कंडक्ट कर रहा है, उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। जो आदमी यहां नहीं है, उनका नाम यहां लिया जा रहा है।

† **جناب محمد ندیم الحق :** ایک منسٹر باہر آکر اتنا گراس ڈس آرڈرلی کنڈکٹ کر رہا ہے، اس کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ جو آدمی یہاں نہیں ہے، ان کا نام یہاں لیا جا رہا ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। You brought it to my notice. It will be looked into and acted upon. Be assured. Instantly, I can't answer. I will have to go through that.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for passing a resolution in Parliament against the interference of other countries in India's internal matters, especially Citizenship Amendment Act

श्री अनिल देसाई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित नागरिकता कानून के उपबंधों के बारे में जनता तथा हमारे विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, शंका, आशंका हो सकती है और यह स्वाभाविक भी है। हमारे यहां प्रजातांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्था है। यहां कोई भी व्यक्ति या राजनीतिक दल सरकार के किसी भी प्रस्ताव या निर्णय का समर्थन या विरोध कर सकता है। सरकार के किसी भी निर्णय के विरुद्ध हमारे राजनैतिक दल आवाज उठा सकते हैं, आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं तथा अन्य कई माध्यमों द्वारा अपनी आवाज सरकार तक पहुंचा सकते हैं और तब भी बात नहीं बने तो सरकार के खिलाफ अदालत में शिकायत भी कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां एक सुव्यवस्थित तथा मजबूत न्याय व्यवस्था है और न्यायपालिका के आदेश सरकार को मानना बाध्यकारी भी है। अदालत में सरकार और विपक्ष दोनों को अपनी बात रखने की पूरी आजादी होती है। हमारा एक सार्वभौमिक प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न देश, सॉवरेन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक है। हमारे देश में कौन सा कानून बनेगा, किस पर लागू होगा, किस रूप में लागू होगा, इस बात के निर्णय का सर्वाधिकार हमारी जनता, संसद और सरकार के पास है। नागरिकता कानून हो या अन्य कानून हो, यह हमारा आन्तरिक मामला है। यूरोपियन यूनियन, पाकिस्तान, अमेरिका या किसी भी अन्य देश को इसमें दखल देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह हमारे देश की समस्या है और हम मिलकर इसका समाधान करेंगे?

मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि हमें सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित करना चाहिए कि हम हमारे आन्तरिक मामलों में कोई हस्तक्षेप बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उडके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.K. SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Anil Desaiji. Now that the issue has been raised, as the Chairman of this House and also as the Vice-President of the country, I want to make it very clear. Whatever issues are there, the Indian Parliament is the sovereign authority to discuss, debate and decide. The countries outside have no right to interfere in our internal affairs. I have already made it very clear and I am, once again, making it very clear. This is not a political issue. They have to take care of their own problems. Here, for example, if we discuss about BREXIT and their exit, and do something about that, will it be liked by those countries? No. They have to understand this. This is a very clear message that the nation should send to all the international communities, irrespective of whether it is big or small. Now, Dr. Santanu Sen.

Demand to increase fund allocation under MGNREGS

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, willing rural households get employment of 100 days in a year.

Such Rural Job Scheme helps in creation of more liquidity on the rural front in the form of employment generation which leads to more rural development and improved market condition.

Surprisingly, in the last consecutive years, the Government has been allotting less amount of fund in comparison to the actual expenditure of the previous years.

According to the last year's expenditure, the estimate for the financial year 2019-20 was ₹ 71,000 crores.

But, again, like previous year, an amount of ₹ 61,500 crores has been allotted in the recently-placed Budget, which is nearly 13 per cent less.

When the unemployment in our country is rapidly increasing, such decrease in fund for such a scheme will further increase the rural unemployment.

So, the Government of India must give a serious thought over it. Thank you very much.

Demand for providing incentives and enhanced price for cashew produce to farmers

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, my Special Mention is regarding correction in price policy for cashew farmers of India.

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

In India, the farm producers face a high cost of growing their produce. The farmer is unable to fetch a profitable price and is forced to discard his crops.

The farmers have been promised a price of 1.5 times his cost of production many times. The cashew producers are paid ₹100/kg. or ₹110/kg. The actual cost of growing cashew incurred by the farmer is ₹122.91/kg. as documented by Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dhapoli. This applies to cashew producers and they should receive ₹200/kg. for their produce.

The cashew producers are not an organized market and hence end up being exploited by cashew processors and merchants. The Government was requested to increase the import duty from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent to dissuade cashew import and encourage home production but instead, the import duty fell to 2.5 per cent. It was also requested that the export duty of 2.5 per cent should be removed to encourage cashew production.

In Maharashtra, across 1,86,000 hectares cashew production takes place in Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Ratnagiri of Konkan region and 4 to 5 lakh farmers suffer due to poor price returns.

I request that the Government acknowledges this and increase import duty to 10 per cent and remove the export duty along with providing other such incentives for exporting cashews.

The Government should ensure that they fetch a price of ₹200/kg. and take quick steps in this regard as the production of cashew shall soon be harvested and the farmers are suffering due to the poor price they receive. Thank you, Sir.

**Demand for additional deployment of Central Armed
Police Forces in Odisha**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): The gross asymmetric deployment of Central Armed Police Forces in Odisha *vis-a-vis* the bordering States like Chhattisgarh provides the much-needed advantage to CPI (Maoist) cadres to evade security response. There is an urgent need to address this asymmetric deployment to fill up the security vacuum in the intra-State border along Chhattisgarh and conduct effective anti-Maoist operations. Hence, induction of two additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces is urgently required.

It is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for induction of two additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces in the LWE-affected area of the State. So, necessary action may be taken by the Government of India.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Before I move on to the Question Hour, I have to ask Shri Punia, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena and Shri Ram Shakal to lay their Special Mentions on the Table and it would be taken on record. Shri Punia, say that you are laying it on the Table.

Demand for re-opening/setting up of additional one stop centres to tackle atrocities on women*

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एनसीआरबी ने वर्ष 2018 के आँकड़े प्रकाशित किए हैं, जिनसे प्रतीत होता है कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार अपनी चरम सीमा पर है। इस वर्ष हर चौथी दुष्कर्म पीड़िता नाबालिग रही, जबकि आधी से ज्यादा पीड़िताओं की उम्र 18 से 30 वर्ष के बीच रही। दुष्कर्म के कुल 33,356 मामलों में से 33,956 पीड़िताएँ थीं, जिनमें 72.2 प्रतिशत 18 साल से ज्यादा की थीं, जबकि 27.8 प्रतिशत 18 साल से कम की थीं। 12 साल तक की 1,038 बच्चियों के साथ भी दुष्कर्म किया गया है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2018 में महिलाओं से दुष्कर्म के सबसे ज्यादा मामले मध्य प्रदेश में दर्ज किए गए, जहाँ 5,433 मामले दर्ज हुए। वहीं, राजस्थान में 4,335 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 3,946 दुष्कर्म के मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं।

हिंसा प्रभावित महिलाओं की सहायता के लिए 728 वन-स्टॉप सेन्टर्स में से केवल 595 ही काम कर रहे हैं और 133 केन्द्र बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। वर्ष 2018 के दौरान 2.27 लाख महिलाओं ने इन केन्द्रों की मदद भी ली, जिनमें से ज्यादातर महिलाएँ दुष्कर्म, यौन उत्पीड़न और घरेलू हिंसा से पीड़ित थीं। वन-स्टॉप सेन्टर्स से उन्हें कानून एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक मदद दी गई, लेकिन बड़ी संख्या में वन-स्टॉप सेन्टर्स बन्द होने के कारण लाखों महिलाएँ सहायता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकीं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि बन्द पड़े वन-स्टॉप सेन्टर्स को पुनः शुरू किया जाए तथा इस प्रकार की बढ़ती घटनाओं को देखते हुए उनकी संख्या में बढोत्तरी की जाए, जिससे महिलाओं को दुष्कर्म, घरेलू हिंसा और अन्य अपराधों में कानूनी, मेडिकल, कारुणिक और आश्रय जैसी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो सकें।

*Laid on the Table.

**Demand for implementation of Pension scheme to the persons
incarcerated during emergency***

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, आपातकाल के दौरान विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के नेता, उनके प्रतिनिधि, जनसेवी एवं सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता तथा विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक संगठनों के करीबन एक लाख दस हजार से अधिक लोगों को मीसा, DIR एवं अन्य निरोधात्मक धाराओं के तहत गिरफ्तार कर जेल के सीखचों में डाल दिया गया था जिसके कारण ऐसे लोगों के धंधे चौपट हो गए, कई की नौकरियां चली गईं, उसके कारण उन लोगों की पारिवारिक परिस्थितियां विषम हो गई थीं, ये लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त कमजोर हो गए, अब इन लोगों के उम्रदराज होने पर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। देश के अनेक राज्यों में आपातकाल पीड़ितों को लोकतंत्र सेनानी पेंशन दी जा रही है, किन्तु अनेक राज्यों में सत्ता परिवर्तन के साथ ही इसे बन्द कर दिया गया है। इस समय राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि अन्य राज्यों ने आपातकाल पीड़ितों की पेंशन बन्द कर दी है जिस कारण अनेकों उम्रदराज लोकतंत्र सेनानियों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई है। मीसा बंदियों की पेंशन कई लोगों के पेट-पालन का एक मात्र आधार है, किन्तु कई राज्यों में मीसा, DIR बंदियों की पेंशन को बन्द कर दिया गया।

देश की आज़ादी के लिए जिन लोगों ने लड़ाई लड़ी ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को केन्द्र सरकार स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान स्कीम 1980 लाई थी उसी तर्ज पर मेरा आग्रह है कि देश भर के आपातकाल योद्धाओं को, जिन्हें आपातकाल में जेल की सीखचों में डाल कर यातनाएं दी थीं, उन्हें स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की भांति केन्द्र सरकार पेंशन स्कीम लागू कर पूरे देश के आपातकाल के लोकतंत्र सेनानियों को राहत प्रदान करे।

**Demand to restore broadcast of local programme at Obra Akashwani Kendra,
Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh***

श्री राम शकल (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, सोनभद्र जिले में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र ओबरा को सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर होने वाले गांव, किसान एवं महिलाओं से जुड़े कार्यक्रमों को बंद कर उसके स्थान पर विविध भारती के प्रोग्रामों को रिले करने का आदेश दिया गया है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं नीति आयोग के द्वारा पूरे देश में अति पिछड़े जिलों को चिन्हित कर विकास की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया है। जनपद सोनभद्र को पिछड़ा जिला चिन्हित किया गया है। जनपद सोनभद्र में मूल निवासी, आदिवासी बनवासी, गृहवासी एवं पिछड़े लोगों की बाहुल्यता है। यह जनपद आज भी मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित है। जनपद सोनभद्र आकाशवाणी ओबरा केन्द्र से स्थानीय आदिवासी, बनवासी एवं अन्य कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण वर्षों से होता चला आ रहा है। सोनभद्र की मूल संस्कृति से जुड़े कार्यक्रम अन्य किसी केन्द्र से प्रसारित नहीं होता है। यहां के किसानों के कृषि से जुड़े कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण इसी केन्द्र से होता है, जिसका लाभ यहां के स्थानीय लोगों को मिलता है।

*Laid on the Table.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र ओबरा के स्थानीय स्टेशनों के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण बंद करके किसी अन्य स्टेशन से रिले करना जनपद सोनभद्र के साथ अन्याय है। स्टेशन के माध्यम से यहां के नौजवानों का जीविकोपार्जन भी जुड़ा है।

मैं आपके व सदन के माध्यम से सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त तथ्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए जनपद सोनभद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र ओबरा को पूर्व की स्थिति में बहाल करते हुए प्रसारण यथावत रखने का कष्ट करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I take up Question Hour, I have a suggestion for all the Members. Please sit till late in the evening, provide opportunity to smaller parties and also to as many Members as possible, to discuss the President's Address because we have been agitated about certain issues. So, this is the right forum and right occasion. I would make that request to all of you. The Deputy Chairman was saying that Members sat up to 7 o'clock yesterday. The other House sometimes sits up to 11 o'clock or 12 o'clock too. We should also have some patience. Some Members may be preoccupied but others could remain and the discussion must go on. Now, Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would take just one moment, Sir. Yesterday, it was agreed between the Government and us that we would sit up to 7 o'clock and 12 hours is the allocated time for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And I am ready to extend it further if the Members are ready to sit beyond 7 o'clock.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please bear with me. The Government has conveyed to us that the Prime Minister would come tomorrow only at 5 o'clock. So, the debate would continue tomorrow from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m. Twelve hours is the allocated time. Yesterday, the discussion took place for five hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. I am willing to extend it further to facilitate Members to speak.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is good, Sir. We support that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion would be for 12 hours but the reply would be at 5 o'clock only. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Question Hour.

12.00 NOON

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme for job opportunities for unemployed youths

*31. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons given employment including the number of educated and uneducated unemployed youths during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes formulated to create additional job opportunities for educated and uneducated youths in the country along with the targets set/achieved during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to create more job opportunities across various sectors of the economy including the measures to provide vocational training to marginal workers to enhance their skill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The State-wise and year-wise detail of employment generated through these schemes in country to the extent available is given in Annexure-I, Annexure-II, Annexure-III and Annexure-IV (*See below*).

Further, as per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the State-wise estimated unemployment rate including educated and uneducated persons aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given in Annexure-V (*See below*).

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020. As on 17-01-2020, 16.6 lakh (approx.) candidates have been placed across the country under PMKVY.

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

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

Besides, Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Annexure-I

State/UT-wise employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1398	1744	1832	216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14148	12216	17760	8200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1984	1672	2240	896
4.	Assam	31498	18256	29896	7216
5.	Bihar	25872	18456	26424	6224

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	376	360	224	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	12856	11704	24752	8432
8.	Delhi	952	920	1056	368
9.	Goa	660	400	624	312
10.	Gujarat*	11629	15008	28000	19032
11.	Haryana	11016	13744	17320	6752
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6916	7088	11192	5456
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11691	30024	60232	17488
14.	Jharkhand	10400	8888	14376	3856
15.	Karnataka	30286	16920	29256	13800
16.	Kerala	13068	10776	19888	8064
17.	Madhya Pradesh	15520	14432	20208	5552
18.	Maharashtra**	17799	26632	45136	16992
19.	Manipur	8419	4800	10328	2680
20.	Meghalaya	2632	600	3120	1072
21.	Mizoram	3400	1992	8984	2144
22.	Nagaland	7783	7440	9664	1992
23.	Odisha	20392	19192	24560	6688
24.	Puducherry	699	352	608	264
25.	Punjab	9858	12160	14408	6488
26.	Rajasthan	13408	12614	18872	8632
27.	Sikkim	201	296	440	256
28.	Tamil Nadu	25764	32760	41480	17192
29.	Telangana	6445	9520	16408	7776

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Tripura	17961	8928	9432	1712
31.	Uttar Pradesh	36315	43456	41944	12656
32.	Uttarakhand	9890	12904	17448	5136
33.	West Bengal	26604	10928	19304	8224
TOTAL		407840	387182	587416	211840

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#till Oct, 2019.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Annexure-II

State/UT-wise Persondays Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persondays Generated (in crore)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.59	21.21	24.65	15.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85	0.43	0.69	0.58
3.	Assam	4.66	4.81	5.33	4.60
4.	Bihar	8.58	8.17	12.34	10.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.86	11.99	13.86	10.35
6.	Goa	0.013	0.010	0.0015	0.002
7.	Gujarat	2.71	3.53	4.20	2.81
8.	Haryana	0.85	0.90	0.78	0.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.37	2.20	2.85	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.16	3.71	3.69	1.53
11.	Jharkhand	7.07	5.93	5.37	5.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	9.14	8.57	10.45	9.39
13.	Kerala	6.85	6.20	9.75	6.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.30	16.22	20.30	16.04
15.	Maharashtra	7.09	8.25	8.46	4.96
16.	Manipur	1.19	0.61	1.17	1.63
17.	Meghalaya	2.83	2.92	3.42	2.40
18.	Mizoram	1.68	1.44	1.81	1.68
19.	Nagaland	2.91	2.00	1.33	0.96
20.	Odisha	7.74	9.22	8.31	8.01
21.	Punjab	1.58	2.23	2.04	1.95
22.	Rajasthan	25.97	23.98	29.42	28.04
23.	Sikkim	0.46	0.35	0.34	0.22
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.99	23.89	25.77	21.04
25.	Telangana	10.82	11.48	11.77	9.75
26.	Tripura	4.61	1.76	2.53	2.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.75	18.15	21.22	20.44
28.	Uttarakhand	2.37	2.23	2.22	1.34
29.	West Bengal	23.56	31.26	33.83	16.65
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00001	0.0006	0.0010	0.0003
32.	Puducherry	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06
TOTAL		235.64	233.74	267.99	207.62

Till Dec, 2019.

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Annexure-III

State-wise detail of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State	No. of candidates placed in jobs after training			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18966	10954	24894	6106
2.	Assam	1479	3464	7397	11842
3.	Bihar	4216	4859	5851	4381
4.	Chhattisgarh	1987	539	2583	3396
5.	Gujarat	2075	160	1482	1896
6.	Haryana	586	5832	3596	5657
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	526	651
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6453	1424	631	1203
9.	Jharkhand	2355	2375	3585	6681
10.	Karnataka	4432	4752	5411	5048
11.	Kerala	5598	4175	9656	5751
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	1823	2094	1732
13.	Maharashtra	3694	7390	4500	7113
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	466
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	253	424
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	302
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	353
18.	Odisha	45726	14035	31481	26072
19.	Punjab	0	563	1443	972

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	3397	693	3381	4338
21.	Sikkim	70	0	64	32
22.	Tamil Nadu	30780	765	185	1958
23.	Telangana	9150	9048	15604	6131
24.	Tripura	342	526	2093	304
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2052	892	4839	4701
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	253	551
27.	West Bengal	979	1518	3700	2801
TOTAL		147883	75787	135502	110862

*Till Dec, 2019.

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Annexure-IV

State/UT-wise detail of placement under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35882	12010	54610	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	113	622	1
3.	Assam	293	1284	452	426
4.	Bihar	176	1546	826	625
5.	Chhattisgarh	5858	6476	5182	1041
6.	Goa	66	639	1255	27
7.	Gujarat	3920	6388	13213	2727
8.	Haryana	0	685	2945	336

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	100	417	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25	115	84
11.	Jharkhand	2700	20795	6859	827
12.	Karnataka	637	898	0	0
13.	Kerala	443	2413	4509	1392
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38060	3039	32501	2784
15.	Maharashtra	11768	6083	29227	25715
16.	Manipur	0	0	109	90
17.	Meghalaya	317	111	210	0
18.	Mizoram	147	91	1433	564
19.	Nagaland	341	1749	0	0
20.	Odisha	2467	776	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1139	1473	1176
22.	Rajasthan	0	33	2725	1009
23.	Sikkim	0	0	248	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1156	2963	170
25.	Telangana	1861	10013	5070	989
26.	Tripura	0	2	228	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42174	30058	738	234
28.	Uttarakhand	1731	0	1076	77
29.	West Bengal	2691	6919	8954	3554
30.	Chandigarh	283	875	262	106
31.	Delhi	0	0	21	0
TOTAL		151901	115416	178243	44066

*As on 27-1-2020.

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Annexure-V

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
	ALL-INDIA	3.4	3.7	6.0

Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा है कि शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि अनुबंध-1 में सृजित रोजगार की संख्या की जानकारी दी गई है। मैं जानना

[श्री राजमणि पटेल]

चाहता हूँ कि "सृजित" का क्या मतलब है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल पद सृजित किए गए हैं या इतने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है? अगर रोजगार दिया गया है, तो उनमें कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, कितने अशिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, उनकी संख्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार रोजगार के प्रति बहुत सक्रिय है और ऐसी योजनाएं चला रही हैं, जिससे रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हों? चाहे शिक्षित हो, चाहे अशिक्षित हो, इसके हिसाब से हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया चलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ पर यह बताना चाहूँगा कि 2016-17 से अब तक "प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत 5 लाख, 94 हजार, "पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना" में 4 लाख, 70 हजार और "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना" में 4 लाख, 90 हजार... यह जो योजनाएं मैं बता रहा हूँ, इसमें शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों अपने हिसाब से शामिल हैं और हमारी सरकार जिस ढंग से काम कर रही है, उससे रोजगार के अवसर पैदा भी हो रहे हैं और लोगों को नौकरी भी मिल रही है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अनुबंध-3 में दी गई जानकारी के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेश-वार कितने-कितने अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार में रखे गए अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या लगातार क्यों घट रही है?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: मैं यह संख्या इकट्ठी करके आपके पास भिजवा दूँगा। सर, संख्या घटने का प्रश्न नहीं है। हम प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं और जो प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं, उनको रोजगार भी मिल रहा है।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister in charge of the Labour Ministry one thing. In his reply, the hon. Minister stated that as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey by the Labour Bureau and the NSO, in 2013-14, the unemployment rate was 3.4 per cent; in 2015-16, the unemployment rate was 3.7 per cent; in 2017-18, it rose to 6 per cent and now in 2019-20, when we have just crossed over to 2020-21, it has reached 7.6 per cent. It is a serious situation in so far as unemployment scenario is concerned. The Government promised to provide two crore jobs per year in the last five years. What is your explanation?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, सर्वे करने की इस प्रक्रिया में हम लोगों ने बदलाव किया था। सांख्यिकी मंत्रालय के National Statistics Office ने वार्षिक आधार पर एक नया unemployment survey वर्ष 2017-18 से शुरू किया और इस सर्वे की Periodic Labour Force Survey कहते हैं। इसका तरीका पहले के मुकाबले अलग है, भिन्न है। वर्ष 2017-18 के Periodic Labour Force Survey के अनुसार, भारत में labour force participation 36.9 तथा unemployment rate 6.1 है।

मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि इस सर्वे के डेटा की कोई तुलना पहले के सर्वे से नहीं की जा सकती है, क्योंकि इस सर्वे में sample size बदला हुआ है और वह एक बढ़ा हुआ sample size है, क्योंकि हम लोग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इसका सर्वे कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने इस सर्वे का अब एक अलग तरीका बताया है, तो इस सर्वे के आधार पर वर्ष 2012-13, 2013-14 और 2014-15 में जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, वह इससे भिन्न है। इस सर्वे की रिपोर्ट ही माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताई गई है, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि वर्ष 2015-16 के बाद इस सर्वे की रिपोर्ट बन्द हो गई थी। अब PLFS सर्वे कर रहा है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह काफी उचित एवं सही सर्वे आएगा। मैं केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हम इसमें पूरे तरीके से सक्रिय हैं, आपको सही जानकारी देना चाहते हैं और उसके हिसाब से कदम उठा रहे हैं। वर्ष 2015-16 के बाद हमारे पास अभी तक किसी भी सर्वे की पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, पूरी रिपोर्ट आते ही मैं आपको बताने का काम करूँगा।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, contrary to the expectations of the people that this Government would generate two crore jobs every year, in the last year itself, there is a decline of one crore jobs overall. There is a report that India has lost one crore jobs during the last year, which is far from generating two crore jobs. Would the hon. Minister explain as to what are the causes and what are the curative measures that the Government wants to take?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि हम कई योजनाएँ चला रहे हैं, जिनके माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है। यह प्रत्यक्ष भी है और अप्रत्यक्ष भी है। हम लोग infrastructure development पर फोकस करना और ease of doing business जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठा रहे हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों पर विश्व के 196 देशों में हमारी रैंकिंग, जो वर्ष 2014 में 142वें स्थान पर थी, उसमें अब 80 अंकों का सुधार हुआ है। यह आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की रुचि का भी सब्जेक्ट है और इसलिए वर्ष 2019 में हम लोग 63वें स्थान पर आ गए। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि वास्तव में हमारे यहाँ रोजगार के अवसर मिल रहे हैं।

मैं इन सारे प्रयासों के परिणाम के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि वर्ष 2006 से वर्ष 2014 तक बिज़नेस संस्थानों में ग्रोथ रेट जहाँ 3.8 परसेंट थी, वहीं अब उन बिज़नेस संस्थानों में ग्रोथ रेट बढ़कर 12.2 परसेंट हो गई है और यह संख्या भी निरंतर बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हम लोग entrepreneurship को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रहे हैं और लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर भी मिल रहे हैं।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: महोदय, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि बेरोजगारी के संबंध में डेटा कलेक्ट करने का अभी जो आपका सिस्टम है, वह बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण है और उसमें स्वरोजगार से उत्पन्न रोजगार नहीं आता, इसमें असंगठित क्षेत्र का रोजगार नहीं आता और इसमें बहुत सारे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सिन्हा जी, आप सुझाव देने के बजाय सवाल पूछिए।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, इसमें सुधार करने का कोई विचार रखते हैं?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य इस विषय के अच्छे जानकार हैं और वे भी रोज़गार के अवसर कैसे मिलते हैं, उसकी चिंता में रहते हैं। हमारा माननीय सदस्य से व्यक्तिगत संपर्क होता रहता है, इसीलिए हमने सर्वे को लेकर बदलाव किया है कि अब हम एक सही authentic survey के आधार पर जानकारी देने का काम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए जो पुराना सर्वे है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2016-17 तक आयी थी, उसे रोका गया है। अब हम लोग नया सर्वे सांख्यिकी मंत्रालय के माध्यम से ला रहे हैं, जो और गहराई में जाकर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जाकर सर्वे कर रहा है। चूंकि सर्वे आने में समय लगता है, हम तुरंत एक रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो कमियां हैं, उनमें हम बदलाव करने का भी काम कर रहे हैं और सदस्यों को सही रिपोर्ट मिले, यह हमारी रुचि है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 32

Rehabilitation of slum population

*32. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families living in slums in Delhi, Mumbai and other cities who have been rehabilitated during years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(b) the target of Government to provide respectable habitations to people living in slum areas and unauthorised localities?

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

Statement

(a) Families living in slums in Delhi, Mumbai and other cities having million plus population are rehabilitated under *In-Situ* Slum Redevelopment components of urban housing schemes and so far, 7,31,844 and 6,45,961 houses have been completed and delivered respectively to slum dwellers. During the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the number of houses rehabilitated is given in Annexure (*See* below).

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments to collect data, frame policies and implement schemes for rehabilitation of families living in slum areas and unauthorised localities. However, the Government of India through its programmatic intervention has been assisting States/UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortages. In pursuance to Government of India's vision of facilitating Housing for All by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers under *In-Situ* Slum Rehabilitation component of PMAY-U Mission.

Annexure

Progress of construction of houses along with houses occupied during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 by families living in slums across cities having million plus population under urban housing schemes of MoHUA

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of City	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Grounded	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied so far	Houses Occupied during last three years		
							2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	22,962	22,962	18,421	17,347	40	289	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	24,627	23,510	23,345	22,919	795	2,278	-
3.	Bihar	Patna	3,373	1,415	560	560	-	72	8
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	17,696	17,696	17,696	15,170	-	-	2,644
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1,638	1,638	1,638	1,576	140	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	4,640	1,168	1,168	1,168	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	14,236	14,156	12,716	11,240	1,885	1,942	-
8.	Delhi	Delhi	55,424	55,424	38,824	2,294	-	-	1,310
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	82,134	61,785	44,978	44,508	2,559	2,952	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot	17,385	15,809	12,682	12,140	2,061	257	565
11.	Gujarat	Surat	57,712	56,062	47,512	47,047	3,102	32	-
12.	Gujarat	Vadodara	34,736	30,394	25,408	24,457	4,788	1,571	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	2,896	2,896	2,896	351	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	5,538	873	773	773	41	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	3,239	1,422	1,407	1,407	-	232	-
16.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	13,343	3,568	3,438	3,438	424	1,129	-
18.	Karnataka	Bangalore	27,546	27,546	26,663	25,154	1,935	4,683	-
19.	Kerala	Kannur	189	189	189	189	8	2	-
20.	Kerala	Kochi	10,158	9,167	8,705	8,705	-	598	7
21.	Kerala	Kollam	265	110	62	62	-	-	62
22.	Kerala	Kozhikode	111	82	78	78	-	-	3
23.	Kerala	Malappuram	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	-	41	-
24.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	13,408	10,874	10,804	10,804	-	1,552	201

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Oral Answers

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to Questions

25.	Kerala	Thrissur	150	145	142	142	-	18	4
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	15,419	14,603	14,603	13,967	300	363	145
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	4,262	4,262	4,220	3,328	563	1,240	-
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	8,224	8,224	6,313	5,801	-	12	-
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	5,344	4,948	4,948	4,610	230	304	-
30.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	306	306	306	306	7	-	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	4,201	4,064	4,064	3,654	336	379	-
32.	Maharashtra	Nashik	7,460	7,460	7,460	5,835	676	1,478	-
33.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (including Navi Mumbai & Greater Mumbai)	2,42,043	90,871	31,158	26,857	764	80	1,519
34.	Maharashtra	Pune	41,078	40,974	22,106	17,735	571	1,390	-
35.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Punjab	Amritsar	1,008	1,008	1,008	100	-	9	-
37.	Punjab	Ludhiana	3,632	3,632	3,440	2,458	17	669	117
38.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	16,850	16,850	14,906	7,792	-	2,831	-
39.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2,068	2,068	1,191	1,860	-	-	-

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40.	Rajasthan	Kota	3,475	3,475	3,406	3,145	-	1,550	-
41.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	38,963	38,404	35,986	34,413	-	1,472	1,388
42.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	26,335	25,285	24,249	24,162	-	5,072	2,563
43.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	26,170	19,522	19,522	19,522	286	-	-
44.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2,004	2,000	2,000	2,000	144	-	-
45.	Telangana	Hyderabad	73,588	72,724	69,272	59,804	1,243	10,781	-
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	14,282	14,282	12,276	8,475	253	73	-
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,226	-	163	-
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2,004	1,835	1,698	1,616	60	223	20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6,257	6,241	5,951	5,951	32	1	-
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	6,038	5,912	5,909	5,852	231	191	95
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	11,790	11,173	11,067	10,565	262	66	-
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	5,668	5,235	5,203	5,203	1,301	746	24
53.	West Bengal	Asansol	20,769	20,701	18,046	18,046	787	-	-
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1,02,101	1,02,101	98,263	98,263	565	-	993
TOTAL			11,07,913	8,90,219	7,31,844	6,45,961	26,406	46,741	11,668

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो दिल्ली के बारे में जवाब दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ कि यहां के सलम के लोगों के लिए सरकार ने बड़ा ऐतिहासिक काम किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि देश में जितने लोग स्लम में रहते हैं, उनमें 35 परसेंट लोग ट्रीटेड टैप वाटर से वंचित हैं, उनको ट्रीटेड वाटर नहीं मिल पाता है और ठीक 63 परसेंट लोगों को ड्रेनेज facility नहीं मिल रही है। उन लोगों को ट्रीटेड वाटर और ड्रेनेज facility मिले, उसके लिए सरकार क्या योजना लागू कर रही है?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the question has both a pan India dimension and a Delhi dimension which the hon. Member has sought. I would like to inform him that out of Delhi's population of 2 crores, I am estimating this to be the outcome of the census which will take place, that Delhi which started with a population of 8 lakhs in 1947, in the next census, it is likely to place the population over 2 crores. 40 to 50 lakhs of our citizens, our brothers and sisters, live in unauthorized colonies where the conditions are really crying out for attention and the Government has responded by giving *malikana hak* to these forty to fifty lakh people. Then, another ten lakh people live in what are called JJ Clusters. These are JJ Clusters. Unlike on a previous occasion, when civil liberties were dispensed with and people were moved from these slum like conditions to places 100 kilometers away and sought to be resettled, we are providing 'Jahan Jhuggi Wahin Makan' to these 10 lakh people as part of our conscious Government policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I should also like to inform you that the Delhi Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, now. Land and colonization. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, land. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know the answer may not be suitable... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I will be brief. Land and colonization are State subjects. Maintenance of data on poverty, on slums is a State subject and, therefore, the Delhi Government is answerable. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, the Delhi Government has chosen not to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we are taking the action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की योजनाओं का वर्ष 2012 तक सिर्फ 35 परसेंट लाभ लोगों को मिल रहा था। अब दिल्ली की सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार की किन-किन योजनाओं को लागू किया है और किन योजनाओं को वह लागू नहीं कर पायी है? चूंकि केन्द्र सरकार की अनेक योजनाएं दिल्ली के स्लम लोगों के rehabilitation के लिए है और मुझे लगता है...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश जी, आपका सवाल स्पष्ट है। Please be brief. hon. Minister.

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी: सर, जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि land colonization data, जो हमारे भाई-बहन informal settlements में रहते हैं, मैं 'informal settlement' का शब्द स्लम को prefer करता हूँ, यह सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय है, पर मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो योजनाएं हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ बैठकर बात न करें।

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी: सर, 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना', मैं एक vertical है 'In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation', मैंने उसके बारे में आंकड़े सवाल के जवाब में दिए हैं, जिसमें 7,31,844 और 6,45,961 houses, we have completed. क्योंकि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की responsibility है। सर, जी.डी.ए. की तरफ से कई ऐसी कॉलोनीज़ हैं - जैसे कठपुतली कॉलोनी है, जहां पर 2,800 परिवार रहते थे। हम इनको वहां पक्के घर - जहां उनकी झुग्गियां थीं, जहां उनकी settlement थीं, वहां पक्के घर, जिनमें किचन होगा, शौचालय होगा और बाकी की सुविधाएं भी दिलवा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... East of Kailash ...(व्यवधान)... और हमने वादा किया है कि हम सभी 10 लाख लोगों को, जहां झुग्गियां हैं, वहां मकान दिलवा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली के बारे में अपना उत्तर बड़े ध्यान से दिया है, वह स्वाभाविक है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, इस देश में लगभग 50 करोड़ लोग शहरों में रहते हैं और उसमें आप across the board देख लीजिए कि 30 से 40 प्रतिशत लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं। आपने जो informal sector कहा, ठीक कहा। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है और आपसे प्रश्न भी है कि यह हम लोगों का priority sector होना चाहिए और उसके लिए in situ के साथ-साथ, जिस तरह से मुंबई के लिए Slum Rehabilitation Programme बनाया है, क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बारे में विचार करेगी? राज्यों के साथ चर्चा करके जो कीमती ज़मीनें हैं, क्या केन्द्र सरकार cross subsidisation के साथ उन पर कोई नीति बनाएगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that whilst we respect the fact that this is a State subject, we have sought, through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, through one of the four verticals, to provide a programmatic intervention where the Centre can help out. Now, in so far as overall housing is concerned, I completely agree with the hon. Member that by the year 2030, we should be facing an urban population of something close to 600 million people. In fact, that urban population of 600 million will require a lot of building and rebuilding effort. I am very happy to inform this House, through you, Sir, that the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana seeks to build one crore houses so that every Indian will have a home by 2022, and we have already crossed that one crore figure during the month of December. Thirty-two lakh people have already moved into their new homes. Sixty lakhs have been grounded and are being completed...*(Interruptions)*...and the figure of *in situ* slum rehabilitation ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर चर्चा न करें।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: This figure has already been provided in the answer. What we can do is to aid the efforts of the State Government, as the hon. Member has suggested, by cross-subsidisation. We are also trying to provide other forms of convergence through the Central schemes, so that the States are encouraged. Now, whether it is cross-subsidisation directly, or *in situ* slum rehabilitation, where the Centre is giving money, it is one of those forms of cross-subsidisations.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मलीन बस्तियों और अनाधिकृत इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को सम्मानजनक आवास प्रदान करने के लिए दिल्ली में केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है और वह योजना लागू क्यों नहीं हो रही है?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं, क्योंकि यह सवाल पूछा जा चुका है।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to take this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, in so far as Delhi is concerned, the Government has decided to give *malikana hak* to 40 lakh people in unauthorised colonies, and we are providing '*jahan jhuggi, wahin makan* to all 10 lakh people.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: For a dignified rehabilitation, instead of having many laws in different States across the country, there should be a uniform slum rehabilitation policy across the country. Is the Central Government contemplating to bring a law or a uniform Indian slum rehabilitation policy in this regard?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the policy enshrined in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, I believe, provides a template for those of our brothers and sisters who are living in these informal settlements through a system which can be devised either on a PPP model or otherwise. They are temporarily shifted from their present place of residence to a nearby area, provided this temporary accommodation through the builder and then *pakka* homes, which conform to the present sustainable norms for a home, which consist of a kitchen, a toilet and other basic facilities and then, the citizens are moved back into that. So, I believe, that is already a template provided in the current policy. This is my understanding that different States are following different policies. They are also jealous of safeguarding their own turf in terms of land, these issues being a State subject. But, we always write letters. I have written to all the Chief Ministers encouraging them for providing both shelters for homeless people and for *in situ* slum rehabilitation and I believe this template could evolve into something with encouragement for State Governments to pursue as well.

प्रभावकारी और पारदर्शी पुलिस प्रणाली

*33. श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में पुलिस को कुशल तथा सक्षम बनाने तथा पुलिस की कार्य प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाने हेतु कोई कार्ययोजना तैयार की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा चौबीस घंटे ड्यूटी देने के बावजूद पुलिस के सिपाहियों का वेतन काफी कम है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्रस्तावित पुलिस सुधारों में उनके वेतन के बारे में भी विचार करेगी?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) "पुलिस" भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II (राज्या सूची) के अंतर्गत राज्य का विषय है। पुलिस बल को कुशल एवं सक्षम बनाने और इसके कामकाज को

अधिक प्रभावी एवं पारदर्शी बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की होती है। केंद्र सरकार, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए निधियां प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है, विभिन्न मामलों पर एडवाइजरी जारी करती है और राष्ट्रीय मानकों एवं प्रक्रियाओं को तैयार करती है।

पुलिस कार्मिकों के लिए वेतन एवं भत्ते निर्धारित करते समय संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा पुलिस कार्मिकों की भूमिका एवं उत्तरदायित्व तथा उनके कार्य की प्रकृति पर विधिवत विचार किया जाता है।

Effective and transparent policing

†*33. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any action plan chalked out by Government to make police efficient, capable and the functioning of police more effective and transparent in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that in spite of round the clock duty hours of police personnel, their salary is meagre; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider their salary also in proposed police reforms?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to make the police force efficient & capable and its functioning more effective and transparent. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds for modernisation, issues advisories on various matters, formulates national standards and procedures.

The role and responsibility of police personnel and their nature of duties is duly considered by the respective State Governments and UT Administrations while determining their salary and allowances.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज पारंपरिक अपराधों के तकनीकी अतिरिक्त अत्यंत जटिल व अनेक प्रकार के आर्थिक, समाजिक तथा तकनीकी अपराधों में वृद्धि होने के कारण पुलिस की भूमिका अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने हेतु पुलिसकर्मियों को सेवा के दौरान उनकी मानसिक रचना को चुस्त-दुरुस्त रखने के लिए उनके वेतन, आवास, स्वास्थ्यवर्धक भोजन तथा बच्चों की शिक्षा व कर्तव्यपालन के घंटे निर्धारित करने के लिए पिछले वर्षों में राज्य को अधिक धन की उपलब्धता एवं एडवाइज़री जारी करने पर विचार रही है?

श्री उपसभापति: आपने एक ही सवाल में कई सवाल पूछ लिए हैं।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, क्योंकि पुलिस ड्यूटी एक critical, एक sensitive hard profile job है। वे लोग कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। मैं देखता रहता हूँ कि 364 दिनों में लगभग 360 दिन वे अपने परिवार के साथ कभी लंच नहीं करते हैं, डिनर नहीं करते हैं। वे अपने बच्चों के birthday में, बच्चों के colleges में, schools के even annual days में कभी भी नहीं जाते हैं। वे हर समाज के हित के लिए काम करते हैं, इसके लिए उनको बहुत कुछ काम करना जरूरी है। इस दृष्टिकोण को देखते हुए सरकार ने सुधार करने के लिए अनेक आयोग, अनेक अलग-अलग समितियों का गठन किया है। उसमें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि National Police Commission, 1977, Ribeiro Committee on Police Reforms 1998, Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms 2000 और Justice Malimath Committee, 2002 इन चार कमेटियों का गठन हुआ था। जिस विषय पर सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है, इनमें उन्हीं विषय पर recommendations मांगे हैं। उन recommendations के आने के बाद फिर सरकार चार कमेटियों के जितने भी recommendations हैं, उनको कैसे implement करना चाहिए, क्योंकि अलग-अलग कमेटीज़ ने अलग-अलग implement की हैं, बहुत सी recommendations की हैं। उसमें क्या हो सकता है, इसके लिए फिर एक और कमेटी, जो कि रिव्यू कमेटी है, headed by R.S. Mooshahary ने recommendations की हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्व आयोग एवं समितियों की सिफारिशों की समीक्षा करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 2004 में R.S. Mooshahary की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की है। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मार्च, 2005 प्रस्तुत की थी। समिति ने इन सिफारिशों को पूरा देखते हुए लगभग 49 ऐसी सिफारिशों को shortlist किया है। उनको लागू करने के लिए यूपीए सरकार में कुछ प्रयास हुए थे, मगर हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, हम उसमें ज्यादा ध्यान देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उसमें 49 recommendations को लागू करने के लिए अलग-अलग कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया ब्रीफ में उत्तर दें।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: Assistance for police modernization के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार पैसा दे रही ही है। उसके बाद-बाद अलग-अलग umbrella schemes में जम्मू-कश्मीर को और left-wing affected area, north-east affected area के लिए भी पैसा दे रहे हैं। दूसरे, उन्होंने

पुलिस मॉडर्नाइजेशन के बारे में पूछा है। हम पुलिस को अवॉर्ड भी दे रहे हैं। हम अलग-अलग incentives भी पुलिस को दे रहे हैं। जो स्टेट्स अच्छा काम करती हैं, जिन स्टेट्स ने 49 रिकमंडेशन को लागू किया है, उन स्टेट्स को हम अलग से भी पैसे दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। आप ब्रीफ में बोलिए।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार पूरे तरीके से अलग-अलग स्कीम्स के द्वारा - मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए, पुलिस के परिवारों के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए अलग-अलग तरह से सहायता दे रही है। अगर आप इस पर पूरी चर्चा करें, तो मैं पूरी डिटेल्स देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री। कृपया ब्रीफ में पूछिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में, पुलिस विभाग में पुलिसकर्मियों के कुल स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष राज्यानुसार कितने पद खाली हैं और कानून व्यवस्था के सामने खड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए खाली पदों को भरने हेतु सरकार की कोई कार्य योजना है या नहीं है?

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी ब्रीफली जवाब दीजिए।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, यदि वैकेंसीज़ की बात करें, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में लगभग 25,95,435 पुलिस की सैक्शनड पोस्ट्स थीं, उनमें से लगभग 5,28,65 वैकेंसीज़ हैं। हम बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा एडवाइज़री जारी कर रहे हैं, उनको सूचना भी दे रहे हैं कि जो वैकेंसीज़ हैं, उनमें पुलिस की भर्ती करें। यह बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए हम लगातार एडवाइज़री जारी कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स भी लगभग 20,67,270 है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पैरा मिलिट्री भी 99,948 है। इसी साल में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एक लाख एडिशनल पुलिस फोर्स अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में रिक्रूट किए हैं।

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that after the two universities, Jamia and JNU, have been attacked, how many FIRs have been registered and what the status of investigation in those cases is. I also want to know as to how many culprits have been arrested, and, if not, why there is a delay in arrests.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: उपसभापति महोदय, यह सवाल अलग है, इसलिए आप अलग से इस विषय को उठाइए। मैं इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: यह सवाल इससे रिलेटिव नहीं है। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, मैं convey भी करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। पुलिस राज्य का विषय है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार आधुनिकीकरण के लिए निधि प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आज के तकनीकी युग में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा हो रहे अपराध को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या हमारी पुलिस पूरी तरह से सक्षम और प्रशिक्षित है?

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین:** سر، بہت بہت شکریہ پولیس راجی کا موضوع ہے۔ مانٹھے منتری جی نے اپنے جواب می کہا ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار جدی کاری کے لئے ہدیہ پردان کر کے راجیوں کے پریکٹسوں می سہیگ کرتی ہے۔ می آپ کے مادھی سے مانٹھے منتری جی سے جے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج کے تکنیکی دور می سوشل میڈیا کے ذریعہ ہورے ایرادھ کو قابو می کرنے کے لئے کئی ہماری پولیس پوری طرح سے سکشم اور پرشکشی ہے؟

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: जी। सांसद महोदया ने जो सवाल पूछा है, इसके लिए अलग-अलग काम केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हो रहे हैं। उसके लिए Interoperable Criminal Justice System को और दूसरे National Database on Sexual Offenders System को अलग-अलग तरीके से CCTNS द्वारा, सोशल मीडिया के द्वारा जितने भी क्राइम होते हैं, अलग-अलग पोस्ट्स की जाती हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए, white-collar crimes रोकने के लिए अलग-अलग टेक्नोलॉजी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे रही है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लगातार मीटिंग्स में बुलाकर, DGs को मीटिंग्स में बुलाकर टेक्नोलॉजी देने के लिए, अपडेट करने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमारा एक BPR&D है और Police Modernisation Division होम मिनिसट्री में है। वह समय-समय पर अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को - जो भी टेक्नोलॉजी हम दुनिया भर से लाते हैं, वह टेक्नोलॉजी हम उनको देते हैं। आदरणीय सांसद महोदया ने पूछा है कि क्राइम रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या करना चाहिए, उसके लिए लगातार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एडवाइज़री जारी करती है। मेरे पास उन सबकी सूची है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पहले प्रश्न के भाग 'ए' की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें एक त्रुटि है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि "पुलिस बल को कुशल एवं सक्षम बनाने और इसके कामकाज को अधिक प्रभावी एवं पारदर्शी बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की होती है।" जहां तक राज्य और UT administration में पुलिस में सुधार की बात है, तो UT administration में दिल्ली है, बाकी यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख हैं, अंडमान और निकोबार हैं। ये सारे के सारे केन्द्र के तहत आते हैं।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ में पुलिस में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है और क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों के साथ बात करके, जो पहले की कमेटीज की सिफारिशें हैं, उन्हें लागू करेगी? क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी भी केन्द्र सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आती है, उन कमेटीजों की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? उन कमेटीज की जो सिफारिशें हैं, क्या उनके बारे में राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाकर एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाएंगे, ताकि हमारी पुलिस के पास भी बड़े देशों की तरह सुविधाएं हों, फिर वे सुविधाएं चाहे **technical upgradation** की जरूरत के बारे में हों, चाहे जो नई-नई तकनीक आ रही है, उनके बारे में हों और बड़े देशों के अंदर जो सुविधाएं पुलिस के पास हैं, वे हमारे देश में भी पुलिस के पास हों, फिर चाहे वह केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हों या राज्य, उनकी पुलिस के पास भी वे सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने UTs as well as State Government, advisories दी हैं। FIRs में कैसे काम करना चाहिए, **comprehensive approach towards crime against women** कैसी होनी चाहिए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को **CCTV cameras** के विषय में क्या करना चाहिए, **cyber crime prevention** को कैसे **control** करना चाहिए आदि के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार ने अलग-अलग advisories दी हैं। उसके साथ-साथ केन्द्र सरकार, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स के पुलिस विभाग को पैसे भी दे रही है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की सलाह को मानता हूँ और चारों कमेटीज की रिपोर्ट्स के ऊपर हमने जिन 49 issues को recognize किया है, उनके बारे में कैसे काम करना चाहिए, उसके बारे में, मैं आने वाले दिनों में हर राज्य के गृह मंत्री की अलग-अलग मीटिंग बुलाकर बात करूंगा, क्योंकि इस बारे में सरकार पहले से ही प्लान कर रही है। हम CrPC और IPC एक्ट में भी बदलाव करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम इस विषय में जरूर होम मिनिस्टर्स से बातचीत करेंगे। केन्द्र सरकार देश के प्रदेश के गृह मंत्रियों से बातचीत करके एक अच्छा और नया police system देश में लाने के लिए प्रयास करेगी।

महोदय, हम आज देख रहे हैं कि देश में सभी जगह जो भी ऐसे काम होते हैं, उनमें पुलिस को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा रहा है, जबकि पुलिस बहुत काम करती है और बहुत मेहनत से देश में काम करती है, लेकिन उसे कोई नहीं देखता है। देश में पुलिस के खिलाफ सभी लोग बोलते रहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया Briefly जवाब दीजिए।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस एक critical position में काम कर रही है और उनके welfare के लिए हमारी सरकार बहुत काम कर रही है। हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद पुलिस की welfare activity के लिए अलग-अलग कदम उठाए गए हैं और Central Police की age भी अब CRPF में 60 वर्ष कर दी गई है।

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Cooking gas coverage in the country

*34. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the penetration of cooking gas coverage in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government intends to make the marking of LPG connection holders in ration card under Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene (DBTK) scheme compulsory;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government intends to direct oil companies for sharing/mapping of database of LPG connection holders, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As on 01.01.2020, national LPG coverage is 96.9 %. State/UT-wise details of LPG coverage including the State of Maharashtra are given in Annexure (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Kerosene distribution is a State subject and the State Governments are the authorities competent to take a decision in mandatory stamping of ration cards to mark the existence of a LPG connection, for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of Kerosene to a ration cardholder.

(d) With a view to map the database of consumers with LPG connections and getting Kerosene, Central Government has requested State Governments to share details of consumers drawing PDS Kerosene with Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further, the updated LPG data base is available with NIC for use by the State Governments for mapping with the kerosene data base.

Annexure***State/UT-wise details of LPG coverage***

State/UT	LPG coverage as on 01.01.2020
Chandigarh	102.6%
Delhi	123.7%
Haryana	122.7%

State/UT	LPG coverage as on 01.01.2020
Himachal Pradesh	116.6%
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	130.6%
UT of Ladakh	168.8%
Punjab	138.7%
Rajasthan	108.0%
Uttar Pradesh	102.8%
Uttarakhand	112.0%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111.4%
Arunachal Pradesh	81.5%
Assam	96.2%
Bihar	74.8%
Jharkhand	75.4%
Manipur	92.1%
Meghalaya	47.1%
Mizoram	111.2%
Nagaland	65.6%
Odisha	78.7%
Sikkim	100.2%
Tripura	77.0%
West Bengal	97.3%
Chhattisgarh	76.8%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.2%
Daman and Diu	74.8%
Goa	143.5%
Gujarat	73.2%

State/UT	LPG coverage as on 01.01.2020
Madhya Pradesh	84.4%
Maharashtra	100.5%
Andhra Pradesh	98.1%
Karnataka	105.5%
Kerala	108.3%
Lakshadweep	71.7%
Puducherry	97.5%
Tamil Nadu	99.3%
Telangana	116.6%
ALL INDIA	96.9%

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अनुरोध करने से अब तक, कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारों से मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त कर रहे उपभोक्ताओं का ब्यौरा तेल विपणन कंपनियों से साझा किया है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि माननीय सदस्य, प्रश्न को दुबारा बोल दें, तो बेहतर होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री अमर शंकर साबले जी, कृपया दुबारा प्रश्न को स्पष्ट कर दें।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: केन्द्र सरकार ने, मेरे अनुरोध करने से अब तक, किन-किन राज्य सरकारों से मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त कर रहे उपभोक्ताओं का ब्यौरा तेल विपणन कंपनियों को साझा किया है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मिट्टी के तेल का डिटेल्ड वितरण राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। उसकी सूचना राज्य सरकारों के PDS विभाग के पास होती है। भारत सरकार की तेल कंपनियों की जिम्मेदारी थोक में राज्य को तेल पहुंचाने की है। तेल की डिटेलिंग, चूंकि राज्य वितरित करते हैं, इसलिए वितरण के तथ्य उनके पास ही होते हैं। हम राज्यवार कितना मिट्टी का तेल देते हैं, वह ब्यौरा हमारे पास है। यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो वह ब्यौरा हम उन्हें उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: माननीय उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय LPG Coverage 96.9 परसेंट है। उसमें 'उज्ज्वला योजना' का परसेंटेज कितना है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज देश में 27.50 करोड़ LPG कनेक्शन्स हैं। उनमें से 8 करोड़ LPG कनेक्शन 'उज्ज्वला योजना' में दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार यदि देखें, तो लगभग 30 प्रतिशत से थोड़े से ज्यादा कनेक्शन इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए गए हैं।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में कुकिंग गैस की कवरेज का जो एवरेज है, वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर से कम है, अतः इसके लिए कौन-सी कार्ययोजना बनाई गई है और इसका time frame क्या है, जिससे कि जो राष्ट्रीय औसत है, उसके आधार पर बिहार में भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी बिहार में 75 परसेंट पेनेट्रेशन है। 2014 में, जब हम लोगों की जिम्मेदारी शुरू हुई थी, उस समय बिहार में लगभग 22-23 परसेंट पेनेट्रेशन था, जो पिछले पाँच सालों में बढ़कर आज 75 परसेंट तक हो गया है। देश में, लगभग पैंसठ साल पहले LPG का बिजनेस शुरू होने के बाद यह लगभग 22-23 परसेंट तक हुआ था, जिसको पिछले पाँच सालों में बढ़ाकर 75 परसेंट तक किया गया है, यानी कि 50 परसेंट और जोड़ा गया है। सर, "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" के अंतर्गत जो दो-चार प्रमुख बेनिफिशियरी राज्य रहे हैं, उनमें से बिहार एक है। मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि आने वाले दिनों में बिहार में भी भारत सरकार की विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा और LPG कनेक्शन्स दिए जाएं, इसकी पहल जारी रहेगी।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री पी.एल. पुनिया, आपका सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल है।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड के नक्सली इलाकों में तथा दूरदराज़ पहाड़ी और जंगल के इलाकों में रसोई गैस कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई विशेष कार्ययोजना बनाई है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय पी.एल. पुनिया जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" का प्रमुख उद्देश्य वही है। भारत के पिछड़े इलाकों में, विशेषकर पूर्वी भारत में, वह चाहे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो, झारखंड हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, ओडिशा हो और छत्तीसगढ़ हो, ऐसे सभी प्रांतों में पिछले दिनों जो अनुमान लगाया गया है, उसके अनुसार यहाँ 20-25 प्रतिशत की एवरेज पेनेट्रेशन थी, लेकिन आज सरकार की, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की दूरदृष्टि के कारण उन राज्यों की स्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने झारखंड के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज झारखंड में 75 परसेंट पेनेट्रेशन हुआ है। उन्होंने छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में भी पूछा है, मैं उन्हें इसके लिए भी यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ में 77 परसेंट तक पेनेट्रेशन पहुंच चुका है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि इन इलाकों में एक और challenge है। आपने जिन दो राज्यों का उल्लेख किया है, ये दोनों राज्य

[श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान]

फॉरेस्ट कवरेज वाले इलाके हैं, जंगल वाले इलाके हैं, आदिवासी आबादी वाले इलाके हैं। लोगों का जो व्यवहार है, उनका जो स्वभाव है, वह जंगल से लकड़ी लाकर जलाने वाला स्वभाव है, लेकिन उनके ट्रेडिशनल अभ्यास में यह जो एक परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसमें इतना पेनेट्रेशन होना एक उत्साहजनक परिणाम है। हमारी सरकार की priority है कि उस स्तर पर गरीबों को स्वच्छ ईंधन मिले।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हजारों की संख्या में मिट्टी के तेल की एजेंसियाँ थीं, जो धीरे-धीरे बंद हो रही हैं और कुछ ही सालों में सभी बंद हो जाएंगी। क्या आप उन लोगों को वैकल्पिक तौर पर गैस एजेंसियाँ, पेट्रोल पंप आवंटित करने का कष्ट करेंगे?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह तो व्यवसाय का विषय है। मिट्टी के तेल का व्यवसाय अलग है, एलपीजी वितरण की व्यवस्था और पेट्रोल की व्यवस्था अलग है। जो प्रक्रिया है, यदि उसमें से कोई व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से सफल होता है, तो उसको वह मिलेगा, क्योंकि वे मिट्टी के तेल का विक्रय कर रहे थे। सर, देश में मिट्टी का तेल तब दिया जा रहा था, जब ईंधन के लिए अच्छे विकल्प उपलब्ध नहीं थे। बिजली के उजाले के लिए अच्छे विकल्प नहीं थे, लेकिन आज देश में स्थिति बदल चुकी है। पिछले कई दशकों से किए गए अच्छे प्रयासों के कारण आज लगभग 70 प्रतिशत घरों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है, 97 परसेंट घरों में एलपीजी के नाम पर स्वच्छ ईंधन पहुंचा है। अभी शायद मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता subsidized rate पर घट रही है, इसीलिए वे लोग, जो यह व्यवसाय कर रहे थे, वे अपने लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था देख सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 35, श्री के.के. रागेश।

Unused land with PSUs

*35. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excess or unused land among the assets given on concessional rates to Central PSUs by various State Governments are proposed to be returned to the concerned States in the event of privatisation;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal regarding this is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) For the purpose of Strategic Disinvestment of CPSEs, CCEA has laid out a detailed procedure and mechanism on 27.10.2016 & 3.10.2019, which requires an Inter-Ministerial Consultative Mechanism for decision making at every stage. As part of the procedure of Strategic Disinvestment, assets of CPSEs under Strategic Disinvestment are examined as to whether these are incidental or core to the business operation of CPSE or not. The value of assets, which are incidental or core to the business operations, is captured in the business valuation. In case of other assets, their fair market value is added to the business valuation, where such assets are considered to be part of the transaction. However, in cases where the Inter-Ministerial Mechanism doesn't recommend such assets to be part of the transaction, these are examined for the possibility of excluding them from the transaction and for monetizing or dealing separately. Such a decision is taken on a case to case basis, keeping in view objectives such as success of the transaction, administrative convenience etc.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, our Central PSUs are set up with the active participation and involvement of States. Now, you have decided to privatize BPCL. The Kerala Government had given more than 10,000 acres of land at concessional rate for BPCL. While providing 50,000 acres of land, there is a written agreement. In that written agreement, it is specifically stated that the land cannot be transferred without the assent of the State. I want to know from the hon. Minister: Is the Government aware of it? Will the Government adhere to the agreement?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, it is a separate question. Hon. Member has asked a general basic question regarding some principle. I have already answered that question. Regarding Kerala, I would like to inform him separately.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the question is on that only. My question is...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has already told that he would send you the details.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Okay, thank you, Sir. There is a widespread apprehension among the public that these kinds of PSUs are sold out at cheaper prices. BPCL is a

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

profit-making company and that is making more than ₹9,000 crores profit every year. So, what is the mechanism of calculating the value of such profit-making entities? Is the replacement value being calculated while selling out these PSUs?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, again, with utmost politeness I would like to mention that this is a separate question. I would like to answer a separate question if the hon. Member asks. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt, let me answer. This is a very transparent process. DIPAM Ministry is taking care of disinvestment process. Nothing, at least, in the Government of Prime Minister Shri Modi, would be dark. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Nothing would be undercover. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything would be black and white. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything would be transparent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Process is on. On a separate question, I would be happy to answer him elaborately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I would like to ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to read my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: This is not a separate question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, my question is this. The Government has reportedly decided for disinvestment or the strategic sale of 28 Public Sector Undertakings. My pointed question is whether the huge areas of land, which was transferred on lease by the States to these PSEs by various State Governments, be returned to them or not, in as much as after the disinvestment or strategic sale, the very objective for which the lands were transferred to Public Sector Undertakings by the States will cease to exist.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these lands were given to respective CPSEs not as a charity. These all are a part of the deal and

transactions since the last few decades. The respective CPSEs have already given the financial compensation to the respective States or individuals. This is number one. In the subsequent development, when this Government has decided, we have nothing to hide. In NDA, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi, we had said about that thing before the election. After taking charge of governance, we have repeatedly mentioned through different policy decisions that the Government has no business to be in business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Gradually, where the competent industry has grown up, the Government has to withdraw and concentrate more on welfare. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, on that subsequent development, we have two principles. Where the total business proposition needs the package of land for the expansion of the existing business, the land would remain with the entity. Where the surplus land would be fit to be delinked from the business proposition, it can be separately dealt with. We can hand it over to market, hand it over to respective Government through financial transactions.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the question is about the excess or unused land among the assets given on concessional rates. I have a very small question to hon. Minister. If there is an excess land or unused land, do you come out with a proper advertisement saying that to set up the petrol pump, this unused land would be utilised?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to link this with petrol pumps. This is a separate thing. But, to hon. Member's specific query as to how to deal with additional land or surplus land if at all it is there, I am again politely saying that there is a provision. In 2016 and 2019, we have consciously taken this decision, if in the entire proposal one portion of land will come out as surplus, it will not be given to the new company as it is and it will be dealt separately and it will be dealt commercially.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is that in CPSEs wherever there is excess land and if there are private partners who are wanting to come and work with the CPSEs on a standalone basis, on a PPP mode, would the CPSE be considering to take and partner with them on downstream industries if required on a standalone basis?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, again I will say that if we are going to divest some CPSEs, the land the new entity need through a proper valuation and evaluation, their portion of land will remain with the main industry. If some surplus land will be there, all this is a separate issue, that will be dealt with by due diligence and due process should be there. If a party comes, the respective State will come, we are open to negotiate and commercially deal with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 36.

Senior citizens below poverty line

*36. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has the data on the total number of senior citizens who are below the poverty line and suffering from age-related disabilities, if so, the State-wise details thereof:

(b) whether the Ministry has any specific regional focus for the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY); and

(c) the number of camps conducted in the State of Punjab, since 2017?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per 2011 Census, total number of Senior Citizens in the country is 10.38 crore. Data of Senior Citizens below the poverty line and suffering from age-related disabilities is however not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) There is no regional focus under the scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY). The camps under the scheme are organized at any location in the country where the need is felt.

(c) A total 9 Camps (06 distribution camps and 03 Assessment Camps) have been organised in Punjab since 2017 under RVY scheme and physical aids and assisted devices have been distributed free of cost to 1112 senior citizens belonging to BPL category.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, गवर्नमेंट ने यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम लॉच की है, क्योंकि बेसिकली बीपीएल लिस्ट में जो सीनियर सिटिज़ंस आते हैं, यह उनके लिए है, ताकि उन सभी को कुछ assisted-living devices free of cost दी जाएं। लेकिन पहले मैं इसमें यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, that in March, 2017, when the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was announced, the Government declared that the Scheme would help five lakh and twenty thousand beneficiaries over a period of three years. लेकिन अभी तक five lakh twenty thousand के बजाय, they have been able to cover just ninety eight thousand eight hundred thirty eight. Given this failure in achieving targets, what are the steps the Ministry is taking to ensure the delivery of services to the BPL Senior Citizens as promised but in time?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वयोश्री योजना के अंतर्गत देश में कुल 352 जिलों को छानटा गया था, जहां वयोश्री कैम्प लगाए जाने थे। इनमें से अब तक 126 जिलों में 132 कैम्प लगाए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें 1,24,242 सीनियर सिटिज़ंस को कवर किया गया है और 3,22,776 उपकरण बांटे गए हैं। 79 Assessment Camps लगाने के लिए स्थान चुने जा चुके हैं, जिनमें इस प्रकार के वयोश्री कैम्पस लगाया जाना अभी बाकी है। आने वाले समय में हम इन स्थानों को बहुत जल्दी कवर करेंगे।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की स्टेटमेंट को करेक्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि 352 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स नहीं, 325 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जिनको आपकी गवर्नमेंट को कवर करना है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि आपने इस योजना पर जो 500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने थे, उसके बजाय आपने सिर्फ 124 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च किए हैं। मेरी गुजारिश यह है, ये जो उपकरण आप उन्हें assistance के लिए दे रहे हैं, जिनमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें, जैसे walking sticks, elbow clutches, walkers, wheelchairs, artificial dentures वगैरह शामिल हैं, लेकिन इनकी जो वॉरंटी आपने दी है, वह सिर्फ एक साल की दी है। आप देखते हैं कि कई पुराने बुजुर्गों की walking sticks कई पुश्त-दर-पुश्त तक चलती रहती हैं। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश यह है कि आप ये सब चीज़ें अच्छी क्वालिटी की चूज कीजिए, क्योंकि वे गरीब लोग हैं, इसलिए कम से कम इनकी पांच साल की वॉरंटी तो हो ही। Walking sticks अगर अच्छी किस्म की हों तो टूटती ही नहीं हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपके सुझाव बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन पहले आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: मेरा सवाल यही है इसकी वॉरंटी एक साल की बजाय पांच साल की की जाए और जो beneficiaries रह गए हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी कवर किया जाए।

श्री रतन लाल कटारिया: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो उपकरण वयोश्री योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाते हैं, वे हमारी जो Public Undertaking 'ALIMCO' है, उनके दिए जाते हैं। यह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एजेंसी है। दूसरे देशों के साथ मिल कर भी हम इसके अन्दर प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि जो क्वालिटी हो, वह बहुत बेहतरीन किस्म की हो। उसी दृष्टि से हम इस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं।

[श्री रतन लाल कटारिया]

अभी आपने जो पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश के अन्दर 10 करोड़ 38 लाख senior citizens हैं। इस प्रकार के camps लगाये जाने के लिए requests भी आती हैं और माननीय सांसद महोदय भी अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के camps लगवाने की request कर सकते हैं। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि आपके लोक सभा क्षेत्र में भी 03.03.2019 को हमने एक कैम्प लगाया था। पंजाब के अन्दर हमने कुल 9 camps चिन्हित किये थे, जिनमें से 6 लगा दिये गये हैं और 3 awaited हैं। भटिंडा में, 28 तारीख जो आने वाली है, यह हमने उन camps के लिए रखी है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बाजवा जी का जो सुझाव था, उस पर आप गौर करेंगे।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका सवाल हो गया। अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे मंत्री जी को thanks ही करना है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम कैम्प जरूर लगवायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कह रहे हैं कि गुरुदासपुर में लगवाया हुआ है, तो मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बाजवा जी, आप सीट ग्रहण करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने दोनों सवाल पूछ लिये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... बाजवा जी, आपके supplementary questions खत्म हो गये। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, अब आप बैठ जायें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: बाजवा साहब, जो यंत्र हम दे रहे हैं, वे उच्च क्वालिटी के हैं, मानक मापदंड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले हैं और राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के हैं। लगभग 7,000 रुपये तक की सामग्री हम एक व्यक्ति को देते हैं। उसमें हम जो-जो सामग्री देते हैं, उसमें जर्मनी की Ottobock नामक एक संस्था है, हमने उससे मिल कर हाथ और पैर बनाकर देने का काम किया है। उनकी technology हम ले रहे हैं और हमारी technology वे ले रहे हैं। साथ ही Scotland की एक संस्था है। हम उससे मिल कर आधुनिक wheelchair बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी भी technology हम ले रहे हैं और हमारी technology वे ले रहे हैं। आधुनिक wheelchair वगैरह सब हैं। जो भी सामग्री हम दे रहे हैं, वह मानक मापदंड के अन्तर्गत है।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार में कितने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को शारीरिक सहायक यंत्र और जीवन सहायक उपकरण दिये गये हैं?

श्री रतन लाल कटारिया: महोदय, सारे देश के आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिहार के बारे में पूछा है, उसकी जानकारी मैं इनको उपलब्ध करा दूँगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, 2017-18 में बिहार में हमने 1,665 लोगों को दिया है, 2018-19 में 261 लोगों को दिया है और 2019-20 में 496 लाभार्थियों को यह सामग्री उपलब्ध करायी है।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: महोदय, विभिन्न युनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो एससी-एसटी छात्रों का कोटा है, उसके अलावा भी lapse seats पर यदि एससी-एसटी स्टूडेंट्स दाखिला लेते हैं, तो उनकी scholarship सम्भवतः बन्द कर दी गयी है। यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इसको पुनः आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना है अथवा नहीं?

श्री उपसभापति: यह सवाल महत्वपूर्ण है, परन्तु इससे related नहीं है। कृपया बैठ जायें।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, urban areas में रहने वाले 64 per cent senior citizens जो हैं, वे loneliness और depression में रहते हैं। क्या सरकार उनके लिए कुछ अलग सोच-विचार कर रही है?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, यह क्वेश्चन तो वरिष्ठ नागरिकों से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: हाँ।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उन्होंने दिव्यांगों के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: नहीं, नहीं। यह वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के बारे में है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अगर आप एक बार फिर से अपना प्रश्न दोहरा देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मेरा प्रश्न है कि 64 per cent senior citizens शहरों में रहते हैं। उनमें से बहुत सारे लोग loneliness और depression में रहते हैं। क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई खास स्कीम के बारे में सोच कर रही है?

श्री उपसभापति: जो वरिष्ठ नागरिक हैं और अकेलेपन में रहते हैं, उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: मैं समझ गया। हालांकि यह इस प्रश्न से भिन्न प्रश्न है। परंतु हमने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए वर्ष 2007 में एक कानून बना रखा है। उनके भरण-पोषण का उसमें प्रावधान है और अगर कोई उसकी अवहेलना करता है तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का काम भी हम करते हैं। अभी हम एक नया एक्ट ला रहे हैं और उस नये एक्ट में जो लोग घरों में अकेले रहते हैं, उनके लिए डे केयर सेन्टर की भी सुविधा है कि वे दिन भर डे केयर सेन्टर में आकर सारी सुविधाएं जैसे समाचार पत्र, नाश्ता, भोजन, खेलकूद आदि गतिविधियां संचालित करते रहें और शाम को अपने घरों में जाकर रहें। इसके अलावा अभी एक नई योजना हम शुरू करने वाले हैं कि जो घरों में रहते हैं, एनजीओज़ के माध्यम से हम घर बैठे उनकी सेवा करने का काम करेंगे। वे एनजीओज़ के लोग उनके घरों में जाएंगे और उनकी सुख-सुविधा का पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे। यह नई योजना हम प्रारम्भ करने वाले हैं।

*37. [The questioner was absent.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 37. The questioner is not present.

The Minister to lay the answer on the Table of the House.

सीधी, मध्य प्रदेश में अमरवाह हवाई पट्टी का विस्तार किया जाना

*37. श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2019 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 185 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी में स्थित अमरवाह हवाई पट्टी का विस्तार किए जाने की कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो इसका विस्तार कब तक किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत 'उड़ान' वायु सेवाएं आरंभ की जा सकती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सीधी, मध्य प्रदेश में अमरवाह हवाईपट्टी का स्वामित्व मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास है और रनवे के विस्तार सहित हवाईअड्डे का विकास कार्य मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है। यह हवाईपट्टी क्षेत्रीय सम्पर्कता योजना (आरसीएस) - उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) के अंतर्गत, असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में शुमार है। आरसीएस-उड़ान एक मांग आधारित व्यवस्था है। योजना के अंतर्गत, एयरलाइनें किसी मार्ग विशेष पर मांग और आपूर्ति की प्रकृति का आकलन करती हैं और अपने विश्लेषण के आधार पर, 'उड़ान' के अंतर्गत प्रचालनों के लिए समय-समय पर आयोजित की जाने वाली बोली प्रक्रिया में सहभागिता करती हैं।

किसी भी एयरलाइन ने, आरसीएस-उड़ान के तीसरे दौर तक 'सीधी' हवाई पट्टी से आरसीएस उड़ान प्रचालित करने के लिए बोली प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। यदि आरसीएस-उड़ान के मौजूदा चौथे दौर के दौरान कोई वैध बोली प्राप्त होती है, तो योजना दस्तावेज के अनुसार इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Expansion of Amarwah runway in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh

†*37. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 185 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th July, 2019 and state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the expansion of Amarwah runway located in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh, if so, by when it is proposed to be expanded and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether UDAN air services could be started under this plan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Amarwah airstrip in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh is owned by Government of Madhya Pradesh and development of airport including runway extension etc. is to be done by Madhya Pradesh Government. This airstrip figures in the list of unserved airports under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Under the scheme, airlines assess demand and nature of supply required on particular route and based on their analysis, participate in the bidding process to be conducted from time to time for operations under UDAN.

No Airline has submitted bid to operate RCS flight from Sidhi airstrip till 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN. If any valid bid is received during the ongoing 4th round of RCS-UDAN, same shall be considered as per the scheme document.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 38.

Multistoried residential complexes under Housing Schemes

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop multistoried residential complexes in every panchayat, taluk and district level by merging all the housing schemes like PMAY(U) Indira AwasYojana, Basava Housing Scheme, etc.;

(b) 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir, the Government does not have any such plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin since) June, 2015 and April, 2016 respectively for eligible beneficiaries in respective areas of intervention.

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, as stated by the hon. Minister, through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, by March 2020, one crore twelve lakh houses will be sanctioned and seventy five lakh houses will be grounded, and forty to forty-five lakh houses will be occupied by the beneficiaries. But, in Karnataka, so far, for the last three years, you have given subsidies only for 6,000 to 7,000 beneficiaries. This scheme will end by 2022. So, as of now, how many beneficiaries got the houses and how do you reach your target before 2022?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, first of all, the scheme was introduced in June 2015, and the objective of the scheme is in pursuance of the Prime Minister's desire that every Indian should have a home by the year 2022, which should be a pucca home, with a kitchen, a toilet, and all other facilities, like gas cylinder. A demand assessment was done prior to my joining the Ministry, and that assessment showed that we would have to sanction and facilitate the construction of approximately one crore homes by March, 2022. Sir, I also want to place on record that the title of the home should be in the name of the lady of the house. That was a scheme. Now, we have a committee, called the Committee on Monitoring and Sanctioning of Projects which makes an assessment and which sanctions different categories under different verticals every month. I am very pleased to inform the House, through you, Sir, that in the month of December, the target of one crore homes was already reached, and the sanction has now been for one crore and three lakh homes, out of which thirty-two lakhs have already been handed over to the *labharthies*, the beneficiaries; sixty lakh of these homes have been grounded after *bhoomi puja*, and the technology which is being used implies that from the date of the construction work starting, between twelve and eighteen months, the home is ready for the beneficiary. Sir, first of all, I should also place on record that a revised demand assessment was done because the demand has increased. Now, the total demand is one crore twelve lakhs. I am sure that we can meet that in terms of sanctioning within the next month or so. Sir, out of the thirty-two lakhs who have become the owners, the beneficiaries, this figure will rise up very quickly because sixty lakh homes are at a very rapid stage of completion.

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, according to this scheme, for 1,200 square feet home in metro area, they are charging ₹ 45 lakhs, and in non-metro area, ₹ 35 lakhs. But, the Government is giving only ₹ 2.67 lakhs as the subsidy amount. So, now, this subsidy amount is too less. There is no use because against ₹ 45 lakhs or ₹ 35 lakhs, they are giving ₹ 2.67 lakhs. It is very less. So, have you any idea to increase the subsidy amount? Otherwise, this scheme will be ownly for the publicity purpose.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the scheme for affordable housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is implemented under four verticals. In the first vertical, beneficiary-led construction if a person has an ancestral home which is a family home. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, time is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Survey regarding urban homeless poor**

†*39. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the urban homeless poor people in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh and other States/UTs for obtaining financial assistance for acquiring the land for housing schemes/projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of respective Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelters for the urban homeless. However, in order to complement their efforts, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. The guidelines of SUH prescribe systematic third party surveys to be undertaken in cities/towns by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in order to assess the need for shelters at suitable locations.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, so far 21 States/UTs have completed third party survey. Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that third party survey has been completed in all ULBs and Noida & Greater Noida in which 28409 homeless have been identified.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Financial assistance is not provided for the land required for housing projects under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana- Urban [PMAY(U)]. Further, under SUH of DAY-NULM, for construction of new shelters, it will be the responsibility of the State Government/ULB to provide the land.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Upgradation of airports in the country

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

- (a) whether the Ministry plans for upgradation of some important airports in the country by upgrading the existing meteorological instruments in these airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Bengaluru airport would also be included for such upgradation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the airport operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports etc. One of the important aspect of airport upgradation is improvement in meteorological equipment. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) provides such equipment based on the requirement projected by the Airport operator.

IMD has commenced the process for installation of Integrated Automatic Weather Observing System (AWOS) at 18 airports where the weekly flights are more than 500 including Bengaluru Airport on turnkey basis. The integrated AWOS comprises many components including Meteorological Sensors, Data Acquisition system (DAS), Central Data Processing & Integration system (CDPI), Communication System, Workstations and Displays, Data and Product Archival System (DAPS) and Auto generation of reports etc.

Female employment in various sectors

*41. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of female employment in the three sectors of agriculture, manufacturing and services respectively, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether Government is taking any step to ensure reservation for women in private sector jobs;

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

(d) the amount of fund being allocated to tackle the issue of female unemployment, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The percentage distribution of women workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division during 2017-18 including Haryana is given below:

Percentage distribution of female workers by Sectors

Sectors	Rural	Urban
Agriculture	73.2	9.1
Manufacturing	8.1	25.2
Others including services	18.7	65.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Government has taken several initiatives to improve women's participation in the labour force. In order to encourage employment of women, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These includes child care centres, time-off for feeding children, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc. Government has taken a decision to allow the employment of women in the above ground mines including opencast workings between 7 PM and 6 AM to all categories of employees and in belowground working between 6 AM and 7 PM in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers without any gender discrimination.

Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes and also encouraging factors like higher level of participation of women in education etc.

Government has also taken several initiatives for encouraging women participation in economic activities including labour force participation in both rural and urban India through schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) sub-schemes under DAY-NRLM, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), National Career Service (NCS) Project, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

Statement

*Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)
for each State/UT age groups: 15 years and above*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.3	40.8	57.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.4	13.0	42.3
3.	Assam	74.7	11.0	43.7
4.	Bihar	63.7	4.0	35.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.6	47.6	62.4

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	68.1	12.8	42.7
7.	Goa	64.4	22.9	42.9
8.	Gujarat	74.0	19.0	47.4
9.	Haryana	68.3	12.8	41.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.0	47.5	58.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.7	27.6	51.0
12.	Jharkhand	68.1	14.6	41.7
13.	Karnataka	74.0	24.8	49.1
14.	Kerala	65.8	20.4	41.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	75.9	31.0	54.3
16.	Maharashtra	71.4	29.1	50.5
17.	Manipur	64.0	19.8	42.5
18.	Meghalaya	75.4	50.2	62.3
19.	Mizoram	67.1	26.0	46.4
20.	Nagaland	52.9	11.0	32.8
21.	Odisha	72.9	18.3	44.9
22.	Punjab	69.8	13.7	42.9
23.	Rajasthan	69.1	26.3	48.2
24.	Sikkim	74.0	41.6	58.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	71.8	31.3	51.0
26.	Telangana	69.1	30.3	49.8
27.	Tripura	70.5	11.1	42.0
28.	Uttarakhand	65.0	16.1	40.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	70.0	13.1	41.8
30.	West Bengal	75.3	20.1	47.8

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76.4	19.1	48.7
32.	Chandigarh	74.0	20.0	46.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.8	39.7	66.3
34.	Daman and Diu	85.8	24.1	63.2
35.	Lakshadweep	65.6	9.1	34.4
36.	Puducherry	64.4	13.4	37.8
	ALL INDIA	71.2	22.0	46.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Operational routes under UDAN scheme in Rajasthan

*42. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of routes which have been awarded under UDAN scheme in Rajasthan;
- (b) how many of these are operational; and
- (c) why some routes are not operationalised yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 70 routes have been awarded in Rajasthan under the three rounds of bidding of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Out of the awarded routes, 26 routes are operational, as on 30.01.2020.

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

Norms for operating new service

*43. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of domestic airlines operating in the country at present including the criteria/norms laid down for operating new services in the country;

(b) whether the number of domestic airlines are adequate to cater to the rising traffic in the domestic segment and if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of flights operated in different airports in Kerala, airport-wise, and airline-wise; and

(d) whether Government has received any application for operating new services to Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per approved Winter schedule 2019, following schedule domestic airlines are operating schedule domestic flights within the country:

Air Asia, Air Heritage, Air India, Air India Express, Alliance Air, Go Air, Indigo, Spicejet, Star Air, TruJet, Vistara, Air Deccan, Pawan Hans and Zoom Air.

Criteria/norms for undertaking Scheduled Air Transport Services and Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services are laid down in Rule 134 and Schedule XI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The detailed requirements for the same are contained in the following Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA): (i) CAR Section 3, Series C Part II for Scheduled Air Transport Service, (ii) CAR Section 3 Series C Part XII for Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Service.

(b) The airline industry is a dynamic industry which requires continuous adjustment according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The major steps taken to help civil aviation sector include:

(i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.

- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the Country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October, 2018.
- (viii) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
- (ix) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
- (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (xi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- (xii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter*

alia, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

(c) Details of flights operating to/from different airports in Kerala airport-wise, airline-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Requests have been received for operation of additional flights from Kerala that includes request from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala and Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Kerala for operating new services to Kerala from Kannur, Trivandrum, Calicut and Cochin airports.

With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are now free to select any market and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines, with a view to achieve better air connectivity to different regions in the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places keeping in view traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Further, start of international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of the scheduled airlines and the Government does not interfere in their operational plan. In accordance with Air Services Agreement, Indian designated carriers are free to operate to the agreed foreign destinations from any point in India based on their commercial judgment.

Meeting with airlines are held regularly to encourage them to operate new flights.

Statement

Air Connectivity to/from Kerala

No. of aircraft movements per week

Airline/Airports	Calicut	Trivandrum	Kannur	Cochin
Indigo	98	240	140	84
Alliance Air	12	-	-	02
Air India Ltd.	56	86	10	26
Spicejet Limited	42	84	-	18

Airline/Airports	Calicut	Trivandrum	Kannur	Cochin
Air Vistara	-	14	-	04
Air Asia India Ltd.	-	-	-	08
Go Air	-	-	64	06
Air Asia Berhad	-	-	-	06
Etihad Airways	28	14	-	06
Fly Dubai	06	-	-	02
Air Arabia	14	28	-	04
Gulf Air	14	14	-	02
Air India Express	174	72	48	12
Qatar Airways	14	14	-	04
Saudi Arabian Airlines	20	-	-	02
Oman Air	40	14	-	04
Nas Air	06	-	-	-
Emirates	-	14	-	04
Kuwait Airways Corp	-	12	-	04
Malindo	-	06	-	02
Island Aviation, Maldives	-	18	-	02
Tiger Airways	-	14	-	-
Sri Lankan Airlines	-	14	-	02
Thai Air Asia	-	-	-	02
Arkia Israeli Airlines Ltd.	-	-	-	02
Jazeera Airways	-	-	-	02
Malaysia Airlines Berhad	-	-	-	02
Silk Air	-	-	-	04
TOTAL	524	658	262	216

Increase in illegal immigrants

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of illegal immigrants including Bangladeshi and Nepali nationals in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such immigrants reported to have been overstaying or illegally staying in the country, State-wise and nationality-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the number of foreigners deported during each of the last three years and the current year, nationality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner. Detection, detention and deportation of such illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, is an ongoing process. Since entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to collect accurate data of such Bangladeshi Nationals living in various parts of the country.

As per limited data available, the number of Bangladeshi nationals who have overstayed in the country beyond the period of their visa validity after entering India legally during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 is 25942, 49645 and 35055 respectively. State-wise numbers of illegal immigrants who entered India without any documents and who were apprehended along Indo-Bangladesh border and handed over to authorities of Government of Bangladesh from 2017 till 27.01.2020 are as follows:

Number of incoming illegal immigrants apprehended along Indo-Bangladesh Border and handed over/deported to Bangladesh authorities				
State	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto 27.01.2020)
West Bengal	992	900	1167	74
Assam	11	11	8	0
Meghalaya	47	39	43	1
Mizoram	3	3	7	0
Tripura	122	165	126	8
TOTAL	1175	1118	1351	83

As per Article 7 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal on 31st July, 1950, the Government of India and the Government of Nepal have agreed to grant, on reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature. In view thereof, a citizen of Nepal entering India by land or air over the Indo-Nepal border is exempted from the provision of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, and the rules made thereunder and therefore he does not require a passport or visa for entry into India.

Central Government is vested with powers to detain a foreign national staying illegally in the country under section 3 (2) (e) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and to deport such a foreign national under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government pertaining to detention and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals.

The number of foreigners deported during the last three years upto 31st December, 2019, nationality-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Country-wise deportation of foreigners by Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the period 2017-2019

Country	No. of deported foreigners		
	2017	2018	2019
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	72	33	142
Angola	0	0	1
Argentina	1	0	0
Australia	29	1	1
Austria	1	1	0
Bahrain	0	0	1

1	2	3	4
Bangladesh	51	445	299
Belgium	5	0	0
Benin (Dahomey)	0	0	0
Brazil	3	0	1
Bulgaria	1	0	0
Burundi	0	1	0
Cambodia	0	0	0
Cameroon	7	8	13
Canada	11	5	0
Chad	2	0	0
Chile	0	0	0
China	54	2	9
China (Taiwan)	8	0	0
Colombia	0	1	1
Congo	13	12	8
Cote D'ivoire	9	13	18
Croatia	1	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0
Czech	4	2	0
Denmark	2	0	0
Djibouti	1	1	1
Egypt	2	0	0
EL Salvador	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	3	2
Fiji	5	0	0

1	2	3	4
Finland	0	0	0
France	62	1	5
Gabon	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0
Germany	20	1	4
Ghana	6	9	1
Greece	1	0	0
Guinea	1	1	1
Guyana	2	0	0
Hong Kong	2	0	0
Hungry	1	0	0
Indonesia	37	1	3
Iran	8	13	20
Iraq	18	6	7
Ireland	6	1	0
Israel	4	1	1
Italy	9	1	0
Japan	4	0	6
Jordan	3	1	1
Kazakhstan	2	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	3	0
Kenya	23	18	21
Kuwait	2	0	0
Laos	0	6	2
Liberia	3	3	4

1	2	3	4
Libya Arab Jamahiriya	1	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Malawi	0	1	1
Malaysia	128	0	3
Maldives	1	0	1
Mali	0	0	1
Malta	1	0	0
Mauritius	5	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0
Mongolia	1	0	0
Morocco	2	0	0
Mozambique	1	0	0
Myanmar (Burma)	7	38	16
Namibia	2	1	2
Nepal	0	6	1
Netherlands	2	0	0
New Zealand	6	0	1
Niger	0	1	4
Nigeria	868	711	657
North Korea	0	1	0
Norway	3	0	0
Oman	13	2	2
Pakistan	1	0	5
Palestine	1	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Philippines	11	2	2
Poland	2	1	1
Portugal	1	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	21	02	0
Romania	0	0	3
Russian Federation	18	8	8
Rwanda	8	1	0
Saudi Arabia	7	2	1
Senegal	0	3	0
Serbia	1	0	0
Seychelles	2	0	0
Singapore	48	4	2
Somalia	6	119	9
South Africa	10	6	2
South Sudan	0	2	0
Spain	5	0	2
Sri Lanka	121	6	7
Stateless (Tibet)	0	0	0
Stateless (Tanzania)	-	-	5
Sudan	44	26	29
Swaziland	0	0	0
Sweden	3	0	1
Syrian Arab Republic	0	3	1
Thiland	76	69	49

1	2	3	4
Tunisia	2	0	0
Turkey	0	0	1
Turkmenistan	2	0	0
Uganda	54	36	98
Ukrain	4	0	4
U.A.E.	6	0	0
United Kingdom	74	10	8
United republic of Tanzania	59	49	48
United State of America	75	02	3
Uruguay	5	0	0
Uzbekistan	31	12	12
Vietnam	1	0	1
Yemen	10	8	10
Zambia	4	1	1
Zimbabwe	3	4	3
Others	1	0	2
TOTAL	2272	1731	1580

Legislation for upliftment of denotified communities

*45. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal or plan is pending before Government to draft a legislation providing social, cultural, economic and political power to the Denotified communities in the light of nearly 150 years of Criminal Tribes Act, 1871;
- (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) to (c) The Government has not taken any policy decision so far, to introduce such legislation. However, for overall socio-economic development of the Denotified Communities, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has constituted a Development and Welfare Board for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Communities, with following terms of reference:

- (i) To formulate and implement Welfare and Development programmes, as required, for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (ii) To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.
- (iii) To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (iv) To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (v) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The Board has started functioning from 21.02.2019.

The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was repeal by the Government in 1952.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Number of flights available with Air India

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

- (a) the number of flights available with Air India;
- (b) the number of passengers who travelled by Air India in 2016-17. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of business class seats in Air India that remained vacant in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(d) the number of economy class seats that remained vacant in these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of daily flights of Air India presently are as follows:

Domestic	-	289
International	-	193
TOTAL	-	482

(b) The number of passengers who travelled by Air India in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020) are as follows:

Year	Passengers travelled
2016-17	20943924
2017-18	21657134
2018-19	28705807
2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020)	18167785

(c) The number of Business class seats that remained vacant in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020) are as follows:

Year	Vacant Business Class Seats
2016-17	590230
2017-18	594344
2018-19	753074
2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020)	458382

(d) The number of Economy class seats that remained vacant in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020) are as follows:

Year	Vacant Economy Class Seats
2016-17	4799537
2017-18	4603341
2018-19	6427285
2019-20 (as on 27.01.2020)	3831328

Mechanism to avoid flight delays

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

- (a) the efforts made during the last three years to improve the arrival and departure of flights on time;
- (b) whether any new mechanism has been adopted to avoid delay of flights;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures undertaken during the last three years to improve the passenger amenities at airports across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Improvement in Air Navigation Services and Air Space Management to help airlines to operate flights on time and improvement in passenger amenities at airports are on going and continues process undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time. AAI has constructed a modern, state-of-the art Air Traffic Flow Management Central Command Centre at Delhi which has become operational from 22.06.2019. The central command centre functions as the nodal point for nationwide Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) monitoring and managing air traffic demand congestion at major airports and airspace across the country. ATFM improves predictability of flight operations and thereby helps airlines to operate flights on time as far as practicable. Besides that, AAI has taken various other initiatives such as implementation of Airport Collaborative Decision Making system, upgradation of Instrument Landing Systems, installation of Advanced Surface Movement and Guidance Control System to improve on time operations by airlines. Apart from this, Airlines take various measures to improve the arrival and departure from airport on time which is monitored by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

To improve passengers amenities, AAI has provided wi-fi facility at 53 airports and has procured 30 battery operated Golf Cart Vehicles for various airports. To reduce the check-in time of passengers at the airports additional number of equipment such as Common User Terminal Equipment (CUTE), Common User Self Service (CUSS) Kiosk, Scanners etc. have been provided at major 40 AAI airports.

Revival of Air India

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

(a) whether Government has once again taken the initiative for disinvestment of Air India, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has, in recent past, appointed any high level committee to suggest steps for revival, identified causes for loss of Air India, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of outstanding debt against Air India for the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) has been issued by Government of India on 27.01.2020 and is available on the website of Ministry of Civil Aviation (<https://www.civilaviation.gov.in>).

(b) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons as Air India had been incurring continuous losses and had huge accumulated debt. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India had stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, a meeting was held on 07.09.2019 under the Chairpersonship of the then Finance Minister wherein the plan to

bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India was finalised. The Plan focused on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. Also, as decided in the meeting, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones were fixed by the Government and are regularly reviewed *via* review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Government, however, remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India.

(c) The details of the debt of Air India for the last three years as per audited, accounts are as given below:

Year	Amount
2018-19	₹ 58,255.89 crore
2017-18	₹ 55,308.52 crore
2016-17	₹ 48,447.37 crore

The main reasons for the increase in the debt burden of the company is due to the losses suffered on account of various reasons which, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) High interest burden,
- (ii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers,
- (iii) Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee, and
- (iv) High operating costs.

Infrastructure development of aviation sector

†324. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual increase in the number of air passengers during the last five years and the numbers of such passengers likely to be increased by 2022; and

(b) the action plan made by Government for the infrastructure development of this sector and for construction of new airports, upgradation of existing airports considering the increase in the number of passengers?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The annual increase in total air passenger throughput during the last five years is as under:

Year	Throughput (in Cr.)	Increase (in Cr.)	% Increase
2014-15	19.01	2.12	12.6
2015-16	22.40	3.38	17.8
2016-17	26.50	4.10	18.3
2017-18	30.88	4.38	16.5
2018-19	34.47	3.60	11.6

Assuming a growth rate of 10 per cent, total air passenger throughput in FY 22 is projected to be approximately 46 Crore.

(b) The expansion and development of infrastructure facilities at the airports is a continuous process and is undertaken keeping in view the operational requirements, safety of aircraft operations, demand from airlines etc. Airports Authority of India has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure plan of ₹ 25000/- Crore during next five years for development/upgradation/modernization of various airports in the country to meet the requirements of Air Traffic/passengers growth which includes expansion / modification of existing terminals, new terminals, expansion/ strengthening of existing runways, aprons, ANS works like control tower, technical block etc.

Replacement of P & W engines

325. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked all the airlines to replace Pratt and Whitney (P&W) engines within 90 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said directive was issued on account of shutting down of one of the two engines midflight; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Four events were encountered on Airbus 320 Neo aircraft fitted with P&W1100 G Engine operated by M/s Indigo during the course of a week during October 2019. DGCA studied the pattern and found that engines with more than 2900 flight hours were involved in the above events and further, in the interest of safety, issued a directive to both Indigo and Go Air on the 28th and 29th October 2019, respectively, wherein both airlines were asked to operate only those aircraft which have at least one modified engine, if the other engine installed on the same aircraft has accumulated more than 2900 flight hours. The directive was complied by both the airlines by 24th November 2019.

In light of more number of events experienced on Indigo fleet, the DGCA issued another directive on 1st November 2019 to M/s Indigo flight calling for replacement of unmodified engines with modified engines on its entire fleet within 90 days, i.e., by 31st January, 2020.

The matter was reviewed by DGCA. About 70% of the total engines of operational fleet of Indigo Airline were found to be modified and all the aircraft had atleast one modified engine on their wing.

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

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

Air safety audit reports

326. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings of the air safety audits conducted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently exposed several loopholes in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since taken any action on the findings of the air safety audit reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure safe and trouble free air services to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) conducts safety audits of Airlines regularly. During recent audit some deficiencies were observed. The salient findings included interalia:

- The scheduled airlines were not taking action upon the outcome of the Flight Operation Quality Assurance (FOQA) exceedance data.
- No action was taken on the outcome of the trend analysis for the FOQA by the Airlines.
- In few cases it was observed that the crew had not undergone the corrective training based upon the FOQA exceedances.
- Non-reporting of the incidents/occurrences by the airlines.
- The Maintenance Control Centre (MCC) of the airlines were not adequately staffed with technically qualified personnel.
- Implementation of Safety Management System (SMS) was deficient.
- Quantum of Flight Data Recorder (FDR) data analyzed under FOQA is not as per Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR).
- Inspection schedules are not revised as per the latest Maintenance Planning Document (MPD).
- Flight Crew rostering software was not upgraded.
- Untrained staff were allocated at check in counters.

(c) and (d) Steps have been taken by DGCA based on safety audit findings which include:

- Suspension of cockpit crew for non-reporting of incident.

- Suspension of maintenance engineers for non-adherence to SOP.
- Withdrawal of approval of DGCA Post Holders for non-compliance of DGCA Regulations.
- Non-extension of the Air Operator Permit (Zoom Air and Air Odisha).

(e) The steps taken by DGCA to ensure safe and trouble free air services to passengers, interalia include:

- Implementation of recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents and hazardous incidents.
- Issue of Civil Aviation Requirements/Air Safety Circular.
- Surveillance by flight inspectors.
- Regulatory audit of operators.
- Periodic spot checks.
- Special operating precautions in poor weather conditions.
- Prevention of bird strike incidents.
- Action against defaulters.

Financial performance of airlines operators

327. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profits and losses of public and private airline operators in the country over the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that most airline operators in the country has been recording losses for the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is proposing to assess and improve the situation to enable airline operators in the country to function effectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per information made available by the Scheduled Domestic Airlines, the details of financial performance for last three years is given in Statement (*See below*). The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition are some reasons that have contributed to the widening gap between revenue and expenses in the airline industry.

(d) and (e) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plans are the responsibility of the airline. Government is conscious of financial difficulties faced by the Airline Companies. Accordingly, the Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The major steps taken by this Ministry to help civil aviation sector include:

- I. Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.
- II. Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the Country.
- III. Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- IV. Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- V. Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- VI. Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- VII. Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October 2018.
- VIII. Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.

- IX. Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
- X. The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- XI. Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- XII. With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, inter alia, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Statement

Financial performance of scheduled Indian carriers for financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(P)

(₹ in Million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Carriers									
Air India	2,18,596.1	2,30,036.7	2,55,088.3	2,15,615.9	2,46,617.4	3,01,940.9	2,980.2	-16,580.7	-46,852.6
AI Express	33,299.3	36,196.8	41,715.7	27,649.9	30,725.4	37,378.1	5,649.5	5,471.4	4,337.5
Alliance Air	3,756.9	5,931.4	8,216.1	5,080.0	7,278.5	9,946.5	-1,323.1	-1,347.1	-1,730.4
(A) TOTAL (NATIONAL)	2,55,652.3	2,72,164.9	3,05,020.1	2,48,345.8	2,84,621.3	3,49,265.5	7,306.6	-12,456.4	-44,245.4
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*	2,12,576.7	2,32,570.4	NA	2,12,070.0	2,39,784.5	NA	506.6	-7,214.1	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	12,237.2	12,937.6	NA	12,359.1	13,149.8	NA	-131.9	-212.2	NA
Go Air	36,205.0	46,752.2	64,757.6	32,116.9	41,393.5	64,030.7	4,088.1	5,358.8	726.9
Spice Jet	61,912.7	77,950.9	91,132.5	58,465.9	72,735.7	93,793.6	3,446.8	5,215.3	-2,661.1
Indigo	1,85,805.0	2,30,208.9	2,84,967.7	1,68,897.0	2,04,442.5	2,89,872.0	16,908.0	25,766.4	-4,904.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zoom Air **	26.1	174.0	103.6	24.7	165.9	117.5	1.4	8.1	-14.0
Air Asia	9,519.4	18,011.3	25,115.4	10,922.6	19,425.7	32,146.8	-1,403.3	-1,414.4	-7,030.4
Vistara #	13,899.2	21,374.3	29,943.8	19,392.1	26,539.6	38,948.5	-5,492.9	-5,165.3	-9,004.7
Blue Dart	6,188.4	6,713.0	7,581.0	5,964.3	6,438.0	7,201.0	224.1	275.0	380.0
True Jet \$	1,261.4	1,956.8	2,581.9	2,069.1	2,808.2	2,857.6	-807.7	-851.5	175.6
Quikjet Cargo \$\$	330.4			474.5			-144.1		
Air Deccan!		629.3	47.0		764.9	336.0		-135.5	-289.0
Air Odisha!!		13.9	110.0		55.3	110.5		-41.5	-0.5
Star Air @			50.4			212.1			-161.7
Air Heritage @@			3.0			6.5		-3.5	
(B) TOTAL (PRIVATE)	5,39,961.5	6,49,292.6	5,06,494.9	5,22,766.4	6,27,703.5	5,29,632.8	17,195.1	21,589.1	-22,786.7
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	7,95,613.8	9,21,457.5	8,11,514.9	7,71,112.1	9,12,324.8	8,78,898.3	24,501.7	9,132.7	-67,032.1

Jet Airways & Jetlite * Ceased Operations since 17th April 2019 (Provisonal Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date).

Zoom Air ** Operations started since February 2017.

Vistara # Operations started since January 2015.

True Jet \$ Operations started since July 2015.

Quikjet Cargo \$\$ Operation started since May 2016 and Ceased operation September 2017.

Air Deccan! Operation started since December 2017.

Air Odisha!! Operation started since February 2018.

Star Air @ Operations started since January 2019.

Air Heritage @@ Operations started since January 2019.

P- Provisional

106 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Compliance of directives of DGCA

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has suspended pilots for transmitting hijack code;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the DGCA has asked all airlines to strictly comply with the directives while flying; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) On 09.06.2019, M/s Air Asia aircraft operating flight I 5-715 (Delhi-Srinagar) was involved in an incident of erroneously squawking the hijack code. Immediately after the incident, both the pilots were kept off the flying duties pending investigation. Based on the deficiency observed during the investigation, the first officer was suspended for a period of three months and warning letter was issued to Pilot-in-Command before releasing for flying.

(c) and (d) No specific directive was issued after the incident. However, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from time to time issues Civil Aviation Requirements and other guidelines so as to:

1. Fulfil the duties and obligations of India as a Contracting State under the convention relating to International Civil Aviation.
2. Standardize and harmonize the requirements taking into account the rules and regulations of other regulatory authorities.
3. To address any other issues related to safety of aircraft operations as may be considered necessary.

RCS-UDAN in Bihar

329. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recommended to start air services from Valmikinagar, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa and by selecting them for providing regional air services under RCS-UDAN in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which air services are proposed to be started from these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. In the second round of bidding under RCS - UDAN, Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency, awarded the following network to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) for starting air services from Darbhanga in Bihar:

1. Mumbai - Darbhanga - Mumbai
2. Delhi - Darbhanga - Delhi
3. Bengaluru - Darbhanga - Bengaluru

The Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) are obligated to commence RCS flight operations on a RCS-route within a period of six months from the issuance of Letter of Award or within two months from the readiness of airport, whichever is later, unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency. The RCS operations from Darbhanga can be commenced once the runway is strengthened to required capacity for operations of aircraft (B-737) as submitted in the bid by the SAO. AAI has taken up the works for strengthening of the runway and construction of terminal building. Purnea is a Defence airport which is under repair, hence not available for bidding under RCS-UDAN currently. No airline has submitted any bid to operate RCS - UDAN flights connecting Bhagalpur, Saharsa and Valmikinagar airports under RCS - UDAN in the earlier rounds of bidding. Bhagalpur, Saharsa and Valmikinagar Airports figure under tentative lists of unserved Airports/Airstrips in the country of RCS - UDAN document of version 4.0. If any valid bid is received under RCS-UDAN, same shall be considered as per scheme document.

Construction of new airports

330. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status and the expenditure incurred for construction and development work of airports for which funds have been allocated during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether Government proposes to build and develop more airports/Greenfield airports in the country with the collaboration of States/UTs based on the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including Bihar along with the amount likely to be spent thereon and the time-limit fixed for its completion, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The development of Airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned airport operator from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. The details of major construction and development works of AAI started during each of the last three years and the current year at various airports along with the present status thereof and expenses incurred including Bihar are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) State Government of Kerala has established and operationalized a Greenfield International airport at Kannur in Kerala in December 2018 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. In addition, Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval to various State Governments for setting up of Greenfield Airports in the country. Out of these, Mopa in Goa (₹ 1900 crore in Phase I), Navi Mumbai (₹ 16704 crore) and Sindhudurg (₹ 450 crore in Phase I) in Maharashtra; Bhogapuram (₹ 2302.51 crore in Phase I) and Dagadarthi (₹ 368.38 crore) in Andhra Pradesh; Hasan (₹ 592 crore) in Karnataka; Dholera (₹ 1685 crore in Phase I) in Gujarat and Noida (Jewar) (₹ 3754 crore in Phase I) in Uttar Pradesh are in PPP model by the respective State Governments. The responsibility of implementation of these projects rests with the State Governments concerned. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

Statement

Major Approved Capital Works during Last Three and Current year

State/UT	Stations	Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Cumulative Expenditure Incurred upto 31 Dec. 2019 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated terminal Building at VSI Airport Portblair - Balance work	417.23	234.89
	Port Blair	Providing Epoxy Layer on existing Apron at Port Blair	16.81	17.11
Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Extension and Strengthening of existing runway 08-26 for Code-E type of aircraft along with construction of isolation Bay, RESA & Associated works. (2286 to 3360 Mtr)	145.00	155.02
	Rajahmundry	Extension of Runway & New Apron and Flood tight (1750 to 3165 Mtr)	181.00	176.77
	Kadapa	Extension & Stengthening of Existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron along with construction of Isolation Bay, Pavement against Blast Erosion, RESA. and Perimeter Road Grading	94.44	33.71

		of Strips etc. at Kadapa Airport for the Operation of Code-C Type of Aircraft including electrical works at Kadapa Airport		
	Vizag	Linear expansion of terminal building at Vizag Airport	54.00	27.28
	Tirupati	Extn. & Strengthening of RWY incl. other misc. works (2286 to 3810 Mtrs)	177.00	21.52
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalization & up-gradation of Tezu Airport (CSG100%)	53.95	21.58
		SH: Construction of Terminal Building and allied works at Tezu Airport (Balance work)		
Assam	Dibrugarh	Construction of hangar	21.70	5.25
	Guwahati	Modification of existing Terminal Building at Guwahati Airport	24.00	24.00
	Guwahati	Strengthening & extension of RWY at 20 side i/c one taxi way and other ancillary works	38.21	46.57
	Guwahati	Construction of new Terminal building, control tower, Hangars, fire station, car park, substation, cargo and ancillary buildings at Guwahati Airport	1142.00	266.56
	Dibrugarh	Dismantling of existing open drain in operational area and Construction of new covered drain at the same location at Dibrugarh Airport	23.35	0.00

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
	Rupsi	Strengthening and Re-carpeting of Runway, Taxiway, Apron and allied civil works including Car park, RESA, Approach road etc. at Rupsi Airport	43.82	48.42
	Rupsi	Provision of Pre fab Porta cabin Terminal Building ATC Tower, Security hut and other allied works RCS operations at Rupsi Airport, Assam	19.54	21.83
Bihar	Gaya	Const of new technical block cum control tower at Gaya Airport	24.81	6.21
	Patna	C/o Control Tower cum Technical Block, Fire station & Cargo Building at Patna Airport (Package 1)		5.48
	Patna	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures (Phase 1 and II) at Patna Airport	1216.90	54.61
		SH: Construction of Terminal Building, Residential Buildings, Multi-Level Car Park, Admin Building and other Associated works at Patna Airport		
	Patna	C/o New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures SH: C/o State Govt. Hangars, Flying Club, VIP Lounge Building and other Associated works		0.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Darbhanga	(i) Strengthening of Runway, Taxitrack, Apron and Allied works at Airforce Station Darbhanga (ii) Development of connecting road from dispersal area to Interim Terminal Building (ITB) and from ITB to entry towards City Road at Civil Enclave Darbhanga (iii) Construction of Interim Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Darbhanga (iv) Miscellaneous civil works at Civil Enclave Darbhanga	89.11	29.57
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Extension of Runway at 24 beginning, Expansion of Apron suitable for C-category of aircraft and other associated works at Swami Vivekananda Airport, Raipur	88.44	68.49
	Raipur	Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower, New Fire Station (Cat-VIII), Sub Station and allied works at Swami Vivekananda Airport, Raipur	54.80	25.54
Delhi	Safdurjung	C/o combined operational complex of DGCA, BCAS, AAIB, AERA & AAI (Deposit work) at Safdurjung Airport	303.80	102.42
Daman and Diu (U.T.)	Diu	Development of Diu Airport (Deposit Work) SH: Extension of Runway by 191 mtr at 23 end and provision of Turning PAD/Blast Pad / RESA on both ends of the runway, Isolation Bay and shoulders to the T/T at Diu Airport	40.00	11.55

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
	Diu	Development of Diu Airport (Deposit Work) SH:Construction of ATC Tower-Cum-Technical Block - cum-Fire Station and other allied structures at Diu Airport. (Civil Work)		5.12
Goa	Goa	C/o Parallel Taxitrack at Goa Airport	187.89	134.76
Gujrat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Domestic Apron including Link Taxi Track, extension of International Apron, Turning Pad at Runway 23, Construction of balance perimeter road and allied works (Civil & Electrical) at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad	63.63	29.72
	Rajkot (Hirasar)	Construction of New Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, Rajkot, Gujarat, India. Sub Head: Detailed Designing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction of Runway, Basic Strips, Turning Pads, Taxiways, Apron, Perimeter & Other Roads, Earth Work in Cut/Fill & Grading, Drainage System, Related Retaining Structures, Fire Station, MT Pool, Fire Pit, Cooling Pit, ARP & Associated Approaches, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Airfield Ground Lighting System, Visual Aids for Navigation and Bird Hazard Reduction System etc.	1405.00	0.00
	Surat	Extension of Terminal Building at Surat Airport	138.48	3.93

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		SH: Detailed Designing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction for Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, , Fire fighting, HVAC Airport system, IT, Furniture and furnishing, Pavements and ancillary works		
	Surat	Extension of Apron and construction of Parallel Taxi Track	63.13	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Restoration of basic strip at Shimla Airport	124.22	38.70
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion and strengthening of Runway at Jammu Airport	77.00	9.53
	Leh	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building & associated works at Leh Airport	480.33	41.36
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Expansion of existing Apron for additional bays for 3 Nos. A 321-200 aircrafts	16.79	14.92
	Deoghar	C/o Runway, Taxi Track, Apron, Isolation Bay, Perimeter Road Including Earth work and other Allied works	401.34	105.96
	Deoghar	Construction of boundary wall including RCC drainage, Security watch tower, cooling pit, fire pit and other allied works at Deoghar Airport		7.85
	Deoghar	Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower, Technical Block cum Fire Station Building, E & M Workshop, Service Block, DVOR and other Building Works at Deoghar Airport, Jharkhand		11.23

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
	Bokaro	(i) Pavement works- Resurfacing & strengthening of existing runway, Apron, Taxi track including grading of operational area at Bokaro Airport (ii) Misc. Civil Work at Bokaro Airport (iii) Provision of Expandable low cost terminal building, Control tower, ESS Building & watch towers (Applicable for ATR 72 Aircraft)	52.57	18.94
	Ranchi	Resurfacing of Runway and Taxiway	25.73	0.00
Karnataka	Mangalore	Extension of Parallel taxi track-II	121.00	70.08
	Mangalore	Expansion of NITB (Arrival side) Aerobridges at Mangalore Airport	133.00	42.44
Kerala	Trivandrum	Construction of Additional Apron and GSE area near NITB at Trivandrum International Airport, Trivandrum	26.67	17.89
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Up-gradation of Jabalpur Airport to make it suitable for operation of AB-320 type aircraft. SH: Extension of Runway, Construction of New apron, taxi track and isolation bay i/c link taxi, GSE area, perimeter road and allied works (civil & electrical) at Jabalpur Airport	412.25	78.79

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Jabalpur	Up-gradation of Jabalpur Airport to make it suitable for operation of AB-320 type aircraft. SH: Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower cum Technical Block, Fire station category VII, other buildings and associated works at Jabalpur Airport, Jabalpur		3.79	
	Khajuraho	C/o ATC Complex/Fire Stn/MT Workshop at Khajuraho Airport	35.00	5.00	
	Khajuraho	Windening & Grading of Basic Strip of Runway Construction of perimeter Road and stormwater Drain at Khajuraho Airport	33.77	0.00	
	Indore	Dev. of 15 Nos. Parking Bay, PTT and other associated works at DABH Indore Airport	62.96	8.30	
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Extension of Runway (Rigid) with Blast Pad, Taxiway, Apron, GSE Area, Isolation Bay, RESA, Resurfacing of Existing Runway (Flexible) and other Associated works (Civil & Electrical) at Kolhapur Airport	74.53	25.73	
	Pune	C/o Apron and link Taxi track at Pune Airport	17.70	10.17	
	Pune	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Reconstruction of Old Terminal Building, Modification of Existing Expanded Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Pune, Maharashtra.	358.89	61.92	

1	2	3	4	5
	Kolhapur	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building, ATC tower cum Technical Block cum Fire Station and Associated works at Kolhapur Airport	61.17	2.00
Manipur	Imphal	Recarpeting of runway & major repairs to taxiway at Imphal Airport	57.71	29.70
	Imphal	Construction of Hangar, Associated apron & link taxiway at Imphal Airport	35.90	9.39
	Imphal	Construction of international cargo terminal at Imphal Airport.	15.93	3.19
Meghalaya	Barapani	Extension of Runway from 6000 feet to 7500 feet and allied works at Shiilong Airport, Barapani, Meghalaya	34.50	7.20
Nagaland	Dimapur	Strengthening of runway, taixway & apron i/c construction of Isolation bay with link taxiway at Dimapur Airport	43.22	39.26
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Construction of ATC Tower and Technical block, E & M Work Shop, Construction of Fire Station	64.26	20.81
	Bhubaneswar	Construction of Parallel Taxi Track, Rapid Exit Taxi Way & Apron for Parking of 08 Nos. Code C Aircraft (Phase-I)	138.10	25.77
	Bhubaneswar	Construction of hangar	31.15	2.99

	Bhubaneswar	Construction of link building between Terminal T1 & T2 for Integrated operations using passenger boarding bridge facility and expansion/renovation work of Terminal T2	87.21	2.12
	Bhubaneswar	Resurfacing of Existing Runway	28.47	0.00
	Rourkela	Recarpeting of Runway, Taxiway, Apron and C/O of perimeter Road	11.69	12.25
Punjab	Adampur	Establishment of Civil Enclave at Adampur SH: Construction of Terminal Building		12.94
	Adampur	Establishment of Civil Enclave at Adampur SH: Construction of Apron, Taxi Track & Associated works.	114.85	2.51
	Amritsar	Expansion of Apron for 10 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at SGRDJ International Airport (<i>i.e.</i> Additional Parking Bays) at Amritsar Airport	96.15	7.49
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of parallel taxi track from Tango taxi to Nallah (Phase - I) at Jaipur	30.90	23.58
	Jaipur	Expansion / Modification of existing terminal building at Jaipur Intl. Airport, Jaipur	32.47	16.60
	Jaipur	Construction of additional parking bays at Jaipur Airport	110.00	46.23

1	2	3	4	5
	Jaipur	Construction of drain along runway 09-27 & disused runway 15-33 in operational area at CA at Jaipur Airport SH: Construction of drain along runway 09-27	17.15	7.54
	Jaipur	Refurbishment, Retrofit and Renovation of Old Terminal (T-1) Building for International Operation at Jaipur Airport	67.20	15.59
	Jaipur	Construction of Cargo Complex and Apron at CA at Jaipur Airport	22.80	4.43
	Jodhpur	Construction of new apron and link taxi at Jodhpur Airport	21.64	9.33
	Udaipur	Construction of apron, link taxi & expansion of isolation bay at Udaipur Airport	35.57	21.75
Sikkim	Pakyong	C/o concrete cladding wall i/c figure drain and providing the uphill slopes at Pakyong Airport	108.34	0.10
	Pakyong	Strengthening the base of RE Wall by micro pile and pre-tensioned anchor at Pakyong Airport	29.63	8.86
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	C/o 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the Main Runway 07/25 and Straightening of B-Taxiway as parallel Taxi Track suitable for Code-E aircraft at Chennai International Airport Chennai	98.00	59.27

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Chennai	Modernisation of Chennai Airport Phase-II, Chennai SH: Connectivity to Metro Rail city side and Provision for Walkalators at Chennai Airport, Chennai	85.57	24.01
Chennai	Modernisation of Chennai Airport Phase-II, Chennai SH: Connectivity to Metro Rail city side and Provision for Travellators at Chennai Airport, Chennai		14.76
Chennai	Modernisation of Chennai Airport - PH-II Main work: Terminal Building Provision of inline Baggage handing System	2467.00	358.84 0.00
Chennai	Construction of R Taxi track left out portion connecting runway 07/25 & 12/30, N Taxi track (balance portion) connecting runway 07/25 i/c. box culvert at Chennai Airport, Chennai	98.36	38.48
Chennai	Construction of Balance Portion of 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the main runway 07/25 merging with B- taxi track (beyond Critical portion of runway) and resurfacing between Taxiway-D and taxiway-M and associated works at Chennai Airport, Chennai.	66.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Coimbatore	Construction of additional apron for parking 5 Nos. categories C type and extension of apron for 2 Nos. ATR at Coimbatore international Airport	29.93	10.35
	Madurai	Extension of apron and allied works at Madurai Airport	25.71	8.95
	Trichy	Upgradation of passenger Terminal Building & C/o Apron, ATC Tower and associated works	951.00	173.18
	Trichy	Re-Surfacing of Existing Runway 09-27 and associated works at Trichy international Airport, Trichy	29.81	0.00
	Tuticorin	Extension of Runway With Blast Pad, RESA, Taxiway, Apron, GSE Area, Isolation Bay	185.53	0.00
Telangana	Begumpet Hyderabad	Construction of Civil Aviation Research Organization Complex at Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Phase-I	353.61	0.00
Chandigarh (U.T.)	Chandigarh	Construction of Apron for 5 nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at Chandigarh Airport	26.65	6.99
Tripura	Agartala	Construction of Apron, Taxi track at Agartala Airport	49.14	48.07
	Agartala	Upgradation of basic infrastructure at Agartala SH: C/o ops boundary wall. Property wall, watch towers, perimeter road & storm water drain	26.97	33.26

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Agartala	Shifting of Isolation bay (i.e. Construction of new Isolation Bay and associated Link Taxi Track) at Agartala Airport	15.57	15.86
	Agartala	Construction of Hanger & Allied works at Agartala Airport	34.16	20.59
	Agartala	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Agartala Airport	438.28	304.06
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	C/o New Passenger Terminal Building at Gorakhpur (Phase-I & II)	22.34	12.31
	Lucknow	Resurfacing of runway and upgradation to CAT-III B at Lucknow Airport	43.62	37.20
	Lucknow	Construction of fire station category IX, Emergency medical centre & associated work at CCSI Airport Lucknow	30.88	3.68
	Lucknow	C/o of Apron for 08 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft alongwith Two link Tways at CCSI Airport (i.e Additional Parking Bays)	70.44	9.86
	Lucknow	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Lucknow Airport	1383.00	238.87
	Allahabad	Development of New Civil Enclave at Allahabad Airport	164.07	143.27
	Varanasi	C/o New ATC Tower cum Technical Block	18.28	9.59
	Varanasi	Recarpeting of runway, widening of turn pad 27 and widening of fillet /shoulder of taxi A, B & D at LBSI Varanasi	26.44	21.63

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
	Bareilly	Development of Civil enclave at Bareilly SH: Construction of Apron, Taxi Track & 67.10 Associated works		19.03
	Bareilly	Development of Civil enclave at Bareilly SH: Construction of Terminal Building	67.10	13.89
	Hindon (Ghaziabad)	C/o Pre-engineered Airport Terminal Building & associated works at Hindon - On Design & Build basis	45.60	29.95
	Chitrakoot	Development of Airport at Chitrakoot	24.18	0.46
	Muirpur	Development of Airport at Muirpur	24.64	0.04
	Kanpur	Development of Kanpur (Chakeri) Airport	168.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Construction of Additional Parking Bay at Dehradun Airport	17.69	15.60
	Dehradun	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Dehradun Airport	348.18	161.88
	Dehradun	Strengthening of Runway & Taxiway	25.67	0.00
West Bengal	Kolkata	Provision of Solar Plant - i/c Civil Work	132.91	91.62
	Kolkata	Strengthening of Main Runway 19L-01R	123.02	103.70

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Kolkata	Relocation structure affected by Metro Rail	41.22	26.91
Kolkata	C/o Isolation bay	30.93	19.24
Koikata	Construction of ATC tower and Technical Block at NSCBI Airport	458.00	82.41
Kolkata	Reconstruction of Broken Slab F taxi track	15.00	14.20
Kolkata	C/o Additional 2 nos. Parking bays	15.00	14.72
Kolkata	C/o Hangar - (b) SH: Apron & Link Taxi	117.46	29.85
Kolkata	C/o 03. Nos. Hangers with Annexe building		13.08
Kolkata	Resurfacing of Secondary Runway 19R-01L	37.12	16.22
Kolkata	Extension of 'F' taxi	389.71	3.50

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Proposal to hike FDI in the aviation sector

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

(a) whether Government proposes to hike FDI over 75 per cent in the aviation sector of the country;

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

(c) whether Government has received proposal from foreign entities on disinvestment of Air India;

(d) if so, the details of proposal and objections received from foreign party if any, therein;

(e) whether TATA group has showed interest on Air India and their proposals;

(f) details of plan of Government to run the PSU professionally towards profit making industry thereto; and

(g) whether Government has taken any plan to revive Jet Airways, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per consolidated FDI Policy 2017 and Press Notes of 2018 in respect of FDI Policy, the percentage of equity/FDI cap in Civil Aviation sector which includes Airports, Air Transport Services and other services under Civil Aviation sector is 100% subject to certain conditions as mentioned in the Policy.

(c) to (e) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) has been issued on 27.01.2020. Last date for submission of EOI is 17.03.2020. Expression of Interest in response to PIM by any group or entity will be submitted to the Transaction Adviser.

(f) The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This Plan focuses on the financial and

operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved. Also, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed.

(g) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of their own market assessment and liabilities. Based on their business plan, efficient operations and financial resources are the responsibility of the Airlines. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited as it is an internal matter of the airline.

Privatisation of Air India

†332. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to sell-off Air India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that at present there remains no option other than privatisation of Air India;
- (c) if so, the timeline by which Government plans to privatise Air India; and
- (d) the department in which Government plans to absorb the employees of Air India after its privatisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Air India has been incurring continuous losses and had accumulated huge losses. NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May, 2017 while referring to the fragile finances of Air India had stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration for absorption of employees of Air India in any other department post disinvestment.

Outstanding dues of Air India

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

- (a) the dues of Air India for availing its services by VVIP's and other Government services;
- (b) what are the measures to collect the dues from them; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to withdraw services of food in Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The dues of availing Air India services by VVIPs (Special Extra Section Flights) as of 30th November 2019 is ₹ 845.04 crore and of other Government services is ₹ 527.09 crore.

- (b) Regular follow ups for the same are made by Air India/Ministry of Civil Aviation and normally such dues are cleared from time to time.
- (c) There is no proposal to withdraw services of food in Air India.

Development works at Mangalore airport

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has undertaken expansion of aerobridges and other works in Mangalore airport in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the project;
- (c) whether the project is meeting the physical and other targets and going to be completed as per schedule *i.e.*, April, 2020; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has

undertaken the work of expansion at Mangalore Airport at an estimated cost of ₹ 252.71 crore. The proposed expansion also includes installation of 2 nos. of aerobridges.

(c) and (d) The work got delayed due to extended monsoon rain in the year 2017 and early monsoon in the years 2018 and 2019, issue of drainage beyond airport boundary wall and revision in design of Reinforced Earth Wall due to deep seepage & slope failure. The Probable Date of Completion is now in December, 2020.

Secured credit to Air India

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

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Air India Limited to resolve the crisis of heavy losses by helping them to secure credit from other sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan by Government to resolve the crises in the said ailing airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Proposals from Air India seeking support in form of Government Guarantee are received from time to time. These proposals are examined in consultation with Ministry of Finance and appropriate decisions are taken.

(b) In the current year, Government guarantee support of ₹ 11750 crore have been renewed and new Government Guarantee of ₹ 500 crore has been given to Air India. Apart from this, Government Guarantee of USD 819 million has also been renewed for Bridge Loans for seven aircraft.

(c) The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This Plan focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved. Also, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed.

New international airports

‡336. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria laid down by Government to declare an airport as an international airport;
- (b) the details of those airports of the country that have been upgraded into international airports till now;
- (c) the details of the expenditure incurred upon their upgradation and the annual revenue earned by them during the last three years, airport-wise; and
- (d) the details of the airports that have been proposed by Government to be declared as international airports and the steps proposed to be taken for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Declaration of an airport as an International airport depends upon the traffic potential and the demand from airlines for operation of international flights besides provision of Ground Lighting Facilities, Instrument Landing System, adequate runway length, Immigration, Health and Animal & Plant Quarantine services.

(b) There are 28 international and 10 customs airport across the country where international flight operates.

(c) The details of the expenditure incurred by Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the upgradation of its international/customs airports and the annual revenue earned by these airports during the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) The Government declares airport as International based on factors mentioned at para (a) above.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of the expenditure incurred by AAI on the upgradation of its international/custom airports

State/UT	Stations	Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Cummulative Expenditure Incurred (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated terminal Building at VSI Airport Portblair- Balance work	417.23	234.89
		Providing Epoxy Layer on existing Apron at Port Blair	16.81	17.11
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	Linear expansion of terminal building at Vizag Airport	54.00	27.28
	Tirupati	Extn. & Strengthening of RWY incl. other misc. works (2286 to 3910 Mtrs)	177.00	21.52
Assam	Guwahati	Modification of existing Terminal Building at Guwahati Airport	24.00	24.00
		Strengthening & extension of rwy at 20 side i/c one taxi way and other ancillary works	38.21	46.57
		Construction of new Terminal building, control tower, Hangars, fire station, car park, substation, cargo and ancillary buildings at Guwahati Airport	1142.00	266.56

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1	2	3	4	
Bihar	Gaya	Const. of new technical block cum control tower at Gaya Airport	24.81	6.21
	Patna	C/o Control Tower cum Technical Block, Fire station & Cargo Building at Patna Airport (Package 1)	1216.90	5.48
		Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures (Phase I and II) at Patna Airport		
		SH: Construcrtion of Terminal Building, Residential Buildings, Multi-Level Car Park		54.61
		C/o New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures		
		SH: C/o State Govt. Hangars, Flying Club, VIP Lounge Building and other Associated works		0.00
Goa	Goa	C/o Parallel Taxi track at Goa Airport	187.89	134.76
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Domestic Apron including Link Taxi Track, extension of International Apron, Turning Pad at Runway 23, Construction of balance perimeter road and allied works (Civil & Electrical) at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad	63.63	29.72
	Surat	Extension of Terminal Building at Surat Airport		

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Unstarred Questions

		SH: Detailed Designing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction for Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Fire fighting, HVAC, Airport system, IT, Furniture and furnishing, Pavements and ancillary works	138.48	3.93
		Extension of Apron and construction of Parallel Taxi Track	63.13	0.00
Karnataka	Mangalore	Extension of parallel taxi track-II	121.00	70.08
		Expansion of NITB (Arrival side) Aerobridges at Mangalore Airport	133.00	42.44
Kerala	Trivandrum	Construction of Additional Apron and GSE area near NITB at Trivandrum International Airport, Trivandrum	26.67	17.89
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Dev. of 15 Nos Parking Bay, PTT and other associated works at DABH Indore Airport	62.96	8.30
Maharashtra	Pune	C/o Apron and link Taxi track at Pune Airport	17.70	10.17
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Reconstruction of Old Terminal Building, Modification of Existing Expanded Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Pune, Maharashtra	358.89	61.92
Manipur	Imphal	Recarpeting of runway & major repairs to taxi way at Imphal Airport	57.71	29.70

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1	2	3	4	
		Construction of Hangar, Associated apron & link taxiway at Imphal Airport	35.90	9.39
		Construction of International cargo terminal at Imphal Airport	15.93	3.19
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Construction of ATC Tower and Technical block, E & M Workshop, Construction of Fire Station	64.26	20.81
		Construction of Parallel Taxi Track, Rapid Exit Taxi Way & Apron for Parking of 08 Nos. Code C Aircraft (Phase-I)	138.10	25.77
		Construction of hangar	31.15	2.99
		Construction of link building between Terminal T1&T2 for Integrated operations using passenger boarding bridge facility and expansion/renovation work of Terminal T2	87.21	2.12
		Resurfacing of Existing Runway	28.47	0.00
Punjab	Amritsar	Expansion of Apron for 10 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at SCR DJ International Airport (<i>i.e.</i> Additional Parking Bays) at Amritsar Airport	96.15	7.49
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of parallel taxi track from Tango taxi to Nallah (Phase - I) at Jaipur	30.90	23.58

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		Expansion/Modification of existing terminal building at Jaipur Intl. Airport, Jaipur	32.47	16.60
		Construction of additional parking bays at Jaipur Airport	110.00	46.23
		Construction of drain along runway 09-27 & disused runway 15-33 in operational area at CA at Jaipur Airport	17.15	7.54
		SH: Construction of drain along runway 09-27		
		Refurbishment, Retrofit and Renovation of Old Terminal (T-1) Building for International Operation at Jaipur Airport	67.20	15.59
		Construction of Cargo Complex and Apron at CA at Jaipur Airport	22.80	4.43
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	C/o 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the Main Runway 07/25 and Straightening of B-Taxiway as parallel Taxi Track suitable for Code-E aircraft at Chennai International Airport, Chennai	98.00	59.27
	Chennai	Modernisation of Chennai Airport Phase-II, Chennai SH: Connectivity to Metro Rail city side and Provision for Walkalators at Chennai Airport, Chennai	85.57	24.01
		Modernisation of Chennai Airport Phase-II, Chennai SH: Connectivity to Metro Rail city side and Provision for Travellers at Chennai Airport, Chennai		14.76

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1	2	3	4	
		Modernization of Chennai Airport - PH-II Main work: Terminal Building	2467.00	358.84
		Provision of inline Baggage handling System		0.00
		Construction of R Taxi track left out portion connecting runway 07/25 & 12/30, N Taxi track (balance portion) connecting runway 07/25 i/c. box culvert at Chennai Airport, Chennai	98.36	38.48
		Construction of Balance Portion of 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the main runway 07/ 25 merging with B-taxi track (beyond Critical portion of runway) and resurfacing between Taxiway-D and taxiway-M and associated works at Chennai Airport, Chennai	66.18	0.00
	Coimbatore	Construction of additional apron for parking 5 Nos. categories C type and extension of apron for 2 Nos. ATR at Coimbatore international Airport	29.93	10.35
Chandigarh (U.T.)	Chandigarh	Construction of Apron for 5 nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at Chandigarh Airport	26.65	6.99
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Resurfacing of runway and upgradation to CAT-III B at Lucknow Airport	43.62	37.20
		Construction of fire station category IX, Emergency medical centre & associated work at CCSI Airport Lucknow	30.88	3.68

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		C/o of Apron for 08 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft alongwith Two link Tways at CCSI Airport (i.e Additional Parking Bays)	70.44	9.86
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Lucknow Airport	1383.00	238.87
	Varanasi	C/o New ATC Tower cum Technical Block	1828	9.59
		Recarpeting of runway, widening of turn pad 27 and widening of fillet /shoulder of taxi A, B & D at LBSI Varanasi	26.44	21.63
West Bengal	Kolkata	Prevision of Solar Plant - i/c Civil Work	132.91	91.62
		Strengthening of Main Runway 19L-01R	123.02	103.70
		Relocation structure affected by Metro Rail	41.22	26.91
		C/o Isolation bay	30.93	19.24
		Construction of ATC tower and Technical Block at NSCBI Airport	458.00	82.41
		Reconstruction of Broken Slab 'F' taxi track	15.00	14.20
		C/o Additional 2 nos. Parking bays	15.00	14.72
		C/o Hangar - (b) SH: Apron & Link Taxi	117.46	29.85
		C/o 03 Nos. Hangers with Annexe building		13.08
		Resurfacing of Secondary Runway 19R-01L	37.12	16.22
		Extension of 'F' taxi	389.71	3.50

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Statement-II*Revenue earned by airports declared as international airports*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
International Airports				
1.	Ahmedabad	339.75	374.97	405.78
2.	Amritsar	103.89	147.28	176.08
3.	Bhubneshwar	70.67	93.99	129.42
4.	Calicut	133.64	192.56	242.79
5.	Chennai	1523.61	1291.19	1068.60
5.	Coimbatore	63.19	67.54	91.11
7.	Guwahati	167.64	173.68	254.28
8.	Imphal	17.84	21.59	29.22
9.	Jaipur	148.05	201.54	262.65
10.	Kolkatta	1198.55	1254.94	1669.76
11.	Lucknow	249.78	293.88	259.88
12.	Mangalore	93.68	112.33	111.43
13.	Thiruvananthpuram	270.56	363.79	440.55
14.	Tiruchirapalli	90.04	112.25	116.69
15.	Tirupati	13.39	15.12	21.72
16.	Varanasi	70.08	88.96	115.52
17.	Vijayawada	17.04	19.29	31.54
International Airports (Civil Enclaves)				
1.	Goa (C.E.)	196.08	223.44	345.08

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Portblai (C.E.)	25.87	32.06	36.49
3.	Srinagar (C.E.)	40.11	56.08	95.11
Custom Airports				
1.	Aurangabad	14.06	13.97	15.70
2.	Gaya	9.13	10.39	12.48
3.	Indore	52.88	62.46	87.55
4.	Madurai	29.78	41.90	49.67
5.	Patna	56.49	80.91	100.52
6.	Surat	9.26	25.48	32.26
Custom Airports (Civil Enclaves)				
1.	Bagdogra (C.E.)	31.27	46.35	60.04
2.	Chandigarh (C.E.)	10.44	13.23	12.25
3.	Pune (I.A.F.) (C.E.)	153.00	213.74	367.29
4.	Visakhapatnam (C.E.)	66.95	73.08	86.48

Review of ancillary charges by airlines

337. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry initiated a review of ancillary charges being levied by airlines for services such as seat selection during web check in, if so, the details and conclusions thereof; and

(b) the details of preventive measures undertaken by Government to safeguard the interests of commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No such proposal has been initiated.

(b) In order to safeguard the interest of the air travelers, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued/updated Air Transport Circular 02 of 2016 titled as

"Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines." As per the provisions of the said circular, airlines are required to disclose all fees for optional services on 'opt-in' basis of the passengers, through a prominent link on their homepage.

Private companies engaged in modernisation of airports

338. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the private sector companies that have been assigned the contract of modernising airports during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the revenue received by Government from those companies, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram airports for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. This will improve efficiency in service delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector. AAI has completed the tendering process for these six airports and has issued Letter of Award to the winning bidder *i.e.* M/s Adani Enterprises Limited on 15.07.2019 in respect of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports. The bidding parameter for these six airports was Per Passenger Fee (PPF) payable to AAI by the Concessionaire which is indicated as under:

Airports	PPF payable to AAI (in ₹)
Ahmedabad	177
Jaipur	174
Lucknow	171
Trivandrum	168
Mangaluru	115
Guwahati	160

Operating losses by Air India

339. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has recorded operating losses of more than ₹6800 crores during the first eight months of this financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this figure is highest since financial year 2015; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such high operating losses, the impact it may have on Government airline and the steps taken by the Ministry to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) The main reasons for the high operating losses include the following:

(i) High interest burden,

(ii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers,

(iii) Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee, and

(iv) High operating costs.

The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This Plan focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved. Also, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed.

Outstanding payments on Air India Haj 2012

340. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received several representations during the last six months regarding outstanding payments on 'Air India Haj, 2012' to MSMEs;

(b) if so, the details thereof with complete details of part payment made to the representatives of private foreign airlines;

(c) whether Air India has asked some MSMEs to furnish Indemnity Bond in 2017 before making payments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether payable amount to small enterprises and MSMEs have been released against indemnity Bond and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As per records, no MSMEs participated in Haj 2012 operation. Air India has not blocked any payment of small enterprise for Haj 2012 operations and no amount is pending with Air India of such small enterprise. An amount of USD 222,537 is outstanding with Air India of Orbest Airlines incorporated in Spain who had operated Haj 2012 flights. For Haj 2012 operations, Air India had entered into contract with Orbest Airlines and the said airline has gone into liquidation. As per legal advice, Air India is contractually bound to only pay Orbest Airlines. It can pay the outstanding amount only to liquidators or to the new Board of Directors of Orbest Airlines.

RCS in Chhattisgarh

†341. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any outline to start the operations of Airlines in Surguja, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur areas of Chhattisgarh under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the aviation infrastructure in these areas of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS - UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces and airlines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS - UDAN. After first round of bidding under RCS - UDAN, RCS routes connecting Bilaspur, Ambikapur (Surguja district) and Jagdalpur airports of Chhattisgarh were awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO). These routes were subsequently terminated / cancelled due to non-compliance by SAO.

No valid bid for operation of RCS flights connecting Bilaspur and Ambikapur was received in further rounds of bidding.

In third round of bidding of UDAN, RCS routes connecting Jagdalpur to Hyderabad, Raipur, Vishakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar have been awarded.

At present, 4th round of bidding under UDAN is in progress. In case, any valid bid is received for routes connecting Bilaspur and Ambikapur in Chhattisgarh, same shall be considered as per RCS provisions.

(b) State Government of Chhattisgarh has developed airports at Bilaspur and Jagdalpur with the technical assistance of Airports Authority of India (AAI). Bilaspur and Jagdalpur airports are licensed for Code 2C type of aircraft. Licensing of Ambikapur airport for 2B type of aircraft depends upon the completion of the required infrastructure/procedures. The Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) under UDAN are obligated to commence RCS flight operations on a RCS-route within a period of six months from the issuance of Letter of Award or within two months from the readiness of airport, whichever is later, unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

Development of unused airstrips and airports

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

(a) whether a number of airstrips and airports in the country are lying unused due to non-availability of required infrastructure including servicing and maintenance of aircrafts;

(b) if so, details on the airstrips and airports lying unused which have the potential for upgradation for commercial use, State-wise;

(c) reasons for not initiated action to upgrade them by roping in small and medium private entrepreneurs, other than the giants which take care of major airports in the country; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to involve small and medium private entrepreneurs in servicing and maintenance of aircrafts and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) List of operational and non-operational airports/ airstrips in the country is given in the Statement (See below).

To encourage/stimulate connectivity by developing airstrips in different regions of the country, the Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016. Under this scheme, the Government has set a target to operationalise 100 additional airports and 1000 routes by 2024. RCS - UDAN is a market driven scheme. Under the scheme, demand and nature of supply on a particular route are assessed by airlines, based on which they participate in the bidding process. After a route is awarded in the bidding, the airports which are included in the awarded RCS routes and require upgradation/development are upgraded/developed. Development of such airports is undertaken under "Revival of unserved and underserved airports" scheme. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 4500 crore has been allocated by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for revival of existing unserved / underserved airports / airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Public Sector Undertakings and Civil Enclaves.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

List of Airports in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Airport	State	Operational Status (Operational/Non-Operational)	Owned By	Domestic/ International/ Customs	Civil Enclaves (CE)	Remarks / Additional Information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Abu Road	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
2.	Adampur GNA	Punjab	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
3.	Adampur JRC	Punjab	Operational	MoD			IAF
4.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF
5.	Agartala	Tripura	Operational	AAI	Domestic		IAF
6.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Island	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
7.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI(CE)	IAF
8.	Ahmad Nagar	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	MoD			ARMY
9.	Ahmedabad (SVBPI)	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	International		
10.	Air Force Academy (DUNDIGAL)	Telangana	Operational	MoD			IAF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Aizwal (Tural)	Mizoram	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
12.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
13.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
14.	Akola	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
15.	Aleru	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG			
16.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
17.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF
18.	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
19.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF (ALG)
20.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG			
21.	Amarda Road	Odisha	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
22.	Ambala	Punjab	Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
23.	Ambari	West Bengal	Non-Operational	PVT			
24.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		

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Unstarred Questions

25.	Amby Valley	Maharashtra	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Sahara International Airport Pvt. Limited
26.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
27.	Ammasandra	Karnataka	Operational	PVT			
28.	Amravati	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
29.	Amreli	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
30.	Amritsar	Punjab	Operational	AAI	International		
31.	Ara	Bihar	Non-Operational	PVT			
32.	Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD			IN
33.	Asansol	West Bengal	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
34.	Atru	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
35.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Custom		
36.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
37.	Bagdogra	West Bengal	Operational	MoD	Custom	AAI (CE)	IAF
38.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39.	Balangir	Odisha	Operational	NA			NA
40.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
41.	Balurghat	West Bengal	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
42.	Bangaluru (BIAL)	Karnataka	Operational	JVC	International		BIAL
43.	Bangaluru (HAL)	Karnataka	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	HAL is Airport owner and Civil Enclave which maintained by AAI is non- operational
44.	Bangaluru (IIS)	Karnataka	Operational	PVT			
45.	Bansthali	Rajasthan	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Banasthali Vidya Peeth Administration
46.	Banswara	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		

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47.	Baramati	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		Reliance Airport Developer Pvt. Ltd. (RADPL)
48.	Barbil	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
49.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic		ARMY
50.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
51.	Baripada	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
52.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
53.	Basant Nagar	Telangana	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
54.	Beas	Punjab	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Radha Swami Satsang Bhawan/ Ligare Aviation Limited
55.	Begusarai	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
56.	Behala	West Bengal	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
57.	Behrampur	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
58.	Belgaum (Balagavi)	Karnataka	Operational	AAI	Domestic		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59.	Bellary	Karnataka	Operational	MoD			IAF
60.	Bettiah	NA	Non-Operational	SG			
61.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
62.	Bhabua	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			
63.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
64.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG			
65.	Bhatinda (Cantt)	Punjab	Operational	MoD	Domestic		ARMY
66.	Bhatinda	Punjab	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
67.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	Operational	PVT			
68.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
69.	Bhawi	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG			
70.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	PSU	Domestic		SAIL
71.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Operational	SG			
72.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
73.	Bhu Flying Club	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		BHU

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74.	Bhubaneswar (Biju Patnaik)	Odisha	Operational	AAI	International		
75.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
76.	Bidar	Karnataka	Operational	MoD			IAF
77.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
78.	Bihta	Bihar	Operational	MoD			IAF
79.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
80.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
81.	Birasal	Odisha	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
82.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
83.	Birpur	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
84.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
85.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
86.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
87.	Bograjeng	Assam	Operational	PVT			
88.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
89.	Borangajulli	Assam	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		Mcloud Russel India Ltd.
90.	Bundi	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG			
91.	Burnpur	West Bengal	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
92.	Buxar	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			
93.	Cablan	Punjab	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
94.	Calicut	Kerala	Operational	AAI	International		
95.	Campbellbay	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Non-Operational	MoD			IN
96.	Car Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Operational	MoD			IAF
97.	Chabua	Assam	Operational	MoD			IAF
98.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
99.	Chakulia	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
100.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
101.	Chandhan (Pokhran)	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF

102.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	Operational	MoD	Custom	AAI (CE)	IAF
103.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Operational	SG	Domestic		
104.	Chapra	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
105.	Charbatia (Cuttack)	Odisha	Operational	MoD			
106.	Chela	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			
107.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	International		
108.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
109.	Chhandbet	Gujarat	Operational	SG			
110.	Chhapra	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
111.	Chhindwara	SG (MP)	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
112.	Chilian	Kerala	Non-Operational	PVT			
113.	Chinyali Saur	Uttarakhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
114.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
115.	Cholavaram (Sholavaram)	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD	IAF		
116.	Chushul	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD	IAF		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
117.	CochinInternational	Kerala	Operational	JVC	International		CIAL
118.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	international		
119.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
120.	CSI Airport, Mumbai (JVA)	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	International		MIAL/JVC
121.	Dhalbhumgarh (Dalbhundarh)	Bihar	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
122.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
123.	Daman	UT	Operational	MoD			ICG
124.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
125.	Daparlzo	Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		IAF
126.	Darbhanga	Bihar	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF (AAI Civil Enclave is under construction)
127.	Darima	NA	Non-Operational	NA	Domestic		

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Unstarred Questions

128.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG		
129.	Darrang	Assam	Operational	MoD		IAF
130.	Datiya	SG (MP)	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic	IAF
131.	Daulat Beg Oldi (DBO)	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD		ARMY/ITBT (ALG)
132.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat	Non Operational	AAI	Domestic	
133.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
134.	Dehri/Sura	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG		
135.	Delhi (I.G.INTL)	Delhi (UT)	Operational	AAI	International	DIAL/JVC
136.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic	
137.	Deolali	Maharashtra	Operational	MoD		IAF
138.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG		
139.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
140.	Dhanipur	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG		
141.	Dharasau	Uttarakhand	Operational	SG		
142.	Dholpur	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
143.	Dhubalia	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG			
144.	Dhulia	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG			
145.	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	Assam	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
146.	Digri	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG			
147.	Dimapur (Manipur Road)	Nagaland	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
148.	Dinjan	Assam	Non-Operational	MoD			ARMY
149.	Diu	Daman and Diu (UT)	Operational	AAI	Domestic		UT/ AAI
150.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
151.	Doomar Dulang	Assam	Operational	PVT			
152.	Dowda	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
153.	Drangadhara	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			
154.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD			
155.	Dumduma	Assam	Operational	MoD			IAF
156.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF

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Unstarred Questions

157.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Operational	MoD		CG
158.	Durgapur	West Bengal	Operational	SG	Domestic	BAPL
159.	Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal	NA	PSU	Domestic	SAIL
160.	Dwara	Meghalaya	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
161.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
162.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
163.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
164.	Faridkot	Punjab	Non-Operational	SG		
165.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
166.	Firozpur	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD		IAF
167.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD		ARMY (ALG)
168.	Fursatganj (Rai Bareilly)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	PVT		IGRU Academy
169.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
170.	Gandhi Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG		
171.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand	Operational	SG	Domestic	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
172.	Gaya	Bihar	Operational	AAI	Custom		
173.	Ghazipur (Andhau)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
174.	Ginlgera (Hospet)	Karnataka	Non-Operational	SG			
175.	Goa	Goa	Operational	MoD	International	AAI (CE)	IN
176.	Gonapur	Odisha	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
177.	Gondia	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
178.	Gopalpur	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
179.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
180.	Gudari	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
181.	Gumla	NA	Non-Operational	SG			
182.	Guna	MP	Operational	SG			
183.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	SG			
184.	Gurgaon	Haryana	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
185.	Guskhara	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG			
186.	Guwahati (Lgbi)	Assam	Operational	AAI	International		

187.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
188.	Hadapsar (Gliderdome)	Maharashtra	Operational	SG			
189.	Hakim Pet	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF
190.	Hatdwani	Uttarakhand	Operational	MoD			ARMY
191.	Halwara	Punjab	Operational	MoD			IAF
192.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan	Operational	SG	Domestic		
193.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
194.	Hasimara	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
195.	Hassan	Karnataka	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
196.	Hathwa	Bihar	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
197.	Hazaribagh	Bihar	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
198.	Hindon	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
199.	Hirakund	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
200.	Hissar	Haryana	Operational	SG			
201.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
202.	Hubli	Karnataka	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
203.	Hyderabad	Telangana	Operational	JVC	International		GHAL
204.	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	Telangana	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
205.	Imphal (Tulihal)	Manipur	Operational	AAI	International		
206.	Indore (Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar)	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Custom		
207.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MOD			IAF
208.	Isarda	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
209.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
210.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG			
211.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
212.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Operational	AAI	International		
213.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI(CE)	IAF
214.	Jakkur	Karnataka	Operational	SG	Domestic		
215.	Jalandhar	Punjab	Operational	MoD			ARMY

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216.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
217.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
218.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
219.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Operational	PVT	Domestic		
220.	Jaspurnagar	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
221.	Jath	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG			
222.	Jawai	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG			
223.	Jaypore	Odisha	Operational	SG	Domestic		SG/AirOdisha
224.	Jehanabad	Bihar	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
225.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
226.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
227.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
228.	Jhansi	U.P.	Operational	MoD	Domestic		ARMY
229.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
230.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
231.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
232.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
233.	Jogbani (Forbseganj)	Bihar	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
234.	Jorhat	Assam	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
235.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
236.	Kagazpur	Telangana	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.
237.	Kailashahar	Tripura	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
238.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Karnataka	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
239.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
240.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
241.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
242.	Kamalpur	Tripura	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
243.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
244.	Kandla	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
245.	Kangra (Gaggal)	Himachal Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		

246.	Kankroli	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		JK TYRE
247.	Kannur	Kerala	Operational	JVC	International		KIAL
248.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
249.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
250.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		IIT Kanpur
251.	Karad	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
252.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	SG			
253.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
254.	Karnal	Haryana	Operational	SG	Domestic		
255.	Karnal	Haryana	Operational	MoD	Domestic		CIV
256.	Kasia (Kushinagar)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
257.	Katihar	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
258.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
259.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
260.	Keonjhar	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
261.	Keshod (Junagarh)	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic		

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1	262.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic
2	263.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	MOD	ARMY
3	264.	Khambalia	Gujarat	Operational	MOD	IAF
4	265.	Khandpara	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG	
5	266.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic
6	267.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MOD	IAF
7	268.	Khargone	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG	
8	269.	Khavada	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic
	270.	Khemkaran	Punjab	Non-Operational	PVT	
	271.	Khindsi Dam	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic
	272.	Khirmu	Assam	Operational	MOD	115 ENG REG (ALG)
	273.	Khowai	Tripura	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic
	274.	Kishanganj	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	
	275.	Kishanganj	Rajasthan	Operational	AAI	Domestic

276.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD		IAF
277.	Kochi (Nas Garuda)	Kerala	Operational	MoD		IN
278.	Kohima	Nagaland	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
279.	Kolapani	Assam	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	Mcloud Russel India Ltd.
280.	Kolar	Karnataka	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
281.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
282.	Kolkata (Nscbi)	West Bengal	Operational	AAI	International	
283.	Konarak	Odisha	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
284.	Kota	Rajasthan	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
285.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
286.	Kurnool (SG)	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic	IAF
287.	Lakhimpur (Kheri)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic	SG (ALG)
288.	Lalgarh Jatan	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		
289.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic	
290.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
291.	Latur	Maharashtra	Operational	SG			MIDC
292.	Ledo	Assam	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
293.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	MoD			ARMY
294.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
295.	Lengpui (Mizoram)	Mizoram	Operational	SG	Domestic		
296.	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	Assam	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
297.	Limbdi	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			
298.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	International		
299.	Ludhiana	Punjab	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
300.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD			ARMY
301.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG			
302.	Madhubani	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			
303.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	Custom		
304.	Malda	West Bengal	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		

305.	Mamun Cantt.	Punjab	NA	MoD		ARMY
306.	Manas Bal	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	MoD		ARMY
307.	ManDavi	SG (Gujarat)	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
308.	Mangalore/Bajpe	Karnataka	Operational	AAI	International	
309.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	PVT		
310.	Mathania	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		
311.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD		IAF (ALG)
312.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
313.	Mehasana	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG		
314.	Merta Road	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
315.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
316.	Misa Mari	Assam	Non-Operational	MoD		ARMY
317.	Mithapur (Dwarka)- SG	Gujarat	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	
318.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
319.	Morvi	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG		
320.	Motihari	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
321.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
322.	Muirpur (SG)	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
323.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
324.	Mundra	Gujarat	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Mundra Aerodrome/ ADANI
325.	Munger	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			
326.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
327.	Mysore	Karnataka	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
328.	Nabha	Punjab	Non-Operational	SG			
329.	Nadigul	Telangana	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
330.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG			
331.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
332.	Nagpur (Dr baba Saheb Ambedkar Intl)	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	International		MI PL/ JVC

333.	Nagrota	J & K	NA	MoD		ARMY
334.	Nagtalao	Rajasthan	NA	MoD		ARMY
335.	Nakiya	Chhattisgarh	NA	MoD		IAF
336.	Nal (Bikaner)	Rajasthan	Operational	MOD		IAF
337.	Naliya	Gujarat	Operational	MoD		IAF
338.	Nanak Sar	Punjab	Non-Operational	SG		
339.	Nanded (Shri Guru Govind Singh Ji)	Maharashtra	Operational	SG	Domestic	MIDC
340.	Naria	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG		
341.	Narnaul	Haryana	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
342.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra	Operational	MoD		ARMY
343.	Nawadlh	NA	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
344.	Nawapara	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG		
345.	Nazira	Assam	Non-Operational	SG		
346.	New Lands	West Bengal	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	New Land Tea Garden

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
347.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Non-Operational	PSU	Domestic		Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited) (NLC)
348.	Noon	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
349.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
350.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD			IAF(ALG)
351.	Ondal	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		BAPL
352.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
353.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra	Operational	PVT	Domestic		HAL
354.	Padampur	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
355.	Pakyong	Sikkim	Operational	AAI-	Domestic		
356.	Palel	Manipur	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
357.	Panagarh	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
358.	Panchanpur	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			
359.	Panchmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		

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Unstarred Questions

360.	Pandeveswar	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
361.	Panagarh (Arjan Singh)	West Bengal	Operational	MoD			IAF
362.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
363.	Panneri	Assam	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		Mcloud Russel India Ltd.
364.	Pantnagar (Nainital)	Uttarakhand	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
355.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Operational	SG			
366.	Paratpur	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	McD			ARMY
367.	Parihara	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
368.	Parsoli	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			
369.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Domestic	SG (CE)	IAF (ALG)
370.	Pathankot	Punjab	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
371.	Patiala	Punjab	NA	MoD			ARMY
372.	Patna (Jai Prakash Narain)	BIHAR	Operational	AAI	Custom		
373.	Phalodi	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	MoD	Domestic		IAF
374.	Phaltan	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	NA	Domestic		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
375.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF
376.	Piardora	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG			
377.	Pilani	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		
378.	Pinjore	Haryana	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
379.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	Operational	SG	Domestic		
380.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD			ARMY
381.	Porbandar	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
382.	Portblair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Operational	MoD	International	AAI (CE)	IN
383.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
384.	Prithiganj	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
385.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
386.	Pune	Maharashtra	Operational	MoD	Custom	AAI (CE)	IAF
387.	Pune (NDA Khadagwasla)	Maharashtra	Operational	MoD	Domestic		NDA

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Unstarred Questions

388.	Purnea	Bihar	Operational	MoD		IAF
389.	Radhanpur	Gujarat	Non-Operational	NA		NA
390.	Raichur	Karnataka	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
391.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	JSPL
352.	Raigarh (Kondatarai)	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
393.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
394.	Rairangpur	Odisha	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
395.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT		
396.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
397.	Rajhara	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	
398.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
399.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD		ARMY
400.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF
401.	Rakhikol	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG		
402.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD		IN
403.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
404.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
405.	Rangeilunda	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
406.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
407.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	Operational	MoD			ICG
403.	Raxaul	Bihar	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
409.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
410.	Rourkela	Odisha	Non-Operational	PSU	Domestic		SAIL
411.	Rupsi	Assam	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
412.	Sadiya	Assam	Non-Operational	SG			
413.	Safdarjung (Delhi)	Delhi (UT)	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
414.	Sagar Dhana	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	SG	Domestic		
415.	Saharsa	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
416.	Saifai	U.P.	Operational	SG	Domestic		
417.	Salawas	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD			IAF
418.	Salbani	West Bengal	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF

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419.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	Domestic	
420.	Samastipur	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG		NA
421.	Sarangarh (Hardi)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG		
422.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic	
423.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	
424.	Sarlake	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG		
425.	Sarsawa (Saharanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	MoD		IAF
426.	Satna (Vest)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic	
427.	Savitri Jindal	Odisha	Operational	PVT	Domestic	JSPL
428.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		
429.	Shadol (Burhar)	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic	
430.	Shahpur	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		
431.	Shahsbazkuli	U.P.	Non-Operational	NA		
432.	Sharifabad	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	MoD		ARMY
433.	Shella	Assam	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic	
434.	Sheo	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
435.	Shibpur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Operational	MoD			IN
436.	Shillong (Umroi)	Meghalaya	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
437.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
438.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	Operational	SG	Domestic		
439.	Shirpur	Maharashtra	Operational	PVT	Domestic		
440.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
441.	Shravasti	U.P.	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
442.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
443.	Silchar	Assam	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
444.	Sindhudurg (MIDC)	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		MIDC
445.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
446.	Sirsa	Haryana	Operational	MoD			IAF
447.	Sitamanu	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
448.	Sitamari	Bihar	Non-Operational	SG			NA

449.	Sojat	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
450.	Sorbhog	Assam	Non-Operational	MoD			IAF
451.	Sri Sathya Sai Baba (Putta Purthi)	Andra Pradesh	Operational	PVT	Domestic		Sri Satya Central Trust
452.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD	International	AAI (CE)	IAF
453.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
454.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD			IAF
455.	Surat	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Custom		
456.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD			IAF
457.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD			IAF
458.	Tarpura	Rajasthan	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
459.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD			GREF (ALG)
460.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh	Operational	MoD			BSF
461.	Teruwali	NA	Non-Operational	NA			NA
462.	Tezpur	Assam	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF
463.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	AAI	Domestic		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
464.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	Operational	MoD	Domestic	AAI (CE)	IAF (AAI Civil Enclave is under construction)
465.	Theruboli	Odisha	Non-Operational	PVT	Domestic		Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys
466.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Operational	AAI	International		
467.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD			IAF
468.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh	Non-Operational	SG			
469.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	International		
470.	Tirupati	Andhrapradesh	Operational	AAI	International		
471.	Tura	Meghalaya	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
472.	Tushra	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG			
473.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
474.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF (ALG)

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475.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
476.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Operational	MoD		IAF	
477.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
478.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu	Non-Operational	MoD		IAF	
479.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
480.	Utarlai	Rajasthan	Operational	MoD		IAF	
481.	Utkela	Odisha	Non-Operational	SG	Domestic		
482.	Vadodara	Gujarat	Operational	AAI	Domestic		
483.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Operational	AAI	International		
484.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
485.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka	Operational	PVT	Domestic	Jindal Steel Limited	
486.	Vijay Nagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD		IAF (ALG)	
487.	Vuayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	AAI	International		
488.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Operational	MoD	Custom	AAI (CE)	IN
489.	Wadhwan	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
490.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh	Operational	MoD			IAF (ALG)
491.	Wankner	Gujarat	Non-Operational	SG			
492.	Warangal	Telangana	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		
493.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Non-Operational	SG			MIDC
494.	Yelahanka	Karnataka	Operational	MoD			IAF
495.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Operational	AAI	Domestic		

SG:- State Government

AAI:- Airports Authority of India

MoD:- Ministry of Defence

PVT:- Private Airports

JVC:- Joint Venture Company

Anti-drone technology for para military forces

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

(a) whether the Para Military Forces deployed in sensitive international border areas are still not equipped with to detect flying of drones of neighbouring countries having nefarious designs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the incidents of flying of drones of neighbouring countries in the last one year; and

(c) what immediate measures Government has taken to equip the Para Military Forces with sophisticated technology to spot unauthorised flying of drones in border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to deal with threat from drones has been issued in April 2019 to all States and Union Territories for implementation. Further, Indian Air Force is the main airspace control agency and continues to train all security agencies and all States and UTs police regarding threat from drones and anti-drone measures. Recently BPR&D held a seminar-cum-exhibition regarding anti-drone technology, which was attended by senior police officers of the States/UTs, to apprise them about the threat from drones and the anti-drone technology available and the anti-drones measures to be taken. All security agencies are required to procure anti-drone equipment according to their requirement. As per information received, 183 incidents of flying of drones have been observed on the borders.

Payment of salary to employees of Air India

344. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, pilots and air as well as ground staff working for Air India Limited;

(b) whether salary has been paid to all of the employees, pilots and air as well as ground staff working for Air India Limited for the months of April to December 2019, month-wise; and

(c) if not, then the months for which salary has not been paid for the months April to December 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on 01.01.2020 total number of employees in Air India Limited are as under:

- (i) Permanent: 9284 (Including Pilots-1297, Cabin crew-1591 and Ground Staff-6396)
- (ii) Contractual: 4337 (including Pilots-558, Cabin crew-3130 and Ground Staff-649).

(b) and (c) Salaries for the period April to December, 2019 have been paid to all employees of Air India Limited.

Upgradation of airports in Madhya Pradesh

†345. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the airports in Madhya Pradesh where the upgradation work is under process;

(b) whether any time-limit has been fixed to complete the said work, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) total funds which has been fixed to be allotted for the upgradation of airports and the State-wise and airport-wise details of funds which has been allocated and balance amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Upgradation of airports is a continuous process. The State-wise and Airport-wise details of the upgradation work undertaken by Airports Authority of India at various airports including airports in Madhya Pradesh along with the probable date of completion are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise and Airport-wise details of the upgradation work undertaken by AAI alongwith probable date of completion

State/UT	Stations	Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost (₹ in cr.)	Cumulative Expenditure Incurred (₹ in cr.)	Probable Data of Completion/ Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated terminal Building at VSI Airport Portblair- Balance work	17.23	234.99	Dec-20
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Extension & Stengthening of Existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron along with construction of Isolation Bay. Pavement against Blast Erosiun. RESA and Perimeter Road Grading of Strips etc. at Kadapa Airport for the Operation of Code-C Type of Aircraft including electrical works at Kadapa Airport	94.44	33.71	Jun-20
	Vizag	Linear expansion of terminal building at Vizag Airport	54.00	27.28	Jun-20
	Tirupati	Extn. & Strengthening of RWY Incl. other misc. works (2286 to 3810 Mtrs)	177.00	21.52	Jun-21

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalization & up-gradation of Tezu Airport (CSG100%)			
		SH: Construction of Terminal Building and allied works at Tezu Airport (Balance work)	53.95	21.55	Jun-20
Assam	Dibrugarh	Construction of hangar	21.70	5.25	Jun-20
	Guwahati	Construction of new Terminal building, control tower, hangars, fire station, car park, substation, cargo and ancillary buildings at Guwahati Airport	1142.00	266.56	Mar-21
	Dibrugarh	Dismantling of existing open drain in operational area and Construction of new covered drain at the same location at Dibrugarh Airport.	23.35	0.00	Jun-20
Bihar	Gaya	Const. of new technical block cum control tower at Gaya Airport	24.81	6.21	Aug-20
	Patna	C/o Control Tower cum Technical Block, Fire station & Cargo Building at Patna Airport (Package 1)	1216.90	5.48	Oct-20
		Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures (Phase I and II) at Patna Airport.		54.61	Oct-22

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		SH: Construction of Terminal Building, Residential Building, Multi-Level Car Park			
		C/o New Domestic Terminal Building and other structures	0.00	Apr-21	
		SH: C/o State Govt. Hangars, Flying Club, VIP Lounge Building and other Associated works			
	Darbhanga	(i) Strengthening of Runway Taxi track, Apron and Allied works at Airfares Station Darbhanga.	89.11	29.57	Jun-20
		(ii) Development of connecting road from dispersal area in Interim Terminal Building (ITB) and from ITB to entry towards City Road at Civil Enclave Darbhanga.			
		(iii) Construction of Interim Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Darbhanga.			
		(iv) Miscellaneous civil works at Civil Enclave Darbhanga			
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower, New Fire Station (Cat-VII, Sub Station and allied works at Swami Vivekananda Airport, Raipur	54.80	25.54	Feb-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	Safdarjung	C/o combined operational complex of DGCA, BCAS, AAIB, AERA & AAI (Deposit work) at Safdarjung Airport	303.80	102.42	Dec-20
Daman and Diu (UT)	Diu	Development of Diu Airport (Deposit Work) SH: Extension of Runway by 191 mtr. at 23 end and provision of Turning PAD/Blast Pad/RESA on both ends of the runway. Isolation Bay and shoulders to the T/T at Diu Airport	40.00	11.55	Mar-20
		Development of Diu Airport (Deposit Work) SH: Construction of ATC Tower-Cum Technical Block-cum-Fire Station and other allied structures at Diu Airport (Civil Work)		5.12	Aug-20
Goa	Goa	C/o Parallel Taxitrack at Goa Airport	187.89	134.76	Feb-20
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Domestic Apron including Link Taxi Track, extension of International Apron, Turning Pad at Runway 23, Construction of balance perimeter road and allied works (Civil & Electrical) at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad	63.63	29.72	Mar-20

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	Rajkot (Hirasar)	Construction of New Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, Rajkot, Gujarat, India. Sub Head: Detailed Designing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction of Runway, Basic Strips, Turning Pads, Tax ays, Apron, Perimeter & Other Roads, Earth Work in Cut/Fill & Grading, Drainage System, Related Retaining Structures, Fire Station, MT Pool, Fire Pit, Cooling Pit, ARP & Associated Approaches, Supply, Installation. Testing and Commissioning of Airfield Ground Lighting System, Visual Aids for Navigation and Bird Hazard Reduction System etc.	1405.00	0.00	Dec-22
	Surat	Extension of Terminal Building at Surat Airport SH: Detailed Designing, Engineering, Procurement and Construction for Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Fire fighting, HVAC, Airport system, IT, Furniture and furnishing, Pavements and ancillary works	138.48	3.93	Feb-21
		Extension of Apron and construction of Parallel Taxi Track	63.13	0.00	Feb-21
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Restoration of basic strip at Shimla Airport	124.22	38.70	Jan-21
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion and strengthening of Runway at Jammu Airport	77.00	9.53	May-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ladakh	Leh	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building & associated works at Leh Airport	480.33	41.36	Sep-21
Jharkhand	Deoghar	C/o Runway, Taxi Track, Apron, Isolation Bay, Perimeter Road including Earth work and other Allied works	401.34	105.96	Work Completed
		Construction of boundary wall including RCC drainage, Security watch tower, cooling pit, fire pit and other allied works at Deoghar Airport.		7.85	Feb-20
		Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower, Technical Block cum Fire Station Building, E&M Workshop, Service Block, DVOR and other Building Works at Deoghar Airport, Jharkhand		11.23	Jun-20
	Bokaro	(i) Pavement works- Resurfacing & strengthening of existing runway, Aprn, Taxi track including grading of operational area at Bokaro Airport	52.57	18.94	Mar-20
		(ii) Misc. Civil Work at Bokaro Airport			
		(iii) Provision of Expandable low cost terminal building, Control tower, ESS Building & watch towers (Applicable for ATP, 72 Aircraft)			

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	Ranchi	Resurfacing of Runway and Taxiway	25.73	0.00	Aug-20
Karnataka	Mangalore	Extension of Parallel taxi track-II	121.00	70.00	Jun-20
		Expansion of NITB (Arrival side) Aerobridges at Mangalore Airport	133.00	42.44	Aug-20
Kerala	Trivandrum	Construction of Additional Apron and GSE area near NITB at Trivandrum International Airport, Trivandrum	26.67	17.89	Mar-20
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Up-gradation of Jabalpur Airport to make it suitable for operation of AB-320 type aircraft.			
		SH: Extension of Runway, Construction of New Apron, taxi track and isolation bay i/c link taxi, GSE area, perimeter road and allied works (civil & electrical) at Jabalpur Airport	412.25	78.79	Jul-20
		Up-gradation of Jabalpur Airport to make it suitable for operation of AB-320 type aircraft.		3.79	Sep-21
		SH: Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower cum Technical Block, Fire station category VII, other buildings and associated works at Jabalpur Airport, Jabalpur			
	Khajuraho	C/o ATC Complex/Fire Stn/MT Workshop at Khajuraho Airport	35.00	5.00	May-20

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Windening & Grading or Basic Strip of Runway Construction of perimeter Road and stormwater Drain at Khajuraho Airport	33.77	0.00	Sep-20
	Indore	Dev. of 15 Nos Parking Bay, PTT and other associated works at DABH Indore Airport	62.96	8.30	Jun-20
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Extension of Runway (Rigid) with Blast Pad, Taxiway, Apron, GSE Area, Isolation Bay, RESA, Resurfacing of Existing Runway (Flexible) and other Associated works (Civil & Electrical) at Kolhapur Airport	74.53	25.73	Jun-20
	Pune	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Reconstruction of Old Terminal Building, Modification of Existing Expanded Terminal Building at Civil Enclave Pane, Maharashtra	358.89	61.92	Apr-21
	Kolhapur	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building, ATC tower cum Technical Block cum Fire Station and Associated works at Kolhapur Airport	61.17	2.00	Mar-21
Manipur	Imphal	Construction of Hangar, Associated apron & link taxiway at Imphal Airport	35.90	9.39	Mar-20

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Construction of International cargo terminal at Imphal Airport	15.93	3.19	Mar-20	<i>Written Answers to</i>	
Meghalaya	Barapani	Extension of Runway from 6000 feet to 7500 feet and allied works at Shillong Airport, Barapani, Meghalaya	34.50	7.20	May-20		
Nagaland	Dimapur	Strengthening of runway, taxiway & apron i/c construction of isolation bay with link taxiway at Dimapur Airport	43.22	39.26	Mar-20		
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Construction of ATC Tower and Technical block, E & M Work Shop, Construction of Fire Station	64.26	20.81	Jun-20	<i>[5 February, 2020]</i>	
		Construction of Parallel Taxi Track, Rapid Exit Taxi Way & Apron for Parking of 08 Nos. Code C Aircraft (Phase-1)	138.31	25.77	Dec-20		
		Construction of hangar	31.15	2.99	Mar-20		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		Construction of link building between Terminal T1 & T2 for integrated operations using passenger boarding bridge facility and expansion/renovation work of Terminal T2	87.21	2.12	Mar-21		
		Resurfacing of Existing Runway	28.47	0.00	Sep-20		
Punjab	Adampur	Establishment of Civil Enclave at Adampur	114.85	12.94	Jun-20	191	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		SH: Construction of Terminal Building			
		Establishment of Civil Enclave at Adampur		2.51	May-20
		SH: Construction of Apron, Taxi Track & Associated works			
	Amritsar	Expansion of Apron for 10 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at SGRDJ International Airport (i.e Additional Parking Bays) at Amritsar Airport	96.15	7.49	Mar-20
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of parallel taxi track from Tango taxi to Nallah. (Phase - I) at Jaipur	30.90	23.58	Mar-20
		Expansion/Modification of existing terminal building at Jaipur Intl. Airport, Jaipur	32.47	16.60	Mar-20
		Construction of additional parking bays at Jaipur Airport	110.00	46.23	Apr-20
		Refurbishment, Retrofit and Renovation of Old Terminal (T-1) Building for International operation at Jaipur Airport	67.20	15.59	Mar-20
		Construction of Cargo Complex and Apron at CA at Jaipur Airport	22.80	4.43	Mar-20
	Jodhpur	Construction of new apron and link taxi at Jodhpur Airprt	21.64	9.33	Jun-20

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Sikkim	Pakyong	C/o concrete cladding wall i/c figure drain and providing the uphill slopes at Pakyong Airport	108.34	0.10	Dec-20
		Strengthening the base of RE Wall by micro pile and pre-tensioned anchor at Pakyong Airport	29.63	8.86	Dec-20
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	C/o 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the Main Runway 07/25 and Straightening of B-Taxiway as parallel Taxi Track suitable for Code-E aircraft at Chennai International Airport, Chennai	98.00	59.27	Jun-20
		Modernization of Chennai Airport - PH-II Main work: Terminal Building	2467.00	358.84	Jun-22
		Provision of inline Baggage handling System		0.00	Nov-22
		Construction of R Taxi track left out portion connecting runway 07/25 & 12/30, N Taxi track (balance portion) connecting runway 07/25 i/c box culvert at Chennai Airport, Chennai	98.36	38.48	Jun-20
		Construction of Balance Portion of 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the main runway 07/ 25 merging with B-taxi track (beyond Critical portion of runway) and resurfacing between Taxiway-D and taxiway-M and associated works at Chennai Airport, Chennai.	66.18	0.00	May-21

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	Coimbatore	Construction of additional apron for parking 5 Nos. categories C type and extension of apron for 2 Nos. ATR at Coimbatore International Airport	29.93	10.35	Mar-20
	Madurai	Extension of apron and allied works at Madurai Airport	25.71	8.95	Mar-20
	Trichy	Upgradation of passenger Terminal Building & C/o Apron, ATC Tower and associated works	951.00	173.18	Nov-21
		Re-Surfacing of Existing Runway 09-27 and associated works at Trichy International Airport, Trichy	29.81	0.00	Dec-20
	Tuticorin	Extension of Runway with Blast Pad, RESA, Taxiway, Apron, GSE Area, Isolation Bay	185.53	0.00	Mar-21
Telangana	Begumpet Hyderabad	Construction of Civil Aviation Research Organisation Complex at Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Phase-I	353.61	0.00	Dec-21
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Construction of Apron for 5 nos. Code 4C type of aircraft at Chandigarh Airport	26.65	6.99	Mar-20
Tripura	Agartala	Upgradation of basic Infrastructure at Agartala SH: C/o ops boundary wall Property wall, watch towers, perimeter road & storm water drain	26.97	33.26	Feb-20

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of Hanger & Allied works at Agartala Airport	34.16	20.59	Feb-20
		Construction of New integrated Terminal Building at Agartala Airport	438.28	304.06	Feb-20
		Construction of fire station category IX, Emergency medical centre & associated work at CCSI Airport Lucknow	30.88	3.68	Mar-20
		C/o of Apron for 08 Nos. Code 4C type of aircraft alongwith Two link Tways at CCSI Airport. [i.e. Additional Parking Bays)	70.44	9.86	Aug-20
		Construction of new Terminal Building at Lucknow Airport	1383.00	238.87	Sep-21
	Varanasi	C/o New ATC Tower cum Technical Block	18.38	9.59	Apr-20
	Bareilly	Development of Civil enclave at Bareilly	67.10	13.89	Mar-20
		SH: Construction of Terminal Building			
	Chitrakoot	Development of Airport at Chitrakoot	24.18	0.46	Jun-20
Muirpur	Development of Airport at Muirpur	24.64	0.04	Jun-20	
Kanpur	Development of Kanpur (Chakeri) Airport	168.00	0.00	Feb-21	

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Construction of Additional Parking Bay at Dehradun Airport	17.69	15.60	Mar-20
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Dehradun Airport	348.18	161.88	Sep-20
		Strengthening of Runway at Taxiway	25.67	0.00	May-20
West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of ATC tower and Technical Block at NSCBI Airport	458.00	82.41	Dec-20
		C/o Hangar - (b) SH: Apron & Link Taxi	117.46	29.85	Work Completed
		C/o 03. Nos. Hangers with Annexe building		13.08	Jan-21
		Resurfacing of Secondary Runway 19R-01L	37.12	16.22	Apr-20
		Extension of 'F' Taxi	389.71	3.50	Nov-21

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Cyber Crime Coordination Centre

346. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned a scheme for establishment of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to handle issues related to cyber crime in the country, if so, the details thereof along with its components;

(b) the details of the State Governments that have agreed to set up Regional Cyber Crime Coordination Centres; and

(c) whether Government has also setup the National cyber crime reporting portal, if so, the number of cases reported and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has rolled out a scheme 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' to combat cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and effective manner. The scheme has following seven components:

- (i) National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit.
- (ii) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.
- (iii) Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation Team.
- (iv) National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem.
- (v) National Cybercrime Training Centre.
- (vi) National Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit.
- (vii) National Cybercrime Research and Innovation Centre.

21 States/UTs, namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttarakhand have agreed to setup the Regional Cyber Crime Coordination Centres.

MHA operationalised National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal on 30th August, 2019 and the complaints reported are dealt by the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the

concerned State/UT as per provisions of the law. 33,152 cyber crime incidents have been reported till 30.01.2020 on the portal, wherein 790 FIRs have been registered by the concerned LEAs.

Attack by mob in JNU

†347. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people, students and professors injured and the quantum of loss occurred to public property in the attack by masked mob on the 5th January, 2020 in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi;

(b) the details of action taken after this incident;

(c) whether the working style of Delhi Police has been satisfactory in this incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, since October 2019, students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been protesting against hostel fee hike and other administrative issues. In order to stall the online registration process for the new semester, on 3rd and 4th January, 2020, students damaged the server system of CIS Centre inside the JNU Campus and indulged in physical abuse and violence. Based on complaints received from Chief Security Officer, JNU, two cases have been registered by Delhi Police PS Vasant Kunj North.

Another case has been registered at PS Vasant Kunj North on 6th January, 2020 with regard to the attack against the students and teachers of JNU on 5th January 2020 by masked people with rods and sticks. 51 persons including students sustained injuries and all were medically examined. No one was killed in this incident. Some private cars and property were also damaged. Some of the rioters involved have been identified.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The safety measures taken by Delhi Police include deployment of Police personnel both inside and outside the JNU Campus, liaison with students and University Administration to maintain peace, deployment of Police personnel in plain clothes around the Campus, stationing of PCR Van in the vicinity of JNU Campus and briefing of students and Administration to report to Police immediately, if any violent/unwanted activities come to notice in the premises of the Campus. JNU has informed that they have deployed 277 private security personnel 24x7 in JNU Campus.

Citizens arrested while protesting against CAA

†348. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of citizens arrested while protesting against Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and number of people presently lodged in jails;
- (b) details of charges levelled against the people arrested while protesting against the Citizenship Amendment Act;
- (c) details of demands raised by people protesting against this Act and response of Government thereon;
- (d) whether any assessment has been carried out for losses occurred on account of sit-ins and demonstrations against this Act; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that the process of recovery for the losses occurred to the public property during demonstration is underway and that too from demonstrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Delhi police has reported incidences of violence, unlawful gathering, stone pelting, damage to public/personal property and number of persons arrested during protest against Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019. The details are given in Statement (See below).

Law enforcement agencies take legal action in such matters, as deemed appropriate.

Statement

Summarised report of Delhi Police about agitations, rallies and dharnas held and citizens arrested while protesting against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

Details of the protests that took place in Delhi against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the cases registered and persons arrested are as under:-

Number of Protests	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
66	11	99

2. The reported details of losses occurred during the protests/demonstrations against CAA are as under:

(i) Motor Cycle	-	80
(ii) Car	-	06
(iii) Bus	-	04
(iv) Toilet Van	-	01
(v) Police Vehicle	-	02
(vi) Other Vehicle	-	23
(vii) Barricades	-	32
(viii) Police booth	-	01
(ix) Divider railing	-	01
(x) Media Camera	-	01

3. Locality-wise details of protest and unlawful activities by the mob:-

Date	Locality	Brief facts	Persons arrested
13.12.2019	Jamia Milia University	Gathering in large number by the students, ex-students and persons belonging to political organisations during imposition of Sec 144 of CrPC and march towards Parliament. Pelted stones and broke barricades. Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Setting on fire three Police Booths.	25
15.12.2019			
16.12.2019			
16.12.2019	Chand Bagh Mazar	Protesters threw stones and damaged public property.	1
20.12.2019	Sunder Nagar	After Friday namaaz gathering of about 4000 people and march towards Waziarabad road during imposition of Sec 144 of CrPC. Stone pelting by the mob. Police had to use tear gas shells to control the situation.	18
17.12.2019	Brij Puri Pulia Foota Road and Seelampur T-point	Gathering of agitators and stone pelting by them. This injured two police personnel and a private person. Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Setting on fire Police Booths.	28
20.12.2019	Netajee Subhas Chander Marg Old Seemapuri	Unlawful assembly by thousands of people and stone pelting, Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Involvement of political leaders in provoking the violent sentiments.	21
24.01.2020	Shaheen Bagh	A reporter from News Nation TV channel and his team was attacked by the mobsters when three media person got injured.	-

Review of detention cases in J&K

349. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of citizens and politicians detained under the Public Safety

Act (PSA) in Jammu and Kashmir after the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution by the Parliament;

(b) whether Government has reviewed or proposes to review each case of detention under PSA in the State within a time-frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that in order to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace and tranquility, activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order, detention orders were issued against 444 persons under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA), 1978, since August 2019. At present, 389 persons are in detention under PSA.

(b) and (c) Regular review is undertaken on case to case basis and accordingly, extension in detention or revocation is made based on reports of field agencies and ground situation.

Definition of refugee under Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

350. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government has identified more than 30,000 refugees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how the Uttar Pradesh Government has identified refugees in the State and what criteria has been followed to identify the refugees without any rules having been framed under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has been determined how refugees would be identified for the purpose of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Illegal migrants (including those who claim to be refugees) are dealt with under - (i) The Foreigners Act, 1946, (ii) The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, (iii) The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and (iv) The Citizenship Act, 1955.

To deal with such immigrants (including those who claim to be refugees), the powers of the Central Government under Section 3 of The Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect, detain and deport illegal foreign nationals and powers under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 to remove an illegal foreigner by force have been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, Administrators of all Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers.

MHA had also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to be followed by all concerned agencies, including the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, while dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees *vide* letter dated 29.12.2011 which has been further revised on 20.03.2019.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh who have taken shelter in India due to persecution on grounds of religion or fear of such persecution in their countries and have entered India on or before 31/12/2014 and who have been exempted from the penal provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Rules/orders made thereunder by amending the Passport (Entry into India) Rules 1950 and the Foreigners Order, 1948 *vide* notifications dated 07.09.2015 and 18.07.2016. The CAA has come into force on 10.01.2020 and persons covered by this amendment act can submit applications for grant of citizenship after appropriate Rules are notified by the Central Government.

Reservations against CAA

351. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of agitations, rallies, dharna taking place in the country, State-wise protesting against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 and NRC;
- (b) the total number of persons arrested and released and the number of persons still under arrest;

(c) whether some States have also expressed reservation over CAA, if so, whether Government would review the legislation;

(d) whether Government would consider including Ahmadiyya, Rohingyas who are also persecuted in their respective countries, to extend the benefit as given to other religious groups; and

(e) if so, by when it would bring an amending Bill in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

As informed by Delhi Police, the data relating to number of agitations/rallies/dharnas held, cases registered, persons arrested and persons released is as under:

Number of agitations Rallies and Dharnas held	Cases registered	Persons arrested	Persons released
66	11	99	77

(c) Some State Legislative Assemblies have adopted resolution regarding the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. The State Government of Kerala has also filed an Original Suit under Article 131 of the Constitution in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) and (e) The present statutory process of acquiring Indian citizenship by any legal migrant of any category through Naturalization (Section 6 of the Citizenship Act) or through Registration (Section 5 of the Act) remains un-amended. Migrants belonging to majority community in the neighbouring countries have also been granted Indian citizenship whenever they have applied to the competent authority and have been found eligible. All legal migrants shall continue to get citizenship as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 if they fulfil the eligibility conditions.

Data on caste and religion of prisoners

352. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains data on the caste and religion of prisoners in the country, the State/UT-wise details since 2014;

(b) the percentage change in figures, religion and caste-wise, State/UT-wise since 2014; and

(c) what are the reasons for not including the data on caste and religion of the prisoners in the Prison Statistics of India, 2016 and 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". Latest published report is of the year 2018. As per the reports (available on <http://ncrb.gov.in/>), the State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in the country during 2014 to 2018 are given in Statement-I (See below). State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in the country during 2014 to 2018 are given in Statement-II

Statement-I

(A) State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in jails
as on 31.12.2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490	1095	2918	2461	7964
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	58	0	69	127
3.	Assam	1509	1656	2077	3104	8346
4.	Bihar	6848	1704	14087	8656	31295

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	3546	5434	5491	2054	16525
6.	Goa	26	46	164	291	527
7.	Gujarat	1976	2108	4548	3316	11948
8.	Haryana	3864	812	4671	9295	18642
9.	Himachal Pradesh	663	60	235	1162	2120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	206	148	111	1819	2284
11.	Jharkhand	2654	5448	5612	3974	17688
12.	Karnataka	1635	1205	848	10533	14221
13.	Kerala	1469	39	3150	2420	7078
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7498	8548	10845	9542	36433
15.	Maharashtra	4240	2905	6299	14424	27868
16.	Manipur	6	172	376	90	644
17.	Meghalaya	37	643	112	21	813
18.	Mizoram	88	966	0	0	1054
19.	Nagaland	63	333	17	30	443
20.	Odisha	3237	3411	4675	3517	14840
21.	Punjab	6838	0	5710	13459	26007
22.	Rajasthan	4322	4181	8160	3696	20359
23.	Sikkim	48	80	77	59	264
24.	Tamil Nadu	5104	341	9249	1180	15874
25.	Telangana	1391	806	2311	1497	6005
26.	Tripura	205	242	148	314	909
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19770	2636	34800	31015	88221
28.	Uttarakhand	690	532	944	1889	4055
29.	West Bengal	3540	1557	2843	12129	20069

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL (STATES)	82963	47166	130478	142016	402623
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	769	769
31.	Chandigarh	184	2	184	332	702
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	8	56	0	135	199
33.	Daman and Diu @	9	17	25	28	79
34.	Delhi	3161	158	2918	7613	13850
35.	Lakshadweep	0	28	0	0	28
36.	Puducherry	76	3	180	27	286
	TOTAL (UTs)	3438	264	3307	8904	15913
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	86401	47430	133785	150920	418536

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(B) State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in
jails as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1556	1232	2707	2402	7897
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	81	0	103	184
3.	Assam	1688	1892	2221	3296	9097
4.	Bihar	5706	1580	12537	8595	28418
5.	Chhattisgarh	3915	5190	6339	2218	17662
6.	Goa	60	54	156	153	423

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1879	2257	4029	3613	11778
8.	Haryana	3921	509	4366	9473	18269
9.	Himachal Pradesh	633	91	294	961	1979
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	259	234	69	1776	2338
11.	Jharkhand	2724	5608	5445	3836	17613
12.	Karnataka	1614	1247	795	9817	13473
13.	Kerala	1513	71	3225	2516	7325
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8374	8939	11611	9534	38458
15.	Maharashtra	5558	4775	6599	12725	29657
16.	Manipur	11	167	386	87	651
17.	Meghalaya	64	696	111	72	943
18.	Mizoram	21	1188	35	0	1244
19.	Nagaland	121	339	12	18	490
20.	Odisha	3418	3592	5388	3567	15965
21.	Punjab	7041	3102	3735	9767	23645
22.	Rajasthan	4035	3933	7707	4411	20086
23.	Sikkim	22	53	140	36	251
24.	Tamil Nadu	5086	389	7568	1079	14122
25.	Telangana	1569	751	2222	1659	6201
26.	Tripura	229	286	148	376	1039
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20041	3055	37387	28264	88747
28.	Uttarakhand	1023	620	754	1951	4348
29.	West Bengal	4393	1451	2452	13227	21523
TOTAL (STATES)		86474	53382	128438	135532	403826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	497	499
31.	Chandigarh	130	0	133	425	688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	3	44	7	112	166
33.	Daman and Diu @	7	9	14	16	46
34.	Delhi	3247	176	3234	7526	14183
35.	Lakshadweep	0	24	0	0	24
36.	Puducherry	44	2	140	5	191
TOTAL (UTs)		3431	257	3528	8581	15797
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		89905	53639	131966	144113	419623

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(C) State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1508	1010	2726	2023	7267
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	93	0	121	214
3.	Assam	1597	1747	2171	3096	8611
4.	Bihar	7385	1883	15626	8208	33102
5.	Chhattisgarh	3738	6274	6259	2360	18631
6.	Goa	20	22	98	308	448
7.	Gujarat	2888	2421	4687	2442	12438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	4107	1186	4011	8350	17654
9.	Himachal Pradesh	725	107	375	985	2192
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	237	206	64	2181	2688
11.	Jharkhand	2502	5425	5662	3584	17173
12.	Karnataka	1907	1243	822	10871	14843
13.	Kerala	1320	87	3220	2446	7073
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8545	8197	11485	9422	37649
15.	Maharashtra	6864	5051	6972	12551	31438
16.	Manipur	10	169	414	31	624
17.	Meghalaya	47	681	60	45	833
18.	Mizoram	20	1063	64	14	1161
19.	Nagaland	80	308	12	13	413
20.	Odisha	3190	3410	5240	3463	15303
21.	Punjab	7364	13	3352	11869	22598
22.	Rajasthan	4235	4048	8166	3914	20363
23.	Sikkim	29	83	168	44	324
24.	Tamil Nadu	4619	557	8995	702	14873
25.	Telangana	1517	866	2389	1447	6219
26.	Tripura	218	274	65	372	929
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20406	3077	40667	31186	95336
28.	Uttarakhand	1044	336	694	2126	4200
29.	West Bengal	4073	1706	2427	14763	22969
TOTAL (STATES)		90195	51543	136891	138937	417566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	23	158	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Chandigarh	245	0	123	400	768
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@	2	51	2	65	120
33.	Daman and Diu @	11	9	16	23	59
34.	Delhi	3413	148	3641	6856	14058
35.	Lakshadweep	0	7	0	0	7
36.	Puducherry	67	1	171	3	242
TOTAL (UTs)		3738	218	3976	7505	15437
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		93933	51761	140867	146442	433003

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(D) State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in jails
as on 31.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1546	1016	3609	2282	8453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	116	0	87	203
3.	Assam	1350	1577	2179	3151	8257
4.	Bihar	9119	2002	19089	9976	40186
5.	Chhattisgarh	3847	6725	6372	2428	19372
6.	Goa	58	48	110	204	420
7.	Gujarat	2870	2647	4511	2983	13011
8.	Haryana	3893	1007	4457	9717	19074

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	687	67	196	1169	2119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	221	229	109	2081	2640
11.	Jharkhand	2516	5887	6079	3669	18151
12.	Karnataka	1781	1269	819	10680	14549
13.	Kerala	1395	124	3899	2335	7753
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7867	8334	13561	8946	38708
15.	Maharashtra	1729	1181	2908	27881	33699
16.	Manipur	11	226	492	61	790
17.	Meghalaya	173	505	18	178	874
18.	Mizoram	52	1083	96	18	1249
19.	Nagaland	81	292	36	10	419
20.	Odisha	3655	4455	4502	2611	15223
21.	Punjab	8054	461	4993	10540	24048
22.	Rajasthan	4073	4021	7577	4053	19724
23.	Sikkim	39	100	177	30	346
24.	Tamil Nadu	2943	357	10669	0	13969
25.	Telangana	1082	817	2079	1567	5545
26.	Tripura	195	314	123	405	1037
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24234	4260	39319	28570	96383
28.	Uttarakhand	1071	437	1045	2195	4748
29.	West Bengal	3322	1183	2416	16171	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		87864	50740	141440	153998	434042
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	29	145	178
31.	Chandigarh	185	1	109	672	967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	0	11	0	14	25
33.	Daman and Diu @	8	8	12	31	59
34.	Delhi	3725	215	4156	7065	15161
35.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	2
36.	Puducherry	61	4	191	6	262
TOTAL (UTs)		3979	245	4497	7933	16654
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		91843	50985	145937	161931	450696

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(E) State/UT-wise and caste-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1487	1010	2677	1814	6988
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	145	0	100	245
3.	Assam	1368	1450	2162	3302	8282
4.	Bihar	8463	1671	18911	9640	38685
5.	Chhattisgarh	3408	6895	6063	2128	18494
6.	Goa	62	51	107	215	435
7.	Gujarat	2733	2507	5822	3918	14980
8.	Haryana	4675	823	5060	8712	19270
9.	Himachal Pradesh	671	91	230	1262	2254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	129	212	64	2680	3085
11.	Jharkhand	3390	5952	7067	4220	20629
12.	Karnataka	2806	1254	6847	3037	13944
13.	Kerala	1153	431	3427	2627	7638
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8993	10533	14317	8214	42057
15.	Maharashtra	1627	1268	3302	2711	35884
16.	Manipur	21	255	591	53	920
17.	Meghalaya	112	683	55	83	933
18.	Mizoram	112	1527	0	38	1677
19.	Nagaland	67	318	19	38	442
20.	Odisha	4830	4346	4118	3207	16501
21.	Punjab	8469	254	4882	8881	22486
22.	Rajasthan	4534	4039	7948	3613	20134
23.	Sikkim	63	118	162	44	387
24.	Tamil Nadu	3598	372	9080	624	13674
25.	Telangana	929	862	1664	2095	5550
26.	Tripura	214	267	159	402	1042
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24503	4433	44228	30847	104011
28.	Uttarakhand	1222	594	1459	2036	5311
29.	West Bengal#	3322	1183	2416	16171	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		92961	53544	152837	122712	449030
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	9	32	143	184
31.	Chandigarh	209	1	105	720	1035
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	1	11	3	24	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu @	5	12	10	32	59
34.	Delhi	3724	540	4036	7168	15468
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	55	2	211	0	268
TOTAL (UTs)		3994	576	4397	8087	17054
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		96955	54120	157234	130799	466084

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data for 2017 has been used.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Statement-II

(A) State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6390	698	7	628	241	7964
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	11	2	45	18	127
3.	Assam	4533	2944	65	599	205	8346
4.	Bihar	25433	5643	106	55	58	31295
5.	Chhattisgarh	14465	827	137	888	208	16525
6.	Goa	353	70	6	98	0	527
7.	Gujarat	8921	2810	68	55	94	11948
8.	Haryana	15644	1607	1171	61	159	18642
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1898	93	82	17	30	2120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	864	1313	87	20	0	2284
11.	Jharkhand	10504	4114	83	1841	1146	17688

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	11107	2334	15	691	74	14221
13.	Kerala	4232	1709	0	1137	0	7078
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31795	4111	199	108	220	36433
15.	Maharashtra	17438	7046	314	396	2674	27868
16.	Manipur	352	108	0	176	8	644
17.	Meghalaya	137	100	1	565	10	813
18.	Mizoram	39	49	0	966	0	1054
19.	Nagaland	67	59	0	317	0	443
20.	Odisha	11842	960	199	1458	381	14840
21.	Punjab	10958	468	13036	1328	217	26007
22.	Rajasthan	15659	3790	733	49	128	20359
23.	Sikkim	179	14	2	53	16	264
24.	Tamil Nadu	8913	3161	8	3762	30	15874
25.	Telangana	3938	1447	51	482	87	6005
26.	Tripura	722	92	0	68	27	909
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64342	22946	586	170	177	88221
28.	Uttarakhand	2344	1379	87	39	206	4055
29.	West Bengal	10480	9236	24	236	93	20069
TOTAL (STATES)		283600	79139	17069	16308	6507	402623
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	15	0	162	500	769
31.	Chandigarh	515	44	123	20	0	702
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	171	28	0	0	0	199
33.	Daman and Diu @	64	11	1	3	0	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	10402	2915	300	214	19	13850
35.	Lakshadweep	0	28	0	0	0	28
36.	Puducherry	255	10	0	21	0	286
TOTAL (UTs)		11499	3051	424	420	519	15913
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		295099	82190	17493	16728	7026	418536

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(B) State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6352	694	30	669	152	7897
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	21	0	74	24	184
3.	Assam	4827	3151	109	779	231	9097
4.	Bihar	23523	4837	7	29	22	28418
5.	Chhattisgarh	15735	877	155	732	163	17662
6.	Goa	226	74	5	80	38	423
7.	Gujarat	8919	2620	98	86	55	11778
8.	Haryana	15304	1614	1173	54	124	18269
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1812	88	52	15	12	1979
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	921	1301	84	20	12	2338
11.	Jharkhand	11479	3432	83	1659	960	17613
12.	Karnataka	10649	2305	12	471	36	13473
13.	Kerala	3181	1671	1	2472	0	7325

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33370	4486	145	137	320	38458
15.	Maharashtra	17397	8114	346	501	3299	29657
16.	Manipur	349	117	0	169	16	651
17.	Meghalaya	133	112	3	675	20	943
18.	Mizoram	67	40	1	1125	11	1244
19.	Nagaland	65	58	0	367	0	490
20.	Odisha	12565	1181	254	1533	432	15965
21.	Punjab	7400	1156	13397	1040	652	23645
22.	Rajasthan	15772	3326	775	56	157	20086
23.	Sikkim	184	13	0	30	24	251
24.	Tamil Nadu	9927	2216	6	1937	36	14122
25.	Telangana	3883	1711	51	489	67	6201
26.	Tripura	786	161	0	65	27	1039
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66381	21652	549	129	36	88747
28.	Uttarakhand	2430	1222	571	100	25	4348
29.	West Bengal	11260	9873	46	194	150	21523
TOTAL (STATES)		284962	78123	17953	15687	7101	403826
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81	13	0	134	271	499
31.	Chandigarh	403	70	197	18	0	688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	146	20	0	0	0	166
33.	Daman and Diu @	30	12	1	3	0	46
34.	Delhi	10561	3030	296	267	29	14183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	24	0	0	0	24
36.	Puducherry	165	14	0	12	0	191
TOTAL (UTs)		11386	3183	494	434	300	15797
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		296348	81306	18447	16121	7401	419623

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

(C) State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6246	565	0	319	137	7267
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	22	0	80	30	214
3.	Assam	4666	3162	105	470	208	8611
4.	Bihar	27810	5180	22	66	24	33102
5.	Chhattisgarh	16700	928	134	638	231	18631
6.	Goa	242	129	2	74	1	448
7.	Gujarat	8302	3624	112	71	329	12438
8.	Haryana	14457	1869	924	49	355	17654
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1977	111	78	19	7	2192
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	859	1605	198	14	12	2688
11.	Jharkhand	11380	3342	100	1406	945	17173
12.	Karnataka	11878	2424	9	485	47	14843
13.	Kerala	3264	1792	2	2015	0	7073
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32546	4600	179	101	223	37649

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	17418	8958	325	420	4317	31438
16.	Manipur	345	96	0	169	14	624
17.	Meghalaya	146	101	3	570	13	833
18.	Mizoram	52	60	0	1013	36	1161
19.	Nagaland	65	35	0	312	1	413
20.	Odisha	12160	1100	204	1436	403	15303
21.	Punjab	7881	991	12049	778	899	22598
22.	Rajasthan	15608	3796	824	29	106	20363
23.	Sikkim	180	8	0	87	49	324
24.	Tamil Nadu	10157	2285	21	2371	39	14873
25.	Telangana	4369	1368	52	343	87	6219
26.	Tripura	731	122	4	52	20	929
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70664	23843	619	117	93	95336
28.	Uttarakhand	2485	1137	485	87	6	4200
29.	West Bengal	11767	10803	57	226	116	22969
TOTAL (STATES)		294437	84056	16508	13817	8748	417566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	13	1	37	36	183
31.	Chandigarh	579	70	99	20	0	768
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	100	20	0	0	0	120
32.	Daman and Diu @	37	19	0	3	0	59
34.	Delhi	10381	3093	288	276	20	14058

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	7	0	0	0	7
36.	Puducherry	221	12	0	9	0	242
TOTAL (UTs)		11414	3234	388	345	56	15437
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		305851	87290	16896	14162	8804	433003

Source: Prison Statistics India

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

(D) State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6792	858	19	589	195	8453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73	19	0	71	40	203
3.	Assam	4131	3403	102	453	168	8257
4.	Bihar	34090	5964	50	57	25	40186
5.	Chhattisgarh	17854	791	139	535	53	19372
6.	Goa	329	28	0	54	9	420
7.	Gujarat	8824	3745	130	111	201	13011
8.	Haryana	15846	1763	1416	49	0	19074
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1919	89	63	23	25	2119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	984	1545	94	12	5	2640
11.	Jharkhand	12425	3189	98	1453	986	18151
12.	Karnataka	11577	2422	8	495	47	14549
13.	Kerala	3754	2424	0	1423	152	7753
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32473	5598	287	164	186	38708

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	4932	2194	133	285	26155	33699
16.	Manipur	404	143	0	231	12	790
17.	Meghalaya	178	184	3	505	4	874
18.	Mizoram	62	88	0	1060	39	1249
19.	Nagaland	73	56	0	289	1	419
20.	Odisha	13270	798	65	1007	83	15223
21.	Punjab	8110	1129	12879	1201	729	24048
22.	Rajasthan	14971	3899	748	30	76	19724
23.	Sikkim	208	9	0	73	56	346
24.	Tamil Nadu	10280	1812	0	1863	14	13969
25.	Telangana	3745	1142	124	434	100	5545
26.	Tripura	791	138	2	82	24	1037
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70814	24421	596	130	422	96383
28.	Uttarakhand	2745	1456	469	69	9	4748
29.	West Bengal	14205	8712	38	106	31	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		295859	78019	17463	12854	29847	434042
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112	11	0	32	23	178
31.	Chandigarh	825	62	71	9	0	967
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	21	4	0	0	0	25
32.	Daman and Diu @	44	14	0	1	0	59
34.	Delhi	11082	3426	312	295	46	15161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	2
36.	Puducherry	232	13	15	2	0	262
TOTAL (UTs)		12316	3532	398	339	69	16654
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		308175	81551	17861	13193	29916	450696

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India

(E) State/UT-wise and religion-wise number of prison inmates in jails as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5814	702	1	428	43	6988
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	34	0	80	38	245
3.	Assam	3966	3632	93	421	170	8282
4.	Bihar	31659	6925	64	31	6	38685
5.	Chhattisgarh	17076	690	123	551	54	18494
6.	Goa	340	33	0	62	0	435
7.	Gujarat	9640	4610	298	187	245	14980
8.	Haryana	16078	2049	1072	38	33	19270
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2002	111	80	34	27	2254
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ++	1018	1939	108	10	10	3085
11.	Jharkhand	14407	4004	86	1517	615	20629
12.	Karnataka	10314	2803	17	432	378	13944
13.	Kerala	4034	2282	0	1228	94	7638
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36021	5400	280	195	161	42057

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	4983	2222	96	162	1445	35884
16.	Manipur	458	183	2	255	22	920
17.	Meghalaya	178	66	0	685	4	933
18.	Mizoram	49	96	0	1501	31	1677
19.	Nagaland	64	51	2	323	2	442
20.	Odisha	14521	919	32	908	121	16501
21.	Punjab	7141	1106	12255	1530	454	22486
22.	Rajasthan	14572	4546	876	52	88	20134
23.	Sikkim	225	13	0	94	55	387
24.	Tamil Nadu	9998	1487	0	2184	5	13674
25.	Telangana	3673	1207	123	424	123	5550
26.	Tripura	778	159	0	82	23	1042
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75082	27543	578	109	699	104011
28.	Uttarakhand	3217	1650	385	52	7	5311
29.	West Bengal #	14205	8712	38	106	31	23092
TOTAL (STATES)		301606	85174	16609	13681	4984	449030
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	15	2	32	20	184
31.	Chandigarh	853	66	112	4	0	1035
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @	36	3	0	0	0	39
32.	Daman and Diu @	39	18	0	1	1	59
34.	Delhi	11193	3596	289	348	42	15468
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	222	17	0	10	19	268
TOTAL (UTs)		12458	3716	403	395	82	17054
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		314064	88890	17012	14076	5066	466084

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data for 2017 has been used.

++ Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

@ Now both the Union Territories -Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are merged.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Implementation of Citizenship Amendment Act

353. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that most of the State Governments are not willing to implement the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) though the legislation was passed by Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of measures being taken by Government for its implementation throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAY): (a) and (b) Article 246(1) of the Constitution of India provides exclusive powers to Parliament to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Entry under Serial No. 17 of List I - Union List provides as under:

"17. Citizenship, naturalization and aliens."

The Central Government has received Resolutions adopted by Legislative Assemblies of certain States. State Government of Kerala has also filed an Original Suit in the Honourable Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution of India.

(c) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 has come into force *w.e.f.* 10.01.2020. The process of grant of Citizenship under this Act will commence after notification of relevant rules in this regard.

Police reforms

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

(a) the steps taken by Government regarding police reforms; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government will constitute committee of experts for bringing changes in the police training and their equipment considering the new kinds of challenges and problems that police has to face?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Police reforms are an ongoing process. "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reforms measures to make the police force efficient and capable and its functioning more effective, transparent and accountable. The Centre also issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police to meet the expectations of the people.

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

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

For the first time under the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, approved in September 2017, a component of "incentives for police reforms" has been included in the implementation structure of the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". It has been decided to keep certain amount each year for providing incentive grants to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms. To incentivize the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. This incentive component has been increased to 'up to 20%' of the total allocation from the year 2019-20.

Modernisation of police forces

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated by Government and utilised by various States for modernisation of police forces during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have spent the said funds within the fixed time limit;

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

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the said funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The amount of funds allocated and released to the State Governments for modernization of police forces under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile scheme of 'Modernisation of State Police Forces'] and the amount of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs), are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The requirement and allocation of funds for modernization has been increased over time.

*Statement**State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the sub-scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Pendency of UCs
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.65	54.17	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	31.62	26.48	50.8086	24.46	18.34	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.61	9.69	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.69	4.79	3.42	4.25	1.034	3.92	0	6.80
3.	Assam	64.70	43.29	24.47+	3.29+	24.47	4.68	32.23	5.48	28.57	5.6722	26.4	0	76.91
				59.30*	59.30*									
4.	Bihar	67.70	49.08	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	5.73	29.90	13.1778	27.62	9.42	18.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.82	37.36	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	2.02	10.52	8.5634	9.72	7.29	1.36
6.	Goa	2.51	1.86	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.18	1.25	0.21	1.11	0.21	1.03	0	1.48
7.	Gujarat	62.69	72.65	23.72	23.75	23.72	43.22	31.24	33.05	27.69	52.623	25.58	19.185	0.00
8.	Haryana	28.13	28.25	10.64	14.74	10.64	19.29	14.01	14.04	12.43	12.947	11.48	8.61	0.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.59	5.75	3.25	0.44	4.88	5.58	4.28	4.09	3.79	3.3516	3.5	2.44	0.00

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	105.17	37.00	35.88	37.00	34.54	48.73	48.00	43.19	32.685	39.9	40.2032	57.92
11.	Jharkhand	22.56	34.52	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	1.91	9.97	9.9142	9.21	6.91	2.13
12.	Karnataka	94.03	103.65	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	17.12	41.53	11.39	38.37	9.949	28.80
13.	Kerala	39.50	42	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	16.12	17.44	17.784	16.11	11.39	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	30.47	29.34	37.968	27.11	14.45	12.66
15.	Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	9.78	51.00	9.579	47.11	55.4298	8.49
16.	Manipur	23.40	28.45	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.98	10.34	5.994	9.55	6.73	2.82
17.	Meghalaya	9.20	6.98	3.48+	0.47+	3.48	0.67	4.58	2.60	4.07	3.6628	3.75	0.69	3.06
				7.81*	7.81*									
18.	Mizoram	11.71	19.03	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	6.66	5.16	8.377	4.77	3.58	0.00
19.	Nagaland	26.33	31.39	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.39	11.63	18.876	10.74	8.05	0.00
20.	Odisha	38.24	42.92	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	19.87	16.89	35.099	15.6	11.7	1.82
21.	Punjab	40.25	38.13	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	20.07	17.77	36.515	16.42	28.3991	1.11
22.	Rajasthan	76.61	102.5	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	40.38	33.83	62.592	31.26	23.3256	4.51
23.	Sikkim	4.34	3.57	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.39	1.92	0.362	1.77	0	3.89
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.38	85.74	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	15.54	37.70	68.868	34.84	26.6606	0.00
25.	Tripura	19.22	22.69	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.63	8.49	7.078	7.84	4.97	2.18
26.	Telangana	42.86	68.13	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	22.60	18.93	64.168	17.48	13.3374	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	154.87	169.23	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	28.20	68.39	118.671	63.19	47.39	2.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	Uttarakhand	8.25	8.81	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.35	3.64	13.601	3.37	2.5275	0.00
29.	West Bengal	70.84	47.4	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94	31.28	46.9332	28.9	21.675	21.77
	TOTAL	1375.00	1397.24	520.25+ 67.11*	661.79	523.43	593.80	685.09	451.66	607.25	758.5048	561	402.66	259.70
	Contingency Reserve ^	75.00		29.75		29.75		38.45		38.45		39.57		
	Mega City^ Policing	50.00		45.00		41.82		45.00		45.00		32.025		
	PMU				0.32		0.22	0.45	0.09	1.40	1.2416	0.45		
	Incentives for Police Reform^									76.90		158.26		
	Separate Project**										9.08	20		
	GRAND TOTAL	1500.00	1397.24	662.11	662.11	595.00	594.02	769.00	451.75	769.00	768.8264	811.30	402.66	
		(RE						(RE				(RE	(as on	
		1397.50)						452.10)				791.30)	1.1.2020)	

* ₹ 67.11 crore released to Assam and Meghalaya for South Asian Games.

** Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh.

^ Release of these funds are shown against relevant States.

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-a-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 or/and incentives for police reforms.

Crimes against women

356. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of crimes against women have increased manifold over the years in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the case disposal rate of police remains very poor;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken to curb the crimes against women and to strengthen the police force to deal with such crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, cases reported and cases disposal rate under crime against women during 2016 to 2018 are as below:

Year	Cases Reported (CR)	Cases Disposal Rate (CDR) by Police
2016	338954	67.0
2017	359849	66.6
2018	378277	66.3

However, a comparison of Crime Rate (Crime Rate=Number of cases reported/Mid-Year projected population in lakhs) of various crime heads on crimes against women in the last three years shows no uniform trend. The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. This has improved reporting of crimes against women.

(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 including crime against women/girls are with the

respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law.

Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:

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

Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.

- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.
- (ix) In addition, to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

CAA protest in Mangaluru

357. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of video evidence of a conspiracy of violence and possible consequences of threat to human life in the city of Mangaluru during the recent CAA protests; and

(b) whether Government upon completion of a magisterial enquiry employ and also direct the NIA to investigate and prosecute the conspirators who nearly washed Mangaluru with human blood, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Strengthening of disaster management authority

358. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to focus on building disaster resilient infrastructure to minimise the loss of precious lives and property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to expand the strength of disaster management authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The launch of a Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been announced by the Prime Minister at the United Nations Climate Action Summit, in New York on 23rd September 2019. CDRI is a global partnership of national governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, academic and knowledge institutions that aims to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development.

The mission of the CDRI is to support countries, including India, to upgrade their systems to ensure disaster and climate resilience of existing and future infrastructure through its programmes, while fully aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Vandalism in hostel of JNU

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

(a) whether people from outside entered hostel of JNU and indulged in acts of vandalism and caused violence;

(b) whether High Court has ordered to confiscate mobile phones of members of some WhatsApp groups with regard to this violence;

(c) if so, number of persons whose phones were to be confiscated as per order of High Court and number of persons whose phones got confiscated and were served summons;

(d) whether Government has any plan to get this incident of violence that broke out in JNU investigated by a former Judge; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) As reported by Delhi Police, since October 2019, students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been protesting against hostel fee hike and other administrative issues. In order to stall the online registration process for the new semester, on 3rd and 4th January, 2020, students damaged the server system of CIS Centre inside the JNU Campus and indulged in physical abuse and violence. Based on complaints received from Chief Security Officer, JNU, two cases have been registered by Delhi Police PS Vasant Kunj North.

Another case has been registered at PS Vasant Kunj North on 6th January, 2020 with regard to the attack against the students and teachers of JNU on 5th January 2020 by masked people with rods and sticks. 51 persons including students sustained injuries and all were medically examined. No one was killed in this incident. Some private cars and property were also damaged. Some of the rioters involved have been identified.

As reported by Delhi Police, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in its Judgment dated 14.01.2020, has directed Whatsapp to preserve and furnish information regarding Basic Subscriber Information (BSI) (includes phone number), name device info, App version, start date/time, connection status, last connection date/time/last known IP, e-mail address and Web client data, to the investigating agency. The Hon'ble High Court has further directed that on receipt of basic subscriber information including email account from the Enforcement Authority, Google shall preserve and furnish the data available on Google Drive to the investigating agency to the extent available. Delhi Police has reported that confiscation of mobile phones will be as per law. Details of investigation cannot be divulged at this stage. There is no proposal to get this incident investigated by a former Judge.

Detentions in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh

360. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people (adults and minors) who have been detained since August 2019 in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh; and

(b) the number of people (adults and minors) who are currently in detention in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that in order to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace and tranquility, activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order, 6605 persons including miscreants, stone-pelters, over ground workers (OGWs), separatists, etc. were taken into preventive custody under statutory provisions by the concerned Magistrates, since August 2019. Out of these, 437 persons, amongst whom none is minor, are presently under preventive detention.

Refugees in the country

361. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees belonging to Hindu, Buddhist, Parsi, Christian and Sikh religions from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh currently residing in the country;

(b) the total number of refugees belonging to Hindu, Buddhist, Parsi, Christian and Sikh religions from countries except for Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh currently residing in the country; and

(c) the total number of refugees belonging to other faiths than those mentioned above currently residing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. All foreign nationals including refuge seekers are governed by the provisions contained in the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Citizenship Act, 1955. Data relating to foreign nationals claiming to be refugees and residing in India is not maintained centrally.

Welfare of employees of private security firms

362. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to frame new rules for the development and welfare of employees of private security firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has invited suggestions from individuals and organisations on the draft Private Security Agencies Central (Amendment) Model Rules, 2019; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government had placed in the public domain draft amendments to the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 for suggestions and comments. 33 suggestions and comments from individuals/stakeholders/associations as well as Controlling Authorities of State/UTs have been received by the Government so far.

Renunciation of Indian citizenship

363. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise data of the number of Indians who have renounced their citizenship since 2014;

(b) the reasons cited for renunciation of Indian citizenship;

(c) the number of citizens who have had their citizenship terminated and deprived under section 9 and 10 of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 since 2014; and

(d) the reasons for the termination or deprivation of citizenship status to those individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAD): (a) and (b) Year-wise available details of Indians who have renounced their citizenship since 2014 to 22.10.2018 are given in Statement (*See* below).

Consequent to coming into force of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2018 *w.e.f.* 18.10.2018, such data is not centrally maintained as these records are to be kept by the authority specified in rule 23 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009.

(c) and (d) As per available data, 3 citizens were deprived of Indian Citizenship or their Citizenship was terminated.

The reasons for deprivation/termination of citizenship of these individuals are given below:-

- (i) Suppression of material facts by the citizenship applicant while applying for Indian Citizenship.
- (ii) Departure from India without valid Indian travel documents and residing abroad for more than three years.
- (iii) Acquisition of Pakistani Passport.

Statement

Year-wise details of Indians who have renounced their citizenship since 2014

Year	Number of Persons who renounced Indian Citizenship (as per records available in the MHA)
2014	0
2015	0
2016	19
2017	60
2018 (Till 22/10/2018)	207
TOTAL	286

Death of paramilitary personnel due to landslide

364. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many personnel of paramilitary forces succumbed to death due to landslide in many parts of the country during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all paramilitary forces to take note of the conditions while deploying personnel to such areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) During last one year total of 4 deaths have taken place due to landslide in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). The details are as under:

Central Reserve Police Force	2
Border Security Force	1
Central Industrial Security Force	1

(c) and (d) While deploying personnel in the area of landslide, Nodal Officers/ Company Commanders are briefed regarding topographical/geographical conditions of the area and timing and route of force movement are adjusted to ensure minimum probability of landslide. Further warning of landslides is shared promptly. Safety drill is adopted while crossing landslide and avalanche prone areas.

Data on illegal immigrants

365. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of illegal immigrants deported to various countries since January, 2018, country-wise and year-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the total number of persons convicted under the Foreigners Act, 1946 from 1 January, 2018 to 31 December, 2019, State/UT-wise and section-wise; and

(c) the details of the total number of Rohingya Muslims deported since August, 2017, along with the place of deportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The powers of the Central Government under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of The Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals have been entrusted to State Governments under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution of India vide Notification dated 19th April, 1958. UT Administrations have also been directed under Article 239 of the Constitution of India to execute these powers of the Central Government vide Notification dated 19th April, 1958. Similarly, Bureau of Immigration has also been delegated these powers since the year 2000.

As per the available information, 3311 foreign nationals have been deported by Bureau of Immigration during the Calendar years 2018 and 2019. Country-wise and year-wise details of foreigners deported are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) During 2018, 852 persons have been convicted under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) All non-citizens are uniformly subject to the same legal provisions regarding their deportation/repatriation. Appropriate action is taken by the competent authority as per the provisions of The Foreigners Act, 1946 and The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.

Statement-I

Country-wise statistics of Foreigners deported during 2018 and 2019

Country	No. of deported foreigners	
	2018	2019
1	2	3
Afghanistan	33	142
Angola	0	1
Australia	1	1
Austria	1	0
Bahrain	0	1
Bangladesh	445	299
Brazil	0	1
Burundi	1	0
Cameroon	8	13
Canada	5	0
China	2	9
Colombia	1	1

1	2	3
Congo	12	8
Cote D'ivoire	13	18
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	0	1
Czech	2	0
Djibouti	1	1
Ethiopia	3	2
France	1	5
Germany	1	4
Ghana	9	1
Guinea	1	1
Indonesia	1	3
Iran	13	20
Iraq	6	7
Ireland	1	0
Israel	1	1
Italy	1	0
Japan	0	6
Jordan	1	1
Kenya	18	21
Kyrgyzstan	3	0
Laos	6	2
Liberia	3	4
Malawi	1	1
Malaysia	0	3
Maldives	0	1

1	2	3
Mali	0	1
Myanmar (Burma)	38	16
Namibia	1	2
Nepal	6	1
New Zealand	0	1
Niger	1	4
Nigeria	711	657
North Korea	1	0
Oman	2	2
Pakistan	0	5
Philippines	2	2
Poland	1	1
Republic of Korea	02	0
Romania	0	3
Russian Federation	8	8
Rwanda	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2	1
Sierra Leone	0	1
Senegal	3	0
Singapore	4	2
Somalia	119	9
South Africa	6	2
South Sudan	2	0
Spain	0	2
Sri Lanka	6	7

1	2	3
Stateless (Tanzania)	-	5
Sudan	26	29
Sweden	0	1
Syrian Arab Republic	3	1
Thiland	69	49
Turkey	0	1
Uganda	36	98
Ukrain	0	4
U.A.E.	0	0
United Kingdom	10	8
United Republic of Tanzania	49	48
United States of America	02	3
Uzbekistan	12	12
Vietnam	0	1
Yemen	8	10
Zambia	1	1
Zimbabwe	4	3
TOTAL	1731	1580

Statement-II

State/UT-wise report on persons convicted under The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and The Foreigners Act, 1946 during 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persons Convicted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persons Convicted
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	20
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	15
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Maharashtra	7
16.	Manipur	27
17.	Meghalaya	23
18.	Mizoram	10
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	7
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	15
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persons Convicted
29.	West Bengal	661
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		852

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

Source: NCRB

Exclusion of persons from NRC

366. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rejection of an appeal against exclusion of person from the final NRC in Assam by the Foreigners Tribunal would be a ground for the detention of such a person;

(b) if not, whether a person who has been excluded from the Final NRC in Assam, can be detained only on the ground of not being in the NRC, before his/her appeal is rejected by the Supreme Court;

(c) the total number of detention centres in Assam including new detention centres which are yet to be constructed and made operational; and

(d) the total capacity for each of these detention centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 and para

8 of the Schedule appended to the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity cards), Rules, 2003, any person, not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections during the process of preparation of final NRIC in Assam, may prefer appeal before the designated tribunal constituted under The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of such order; and on the disposal of appeal by the Tribunal, the names shall be included or deleted, as the case may be, in the NRIC in the State of Assam.

In case no such appeal is preferred, the District Magistrate may refer to the Tribunal for its opinion the question as to whether the person left out of NRIC in Assam is a foreigner or not within the meaning of the foreigners Act, 1946.

(c) and (d) Parts of six central jails in Assam have been declared as detention centres namely (i) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Jorhat, (ii) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Tezpur, (iii) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Silchar, (iv) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Dibrugarh, (v) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Kokrajhar, (vi) Central Jail-cum-Detention Centre, Goalpara. However, the total capacity of the detention centres is not available.

One more detention centre is under construction at Matia, Goalpara, Assam with approximate capacity of 3000 inmates.

Recruitment of jawans of army and paramilitary in police force

†367. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to recruit jawans having three years serving experience in army/paramilitary instead of making direct recruitment in police which might significantly curb corruption therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, there is provision for ex-servicemen quota in Central Armed Police Forces and Delhi Police recruitments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Suicides in NRC detention camps

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of suicides have been registered in the National Register of Citizens (NRC) detention camps in North-Eastern States specially in Assam in the last six months;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) As per information received from Government of Assam, there is no NRC Detention Camp in Assam. Therefore, the issue of suicides does not arise.

Setting up of greyhounds training centre in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has approved the proposal of setting up of State-of-art Greyhounds Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received the details of encumbrance free land along with necessary clearance from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of fund released during the last three years; and

(f) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the proposal for setting up of State-of-the-art Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 219.16 crore in April, 2018.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh had initially informed that the required land was identified at Venkatayapalem in Amaravathi Capital Region; however, stage-II forest clearance could not be obtained. It has now been informed by Government of Andhra Pradesh that as an alternative, a proposal has been made to District Collector and Magistrate, Visakhapatnam for allotment of 350 to 400 acres of land in Jagannadhapuram Village in Anandapuram Mandal of Visakhapatnam district.

(e) and (f) An amount of ₹ 9.08 crore has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the project during the year 2018-19. Utilisation of the amount released has not been intimated by the State Government.

Police brutality on students

370. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who had been injured during the raid in Jamia Milla Islamia (JMI), (Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

(b) whether Government has provided any support to the injured students;

(c) whether the Delhi Police had obtained necessary permission before storming the university campuses of JMI and AMU; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, 36 students of Jamia Millia Islamia and 51 persons, including students, of Jawaharlal Nehru University were injured in recent incidents. As reported by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), 06 students were injured during recent incidents. Injured students were provided with medical help wherever required.

(c) and (d) As reported by Delhi Police, they entered the Jamia Millia University Campus chasing the violent congregation of students/mob, to nab/disperse the offenders, control the situation and to protect the Government/ private property as well as saving the lives of innocent students residing in the Campus area. As reported by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), in order to secure the life of students and property of the University, the University Administration, also considering the past history of violence in the university campus, decided to take the help of District Administration to restore peace in the university campus.

Entry of Delhi Police in university campus without permission

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police entered the campus of a university in Delhi without permission;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to ensure the safety of students particularly the girl students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As reported by Delhi Police, they entered the Jamia Millia University Campus chasing the violent congregation of students/mob, to nab/disperse the offenders, control the situation and to protect the Government/private property as well as saving the lives of innocent students residing in the Campus area.

As reported by Jamia Millia University, the various steps taken to ensure safety of students particularly girl students *inter alia* include round the clock security with increased manpower; arrangement of additional CCTV cameras and adequate lighting especially in and around the girls hostels; introduction of night patrolling staff; and continuous liaison by the central security centre with all the units deployed and with the higher officials/personnel of the University. Various measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety of students particularly girl students in Delhi *inter alia* include regular deployment of Police personnel including women personnel in plain clothes in front of Schools and Colleges; deployment of Quick Response Teams (QRT) at vulnerable points; deployment of women Police personnel at busy places; and issue of instructions to senior officers to ensure effective patrolling and deployment of staff around Schools, colleges, Metro Stations, Bus Stops, markets etc.

Cases of sexual abuse against children

†372. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the cases of sexual abuse against children are continuously increasing and as per recent report released by National Crime Records

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bureau (NCRB), 39,827 cases of crime against children have been registered in the year 2018 whereas 32,608 cases were registered in the year 2017;

(b) the number of cases of crime against children registered till 31 December, 2019, across the country; and

(c) whether Government would make arrangement to constitute Fast Track consulting with the Ministry of Law and Justice towards fast disposal of cases registered under POCSO Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and Crimes against children during 2017 & 2018 are as below:-

Year	Cases registered under POCSO Act	Cases registered under crime against children
2017	32608	129032
2018	39827	141764

However, a comparison of cases reported under various crime heads on crime against children in the last three years shows no uniform trend.

(c) Government of India has approved a scheme for setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), inclusive of 389 POCSO Courts, across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to rape and POCSO Act in a time-bound manner.

Compensation to the kins of civilians killed in terrorist attacks

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

(a) how many terrorists have been caught/killed in Kashmir since 5th August, 2019;

(b) how many civilians have been killed in terror attacks or during action against terrorists; and

- (c) how are their family being compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that since 5th August, 2019; 32 terrorists have been killed and 10 terrorists have been arrested; and 19 civilians have lost their lives in terrorist attacks or during action against terrorist.

(c) An ex-gratia of ₹1 lakh is paid to the NoKs of civilians killed in militancy related violence under the existing scheme of Government of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, ₹ 5 lakhs is given under the scheme "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory."

Investigation of sexual offences

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly half of sex offences in the country are not investigated in the prescribed time of sixty days as per Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent investigation of other criminal offences by Fast Track Courts set up for this purpose are impacting the investigation and outcome; and

(d) how Government is planning to go ahead and ensure that timelines are strictly adhered to in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As per information published by National Crime Records Bureau in the Crime in India 2018 Report, police investigation had been completed in more than 70% of the cases relating to rape during 2018. Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) is an online analytical tool to facilitate States/Union Territories to monitor and track progress in such cases.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Data on reasons for delay in investigation in criminal cases is not maintained centrally.

However, in order to facilitate the police in States/Union Territories to complete investigation in a timely manner, apart from launch of ITSSO, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken several steps. These, *inter alia*, include strengthening DNA analysis capacities of Forensic Science Laboratories in the country; capacity building programmes for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases; launch of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies, etc.

Further, the Government has approved setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts for cases of sexual offences, including 389 Courts exclusively for POCSO cases. As per available information, funds have been released to 26 States as first instalment for setting up the courts.

Revision of SDRF norms

375. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised State Disaster Relief Norms (SDRF);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has increased the assistance amount under various heads;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has any proposal to make SDRF norms more liberal for disaster-prone States like Rajasthan; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (f) The items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Funds (NDRF) is normally revised after the award of successive Finance Commissions. Taking into account various factors, the Central Government had holistically reviewed and revised the norms of assistance under SDRF and NDRF on 8th April, 2015 for the period 2015-20. While revising the norms, a liberal approach to facilitate the states was adopted. Norms of

assistance have been relaxed to cover the crop loss of 33% and above from earlier criteria of 50% and above crop loss. Scale of assistance for all items other than *ex-gratia* payment and agriculture input subsidy, was increased by 36%. Escalation factor of 50% was adopted for agriculture input subsidy and quantum of *ex-gratia* payment was enhanced from ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ 4 lakh per deceased person. These norms are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: www.ndmindia.nic.in. Further, the norms are firmed up after extensive consultations, which have PAN-India implication, and are not amended for any specific State.

Martyrdom of jawans after abrogation of Article 370 and 35A

‡376. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of martyrdom of Jawans have come down on account of Article 370 and 35A of the Constitution of India by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the percentage-wise decline in such incidents in comparison to pre abrogation period and the number of jawans martyred during post abrogation period so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Incidents of martyrdom of security force personnel have come down by 73% in Jammu and Kashmir after article 370, 35A and other constitutional ambiguities were effectively removed on 5th and 6th August, 2019 while reorganizing the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into the new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the new Union Territory of Ladakh.

While 82 Security personnel were martyred during the period of 173 days from 13th February, 2019 till 4th August, 2019; 22 Security Force personnel were martyred during the similar period of 173 days from 5th August, 2019 till 24th January, 2020.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assistance to backward districts of A.P.

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

- (a) whether Government is providing assistance to the backward districts since the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to further the developments of districts of Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) Following the recommendations of NITI Aayog in its report on "Developmental support to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014", Government has released an amount of ₹ 1050 crore towards Special Development Package to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in three instalments of ₹ 350 crore each @ ₹ 50 crore per district for the 7 backward districts of the State.

OBC category in 2021 Census

378. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons that in spite of Government announcing that OBC category would be included in 2021 Census, Registrar General of India has decided not to include OBC to collect data; and
- (b) whether Government would direct RGI to also include OBC category in 2021 Census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The Census Schedule is designed in consultation with all stakeholders including Central Ministries. The intent of the Government for conducting Census 2021 has been notified in Gazette of India on 28th March, 2019. In Census, the

castes and tribes which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time are enumerated.

Status of NATGRID project

379. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) Project and the expected timeline for completion;
- (b) the list of databases that will be linked to NATGRID; and
- (c) whether Government shall use privately held databases from online aggregators which provide booking services for airlines, hotels and similar services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) NATGRID has been created as an IT platform to assist the Security and law enforcement agencies to counter terror for national security. Physical infrastructure for NATGRID will be completed by 31.03.2020 and IT Solution will go live by 31.12.2020.

(b) and (c) NATGRID will link several databases including Railways, Police, Stolen Vehicles, Immigration, Airline, Passports, Vehicles ownership, Driving Licenses, PAN data etc.

Dual citizenship agreements

380. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of countries with whom India has dual citizenship agreements;
- (b) how many foreign citizens have availed this facility so far, the country-wise details thereof;
- (c) how many Tamils were to be covered for granting Indian citizenship and how many have been given so far by way of bilateral agreement with Sri Lanka;
- (d) how many Sri Lankan Tamils have applied for Indian citizenship; and

(e) whether Government would consider entering into bilateral agreement with Sri Lankan Government for offering dual citizenship to facilitate their requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Dual citizenship is not permitted as per the provisions of Article 9 of Constitution of India read with Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) In the Sirimavo - Shastri Agreement of 1964 it was stipulated that India would grant citizenship to 5,25,000 persons while Sri Lanka would accept 3,00,000 Indian Origin Tamils (IOTs) in the ratio of 7:4 and the status of remaining 1,50,000 persons was to be considered later. Then in the Sirimavo-Indira Gandhi Agreement of 1974, the remaining OTs were to be accepted as citizens of India and Sri Lanka in the ratio of 1:1 along with natural increase in their numbers. IOTs of Sri Lanka were registered as Citizens of India under the provisions of section 5(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and passports were issued to them. As per information supplied by Public (Rehabilitation) Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, a total of 4,61,639 IOTs were repatriated to India from Sri Lanka under the aforesaid agreements up to the year 2006. In 1988 the Sri Lankan Parliament passed the Grant of Citizenship to Stateless Persons Act which granted Sri Lankan citizenship to all Indian Tamils who had not applied for Indian Citizenship under the previous agreement. Subsequently on 7th October 2003, the Sri Lankan Parliament passed the Grant of Citizenship to persons of Indian Origin Act No. 35 of 2003 which granted Sri Lankan citizenship to all Indian Tamils who had been residing in Sri Lanka since October 1964 and their descendants.

(d) No such records are maintained.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Rise in rape cases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of rape are continuously on the rise in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take any concrete and effective steps to stop it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2018. The published data shows no such trend. However, Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:

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

- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.
- (ix) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Resolution of State assembly against NPR and CAA

382. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is in the notice of Government that there are agitations against the proposed updation of National Population Register (NPR) and Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that certain State Assemblies have made resolutions against updation of NPR and CAA, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to review the implementation of these amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Public Order and Police are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the State and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order

problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has received Resolutions adopted by Legislative Assemblies of certain States such as Rajasthan. State Government of Kerala has also filed an Original Suit in the Honourable Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution of India. The Government is in discussion with the States having concerns in regard to the preparation of National Population Register (NPR) and implementation of Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA).

Citizenship to foreign nationals in India

383. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has granted citizenship to several foreign nationals since independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any religion-wise breakup of these people who were granted citizenship has been made, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the year-wise number of people granted citizenship of India during last five years, till date; and

(e) how many people from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan were granted Indian citizenship during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

The citizenship to foreigners is granted by registration under section 5, by naturalization under section 6 or by incorporation of territory under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Data is given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) The details are as under:

Pakistan	-	2668
Bangladesh	-	148 + 14864* = 15012
Afghanistan	-	665

* After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 2015, 53 enclaves of Bangladesh were included in Indian Territory. Under Section 7 of The Citizenship Act, 1955, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship.

Statement

Year-wise (2015-2019) details of persons granted Indian Citizenship

Year	Number of persons granted Citizenship
2019	987
2018	628
2017	817
2016	1106
2015	606 + 14864*
TOTAL	19008

* 2015- After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 2015, 53 enclaves of Bangladesh were included in Indian Territory. Under Section 7 of The Citizenship Act, 1955, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship.

Crimes against women and girl children

†384. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of crimes/cases of harassment/gang rapes against women specially against girl children have risen in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise total number of cases reported; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the protection and safety of women in view of the increasing number of above mentioned cases in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2018.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including crime against women/girls are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law.

Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and children, and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:

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

- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.
- (ix) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Meetings of NDMA

385. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of meetings of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) held in the last five years and whether they were all held after national disasters, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a plan to amend the Act to ensure that the Authority meets at least once in every specified period of time;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of times the National Plan has been reviewed in the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether all district authorities have been constituted as per the Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) During the last five years one meeting of NDMA was held on 18.10.2018 and it was not linked to any natural disaster.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) First National Plan was issued in 2016, and it was issued after review in 2019.

(e) District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been constituted in all the 707 districts in the country. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Constitutions of DDMAs in respect of States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total number of Districts in the State	Total Number of District where DDMA has been constituted
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	33	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	21
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	27
4.	Goa	2	2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
6.	Karnataka	30	30
7.	Kerala	14	14
8.	Nagaland	11	11
9.	Sikkim	4	4
10.	Odisha	30	30
11.	Tripura	8	8
12.	Uttarakhand	13	13
13.	Chandigarh	1	1
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1

.1	2	3	4
15.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
16.	Gujrat	33	33
17.	Maharashtra	36	36
18.	Telangana	33	33
19.	Jammu and Kashmir*	22	22
20.	Manipur	9	9
21.	West Bengal	20	20
22.	Bihar	38	38
23.	Punjab	22	22
24.	Daman and Diu	2	2
25.	Puducherry	2	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	32	32
27.	Mizoram	8	8
28.	Haryana	21	21
29.	Jharkhand	24	24
30.	Rajasthan	33	33
31.	Madhya Pradesh	51	51
32.	Uttar Pradesh	75	75
33.	Delhi	11	11
34.	Meghalaya*	11	11
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3
TOTAL		707	707

* Erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) now Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Allocation and utilisation of funds under police modernisation

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

(a) whether Government has allocated additional funds to State Governments for separate toilets/rest rooms/mobile toilets for women police personnel, as per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Empowerment of Women in its report titled, 'Working Conditions of Women in Police Force' (2013) and the subsequent Action Taken Report, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise break up of allocation and utilisation of funds for building separate toilets/rest rooms/mobile toilets under the already existing grants for police modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (now renamed as Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police), State Governments are free to formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) as per their strategic priorities and requirements and the Ministry of Home Affairs approves the same with or without modifications. During the financial year 2014-15, the Government of India approved proposals of the State Governments to construct police stations, etc. including women police stations, with the central share of ₹ 860.00 crore and commensurate state share. During the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts and insurgency affected North Eastern (NE) States have been permitted to utilize funds for construction of police infrastructure. The States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Odisha and Punjab have also been given approval for mobile toilets in their SAPs for 2018-19.

(c) Information relating to State-wise break up of allocation and utilization of funds for building separate toilets/rest room/mobile toilets is not maintained centrally.

National database on sexual offenders

387. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States were asked to regularly use the national database on sexual offenders to facilitate better investigation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the database has details of over seven lakh sex offenders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the database is of all those convicted for sexual offences from year 2005; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) National Database on Sexual Offenders contains database on offenders involved in cases of sexual offences like rape, gang rape, eve teasing, stalking, child abuse etc. and includes data from the year 2005 as updated by the States/Union Territories. This database is available to police and law enforcement agencies for the purpose of investigation and tracking repeat offenders.

Possible attack by IS operatives

388. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have been warned of possible lone wolf attack by IS operatives in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the overall security scenario in the country continued to remain a cause for concern on account of the threat emanating from Pakistan and the Afghanistan-Pakistan belt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Intelligence inputs on terror threats are regularly shared with State Governments/Agencies concerned with advice to take appropriate measures and sensitize their field formations to prevent any untoward incident.

(c) and (d) The problem of terrorism in India is largely sponsored from across the border. The Pak ISI has close links with terrorist outfits and it provides them safe havens, material support, finance and other logistics to carry out terrorist activities in India.

The Government has been pursuing a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle such activities which include gearing up the intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments, strengthening of vigilance on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross border activities, sensitization of staff and officers, installations of CCTVs, biometric and electronic surveillance and cyber security.

Sedition cases

389. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise data on number of sedition cases filed in the past five years;
- (b) the data on number of people charged with sedition cases categorised by age, sex, community;
- (c) how many of them belong to minority categories; and
- (d) whether there is a rise in the numbers, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The State-wise data received from National Crime Records Bureau on number of cases reported under the offence of Sedition (Section 124A of the IPC), is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No such data is maintained separately by the National Crime Records Bureau.

(d) No clear trend is seen from the available data.

Statement

State-wise Cases Reported

State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	0	0	19	17
Bihar	16	9	0	0	0

State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	2	0	0	0
Haryana	0	3	12	13	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	5	0
Jammu and Kashmir*	0	1	0	1	12
Jharkhand	18	0	0	1	18
Karnataka	0	3	3	0	2
Kerala	5	3	3	1	9
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	1	1
Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	0
Manipur	0	1	0	0	4
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	0	1	3	0
Punjab	0	1	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	1	1	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	3	1
Telangana	0	1	2	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	1	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	2	4	1	1	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	47	30	33	51	69

State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu**	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	2	0	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	2	0	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47	30	35	51	70

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

* Now Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

** Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have merged as one.

Source: Crime in India.

Investigation of violence in JNU

390. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the violence that broke out recently in the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the investigation made and the details of remedial measures being taken to alleviate the situation and maintain peace in JNU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As reported by Delhi Police, since October 2019, students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been protesting against hostel fee hike and other administrative issues. In order to stall the online registration process for the new semester, on 3rd and 4th January, 2020, students damaged the server system of CIS Centre inside the JNU Campus and indulged in physical abuse and violence. Based on

complaints received from Chief Security Officer, JNU, two cases have been registered by Delhi Police PS Vasant Kunj North.

Another case has been registered at PS Vasant Kunj North on 6th January, 2020 with regard to the attack against the students and teachers of JNU on 5th January 2020 by masked people with rods and sticks. 51 persons including students sustained injuries and all were medically examined. No one was killed in this incident. Some private cars and property were also damaged. Some of the rioters involved have been identified.

The safety measures taken by Delhi Police include deployment of Police personnel both inside and outside the JNU Campus, liaison with students and University Administration to maintain peace, deployment of Police personnel in plain clothes around the Campus, stationing of PCR Van in the vicinity of JNU Campus and briefing of students and Administration to report to Police immediately, if any violent/ unwanted activities come to notice in the premises of the Campus. JNU has informed that they have deployed 277 private security personnel 24x7 in JNU Campus. Details of investigation cannot be divulged at this stage.

Committee on banning lottery

391. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of any committee formed by Government on banning or regulating lottery throughout the country;

(b) what recommendations have been made with respect to the online lottery or received by such Committees; and

(c) whether Government is planning to formulate guidelines or regulations on online lottery in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) A committee headed by Union Home Secretary with Finance Secretaries from the State Governments as members, was constituted on 24.02.2006, to formulate regulatory framework for lotteries. On the recommendation of the Committee, an Expert Group was formed on 27.11.2006 to study all aspects of lotteries. The recommendations of the Study Group led to framing of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010.

After notification of the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010, two Study Groups were formed on 24.11.2010 and 17.07.2018, both to study online lotteries system. The Study Group constituted on 17.07.2018 has *inter alia* recommended for testing of application software, mobile apps if any, and random number generators (RNG) used for online lotteries, provision for integrity verification in application software and disaster recovery server.

Amendments to the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 are under consideration which would also include regulatory provisions relating to online lotteries.

Revenue generated from lotteries

392. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States where paper and online lotteries are being run in the country;
- (b) the amount of taxes being collected by the Central and State Governments in the past three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has been contemplating to ban all kinds of lotteries pan India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what steps Government has been taking to regulate online lottery countrywide, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Paper as well as online lotteries are being organized by 04 States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim and one autonomous region of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). 04 States *viz.* Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal are organizing only paper lotteries.

(b) The amount of Service Tax collected from lottery distributors and selling agents during the year 2016-17 was ₹ 260 crores approximately. As per the information provided by the lottery running states, amount of GST payable during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, the Government of India has not allowed sale of lottery tickets in Union Territories. In the absence of a consensus on the issue, the Government notified the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 for effective regulation of lotteries.

(e) A Study Group constituted on 17.07.2018 to study online lottery system gave its recommendations on 15.01.2019. The Study Group has inter alia recommended for testing of application software, mobile apps, if any, and random number generators (RNG) used for online lotteries, provision for integrity verification in application software and disaster recovery server. Amendments to the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 are under consideration which would also include regulatory provisions relating to online lotteries.

Statement

Amount of GST payable during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 as per the information provided by the Lottery running States

A. GST Payable from Paper Lottery (In crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 (July' 17 to Mar' 18)			2018-19 (Apr' 18 to Dec' 18)		
		12%	28%	Total	12%	28%	Total
1.	West Bengal	5.51	1820.1	1825.61	124.51	2112.8	2237.31
2.	Kerala	841	Nil	841	725.34	Nil	725.34
3.	Maharashtra	7.15	27.94	35.09	8.11	32.84	40.95
4.	Goa	Nil	269.69	269.69	Nil	140.71	140.71
5.	Punjab	2.71	3.83	6.54	5.17	3.9	9.07
6.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2.66	2.66	Nil	10.64	10.64
8.	Assam (Bodoland)	Nil	12.56	12.56	Nil	0.51	0.51
9.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		856.37	2136.78	2993.15	863.13	2301.4	3164.53

B. GST Payable from Online Lottery (In crore)

Sl. No	State	2017-18 (GST Period)			2018-19 (Upto Dec'18)		
		12%	28%	Total	12%	28%	Total
1.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Maharashtra	Nil	719.93	719.93	Nil	304.41	304.41
4.	Goa	Nil	40.53	40.53	Nil	21.14	21.14
5.	Punjab	Nil	54.97	54.97	Nil	25.53	25.53
6.	Sikkim	0.03	0.36	0.39	0.12	1.21	1.33
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	Nil	162.28	162.28
8.	Assam (Bodoland)	Nil	94.49	94.49	Nil	46.1	46.1
9.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01
10.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		0.03	910.28	910.31	0.12	560.67	560.8

Fencing work at Indo-Bangladesh border

393. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the already delayed fencing work at Indo-Bangladesh border along the North-Eastern State of Mizoram is most likely to miss the deadline because of the tardy pace of work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government to ensure timely completion of the fencing projects; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that complaints of some local residents pertaining to the fencing work is still unresolved, if so, the details thereof and the action envisaged by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The pace of fencing work along Indo Bangladesh Border

in Mizoram has been affected due to difficult terrain, short working season, and land acquisition problems. Construction of fence in 2.97 km length in Lunglei Distt., Mizoram is affected due to non-vacation of land by the villagers despite accepting the compensation amount. The Government has taken measures including interface with the State Government for resolving land acquisition issues and regular interaction with construction agencies for monitoring the pace of work.

Additional manpower to paramilitary forces

394. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide additional manpower to all paramilitary forces such as BSF, CRPF, etc. before the end of this year;
- (b) if so, the force-wise additional manpower proposed by Government;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the recruitment camps will be organised across the country, force-wise in addition to online applications; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Augmentation of the strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) is undertaken by the Government from time to time as per administrative and operational requirements.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to General Duty Constables for CAPFs and Rifleman in Assam Rifles is done as per vacancies, on all India basis through Staff Selection Commission. Recruitment of Assistant Commandants is done through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) on all India basis.

Attack against students and teachers in JNU

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

- (a) how many persons were identified by the police who are responsible for the attack against students and teachers in JNU on 5th January, 2020;
- (b) how many of the attackers identified came from outside the campus and perpetrated violence;

(c) how many of the outsiders identified have been arrested so far; and

(d) why did Delhi Police acted late even after getting information of violence hours before?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, since October 2019, students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been protesting against hostel fee hike and other administrative issues. In order to stall the online registration process for the new semester, on 3rd and 4th January, 2020, students damaged the server system of CIS Centre inside the JNU Campus and indulged in physical abuse and violence. Based on complaints received from Chief Security Officer, JNU, two cases have been registered by Delhi Police PS Vasant Kunj North.

Another case has been registered at PS Vasant Kunj North on 6th January, 2020 with regard to the attack against the students and teachers of JNU on 5th January 2020 by masked people with rods and sticks. 51 persons including students sustained injuries and all were medically examined. No one was killed in this incident. Some private cars and property were also damaged. Some of the rioters involved have been identified. Details of investigation cannot be divulged at this stage.

As per Delhi Police, In compliance of the order of Hon'ble High Court, a small team of 27 Police personnel in plain clothes was deployed near Administration Block of JNU. On 05.01.2020 at about 3.45 pm, when disturbance was reported in Periyar Hostel, out of 27 Police personnel deployed at Administration Block, a Police team responded to the same. As soon as the Police reached the spot, the miscreants fled away from Periyar Hostel. No further fracas thereafter took place at Periyar Hostel. As a preventive measure, a small team of Police was stationed around Periyar Hostel; and remaining Police personnel remained at Administration Block.

On receipt of request from Vice Chancellor, JNU at about 6.24 pm on 05.01.2020 to station Police force at the Gate of JNU campus, a team of Police officers and men were stationed at the North Gate of the University. The University Administration continued to pacify the students to not engage in any protest and violence. At around 7 pm, the Inspector in-charge at Administration Block received information based on PCR call about a ruckus being created at Sabarmati Hostel. A component of Police personnel out of the remaining police team stationed at Administrative Block rushed to Sabarmati Hostel and tried to control the situation. As the gathering of students

swelled and the situation became volatile, the police officers being outnumbered asked for reinforcement. In the meantime, on the receipt of written request of Registrar of JNU, Police, staff with senior officers present at North Gate, immediately responded and entered the University premises and rushed towards Sabarmati Hostel. By that time, the miscreants had escaped. Extensive patrolling was done under the supervision of senior officers and no untoward incident was reported thereafter. The Police team helped some injured people to shift to hospital also.

Deradicalization camps in Kashmir

396. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Deradicalization camps' are going to be set up in the UT of Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details of the above mentioned project and the places where these will be situated; and
- (c) the reasons for setting up such camps, the rules regarding such camps, if any, and the details of the infrastructure and facilities of such camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No such Proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Women personnel in CAPFs

397. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of women personnel in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as compared to men personnel;
- (b) whether Government has provided 33 per cent reservation for women in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is giving incentives to women at the time of recruitment in order to encourage them, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government to encourage the recruitment of women personnel in CAPFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The details of women personnel in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) It has been decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled by women in CRPF and CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces *i.e.* BSF, SSB & ITBP. Incentives/steps taken to encourage the Women personnel are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Representation of women as on 31.12.2019

Sl. No.	Force	Total sanctioned strength	Total posted strength	Strength of women	Percentage
1.	CRPF	324340	299658	8209	2.73
2.	BSF	265173	238125	5215	2.19
3.	CISF	162541	141894	8629	6.08
4.	ITBP	89567	83051	2067	2.48
5.	SSB	97244	78809	2056	2.61
6.	ARs	65143	59639	900	1.50
TOTAL		10,04,008	9,01,176	27,076	3.00

Statement-II

Incentives/Steps taken to encourage the recruitment of Women personnel in CAPFs

1. Recruitment is being conducted by making wide publicity through print/electronic media. All female candidates are exempted from payment of application fee.
2. There are relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.
3. Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.

4. One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
5. Creches and Day Care Centres have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees.
6. Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to expeditiously deal with the complaints of women personnel.
7. Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression *i.e.* promotion/seniority as per the RRs at par with male counter parts.

Vacancies in Central Forensic Science Laboratories

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

(a) the details of Central Forensic Science Laboratories and their functioning, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that CFSL, Hyderabad, is running with much less staff strength and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending in each CFSL, lab-wise, since how long they are pending and reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are 40 per cent vacancies in all labs which are resulting in delay of trials;

(e) if so, how Government takes recent explanation sought by the Supreme Court about vacancies in CFSL; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill in all vacancies in CFSLs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) There are seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country, which are located at New Delhi, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune.

The CFSLs examine crime cases referred to them by the Central Government Agencies, Higher/Lower Courts, Autonomous Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and respective States/Union Territories.

(b) CFSL, Hyderabad has 18 vacancies (32%) and filling up of posts is continuous and ongoing activity.

(c) The pendency of cases in each CFSL (upto December, 2019) is as under:

CFSL, Bhopal	CFSL, Chandigarh	CFSL, Guwahati	CFSL, Hyderabad	CFSL, Kolkata	CFSL, Pune	CFSL CBI	Total
286	834	179	759	1952	83	1053	5146

20% of pending cases are more than one year old. These are pending due to high volumes of inflow of cases in CFSLs.

(d) to (f) As per available information, there are 27.5% vacancies in all the CFSLs. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) regularly reviews the vacancy position in CFSLs and has identified action points, which include filling up the posts and streamlining the Recruitment Rules. In the interim, in order to make available the required scientific manpower, Forensic Analysts/Professionals have been engaged in the Central Forensic Science Laboratories on contractual basis.

Schemes/programmes to combat terrorism

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

(a) whether there are any new schemes/ programmes introduced by Government to combat terrorism during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has collaborated with other countries to combat terrorism in the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the progress of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Government has adopted zero tolerance policy to tackle terrorism. Close and effective mechanism exists between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with the Central/State Agencies concerned. States have raised special Forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the

States in dealing with such incidents. The Central agencies have been organizing capacity building programmes for the State forces regarding intelligence sharing and investigation of terror cases.

(b) The Government engages with other countries, on an ongoing basis, on the issue of terrorism during various high level and other official visits. The Government has also set up Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on Counter terrorism with 25 countries and 3 groupings *i.e.* BIMSTEC, BRICS and EU. The Meetings of JWGs are held on a regular basis, which have been found useful for exchange of views on threat perceptions, sharing of experiences and best practices as well as capacity building.

(c) NATGRID has been created as an IT Platform to assist the Security and law enforcement agencies to counter terror for national security. Physical infrastructure for NATGRID will be completed by 31.03.2020 and IT Solution will go live by 31.12.2020.

Attack on students of JNU

400. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently masked goons attacked the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi causing grievous injury to many students in the presence of Delhi Police personnel and University Security Guards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As reported by Delhi Police, since October 2019, students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been protesting against hostel fee hike and other administrative issues. In order to stall the online registration process for the new semester, on 3rd and 4th January, 2020, students damaged the server system of CIS Centre inside the JNU Campus and indulged in physical abuse and violence. Based on complaints received from Chief Security Officer, JNU, two cases have been registered by Delhi Police PS Vasant Kunj North.

Another case has been registered at PS Vasant Kunj North on 6th January, 2020 with regard to the attack against the students and teachers of JNU on 5th January 2020 by masked people with rods and sticks. 51 persons including students sustained

injuries and all were medically examined. No one was killed in this incident. Some private cars and property were also damaged. Some of the rioters involved have been identified.

The safety measures taken by Delhi Police include deployment of Police personnel both inside and outside the JNU Campus, liaison with students and University Administration to maintain peace, deployment of Police personnel in plain clothes around the Campus, stationing of PCR Van in the vicinity of JNU Campus and briefing of students and Administration to report to Police immediately, if any violent/ unwanted activities come to notice in the premises of the Campus. JNU has informed that they have deployed 277 private security personnel 24x7 in JNU Campus.

Use of Section 144 of CrPC to quell dissent

401. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India has recently declared that Section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure cannot be used to quell dissent in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued or proposes to issue advisory to States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 10.01.2020 has *inter alia* held that the power under Section 144, Cr.P.C cannot be used to suppress legitimate expression of opinion or grievance or exercise of any democratic right.

(c) and (d) '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 are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with the offences under the extant provisions of the law.

Linking of NPR data with Aadhaar

402. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to link the National Population Register (NPR) data with the data stored in the Aadhaar database;

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

(c) under what provisions of the law, will this linking of data be carried out, the details thereof;

(d) to what extent the Aadhaar data can be used on being linked with the NPR data, the details thereof; and

(e) in what ways NPR is different from Census, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, Central Government decided to prepare and update the population register during April to September, 2020 along with Houselisting and Housing Census throughout the country except Assam for collection of information relating to all persons usually residing in village or town. Aadhaar number under the National Population Register (NPR) is collected voluntarily.

(e) Census of the population of India is conducted under the Census Act, 1948 whereas the NPR is updated under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Protests against Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

403. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many protests were held to oppose the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019;

(b) how many deaths have occurred as a result of these protests;

(c) the details thereof, including the age and city of the deceased persons;

- (d) how many people were detained during these protests;
- (e) the details thereof, including the State-wise number of people detained; and
- (f) how many times lathi charge and tear gas was deployed during the protests held against Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (f) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments. The Delhi police has reported incidences of violence, unlawful gathering, stone pelting, damage to public/personal property and number of persons arrested during protest against Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Summarised report of Delhi Police about agitations, rallies and dharnas held and citizens arrested while protesting against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

Details of the protests that took place in Delhi against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the cases registered and persons arrested are as under:—

Number of Protests	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
66	11	99

2. The reported details of losses occurred during the protests/demonstrations against CAA are as under:

(i) Motor Cycle	-	80
(ii) Car	-	06
(iv) Bus	-	04
(v) Toilet Van	-	01
(vi) Police Vehicle	-	02
(vii) Other Vehicle	-	23

(viii)	Barricades	-	32
(ix)	Police booth	-	01
(x)	Divider railing	-	01
(xi)	Media Camera	-	01

3. Locality-wise details of protest and unlawful activities by the mob:-

Date	Locality	Brief facts	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4
13.12.2019 15.12.2019 16.12.2019	Jamia Milia University	Gathering in large number by the students, ex-students and persons belonging to political organisations during imposition of Section 144 of CrPC and march towards Parliament. Pelted stones and broke barricades. Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Setting on fire three Police Booths.	25
16.12.2019	Chand Bagh Mazar	Protesters threw stones and damaged public property.	1
20.12.2019	Sunder Nagar	After Friday namaaz gathering of about 4000 people and march towards Wazirabad road during imposition of Section 144 of CrPC. Stone pelting by the mob. Police had to use tear gas shells to control the situation.	18
17.12.2019	Brij Puri Pulia Foota Road and Seelampur T-point	Gathering of agitators and stone pelting by them. This injured two police personnel and a private person. Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Setting on fire Police Booths.	28
20.12.2019	Netajee Subhash Chander Marg Old Seemapuri	Unlawful assembly by thousands of people and stone pelting, Damaging/defacing public and personal property. Involvement of political leaders in provoking the violent sentiments.	21

1	2	3	4
24.01.2020	Shaheen Bagh	A reporter from News Nation TV channel and his team was attacked by the mobsters when three media person got injured.	

Valid documents to prove citizenship

404. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Aadhaar number, Passport, Voter ID, PAN card, birth certificate be valid documents to prove citizenship; and
- (b) if all these proof of residence are not valid for considering citizenship, then which documents would be required for proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Acquisition of Indian Citizenship is governed by The Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. Citizenship of India can be acquired by birth or descent or registration or naturalisation or incorporation of territory. The eligibility criteria for acquisition and determination of citizenship is as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Amendment in CAA and NRC

405. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of nationwide protest against CAA, NRC and NPR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is proposing amendment in CAA and NRC to protect Muslim minority; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is

primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action' against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

The Delhi police has reported incidences of violence, unlawful gathering, stone pelting, damage to public/personal property and number of persons arrested during protest against Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019. The details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 403 part (a) to (f)]

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 has come into force w.e.f. 10.01.2020. "Citizenship" is a Central subject under entry number 17 of List I- Union List under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Parliament has exclusive legislative competence to enact laws for all Central subjects under List I as provided under Article 246(1) read with Article 11 of the Constitution of India.

(c) and (d) The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 does not apply to any Indian citizen. All Indian citizens enjoy certain fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India. They also enjoy statutory rights of citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Ill-treatment and murder of accused in police custody

†406. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in cases of ill-treatment and murder of the accused in police custody;

(b) the details therefor for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government is considering any steps for police reforms to bring more transparency in the conduct and functioning of police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the guidelines issued by the National Human

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rights Commission (NHRC), every death in police custody in the country is reported to the Commission. As per information provided by NHRC, a statement indicating details of the cases registered regarding deaths in police custody, during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Police reform is an ongoing process. NHRC has published a Manual on Human Rights for Police Reform in 2011. NHRC has also made efforts to sensitize officials through workshops, seminars and camps.

Further, under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, approved in September 2017, a component for "incentives for police reforms" was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". Initially, 10 % amount was kept each year for awarding incentives to State Governments for implementation of Police Reforms, which has now been increased up to 20% from the year 2019-20.

Statement

Total number of cases registered in respect of Custodial Deaths during the last three years.

Year	Number of cases registered
2016-17	145
2017-18	146
2018-19	136

Levy of exorbitant charges under DDA Housing Scheme, 2014 for EWS

‡407. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount levied on the allottees of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scheme, 2014 for EWS houses was more than the rate mentioned in the prospectus;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount, as mentioned in the prospectus, and the difference between the amount mentioned and the amount charged;

(c) whether the allottees have been sent a notice by the Authority regarding levying of exorbitant rate of interest on the due amount under the said scheme: and

(d) if so, the details of rate of interest and whether the Authority had given any assurance to the allottees for providing some rebate in the interest?

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 brochure of DDA Housing Scheme 2014, mentions the approximate range of plinth area of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) flats as 25 to 40 square meters and tentative costs as ₹ 6.90 to 11.00 lakhs, which does not include Equivalent Car Space (ECS)/parking of 5.43 square meter per flat. The final disposal cost as worked out for EWS flats having areas 33.06 to 47.63 square meters ranges from 15.24 lacks to 20.53 lakhs approximately, inclusive of cost of ECS/parking.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) DDA has informed that as per the approval of the Authority, the interest during construction has been charged for one year at the rate of 10% per annum on the cost of flat, as against two years in normal cases.

Targets and allocations under PMAY (U)

408. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any target regarding housing by the year 2022 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) in the country, particularly for Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount committed for the scheme, year-wise and spent so far; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), State-wise including Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] aims at providing pucca houses to all eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas of the country by the year 2022. Participating States/ UTs have undertaken a demand survey to assess the requirement of houses for eligible beneficiaries under the scheme. The demand assessment validated so far is for about 112 lakh houses including those in Bihar (6.44 lakh), Tamil Nadu (8.30 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (13.78 lakh) and Telangana (4.00 lakh).

(b) As on 27.01.2020, a total of 1.03 crore houses involving committed central assistance of ₹ 1.63 lakh crore have been sanctioned under PMAY (U). Details of year-wise central assistance committed and released are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise (including Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) details of number of EWS beneficiaries covered under the scheme are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Year-wise details of Central assistance Committed and Spent/
Released under PMAY (U)*

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Central assistance Committed	Central assistance Spent/Released
2015-16	12,192.31	3,222.50
2016-17	14,244.80	4,597.68
2017-18	37,914.72	16,531.21
2018-19	60,237.88	25,071.84
2019-20	38,571.16	14,253.27
TOTAL	1,63,160.86	63,676.50

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of EWS Beneficiaries Sanctioned so far under PMAY (U)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of EWS Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	612
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19,96,737
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,229
4.	Assam	1,17,046
5.	Bihar	3,10,361
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	139
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,52,427
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,125
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1,179
10.	Delhi (NCR)	8,456
11.	Goa	417
12.	Gujarat	6,13,519
13.	Haryana	2,59,368
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,735
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	54,445
16.	Jharkhand	1,95,903
17.	Karnataka	6,26,052
18.	Kerala	1,27,250
19.	Ladakh (UT)	1,763
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	7,75,784

1	2	3
22.	Maharashtra	11,14,653
23.	Manipur	42,811
24.	Meghalaya	4,671
25.	Mizoram	30,261
26.	Nagaland	31,991
27.	Odisha	1,52,260
28.	Puducherry (UT)	13,168
29.	Punjab	85,759
30.	Rajasthan	1,89,933
31.	Sikkim	530
32.	Tamil Nadu	7,51,343
33.	Telangana	1,97,466
34.	Tripura	81,845
35.	Uttar Pradesh	15,47,387
36.	Uttarakhand	37,765
37.	West Bengal	4,01,399
TOTAL*		100,56,923

* Including 11,134 houses under CLSS for which funds have been released recently to CNAs

Rehabilitation programme for urban homeless poor

409. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of homeless people live in public spaces like footpaths underneath flyovers etc. throughout the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any programme to rehabilitate them and provide them with necessary skills and education, especially to children and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government has given any assistance to Kerala Government to rehabilitate these homeless people and skill the destitute children and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless. However, in order to complement their efforts, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is administering 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless. The State/UT Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) is competent to approve proposals for establishment of shelters.

The guidelines of SUH prescribe systematic third party surveys to be undertaken in cities/towns by the urban local bodies in order to assess the need for shelters. So far, 2,05,783 urban homeless have been identified.

The shelters under DAY-NULM are a space for convergence and provision of entitlements of social security, including admission of the children of the homeless to government schools, skill training under DAY-NULM and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The Shelter Management Agency (SMA), Shelter Management Committee and Executive Committee are responsible to ensure availability of these entitlements and benefits to the homeless.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of eligible urban households. PMAY-U Mission envisages providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructures like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. to all eligible urban households.

(c) SUH is one of the components of DAY-NULM. So far, under the Mission a total of ₹ 67.88 Crore as consolidated amount has been released by the union government to Kerala since 2014-15. Out of this, as per need the state government earmarks amount for the SUH component. The eligible homeless persons can be provided training under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP) component of NULM as per need.

Financial viability of Smart City projects

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the financial viability of Smart City projects and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the time by when the work is likely to start for first 20 smart cities chosen out of 100 smart cities; and
- (c) the progress made so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. The main objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'Smart Solutions'. The selection process of Smart Cities was based on co-operative and competitive federalism. For the first time, cities were selected for a Government of India urban development program through a competition process. SCM is not a business-as-usual Mission and projects under the Mission have a strong qualitative element. There is a strong complementarity between other Missions of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and SCM in achieving urban transformation. The first round of 20 cities under SCM were selected in January, 2016. All 100 cities have already been selected under the Mission. As on 27th January, 2020, in all the 100 Smart Cities, 4,481 projects worth ₹ 1,62,195 crore have been tendered out, of which 3,641 projects worth ₹ 1,19,919 crore have been grounded and 1,548 projects worth ₹ 25,610 crore have been completed.

PMAY (U) in Karnataka

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

- (a) whether Government has provided Central assistance to the State Government for construction of houses in Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)];
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has given a status report on the number of houses constructed for the urban poor in the 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) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], 6,52,455 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 10,337.42 crore have been sanctioned so far in the State of Karnataka. ₹ 3,349.44 crore of central assistance has been released for the State as on 27.01.2020. This includes ₹844.81 crore disbursed to 39,074 beneficiaries under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U).

(c) and (d) As reported by the State Government of Karnataka through its Monthly Progress Report (MPRs), a total of 3,57,961 houses under PMAY (U) have been grounded for construction of which 1,65,422 houses have been completed.

Safety provisions for plot/flat buyers

412. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of complaints regarding non-allotment of plot/flat by builders after collecting huge money from customers;

(b) if so, what are the safeguards or safety provisions there are for the consumers; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions there before any licence is granted to builders to start their land business, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects and complaints filed thereto.

In order to safeguard the interest of homebuyers, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). As per Section 20 of the RERA, the 'Appropriate Government' *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate

sector in the concerned State/UT. It seeks to address the vital issues of fair transactions, timely delivery and quality construction.

Section 3 of RERA mandates the registration of real estate project with Real Estate Regulatory Authority before any advertisement marketing, booking, selling or offering for sale, or inviting persons to purchase in any manner.

Section 4 of RERA mandates promoter to file application for registration of real estate projects along with details of carpet area of apartment, sanctioned plan, layout plan, specifications and all relevant documents of real estate project and the promoter.

Further, declarations are to be given by promoters in respect of legal title of land on which development is proposed along with time period within project has to be completed and deposition of 70% of amounts received from allottees in a separate bank account, which shall be used only to cover the cost of construction and land cost. Further, the developer has to ensure timely audit of accounts etc.

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to register and regulate real estate projects and real estate agents registered under RERA. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

Implementation of smart city mission

‡413. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities of the country in which Smart City Mission (SCM) has been implemented at present;

(b) the cities of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha which have been included under this project and the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the quantum of work that has been done under this allocation at present and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is getting implemented in 100 cities in the country.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The cities of Atal Nagar, Bilaspur and Raipur in Chhattisgarh, Ranchi in Jharkhand and Bhubaneswar and Rourkela in Odisha have been selected as Smart Cities. As per SCM Statement & Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount on a matching basis is to be provided by the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. Apart from these funds, various cities have proposed to use funding from Public-Private Partnerships, loans, other resources, convergence with other Government Programmes/Missions as part of the Smart City Proposals(SCPs). The Smart Cities are expected to implement their SCPs in 5 years from the date of their selection. The details of work progress in cities of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are as follows:

(₹ in crores)					
State	City	Round of selection	SCP Size	Work tendered	Work grounded/completed
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	4530.0	4103.84	2895.52
Odisha	Rourkela	2	2571.3	1422.39	630.90
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Fast Track	1489.2	3189.90	2603.44
Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	3	1678.6	169.47	168.00
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	3966.3	1364.84	1205.52
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Fast Track	3940.0	1440.43	692.90

Inflated price of flats by DDA for EWS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has arbitrarily inflated prices of flats offered for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in 2014 scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Release of instalments for PMAY (U) in Andhra Pradesh

415. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 420 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th November, 2019 and state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has released its 1st installment of 40 percent share for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, when was the installment released; and
- (c) by when the remaining installment are going to be released and by when all the 1.24 lakh houses are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 4,647.39 crore as 1st installment and ₹ 2,305.90 crore as 2nd installment has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Further, ₹ 436.54 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy to the beneficiaries of Andhra Pradesh under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U).

For release of 1st installment of 40% of central assistance for 1.24 lakh houses of Andhra Pradesh (as mentioned in the answer to Unstarred Question 420 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th November, 2019), the State is required to fulfill compliances with regard to attachment of valid beneficiaries in PMAY (U)-MIS with Aadhaar and furnishing of pending utilization certificates of earlier releases, etc. As per the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State Government, these houses are to be completed within a period of 18 months.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Odisha

416. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds released to Bhubaneswar and Rourkela under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) during the year 2019;
- (b) the details of field visits and regional workshops conducted in relation to the SCM projects located in Odisha; and

(c) whether Government has introduced any incentive mechanisms to improve the performance of cities under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Smart Cities of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela have been released ₹ 301.93 crore and ₹ 196 crore respectively by the Central Government under Smart Cities Mission (SCM).

(b) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) uses several mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of Smart Cities projects, the details of which are as follows:

- (i) **Field visits** - Officers of MoHUA have made field visits to States/Smart Cities to review on-ground progress and assess implementation to review on-ground implementation, discuss issues related to execution and deliberate measures to fast track progress.
- (ii) **City Reviews through Video Conferencing** - In the last two years, more than 65 video conference based meetings were conducted by SCM to understand concerns of the cities, provide solutions and fast track implementation of the Mission.
- (iii) **Smart Cities Events** - Three Apex Conferences of Smart Cities CEOs have been held in Bhopal, New Delhi and Vizag in May, 2018, February, 2019 and January, 2020 respectively. 'Transforming Urban Landscape', a Workshop to catalyse effective implementation was organized in Lucknow on 28-29 July 2018. Zonal workshops named 'Implementathon' have been organized in 6 Smart Cities including Chennai, New Delhi, Shillong, Ranchi, Gandhinagar and Panaji. In 2019, 'Implementathon' was held in Panaji on 8th November 2019, to address the cities which need to improve performance and 19 cities participated. The 'Implementations' ensured that progress of the Mission picked up significantly during the period September, 2018 - December, 2019 with tendering of projects increasing by 136%, issue of work-order increasing by 176% and work completion increasing by 211%.

(c) For incentivizing Cities for better performance, Smart Cities Awards are distributed during Smart Cities Annual Conferences. During the recently held 3rd Apex

Conference of Smart Cities at Vizag during 24-25 January, 2020, Smart Cities Awards were distributed on the following themes:

- (i) Project Award: for 7 Urban Themes of Governance, Built Environment, Social Aspects, Urban Environment, Water & Sanitation, Culture & Economy and Mobility & Transport,
- (ii) Innovative Idea Award
- (iii) City Award
- (iv) Round-wise Best Performers

Urban development projects funded by World Bank

417. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of urban and housing development projects funded by the World Bank;
- (b) the projects funded during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the State of West Bengal is included in any of the projects funded by the World Bank; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Details of urban and housing development projects funded by the World Bank during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The State of West Bengal is not included in any of the projects indicated in the annexure as no urban or housing development project has been implemented in the State during the last three years with funding by the World Bank.

Statement

Details of urban and housing development projects funded by the World Bank during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/UT	Effectiveness date	Closing date	Loan amount (in US\$ Million)
1.	Andhra Pradesh 24* 7 Power for All Project (also includes AIIB co-financing of USD 160 million) (Smart Grid Development in Urban Areas)	Andhra Pradesh	01.12.2017	30.06.2022	240.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development Project	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	23.03.2010	31.12.2018	300
3.	Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project (Reconstruction of Damaged Houses)	Bihar	08.03.2011	30.06.2018	169.9
4.	Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Program-First Programmatic Development Policy Loan	Himachal Pradesh	24.04.2019	31.10.2020	40.0
5.	Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (Restoration of Urban Flood Management Infrastructure)	Jammu and Kashmir	19.04.2016	30.06.2020	250.0
6.	Jharkhand Municipal Development Project	Jharkhand	06.09.2019	31.10.2025	147.0
7.	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project	Karnataka	22.08.2016	30.11.2022	100.0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

8.	First Resilient Kerala Program Development Policy Loan	Kerala	21.08.2019	01.02.2021	250.0
9.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	Madhya Pradesh	12.07.2017	31.12.2022	116.2
10.	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (Resilient Housing and Urban Infrastructure)	Odisha	27.08.2014	31.03.2020	143.1
11.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry -Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (Housing Component)	Tamil Nadu	29.01.2014	31.03.2020	236.0
12.	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Program	Tamil Nadu	21.08.2015	31.03.2022	400.0
13.	Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project (Urban Component)	Uttar Pradesh	15.03.2019	30.12.2022	40.0
14.	Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project (Housing Component)	Uttarakhand	07.02.2014	30.06.2019	250.0
15.	Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project (Restoration of damaged houses)	Uttarakhand	29.04.2019	31.03.2022	96.0
16.	Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project (Strengthening Public Financial Management in Urban Local Bodies)	Uttarakhand	20.08.2019	30.06.2024	31.58

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Waste management in municipalities

418. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of waste recycling plants installed, State-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(b) the details of the number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques, State-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(c) the details of the number of municipal corporations banning the use of plastic, State-wise and year-wise during the last five years; and

(d) the details of efforts undertaken by Government to reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Waste recycling plants are installed for recycling of dry waste by private operators and it is not funded under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

(b) Numbers of wards in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) using waste segregation techniques, States/Union Territories wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of States/Union Territories banning the use of plastic is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, policy and regulatory changes to encourage processing of waste to value added products, initiatives such as Swachh Survekshan to inculcate a spirit of healthy competition, Star Rating protocol for Garbage Free cities to ensure long term sustainability of Solid waste management (SWM) practices, disseminating technical advisories on various aspects of SWM, and use of real-time MIS system for regular monitoring of progress in SWM.

Statement-I*State/Union Territory-wise Status of Segregation as on 31.12.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Wards (Nos.)	Ward with 100% Source segregation Nos.	Segregation (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,409	3102	91%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	24	18	75%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	11	15%
4.	Assam	943	368	39%
5.	Bihar	3,377	1107	33%
6.	Chandigarh	26	24	92%
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,217	3217	100%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	15	100%
9.	Daman and Diu	28	28	100%
10.	Delhi	294	59	20%
11.	Goa	217	173	80%
12.	Gujarat	1,427	1187	83%
13.	Haryana	1,496	883	59%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	497	490	99%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh	1,081	137	13%
16.	Jharkhand	932	752	81%
17.	Karnataka	6,464	3694	57%
18.	Kerala	3,536	3536	100%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,115	6900	97%
20.	Maharashtra	7,322	6346	87%
21.	Manipur	306	196	64%

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	114	27	24%
23.	Mizoram	264	230	87%
24.	Nagaland	234	30	13%
25.	Odisha	2,024	1215	60%
26.	Puducherry	122	116	95%
27.	Punjab	3,123	2664	85%
28.	Rajasthan	5,389	4419	82%
29.	Sikkim	53	50	94%
30.	Tamil Nadu	12,814	10891	85%
31.	Telangana	2,112	1008	48%
32.	Tripura	310	243	78%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12,007	8294	69%
34.	Uttarakhand	1,170	669	57%
35.	West Bengal	2,938	558	19%
TOTAL (AVERAGE)		84,475	62,657	74%

Statement-II*Details of States/Union Territories banning use of plastic*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Date of Gazette or Executive Order
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02.08.2010 (Gazette)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Not Available
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03.07.2012 (Executive Order)
4.	Assam	30.04.2019 (Gazette)
5.	Bihar	11.12.2018 (Gazette)
6.	Chandigarh	30.07.2008 (Gazette)
7.	Chhattisgarh	24.12.2014 (Gazette)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Gazette or Executive Order
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24-01-2014 & 22.09.2017 (Gazette)
9.	Daman and Diu	24-01-2014 & 22.09.2017 (Gazette)
10.	Delhi	23.10.2012 (Gazette)
11.	Goa	16.03.2015
12.	Gujarat	28.06.2011 (Gazette)
13.	Haryana	20.08.2013 (Gazette)
14.	Himachal Pradesh	07-07-2009 & 13-08-2009 (Gazette)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh	18.06.2008 (Gazette)/Notification dated 26.03.2019
16.	Jharkhand	17.10.2017 (Gazette)
17.	Karnataka	11.03.2016 (Gazette)
18.	Kerala	22.11.2010 (Executive Order)
19.	Madhya Pradesh	24-05-2017 (Gazette)
20.	Maharashtra	23-03 -2018 (Gazette) Amendment 11th April, 2018
21.	Manipur	Not Available
22.	Meghalaya	Not Available
23.	Mizoram	Not Available
24.	Nagaland	01.01.2004 (Gazette)
25.	Odisha	29.09.2018 (Executive Order)
26.	Puducherry	30.07.2019
27.	Punjab	18.02.2016 (Gazette)
28.	Rajasthan	01.08.2010 (Gazette)
29.	Sikkim	19.05.2016 (Gazette)
30.	Tamil Nadu	01.01.2019 (Gazette)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Gazette or Executive Order
31.	Telangana	Not Available
32.	Tripura	10.03.2015 (Gazette)
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22.12.2015 (Gazette)
34.	Uttarakhand	01.01.2017 (Gazette)
35.	West Bengal	11.01.2018 (Executive Order)

E-commerce platform for real estate sector

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

- (a) whether Government has launched e-commerce platform for real estate sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objective behind the move; and
- (c) whether Government has consulted Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India (CREDAI) and National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No Sir. Government has not launched any e-commerce platform for real estate sector. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has encouraged the real estate developers' associations-Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India (CREDAI) and National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) to develop website/portal for online sale of houses/flats in fair and transparent manner and to enable the homebuyers to take informed decisions.

Rejuvenation of Nellore tank in Andhra Pradesh under AMRUT

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that rejuvenation of Nellore Tank in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up under Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);
- (b) if so, the estimated project cost thereof; and

- (c) when was the work initiated and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Rejuvenation of Nellore tank is one of the projects of water supply sector under Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) at Nellore city in Andhra Pradesh.

- (b) Cost of project is ₹ 30.00 crores.

(c) As informed by Government of Andhra Pradesh, this project was initiated on 03 November, 2018. The project is likely to be completed by July, 2020.

Creation of jobs

†421. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the generation of employment has been adversely affected on account of sluggishness of the economy and the job opportunities in various sectors are constantly dwindling in the country;

(b) the growth rate of unemployment during the last three years and the employment opportunities available during this period;

(c) whether the experts are estimating the creation of less than 16 lakh jobs in the current financial year; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment- unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unemployment Rate (in %)

Survey	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14(Labour Bureau)	3.4%

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No.of person)	387184	587416	211840 (till 31.10.19)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in Crore)	233.74	268.00	154.36 (till 04/11/19)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY (No.of person)	75787	135666	91830 (till Oct'19 as on 04.11.19 as per MPR)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of person)	115416	163377	-

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Govt. including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Govt. of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

(c) and (d) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-2020. Under PMKVY 2016-2020, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centres (TCs) Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. As on 17.01.2020, 16.61 Lakh (appx) candidates have been placed across the country under PMKVY (2016-2020).

Gender inequality in workplaces

422. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed that in some workplaces women labourers are not getting equal salary and wages at par with men for same sort of work;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to abolish gender inequality in such workplaces;

(c) whether any State Government has enacted laws for gender equality in workplaces; 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 Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The provisions of the Act have been extended to all categories of employment. It extends to the whole of India. In pursuance of this Act, the Central Government has made Equal Remuneration Rules, 1976.

The Act is implemented at two levels *viz.* Central level and State level. At Central level, the organisation of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) carries out regular inspections of establishments under the Central sphere. During the current year 2019-20 (upto September 2019) 2107 inspections were conducted by the organisation of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in establishments of Central sphere under the Equal

Remuneration Act, 1976, and 1538 cases of irregularities were detected during the course of these inspections.

In State sphere, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is enforced by State Government through their State Labour Department.

Under provisions of Minimum Wages Act 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers without any gender discrimination.

Implementation of schemes

423. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new schemes which have been implemented by the Ministry during the last five years; and

(b) what is the State-wise statistics of implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The schemes that have been implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment during the last five years are given below:

1. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)
2. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana (PMSYM)
3. National Pension Scheme for traders, shopkeepers and self-employed persons
4. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) converged with Aam Adami Bima Yojna
5. Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana
6. National Career Service (NCS)

(b) The State-wise statistics of these schemes are given in Statement-I to Statement-VI

Statement-I*PMRPY Statistics from inception till December-2019*

State	PMRPY Establishments Benefited till December, 2019 (Cumulative)	PMRPY Number of Beneficiaries till December, 2019 (Cumulative)	PMRPY Amount Disbursed till December, 2019 (Cumulative) (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3397	254860	17166.59
Assam	467	11347	687.28
Bihar	996	127974	10052.78
Chandigarh	4591	194960	13094.10
Chhattisgarh	3098	132270	8686.71
Delhi	6673	767698	44549.71
Goa	583	26023	1445.64
Gujarat	14244	1067482	60155.70
Haryana	8876	991875	53091.18
Himachal Pradesh	3003	130486	7246.72
Jharkhand	1748	70116	4138.86
Karnataka	10333	1183439	75701.67
Kerala	4410	207290	19813.39
Madhya Pradesh	5912	347123	22356.86
Maharashtra	17865	2168877	116288.18
Odisha	3003	142336	8857.68
Puducherry	374	20289	1032.98
Punjab	5620	197544	13808.93
Rajasthan	9457	462543	23458.23

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	17246	1442738	86333.21
Telangana	7181	706314	37891.52
Uttar Pradesh	15447	850706	55800.25
Uttarakhand	3034	297651	13558.95
West Bengal	5299	367238	19003.43

Statement-II*State-wise Statistics of Enrolments under PM-SYM*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements till 17th January, 2020
1.	Haryana	618857
2.	Chhattisgarh	176683
3.	Gujarat	364519
4.	Himachal Pradesh	37917
5.	Tripura	19646
6.	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	65181
7.	Maharashtra	577473
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1638
9.	Jharkhand	126542
10.	Odisha	152709
11.	Uttarakhand	31432
12.	Daman and Diu	741
13.	Uttar Pradesh	568871
14.	Chandigarh	2746
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	705
16.	Andhra Pradesh	82956

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements till 17th January, 2020
17.	Bihar	173756
18.	Madhya Pradesh	116505
19.	Rajasthan	97498
20.	Nagaland	2607
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2234
22.	Karnataka	76149
23.	Punjab	31157
24.	Manipur	3500
25.	Puducherry	1154
26.	Tamil Nadu	54431
27.	Telangana	29942
28.	West Bengal	59626
29.	Meghalaya	2024
30.	Mizoram	552
31.	Goa	648
32.	Assam	15619
33.	NCT Delhi	7287
34.	Lakshadweep	21
35.	Kerala	9283
36.	Sikkim	102

Statement-III*State-wise Targets and Achievements-NPS Traders*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements till 17th January, 2020
1.	Haryana	833
2.	Chhattisgarh	2948

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements till 17th January, 2020
3.	Gujarat	2976
4.	Himachal Pradesh	59
5.	Tripura	155
6.	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	66
7.	Maharashtra	690
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82
9.	Jharkhand	332
10.	Odisha	380
11.	Uttarakhand	693
12.	Daman and Diu	15
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7724
14.	Chandigarh	1590
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
16.	Andhra Pradesh	4826
17.	Bihar	646
18.	Madhya Pradesh	339
19.	Rajasthan	594
20.	Nagaland	9
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	51
22.	Karnataka	702
23.	Punjab	159
24.	Manipur	15
25.	Puducherry	118
26.	Tamil Nadu	320
27.	Telangana	271

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements till 17th January, 2020
28.	West Bengal	320
29.	Meghalaya	26
30.	Goa	2
31.	Assam	386
32.	NCT Delhi	90
33.	Kerala	66

Statement-IV

Enrolment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana converged with AAM Adami Bima Yojana

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto 31.10.2019)
	Enrolled/Covered	Enrolled/Covered	Enrolled/Covered
Andhra Pradesh	2,24,29,958	2,28,78,971	2,25,65,848
Assam	85,497	94,306	-
Bihar	78,799	12,86,909	-
Chhattisgarh	4,55,303	15,06,099	-
Himachal Pradesh	0	13,843	-
Jammu And Kashmir	52,450	20,753	-
Jharkhand	2,34,268	5,33,597	-
Karnataka	16,83,382	24,16,272	-
Kerala	8,34,037	6,07,630	78,997
Nagaland	0	1,209	-
Odisha	2,70,780	13,08,310	-
Rajasthan	16,60,764	4,31,085	-
Tamil Nadu	0	18,224	-
Uttar Pradesh	5,93,613	30,97,412	-

Statement-V*State-wise Implementation of Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana
(upto the month of December, 2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of Region (State/UTs)	No. of Cases	Amount Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	21982
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	12590
3.	Delhi	2	16733
4.	Gujarat	2	10558
5.	Haryana	1	8542
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3205
7.	Karnataka	1	4798
8.	Kerala	38	294212
9.	Maharashtra	4	20889
10.	Odisha	1	6498
11.	Punjab	9	72130
12.	Rajasthan	2	22243
13.	Tamil Nadu	13	92443
14.	Telangana	4	24564
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3	20110

Statement-VI*National Career Service*

Sl. No.	Parameters	Number as on 3rd February, 2020
1.	Active Jobseekers Registered	1.05 crore
2.	Active Employers Registered	52,260
3.	Active Vacancies	3.11 lakh
4.	Total Vacancies Mobilized	65.74 lakh

Centrally sponsored schemes for labourers in Madhya Pradesh

424. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for labourers during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the number of labourers got benefited from the above schemes during the last three years, year-wise and scheme wise;

(c) whether the State Government had requested for supplementing its efforts through financial help for Schemes/programmes that it is implementing for the labourers; and

(d) if so, the details of help extended by Central Government for above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing one Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Career Service (NCS). The NCS project includes establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in employment exchanges and institutions of repute to provide variety of employment related services leveraging the use of technology. The scheme also provides for assistance to States for IT up-gradation and minor refurbishing of Employment Exchanges and for organizing job fairs. The funds are released to States under various components of NCS against the proposals for establishment of Model Career Centres and interlinking of Employment Exchanges. Details of the funds released to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during last three years are as under:

	(₹ in lakh)		
National Career Service Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Madhya Pradesh	576.99	114.80	-
Gujarat	393.35	43.00	-

The NCS does not deal with labourers. However; NCS provides employment related assistance to jobseekers and employers.

Loss of jobs

425. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have lost their jobs in the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of rural jobs which have been lost in the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry analysed the reasons for the sudden loss of jobs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the efforts made to increase job opportunities for able men and women in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau initiated a Revamped Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) in April, 2016 with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors *viz.* Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO in establishments 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 & 7th Rounds from April 2016 to Oct, 2017 to the extent available are given in Statement.

(e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority concern of the Government. Further, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by the Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UP schemes are also initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

*Statement**Sector-wise Change of Employment*

Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment
(2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th) (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 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 1 Jan. 2017)	Change Estimates (1 Jul 2017 over 1 Apr 2017)	Change Estimates (1 Oct 2017 over 1 Jul 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 & 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	0.02	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

Introduction of Paternity Leave System

426. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of introduction of Paternity Leave system soon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any modalities have been chalked out for implementing this system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government is not planning to introduce any paternity leave system to men employed by organisations/companies in private sector.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

Special committee to study unemployment problem

427. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after continuous efforts made by Government to curb the unemployment problem in the country, to some extent there is unemployment problem still prevailing in the country; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning/proposed to be planned to set up a special committee to study the issue of unemployment in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken

various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on various schemes. As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available in the country was 6.0%.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. However, a Cabinet Committee on Employment and Skill Development was constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 06.06.2019.

New pension schemes for unorganised sector

428. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new pension schemes meant for unorganised sector workers and traders are under implementation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries enrolled under these schemes; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to create awareness to public to avail these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government of India has introduced two voluntary and contributory Pension Schemes, *i.e.* (1) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojna, (PM-SYM), a pension scheme for the Unorganised Workers and (2) National Pension Scheme for the Traders and Self Employed Persons (NPS-Traders) (for the Vyapari's) under section 3(1) of Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide old age protection to them.

The schemes envisage for providing minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. If the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. The monthly contribution ranges from ₹55-₹200/- depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary.

PM-SYM is meant for old age protection and social security of Unorganised Workers (UW) who are mostly engaged as rickshaw pullers, street vendor, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washermen, home-based, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio-visual workers or in similar other occupations. There are estimated 42 crore such unorganised workers in the country. The entry age for the beneficiary is 18-40 years and he/she should not be a member of ESIC/EPFO or an income tax payer.

The NPS-Traders scheme is meant for old age protection and social security of Vyapaaris (retail traders/ shopkeepers and self-employed persons) whose annual turnover is not exceeding ₹1.5 Crore. These retail traders / petty shopkeepers and self-employed persons are mostly working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and other Vyapaaris. The entry age for the scheme is 18-40 years and the Vyapaari should not be a member of ESIC/EPFO/PM-SYM or an income tax payer.

The schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India and Common Service Centres. LIC is the Fund Manager and responsible for pension pay-out. Common Service Centre is the enrolment agency responsible for enrolment of the beneficiaries through its 3.50 lakhs Centres across India. The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 423 part (b)].

For creating awareness among to public, TV/Radio campaign has been issued. Information Education and Communication (IEC) material like pamphlets, posters, banners have been provided to State/UT Governments in regional languages. ₹ 20.00 Crore have been distributed among State/UT Governments for publicity and public awareness programmes. Pension Week was celebrated during 30th Nov. to 06th Dec, 2019, public meeting were organised at CSC, district and State HQ levels. State Level Monitoring Committees with Chief Secretary as Chairman and District Level Implementation Committee with DM/Collector / DC as Chairman have been formed in almost all the districts and States.

Beneficiaries under pension scheme for traders

429. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any pension scheme for traders and self-employed persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also involved State Governments to identify the beneficiaries for pension scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of beneficiaries identified by Government and financial implication for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) National Pension Scheme for Traders, Shopkeepers and Self-Employed Persons (originally proposed name was, Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-Dhan Scheme) has been launched on 12.09.2019. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of 3.50 lakh Centres across the country. In addition, eligible persons can also self-enroll through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in. The traders in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turn over, not exceeding ₹1.5 crore and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer, can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/-. State Governments have been requested to identify the beneficiaries and motivate them to enroll under the scheme.

Investing ESIC funds in other projects

430. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) funds are invested in other projects, if so, the details since inception, particularly of last three years;

(b) what is the proportion of actual disbursement of funds to the ESIC patients to the contribution collected by Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS); and

(c) why the procedure for claiming ESIC benefit is so complicated so as to deprive the workers of the benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) funds are invested only in those projects which concern the Insured Persons and none other.

(b) Expenditure on the ESI Scheme is meant for the beneficiaries of the Scheme who receive cashless medical treatment in ESIC hospitals and cash benefits as compensation for loss of wages in adverse contingencies of sickness, maternity and employment injuries, disability and dependents' benefits, etc. For this reason, the actual disbursement to only patients admitted in ESIC hospitals cannot be quantified. Hence, total contribution received and Expenditure incurred on benefits to the beneficiaries of the Employees State Insurance Corporation during last five years is given as under:

Year	Contribution	Expenditure on benefits to Insured Persons	Percentage of expenditure to contribution received
2014-15	10867.14	6398.87	58.88%
2015-16	11455.57	6819.47	59.53%
2016-17	13662.44	7776.95	56.92%
2017-18	20077.18	7513.09	37.42%
2018-19	22279.14	9894.85	44.41%

(c) The Procedure for claiming Medical Benefits by ESI Beneficiaries under ESI Scheme is outlined in such a way that medical services are available in a hassle-free manner while duly incorporating provisions to avoid any misutilization of these benefits/funds contributed by the Insured Person. Further, such provisions are updated from time to time to make it more transparent, smooth and hassle-free.

The procedure for claiming ESIC cash benefits is not complicated and does not deprive the workers of the benefits.

All the processes such as the registration of factory / establishment and employees, filing of contributions, generation of challans, payment of contributions, submission

and processing of claims for benefit and all other related procedures under the Act, and the Rules and the Regulations made thereunder are submitted/made on-line. The Insured person (IP) needs to visit the ESIC branch office or ESIC dispensary for submitting the claim with supporting documents.

Further all Permanent Disability Benefit (PDB)/Dependent Benefit (DB) payments to the beneficiaries are also made directly to the bank account of the beneficiary for which the beneficiary need not visit the branch office. All other Cash Benefit Payments are also made 100% through ECS directly in bank account of the Insured Person.

Implementation of The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

431. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of funds that have been allocated for the implementation of this act and under what heads, the details during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) what is the status of utilisation of these funds during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including rural and agricultural labourers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme,

minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. Prescribed monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Every welfare schemes have their separate monitoring mechanism.

Funds under PMJJBY/PMSBY and PM-SYM are not allocated to the State/UT governments, for implementation. However, the expenditure incurred on Social Security Scheme of PMJJBY/PMSBY from the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC, during last three years towards providing insurance cover is as under:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2016-17	385.34
2017-18	435.16
2018-19	587.52

The budget and expenditure details for the PM-SYM scheme is as under:

Scheme	(Amount in ₹ crore)				
	2018-19		2019-20		Total Expenditure/ Fund Allocated to LIC (as on 31.12.2019)
	BE/RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	
PMSYM	0/50	49.49	500	408	352.67

Note: BE/RE - Budget Estimates / Revised Estimates

The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 423 Part (b)].

Unclaimed account in EPF

432. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state how many accounts are lying as inoperative (unclaimed) region-wise and year-wise commencing from the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 in the Employees Provident Funds (EPF) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder as on 31st March, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): There is no unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, as per paragraph 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, certain accounts are classified as 'Inoperative Accounts'. All such Inoperative Accounts, however, have definite claimants.

Further, the Central Government *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 1065 (E) dated 11th November, 2016 had amended paragraph 72(6) of the EPF Scheme, 1952. According to the amended definition, the region-wise and year-wise details of inoperative accounts under EPF Scheme, 1952 are given in Statement.

Statement

*Region-wise and year-wise details of inoperative accounts under
EPF Scheme, 1952*

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Delhi (North)	25406	23669
Laxmi Nagar	5676	5459
Delhi (South)	16085	15471
Hyderabad	22723	21836
Kadapa	5962	5667
Guntur	4354	3998
Nizamabad	6607	6383
Visakhapatnam	7260	6941
Warangal	1594	1538
Rajamundry	2611	2379
Patancheru	2919	2857
Kukatpalli	5158	4774
Karimnagar	2262	1991
Siddipet	209	204
Patna	9245	5472

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Bhagalpur	1123	1047
Muzaffarpur	3045	2575
Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	7537	7197
Goa	3351	3223
Ahmedabad	15614	15219
Surat	8419	6862
Vadodara	7842	7544
Rajkot	9726	9410
Vapi	4047	3913
Naroda	2261	2164
Vatwa	2572	2414
Bharuch	3149	3046
Faridabad	8455	8277
Karnal	5864	5589
Rohtak	2654	2260
Gurgaon	16402	15029
Shimla	4594	4380
Ranchi	8383	8070
Jamshedpur	4242	4145
Bangalore	15062	14489
Gulbarga	3670	3525
Hubli	4550	4313
Mangalore	9292	9135
Mysore	3719	3529
Bellary	1826	1705

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Chikamagalur	1223	1148
Peenya	7887	7544
Bommasandra	8482	7744
K R Puram (Whitefield)	6565	6325
Raichur	1001	964
Shimoga	1424	1341
Uduppi	2426	2398
Thiruvananthapuram (Trivendrum)	5485	5177
Kozhikode (Calicut)	5541	5305
Kannur	8329	8210
Kochi (Cochin)	15415	14844
Kottayam	4747	4525
Kollam	5113	3801
Indore	7860	7575
Bhopal	4905	4720
Jabalpur	6899	6636
Ujjain	1389	1329
Gwalior	2400	2341
Bandra (Mumbai-I)	21878	16193
Aurangabad	8265	8055
Kolhapur	5234	4668
Nagpur	14421	12742
Nasik	9637	8799
Pune	34945	33895
Solapur	2210	2074

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Malad (Kandivali)	16592	15486
Thane (Mumbai-II)	14719	14263
Vashi	8857	8436
Akola	2151	2073
Guwahati	4114	3676
Agartala	1471	1204
Shillong	672	609
Tinsukia	1949	1874
Bhubaneswar	9509	9007
Rourkela	8283	7895
Berhampur	1754	1638
Keonjhar	1847	1724
Chandigarh	10953	10590
Amritsar	3357	3176
Bhatinda	5028	4608
Ludhiana	4854	4648
Jalandhar	4158	3940
Jaipur	10457	10110
Jodhpur	2587	2377
Kota	2096	2025
Udaipur	3547	3368
Chennai	25746	24311
Coimbatore	23104	21840
Madurai	17720	17087
Salem	12085	11209

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Tirunelveli	7582	7316
Trichy	7312	6666
Vellore	11220	11016
Ambattur	11821	11492
Tambaram	11032	10828
Puducherry	5230	4566
Nagercoil	2432	2254
Kanpur	5435	4980
Agra	5589	5381
Bareilly	2441	2227
Gorakhpur	1759	1612
Lucknow	3989	3159
Meerut	6897	6401
Varanasi	3272	2917
Noida	7727	7541
Dehradun	7631	7461
Haldwani	4100	3901
Kolkata	16475	15537
Barrackpore (Titagarh)	4739	3898
Howrah	5328	4962
Darjeeling	1539	1407
Durgapur	3991	3632
Jalpaiguri	18924	15225
Port Blair	370	362
Siliguri	5519	5142

Name of the Office	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Park Street	6506	5835
Jangipur	4300	3722
Sagar	1906	1843
Allahabad	2208	2097
Mysore Road	3522	3412
TOTAL	847557	790018

Data of labours engaged in unorganised sector

433. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is data available on number of labours engaged in unorganised sector in last three years, year-wise, in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has collected data on number of labours engaged in unorganised sector who lost their jobs since Article 370 was abolished; and

(e) the separate data for Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No such data is available with the Central Government. However, as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 conducted by the Central Government, Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in respect of Jammu and Kashmir is 38.6% and 34.7% at all India level.

(d) and (e) No such data is available with the Central Government.

Stone crushing labourers of Rajasthan

434. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour engaged in stone crushing are not treated as construction

workers and hence do not get benefits under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;

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

(c) whether Government has received any request from the Rajasthan Government to include labourers employed in stone crushing in construction workers to benefit the stone crushing labourers of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The list of work defined as "building or other construction work" under Section 2(1) (d) of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, does not include "stone crushing". However, Section 2(1) (d) of the Act vests powers in the State Government, to further expand the list so as to include more such other work as "building or other construction work". The State Government of Rajasthan, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 2(1)(d) of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, has expanded the "definition" of "building or other construction work" laid down under the Act by way of notifying "stone cutting, breaking and crushing" as building or other construction work *vide* notification dated 02.02.2015 and thereby included persons engaged in such work under the definition of "building worker" as defined under section 2(1)(e). Consequent to the said notification dated 02.02.2015 workers engaged in "stone cutting, breaking and crushing" work are eligible for registration as beneficiary in the State in terms of section 12 of the BOCW (RECS) Act, 1996 and availing of benefits of the welfare schemes formulated under section 22(1) of the Act.

As the authorities of the State Government/State Welfare Board are the appropriate authority vested with the statutory powers to apply section 2(1)(d), section 2(1)(e), section 12 and section 22(1) of the Act, the reference of the Rajasthan State BOCW Welfare Board seeking guidance from the Central Government in this regard was not appropriate and accordingly returned.

Creation of jobs for educated youths

‡435. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated any comprehensive plan for providing employment and creating jobs for educated youths;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons got employment in organised sector during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) had 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. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through the employer under PMRPY was 31.03.2019 and till that date 1,18,05,003 beneficiaries have availed benefit under the scheme.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-2018, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both for organized and unorganized sector) is 46.8% out of which 19.2% are in the organized sector.

ESIC hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

436. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is no ESIC run hospital in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government received any request/proposal regarding operating ESIC run hospitals in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the recent past; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Consequent to the division of erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, two Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run hospitals which were functional in undivided state, have territory-wise remained with the State of Telangana. Since Andhra Pradesh was left without any ESIC run hospital due to this division, at present, there is no functional ESIC run hospitals in the state.

(c) and (d) No request/proposal has been received at ESIC Headquarters from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for operating ESIC run hospital in the State, in the recent past.

Loss of jobs during recession

437. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the measures that the Ministry is planning to take to support the employees who lost their jobs during recession;

- (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 interests of the workers affected by retrenchment closure of establishment are protected under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Counseling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) scheme is a social safety net to provide opportunities of self/ wage employment to the employees (or dependents) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) separated under VRS/VSS or retrenched due to closure/ restructuring of CPSEs. CRR aims to reorient VRS/VSS optees/ dependents through short duration skill development training to enable them to adjust in the new environment and adopt new avocations after their separation from the CPSEs. CRR scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

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

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

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) had 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. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through the employer under PMRPY was 31.03.2019.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements.

Data on loss of jobs

438. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any data of the persons losing their jobs in the country;

(b) if so, the details of laying off, sector-wise and State-wise during 2016-17 till 31st December, 2019;

(c) the details of number of graduates, post-graduates and Ph.D holders who were unemployed during December 2016 to December 2019; and

(d) whether Government has taken any step to mitigate the problem of unemployment in last three years, if so, the details thereof and outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau initiated a Revamped Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) in April, 2016 with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors *viz.* Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO in establishments 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 & 7th Rounds from April 2016 to Oct, 2017 to the extent available is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 425 Part (a) to (d)].

(c) As per the 5th Annual Employment- Unemployment Survey (2015-16) conducted by Labour Bureau, the Per 1000 distribution of unemployed persons having graduate level and above qualification aged 15 years and above for each State/UT is given in Statement-I and based on, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 is given in Statement-II (*See* below). However, methodology varies in both the surveys and therefore figures are not comparable.

(d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority concern of the Government. Further, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by the Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UP schemes are also initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

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

Statement-I

Per 1000 distribution of unemployed persons having graduate level and above qualification aged 15 years and above for each State/UT based on 5th Annual EUS(2015-16)

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	State/UT/ All India	Unemployed persons having graduate level qualification	Unemployed persons having Post graduate level qualification
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137	133
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106	587
3.	Assam	126	71
4.	Bihar	152	118
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	48
6.	Delhi	25	36
7.	Goa	71	-
8.	Gujarat	16	18
9.	Haryana	65	77
10.	Himachal Pradesh	234	38
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	104	107
12.	Jharkhand	159	107
13.	Karnataka	37	49
14.	Kerala	185	145
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44	28
16.	Maharashtra	44	68
17.	Manipur	139	68
18.	Meghalaya	150	273
19.	Mizoram	158	-
20.	Nagaland	258	226

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	110	83
22.	Punjab	90	112
23.	Rajasthan	138	107
24.	Sikkim	477	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	99	106
26.	Telangana	63	72
27.	Tripura	228	385
28.	Uttarakhand	123	116
29.	Uttar Pradesh	139	127
30.	West Bengal	98	139
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205	202
32.	Chandigarh	27	9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	315
34.	Daman and Diu	15	-
35.	Lakshadweep	223	245
36.	Puducherry	62	69
ALL INDIA		100	98

Statement-II

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (PS+SS) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level for each State/UT during 2017-18

State/UT	graduate	Post graduate & above
Andhra Pradesh	25.7	23.2
Arunachal Pradesh	20.6	14.4
Assam	13.4	17.6
Bihar	15.8	17.1
Chhattisgarh	17.4	18.0

State/UT	graduate	Post graduate & above
Delhi	13.4	6.3
Goa	18.7	24.0
Gujarat	8.7	10.8
Haryana	17.2	8.9
Himachal Pradesh	22.3	30.8
Jammu and Kashmir	20.7	18.4
Jharkhand	20.5	13.3
Karnataka	12.8	14.9
Kerala	30.6	24.5
Madhya Pradesh	12.5	9.0
Maharashtra	10.4	8.7
Manipur	26.3	21.5
Meghalaya	12.2	8.2
Mizoram	20.3	19.0
Nagaland	45.5	35.7
Odisha	19.2	17.0
Punjab	13.1	18.4
Rajasthan	17.4	15.9
Sikkim	15.5	14.7
Tamil Nadu	25.8	13.5
Telangana	27.9	22.4
Tripura	12.1	18.2
Uttarakhand	21.5	26.5
Uttar Pradesh	16.7	12.7
West Bengal	12.0	13.7

State/UT	graduate	Post graduate & above
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.0	30.9
Chandigarh	19.1	14.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	17.6	0.0
Lakshadweep	55.5	6.1
Puducherry	20.2	28.6
ALL INDIA	17.2	14.6

Annual employment growth rate

439. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual employment growth rate in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of total employment generation in the country during the said period, sector-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken initiative to mitigate the problem of unemployment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-18 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above is to the extent available given below:

Worker Population Ratio (in %)

Survey Year	Person
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8

Survey by Labour Bureau

2015-16	50.5
2013-14	53.7

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and survey by Labour Bureau

(b) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by broad industry division to the extent available is given below:

(in percentage)

Sector	Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO
	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18*(PLFS)
Primary	48.3	47.3	44.14
Secondary	22.4	21.9	24.81
Tertiary	29.3	31.0	31.07

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Government including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Government of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Rising unemployment rate

†440. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment rate has risen to 7.2 per cent in February 2019, which is the lowest in the last 28 months and the labour force has come down to 25.7

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

million since September, 2016 and the number of people who got employment has come down from 18.3 million;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of people who got employment in February, 2017 and February, 2019 respectively; and

(d) the details of the efforts made to minimise unemployment by creating more job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated labour force participation rate, worker population ratio and unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available in the country is given below:

Labour Force Indicators	2017-18(PLFS)	2015-16 (Labour Bureau)
Labour Force Participation Rate	49.8%	52.4%
Worker Population Ratio	46.8%	50.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	3.7%

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(c) and (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, respectively. Employment generated through these schemes/programmes in country to the extent available is given below:

Schemes/Year	2017-18	2018-19
Employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.87	5.87
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	233.74	268.00
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	0.76	1.36
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.15	1.63

Source: Concerned Ministries

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020. As on 17-01-2020, 16.6 lakh (appx.) candidates have been placed across the country under PMKVY.

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

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

Reduction in ESI contribution

441. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the employers contribution to ESI has reduced recently and why such reduction is decided;
- (b) the way this reduction will affect the employees and their ESI benefits;
- (c) total amount of pending contribution to ESI by different companies; the list of top 10 defaulter companies and the pending amount;

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to recover the ESI dues from the defaulted companies, when it is expected to recover fully; and

(e) whether Government is planning to include workers of unorganised sector in ESI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The employer's contribution has been reduced from 4.75 per cent to 3.25 per cent of the total wages being paid to the employee covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act with effect from 01.07.2019. This has been done by the Government as per the provisions of Section 39 (2) and Section 95 of ESI Act, 1948. The reduction in rate of contribution including that of the employees from 1.75% of the total wages to 0.75% have been done to reduce the burden on employees and employers, improve the coverage as well as compliance of ESI Schemes and also contribute towards ease of business.

(b) There will be no effect on benefits being provided to Insured person (IPs) available under ESIC. All existing benefits will remain the same.

(c) As on 31.03.2019, the total amount of pending contribution to ESI by different companies is ₹ 3108.65 crore. The list of top 10 defaulter companies is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The following steps are taken by ESIC to recover the ESI dues from the defaulter establishments:

- Target is fixed every year to recover the outstanding dues.
- Monthly performance report of each region is closely monitored and necessary instructions are issued.
- Special drives are launched every year from 1st January to 31st March in order to ensure recovery of maximum dues of the Corporation. Regional Directors (RDs)/ Joint Directors (In-charge) are advised to depute additional staff in Recovery Cell during this period.
- Apart from attaching the bank accounts of the defaulters, recourse to garnishee proceedings, attachment of movable/immovable properties and arrest of defaulters are taken in a judicious manner.

- Corporation takes suitable legal/ criminal action against defaulters, as per provisions of the ESI Act, 1948. The ESI dues will be recovered by adopting both persuasive and coercive action.

(e) The ESI Act, 1948 applies to all factories and notified establishments located in ESI notified areas and employing ten or more employees. ESI contribution is payable in respect of employees earning wages upto ₹21,000 per month (₹25,000 in case of persons with disability) and as such ESI Act does not apply to unorganized Sector, at present. However, the Code of Social Security, 2019, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.2019, inter-alia provides that the Central Government may, in consultation with the ESI Corporation, frame scheme for unorganized workers, gig workers and platform workers and members of their families. The Code of Social Security, 2019 has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination.

Statement

List of top 10 defaulter companies where contribution to ESI is pending

Sl. No.	Name, address and Code No. of the Employer	Amount ₹ (in crores) (including interest up to 31.12.2019)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Visvesvarya iron and Steel Plant, New town, Bhadravathi. Code No. 58000017910000606	91.41	Court Case
2.	M/s Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., P. O. Balco Nagar, Korba - 490001. Code No. 59000004310000501	87.87	Court Stay
3.	M/s Bharat Diamond Bourse, Diamond Plaza Building, 391, Dr. Dadasaheb Bhadkamkar Marg, Lamington Rd, Mumbai - 400004, Code No.31000313350001002	48.58	Court Stay
4.	M/s Tops security Limited, Kamal Apartments, Near Bandra Masjid, SV Road, Bandra, Mumbai - 400050 Code No. 35000136110001002	44.71	Court Stay

1	2	3	4
5.	M/s Reliance communications Ltd., H block, 1st Floor DAKC, Koparkhairane, Navi Mumbai-400710. Code No. 34000060760001008	40.95	Court Stay
6.	M/s General Security and Information Service, 7/C, Abinash Ch. Banerjee Lane East Beliaghata, Kolkata - 700010. Code No. 41000199800001002	35.55	Court Case
7.	M/s Royal Palms, Survey No. 169, Aarey Milk Colony, Near Unit 26, Goregaon (E), Mumbai - 400065. Code No. 35000172150000999	35.54	Court Stay
8.	M/s Nanded Waghala City Municipal Corp., Vazirabad, Nanded Code No. 25000028260001001	25.57	Court Case
9.	M/s MW High Tech Project India Pvt. Ltd., 503 & 504, Saptagiri Towers, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016. Code No. 52000256570001001	24.67	Court Stay
10.	M/s Cognizant Technologies Solutions India Ltd., 5/35, Old Mahabalipuram road, Chennai-600096. Code No. 51000766140000911	16.50	Court Case

Shortage of medicines in ESI hospitals

442. SHRI T.G VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ESI hospitals in the Telugu speaking States are facing the shortage of medicines and even regular medicines like BP and sugar tablets are also not available in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted into the facts of the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Instances have been reported on

shortage of some medicines at State run Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) hospitals in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. However, medicines, including those of BP and Sugar, are readily available in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Employees' State Insurance Corporation(ESIC) has advised to these states examine the matter and take suitable action. Further, as informed by these State Governments, procurement of medicines from Rate Contract firms is on top priority and if the medicines are not available/ supplied by the firms, Medical Superintendents/In-charges of ESIS Hospitals/dispensaries have been delegated powers to purchase medicines locally, as per rules.

Prices of LPG cylinders

443. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prices of subsidised LPG cylinders are increasing every month for the last six months without announcing on media/news papers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has made any mechanism to control the prices of LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidized rate.

Gas to FCI in Ramagundam

444. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to allocate gas to Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) in Ramagundam, Telangana to start the production; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The domestic gas allocation is carried out from various gas fields based on projected gas availability to various industries/sectors including Fertilizer Sector as per the gas utilization policies framed from time to time. In order to ensure the gas availability for Fertilizer (Urea) manufacturing plants, Government has notified guidelines dated 20th May 2015 for pooling of gas for fertilizer (Urea) sector. Further, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), being imported under Open General License, can be procured on mutual agreement between buyers and sellers. GAIL, a supplier of LNG, has informed that Ramagundam Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd., Telangana has tied-up requisite LNG quantity to meet its feedstock requirement.

LPG connections issued under PMUY

445. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of LPG connections issued so far under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to expand the scope of PMUY to cover more under privileged families, especially in drought affected areas of district Pune in State of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The target of providing 8 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been achieved on 7 September, 2019. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No Sir. Currently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 29.01.2020

Sl. No.	State	Connections Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,043
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,93,126
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44,700
4.	Assam	34,92,046

Sl. No.	State	Connections Released
5.	Bihar	85,50,706
6.	Chandigarh	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	29,92,291
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,748
9.	Daman and Diu	427
10.	Delhi	76,896
11.	Goa	1,082
12.	Gujarat	29,04,503
13.	Haryana	7,30,960
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,36,050
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,41,741
16.	Jharkhand	32,63,973
17.	Karnataka	31,47,691
18.	Kerala	2,56,364
19.	Lakshadweep	292
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71,75,084
21.	Maharashtra	44,31,969
22.	Manipur	1,56,603
23.	Meghalaya	1,50,742
24.	Mizoram	28,118
25.	Nagaland	55,144
26.	Odisha	47,46,624
27.	Puducherry	13,578
28.	Punjab	12,24,530
29.	Rajasthan	63,81,842

Sl. No.	State	Connections Released
30.	Sikkim	8,752
31.	Tamil Nadu	32,42,434
32.	Telangana	10,72,549
33.	Tripura	2,71,915
34.	Uttar Pradesh	147,63,975
35.	Uttarakhand	4,04,709
36.	West Bengal	88,64,925
TOTAL		802,54,220

Plan to reduce country's oil import

‡446. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring any special plan to reduce country's oil import dependence, if so, the details of the said plan:

(b) whether any high level committee has been constituted to form a strategy under the said plan, if so, the details of the major recommendations of the said committee; and

(c) the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred by Government on the import of petroleum and crude oil during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries/State Governments/ stakeholders to make efforts to achieve reduction in import dependency on oil. The import reduction strategy broadly includes increasing domestic production of oil and gas, improving energy efficiency and productivity, giving thrust on demand substitution, promoting biofuels and using alternate fuels/ renewables.

Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter-alia* aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Government has also taken a number of initiatives to encourage the use of alternative fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel through Ethanol Blending in Petrol (EBP) Programme and Bio-diesel blending in diesel. Government has formulated a National Bio Fuel Policy 2018 to boost availability of biofuels in country. Government has launched a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative for producing Bio CNG by setting up 5000 Bio-CNG plants in next five years. With a view to promote bio-fuels, the three oil marketing companies (OMCs) have invited Expression of Interests (EoIs) to produce bio-diesel from Used Cooking Oil (UCO), with an assured price and assured offtake guarantee.

(b) A Committee was constituted by the Government for "Preparing a roadmap to reduce the dependency on import in energy by 10% by 2021-22". The report submitted by Committee was accepted by the Government which envisages five-

pronged strategy broadly comprises of increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/ renewables and implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

(c) The year wise details of the expenditure incurred on the import of crude oil and petroleum products during the last three years are given below:

(Value in ₹ crore)

Year	Import of Crude Oil	Import of Petroleum Products
2016-17	470159	71566
2017-18	566450	88374
2018-19	783183	113665

Monetization of assets by IOCL

447. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is considering to monetize its assets for raising funds or lock in future revenue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IOCL was asked to carry out the monetization twice by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has stated that asset monetization is generally done where either there is material non-core or unutilized/ underutilized assets and are expected to fetch higher economic return on monetization. IOCL has also informed that it is optimally utilizing its operating assets and there is no case for asset monetization at this stage.

(c) and (d) At present, the Government has not issued any specific direction to IOCL in this regard.

Fuel blending expenditure

448. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of Benzene, Toluene and Xylene was used for fuel blending during 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(b) how much quantity of Benzene, Toluene and Xylene was imported respectively for fuel blending and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In pure form Benzene, Toluene and Xylene are not separately added/blended in fuels. Public sector refineries do not import these products for blending in fuels.

Increasing prices of petroleum products

449. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of petroleum products are increasing day-by-day across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to import oil to meet the domestic demand and stabilize petrol prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government modulates the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price of PDS Kerosene.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided that Oil PSUs may formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best interest and in accordance with the extant guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission; etc.

Petroleum reserves of the country

‡450. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of petroleum required in India per year;
- (b) the percentage of petroleum requirement which India imports from other countries;
- (c) the number of days for which India has the petroleum reserves in case of an emergency;
- (d) the efforts being made by Government to ensure the supply of petroleum across the country for 90 days; and
- (e) by when the storage for petroleum reserve will be ensured for 90 days, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The consumption of petroleum products in the year 2018-19 was 213.2 MMT.

(b) The percentage of Import Dependency on Oil based on consumption of petroleum products during the 2018-19 was about 83.8%.

(c) to (e) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), a Government of India Special Purpose Vehicle, has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at 3 locations, namely (i) Vishakhapatnam, (ii) Mangaluru and (iii) Padur. As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, the total capacity is estimated to provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement.

Government has given 'in principle' approval for establishing two additional SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at two locations namely (i) Chandikhol in Odisha (4 MMT) and (ii) Padur in Karnataka (2.5 MMT). As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, 6.5 MMT SPR capacity is estimated to provide for about additional 11.57 days of India's crude oil requirement. Government has also given 'in principle' approval for exploring public private partnership model for Phase II.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Provision of LPG connection to every household

‡451. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the policy of providing a LPG connection to every household towards cooking of meals and keeping the environment clean has been implemented; and

(b) the updated outcome and the future plan of action, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to provide clean cooking fuel and keep the environment clean, the Government had launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" on 01.05.2016 to provide 8 crore deposit-free LPG connections to poor households. The Government has achieved the target on 7th September, 2019, 7 months ahead of the target date. At present national LPG coverage is 96.9 %. Further, release of LPG connections is a continuous process. LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection and OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process.

LPG connection after de-duplication process

‡452. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LPG connections issued to new domestic consumers in rural and urban areas of the country after the de-duplication process was conducted, State/UT/area-wise by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) whether Government has received complaints against LPG distributors who are not issuing LPG connections to consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the actions taken against such distributors;

(d) the total number of consumers in States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh who have submitted their applications for domestic LPG connections; and

(e) the time by when these domestic consumers are to be provided new LPG connections?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no separate flagging of 'Rural' or 'Urban' customers in their software. However, on the basis of types of distributorships, OMCs after carrying out de-duplication process have released 4.17 crore and 7.96 crore new LPG connections respectively in urban and rural areas in the last three years and the current year. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Release of LPG connections is a continuous process. LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection and OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process. In cases of non-compliance, action is taken against the distributor under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Statement

Urban-rural bifurcation of domestic new LPG connections released by OMCs during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec. 2019

State/UT	No. of new connections (in lakh)		
	Urban*	Rural*	Total
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	0.39	0.00	0.39
Delhi	6.99	0.00	6.99
Haryana	11.14	12.17	23.31
Himachal Pradesh	2.98	3.02	6.00
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh combined	4.34	12.01	16.34
Punjab	11.72	13.48	25.19
Rajasthan	24.67	54.38	79.05
Uttar Pradesh	76.86	144.68	221.54
Uttarakhand	4.47	4.30	8.77
Sub Total North	143.55	244.03	387.59

1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.27	0.11	0.38
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.47	1.04
Assam	17.74	27.11	44.85
Bihar	21.45	93.10	114.55
Jharkhand	9.24	29.32	38.55
Manipur	0.79	1.71	2.50
Meghalaya	1.04	0.90	1.94
Mizoram	0.15	0.46	0.61
Nagaland	0.52	0.55	1.08
Odisha	11.34	44.55	55.89
Sikkim	0.29	0.17	0.46
Tripura	1.32	2.37	3.69
West Bengal	36.77	80.43	117.20
Sub Total East	101.49	281.25	382.74
Chhattisgarh	7.37	26.54	33.90
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.02	0.27
Daman and Diu	0.13	0.00	0.13
Goa	0.52	0.13	0.65
Gujarat	20.14	22.21	42.35
Madhya Pradesh	25.46	60.30	85.76
Maharashtra	36.04	52.56	88.60
Sub Total West	89.91	161.75	251.66
Andhra Pradesh	11.98	23.65	35.63
Karnataka	29.31	28.99	58.30
Kerala	5.73	6.80	12.54

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	0.05	0.00	0.05
Puducherry	0.31	0.21	0.52
Tamil Nadu	24.57	31.74	56.30
Telangana	10.82	18.09	28.91
Sub Total South	82.75	109.49	192.24
GRAND TOTAL	417.70	796.52	1214.22

*There is no separate flagging of 'rural' or 'urban' customers in the software system of OMCs to bifurcate the LPG consumer population on this basis. However for an indicative estimate, above urban/rural bifurcation has been taken as per the market type of the distributorship

Diversion of LPG cylinder for commercial use

453. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there has been a massive diversion of LPG cylinders for commercial use from Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);
- (b) whether it is a fact that distributors had issued 2 to 20 refills in a day to a single beneficiary of PMUY having a single cylinder connection;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that atleast 2.98 lakh customers of PMUY have applied for more than one refill a day in 3.43 lakh instances; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is a possibility of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders including PMUY cylinders by unscrupulous elements due to the tax differential between LPG for domestic use and commercial LPG. Complaints of diversion are investigated by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and if the complaint is established, action is taken as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

(b) to (d) OMCs have now reported that there is a control mechanism in place by OMCs software to prevent more than one cylinder booking in a single day.

Beneficiaries under PMUY

454. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households which received benefits from Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since its inception, State-wise;

(b) whether any State Government was reluctant to use the facility to provide gas connection to households; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise details LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given in Statement, and these have been provided in all States/UTs [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 445 part (a)]

Cases under 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007'

455. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which action has been taken under 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007' during the last three years; and

(b) whether the action taken on the ground has been effective in ensuring that senior citizens are getting a fair treatment from their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Data in this regard is not available in the Ministry. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment undertook a study on 'Functioning and Effectiveness of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPS) Act, 2007' during 2019. Following are the extract of the findings of the Study:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Percentage (%)
1.	Acceptance of application by Tribunals at one go	95.45%
2.	Status of Cases:	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Percentage (%)
	(a) Cases ongoing at the tribunal level	96.66%
	(b) Cases in the process at conciliation level	03.33%
3.	Cases settled in favour of petitioner	80.64%
4.	Satisfaction level of petitioners on the judgment of the Tribunal:	
	(a) strongly agreed	41.90%
	(b) agreed	38.70%
	(c) not agree	19.34%

Thus, the Tribunals settled more than 80% of the cases in favour of the petitioners and more than 80% of the petitioners have shown their satisfaction to the orders of the Maintenance Tribunals.

Workers died in cleaning sewer lines

456. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers died while cleaning sewer lines/septic tanks in the country, during the last three years, Statewise;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to get the sanitation work cleaned by machines instead of manually;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes a scheme to provide machines to municipalities for cleaning sewer lines, to save the lives of hundreds of sanitation workers in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) State-wise details of such deaths during the last three years and current year; as reported by the States to National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) organizes workshops in Municipalities to sensitize the officials of the Municipalities and private contractors about the safe cleaning of sewer and septic tanks. 458 such workshops have been held during 2018-19. NSKFDC also provides loans upto ₹ 50 lakh under Swachhta Udyami Yojana to Municipalities for procurement of equipment and vehicle required for mechanized cleaning.

A National conference-cum-workshop was held on 19.08.2019 jointly by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to discuss the Action Plan for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks with the officials of the concerned Departments of the States and Municipal Corporations. An exhibition on the technologies available for mechanized cleaning was also organized as part of the conference. A regional workshop was also held at Hyderabad on 16.12.2019 regarding elimination of manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise Sewer deaths during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sewer Death in			2019 (upto 06 November 2019)	Grand Total
		2016	2017	2018		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	9	2	16
2.	Bihar	0	6	6	0	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	3	0	0	3
5.	Delhi	1	13	10	6	30
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	7	7	2	14	30
8.	Haryana	0	11	6	14	31
9.	Kerala	2	1	0	0	3
10.	Karnataka	9	4	1	3	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
12.	Maharashtra	4	4	7	12	27
13.	Punjab	2	4	2	3	11
14.	Rajasthan	5	6	2	4	17
15.	Tamil Nadu	10	7	9	14	40
16.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	2
17.	Telangana	0	0	2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	8	9	9	27
19.	West Bengal	0	7	0	2	9
TOTAL		50	83	66	83	282

Kunchitiga sub-caste inclusion in Central OBC list

457. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has recommended Kunchitiga, sub-caste of Vakkaliga to be included in the Central list of OBC for the State of Karnataka, but it has not been considered so far and is pending, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the recommendation;

(c) the reason for delaying of inclusion of Kunchitiga, sub-caste of Vakkaliga; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider the lists of castes in different categories already included in their respective category in the States to declare at the Central list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Vide the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 new Article *i.e.* Article 342A was inserted

in the Constitution. Article 342A provides for inclusion in or exclusion from of communities in the Central List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) as under:

"342A. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any socially and educationally backward class, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

The modalities for inclusion or exclusion of any caste or community in/from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes, as per provision of Article 343A(2) of the Constitution, is under consideration of the Government but are yet to be finalized. Proposal for inclusion of Kunchitiga sub-caste of Vakkaliga in the Central List of SEBCs can be considered after the said modalities are finalized.

The proposal for inclusion the said sub-caste in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Karnataka was earlier considered twice by the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), and both times NCBC vide their Advice No.65/97/Karnataka dated 20.01.1998 and No./ 115/2004/Karnataka in 2004 had decided not to recommend the proposal as 'Kunchitiga' caste/community is not Socially and Educationally Backward.

(d) All proposals for inclusion of any caste or community in the Central list of socially and educationally backward classes that may be received with recommendations of the concerned State/UT Government can be considered by the Government after the modalities for inclusion or exclusion of any caste or community in/from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes, as per provision of Article 343A(2) of the Constitution is finalized.

Review of creamy layer for SC/ST and OBCs

458. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review of SC/ST creamy layer and OBC creamy layer;

- (b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof along with views of States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) As regard SC/ST reservation, at present, there is no concept of creamy layer. Hence question of the review of creamy layer does not arise.

As regard OBC reservation an Expert Committee has been constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Sharma (former Secretary, DOPT) on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

The Expert Committee, after consultation with all stakeholders including the State/ UT Governments, has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.09.2019. At present, the report is under consideration.

Camps under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

459. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of distribution camps that have been organized under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY);
- (b) the year-wise details of the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme;
- (c) the State-wise details of the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme during 2018-19 and 2019-20; and
- (d) the estimated cost of the scheme for the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) A total of 132 distribution camps have been organised across the country under the scheme of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' since its inception.

- (b) The year-wise number of beneficiaries benefited under the Scheme since its inception are as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Number of Beneficiaries
2017-18	34,069
2018-19	65,615
2019-20	24,558 (as on 30.01.2020)
TOTAL	1,24,242

(c) Details of the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise, under the scheme during 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The scheme is a demand driven scheme and funded from the Senior Citizen' Welfare Fund. During the year 2019-20, ₹ 18.00 crore has been incurred in 36 distribution camps till date.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the RVY
in 2018-19 and 2019-20*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries	
		2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	342	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2676	1007
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	943
4.	Assam	0	316
5.	Bihar	261	496
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	711	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	1971	0
11.	Goa	0	0

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	861	1961
13.	Haryana	563	1609
14.	Himachal Pradesh	118	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	247
16.	Jharkhand	1839	0
17.	Karnataka	1320	1048
18.	Kerala	275	801
19.	Lakshadweep	528	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11024	818
21.	Maharashtra	18401	0
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	5469	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	2661	0
26.	Odisha	0	1352
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	1434	0
29.	Rajasthan	2707	5298
30.	Sikkim	1814	804
31.	Tamil Nadu	1415	150
32.	Telangana	1473	592
33.	Tripura	0	1158
34.	Uttarakhand	1537	952
35.	Uttar Pradesh	5831	5006
36.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL		65615	24558

Drug rehabilitation centres

460. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government run deaddiction centres, State/UT-wise alongwith district-wise details of Haryana;
- (b) the number of individuals who visit these de-addiction centres daily, State/UTwise details along with district-wise details of Haryana;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to address the drug-use challenge;
- (d) whether Government takes up any follow-up of the individuals leaving the rehabilitation centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance(Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs).

State/UT-wise details of IRCAs being run by the NGOs/VOs with the financial assistance being provided by this Ministry under the scheme of "Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

District-wise details of IRCAs in the State of Haryana being run by the NGOs/VOs with the financial assistance being provided by this Ministry under the scheme of "Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance(Drugs) Abuse" are given in Statement-II.

(b) This Ministry does not have any specific data of number of individuals, who visit de-addiction centres daily. However, during 2018-19, a total 77,479 beneficiaries have taken treatment from IRCA Centres all over India. In the State of Haryana, number of such beneficiaries, district wise, is incorporated in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) This Ministry has prepared a National Action Plan for drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug

abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of effected individuals and their families. It focuses on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons, training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

(d) and (e) As per this Ministry's scheme guidelines, after care and follow up are essential components of addiction treatment subsequent to the discharge of the client from the IRCA. Patients after getting discharged from the IRCA Centres is contacted telephonically alongwith Home Visits to ensure their wellness, adequate after care and follow-up helping in reducing relapse.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of IRCAs assisted	Bed Capacity		
			15 bedded	30 bedded	50 bedded
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	0	0
2.	Bihar	10	10	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	9	9	0	0
6.	Haryana	13	13	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0
9.	Karnataka	36	33	3	0
10.	Kerala	23	22	1	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	25	25	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	70	68	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Odisha	41	41	0	0
14.	Punjab	27	25	2	0
15.	Rajasthan	21	19	2	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	35	33	2	0
17.	Telangana	12	12	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28	25	3	0
19.	Uttarakhand	4	3	1	0
20.	West Bengal	12	11	1	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
24.	Delhi	10	8	2	0
25.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	2	2	0	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
29.	Assam	26	26	0	0
30.	Manipur	27	20	7	0
31.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	0
32.	Mizoram	12	10	2	0
33.	Nagaland	9	8	1	0
34.	Tripura	1	1	0	0
35.	Sikkim	2	2	0	0
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0
37.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		488	459	28	1

Statement-II

District-wise details of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) in Haryana and total number of beneficiaries for the year 2018-19 (as on date)

Sl. No.	District	Number of IRCAs assisted	Bed capacity of IRCA centre	Total number of beneficiaries for the year 2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sonipat	2	15	780
2.	Rewari	1	15	441
3.	Mahendragarh	1	15	659
4.	Rohtak	1	15	671
5.	Jhajjar	1	15	178
6.	Faridabad	1	15	211
7.	Hisar	1	15	222
8.	Sirsa	1	15	192
9.	Jind	2	15	GIA proposals not received from State Government
10.	Kurukshetra	1	15	-do-
11.	Kaithal	1	15	-do-

* *Source:* e-anudaan portal (data furnished by the organisation)

Schemes for senior citizens

461. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes/facilities available for senior citizens in the country;
- (b) whether Government will undertake awareness campaign as such facilities are provided to senior citizens; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India, through its Ministries and Departments, is implementing various schemes/facilities for the welfare of senior citizens. A list of such schemes and programmes is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) For awareness of the schemes and programmes on senior citizens, this Ministry conducts a weekly radio programme 'Sanwanti Jaye Jeevan Ki Rahein'. Advertisements are periodically put up on Television, Newspapers, Metro Train, Delhi; inside panels of Monorail, Mumbai; LCD/LED panels at Railway Stations; Audio announcement at Bus Stations; Audio-video spots etc. Further, under the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, grant-in-aid is given to Regional Resource and Training Centres, for undertaking awareness generation campaigns including organizing of workshops, seminars etc. about various policies and programmes for senior citizens. Apart from this, State Governments also take measures for awareness generation of schemes and programmes for senior citizens.

This Department has recently launched a National Action Plan for the welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC), under which various programmes including awareness generation programmes regarding the schemes meant for the welfare of senior citizens, have been included for implementation through the State Governments and organisations.

Statement

List of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of senior citizens

Government of India, through its Ministries and Departments, has been implementing the following Schemes and Programmes to provide care to elderly:

A. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has enacted 'The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007' to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals, Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives, Penal provision for abandonment of senior

citizens, Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens, Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens etc. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in the winter session of Parliament.

2. The Ministry 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. Under the Scheme grant is released after the receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant.
3. 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, assisted living 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).
4. 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.
5. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) after deliberations with Central Ministries/ Department dealing with the issues related to the Senior Citizen with the vision, mission and the plan of action of the Government of India for welfare and well

being of senior citizens of the country. It brings together articulation of each of the current schemes, future plans, strategies and targets and maps it with schemes/programmes, accountabilities, Financials and clear outcomes. This Plan takes care of the top four needs of the senior citizens *viz.* financial security, food, health care and human interaction/life of dignity. It also includes the facets of safety/protection and general wellbeing of the elderly beginning from awareness generation and sensitization of the society.

B. Ministry of Rural Development

1. 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.

C. Department of Food and Public Distribution

1. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per requirements projected by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Annapurna Scheme, wherein indigent Senior Citizens, who are not getting pension under IGNOAPS, are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.
2. Department of Food and Public Distribution implements Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), under which rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost, is extended to households, headed by widows/terminally ill/disabled persons/senior citizens, with no assured means of maintenance or societal support.

D. Ministry of Finance

1. 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 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.

2. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Yaya 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. Accordingly, the maximum pension admissible under the Scheme is now ₹ 10,000/- per month.
3. Further, Ministry of Finance provides Income 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 I.T. 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'.
4. 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.

5. The Scheme for Reverse Mortgage was launched in 2007. Under the Scheme, senior citizens can mortgage their property with Bank and can get a maximum loan amount up to 60% of the value of the residential property.

The maximum tenure of the mortgage is 15 years and minimum is 10 years. Some banks are now also offering a maximum tenure of 20 years.

6. 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 and likewise, the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without

E specific reasons.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

1. 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 health care including outreach services.
2. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) has two components with the following provisions to provide health care 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 @ RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward @ NCAs.
 - 02 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
 - Research activities, Imparting Training and Development of training material.
3. Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Project: The project was launched in 2016 to assess the health, economic and social status of the elderly (age 45-60). This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 61,000. LASI project is being conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, IIPS, (Deemed University), Mumbai which is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In India, LASI is to be undertaken by IIPS in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health and Rand Corporation with the financial sponsorship from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNFPA India and National Institute of Health (NIH)/National Institute of Ageing (NIA), USA.
4. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): The RSBY is a centrally sponsored scheme that was implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment since 2008, under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide health insurance coverage to BPL families and 11 other categories of unorganized workers. The Scheme has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015. Each family enrolled in the Scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto ₹ 30,000/- p.a. in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. Transportation cost of ₹ 100/- per visit is also paid to the beneficiary family, subject to maximum ceiling of ₹ 1000/- per year.

5. Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS): This Scheme, being implemented since 2016, provides insurance cover to senior citizens as a top-up over the existing RSBY Scheme. This Scheme provides an additional annual coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per senior citizen in the eligible RSBY beneficiary family. SCHIS provides a health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- which is available to senior citizens, in addition to the coverage of ₹ 30,000/- under RSBY. If in any RSBY enrolled family, there are more than one senior citizen, then the additional cover will be in multiple of ₹ 30,000/- per senior citizen. 211 Treatment packages are covered under SCHIS, in addition to 1516 packages under RSBY.
6. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY): In March 2018, Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. PMJAY has been launched on 23rd September 2018. With the launch of the PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS will be subsumed in it. All enrolled beneficiary families of RSBY and SCHIS are entitled for benefits under PMJAY.

F. Ministry of AYUSH

Ministry of AYUSH has been providing the following facilities to senior citizens:

- (i) Free consultation and yoga therapy under Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (ii) OPDs are being provided in various Government Hospital at Delhi, Haryana, Tripura, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- (iii) Free Yoga training at 50 Yoga Parks are being run through NGOs in various states of the country.
- (iv) In addition, other programmes such as Health Promotion Programme, Yoga Therapy Programmes, Individual Yoga Therapy Sessions, Weekend Yoga Training Programmes, Monthly Clinical Yoga Therapy Workshop are also being imparted.

G. Ministry of Textiles

1. Ministry of Textiles has a Scheme under which a monthly financial assistance of ₹ 3,500/- per month is given to such handicrafts awardee artisans

who are above 60 years of age and have an annual income of less than ₹ 50,000/-.

H. Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare

1. Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare monitors and ensures that the retiring Central Government employees are granted retirement benefits including pension, so that they can live an active and dignified life after retirement.

I. Ministry of Home Affairs

1. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27-3-2008 and 30-8-2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

J. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

1. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) in 2015 as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life. This includes creation of elder friendly barrier free environment in buildings, public toilets, buses, bus-stands, airports and other public places to create age-friendly cities.

K. Ministry of Railways

1. 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 (it 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.

L. Ministry of Communications

1. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), under Ministry of Communications, has reported that Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above are exempted from Payment of registration charges for Landline Telephone Connection.
2. Further, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), under Ministry of Communications, 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.

M. Ministry of Civil Aviation

1. 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 dos 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 60 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.

N. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Housing for All (Urban) Mission/PradhanMantriAwasYojana 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'.

O. Ministry of Women and Child Development

1. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows at SunrakhBangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, with a capacity of 1000 widows to provide them safe and secure place to stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. The new home for widows named as Krishna Kutir is constructed on 1.424 hectare of land. The design of the Home is old age friendly which consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramps, lifts, supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The Home is fully funded by Central Government. The Home was inaugurated on 31.8.2018. The Home is operational w.e.f. 01.09.2018 and managed by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Healthcare benefits to manual scavengers

462. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure incurred on the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis (NCSK) during the last three years;

(b) the number of manual scavengers in the country for each of the last five years;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of deaths that have taken place during the last five years due to manual scavenging;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the health hazards of manual scavenging; and

(e) if so, the details of schemes in place to provide healthcare benefits to manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Details of expenditure incurred by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)
2016-17	218.65
2017-18	456.00
2018-19	671.91

(b) As per "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013), the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipalities and Gram Panchayats shall cause a survey for identification manual scavengers in urban and rural areas respectively as and when there are reasons to believe existence of manual scavengers in the areas under jurisdiction. 17 States have reported identification of 14,559. In addition, a National Survey of manual scavengers was also carried out in 194 districts during 2018-19 and 47,775 manual scavengers have been identified during the National Survey. Thus a total of 62,334 manual scavengers have been identified since 2013.

(c) State-wise details of sewerage related deaths during the last five years as reported by the States to the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation organizes

health-cum-awareness camps to provide free health check-up to the manual scavengers and safai karamcharis. Free medicines and spectacles are also provided in the camps. 147 such camps have been held since 2017-18 upto January, 2020 in different parts of the country.

Statement

State-wise details of sewerage related deaths during the last five years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3	2	9	2
2.	Bihar	0	0	6	6	0
3.	Chhattisgarh				1	
4.	Chandigarh			3		
5.	Delhi	2	1	13	10	8
6.	Goa	0	2	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	7	7	2	16
8.	Haryana	4		11	6	14
9.	Kerala			1		
10.	Karnataka	14	9	4	1	7
11.	Maharashtra	0	2	4	7	17
12.	Punjab		2	4	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	11	5	6	2	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	8	10	7	9	15
15.	Telengana	1	2		2	0
16.	Tripura		2			
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10	3	18	11	21
18.	West Bengal			7	0	2
	TOTAL	57	48	93	68	110

Note: "0" mean information not received.

Nil Report Received

Sl. No.	State/UT
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Odisha
4.	Jharkhand
5.	Mizoram
6.	Manipur
7.	Nagaland
8.	Sikkim
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10.	Puducherry
11.	Lakshadweep
12.	Meghalaya
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Reservation for EWS

†463. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation given to the Economical Weaker Section (EWS) of General Category in services with the details of relaxation; and

(b) the States which have not implemented it, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) 10% reservation under EWS category is applicable to those persons who are not covered under the existing scheme of reservations for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Class. No relaxation in age, number of attempts, fees etc. is available to such candidates as on date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act 2019 passed by the Parliament of India enables the State (*i.e.* both the Central and State Governments) to provide reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society. Whether or not to provide reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society for appointment in State Government jobs and for admission to State Government educational institutions, as per provisions of the newly inserted Articles 15(6) and 16 (6) of the constitution, is to be decided by the concerned State Government.

The services under the State come under the List II of the Seventh Schedule *i.e.* State List of the Constitution. the information on the state-wise provisions for reservation is not maintained by the Central Government.

Leprosy specific relief schemes

464. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are leprosy specific schemes in the country;
- (b) whether any appropriate steps have been taken to ensure that leprosy affected and cured persons and their families should live a dignified life;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has any scheme for allotment of land to them; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is running a Leprosy Specific Programme in the country *i.e.* National Leprosy Control Programme for control of leprosy disease which was started in 1955. This programme was renamed as the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in 1983 with the objective to achieve leprosy free status in the country and to reduce Grade II Disability (G2D) per million population to less than 1 per million population and to have zero G2D among new child cases.

(b) and (c) The major concern of the NLEP is to detect cases of leprosy at an early stage, and to provide complete treatment, free of cost, in order to prevent the occurrence of Grade II Disability (G2D) in the affected persons. The programme provides technical

and financial assistance to all States/ UTs for activities related to detection, diagnosis, treatment and post treatment care of persons affected by leprosy.

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), has provisions of various services for Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) for Leprosy cured and affected persons as below:

- All patients with Grade II Disability are referred for further assessment and cases suitable for Reconstructive Surgery (RCS) are referred to RCS centres recognised by Government of India in Government or NGO sector.
- Microcellular Rubber (MCR) footwear are supplied to the patients with insensitive feet Two MCR footwear pair per year.
- Aids and appliances for Medical Rehabilitation are supplied to the patients.
- Disability care services are provided as routine activity and by organizing camps particularly in areas not easily accessible and in tribal areas.

Further, under the Programme there is a provision of financial support as given below:

- For one pair of MCR ₹ 400/-
- Aids and appliances up to ₹ 17000/ per district per year
- Welfare allowance ₹ 8000 per patient for RCS
- Institutional Reconstructive surgery ₹ 5000 per case
- Reconstructive surgery conducted at camp mode ₹ 10000 per case

The Programme also aims at spreading awareness about the disease, and at reducing stigma attached with the disease. Further, in order to control discrimination against Persons affected by Leprosy, Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign wherein Nation-wide special Gram/Ward Sabhas is being organized as an annual activity since year 2017, on 30th January *i.e.*, Martyrs' Day of Mahatma Gandhi ji, to spread awareness regarding leprosy and reduce stigma pertaining to same. In addition, various intensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are being conducted at various administrative levels in routine to sensitize the community and reduce stigma pertaining to leprosy.

Leprosy-cured has been included as a specified disability under The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 which came into force on 19.04.2017. The RPwD Act provides various rights and entitlements to persons with disabilities including leprosy cured persons, which *inter-alia* includes equality and non-discrimination, community life, protection against cruelty and inhuman treatment, access to justice, legal capacity etc. The Act also mandates the appropriate Governments to frame schemes and programmes in the area of social security, health, rehabilitation, recreation, skill development etc. for effective empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities including leprosy-cured persons. Section 34 of the said Act mandates not less than 4% reservation in Government vacancies for persons with benchmark disabilities (disability of 40% or more) including leprosy cured persons. Section 32 of the Act provides for 5% reservation in Government/Government aided higher educational institutions for persons with benchmark disabilities including leprosy cured persons.

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implement a Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for rehabilitation and empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, or social functional levels. Under the said scheme, the Department gives grant-in-aid for 9 types of activities one of which is a "Project for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons". The basic aim of this project is to empower leprosy cured persons with skills to enable them to improve their socio-economic condition. As on date, a total of 8 such projects are running in the country under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities also implements the following major schemes for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including leprosy cured persons with benchmark disabilities (disability of 40% or more):

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under this scheme, funds are released to various implementing agencies to assist the needy persons with disabilities including leprosy cured persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential throughout the country.

- (ii) **Skill Development for PwDs:** The Department launched the National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including leprosy cured persons in March, 2015 which is implemented across the country, thereby ensuring their socio-economic security. Under NAP, skilling of PwDs is conducted through a network of empanelled training partners (ETPs) comprising Government organizations and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The scheme also caters to PwD trainees for enabling them to stand up on their own feet by promoting their gainful employment in the job sector.
- (iii) **Scholarships for Students with Disabilities:** The Department implements another Central Sector Umbrella Scheme, "Scholarships for Students with Disabilities" which is meant for Students with Disabilities (SwDs) including leprosy cured persons with the following components:
1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities (SwDs) (For Class IX & X).
 2. Post-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma).
 3. Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified Institutes of excellence in Education).
 4. National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Ph.D. in Foreign Universities).
 5. National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil, and Ph.D. in Indian Universities).
 6. Free Coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A and B posts and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses).
- (iv) **Accessible India Campaign(AIC):** The AIC was launched on 03.12.2015 as a nation-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility. The campaign focuses on enhancing the accessibility of built environment, transport system

and information and communication eco-system to make the life of Persons with Disabilities including leprosy cured persons, more convenient.

(d) and (e) Section 37 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 inter-alia provides for framing of schemes for preferential allotment of land for Persons with benchmark disabilities (disability of 40% or more) for the purpose of housing, shelter, setting up of occupation, business etc. Since land is the State subject it is for the States to frame schemes as per the provisions of the RPwD Act, 2016.

Uniform pension for differently-abled

‡465. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pension for the differently-abled is not being given in various States of the country and a very small amount of pension is being provided to them in many other States;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider providing a uniform pension in all the States; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount to be given for the same and by when and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Union Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme. At present, under the scheme, disability pension is given at the rate of ₹ 300/- per month to PwDs with disability 80% or above in the age group of 18-79 years. In addition, the State Governments and UT administrations also give pensions to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) as per their scheme of things depending on their economic capacity and development. As per the information available with this Ministry, the quantum of disability pension varies from State to State ranging from ₹300/- to ₹ 3500/- per month. The Central Advisory Board on disability (CAB) in its last meeting held on 19.09.2019 deliberated on the issue of providing a minimal level of disability pension by States/UTs and urged the States/UTs to review their pension scheme and enhance the quantum of pension to all PwDs.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Survey regarding deaths in sewerage work

466. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States have carried out surveys to identify number of persons who died in sewerage work during last five years, as per Supreme Court directives in *Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs. Union of India (2014)*;

(b) total number of incidents of death due to sewerage work reported during last five years, State-wise;

(c) total number of beneficiaries who have been awarded full compensation of 10 lakh, and been awarded partial compensation, State-wise; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that the remaining States carry out said surveys in a time-bound manner to ensure justice to families of sewer workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court's directives in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in Civil Writ Petition No. 583 of 2003 *Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs. Union of India* and other were communicated to all the States and Union Territories for compliance.

Out of the total (376) reported deaths in cleaning of sewers since 2015, compensation has been paid in (275) cases. State-wise details of the number of incidents of deaths of persons while cleaning of sewers/septic tanks during the last five years and compensation paid as reported by the States and Union Territories to the National Commission of Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) All the States and Union Territories have been requested to furnish monthly reports regarding the number of deaths that have occurred since 1993, compensation paid and action taken against the employer responsible for engaging the persons for hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

10. Karnataka	14	13		9	9		4	4		1	1		7	7	
11. Maharashtra	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	17	0	0
12. Punjab				2	2		4	0	2	2	0	2	3	3	
13. Rajasthan	11	2	6	5	2	3	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
14. Tamil Nadu	8	7	1	10	10		7	7		9	8	0	15	10	0
15. Telangana	1	0	0	2	0	2				2	2	0	0	0	0
16. Tripura				2	0	2									
17. Uttar Pradesh	10	0	8	3	2	0	18	7	5	11	5	4	21	8	10
18. West Bengal							7	7		0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	57	28	21	48	27	11	93	61	13	68	40	9	110	44	21

Note: "0" means information not

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Nil Report Received

Sl. No.	State/UT
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Odisha
4.	Jharkhand
5.	Mizoram
6.	Manipur
7.	Nagaland
8.	Sikkim
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10.	Puducherry
11.	Lakshadweep
12.	Meghalaya
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Monitoring of Manual Scavengers Act

467. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States/ UTs have constituted State Monitoring Committees, as mandated by the 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013;

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that States/ UTs constitute Monitoring Committees in a time-bound manner to ensure the implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (d) 16 States/Union Territories

viz. Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories have reported constitution of State level Monitoring Committee under Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

All the States and Union Territories have been requested to submit a monthly progress report regarding implementation of various provisions of the MS Act, 2013 including constitution of Vigilance Committees in Districts and Sub Division and State Level Monitoring Committee as prescribed in the Act.

Affordable old age homes

468. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is serious demand for paid old age homes in the country;

(b) whether Government has made any comprehensive study to assess the real demand for paid old age homes and framed guidelines for running paid old age homes; and

(c) if so, details of the study and steps taken by Government to meet the demand for affordable paid old age homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not support any paid old age home and therefore no such data is maintained in the Ministry. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC), under which grant-in-aid is given to Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Senior Citizen Homes (Old Age Homes) for indigent senior citizens.

Further, the Department has recently launched National Action Plan for the welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) to enable them to lead a life of dignity. It includes programmes, *inter-alia*, for maintenance of Old Age Homes/Senior Citizens Homes/Multi-Service Day Care Centre setc. for senior citizens through the State Governments/Implementing Agencies.

Affordable housing for elderly people

469. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of segregation of elderly people from families are on the rise due to massive change in the traditional ways of joint family to modern nuclear family-style;

(b) whether there is a serious demand for paid housing for elderly people in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide affordable paid housing and proper regulation of housing meant for elderly people, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Data regarding segregation of elderly people from families is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) This Ministry does not support any paid housing for elderly people and therefore no such data is available in this Ministry. The Ministry, however, has taken following steps for housing and regulation of housing for elderly people:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 includes the provision that the State Governments may establish and maintain such number of old age homes at accessible places, beginning with at least one in each district. Further, the State Government may prescribe a scheme for management of old age homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes.

Provisions for registration of such homes, including paid and private old age homes/senior citizens care homes, their standardization and monitoring by the State Governments have been included in the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

This Ministry is implementing a Central sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSC), under which grant-in-aid is provided to Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Senior Citizen Homes (Old Age Homes) for indigent senior citizens.

Further, the Department has recently launched National Action Plan for the welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) to enable them to lead a life of dignity. It includes programmes, inter-alia, for providing spaces for Old Age Homes/Senior Citizens Homes/Multi-Service Day Care Centres etc.

Implementation of NAPDDR

470. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the action that has been taken by Government for implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR); and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to increase the intervention beyond the 127 districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-25. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy. The activities under the NAPDDR, *inter-alia*, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/Universities, workshops/seminars/ with parents, community based peerled interactions intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community, provisioning of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers.

The Ministry has also approved the proposal of National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (NDDTC, AIIMS) for providing financial assistance for establishment of Addiction Treatment Facilities at 125 Govt. Hospitals in phase manner for over a period of three years. An amount of ₹ 6.46 crore has been released to AIIMS for the same during 2019-20.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) is the technical resource agency for implementing the activities of the NAPDDR across the country.

NISD through various stakeholders has conducted awareness programs and campaign in schools and colleges. Till date, 1033 awareness programs have been conducted across nationwide. Details is as under:

Sl. No.	Stakeholder	Awareness Programme Conducted
1.	RRTC	288
2.	SCERT	249
3.	Universities/Colleges	70
4.	School Societies	150
5.	Medical Colleges/Hospitals	21
6.	Red Cross/others	255
TOTAL		1033

During 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 112.33 crore was released under the Scheme of NAPDDR. Out of this amount, about ₹ 58 crore is for the purpose of awareness generation in schools, colleges and communities, capacity building of various stakeholders, setting up de-addiction centres in Government/District Hospitals, Prisons, Juvenile Homes and other closed settings, focussed intervention programmes in vulnerable districts, etc. Further, an amount of ₹ 52.10 crore has been released to States/UTs for awareness generation, capacity building and specific intervention programmes to be carried out by them.

During 2019-20 (till 03.02.2020) an amount of ₹ 106.0 crore has been released under the Scheme of NAPDDR. Approximately an amount of ₹ 56.88 crores has been released to States/UTs for awareness generation, capacity building and specific intervention programmes to be carried out by them. Further, an amount of ₹ 35 crores has been released to NISD for taking various activities under NAPDDR. An amount of ₹ 1.5 crore has been released to NBCFDC for skill development. An amount of ₹ 3.58 crore has been released to AIIMS for capacity building mechanism and ₹ 0.70 crore has been released to State Govt. of M.P. for setting up an anti-drug awareness project "KAWACH" for school children in Madhya Pradesh.

The Ministry has also initiated establishing of Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODIC) to conduct outreach activities in the community for prevention of drug abuse with a special focus on youth who are dependent on drugs and is also undertaking Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) programmes for early prevention education specially for vulnerable adolescents and youth in the community in selected districts across the Country.

(b) Along with the earlier identified 127 districts, following 4 districts have also been included for Target Intervention programme (ODIC & CPLI):

- (i) Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)
- (ii) Churu (Rajasthan)
- (iii) Seoni (Madhya Pradesh)
- (iv) Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)

Post-Matric scholarship for OBC students

471. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many students have been granted Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students during the last three years; and
- (b) what was the financial outlay for the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Details of students granted Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students and financial outlay of the scheme during the last three years are as under:

Year	Financial Outlay (in crore)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)
2016-17	875.87	39.79
2017-18	829.62	39.68
2018-19	1000.46	43.12 (as on 31.01.2020)

Schemes for dispensation of social justice

472. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated by Government especially for improving dispensation of social justice in the country during the last five years, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the details of amount utilised for the same in such period, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any periodical review such as on the outcome of its utility, plans and programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The mandate of this Department is to implement of the schemes of educational, economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Senior Citizens, victims of Drug Abuse, transgenders, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs).

State-wise details of fund allocated and released/spent in major schemes implemented by the Ministry, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) For the successful implementation of the Schemes Government undertakes steps like (i) Mandatory annual inspections by District Authorities; (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by Multidisciplinary State Level Grants-in-aid Committee; (iii) Mandatory submission of audited statement of accounts duly verified by Chartered Accountants; and (iv) Periodic review by holding meetings, video conferences, field visits etc.

Statement

Details of the State-wise funds allocated and released/spent under the Schemes during last five years

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX & X:

		(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1554.35	4335.37	1798.74	0	0
2.	Assam	673.01	0	0.00	0	0
3.	Bihar	3127.82	10223.33	0.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	32.22	42	46.75	18.98	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1237.62	4662.14	2496.29	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.65	0.00	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Daman and Diu	1.67	2.65	0.00	2.68	0
8.	Delhi	0	0.9	0.00	2.36	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1200	1600.00	2100.12	0	0
11.	Haryana	0	3279.66	0.00	1500.00	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	531.13	363.80	143.01	0	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.25	0	129.83	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	1634
15.	Karnataka	3826.44	0	5819.59	0	0
16.	Kerala	1159.33	1731.06	1654.25	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8022.55	4300.00	13352.88	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	5977.37	0	0.00	0	0
19.	Manipur	28.13	32.49	0.00	38.92	0
20.	Meghalya	3.62	0	0.00	0	0
21.	Odisha	5135.24	5440.43	3140.88	1849.79	996
22.	Punjab	2869.66	4862.00	2821.02	1843.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	4922.9	345.55	2101.16	0	3075
24.	Sikkim	0	5.22	0.00	5.74	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2323.68	10297.44	7382.39	0	0
26.	Tripura	302.13	199.10	205.48	55.34	259
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	2706
28.	Uttarakhand	1626.69	579.19	0.00	325.53	0
29.	West Bengal	7292.66	0	7201.58	300.12	2870
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0	196.53	0
31.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

*2. Pre-Matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations
involving cleaning and prone to health hazards*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	177.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28.85	32.45	0.00	35.07	10.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	170.00	0.00	298.00
16.	Mizoram	12.34	16.71	18.17	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	0.53	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	42.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

3. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	13341.00	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	683.28	810.00	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	3000.00	7476.00	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	0.00	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	628.00	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.00	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	1700.00	0.00	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	07.00	14.00	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	5964.00	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	2700.00	6867.00	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2700.00	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	91.00	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	911.00	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	3840.00	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4200.00	1647.00	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	10300.00	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	27988.00	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	1193.50	620.32	583.31	750.56	754

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
20.	Odisha	4222.83	8995.00	19879.80	4747.56	20891
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
22.	Punjab	37687.61	8930.00	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	8252.00	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	46.95	164.53	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	46064.00	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	8800.00	12454.00	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1768.59	1625.15	1904.68	1991.84	2597
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	46903.00	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	2519.00	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	2284.00	4369.00	21256.91	0

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

4. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released in ₹ Lakh				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.0	-	77.0	-	0
2.	Assam	-	-	1575.0	-	2850.2
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	3092.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	2100.0	2075.0	375.0	603.2
5.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	260
6.	Haryana	120.0	-	132.0	-	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	936
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	738.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jharkhand	-	2100.0	-	-	520
10.	Karnataka	10.0	4000.0	211.0	-	1300
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	10.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	770.0	4732.0	315.0	1050.0	0
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	1507.6
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	124.8
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	41.6
16.	Odisha	-	2100.0	1575.0	-	0
17.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	104
18.	Punjab	1870.0	350.0	132.0	1610.0	1674
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1498
21.	Telangana	60.0	-	66.0	-	0
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	52
23.	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	4200.0	110.0	865.0	185.0
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1289.6

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

5. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released ₹ in Lakh									
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Notional Allocation	Actual Release	Notional Allocation	Actual Release	Notional Allocation	Actual Release	Notional Allocation	Actual Release	Notional Allocation	Actual Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3757.06	2425.00	3701.90	3701.90	2824.96	2824.96	3377.00	3377.00	4184.43	5253.17
2.	Assam	1479.46	0.00	1011.29	0.00	615.79	607.93	1185.00	1413.00	1251.24	0.00
3.	Bihar	10444.04	3156.04	10370.86	10357.00	8214.66	3886.91	6622.00	0.00	12957.35	600.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2759.19	2759.19	2609.74	1276.14	1699.20	1699.20	1310.00	6807.00	1350.73	2148.00
5.	Gujarat	2574.13	1011.03	2261.70	1045.00	1756.05	1756.05	1630.00	0.00	1493.76	0.00
6.	Goa	22.81	0.00	23.69	0.00	5.04	0.00	8.00	0.00	4.21	0.00
7.	Haryana	2618.24	0.00	2498.22	0.00	1752.26	1752.26	2044.00	1117.00	1964.29	1534.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1309.97	1309.97	1323.56	1254.41	607.95	607.95	694.00	1300.00	961.82	962.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	637.49	0.00	679.44	512.45	307.48	307.48	367.00	407.00	371.47	371.00
10.	Jharkhand	1823.45	1606.04	1788.33	1414.89	1099.54	1099.54	1591.00	845.00	1591.07	2243.00
11.	Karnataka	11318.62	11318.62	9855.63	9086.84	3197.28	3197.29	4189.00	8189.00	6563.86	6355.44

12.	Kerala	1433.93	827.63	1497.38	1497.37	1049.55	550.73	1217.00	1452.00	1136.55	1137.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5254.87	5254.87	9741.39	9199.34	7880.06	7880.06	4532.00	4759.00	5052.08	9178.00
14.	Maharashtra	5610.53	3010.07	5536.95	3161.20	4234.14	4234.14	5304.00	0.00	5316.38	0.00
15.	Manipur	92.87	0.00	73.18	73.18	30.81	26.50	52.00	0.00	80.81	90.00
16.	Odisha	3409.30	2258.45	3845.47	2398.01	2404.72	2404.72	2870.00	5070.00	3446.34	5267.00
17.	Punjab	4418.26	0.00	6929.70	2708.95	5239.94	5239.94	3541.00	0.00	3811.15	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	6027.42	6027.26	5973.11	3438.30	4289.57	1441.22	4883.00	5683.00	5632.23	6498.00
19.	Sikkim	30.21	29.48	18.98	108.68	47.77	47.76	15.00	150.00	11.45	165.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	6933.57	6933.57	6649.58	3636.98	4971.17	17846.23	5772.00	5772.00	6397.72	7407.47
21.	Telangana	2416.23	2416.23	2380.75	2380.75	1187.79	3687.79	2168.00	4168.00	2472.03	3287.00
22.	Tripura	803.50	1370.52	566.55	1488.14	905.63	905.62	348.00	2348.00	656.50	1470.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	21422.84	9955.86	19316.27	10488.83	16448.92	9201.40	16544.00	11701.00	18637.72	25263.14
24.	Uttarakhand	903.62	0.00	962.78	0.00	443.28	0.00	757.00	0.00	478.09	0.00
25.	West Bengal	8330.17	8330.17	10727.56	10727.56	8386.44	8386.44	8580.00	8580.00	13676.73	10448.78
26.	Chandigarh	84.13	0.00	200.00	44.08	200.00	200.00	200.00	47.00	250.00	47.00
27.	Delhi	56.06	0.00	130.95	0.00	139.21	0.00	187.00	0.00	234.36	0.00
28.	Puducherry	28.06	0.00	69.04	0.00	60.79	0.00	13.00	0.00	15.64	0.00

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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6. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for girls

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released (₹ lakh)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0	126
2.	Assam	0	84.80	0.00	718.44	622.0232
3.	Bihar	81.00	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	170.40	232.29	244.17	404.89	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	292.36	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	160.41	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	150
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	300	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	352.34	3547.66	0
13.	Maharashtra	416.45	163.40	90.00	103.05	101.25
14.	Manipur	444.97	144.31	271.55	628.37	149
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	80.00	653.73	283.73	0
19.	Punjab	106.38	89.57	571.78	273.88	399
20.	Rajasthan	181.46	1350.00	2.50	81.46	0
21.	Sikkim	0	700.00	0.00	0	175
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	300	0
23.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	288.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tripura	0	100.00	157.50	157.5	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	472.00	1332.27	666.41	41.25	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	300

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

7. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for boys

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released (₹ in lakh)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	50.00	0.00	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	324.18
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	86.18	60	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	40.62
9.	Jharkhand	0	18.26	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	135
11.	Kerala	90.00	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	240	240	412.5
13.	Maharashtra	60.29	84.62	65.79	67.5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0	118
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	0	50	0	188.4
19.	Punjab	121.05	23.40	71.71	26.84	23.4
20.	Rajasthan	45.00	0.00	2.50	45	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	110.66	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	125	65.8	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	102.5

Note: State-wise allocation of funds not being done.

8. Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		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	425.19	811.92	405.00	1408.61	1892.73	1663.475	2609.010	1953.340	3700.84	4179.375
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	6.000	NA	Nil	0.00
3.	Bihar	415.995	708.16	950.00	846.71	728.01	839.74	1506.670	1220.00	1220.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	246.38	193.59	100.00	122.02	274.97	350.15	507.120	566.470	Nil	0.00
5.	Goa	11.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	13.80	6.25	7.45	10.00	40.00	2.75
6.	Gujarat	727.255	618.085	450.00	859.20	1438.41	1650.93	3010.755	1838.710	1072.24	1789.685
7.	Haryana	178.62	202.99	160.00	253.95	458.55	372.745	753.625	589.919	1041.419	1164.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94.32	98.52	60.00	147.82	281.74	97.985	42.485	128.265	Nil	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	140.877	54.50	50.00	60.29	84.53	100.947	183.702	166.565	316.565	245.1065
10.	Karnataka	1730.535	1563.16	495.00	1626.74	2933.46	1992.24	2864.770	2636.750	6020.75	6159.25

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Kerala	1359.943	659.04	494.12	0.00	0.00	498.26	1105.460	866.075	Nil	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.155	2234.57	2250.00	3453.01	4207.00	4321.87	6819.965	5544.735	7224.67	6111.47
13.	Maharashtra	2049.805	1548.86	1260.00	1249.24	1600.00	1430.695	2547.470	2957.75	416.553	2323.23
14.	Odisha	802.335	745.47	524.00	685.54	1050.25	956.48	1124.435	894.065	1356.25	1578.49
15.	Punjab	0.00	230.50	153.65	0.00	265.00	210.48	100.00	NA	Nil	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	658.77	1366.47	1775.00	1295.80	1400.00	1333.425	3070.695	2445.26	1820.26	1673.65
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	17.00	17.00	21.00	21.00	25.00	25.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	720.295	856.70	470.00	932.56	1724.77	1641.73	1921.235	1822.345	2525.015	0.00
19.	Telangana	1328.17	552.39	448.76	926.12	1147.86	1296.03	1373.445	1080.555	2306.275	1692.205
20.	Tripura	10.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.750	6.46	22.957	0.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1197.54	1695.37	1470.00	1896.57	2214.90	2308.605	5100.4705	7558.695	10813.115	9673.545
22.	Uttarakhand	58.19	20.47	35.47	17.81	13.02	3.70	76.4875	149.00	144.28	101.8675
23.	West Bengal	191.625	195.47	126.00	125.85	300.00	300.03	409.00	190.041	256.041	317.60563
24.	Chandigarh	20.00	20.00	1.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.000	50.00	50.00
25.	Daman and Diu	9.35	8.80	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil	0.00
26.	NCT of Delhi	29.50	3.74	35.00	8.14	25.00	4.15	0.00	36.575	48.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	150.50	117.96	165.00	135.75	175.00	135.87	400.00	157.08	152.00	0.00

9. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations/NGOs working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs/ Institutions	2014-15 Amount Spent	2015-16 Amount Spent	2016-17 Amount Spent	2017-18 Amount Spent	2018-19 Amount Spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.06	42.20	27.41	135.77	118.90
2.	Gujarat	23.80	1.06	25.45	32.18	0
3.	Haryana	15.32	0.00	43.22	0.67	3.88
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6.70	6.88	6.58	6.51	11.76
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.17	13.54	33.41	9	11.75
6.	Karnataka	195.27	407.30	562.67	224.7	164.70
7.	Madhya Pradesh	40.14	5.86	125.40	40.23	49.78
8.	Maharashtra	524.03	460.67	1463.48	1119.17	678.13
9.	Odisha	246.51	76.20	513.66	363.50	18.10
10.	Rajasthan	206.92	359.42	709.57	31.19	83.35
11.	Tamil Nadu	36.24	50.18	5.74	29.96	54.35
12.	Uttar Pradesh	305.62	149.66	918.36	290.58	312.40
13.	Uttarakhand	1.64	0.00	0.00	0	31.64
14.	West Bengal	45.66	11.99	28.75	80.35	39.41
15.	NCT of Delhi	139.62	151.62	191.36	44.81	147
16.	Assam	52.99	7.29	132.84	153.73	42.47
17.	Manipur	30.01	4.05	150.47	27.93	64.59
18.	Telangana	0.00	46.95	69.76	59.72	25.56
19.	NSKFDC	Nil	1717.00	800.0	1400.00	0
20.	NSFDC	Nil	1460.00	1198.0	2950.00	1750

10. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

Year	Budget allocation	Revised Estimate	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2015-16	470.19	10.00	Nil
2016-17	10.00	1.00	Nil
2017-18	5.00	5.00	5.00
2018-19	20	85.76	85.76
2019-20	110	99.93	69.80

11. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

(₹ in crore)

Scheme/ Programme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	128.21	128.21	128.21	137.39	137.39	137.39

12. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation

(₹ in crore)

Scheme/ Programme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

13. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

(₹ in crore)

Scheme/ Programme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

14. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes

₹ in crore

Scheme/ Programme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	0.01	0.01	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	140.00	10.00	10.00

15. Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes

(₹ in crore)

Scheme/ Programme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

16. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	250.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	384.00	0.00	0.00	192.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	530.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	500.00	500.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	700.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	476.00	0.00	600.00	500.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	99.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	40.00	220.00	40.00	39.00	58.98
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.00	42.02
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	400.00	500.00	564.00	250.00	1000.00

17. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.00	515.50	571.00	635.00	536.00	681.87	536.00	402.00	890.00	890.00
2.	Bihar	1206.00	721.00	1206.00	2180.00	1134.00	850.50	1134.00	1782.00	1875.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	948.00	296.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	460.00	460.00
4.	Goa	18.00	36.00	17.00	320.00	16.00	20.46	16.00	173.00	30.00	30.00
5.	Gujarat	702.00	573.32	702.00	678.88	660.00	765.88	660.00	942.00	1090.00	1090.00
6.	Haryana	295.00	0.00	295.00	0.00	277.00	342.82	277.00	126.13	460.00	190.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	40.00	80.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	0.00	145.00	0.00	137.00	75.74	137.00	0.00	225.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	384.00	68.53	384.00	214.85	360.00	458.04	360.00	514.00	595.00	595.00
10.	Karnataka	710.00	710.00	710.00	1285.00	667.00	848.52	667.00	952.00	1105.00	1105.00

11.	Kerala	388.00	607.00	388.00	703.00	365.00	464.23	365.00	521.00	605.00	453.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	0.00	844.00	0.00	793.00	1008.69	793.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	279.70	1306.00	1306.00	1228.00	1217.92	1228.00	921.00	2030.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	487.00	243.50	487.00	0.00	458.00	426.75	458.00	395.00	760.00	482.67
15.	Punjab	322.00	0.00	322.00	582.00	303.00	385.29	303.00	0.00	500.00	198.00
16.	Rajasthan	797.00	508.44	797.00	598.33	749.00	575.32	749.00	1247.00	1240.00	930.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	838.00	744.31	838.00	628.50	787.00	977.49	787.00	590.25	1305.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	413.00	413.00	414.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	640.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	3520.00	2320.00	1740.00	2180.00	2772.99	2180.00	3112.00	3605.00	3605.00
20.	Uttarakhand	117.00	58.50	117.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	1061.00	315.60	1061.00	952.28	997.00	747.75	997.00	879.84	1650.00	1650.00
22.	Assam	1228.00	319.00	1228.00	0.00	1228.00	58.93	1228.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	106.00	100.00	106.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	24.00	0.00	24.00	11.60	24.00	12.60	24.00	2.50	40.00	4.49
25.	Tripura	142.00	174.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	220.00	300.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	36.00	10.00	9.23

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	0.00	61.00	1.33	61.00	1.97	61.00	2.98	60.00	10.05
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	1.02	20.00	0.90
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	5.50	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	60.00	10.00	79.82
30.	Delhi	93.00	54.76	93.00	93.00	93.00	54.76	93.00	0.00	90.00	58.75
31.	Puducherry	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	23.00	7.00	21.00	10.00	41.25

18. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3022.00	3322.00	3408.00	3545.05	3404.00	3709.10	3404.00	4399.11	4183.00	4121.81
2.	Bihar	6385.00	6581.90	7205.00	7485.00	7196.00	5397.00	7196.00	0.00	8843.00	8842.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	1569.00	2623.35	1770.00	0.00	1766.00	0.00	1766.00	2282.26	2172.00	2172.00

4.	Goa	92.00	442.00	104.00	114.00	104.00	113.32	104.00	132.53	128.00	297.05
5.	Gujarat	3715.00	3142.87	4192.00	4351.05	4187.00	4562.28	4187.00	5335.74	5145.00	5145.00
6.	Haryana	1562.00	0.00	1763.00	1494.29	1761.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	2164.00	1235.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	425.00	425.00	479.00	499.00	478.00	520.84	478.00	609.15	588.00	588.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	769.00	769.00	868.00	777.74	867.00	944.71	867.00	650.25	1065.00	801.10
9.	Jharkhand	2030.00	2222.90	2291.00	2376.00	2288.00	2493.08	2288.00	2956.86	2811.00	2811.00
10.	Karnataka	3758.00	4115.30	4241.00	4419.00	4236.00	4615.67	4236.00	5474.32	5205.00	5205.00
11.	Kerala	2054.00	2117.30	2318.00	2223.70	2315.00	2327.19	2315.00	2950.14	2845.00	2845.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4466.00	5620.00	5039.00	5224.00	5033.00	5484.11	5033.00	6504.32	6185.00	6185.00
13.	Maharashtra	6914.00	8014.00	7802.00	8106.95	7792.00	8490.40	7792.00	5844.00	9575.00	9575.00
14.	Odisha	2577.00	1289.00	2908.00	2383.39	2905.00	2855.75	2905.00	2178.75	3570.00	3534.81
15.	Punjab	1704.00	0.00	1923.00	2003.01	1920.00	2092.10	1920.00	1440.00	2360.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4220.00	4546.02	4762.00	4950.99	4756.00	5182.28	4756.00	5663.47	5844.00	5782.49
17.	Tamil Nadu	4435.00	4571.50	5004.00	5184.00	4998.00	5445.97	4998.00	4550.00	6142.00	6142.00
18.	Telangana	2188.00	1094.10	2471.00	2566.00	2468.00	2689.21	2468.00	1851.00	3033.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12278.00	13445.00	13854.00	14471.97	13837.00	15077.22	13837.00	17882.03	17004.00	20450.66

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Uttarakhand	621.00	680.10	701.00	726.00	700.00	737.74	700.00	525.00	860.00	269.46
21.	West Bengal	5616.00	5280.55	6337.00	6582.86	6329.00	6602.03	6329.00	8179.08	7778.00	6702.51
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	14.66	11.00	11.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	7.13	11.00	15.29	11.00	7.13	11.00	0.00	11.00	28.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	61.00	61.00	84.71	61.00	92.87	61.00	85.34	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	93.00	92.98	93.00	0.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	100.00	187.00	154.00
27.	Puducherry	7.00	7.00	7.00	56.00	13.00	12.99	13.00	31.99	13.00	32.00
28.	Assam	6469.00	5454.96	7255.00	0.00	7255.00	5026.84	7255.00	0.00	9991.00	3634.92
29.	Manipur	560.00	598.00	628.00	602.62	628.00	471.00	628.00	622.37	864.00	653.32
30.	Tripura	746.00	1430.00	837.00	1532.65	837.00	1950.00	837.00	2150.00	1153.00	2450.00
31.	Sikkim	124.00	150.00	140.00	500.00	140.00	500.00	140.00	549.98	192.00	316.10

19. Construction of Hostels for OBC boys and girls

₹ in Lakh

Sl. No.	State/UTs*	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0.00		0.00		405.00		0.00		0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		93.39		502.72		536.64		0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh		235.50		788.40		497.69		1434.22		342.23
4.	Odisha		20.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu		304.46		439.79		0.00		205.39		0.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3022.00	0.00	4130.00	350.77	4000.00	140.22	4000.00	273.75	3000.00	84.13
7.	West Bengal		0.00		408.61		413.40		0.00		259.60
8.	Manipur		0.00		237.53		675.97		141.75		1197.00
9.	Tripura		0.00		157.50		0.00		0.00		0.00
10.	Sikkim		274.00		315.00		315.00		608.00		283.50
11.	Central Universities		2187.50		1238.50		1050.00		1050.00		1438.75

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

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20. Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Students to OBCs/EBCs

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Year	Fund	Funds	Remarks
		Allocation	Released	
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs (launched in 2014-15)	2014-15	100.00	89.94	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs
	2015-16	100.00	99.90	
	2016-17	300.00	290.15	
	2017-18	430.00	1987.00	
	2018-19	1000.00	1000.00	

21. National Fellowship for OBC Students

(₹ in LakMh)

Scheme	Year	Fund	Funds	Remarks
		Allocation	released	
National Fellowship for OBC Candidates (launched in 2014-15)	2014-15	1100.00	943.00	The scheme is implemented through UGC. Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC and not to the States/UTs
	2015-16	1830.00	1830.00	
	2016-17	2700.00	2700.00	
	2017-18	4000.00	2000.00	
	2018-19	3000.00	3000.00	

22. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT*	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	0.00	1000.00	355.00	1512.00	364.87	1000.00	154.05	2300.00	0.00
2.	Bihar		0.00		250.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00		1306.45
4.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		250.00		50.74		300.00		200.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.00		92.92		0.00		244.45
6.	Kerala		0.00		0.00		248.04		0.00		0.00
7.	Odisha		0.00		0.00		2.05		25.95		0.00
8.	Rajasthan		50.00		0.00		509.07		0.00		0.00
9.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00		74.31		0.00		118.80
10.	Manipur		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00		0.00

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Sikkim		0.00		145.00		91.50		200.00		230.30
12.	Tripura		0.00		0.00		58.50		0.00		0.00
13.	Chandigarh		0.00		0.00		20.00		20.00		0.00
14.	Goa		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00

23. Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Student

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Himachal Pradesh	400.00	-	450.00	-	450.00	178.35	600.00	-	1000.00	-
2.	Gujarat		-		-		-		539.25		900.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		-		-		47.55		-		-
4.	Karnataka		200.00		-		-		-		-
5.	Maharashtra		150.00		378.11		224.10		-		-
6.	Rajasthan		-		71.89		-		-		-

430 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs /EBCs/DNTs

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/PSU	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam	450.00		512.00	0.56	900.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat				3.10		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Haryana				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
4.	Maharashtra				29.21		6.47		0.00		0.00
5.	Manipur				1.70		4.53		0.00		0.00
6.	Odisha				0.00		1.83		0.00		0.00
7.	Rajasthan				11.55		6.93		0.00		0.00
8.	Uttarakhand				1.54		0.00		0.00		0.00
9.	NBCFDC				454.49		879.06		1500.00		4000.00

Note: State-wise Notional Allocation is not made under the scheme. No funds have been released to NGOs since 2017-18 under the scheme.

Written Answers to

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25. Venture Capital Fund for OBCs

(₹ in Lakh)

Scheme	Year	Fund Allocation	Funds released	Remarks
Venture Capital Fund for OBCs (launched in 2017-18)	2017-18	1000.00	1000.00	The scheme is implemented through IFCI Venture Capital Fund Ltd. Therefore, the funds are released to the IFCI and not to the States/UTs.
	2018-19	0.00	0.00	

26. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C):

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released	Fund Allocation	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	352.91	67	389.02	60	647.71	51	728.35	63	1176.81
2.	Bihar	2	5.60	2	4.43	3	16.07	2	13.37	02	22.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	13.85	0	0.00	1	17.95	01	9.13
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0.00	2	10.51	5	21.03	06	30.74

6.	Haryana	4	10.22	12	45.86	12	55.28	10	110.33	09	109.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	7.54	2	11.99	2	29.18	3	26.25	01	8.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	17	114.39	27	386.18	26	280.62	25	382.63	22	410.29
11.	Kerala	1	5.00	4	16.62	5	24.94	3	23.01	06	54.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	25.19	4	29.20	4	12.43	6	28.29	07	107.39
13.	Maharashtra	15	71.92	30	291.38	37	239.32	38	434.63	45	833.75
14.	Odisha	29	203.98	36	324.40	40	774.04	37	730.96	51	848.88
15.	Punjab	6	14.91	6	18.26	5	12.51	4	14.58	04	31.27
16.	Rajasthan	2	10.29	3	16.44	2	2.24	3	22.59	02	16.28
17.	Tamil Nadu	35	190.07	47	469.98	45	639.69	47	707.16	47	997.41
18.	Telangana	7	34.45	9	47.24	14	112.93	15	133.95	14	245.38
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7	37.17	9	40.08	10	107.29	11	119.11	10	105.89
20.	Uttarakhand	3	7.32	4	12.12	3	54.69	4	20.58	04	67.25
21.	West Bengal	20	108.63	16	120.00	15	206.55	17	256.36	13	267.42

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	5	55.15	6	60.91	6	90.62	9	154.38	01	52.78
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	01	1.80
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Assam	13	99.26	15	186.41	16	180.50	16	192.03	18	498.22
31.	Manipur	19	131.26	26	252.02	18	186.94	20	260.22	24	566.80
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Mizoram	1	3.10	1	3.77	1	0.54	1	5.89	0	0.00
34.	Nagaland	1	1.13	1	8.10	0	0.00	2	17.43	01	18.90
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
36.	Tripura	2	9.58	3	8.67	2	14.07	3	25.58	02	25.65

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27. Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.42	68.13	152.89	128.11	302.45792
2.	Bihar	67	77.16	140.8	140.11	197.53604
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.64	16.67	13.64	7.9	17.7615
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	36	26.13	113.21	50.9	145.65111
6.	Haryana	35.31	85.31	85.31	62.83	157.05873
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95	24.96	32.75	15.03	34.35825
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	4.97	20.04	0	20.04222
9.	Jharkhand	8.5	0	3.9	0	0
10.	Karnataka	227.38	265.87	393.76	115.33	698.11125
11.	Kerala	215.91	162.84	377.71	367.16	307.44933
12.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Delhi	3360.32	206.78	190.97	112.15	241.50106
14.	Puducherry	0	1.35	2.02	16.45	81.16534
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	2.205
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Assam	183.53	98.79	145.26	197.61	469.3733
21.	Manipur	292.31	313.71	276.04	437.62	545.00538

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Meghalaya	4.8	6.87	0	5.17	14.13081
23.	Mizoram	51.22	116.54	139.07	123.64	265.96415
24.	Nagaland	38.87	40.46	46.39	77.61	179.3087
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Sikkim	9.95	9.31	7.77	0	38.18125
27.	Others	-	-	-	-	53.82073

28. *National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released during year 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,625,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22,500,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,125,000
4.	Assam	22,500,000
5.	Bihar	11,250,000
6.	Chandigarh	2,812,500
7.	Chhattisgarh	13,500,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,812,500
9.	Daman and Diu	2,812,500
10.	Delhi	25,143,425
11.	Goa	2,812,500
12.	Gujarat	22,480,000
13.	Haryana	65,825,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,625,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,500,000

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	6,750,000
17.	Karnataka	22,500,000
18.	Kerala	13,500,000
19.	Lakshadweep	2,812,500
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,500,000
21.	Maharashtra	27,400,000
22.	Manipur	2,250,000
23.	Meghalaya	4,500,000
24.	Mizoram	2,243,325
25.	Nagaland	2,250,000
26.	Odisha	13,500,000
27.	Puducherry	2,812,500
28.	Punjab	107,459,800
29.	Rajasthan	22,500,000
30.	Sikkim	2,250,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	22,832,750
32.	Telangana	13,500,000
33.	Tripura	2,250,000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22,500,000
35.	Uttarakhand	22,000,000
36.	West Bengal	22,500,000

Schemes for development of SCs and OBCs

473. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes implemented by the Ministry for the development of SCs and OBCs during the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) the total expenditure for implementing these schemes; and

(c) the State-wise details of progress of these schemes during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The details of new schemes implemented by the Ministry for the development of SCs and OBCs during the last five years, alongwith State-wise expenditure, is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the State/UT-wise funds allocated and released/spent under the said schemes during last five years:

1. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC):

(₹ in crore)		
State	Sanction Amount	Disbursed Amount
Andhra Pradesh	100.34	53.68
Assam	5	5
Bihar	8.35	4.73
Chhattisgarh	3.83	3.83
Delhi NCR	5.68	2.5
Gujarat	13.26	9.22
Haryana	9.76	9.29
Himachal Pradesh	5	5
Karnataka	14.4	9.4
Maharashtra	86.59	54.11
Puducherry	4	4
Punjab	17.13	16.91
Tamil Nadu	16.91	15.76
Telangana	40.05	38.77
Uttar Pradesh	11.79	8.49
West Bengal	8.96	2.64
Uttarakhand	3.4	-

2. Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs):

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Guarantee sanctioned (₹ In lakhs)
1.	Telengana	1027.50
2.	Maharashtra	1052.35
3.	Uttar Pradesh	262.96
4.	Andhra Pradesh	972.20
5.	Delhi	60
6.	Chhattisgarh	160.00
7.	Bihar	305.20

3. Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Students to OBCs/EBCs

(₹ in Lakh)

Scheme	Year	Fund Allocation	Funds released	Remarks
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs (launched in 2014-15)	2014-15	100.00	89.94	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank.
	2015-16	100.00	99.90	
	2016-17	300.00	290.15	
	2017-18	430.00	1987.00	
	2018-19	1000.00	1000.00	

4. National Fellowship for OBC Students

(₹ in Lakh)

Scheme	Year	Fund Allocation	Funds released	Remarks
National Fellowship for OBC Candidates (launched in 2014-15)	2014-15	1100.00	943.00	The scheme is implemented through UGC. Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC being Nodal Agency for implementation of this scheme.
	2015-16	1830.00	1830.00	
	2016-17	2700.00	2700.00	
	2017-18	4000.00	2000.00	
	2018-19	3000.00	3000.00	

5. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students

₹ in Lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Remarks
		Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	Fund Allocation	Funds Released	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	0.00	1000.00	355.00	1512.00	364.87	1000.00	154.05	2300.00	0.00	Scheme is being implemented through State Govt./UT Administration.
2.	Bihar		0.00		250.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
3.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00		1306.45	
4.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		250.00		50.74		300.00		200.00	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.00		92.92		0.00		244.45	
6.	Kerala		0.00		0.00		248.04		0.00		0.00	
7.	Odisha		0.00		0.00		2.05		25.95		0.00	
8.	Rajasthan		50.00		0.00		509.07		0.00		0.00	
9.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00		74.31		0.00		118.80	
10.	Manipur		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00		0.00	
11.	Sikkim		0.00		145.00		91.50		200.00		230.30	
12.	Tripura		0.00		0.00		58.50		0.00		0.00	
13.	Chandigarh		0.00		0.00		20.00		20.00		0.00	
14.	Goa		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		200.00	

6. Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Student

												₹ in Lakh
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Remarks
		Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	400.00	-	450.00	-	450.00	178.35	600.00	-	1000.00	-	Scheme is being implemented through State Govt./UT Administration.
2.	Gujarat		-		-		-		539.25		900.00	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		-		-		47.55		-		-	
4.	Karnataka		200.00		-		-		-		-	
5.	Maharashtra		150.00		378.11		224.10		-		-	
6.	Rajasthan		-		71.89		-		-		-	
7.	Venture Capital Fund for OBCs											

						₹ in Lakh
Scheme	Year	Fund Allocation	Funds released	Remarks		
Venture Capital Fund for OBCs (launched in 2017-18)	2017-18	1000.00	1000.00	The scheme is implemented through IFCI Venture Capital Fund Ltd. Nodal Agency under the Scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the IFCI.		
	2018-19	0.00	0.00			

Written Answers to

[5 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 441

Setting up of steel plant through joint venture of RINL

474. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is in discussions with Japanese and Korean firms to set up 5 mtpa capacity steel plant through a joint venture of RINL;

(b) if so, the details of discussions and place where the proposed steel plant is going to be set up;

(c) the reasons for not setting up steel plant in Visakhapatnam by Government where Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has huge land and other infrastructure available; and

(d) how Government is planning to push the proposal forward positively in view of earlier attempts which failed to set up steel plant in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Steel had discussions with Japanese and Korean Firms in August, 2018 to explore possibilities of facilitating domestic manufacturing of high grade steel with the help of Japanese and/or Korean Firms. Thereafter, in October, 2019, a non-binding MoU has been signed between RINL and POSCO for exploring to establish an integrated Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh with the approval of the RINL Board.

Boosting steel production in the country

475. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steel production in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether due to shortfall in the production of steel, exports have been reduced which resulted in revenue loss, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to boost the steel production in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Data on production of crude steel in India during last three years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:

Year	Crude steel Production (million tonnes)
2016-17	97.94
2017-18	103.13
2018-19	110.92

Source: JPC

There is no shortfall in Production of Crude steel.

(c) Steel industry is a de-regulated sector, Indian steel companies take their own decisions based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. Government has brought National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017, Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy, Steel Scrap Policy which have encouraged domestic steel usage in Government procurement and also notified Quality Control Orders to stop import of sub-standard steel into the country. Similarly, Anti Dumping Duties and Countervailing Duties have also been imposed to curb unfair trade practices in steel import.

Gas leak in Bhilai Steel Plant

†476. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five workers were injured in first week of January, 2020 due to leakage of gas in the biggest and state-of-art Blast Furnance-8 of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the reasons for the leakage of gas;

(c) whether alarm did not ring even after the pressure became more than 200 ppm in the plant; and

(d) if so, the details of the incident and the steps taken for the prevention of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Five workers were partially exposed to the Blast Furnace (BF) Gas for sometime in BF- 8 area

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Bhilai Steel Plant on 03/01/2020, The main reason for gas leakage was failure in the gas evacuation system due to failure of actuator of pressure regulating Control Valve.

(c) and (d) Carbon Monoxide (CO) gas monitor with audio alarm and hooter already exists in BF Complex - 8. There was an indication of high parts per million (ppm) of CO in fixed type CO alarm set up in BF Complex. The alarm rang. However, as the working area in the vicinity is noisy, it might have gone unnoticed by workers. An Internal Enquiry Committee comprising of senior executives from other Plant/Units of SAIL was constituted to inquire into the incident. The major recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- Incorporation of system of opening of Bleeder No. 2 whenever gas network pressure exceeds safer limit independent of any other signal of valve opening, etc.
- Installation of more audio safety alarms at identified strategic locations, especially near all water "U" seals in gas network.
- Strengthening of existing clamping mechanism between pressure regulating valve and actuator to prevent any such failure in future.

Raw steel production

†477. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has become the second largest steel producer in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's raw steel production has increased by 4.9 per cent in 2018 as compared to 2017; and

(c) the target set by Government for the production of raw steel for the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per World Steel Association data, India became the second largest steel producer of crude steel after China in 2018 and 2019 by replacing Japan. The details of five leading crude steel producers in the world during 2018 and 2019 are listed below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Top 5 Crude steel producers in the world: 2018, 2019*

Rank	Country	2018		2019*	
		Qty (mt.)	Rank	Country	Qty (mt.)
1.	China	920.0	1	China	996.3
2.	India	109.3	2	India	111.2
3.	Japan	104.3	3	Japan	99.3
4.	USA	86.6	4	USA	87.9
5.	South Korea	72.5	5	Russia	71.6

Source: worldsteel, (* Provisional)

(b) India's crude steel production in 2018 was at 109.3 MT, an increase of 7.7 per cent from 101.5 MT in 2017.

(c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the Government does not set any annual targets for steel production. Decision on quantity of steel production is taken by individual companies based on commercial considerations and market requirements.

Boosting export competitiveness of steel industry

478. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore prices have increased in the recent past and if so, the impact it has had on the steel industry in the country;

(b) the details of exports and imports of steel over the last five years; and

(c) how Government is planning to boost export competitiveness in light of regional countries entering the global steel market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The domestic iron ore prices have increased by 15-20% in the recent past. As iron ore is the basic raw material for steel, increase in domestic iron ore price enhances the cost of steel production.

(b) The details of export and import of steel during the last five years and of current year is given below:

Year	Exports (Quantity in million tonnes)	Imports (Quantity in million tonnes)
2014-15	5.59	9.32
2015-16	4.08	11.71
2016-17	8.24	7.23
2017-18	9.62	7.48
2018-19	6.36	7.84
2019-20 (Apr.'19-Dec.'19) (Prov.)	6.52	5.51

Source: JPC.

(c) Indian Steel Sector is a de-regulated sector. Indian steel companies take their own commercial decisions based on market dynamics, both for domestic as well as overseas trade. However, Government has taken various steps as follows to boost export competitiveness:-

- (i) Export promotion schemes like MEIS, Market Access initiative, Export Promotion Council, Advance Authorization, etc.
- (ii) Maintaining very low import duty on critical inputs like coking coal, iron ore, steel scrap, nickel, etc.
- (iii) Promoting multi model logistics and enhancing use of inland waterways and coastal shipping to reduce logistics cost, which is significant for the steel industry.

Accidents in Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

†479. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents continuously have been increasing in the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants during the last one year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge losses on account of the said accidents have been incurred on these plants and the production has also got affected, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delay in modernisation and expansion of plants are the main reasons behind these accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The number of incidents of accidents (Fatal plus Reportable) in Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) and Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) are as under:-

Plant/Unit	2018-19	2019-20 (Till December'19)
Bhilai Steel Plant	7	6
Bokaro Steel Plant	2	2

As informed by SAIL, there has been no production loss on account of these incidents of accidents in the last one year.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Delay in modernization and expansion of plants is not the main reason behind these incidence of accidents. Ministry of Steel attaches utmost importance to safety and has finalized 25 safety guidelines in consultations with stakeholders. This will ensure that safe practices are adopted in all manufacturing units, large and small, of iron and steel.

SAIL and its financial performance

480. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has registered a loss of ₹523.03 crore in last quarter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning on introducing any policy change to improve the financial status of the SAIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has registered a loss of ₹523.03 crore in Q2'19-20 (Quarter 2 of 2019-2020). The financial results of the Company for H1 (First half of 2019-2020), Q1 & Q2' 2019-20 are as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Turnover (Gross)	Gross Margin (EBIDTA)	Interest	Deprecia- tion	Exceptional/ Abnormal Items Gain (-)/ Loss (+)	Profit (+)/ Loss before Tax (PBT)	Tax	Net Profit(+)/ Loss(-) after Tax (PAT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(3-4- 5-6)	8	9=(7-8)
Q1' 19-20	14645	1766	788	872	-2	104	35	69
Q2'19-20	13951	1322	940	901	4	-523	180	-343
H1'19-20	28596	3089	1729	1774	-5	-419	-145	-274

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Being a Maharatna Company, SAIL is fully empowered to take decisions regarding improvement of its financial status.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 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. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS*

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद चर्चा के क्रम में अब श्री माजीद मेमन जी बोलेंगे।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with vacillation, my Party would express its customary thanks, formal thanks to the speech of the President which was delivered on the 31st of January. The speech running into 27 pages and 101 paragraphs needs to be carefully scrutinized and I would only be touching a few paragraphs for paucity of time. The speech of the hon. President is expected to reflect the ground realities in the country, an honest account of the performance of the Government. It should not appear as though it is the election manifesto of a political party. It should rather reflect that it is an honest account of the performance of this Government and the ground realities faced by 1.3 billion people of this country. Unfortunately, the overall reading of the entire speech does not draw a true picture of what the masses of this country are facing today. I must say that the hon. President has, in the beginning of his speech, at para 4 spoke, about several people taking oath or rather reading Preamble on the 70th Anniversary of the Constitution and the Government takes pride in saying that so many people have read the Preamble on that day. I must draw the attention of the Government that that was the day, an important day, but thereafter, till today, many more crores of people have repeatedly read Preamble on the streets and on the rallies and Preamble is being read day-in-and-day out, but for what cause? It is for the cause of making the rulers of the country understand that Constitution of India is under a threat and for protection of the Constitution, Preamble is being read over again and again so that those in power would wake up and see that if there is an apprehension of breach of the constitutional provision, it is set right. Now the hon. President has referred to a particular aspect of the index so far to show that India has progressed. I must point out the account given by the hon. President; if you could turn to his speech in para 15. I may be excused for my broken voice. Hon. President, in Para 12, referred to certain indexes. If you look at it, we find that the hon. President has chosen to draw certain figures from indexes

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Majeed Memon]

which are not directly connected with masses — women, students, farmers, small traders and majority of people. He has said that we have made progress in Ease of Doing Business. He further said that we have improved our position in resolving insolvency. He again said that we have made positive progress in logistic performance index. I am sorry to say that more important and relevant indexes reflect the ground realities or the global Press Freedom Index where there is a drop have not been referred to. Our position has been dropped in the European Union's Democracy Index. It is also to be seen. We are ranked low in the Global Hunger Index which the hon. President has not referred to. In 2014, our position was 55 in the comity of nations and we have come down to 102 in 2019! The economic slowdown, falling GDP, rising inflation, 45 years high unemployment and skyrocketing prices of essential commodities in India are the ground realities to which, unfortunately, the hon. President and the Government has turned a Nelson's Eye. Sir, the truth is this. Why are there so many agitations? Why are people just daring to sit in the cold? A young tender aged child lost his life because his mother is dedicated to the cause of protecting the Constitution of India in Shaheen Bagh. Well, it is there throughout the country. Sir, in South, we have seen human chain running into several kilometers. Why are all these things happening? Should hon. President not take cognizance of these facts? He talks about Article 370. He talks about CAA. He praises that the Government has done a great job.

Sir, as far as Article 370 is concerned, the matter is sub judice. It is before the court. The constitutional validity of abrogation is yet to undergo a judicial scrutiny. So, it is better neither we praise nor criticize it. I may say that a leader like Dr. Farooq Abdullah, a former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, was kept under house arrest on 5th August, 2019, when the hon. Home Minister announced abrogation of Article 370. Why? And, after that, on 16th September, Mr. Farooq Abdullah, who is currently representing Srinagar Parliamentary Constituency in Jammu and Kashmir, is deprived of attending the on-going Parliament session. Why is injustice to Srinagar Constituency as a whole? Why are people of Srinagar absent in Parliament? Why should the Government not examine what kind of a dreaded terrorist Mr. Farooq Abdullah is that he could not be released and has to be slapped with the Public Safety Act where there is no trial for two years and custody for two years? I don't understand what kind of a stand the Government is taking and patting itself with Article 370.

Coming to the CAA and such laws, I must say, NPR, NRC, CAA are all the issues that are being discussed from North to South of the country. Everybody seems to have forgotten growing unemployment, growing unrest among farmers, rise in prices, inflation, restlessness, women insecurity, growing poverty and all kinds of distresses that a large number of people are suffering. We don't talk about that at all; we are all talking about CAA. And, Sir, we have to make it clear that it is not Muslims of this country alone who are agitating about CAA. I am glad to see that from North to South the whole country agitating against CAA are non-Muslims; they outnumbered Muslims.

This is true India; this is true India. Let us understand that people of this country do not want any distance between the Hindus and Muslims or any other community. If the Government is choosing to act on that line, the people stand up in thousands and lakhs and crores throughout India and, therefore, I would say that the picture drawn by the hon. President, in his long speech, does not in fact reflect the ground reality and my party expresses its unhappiness on how the Government does not want truth to surface and mislead the people by all wrong figures. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Majeed Memonji. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misraji. Hon. Member not present. Shri Vaikoji.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, an abominable shocking dictum was advocated from Florence in Italy in the dawn of the 16th Century by Niccolo Machiavelli in his Book, the Prince. The dictum has got three important commands: (a) Ends justify the means; (b) necessity knows no laws; and (c) Might is right. This had become the guidebook of the Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany.

Straight contrary to this devastating horrible formula, the great Tamil moralist Thiruvalluvar gave such an admirable couplet:

*"Eendraad Pasikaanpaan aayinum seyyarka
Saandror pazhikkum vinai" (Complex No. 65b)
'Though her that bore thee hungry thou behold, no deed
Do thou, that men of perfect soul have crime decreed".

Mother is a Goddess for anybody. Even if your mother starves without food, do not commit any act to feed her, which is condemned by the elders of wisdom. But the rude shock, Machiavelli's 'The Prince' has become the guidebook of this Government.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Vaiko]

Today, from Cape Comorin to Himalayas, people of various faiths, particularly the Muslims are totally agitated. The last five years have witnessed many brutal attacks on Muslims. Their minds are boiling. They are in the grip of fear. They are feeling highly unsecured because of the most undemocratic, dictatorial, fascist abrogation of Article 370 and the amendments in Article 35A of the Constitution.

Because of the paucity of time, Sir, I will have to rush, I will have to read fast. Otherwise, I normally do not read any script here.

The unchangeable guarantee to the people of Kashmir was buried 1,000 fathoms deep. For the past six months, you have kept detained the former Chief Ministers of Kashmir — Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Omar Abdullah and Madam Mehbooba Mufti, without any reason. 5th August, 2019, is the blackest day in the history of India. It was a pre-meditated conspiracy by the Hindutava forces. I repeat once again, it was a pre-meditated conspiracy by the Hindutava forces. You have sown the seeds of frustration, seeds of anger, seeds of no confidence in the minds of the younger generation, particularly students about the political system itself.

Without any reasons, you have penalised Rohingya Muslims, Ahmediya Muslims, more particularly the Tamils of Sri Lanka, who have come here due to the barbarous, cruel massacre of lakhs of Tamils by the genocidal Sinhala Government.

Eleven State Governments are vehemently opposing your Act and four Legislative Assemblies — Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal — have adopted resolution to this effect. This is the first occasion in the history of Independent India where States have rallied against the Centre. This is a warning bell. Do not fail to see the writing on the wall. In the State of Kerala, for the first time, 7.5 million people had formed a human chain, like the Great Wall of China, against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act and the abrogation of Article 370. In Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of the DMK, all the Opposition parties conducted rallies in which hundreds of thousands of people participated. We have now launched a signature campaign. I myself initiated at one point and Mr. Stalin initiated at another point. We have launched this campaign to get not less than one crore signatures. So, we are mobilising the opinion of the public. We are not for any violence. Through democratic means, we are mobilising the opinion of the public. This Government is anti-Tamils, charge. Quoting scriptures from Thirukkural and Tamil literatures by the hon. Prime Minister cannot hoodwink the people of Tamil

Nadu. You have decided to destroy my State, our culture and civilization because we have got a rich heritage. This sub-continent consists of many nationalities, languages, cultures, religions. You cannot hoodwink the people of Tamil Nadu. You lost miserably in the last election; you became more or less zero. That is why he is quoting Thirukkural, Purananuru, and Agananooru. What a great love he has got for Tamil language and Tamil people! more than 1,50,000 lakh Tamils were brutally annihilated by the Armed Force of Sri Lanka, due to the Linister genocidal policy of Sinhala Government.* We have got umbilical relations for thousands of years. The Tamils came here from Sri Lanka as if it is their second homeland. But, the Citizenship Amendment Act has totally ignored them or insulted them. Even today, this Government is hobnobbing with the Sinhalese Government. I saw the flags of Sri Lanka on the road when I was.

coming here. That is because the Prime Minister, who was the then President of Sri Lanka, who committed the * is coming. After the visit of the present President, he is coming as a second visitor. The then Defence Secretary during the * Gotabaya Rajapakse, has become the President of Sri Lanka. This Government invited him and gave him a red carpet welcome. This is nothing but terrible betrayal against the Tamils. I spoke in the Human Rights Council in the United Nations that there should be a commission to find them out. There are 90,000 Tamil widows and more than 80,000 families have lost their kith and kin. They do not know what has happened to them, whether they are alive or dead. But a few days back, the President stated to an UN official that those who disappeared have all become dead. What an audacious statement! What audacity he has got? But the Government of India has announced a huge financial aid to the tune of ₹ 360 crores to strengthen the Defence Forces of Sri Lanka. Now the Tamils in Sri Lanka have become more or less third rate citizens or slaves. This Government is betraying Tamil Nadu with a deliberate design to eradicate the prosperity of my State, particularly of Cauvery Delta, planning to implement hydrocarbon projects. From Marakkanam to Vellankanni, 324 wells have been sanctioned to extract methane gas, shale gas and hydrocarbon through hydro fracturing. I appeared in the Tribunal for this. Hydro fracturing has been banned in nine States in the United States and by eleven countries in Europe.

To add insult to the injury, the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar, has openly stated that there is no need for environmental clearance for hydro carbon project and also no need for public hearing. This is nothing but utter fascism.

On the other side, the Karnataka Government has planned and prepared to construct Mokedatu Dam, for which Rs.5,900 crores have been announced.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAIKO: This is against the letter and spirit of the final verdict of the Cauvery Tribunal and also the verdict of the Supreme Court. If the dam is constructed, our Mettur Dam will not get water. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take only two minutes. Please, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute.

SHRI VAIKO: I level my accusation that this Government is trying to impose Hindi and Sanskrit throughout India by crooked methods. Do you want united India or Hindi India? If you want Hindi India, then, you proceed. If you want a united India, then, don't impose Hindi. The sub-continent consists of many nationalities, different religions, different languages, different cultures. As I stated the other day in this House, not even the days during the period of Ashoka to Aurangzeb, India was not one. That is why, India should be called as United States of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are over.

SHRI VAIKO: India should be called as United States of India. If you bulldoze with Sanskrit and Hindi, what happened *. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him speak. Except his speech, nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: * ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude now. It is already ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ravindra Kumar, you please speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Vaiko, please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. T.K. Ragarajan, please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ravindra Kumar, address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The hon. President makes the Address before the Joint Session of Parliament under Article 87 of the Constitution. So, it is the constitutional responsibility of the President to make a speech and address the Joint Session with regard to the policies of Government.

Sir, in Presidential Address, in Para 35 of the speech, the hon. President, His Excellency, has said, "India has always believed in the principle of equal respect for all faiths." It has further stated in Para 40 of his speech, "Our country is indebted to our farmers who are our annadata because of whose hard work we are self-reliant in food grains. Bringing about a change in the lives of farmers who serve the country selflessly and development of rural areas are the priorities of my Government. The Government is going to spend a huge amount of so and so crores."

So, Sir, in this para, the hon. President has categorically mentioned about the farmers' importance in the country. But in respect of our State, the State of Andhra Pradesh, after the division by this Parliament enactment, A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014, the then Government had established a Capital by name of Amaravati by securing 33,000 acres of land from 29,000 farmers under land pooling scheme. The farmers had voluntarily given their land. Without any bloodshed or without any protest, they donated their land for the purpose of development. The Government had given an undertaking to the farmers that they will in return give the household plots of 1200 sq. yards for each acre and 350 sq. yards of commercial plots. They promised it. Subsequently, for the last four years, they constructed Assembly, High Court, etc. Secretariat buildings are there and some other buildings are also there. Despite the construction for the last four- and- a- year, the Government has been functioning from the same place. After May, 2014, a new Government came to power. Subsequent to that, the present hon. Chief Minister has made a statement in the State Assembly that they want to decentralize the Capital. Under the guise of decentralization, three Capitals have to be constituted in the State of Andhra Pradesh in three parts. But 33,000 acres of land has been given by 29,000 farmers who are landless and poor people. Poor farmers having one acre have donated voluntarily. They have given their land under land pooling scheme under the premise that the Government has given an undertaking that they will develop the plots and give it in return. They have also enacted APCRDA Act, i.e. the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority Act. They entered into the development agreement and a counter guarantee was even given by the State Government. Despite the fact, the present Government has switched over their stand,

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra]

given a go-by to all the promises made by the then Government under legal agreement. Due to the statement made by the hon. Chief Minister in the State Assembly, they have taken a decision that they want to shift the Capital. By virtue of the statement made by the hon. Chief Minister, the farmers are thrown in the streets as destitutes. Now nobody is taking care of them. For the last fifty days, agitations are going on in the village. The entire village people, around one lakh families with ladies and children and elder persons, have come on the streets. Now the State has become lawless. The Government there is itself creating law and order problems and taking action against the public which is agitating and expressing their grievances and nobody is taking care of their concerns. That is why we are bringing it to the notice of the Central Government. We are most particular about the welfare of the farmers. The Central Government must protect the interests of the farmers. The decentralization policy must be condemned. One Capital has already been established, in pursuance of Section 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, which said only one Capital is permitted. So, the question of shifting of the Capital does not arise. The State Government has no power to shift the Capital. It has already been notified. Even the hon. Home Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha that the Capital has already been notified at Amaravati. Now, the question of shifting the Capital does not arise. While the matter shook us, the farmers have taken it very seriously and more than 26 farmers have died during the course of the agitations. Despite many representations made to the Central Ministers and also bringing it to the notice of the Union Cabinet, the problem remains. The President's Address failed to mention anything about the ongoing agitations. Now, there are protests all over the country after the enactment of the Citizenship Amendment Act. Now, they are creating unrest and insecurity among the people. They can never meet the dreams of the great leaders of our country. The Union Government must take cognizance of these agitations, like the farmers agitation in Andhra Pradesh, the ones against the CAA and take appropriate steps to redress the grievances of the public.

Now, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, no new industry is coming up in view of the reverse tendering policy of the State Government. The industries which had already acquired land are giving it up and shifting their projects to other States because of the ongoing agitations against the reverse tendering policy of the Government. It is the Central Government's responsibility and also the right time to take cognizance of the affairs of the State Government and advise them suitably.

Sir, the law and order situation is also worsening day by day. Police are moving hand in glove with the State Government and unleashing violence against peaceful protestors.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It would be better if you do not discuss local and State issues here.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, because of all these agitations, the economy of the State is also deteriorating day by day. The day is not far when the Government would be in the grip of an economic crisis. Even Government servants would not be in a position to receive salaries on time. Taking the above problems into consideration, the Central Government should come forward to protect the State of Andhra Pradesh and its people.

Now, talking about other issues with regard to the President's Address, the Women's Reservation Bill needs to be introduced. It has not yet been introduced despite the Government stating that development of women is its priority. Non-passage of the Women's Reservation Bill and non-fulfilment of assurances made by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha while enacting the A.P. Reorganization Act in respect of the promises to the people of Andhra Pradesh are some of the issues that need to be tackled. Other issues are the irrational creation of new railway zones in the State of Andhra Pradesh and stopping of the Polavaram Irrigation Project after the new Government came to power. The funds have to be released by the Central Government. No allocations have been made. There was no mention about operating international flights from major airports in Andhra Pradesh though the President's Address mentioned that 100 new airports would be coming up in the country. So, it requires the Union Government to take concerted efforts on the concerned issues. With regard to the implementation of the AP Reorganization Act, immediate attention needs to be paid to the problems of the farmers and the ongoing agitations where 3,000 acres of land and the lives of farmers are getting affected. They are out on the streets. Kindly intervene and take appropriate action. I request the Government to take immediate steps since more than 26 people have already died in these agitations.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, कहां से शुरू करूं-

"सर ज़मीन-ए-हिंद पर अक्वाम-ए-आलम के फिराक
काफ़िले आते गए, हिन्दोस्तां बनता गया।"

अब काफ़िले, काफ़िले में भेद।

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूँ, referring to para 35 in the hon. President's Address, I am placing a book, 'The Last Phase' by Pyarelalji. It should be placed on the Table and reference should be made. I believe that hon. President shall delete that paragraph 35 because it misquotes Gandhi; it misrepresents Gandhi. The day when this Bill was being debated in the Parliament, we had said that not only it is unconstitutional, it is also un-Gandhian, it is un-Nehruvian, it is un-Ambedkarite and it is immoral. In spite of that, you had the majority and you did it. But you know, Sir, दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर की शाम को जब यह बिल यहां से पारित हुआ, हम तो मायूस होकर चले गए थे कि हम इस संविधान को, इस पर हुए हमले को, इसकी प्रस्तावना को स्याह करने की कोशिश से बचा नहीं पाए, लेकिन सड़कें रौशन हो गईं और सड़कों ने जिंदा कर दिया।

महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ- मैंने अपनी जिंदगी में आज तक इस तरह का स्वस्फूर्त आंदोलन नहीं देखा। कहने वाले तो यह कहते हैं कि हमने ही यह आंदोलन पैदा किया।

सर, अगर हमारी इतनी औकात होती, तो हम उधर बैठे होते, इधर नहीं होते। यह पहली बार हुआ है। हमने सुना था कि-

"तेरे माथे पर ये आंचल बहुत खूब हैं, लेकिन तुम
इस आंचल से एक परचम बना लेती तो अच्छा था।"

सर, शाहीन बाग में आंचल का परचम बनाया और इस परचम को हम में से हर व्यक्ति को सलाम करना चाहिए। राजनीतिक विरोध अपनी जगह है। मैं बार-बार दोहरा रहा हूँ कि हम में से किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की इतनी हैसियत नहीं है कि पूरे देश में ऐसा स्वस्फूर्त आंदोलन चला सके। हमें अपनी कमियां पता हैं और अपनी कमजोरियां पता हैं।

सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक मैडेट मिला था और मैं कई बार यह कह चुका हूँ कि majority in Parliament is not a licence for majoritarian Parliament. There is a distinction between that, and whichever nations have forgotten that, they have been forgotten by the history. सर, ऐसी कितनी ही चीजें हैं, लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि ये सारे मसले और फैसले, बापू के 150वीं जयन्ती वर्ष में हो रहे हैं। अभी हाल ही में, मैंने बापू को एक खत लिखा था- एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर छपा था, मैंने कहा बड़ी मुश्किल होती है बापू करें क्या और किससे कहें-आपस में भी बहुत बढ़िया संवाद नहीं है और विवाद देश में इतना गहराता जा रहा है, किससे कहें?

हमारे गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि एक इंच भी इससे पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। हमारे देश का ही महाभारत का ग्रंथ है। पांच गांव के मसले पर महाभारत हो गया। पांच गांव नहीं मिले, महाभारत हो गया।

आप कह रहे हैं कि एक इंच पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि संसद से पारित कानून है। सर, मैं तो तब आठ वर्ष का था, जब देश में इमर्जेंसी लगी। वह भी संसद से ही पारित हुई थी, वापस हुई कि नहीं? ऐसे फैसले, जिनसे संविधान के साथ फासला बढ़ता है, वे फैसले वापिस होने होंगे। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ।

सर, हम धमकी की जुबान बोल ही नहीं सकते। यह कमाल इस मुल्क में हो रहा है कि धमकी की जुबान दिन-रात बोली जा रही है। अगर मन की माफी से आगे कुछ किया गया होता, तब चुनाव के पहले, तो आज गांधी झामेबाज नहीं होते। हम लोगों को इस मुल्क में क्या-क्या देखने को रह गया है? पहले नेहरू पर आक्रमण, अब गांधी पर आक्रमण, फिर अम्बेडकर पर आक्रमण, फिर संविधान पर आक्रमण और आखिर में We, the people पर आक्रमण। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया पीछे से बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, आग का क्या है, आग तो पल दो पल में लगती है, बुझते-बुझते एक जमाना लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, कृपया आप चेयर को संबोधित करें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं वही कह रहा था कि यह जो धमकी की जुबान आ रही है, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज ज़ीरो ऑवर में भी मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था। यह जो जुबान बोली जा रही है, अब चुनाव है। चुनाव जीत लीजिए, हार लीजिए, लेकिन जब देश ही हार जाओगे, तो चुनाव का क्या करोगे? कुछ नहीं हो पाएगा। एक चुनाव के लिए हमने क्या-क्या कर दिया। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अब हर दिन 30 जनवरी सा लग रहा है। हर दिन बापू का कत्ल हो रहा है और हम और विप्लव जी, बाहर बैठकर एक-दूसरे को बेबसी का सुर सुना रहे थे, यह आज की हकीकत है और यह हकीकत आज यदि हमें परेशान कर रही है, तो कल आपको भी परेशान करेगी। कल आपको परेशान करेगी, क्योंकि हमारे मुल्क का eco system खराब हो रहा है, हमारे मुल्क का जो स्वाभाविक चरित्र था, वह खत्म हो रहा है। अगर हमने उसकी पुनर्वापसी नहीं की तो परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होगा।

सर, मैं माफी के साथ कहता हूँ, पड़ोस में एक मुल्क था, मुल्क में एक प्रवृत्ति आई थी, वह बहुत दूर का नहीं लगेगा, तालिबान पराया नहीं लगेगा। अगर normalcy कश्मीर में पूछनी हो, तो आपको उत्तर कुछ और मिलेगा। हमारे एलओपी हैं, हमारे कई बड़े-बड़े नेता नज़रबंद हैं, फिर भी लोग श्मशान में विवाह का गीत गा रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि कश्मीर में किसी तन्हा चिनार से जाकर पूछ लीजिए कि, "ए चिनार नॉर्मल कैसा लग रहा है?" आपको चिनार बता देगा। आप हम लोगों से संवाद मत कीजिए, आप पेड़-पौधों से ही संवाद कीजिए। Time and again, we are told that the Parliament has functioned with lots of productivity, saying that we have passed a number of Bills, that this is the most productive Parliament! No, Sir. Sir, just in front of you, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnanji. He said, 'the primary function of Parliament is deliberative one. All of us should sit down and see as to how much of deliberations we have done.'

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

सर, सुबह बिल introduce होता है और आधे घंटे में बिल पास होता है। इसको productive parliament नहीं कहते हैं। It is a mockery of the Parliament. It is a mockery and that should have got reflected in the President's Address. Time and again, we are also told about citizen's responsibility. A lot has been spoken about it. Sir, it is very fine. But, then suddenly we are conspicuously silent about rights. We don't wish to address the question of rights. ये जो वहाँ बच्चे बैठे हैं, महिलाएँ बैठी हैं, वे अधिकार के लिए बैठे हैं। मैंने संविधान की इतनी बिक्री कभी नहीं देखी थी, जितनी इन दिनों हुई है। हर कोई देखना चाहता है कि इससे पहले कि यह गायब हो जाए, इसको पकड़कर रख लो कि संविधान कैसा है?

सर, मैं एक टिप्पणी करना चाहूंगा। ..सर, मेरा अभी दो मिनट का वक्त शेष है। मैं छोटी-छोटी कितनी बातें कहूँ? असल में यह भी हो जाता है कि कैसे coherence establish करें? रेलवे की restructuring हो रही है। हमारे और आपके देखते- देखते रेलवे जैसी अनूठी चीज़ की restructuring हो रही है। हिंदुस्तान को कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक दो ही चीज़ें जोड़ती थीं - एक रेलवे और एक lighter vein में कहूँ तो पनीर। आप उस रेलवे को इस बहाने से, उस बहाने से बेच रहे हैं। आप बोगी बेच रहे हैं, ट्रैक बेच रहे हैं। यह कमाल है? सर, इसको बनने में बहुत वर्ष लगे हैं, लेकिन बेचने में कुछ नहीं लगता है। पुरखों की जायदाद बेचकर मजे करने वाले लोगों के बारे में क्या कहते हैं? आप उसी इलाके से आते हैं। मैं इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा।

सर, मैं cooperative federalism को इस सरकार का बहुत प्यारा शब्द कहूँ या जुमला कहूँ? आप इतने दिनों से सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं, क्या आपने कभी सुना कि पाँच-पाँच, छह-छह राज्य सीएए, एनआरसी और एनपीआर पर resolution पेश कर रहे हैं? मुझे एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी के activist के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक नागरिक के रूप में दुख है और डर है कि कल सड़कों पर कहीं केंद्र-राज्य की लड़ाई न आ जाए। वह चाहे resource distribution का मसला हो या कोई कहता है कि, "ऐसा है कि इससे ज्यादा की बात नहीं होगी।"

सर, diplomacy एक trial balloon हो गई है। ...सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूंगा, उससे ज्यादा लूंगा ही नहीं। न जाने कौन-से लोग इसमें engage किए जाते हैं? यह गुब्बारे की तरह उड़ता है। और कमाल हो गया सर, नेपाल कह रहा है कि हिंदुस्तान-पाकिस्तान के बीच में मध्यस्थता करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ। सर, यह तो मैंने कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था। यह हम कहाँ आ गए?

सर, मैं आखिर में एक लाइन अपने सारे दोस्तों के लिए सीएए के मद्देनज़र राही मासूम रज़ा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :-

"मेरा नाम मुसलमानों जैसा है, मुझको कत्ल करो और मेरे घर में आग लगा दो। मेरे उस कमरे को लूटो, जिसमें मेरी बयानें जाग रही हैं। मैं जिसमें तुलसी की रामायण से सरगोशी करके

कालीदास के मेघदूत से कहता हूँ मेरा भी एक संदेश है। मेरा नाम मुसलमानों जैसा है, मुझको कत्ल करो और मेरे घर में आग लगा दो। लेकिन मेरी रग-रग में गंगा का पानी दौड़ रहा है। मेरे लहू से चुल्लू भर महादेव के मुँह पर मारो और कहो कि ये जलील तुर्कों के बदन में गढ़ा गया खून है।"

सर, आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिंद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री संजय सिंह - अनुपस्थित, श्री रामदास अठावले-अनुपस्थित, श्री जोस के. मणि - अनुपस्थित। मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बड़ी तकलीफ होगी।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बैठे- बैठे टिप्पणी न करें।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की इकबाल, ईमान और इंसाफ की सरकार के ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणियाँ न करें।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: समावेशी, सर्वस्पर्शी, विकास और विश्वास के संकल्प से भरपूर है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जब बात कर रहा हूँ इकबाल, ईमान और इंसाफ की, तो यह वह सरकार है, जिस सरकार ने समावेशी विकास, सर्वस्पर्शी विकास को संकल्प बना कर हर जरूरतमंद की आँखों में खुशी, उनकी जिन्दगी में खुशहाली के लिए काम किया है और पिछले 5 साल वह काम किया, जिसका नतीजा है कि जनता ने अपने भरपूर आशीर्वाद से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार, हमारी पार्टी और एनडीए को नवाजा। 2014 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी 282 सीट्स जीती थी, जबकि हमारा वोट शेयर 31 परसेंट था और एनडीए ने 336 सीट्स जीती थी। 2019 में बीजेपी को अकेले 303 सीट्स मिली, वोट शेयर था 37.36 परसेंट और एनडीए को 353 सीट्स मिली थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ कर टिप्पणी न करें। It is not fair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि 5 सालों तक 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', इस संकल्प के साथ नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने काम किया, बिना भेदभाव, कि हर जरूरतमंद तक विकास की रोशनी पहुँचे। Development without discrimination और development with dignity, सम्मान के साथ सशक्तीकरण और बिना भेदभाव के सशक्तीकरण, इस सरकार का संकल्प और लक्ष्य था। उपसभापति महोदय, जब मैं इकबाल की बात कर रहा हूँ, तो यह समझना जरूरी है कि हम जिस सरकार के इकबाल की बात कर रहे हैं, वह मोदी जी की सरकार के आने के पहले 10 सालों तक जो सरकार थी, वह क्या थी। ...(व्यवधान).... उस सरकार में कौन प्रधान मंत्री है, सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर कौन है, सुपर पीएमओ कहाँ है, सरकार के अध्यादेश को nonsense, nuisance कह कर फाड़ दिया जाता था और कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

मैं एक मजबूर सरकार दिखाई पड़ती थी। वह समय, जब मजबूर सरकार थी, उसको बदला और आज मजबूत सरकार है, मजबूत इच्छा शक्ति के साथ काम करने वाली सरकार है। आज कोई सुपर पीएमओ नहीं चल रहा है और आज सरकार कहीं किसी भी राष्ट्रीय हित के मुद्दे पर समझौते नहीं कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : यह मजबूती के साथ देश और देश के विकास के लिए समर्पित भाव से काम कर रही है। मैंने इसलिए कहा कि यह इकबाल की सरकार है।

हम जब इंसाफ की बात करते हैं, तो उस आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े हुए व्यक्ति के साथ इंसाफ की बात करते हैं, जिस तक विकास की रोशनी नहीं पहुँची है। हम उस आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े हुए व्यक्ति के विकास की बात करते हैं, जिसको दशकों से अनदेखा किया गया, जिसका राजनीतिक शोषण तो किया गया, लेकिन सशक्तीकरण नहीं किया गया। हम इंसाफ की बात इसलिए करते हैं। अनुच्छेद 370 को लेकर हमारे नेता विरोधी दल, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कल उसके बारे में बहुत *postmortem* किया, उसकी बहुत *scrutiny* की, लेकिन अनुच्छेद 370 क्या था? हम सब लोग, जो राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करते रहे हैं, वे हर समय एक ही चीज समझते थे और सोचते थे कि कौन सी ऐसी बाधा है, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर को देश की प्रगति की धारा से रोक रही है, कौन सा ऐसा कारण है, जिससे जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोग प्रगति की धारा से कट रहे हैं। बार-बार हम लोग यह सोचते थे और बार-बार कहते भी थे। उपसभापति महोदय , मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि जिस समय 1998 में मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था, उस समय अटल जी की सरकार थी और मैं सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री था। उसके साथ-साथ मुझे संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय का भी काम मिला था। उस समय प्रमोद महाजन जी हमारे नेता थे और वे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के रूप में काम देख रहे थे। मैंने उस समय उनसे कहा था कि हम लोग नारे लगाते हैं कि 'जहाँ हुए बलिदान मुखर्जी, वह कश्मीर हमारा है', हम 'एक विधान, एक संविधान' की बात करते हैं, एक निशान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यह कब खत्म होगा, अब तो सरकार आ गई, खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। उस समय उन्होंने कहा कि अनुच्छेद 370 को खत्म करने के लिए 370 एमपीज़ लगेगे। दूसरी चीज उन्होंने कही कि उसके साथ उसे तमाम विधान सभाओं से *ratify* कराना पड़ेगा। यह संभव नहीं है, अभी इसको छोड़ो। मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और श्री अमित शाह जी को बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने उस सच्चाई की खोजबीन की कि यह कोई संवैधानिक व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिर्फ एक नोटिफिकेशन के आधार पर ये सारी चीज़ें चल रही थीं। इन्होंने उसको खत्म करके जम्मू-कश्मीर एवं लेह और कारगिल के लोगों को इंसाफ दिलवाया। दूसरी इंसाफ की बात है - ट्रिपल तलाक, जो एक कुरीति और कुप्रथा से जुड़ा हुआ था। हमारा देश हमेशा कुरीतियों और कुप्रथाओं को खत्म करने वाला देश रहा है, चाहे वह बाल-विवाह का मुद्दा हो, चाहे सती प्रथा का मुद्दा हो, लेकिन जब भी ट्रिपल तलाक पर बात आती थी, तो वहीं अटक जाती थी, क्योंकि इसको साम्प्रदायिक चश्मे से देखा जाने लगा

था। इसको भी उन्होंने खत्म किया। इसके बारे में कानून बना और इसी सदन ने इस पर कानून बनाया, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को और इस सदन को बधाई देता हूँ।

महोदय, हम इंसाफ की बात करते हैं। छः लाख ऐसे गांव, जो अंधेरे में थे, जो गरीब, कमजोर तबके, दलित, पिछड़े और अल्पसंख्यक समाज के थे और जहां बिजली नहीं पहुंच पाई थी, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उनके साथ इंसाफ किया और उन छः लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा दी, उनके घरों में उजाला कर दिया। इसके अलावा जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं और खास तौर से...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेरमैन सर, छः लाख तो कुल गांव हैं। पांच साल से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि 18,000 गांवों में बिजली दी। क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि 1947 से लेकर आज तक एक भी गांव में बिजली नहीं थी?

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** ٹیپٹی جٹرمی سر، چھ لاکھ تو کل گاؤں ہی۔ پانچ سال سے مائے پردھان منتری جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ اٹھارہ ہزار گاؤں میں بجلی دی۔ کل اس کا مطلب ہے کہ 1947 سے لے کر آج تک ایک بھی گاؤں میں بجلی نہی نہی؟

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: माननीय नेता विरोधी दल जी, मैंने कहा कि छः लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंच गई।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: बिजली कब पहुंची? छः लाख तो कुल गांव हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** بجلی کب پہنچی؟ چھ لاکھ تو کل گاؤں ہی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपने भी कुछ गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई है, लेकिन जिन्हें आपने छोड़ दिया था, उस काम को हमने पूरा किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं-नहीं, make it clear. Make it clear.

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** نہی-نہی، مےک اٹ کلئر۔ مےک اٹ کلئر۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं बता रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... I'm not yielding.(Interruptions).... जिन दलित गांवों को आपने छोड़ दिया था, जिन पिछड़े गांवों को आपने छोड़ दिया था, जिन गरीबों के गांवों को छोड़ दिया था, जिन अल्पसंख्यकों के गांवों को आपने छोड़ दिया था और जिनके साथ आपने बहुत ही बेदरदी और बेशर्मी के साथ राजनैतिक शोषण किया था, उन गांवों तक हमने बिजली पहुंचाई। आज पूरे के पूरे छः लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है।...(व्यवधान).... सभी गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है।

इसके अलावा सामाजिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित जो सुरक्षा बीमा याजना है, 24 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को वह दी गई है। फिर 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' की बात आती है। प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

जी और हमारी सरकार का एक संकल्प स्वच्छता को लेकर भी है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने एक आवाज़ उठाई थी कि हमें सफाई करनी चाहिए, स्वच्छता रखनी चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उस काम को शुरू किया। मुझे आपके माध्यम से इस बात को बताने में खुशी है कि हमारे गांवों में 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा शौचालय बनाए गए हैं। आज जब हम ईमान की बात करते हैं, तो एक ईमानदार और पारदर्शी सरकार दी गई, बचौलियों और बेईमानों से मुक्त सरकार दी गई और साथ ही साथ दिल्ली की सत्ता के गलियारे में, सत्ता के दलालों की नाकेबंदी की गई और लूटलॉबी में तालाबंदी की गई। दिल्ली में जो तमाम लोग हैं, उन सबको मालूम होता था कि यहाँ multinational liaison companies खुली रहती थीं। ये क्या काम करती थीं? ये किसी मंत्रालय में, किसी मंत्री, किसी सरकार के अधिकारी के साथ liaisoning किया करती थीं। आज आप एक का भी बताइए कि यहां दिल्ली में कोई liaisoning company रह गई हो। इसीलिए मैंने कहा सत्ता के गलियारे से, सत्ता के दलालों की नाकेबंदी हुई है और लूटलॉबी में तालाबंदी हुई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ऐसा समय था कि घोटालों के गुरुघंटालों का ही बोलबाला था।

"उस दौर-ए-तरक्की के अंदाज़ निराले थे।

चौतरफ़ा करप्शन था, हर ओर घोटाले थे।।"

उस दौर-ए-तरक्की की ऐसी बात थी कि जिधर देखिए, उधर घोटाला था। मैं घोटालों के बारे में जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, जनता ने उसका हिसाब-किताब कर दिया है। चाहे आर्थिक अपराधी हों, जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए किसी भी रूप में कहीं न कहीं खतरा रहे हैं, तो उनसे इस सरकार ने मज़बूती के साथ निपटा है और उन्हें निपटाया है।

पिछली बार जब हम बात कर रहे थे, हम कह रहे थे कि देश की जनता ने हमें और भी अधिक प्रचंड जनादेश दिया है, और भी अधिक प्रचंड वोटों से जिताया है, तो उस समय शोर मचता था। उस समय शोर मचता था और सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर सवाल होता था। बालाकोट में अगर आतंकवादियों का सफाया हुआ, तो उस पर बवाल किया गया। एक तरफ हमारे सीमा पार, पाकिस्तान से सवाल होते थे, दूसरी तरफ उनके सुर में सुर कहीं और से मिल जाते थे। जिस तरह से उस समय गैर-जिम्मेदारी का व्यवहार किया गया था, आज की तारीख में जनता ने उसका हिसाब-किताब सूद-ब्याज के साथ कर दिया है। उपसभापति महोदय, लेकिन आज भी रस्सी जल गई है पर बल नहीं गया है। अगर आज भी आप उनका व्यवहार देखें, उनका काम करने का तरीख देखें, तो उसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। बिना नम्बर के वे नम्बरदार बने हुए हैं। जनता ने नम्बर नहीं दिया है, लेकिन नहीं, मैं तो सबसे बड़ा नम्बरदार हूँ, मैं तय करूँगा कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या करना है, आतंकवादियों को कैसे मारना है, 370 क्यों खत्म करना है या नहीं करना है, शाहीन बाग में क्या करना है। मुझे तो बहुत ताज्जुब हो रहा था, जब हमारे नेता विरोधी दल कल बोल रहे थे। वे हमेशा बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं। मैं तो उनको admire करता हूँ, लेकिन कल मुझे लग रहा था कि वे अभी भी जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में बोल रहे थे। उनकी

सारी चीजें ऐसी थीं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर ने यह किया, गुजरात ने यह किया, जम्मू-कश्मीर ने यह किया, गुजरात ने यह किया। मैं तो मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी की तरफ देख रहा था। वे तो गुजरात की विधान सभा में अपनी पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप भी थे। मुझे लगा कि नेता विरोधी दल देश के बारे में बात करेंगे और जम्मू-कश्मीर को देश से मिलने और देश में प्रगति की मुख्य धारा से मिलने पर खुशी जाहिर करेंगे, बल्कि उनके मन में वह खुशी नहीं दिखायी पड़ी। इसलिए मैंने जैसा कहा कि यह एक ऐसा सवाल था, जिस सवाल को लेकर--

अब आप नागरिकता कानून को लेकर बात करते हैं। मुझे तो बहुत अच्छा लगता, अगर कल इस सदन से यह आवाज़ उठती और खुद गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब इस बात को कहते कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी नागरिक और किसी भी नागरिक की नागरिकता न खतरे में है, न खत्म होगी और अगर कोई खत्म करेगा, तो गुलाम नबी आज़ाद और मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी पहले उसमें जायेंगे। वे यह कहते। यह मैसेज जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन उन्होंने तो उल्टा कहा कि पूरा देश शाहीन बाग बन जायेगा, पूरा देश शाहीन बाग बनने वाला है। पूरा देश शाहीन बाग बन जायेगा। साहब! यह कहना-- वे जो बेचारी औरतें हैं, मैं उन्हें कोई राष्ट्रद्रोही नहीं मानता, मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वे जो बच्चे हैं, वे राष्ट्रद्रोही हैं, लेकिन वे गुमराह किये गये हैं। वे गुमराह आपके द्वारा किये गये हैं, आप जैसी पार्टियों के जरिए किये गये हैं और यह बताया गया है कि तुम यहाँ बैठे रहो, नहीं तो तुम हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भगा दिये जाओगे। कहाँ भगा दिये जाओगे भाई? क्या वे 1,000 हैं, 2,000 हैं, 4,000 हैं या 10,000 हैं? वे करोड़ों लोग हैं। आप उनको समझा रहे हैं कि आप भगा दिये जाओगे और आपने इतना बड़ा भय और भ्रम का भूत खड़ा कर दिया! यह जो **Bogus Bashing Brigade** है, इसका यह अफवाह फैलाने का और इस तरह से लोगों को गुमराह करने का षडयंत्र और साजिश है, इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है।

आप नागरिकता कानून के बारे में कहते हैं। मैं अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी देखता हूँ। अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय मैंने नहीं बनाया, 2006 में गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब की पार्टी, काँग्रेस पार्टी ने बनाया। सर, 17 मई, 1955-- कल सुखेन्दु दा जो कह रहे थे कि किस डेट में गांधी जी ने कहा था, इससे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण वह नहीं है। 17 मई, 1955 को एक एग्रीमेंट होता है- 'पंत-मिर्जा एग्रीमेंट'। 'पंत' यानी पंडित गोविंद बल्लभ पंत, जो हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री थे और मिस्टर 'मिर्जा', जोकि पाकिस्तान के उस वक्त के इंटीरियर मिनिस्टर थे। उस समझौते में बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से यह कहा जाता है कि इस समझौते के तहत दोनों सरकारें पाकिस्तान में मौजूद गैर-मुस्लिम तीर्थस्थलों और भारत में उपस्थित तीर्थस्थलों के बारे में चिन्ता करेंगी। यह एक मुख्य बात थी। उसके बाद आपने 2006 में अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय का गठन किया, 29 जनवरी, 2006 को। उसके मैनडेट में आपने क्या कहा? जो मैनडेट होता है, 1961 की नियमावली के तहत मंत्रालयों को जो कार्य आवंटन होता है, उसमें आपने कहा कि विदेश मंत्रालय के परामर्श से 1955 के पंत-मिर्जा समझौते के अनुसार पाकिस्तान में गैर-मुस्लिम पूजा-स्थलों और गैर-मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यकों की चिन्ता करनी है। विदेश मंत्रालय के परामर्श से पड़ोसी देशों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों की भी चिन्ता करनी है। यह मैनडेट आपने दिया। यह मैनडेट आपने कब दिया,

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

2006 में दिया, जबकि मोदी जी नहीं आये थे। अब यह अलग बात है कि आपने उस मैनडेट का सम्मान नहीं किया, आपने कभी चिन्ता नहीं की कि वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों की क्या हालत है, वे 24 परसेंट से 2 परसेंट कैसे रह गये, कौन सा नरसंहार हो रहा है, किस तरह से उनका कत्लेआम हो रहा है, किस तरह से उनको पीड़ित और प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है? आपने चिन्ता नहीं की। आपको मैनडेट भी था। पंत-मिर्जा एग्रीमेंट के तहत हो सकता है कि वह मैनडेट नहीं भी होता, तब भी आपकी यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है। वह जो एक *inhuman injustice* हो रहा था, उसको आप *humanitarian justice* दे सकते थे, एक अमानवीय अन्याय को मानवीय न्याय दे सकते थे, जो आपने नहीं दिया। जब एक सरकार ने, जब मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह किया, तब आपने उसमें— बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी, सेलेक्ट कमेटी हुई, उसके बाद उस पर पारलियामेंट में चर्चा हुई, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा कि हमें पता ही नहीं था, हम तो व्हिप भी जारी नहीं कर पाये। जब आपके चीफ व्हिप ही चले गये थे, तो आप व्हिप कैसे जारी करते? तो ये सारी की सारी चीजें कहीं न कहीं आज एक सवाल खड़ा कर रही हैं, नीयत पर सवाल खड़ा कर रही हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ईमानदारी और बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। चुनाव आते हैं, जाते हैं, आप हारेंगे, आप फिर हारेंगे, फिर क्या होगा, मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन चुनाव के साथ देश के सौहार्द का सौदा नहीं किया जा सकता।

मैं भी शाहीन बाग़ के बारे में सुन रहा था, मैं भी देखता हूँ, लेकिन शाहीन बाग़ में जो हमारी बहनें बैठी हुई हैं, जो बच्चे बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनके साथ क्या कर रहे हैं? आज जिस तरह से पुलिस खुलासा कर रही है, मैं आपकी पार्टी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन कुछ लोग वहाँ पर बंदूक लेकर भेजे गए कि वहाँ जाकर वॉयलेन्स कर दो, वहाँ पर हिंसा फैला दो, वहाँ लोगों को तितर-बितर कर दो। वह तो हो नहीं पाया, लेकिन उसके पीछे की जो मंशा और मकसद है, वह बहुत ही खतरनाक और बहुत ही गम्भीर रही है। इसलिए मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जनादेश की चोट से आदमी घायल तो हो सकता है, लेकिन जनादेश की चोट से आदमी बौखला नहीं सकता। जनादेश की चोट बहुत गहरी होती है और जनादेश की चोट को आपको एक्सेप्ट करना होगा, स्वीकार करना होगा। वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आज तक आपने जनादेश का सम्मान किया ही नहीं। एक बेचैन आत्मा की तरह आप तड़पते रहे कि यह मोदी जी कैसे आ गए। उस समय अवार्ड वापसी शुरू हो गई, उस समय असहिष्णुता शुरू हो गई। उस समय पूरे देश में किस तरह से एक वर्ग विशेष को कैसे बहका सको, किस तरह डरा सको और किस तरह से उसे प्रगति की धारा से दूर कर सको, उसकी कोशिश होती रही। लेकिन मोदी जी अपने रास्ते से नहीं हटे। उन्होंने जब कहा, 30 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों की बात की। उन्होंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि यह हिन्दू है, यह मुसलमान है, यह सिख है, यह ईसाई है। उन्होंने कहा कि 30 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानी मेरे भाई-बहन हैं। हमें इनका विकास करना है, हमें इनकी आंखों में खुशी और इनकी जिंदगी में खुशहाली लानी है और उस संकल्प के साथ उन्होंने काम किया। कोशिशों के बावजूद भी वे अपने रास्ते से नहीं डिगे।

महोदय, आज देश एक ऐसे दौराहे पर है, जिसमें कुछ हमारे राजनीतिक दल हैं, जिनके अपने निहित स्वार्थ हो सकते हैं। वे देश में कहीं न कहीं एक संवैधानिक संकट की स्थिति खड़ा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अभी सिंह साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि संविधान में केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को रिस्पांसिबिलिटी दी गई है कि केन्द्रीय लिस्ट में क्या होगा, राज्यों की लिस्ट में क्या होगा। केन्द्र को कौन से कानून बनाने हैं, राज्यों को कौन से कानून बनाने हैं। नागरिकता किसका इश्यु है, नागरिकता संसद का अधिकार है, केन्द्र की सरकारों का अधिकार है। अब उसमें कई राज्यों से यह आवाज उठती है कि हम तो यह नहीं मानेंगे। अगर आप यह क्रम शुरू करेंगे तो आने वाले दिनों में आप देश को किस रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं? मुझे खुशी हुई कि आपके एक बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने बयान दिया था कि यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। क्योंकि संसद के दोनों सदन कोई कानून पास करते हैं और उस पर किसी राज्य की विधान सभा कहेगी कि हम इसे रिजेक्ट करते हैं, इस तरह से यह constitutional confusion और कहीं न कहीं एक anarchy पैदा करने की कोशिश है और इसके पीछे की मंशा, मकसद शुद्ध रूप से एक है और वह यह दिखाने की है कि जिनको आपने गुमराह किया है, वे कहते हैं कि आपने गुमराह कर दिया, लेकिन हो तो कुछ नहीं रहा है। वह सीएए के बारे में कहते हैं कि यह नागरिकता लेने के लिए नहीं है, देने के लिए है। परंतु आपने उसे और ठोक-बजा कर उसमें भ्रम और भय पैदा करने के लिए कहा कि देखो, हमने इसे विधान सभा में रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। यानी कि एक बड़े समाज को आप प्रगति की धारा से, विश्वास की धारा से डर और भय के माहौल में खड़ा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह कभी भी, किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, सभ्य समाज में एक्सेप्टेबल नहीं है और न हो सकता है।

इसके अलावा बहुत सी चीजों पर बात हुई है। मैं केवल दो चीजें बताकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मैं आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। बंटवारे के बाद हिन्दू इस देश में लगभग 84 परसेन्ट और अल्पसंख्यक 15 प्रतिशत थे।

अल्पसंख्यकों में मुस्लिम भी हैं, सिख भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं और पारसी भी हैं। इसमें अगर आप इनका टोटल देखें, तो मुस्लिम 9 परसेंट थे, ईसाई 2.3 परसेंट थे, सिख 1.89 परसेंट थे और बौद्ध 0.74 परसेंट थे। इसी तरह से 2011 की जो जनगणना हुई, अभी तो जो जनगणना हो रही है, उस पर भी आपने सवाल खड़ा कर दिया है कि कोई जनगणना में हिस्सा मत लो यानी कि आप इतनी बड़ी जो कम्युनिटी है, उसको आप मरदम शुमारी से ही अलग कर देना चाहते हैं, जनगणना से ही अलग कर देना चाहते हैं। क्या जनगणना पहली बार मोदी जी आकर कर रहे हैं? यह 1957 में हुई, 1961 में हुई, 1971 में हुई, 1981 में हुई, 1991 में हुई, इस तरह से यह लगातार हर दस साल में होती है। पिछली बार जो जनगणना हुई, उस जनगणना में आपने बहुत ढोल-बाजा बजा कर कहा कि हम इसको तो डिजिटल कर रहे हैं, इसमें ये सारी चीजें जोड़ रहे हैं। उस जनगणना के बाद आपने जो पहला कार्ड इश्यू किया, वह उस समय की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया प्रतिभा पाटिल जी को भेंट किया। उसके बाद यह खत्म हो जाता है। देखिए, मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि यह भारत, यह हिन्दुस्तान अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए जन्मत है

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

और पाकिस्तान जहन्नुम है। मैं जहन्नुम इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ जो नरसंहार हुए, उनका जो बहुत ही बुरी तरह से खात्मा किया गया, जिसकी वजह से आज वे दो परसेंट रह गए हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो नौ परसेंट थे, वे 19 परसेंट हो जाते हैं। जो अल्पसंख्यक नौ परसेंट थे, वे आज 19 परसेंट हो जाते हैं। उसी तरह से जो अलग-अलग कम्युनिटीज़ हैं, उनका भी नंबर बढ़ता है। हम इसको कोई बुरा नहीं मानते हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि यह देश समावेशी संस्कृति का देश है। 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' का देश है। यह देश सेक्युलर है और इस देश ने सेल्युलरिज्म का रास्ता और पंथ निरपेक्षता का रास्ता चुना है, क्योंकि इस देश के बहुसंख्यकों का डीएनए सेक्युलरिज्म और पंथ निरपेक्षता का है। जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान अपने को इस्लामिक देश घोषित कर रहा था, तो इस देश के बहुसंख्यकों ने कहा कि हमारा देश पंथ निरपेक्ष देश होगा, हमारा देश सेक्युलर देश होगा। यह हमने नहीं चुना है, बल्कि इस देश के बहुसंख्यकों ने चुना है और इस देश के बहुसंख्यकों के डीएनए में सहिष्णुता भी है और समावेशी सोच भी है। इसका ही नतीजा है कि आज हमारा देश दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक ताकत बनी हुई है। आप उसको भी कभी भगवा आतंकवाद कह देंगे, कभी कुछ और कह देंगे। आपकी हार हो रही है, इसलिए आप हताश हो रहे हैं, आप सिमटते जा रहे हैं, सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं, यह आपकी अपनी समस्या है, लेकिन आप देश को सिमटाइए और सिकुड़ाइए नहीं। आप देश के सौहार्द के ताने-बाने को छिन्न-भिन्न मत करिए, वरना यह देश आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। इस पाप के लिए कभी भी आपको माफ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सर, हमने जो एक बात कही, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह एक बात यह कही है कि इस देश का जो एक सौहार्द का, भाईचारे का ताना-बाना है, वह हमेशा मजबूत रहा है और मजबूत रहेगा, चाहे कोई कितनी भी उसको बिगाड़ने की कोशिश करे। अभी कल सिंह साहब ने और माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय में भी यह बात कही गई कि जब मोदी जी की सरकार आई, तब लगभग 4.9 परसेंट के इर्द-गिर्द केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में अल्पसंख्यकों की भागीदारी थी, जब कि आज इसमें 9 परसेंट से ज्यादा अल्पसंख्यकों की भागीदारी हुई है। यह हमारा भेदभाव है। कहते हैं न कि बहुत भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वे काबिल नहीं थे, वे बिल्कुल काबिल थे। उनके अंदर काबिलियत थी। अगर मोदी जी के आने के बाद वे 120-125 की संख्या में यूपीएससी की परीक्षा में पास हो रहे हैं और हर साल उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है, तो उनके अंदर यह काबिलियत हमारे आने के बाद नहीं आ गई। हाँ, जो भेदभाव था, आप जिस तरह से उनका *political exploitation* करते थे और कहते थे कि इनको तो कमजोर रखो, इनको पिछड़ा रखो, इनको प्रगति की धारा में शामिल ही मत होने दो और इसके लिए आपने सच्वर कमेटी बैठा दी। सच्वर कमेटी ने कहा कि इनकी तो बहुत बुरी हालत है, आज देश में जो मुसलमान हैं, वे जेलों में ज्यादा हैं, सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं हैं, आदि, आदि कहा, लेकिन हमने उसका ढिंढोरा नहीं पीटा। हमने उसका ढोल नहीं पीटा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमने पिछले पाँच सालों में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लड़के-लड़कियों को स्कॉलरशिप दी, जिसकी वजह से बच्चियों के ड्रॉप-आउट रेट कम हुए। हमने यह कोई राजनीतिक लाभ लेने

के लिए नहीं किया। हमारे देश के जो हुनरमंद हैं, दस्तकार हैं, शिल्पकार हैं, कारीगर हैं, हुनर के उस्ताद हैं, हमने उनके सशक्तिकरण के लिए, उनको मौका, मार्केट मुहैया कराने के लिए, हुनर हाट के माध्यम से, उस्ताद कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से काम किए, तो हमने यह कोई राजनीतिक मंशा या मकसद सोचकर नहीं किया। सर, समावेशी विकास हमारी राष्ट्र नीति है और "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, और सबका विश्वास", हमारा राजधर्म है और इसी राजधर्म के साथ हम आगे बढ़े हैं और आगे बढ़ेंगे। मैं एक शेर जरूर कहूँगा, क्योंकि कई शेर कहे गए,

"दौर है संग-ए-आजमाई का और मैं आईना सजाता हूँ,
तुम हवाओं को हौसला बरखो, मैं चिरागों की लौ बढ़ाता हूँ।"

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब का जो भाषण हुआ, मैं उनकी मजबूरी समझता हूँ। जिन लोगों के बीच में वे हैं, उनके बीच में रहते हुए जो भाषण उनको दे दिया गया, उन्होंने पढ़ दिया और बोल दिया। मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति आपके साथ है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी सहानुभूति है।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सहानुभूति से एतराज़ है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी सहानुभूति से भी एतराज़ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर कोई मुसलमान बोले, तो इनकी नजर में वह मजबूरी है और ये बोलें, तो मजबूती है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम मजबूरी में नहीं, मजबूती से इस देश में रह रहे हैं और मजबूती से ही बोल रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई साहब, आप माफ़ कीजिएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरी सहानुभूति फिर भी है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order.
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने उनका नाम लिया, इसलिए उन्होंने कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, नक़वी जी हमारी पार्टी के नेता हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is not point of order in this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: किस नियम के तहत? ...**(व्यवधान)**....

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस साल से वे हमारी पार्टी को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी के नेता हैं, हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री रहे हैं, उनके बारे

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

में इस तरह की टिप्पणी करना, यह उनके ऊपर पर्सनल टिप्पणी है। इस तरह की टिप्पणी नहीं करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नकवी जी देश के भी बड़े नेता हैं। उन्होंने जो कहा है, वह उन्होंने अपने मन से कहा है, इसलिए इस तरह की पर्सनल टिप्पणी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैंने सहानुभूति दर्शाई है, उसमें आपको आपत्ति हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सहानुभूति मत दर्शाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी सहानुभूति से अगर माननीय सदस्य को आपत्ति है, मुझे एतराज नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, हमारे सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत ही धन्यवाद दूँगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने भाषण में वाकई में गंगा-जमुनी संस्कृति, इस देश के इतिहास का उल्लेख किया और उन्होंने यह बात भी कही कि आज crisis of credibility है। कहा न आपने? लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, crisis of credibility के साथ crisis of confidence भी है। जिस विश्वास के साथ 2014 में माननीय प्रथम सेवक जी को देश ने चुना, लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि विदेशों से काला धन वापस आएगा, सबको 15 लाख रुपए मिलेंगे, करोड़ों बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलेगा, अर्थव्यवस्था सुधरेगी, देश मजबूत होगा, नोटबंदी होगी और नोटबंदी में काला धन वापस आएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो गया?... **(व्यवधान)**... आतंकवाद समाप्त हो गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... और नकली नोट आ गए?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में टिप्पणी न करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी साहब यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं हैं। इस देश की economic हालत क्या है, ज़रा उनसे पूछ लीजिए। भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, आप उनसे एक बार बैठकर राय ले लीजिए। निर्मला सीतारमण जी को उनसे थोड़ा-सा ज्ञान दिलवाइए। वे इस देश के हालात के बारे में क्या कहते हैं? जीडीपी गिर रही है, manufacturing sector की ग्रोथ घट रही है, एक्सपोर्ट्स में कमी हो रही है, साथ में इस विश्व में जो सर्वमान्य economist हैं, वे सब आज चिंता जता रहे हैं। आईएमएफ कह रहा है, चिन्ता कीजिए जीडीपी गिर रही है। वर्ल्ड बैंक भी कह रहा है। आपका आरबीआई कह रहा है, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया कह रहा है। हर तरह से आज हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं। जब हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं, जीएसटी से रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, तो फिर क्या विकल्प बचा? जो वर्षों से कमाई करने वाले पीएसयूज हैं, उनको बेचिए। विशेष तौर पर, अब लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कॉरपोरेशन पर बात आ गई है। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता, टीएमसी के माननीय सुखेन्दु दा ने इस बात को विस्तार से कहा है,

उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। करोड़ों लोगों के विश्वास और आस्था का प्रतीक एलआईसी आज संकट में है। इसी के साथ-साथ, बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल के एक लाख लोगों को बेरोजगार कर दिया गया। आप बीपीसीएल को बेचने की तैयारी में हैं। *Temples of Modern India*, जो visionary पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने स्थापित किए थे, उन्हें आज आप अपनी असफलता को छिपाने के लिए बेच रहे हैं। आप देश के हालात को देखिए। आप देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बिगाड़ चुके हैं। जिस घर में अर्थव्यवस्था बिगड़ती है, तो वहाँ जेवर बिकते हैं, वही हालत आज इस देश की हो रही है। आपने एक बड़ी बात यह कही थी कि हम लोगों ने एसआईटी बना दी है, हम विदेशों से काला धन लाएँगे, लेकिन उस एसआईटी का हथ्र क्या हुआ, उसकी रिपोर्ट कहाँ है, यह हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के 20 जून, 2019 को दिए गए अभिभाषण के पैरा 89 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है, *My Government has decided to implement the process of 'National Register of Citizens'*. यह उनका *President's Address* में वादा है। जब भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण approve होता है, तो वह कैबिनेट से approve होता है। कैबिनेट के approval के बाद ही उसका ड्राफ्ट फाइनल किया जाता है, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में कहते हैं कि यह सब झूठ है, एनआरसी की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। यानी कि कैबिनेट में बात ही नहीं हुई? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि ऐसे कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी, जिसने कैबिनेट की मंजूरी के बिना राष्ट्रपति जी से वह भाषण दिलवा दिया, उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे तो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, अब क्या बर्खास्त कीजिएगा। लेकिन, प्रश्न इस बात का है कि आपने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी से वह सब कहलवा दिया और उसके बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं, यह सरासर झूठ है, असत्य है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमको *chronological order* समझाते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... *chronology* समझाते हैं कि पहले नागरिकता कानून आएगा, *Citizenship Act* आएगा, उसके बाद एनपीआर आएगा और फिर एनआरसी आएगा। सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, अब सोच इस बात की है कि हम किस पर भरोसा करें? यह *crisis of credibility* है, किस पर भरोसा करें? साथ में, जो एनआरसी के संबंध में असम का अनुभव है, उसमें 1,600 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, 11 साल लगे और आज *detention camps* में कई हिन्दू तो हैं ही, लेकिन वहाँ उनके साथ वह कैप्टन सनाउल्लाह भी है, जिसने भारत की सेना में रहते हुए हथियार अपने हाथ में लेकर पाकिस्तान से मुकाबला किया, दुश्मनों से मुकाबला किया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज वह भी *detention camp* में है। यह आपकी राजभक्ति है?

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज लोगों में यही भ्रम और भय पैदा हो गया है कि अगर कल से आप एनआरसी लागू करेंगे और एनआरसी में किसी के पास सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिला, तो फिर उसका क्या होगा? आपने *detention camp* तो बनाने शुरू कर दिए, लेकिन अब उसमें भी *crisis of credibility* है। कुछ कहते हैं कि *detention camps* हैं, कुछ कहते हैं कि नहीं हैं। हमारे पास प्रमाण हैं। लोग उन *detention camps* में हैं, *detention camps* में लोग मर रहे

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीएए क्यों लाया गया, नागरिकता संशोधन कानून लाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? आपकी जिसको मर्जी थी, उसको नागरिकता दे देते। आपको किसने मना किया था, क्या आपने अदनान सामी को नागरिकता नहीं दी थी? आपने उन्हें नागरिकता दी। आप फिर से हिन्दू-मुसलमानों को बांटना चाहते हैं। मैं तो स्वामी स्वरूपानंद जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज वे हमारे सनातन धर्म के सबसे वरिष्ठ शंकराचार्य हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि नागरिकता संशोधन कानून लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह केवल एक वर्ग को भयभीत करने के लिए कानून लाया गया है और यह स्वाभाविक है। भूपेन्द्र यादव जी कहते हैं कि two-nation theory से आप बंटवारा कर रहे हैं। जनाब , बंटवारे की शुरुआत तो आप लोगों ने की है। सावरकर, जिन्ना जी, क्या इन लोगों ने सबसे पहले two-nation theory का सुझाव नहीं दिया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी हां, सावरकर जी और जिन्ना जी। क्योंकि आप लोगों ने मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना जी को कहा था कि वे सबसे ज्यादा secular हैं, उनकी मज़ार पर जाकर माथा टेकने वाले आप लोग थे, हम लोग नहीं थे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आप लोग इस बात को समझ लीजिए कि आज इस देश में जो हालात हैं, उस देश में हालात को बिगाड़ने के लिए आपकी विचारधारा को मैं दोष देता हूँ। लोगों के दिमाग में बचपन से नफ़रत पैदा की जाती है। आज लड़ाई विचारधारा की है, एक तरफ़ प्रेम और सद्भाव है और दूसरी तरफ़ नफ़रत और नफ़रत से पैदा होने वाली हिंसा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके लोग मुझ पर मुसलमान परस्त होने का आरोप लगाते हैं, मैं इंसानियत परस्त हूँ, न मुसलमान परस्त हूँ और न हिन्दू परस्त हूँ, लेकिन इंसानियत परस्त हूँ। आज इंसानियत खतरे में है, यही मेरी आपसे लड़ाई है। The very idea of India is under threat. अनेकता में एकता इस देश की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है, जिसे आप समाप्त करने में लगे हुए हैं, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि ज़रा अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को तो सोचिए। आज आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो हालात बनाए, अगर अटल जी होते तो ये हालात कभी नहीं बिगड़ते।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: अभी तो हालात अच्छे हैं, कोई आतंकवाद नहीं है, कहीं कुछ नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया बीच में टीका-टिप्पणी न करें।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इन्होंने मेरा तीन मिनट का समय ले लिया है। मैं तीन मिनट extra बोलूंगा। अटल जी कहते थे कि कश्मीर का हल जम्मूरियत में है, कश्मीरियत में है और इंसानियत में है। आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों से बिना पूछे धारा 370 हटाकर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की आत्मा को जो पीड़ा दी होगी, आपको वह भुगतना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे कश्मीर के तीन-तीन भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जेल में हैं ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप कहते हैं कि हालात सामान्य हैं। अगर सामान्य हैं तो आप उन्हें क्यों नहीं छोड़ते हैं? आपको बड़ा एतराज था कि यूरोपियन पार्लियामेंट के अंदर चर्चा क्यों हो रही है। उन European Parliament के समूह को ले जाने में आपको ऐतराज नहीं है और हम लोग जाएं तो हमारे ऊपर मनाही है, राहुल गांधी जाएं, सीताराम येचुरी जाएं तो आपको एतराज होगा। आप लोगों का यह दोहरा मापदण्ड क्यों है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आदेश लेना पड़ा, उसके बाद वे अपने घर जा पाए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी राम धुन की बात कर रहे थे। महात्मा गांधी को शायद आपने पढ़ा नहीं होगा, आप तो 'Bunch of Thoughts' पढ़कर आए होंगे या सावरकर को पढ़ा होगा, आपने महात्मा गांधी जी को नहीं पढ़ा, 'रघुपति राघव राजा राम, ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम' ये मूल भावना महात्मा गांधी जी की थी, जिसको आप भूल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : पतित पावन सीता राम, ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम। सबको सन्मति दे भगवान।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपको भी सन्मति दे भगवान।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप कृपया चेयर को address करें।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह जो...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I am being interrupted. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

"वैष्णव जन तो तेने कहिये जे

पीड़ परायी जाणे रे"

यह जो पर पीड़ा जानने का इस देश को ज्ञान मिला है, वह राम से ही मिला है, उसी को महात्मा गांधी जी ने माना है। 'वैष्णव जन' यह राम ही हैं, वही संस्कृति है और उसी संस्कृति से दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप भी आते हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप मुझे संस्कृति, संस्कार मत बताइए और धर्म मत बताइए। मैं सनातन धर्म हूँ और मुझे आपसे सीखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैंने बचपन से गांधी को पढ़ा है। गांधी क्या हैं, आप हमें मत सिखाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसमें आपसे एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। जितनी बार भी दिग्विजय सिंह जी के बोलने के समय में टोका-टाकी हुई है, वह समय कैलकुलेट करके इनके समय में जोड़ा जाए, वरना यह अन्याय होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मैं सबसे अनुरोध करती हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, अनुरोध नहीं, सिर्फ समय जोड़ दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): जब इधर से बात कही जाती है, तो उधर से टिप्पणी होती है और जब उधर से बात कही जाती है, तो इधर से टिप्पणी होती है। ये चीज़ें दोनों तरफ से हो रही हैं। कृपया आप जो बात रखना चाहते हैं, वह बात रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी बीच में टिप्पणी न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इधर का पक्ष हो या उधर का पक्ष हो।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने अनुमति दी, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। अभी हमारे नक़वी साहब चले गए। वे कह रहे थे कि इस देश के मुसलमानों ने भरोसा किया और इसको हिंदू राष्ट्र नहीं बनने दिया। आप अपने आपको *contradict* कर रहे हैं। हमें इस बात का गर्व है, क्योंकि यहां के मुसलमानों को महात्मा गांधी पर भरोसा था। यहां के मुसलमानों को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू पर भरोसा था, सरदार पटेल पर भरोसा था। शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को भी हमारे *freedom fighters* पर, महात्मा गांधी पर और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू पर भरोसा था। इसलिए आप बांटने का प्रयास मत करिए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह देश सब का है और आज जो पूरे देश में आग लगी हुई है, विशेषकर छात्रों में, युवकों में *frustration* है, नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं, सामाजिक तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है, लिंग चारों तरफ हो रही है। आज यही नहीं है, *international areas* में भी, *intellectuals* में भी इस बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। इस बात को थोड़ा समझिए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सबको संभालने का प्रयास करिए। मैं आपको सुझाव देता हूँ कि यदि इस समस्या का निदान करना है, तो तत्काल नागरिकता कानून वापस लीजिए। आप लोगों में विश्वास पैदा करिए। अगर आपको यहां पर इस तनाव को समाप्त करना है, तो एन.पी.आर., एन.आर.सी. को लागू करने के लिए साफ मना कर दीजिए। अगर आपको विश्वास कायम करना है, क्योंकि विश्वास का संकट है, आज सामाजिक तनाव खत्म करना है, छात्रों में विश्वास पैदा करना है, तो डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी ने कहा है कि जे.एन.यू. का जो वाइस चांसलर है, उसको तत्काल *sack* कर दीजिए। इसी से विश्वास पैदा होगा। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस संकट से गुजरने के लिए माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ही हमें एक आशा की किरण नजर आती है, लेकिन साथ में आपने पैरा 99 में जो अपनी बात कही है कि हमें हमेशा यह याद रखना चाहिए कि किसी भी विचारधारा के नेता या समर्थक होने से पहले हम देश के नागरिक हैं। हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा हमारी दलीय प्रतिबद्धताओं से कहीं बढ़कर है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में हम सब मिलकर अपने देश के गौरवशाली अतीत से प्रेरणा लेते हुए देश के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करेंगे और अपने प्रयासों में सफल भी होंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रजातंत्र संवाद पर आधारित है। जो लोग शाहीन बाग में बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप उनसे संवाद की स्थिति स्थापित क्यों नहीं करते हैं? उनसे चर्चा करिए। मन की बात सुनाते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों की बात क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं? आज वे लोग धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनमें महिलाएं बैठी हुई हैं, बच्चे बैठे हुए हैं। उनसे आपको बात करने में क्या दिक्कत है? उनसे चर्चा करिए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अंत में, मैं एक बात आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मनी में जब हिटलर का राज था, उस समय Pastor Martin Niemoller ने जो कविता कही थी, उसको मैं कहना चाहता हूँ:-

First they came for Socialists
 And I did not speak out --
 Because I was not a Socialist;
 Then they came for Communists
 And I did not speak out—
 Because I was not a Communist;
 Then they came for Trade Unionist
 And I did not speak out --
 Because I was not a Trade Unionist;
 Then they came for Jews
 And I did not speak out --
 Because I was not a Jew;
 Then they came for me--
 And there was no one left
 to speak for me.

ये हालात इस देश में बनते जा रहे हैं। आज पूरे देश में अविश्वास की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है इसलिए हम औपचारिकता के रूप में तो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद दे सकते हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता आज अविश्वास की है, crisis of credibility है, crisis of confidence है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): धन्यवाद महोदय, आपकी पार्टी ने आपको 15 मिनट का समय दिया था, लेकिन आपने 19 मिनट का समय लिया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपको व्यवधान का समय काटना पड़ेगा। आप रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए। आप व्यवधान के समय को चेक कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, I convey my deep regards to the President of our great nation for giving an Address which

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

contains whatever the country needs, at this time, in the country's history. A great saint, poet Thiruvalluvar said, silai tippam enbathu orvadu manakuppam mattrey ellam pira. The meaning is: Firmness in action is simply firmness in mind; all other abilities are not of this nature. So, on the same line, I would say that our hon. Prime Minister, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, especially our hon. Vice-President of India, are marching forward with a very promising future for a great new India. We are very happy about the Vice-President of India as he is motivating the young minds, giving away valuable practical advice, whenever he attends programmes in our State.

First of all, Madam, I would take up farmers' issue. I would say that the President, being so wise, has referred to many wonderful social welfare schemes meant for the benefit of the poor people with a motto which says, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास". I very much appreciate it. In this context, the Government has provided free gas connections to eight crore poor people, houses to two crore poor people, bank accounts to 38 crore poor people, free treatment facility of up to Rs.5 lakhs to 50 crore poor people, insurance cover to 24 crore people, free electricity cover to 2.5 crore people without any discrimination. That is important. It has already reached the really deserving poor.

On the Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi, Tamil Nadu is very proud because, for the fifth consecutive year, it has got the Krishi Karman Award from the Central Government. We are so proud of it. Madam, Rs.43,000 crore have been deposited in the bank accounts of more than eight crore farmer families. On January 2nd, the previous month, the Government has transferred another Rs.12,000 crore to the bank accounts of six crore farmers.

I welcome the President's analysis when he said that there is a steady increase in MSP in kharif and rabi crops. It is a step to ensure that a price of more than one and a half of the input cost is given to the farmer. But, I regret to say that nothing is said about enhancing the MSP. In a step to promote agriculture, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Edappadi K. Palaniswami, himself a farmer, has taken up the Kudimaramadhu Thittam, which is a scheme to re-vitalize all the water bodies. Most of the times, lakes, reservoirs were deepened, bunds strengthened to enhance the water storing capacity of the water bodies to ensure more crop area and he has also ensured water for the successful crops. So, he fondly hailed it as 'Kudimaramadhu Nayagan' which is an exercise done for the first time in the post-Independent era. Our hon. Vice-

President, Venkaiahji has tweeted and I quote, "Pleased to see the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami working in fields as a farmer, who will never forget his roots. It may be symbolic, but it inspires people." He celebrated Pongal this year with the farmers in his own field. Along with the labourers, he himself went into the farms and he celebrated Pongal which has inspired all the farmers in our State. "Everyone should focus on making agriculture more profitable and sustainable. This is the need of the hour." I am very thankful and encouraged by the words of His Excellency, our Vice-President of India. This is what our Chief Minister said, "I assure to focus more on the development of agriculture and uplift the downtrodden." A grassroot worker himself, in every sense, he is a man of simplicity, hard work and devotion to duty as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and our Tamil Nadu is the best governing State in India and the best administered State in our country. He has honestly displayed his commitment to walk along on the footpath of our revered leader, late Puraitchi Thalaivi Amma, to take Tamil Nadu as a numero uno State and India to the greatest heights. I am so proud of our Chief Minister.

I present before you some of the points which I wanted to mention to the Central Government, namely, to speed up the welfare measures which has not been mentioned by our hon. President in the Address. So, I commit myself as a grassroot worker to ensure that all these welfare schemes become a reality, and the main thing is the farmers' issue. The Prime Minister has promised to double the farmers' income by 2022. Now the support price for paddy is ₹ 1,750, but the Swaminathan Commission has recommended that the Minimum Support Price should be ₹ 2,340 per quintal based on the highest cost of labour, and hiring of farm equipments, high cost of fuel for equipments, etc. Our farmers cannot determine the price of their produce. The middlemen procure at a very cheaper rate and sell through black market at a higher price and their demand is more. So, many farmers, from generation to generation, who are into farming left farming, sold their land and now they have gone as unskilled labourers in other sectors. So, to save the farmers, I urge upon the Government to declare the prices of the goods as mentioned in the Report which was given by the Swaminathan Committee and also implement it expeditiously. Then, nothing has been said about the interlinking of rivers in the President's Address and I would like to repeatedly say that the interlinking of rivers should be speeded up. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly demanding release of funds for Thamirabarani-Karumeniyar-Nambiyar flood carrier canal. Sir, Thamirabarani is a perennial river which receives rainfall from both the South-West and the North-East Monsoons. So, we get rainfall from these two monsoons.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

And, during floods, 13,758 million cubic feet of water goes waste into the Bay of Bengal. Out of which, through excavation of a flood carrier canal, we wanted to utilize 2,765 million cubic meter of surplus water by diverting this water to drought-prone areas of Sathankulam, Thesaimalai in my district by linking Thamirabarani-Karumeniyar-Nambiyar Rivers with anticipated funding assistance from the Government of India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. Now, it is called PM's Krishi Sinchai Yojana under the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The total cost of the project is ₹ 872.45 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu allocated in the present Budget ₹ 157 crores. Sir, 50 per cent of project is complete. Now, there are only two phases to be completed. Now, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has promised to release 60 per cent of this amount for successful completion of this project. I urge the Government of India to immediately release the said amount.

I now come to CAA, NPR and NCR. Many hon. Members have spoken on this. The opposition Members have spoken. Madam, I, being a minority myself, wish to bring before you a point. There is no harm. Actually, I wanted to express this, because the people are residing in this country for generations — we are all sons and daughters of this soil. We have been living on this soil for the last 10,000 years. India is our country. And, we need not reveal our identity to anybody, to any authority. That is what we wanted to reiterate. Minorities who come from other countries — it is not relating to religion — due to persecution for asylum have to prove their identity, not we. So, I want that the Government should come forward and clearly tell the people, be firm on its decision and say that there would not be any harm to anyone who are born here and staying here for generations and they are the sons of this soil. The Government should say that there is no harm to us. The Government should reassure...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Madam, what is she trying to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Madam, we did not interfere when he spoke. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Madam, she is talking about minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप अपनी बात कहती रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शिवा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलती रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... विजिला सत्यानंत जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शिवा जी,

आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विजिला जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए।
...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): शिवा जी, आप बीच में टीका-टिप्पणी न करें।
...**(व्यवधान)**... शिवा जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, कृपया बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): विजिला जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We did not interfere. But, he misled the country. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): शिवा जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: He misled the country. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Madam, no one is affected. ...**(Interruptions)**... We need not prove it. ...**(Interruptions)**...
The Government should reassure that the 'ancestral people' need not prove their identity. ...**(Interruptions)**... In fact, don't allow the opposition to take this as a political advantage. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They take it as political advantage. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is very clear that nobody who is here for generations need to prove their identity. ...**(Interruptions)**... Madam, he, actually, misled the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Our hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, misled the House saying that our Government misled during the previous election. They misled. They gave false promises and got all the votes. In fact, it was their party that had promised in the recent elections that all the loans will be waived off. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Only if we win the elections. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, we lost elections. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They had promised that all the agricultural loans will be waived off. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): माननीय सदस्य, श्री तिरुचि शिवा जी, आप बैठिए। आपकी पार्टी ने अपनी बात रख दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: And, seventy-two thousand rupees will be deposited in their accounts. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, we cannot accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): तिरुचि शिवा जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Madam, he should not interrupt like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a right to speak here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not interrupt in his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should he interrupt me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप चेयर को address कीजिए। विजिला जी, आप चेयर को address कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Madam, I am now coming to the issue of hydrocarbons. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under the Environment Protection Act 1986 had issued an amendment to the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, on 16th January, 2020, stating that all the projects in respect of offshore and onshore oil and gas development and production, except exploration, are categorized under category 'A', and all projects in respect of offshore and onshore oil and gas exploration are categorized 'B2' projects. Here, we have a great apprehension that excavation is categorized under category 'A'. The excavation onshore oil and offshore gas development comes under category 'A'.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

This means, for exploration, public hearing and environmental clearance are not required, are not mandatory. For exploration they need not get this because they have now been categorized as B2 projects. For exploration, they need not get a public hearing. This is the greatest anguish and the strongest resistance from our State. Our hon. Chief Minister has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, saying, "I would like to bring to your kind notice that projects involving exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons have faced strong resistance from farmers, activists and other stakeholders

*Not recorded.

in Tamil Nadu. Since most of these projects are situated in Cauvery Delta districts, which is an ecologically fragile zone, but a very fertile region and the Rice Bowl of our State, the opposition to these projects have been intense. Therefore, it is very essential to take along all the people and stakeholders while implementing these projects, so that their cooperation and involvement is ensured. The present notification goes against the spirit of the Tamil people." This is what our hon. Chief Minister had said in his letter to the hon. Prime Minister. He had also written that the public hearing should be there, even though there is some exploration work. So, the onshore and offshore gas exploration should be categorised as category 'A'. So, this was the request by our hon. Chief Minister. We have sought the restoration of notification issued in 2006 and include the projects in Cauvery Delta area under category 'A'. So, this has been our repeated request to the Government. The Government must immediately take into account the anguish of our people. So, finally see to it that this is categorized as category 'A'. So, kindly see to it that this is soon categorised as 'A' to ensure that the interests of the farmers are fully safeguarded.

The other issue, which is very important, is the NEET. Two Bills have been unanimously passed by our State Legislative Assembly. NEET is a social inequality. It is against social equality. It tilts the plain field in favour of the CBSE students and puts everyone else at a disadvantage. It is discriminatory against the students from rural areas and poor background, for whom most of the coaching centres are not accessible or affordable. Most of the places have no coaching centres; so, they are not accessible to them and also not affordable for them. This way, they will never get an opportunity to improve their lives and pursue medicine. The Centre has passed the NMC Bill. Now, qualifying the MBBS degree would be done on the basis of the results of the National Exit Test (NEXT), which would be held as a common medical exam throughout the country. We oppose that also. We strongly oppose the two exams, the NEET and the NEXT, which will, in turn, help only commercial coaching centres all over the country. We are firm in opposing the National Eligibility. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When the Bill was discussed and passed in this House, I had given an amendment to delete those two clauses. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Mr. Siva, she has not yielded. Let her have her say.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We strongly say. ...(*Interruptions*)... We did not interfere when he spoke. So, why is he interfering in each and every point that I am making?

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

The next issue I want to raise is about fishermen. One of the oldest and the never-ending issues in Tamil Nadu is the fishermen' issue. Since the gifting of Katchatheevu— for this, I want to blame them only because it was gifted by them— everyday, the Rameswaram fishermen are facing problems. This long-pending, a decade-old problem was started only by them. Everyday, the Indian fishermen are facing problems. I know, post-Independence era, about four, five decades back, there was some Bodoland problem. But, now, our Government has stupendously gone forward and solved that problem. Our dynamic Minister of External Affairs knows our problem very well because he belongs to our State. He knows about the fishermen' problems. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thousands and thousands of fishermen lost their lives in gunfires. Many lost their boats, fishing nets, etc. They mentioned about widows. There are thousands and thousands of widows. Fishing is their lifeline. It is the only job in the world where the people put their lives to risk. They deserve protection from the Government. The Indian Navy and the Government should adopt the theory 'India First'. India should talk tough with the Sri Lankans. As it has been said that the President is coming; so, now we have a cordial relationship with them. So, India's clout, influence and the cordial relationship should be utilised in permanently solving the fishermen' issue. The Indian Navy should maintain a vigil, a strong Naval presence, in the Palk Straits. India should not allow the Sri Lankan Navy a free run. Also, the Indians in Sri Lanka, especially the Tamils, have to be protected. They deserve a respectable life. Their lives and welfare should be protected. We also request the Central Government to consider our demand for dual citizenship for Sri Lankan Tamils who have been residing in the camps for more than 25 years. Accord dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamils. If they want to live in Tamil Nadu, they can live in Tamil Nadu; if they want to go to Sri Lanka, they can always go and live in their country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Time is up, Vijilaji

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The Sri Lankan Tamils should be given dual citizenship. I also want to talk about educational loans.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Your time is up, Madam.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, only about educational loans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: First give citizenship in India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: See, what is happening ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please finish which is why I am giving you that extra minute.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: He is interrupting my speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Which is why I am giving you that extra minute. Please finish.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, yes.

Banks are now not providing educational loans stating that there are huge NPAs with the banks. So, the good students, the meritorious students are all suffering because educational loans are not available to them. So, the Government should take every needy steps to immediately take up their election oath and bring that to reality and state that 'immediately educational loans to the deserving, meritorious poor children should be provided at any cost, and they should not be denied on any pretext like the NPA or because the banks are struggling. Because of all this, educational loans should not be denied to the needy children.

With these words, I thank our hon. President for addressing both Houses of Parliament, and I support the greatest efforts of this Government. Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस पर बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहूँगा, क्योंकि हमारे पास टाइम कम है। अगर आखिर में conclude करते वक्त एक-दो मिनट और लग जाए, तो मैं उसकी इजाजत पहले से ही चाहूँगा।

महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के तीसरे पैरा की बात करना चाहूँगा, जिसमें उन्होंने बापू जी, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की सामाजिक न्याय की नीति, नेहरू जी, सरदार पटेल, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय तथा डा. लोहिया के दर्शन और आदर्श और जो उनके उद्देश्य थे, उस सम्बन्ध में बात की है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्रिपरिषद् ने बिना सोचे-समझे और विचार किए राष्ट्रपति महोदय के श्रीमुख से यह पैरा पढ़वा दिया है, क्योंकि चाहे बापू के ग्राम स्वराज का सपना हो, चाहे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की सामाजिक न्याय की नीति हो, कौन नहीं जानता है कि बाबा साहेब की सामाजिक न्याय, social justice की नीति किस तरह से पूरी तरह से छिन्न-भिन्न कर दी गई और किसी तरह से उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

है। संविधान में जो नौकरियों में आरक्षण की बात की गई थी, वह भी लगभग खत्म हो गई है। Outsourcing की वजह से वह सब खत्म हो गई, क्योंकि outsourcing के जरिए जो appointments होते हैं, उनमें किसी तरह से नौकरी में कोई आरक्षण नहीं होता है। यह खत्म हो गया है। अब तो यहाँ तक हो गया है कि जिन पदों पर IAS के रूप में UPSC से इम्तेहान देकर, पढ़ कर और intelligent लड़के निकल कर आते थे और राज्यों में प्रमुख सचिव स्तर और सचिव स्तर तक पहुँचते थे, तब उनका empanelment Joint Secretary के रूप में होता था। अब तो Joint Secretary सीधे appoint हो गए, no UPSC. 10 Joint Secretaries appoint हुए हैं। आप अम्बेडकर के social justice की बात कर रहे हैं। जो 10 लोग appoint हुए, अगर वे Public Service Commission से appoint होते, तो उनमें से पाँच SC, ST और OBC के होते। लेकिन चूँकि वे सीधे appoint हुए हैं, तो उनमें 10 के 10 upper castes के हैं। उनमें एक भी SC, ST या OBC का नहीं है, आप लिस्ट देख लीजिए। आप बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की सामाजिक नीति की बात कह रहे हैं।

नेहरू जी के आधुनिक भारत बनाने के सपने की तो बात छोड़िए, कभी नेहरू, सरदार पटेल और बापू जी के चित्र हर सरकारी ऑफिस में लगे रहते थे। अब नेहरू जी का चित्र हर जगह से हटा दिया गया है। इस देश में पंडित नेहरू एक शानदार नेता रहे हैं, हालांकि समाजवादी उनके हमेशा विरोधी रहे हैं। डा. लोहिया ने उनका सबसे ज्यादा विरोध किया था और वे उनके खिलाफ चुनाव भी लड़ते थे, लेकिन फिर भी वे देश के एक शानदार नेता थे, लेकिन उनका चित्र कहीं नहीं है। यहाँ आप लोग उनका नाम ले रहे हैं। सरदार पटेल का 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' का संकल्प था। देश की एकता को बनाने के लिए पटेल साहब का योगदान सबसे बड़ा है, लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप हर गाँव में, हर शहर में दो तरह का भारत बना रहे हैं। क्या यह 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' है या इसको तोड़ने की बात की जा रही है? दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का अंत्योदय का लक्ष्य था। भूपेन्द्र जी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के 'एकात्म मानववाद' को आप तो जानते हैं, लेकिन सारे बीजेपी के लोगों को इसे जानना चाहिए कि वह क्या है? मंत्रिपरिषद् में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं, वे बुरा न मानें, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उनमें से बहुत सारे लोग यह नहीं जानते हैं कि उनका 'एकात्म मानववाद' क्या है? उनके 'एकात्म मानववाद' के अनुसार आपकी सरकार काम नहीं कर रही है। अगर आप दीनदयाल जी के 'एकात्म मानववाद' के आधार पर काम करें, तब भी काम चल सकता है, क्योंकि तब किसी तरह भी नफ़रत और हिंसा जैसी बात नहीं हो सकती है। उसका भी अमल नहीं हो रहा है। उनके बाद डा. लोहिया की बात की गई। डा. लोहिया ने कहा था -

"संसोपा ने बांधी गाँठ, पिछड़े पावें सौ में साठ"

लेकिन क्या वे सौ में साठ पा रहे हैं? सब कुछ खत्म कर दिया गया। उन्होंने कहा था कि सबके लिए एक समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। जब तक कलेक्टर और चपरासी का लड़का एक

4.00 P.M.

ही स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा नहीं सुधर सकती है। आज ऐसे-ऐसे स्कूल आ गए हैं, जिनमें लाखों रुपये महीने की फीस होती है, दूसरी तरफ ऐसे-ऐसे स्कूल भी हैं, जिनमें गरीब की ताकत एक रुपया फीस देने की भी नहीं है। ऐसे में इन दोनों का मुकाबला कैसे हो सकता है? गरीब का बच्चा कंपीटीशन में आ ही नहीं सकता है। इस तरह कुछ भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। हम बहुत शॉर्ट में कह रहे हैं, हालांकि इसमें बहुत सारी बातें कहने की हैं। डा. लोहिया ने समतामूलक समाज की बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि एक गरीब आदमी की जितनी आमदनी है, वहां का जो सबसे बड़ा अमीर आदमी है, उसकी आमदनी उस गरीब आदमी की आमदनी से दस गुना से अधिक नहीं हो। यानी गरीब और अमीर की कमाई में 1:10 का अनुपात होना चाहिए। एक एजेंसी ने अभी रिपोर्ट दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के 63 अरबपतियों की सम्पत्ति 2018-19 के बजट से भी ज्यादा है, जो 24,42,000 करोड़ रुपये का था। साथ ही यह भी बताया कि इन 63 लोगों के पास जितनी सम्पत्ति है, वह भारत के 95 करोड़ लोगों की कुल सम्पत्ति से चार गुना अधिक है। क्या यह डा. लोहिया का समतामूलक समाज है? अभी हमारे परम मित्र नक़वी साहब बोल रहे थे। मैं उनकी किसी भी बात का बुरा तो मान ही नहीं सकता हूं और न ही उनके खिलाफ एक भी शब्द कह सकता हूं। लेकिन अभी वे भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे थे। आप पता कर लीजिएगा, आप चाहेंगे तो बाद में मैं आपको सारे तथ्य दे दूंगा। इस वक्त अगर तथ्य दूंगा, तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इससे देश की भी बदनामी होती है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि यहां मैं जो बात कहूं, वह बाहर जाए और लोग कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा भी होता है? NCLT में जितने बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, उतना बड़ा घोटाला हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा आज तक नहीं हुआ। अगर आप पर किसी बैंक का 1,000 करोड़ का कर्ज है, तो ऐसे-ऐसे कैसे हैं कि NCLT से 10 परसेंट दाम पर ले लिये और उसी आदमी ने ले लिये जिस पर कर्ज था। 94-94 per cent haircut में चला गया। नुकसान गवर्नमेंट का हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? देश का नुकसान हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो हो रहा है, जो कह रहे थे, तो गंगोत्री साफ नहीं हुई है, इसको साफ कीजिए। न तो ये कर पाये और न ही आप कर पा रहे हैं। हम लोगों को तो मौका मिलेगा नहीं, कर भी सकते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दसवें पैरा में कहा है कि "यह एक ऐसा नया भारत है, जिसमें हमारी पुरातन संस्कृति का गौरव हो।" हमें अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति पर गौरव है। इससे पहले तमाम कानूनों की बात की कि ये-ये बढ़िया कानून बनाये। आपने दो कानून ऐसे भी बनाये, जो हमारी संस्कृति के बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। मैंने उस वक्त भी विरोध किया था। IPC की धारा 377 को हटा दिया, आप कहेंगे कि कोर्ट ने आदेश किया था और 497 को हटा दिया। Unnatural offence and adultery, व्यभिचार ...**(व्यवधान)**... हट तो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने set aside किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हटा दिया, तो आप यहाँ किसलिए बैठे हुए हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट अगर ऐसा फ़ैसला करता है, हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी सभ्यता, हमारे यहाँ की जो सामान्य चीज़ें हैं, जिनको कोई relish नहीं कर सकता है, उसके खिलाफ वह आदेश दे, तो क्या आप उसको undo नहीं कर सकते हैं? नहीं किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): हम undo करेंगे, तो आप शाहीन बाग बना दोगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: विजय गोयल जी, आप क्या बात करते हैं कि शाहीन बाग बना दोगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: हमने यहाँ कानून पास किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाई कोर्ट के ऊपर हम ...**(व्यवधान)**... शाहीन बाग बन गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Yadav, please address the Chair.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आपको पूरा अधिकार है। आप बहुमत में हैं, आप जो चाहें सो कानून बना लें और हमें उसका विरोध करने का अधिकार है, संविधान ने हमें अधिकार दिया है। संविधान ने मुझे शान्तिमय तरीके से विरोध करने का अधिकार दिया है और मौलिक अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत दिया है। आप संविधान को पढ़िएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Yadav, I request you to please address the Chair.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: एयर इंडिया और रेलवेज़ के पास सबसे ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है। आप उसको कौड़ियों के दाम बेच दे रहे हैं और आप भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त भारत बनाने की बात करते हैं। एक ऐसा नया भारत, जिसमें गरीबों, दलितों, महिलाओं, युवाओं... युवाओं को रोजगार मिल नहीं रहा है। सब बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। अगर बेरोजगार न घूमें, तो कोई सड़कों पर दिखाई न पड़े और आपके लिए कोई समस्या न हो। दलितों की महिलाओं के साथ सबसे ज्यादा अत्याचार हुआ, सबसे ज्यादा बलात्कार हुए, बलात्कार के बाद सबसे ज्यादा उनकी हत्याएँ हुईं और जिन्दा जलाया गया, आपकी सरकार में। अतीत में इतना कभी नहीं हुआ।

आपने 12वें पैरा में कहा है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक की एक रैंकिंग में भारत 79 स्थान ऊपर चढ़ते हुए 63वें स्थान पर आ गया। भाई, आप यह कहते कि पाँचवें स्थान पर आ गया, छठे स्थान पर आ गया। यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा देश है। अगर यह 63वें स्थान पर है, तो इसको आप क्या समझते हैं? अपने को बड़ा तीसमारखों समझने लगे? आप सोचिए और बताइए कि आपसे ऊपर कौन-कौन से देश हैं? आपके आसपास वाले भी सब ऊपर हो गये। Textile export में इंडिया number one हुआ करता था। जब से GST में बहुत सी anomalies हुईं, तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि श्रीलंका और बंगलादेश हमसे ऊपर हो गये, हम पीछे चले गये। आप 'सबका साथ, सबका

विकास, सबका विश्वास' की बातें कर रहे हैं। मैं सच बताऊँ, सबका विश्वास तो छोड़िए, आपके नेताओं को आप पर ही विश्वास नहीं है। मैंने जो बात कही उससे सहमत हैं आप? आप मंत्र की बात करते हो, मंत्र तो बहुत पवित्र होता है। हम जब सेन्ट्रल हॉल में जाते हैं तो ऊपर ही लिखा हुआ है - "अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्, उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" यह होना चाहिए कि नहीं होना चाहिए? यह छोटे मन वाले लोगों की बात होती है कि यह मेरा है, यह तेरा है। उदार चरित्र वालों के लिए सारी वसुधा, सारा संसार ही एक कुटुम्ब के समान है। फिर आप इसे कुटुम्ब के समान क्यों नहीं मान रहे हो? ऐसा नहीं है कि जो बाहर से आए हैं, उनमें जिन-जिन धर्मों के लोगों का आपने नाम लिया है, केवल वही प्रताड़ित हुए हैं। मैं मि. शिवा की बात से सहमत हूँ कि दूसरे धर्मों के लोग भी प्रताड़ित हुए हैं, जिनको नागरिकता मिलनी चाहिए थी। क्या याह्या खां के ज़माने में बांगलादेश, तत्कालीन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में मुसलमान प्रताड़ित नहीं हुए थे? क्या उसी वजह से मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आए थे? जब प्रताड़ित होने वाला लक्ष्य ही रखना था तो क्या श्रीलंका से प्रताड़ित होने वाले तमिल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आए? क्या म्यांमार से रोहिंग्या मुसलमान नहीं आए? फिर इन सबको नागरिकता क्यों नहीं मिलनी चाहिए? 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान से जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान चले गए थे, उनको वहाँ नम्बर दो का नागरिक माना जाता है। उनमें से तमाम लोग वापस चले आए, वे प्रताड़ित होकर आए। इसलिए आप उदार चरित्र वाले बनिए और इनको भी आप सदस्यता देने का काम कीजिए। आप तब तक सीएए को निलम्बित कीजिए तथा उस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए। इनमें से आपने कुछ धर्मों को लिया है, कुछ को छोड़ दिया है, यह गलत है। मैंने इसका उस वक्त भी विरोध किया था और आज भी इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

कश्मीर से कई अनुच्छेद हटा दिए। अगर कश्मीर में सब ठीक है तो तीन भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों को क्यों नहीं छोड़ देते हो? वे वहाँ कौन सा उत्पात पैदा करने वाले हैं और वे ऐसे हैं भी नहीं। उनमें से एक तो आपके साथ मुख्य मंत्री भी रहीं और दो ऐसे हैं, जिन पर कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकता है कि वे देश की विरोध की बात भी कर सकते हैं। चाहे फारुख अब्दुल्ला हो, चाहे उमर अब्दुल्ला हो और महबूबा आपकी पार्टनर रहीं, उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए था।

इसमें आपने एक चीज और कही है। इसमें आपने कहा है कि दो-तिहाई बहुमत से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 और 35 ए को हटाया जाना। क्या आपने यह दो-तिहाई बहुमत से हटाया था? यह गलत बात है, मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि यह संविधान संशोधन है, यह दो-तिहाई बहुमत से पास होना चाहिए। तब गृह मंत्री ने उठकर कहा था कि नहीं, नहीं, यह तो ऐसे हो सकता है। आप इस तरह की बात क्यों करते हो? मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही राष्ट्रपति को कुछ अधिकार न हों, लेकिन तीन अधिकार राष्ट्रपति के पास हमेशा Parliamentary system में होते हैं - right to be consulted, right to warn and right to encourage. मैं चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति इस मंत्रिपरिषद् को बाध्य करें, चेतावनी दें कि इस तरह की गलत सूचनाएं उनके माध्यम से नहीं कही जानी चाहिए।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

आखिर में मैं किसानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, किसानों के साथ बहुत अन्याय हुआ है, आप जो एमएसपी वगैरह देते हैं, आपने एमएसपी बढ़ाई है, लेकिन खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होता है, इसलिए किसानों को मिट्टी के मोल सब माल बेचना पड़ता है। आपने डेढ़ गुना मूल्य की बात की थी।

आपने विदेश नीति की बात की। उस देश की विदेश नीति सबसे अच्छी होती है, जिसके मित्र देशों की संख्या बढ़े और शत्रु देशों की संख्या घटे। लेकिन हमारे देश के आसपास की सीमाओं से लगे हुए सारे देशों से हमारे संबंध अच्छे नहीं हैं। यह हमारी विदेश नीति की कमजोरी को प्रदर्शित करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी से अच्छे नहीं हैं। सबसे अच्छे हैं तो चाइना हमारी इतनी जमीन दबाए हुए हैं, उसकी तरफ से आप इधर को मुंह कर लेते हैं, उधर आप डर के मारे नहीं देख रहे हैं। जब बोलेंगे, तो पाकिस्तान को ही बोलेंगे। हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को खत्म कर दीजिए। मैं कौन सा आपके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। आप खत्म कीजिए, लेकिन चीन जो लाखों वर्ग मील जमीन कब्जा किए हुए है, उस पर आप क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं? आपके बंगलादेश से कौन से अच्छे संबंध हैं, उन्होंने अभी हमारे फिरोज़ाबाद के ही एक सैनिक को मार दिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Yadav, your time is up.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ऐसा है कि इनको जनता ने जनादेश दिया है, जनता जनार्दन होती है और जनार्दन का अर्थ भगवान होता है। इन्होंने जब वरदान माँगा, तो विकास की जगह गलती से, जैसे कुम्भकरण ने कहा कि हमें इन्द्रासन चाहिए, लेकिन उसके मुँह से निकल गया कि मुझे निद्रासन दीजिए, वैसे ही आपने विकास माँगा और उन्होंने विनाश दे दिया, क्योंकि आपके मुँह से विनाश निकल गया। जनता जनार्दन ने विकास के लिए जनादेश न देकर, आपने उनसे विनाश माँग लिया, इसलिए आप देश का विनाश करने जा रहे हैं।

हे प्रभु, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुसलमान जात ऐसी है कि ये आपके मकान बनाते हैं, देश को सुधारने का काम करते हैं, कपड़ा सिलने का काम करते हैं। आपको बढ़िया से बढ़िया टेलर मुसलमान मिलेंगे, बाल काटने वाले मुसलमान मिलेंगे। आप नए लड़कों को देखिए, सब विराट कोहली कट बाल कटवाए घूम रहे हैं। जब मैं पढ़ाई करता था, उस समय आरजू फिल्म आई थी, तो साधना को देख कर लड़कियों ने अपने बाल साधना कट करवा लिए थे। इसमें आगे की तरफ बाल होते थे। इस तरह से ये आपको संभालते हैं, ये देश को बनाते हैं, संभालते हैं, सुंदर बनाते हैं, इसलिए इन पर अविश्वास मत कीजिए। अगर एक-आध परसेंट भी नहीं यानी दो-चार लोग सिरफिरे लोग हैं, तो उनकी वजह से पूरी कोम पर कभी अविश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए। यह देश के हित में नहीं रहेगा। हमारे आजमगढ़ के बिलरियागंज में एक पार्क में लोग शांतिमय ढंग से बैठे हुए थे, सुबह चार बजे उन पर लाठीचार्ज कर दिया गया और पानी की बौछार कर दी गई। क्या हमें संविधान ने यह अधिकार नहीं दिया है कि हम शांतिमय तरीके

से प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं, धरना कर सकते हैं? कोई हथियार नहीं होना चाहिए, कोई हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह हमारा फंडामेंटल राइट है। इसके बावजूद उन पर लाठीचार्ज कर दिया गया। मैं अपनी बात एक शायर के शेर से खत्म करता हूँ:-

"मुहब्बत गोलियों से बो रहे हो, वतन का चेहरा खून से धो रहे हो,
गुमान तुमको कि रास्ता कट रहा है, यकीन मुझको कि मंजिल खो रहे हो।"

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. As you can see, I have got just one minute listed for me. So, I will seek your indulgence and I will try to expedite as much as possible.

In para 3 of the hon. President's Address, he has referred to Babasaheb Ambedkar's principle of social justice. I welcome the hon. President's sentiments, but to ensure social justice, we also need to enumerate SCBC and OBC caste data in the Census of 2021, as has been requested by a resolution of Odisha's Cabinet. I hope the Union Government considers this positively.

In para 10, in the fourth bulleted point of the Speech, the President speaks of a new India, where every region develops and no region is left behind. I thank him for his vision. However, the fact is stranger than reality. Odisha contributes ₹ 20,000 crores towards the Clean Energy Cess, suffering mining pollution, but does not receive a single rupee from the Centre for the cess. It loses ₹ 2,000 crores annually due to non-revision of coal royalty since 2014. Are these examples of inclusive growth for every region? No. It is not. I hope the Government rectifies these inconsistencies and vindicates the speech of hon. President. In para 96 of the Address, the hon. President states and I quote "The step aimed at mitigating national disasters will strengthen India's stature as a sensitive world power". Sir, I thank the hon. President for his view, however, States like Odisha, which are regularly ravaged by natural calamities, need special focus. This special focus means that for the State's recovery and reconstruction, a 90:10 fund sharing between the Centre and the State for the Central scheme, along with specified tax holidays, need to be provided for a period of at least three years. This would help realize the hon. President's effort for disaster mitigation, adaptation, recovery and reconstruction. As regards, para 14 of the President's Address, I welcome his view and I quote "My Government is following the *mantra* of 'Sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas,'" however, it needs to reflect in action. Odisha is forgotten, when Government identifies five iconic archaeological sites; it is forgotten, when seventeen

[Dr. Sasmit Patra]

iconic tourist destinations are identified; forgotten to deserve a National Tribal Museum, while, 64 tribal groups live in Odisha. 'Sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas' will stay incomplete, when deserving States like Odisha are sadly forgotten. I hope the Government relooks at these issues and helps fulfill the vision of the hon. President in this regard. In para 71 of the Address, ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will just take a minute and conclude. Hon. President speaks, and I quote "My Government has therefore been consistently emphasizing competitive cooperative federalism", following this competitive cooperative federalism, States like Odisha have been providing free of cost land and bearing 50 per cent cost of construction for Railway projects. But, Railway projects in Odisha started way back in the year 1985 are yet to be completed. The Union Government needs to expedite Railway projects in States like Odisha if the hon. President's vision of competitive cooperative federalism is to bear fruit. Sir, my last point is, in para 63, the hon. President in his Address spoke and I quote "My Government has focused on digital access, digital inclusion and digital empowerment". I welcome the statement of the hon. President, however, States like Odisha deserve better tele-density in telecommunications and banking density for digital inclusion and empowerment. About 10,000 villages in Odisha, which come under left wing extremist affected areas, do not have telecommunication facilities as per a survey by the Ministry of Telecommunications. I hope the Government work with States like Odisha to realize the goal of the hon. President as mentioned in his speech. With these words, Sir, I, on behalf of my hon. leader and hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaikji, and on behalf of my party, the Biju Janta Dal, support the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, with due respect to the hon. President, I would like to say that the President's speech is a hollow one. It is filled with rhetorical statements to a certain extent, and at some points, it is extremely misleading also. It does not reflect the real aspirations and concerns of the people of our country. You are so good in talking about five trillion dollar economy; you are so good in providing promises. Sir, all the core sectors are shrinking and even then, you are saying that we are going to be a five trillion dollar economy! Sir, I do not find any mention about the economic crisis that affects the lives and livelihood of the people of our country. I did not find any mention about your Tughlaqian demonetization that had devastated our economy. At least, you should have said something about the amount of black money that has been unearthed. You were promising that black money

of ₹ 34 lakh crore is going to be unearthed. What about the GST regime? It has snatched the powers of the States. You are pushing the States in deep crisis by not paying them the GST compensation timely.

On the employment front, you made the promise of generating two crore jobs but we are witnessing an all-time high unemployment ratio in our country. We are witnessing mounting agrarian crisis. You mentioned about doubling the farmers' income. The farmers' income did not double but, on the other hand, suicides by farmers doubled. We are witnessing massive disinvestment and privatisation of PSUs. Now, the LIC is also put on sale. It would be better if you constitute an Auction and Sale Ministry so that you can sell out all the core sectors to the corporate houses. What is this, Sir? You are selling everything; mineral companies, PSUs, Railways, everything is being sold out.

Sir, corruption is also getting institutionalised through the crony capitalism. If we talk about price-rise, we are seeing sky-rocketing prices. We are also witnessing commercialisation of education and fee hike in universities, due to which students are agitated. We are seeing massive retrenchment of workers in PSUs like BSNL, etc. All these important and vital issues did not find any mention in the hon. President's Address.

But, at the same time, Sir, in your eagerness to justify the CAA, you made the hon. President misquote Mahatma Gandhi. How dare you misquote Mahatma Gandhi to justify the CAA? It is ridiculous; it is pathetic.

Sir, we have got a secular Constitution. You must take the Constitution and read it once again and understand as to what are the basic tenets of our Constitution. The Constitution says, "We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. Sir, secularism is one of the core components of our Constitution and that secularism is now being attacked. Sir, if you are going to make religion a criterion for citizenship, you cannot continue to be a secular State. It will be termed as theocratic State. Gradually, you are building your fascist Hindu rashtra, and, that is why, you have brought up this amendment.

People are agitated throughout the country. Everywhere, people are fighting against this and you are saying that that are anti-nationals. We are fighting to protect and safeguard our Constitution and you are trying to sabotage the Constitution. Tell us, Sir, who is the real anti-national? You are the people who sabotaged the Constitution,

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

and, therefore, Sir, it is you who are anti-nationals and not the people who want to protect the Constitution. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I am concluding. Regarding Kashmir, you are saying that everything is fine. Then, why are the leaders put under house arrest; for six months, leaders are in jail. Mobile phones are disconnected. Kashmir has become massive cellular jail. It is going to be a Nazi concentration camp. What is this, Sir? What is happening in Kashmir, Sir?

About triple talaq, you are saying that it is for protecting the Muslim women. Why are you penalising the Muslims? If somebody illegally abandons his wife, and, if you want to send him to jail, why are you sending Muslims alone? Then, you send others also. If somebody has to be sent to jail for illegally abandoning his wife, then, who should be the first person to be sent to jail? Tell us, Sir.

Sir, you see the agitation and the unrest which is happening. Our country is in flames. Unfortunately, those people who are sitting there, they are blind towards the agitations which are happening in our country. Sir, it is a fight between secular India and fascist Hindu *rashtra*. You should understand the legacy of India and how our Constitution has evolved. It evolved through a lot of agitations and independence movement. It has got secular nature. What is this legacy, Sir? Lakhs and lakhs of people have died in the fight against British. And among those lakhs of people, Hindus were there and Muslims were there. All were there. They were all fighting for the cause of our country, the independence of our country. More than 50,000 Muslims had died in the fight against the British. I am requesting you to just tell us single name of an RSS man who was killed by the British during the independence. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a single man. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a fight. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can. ...(*Interruptions*)... Kayyoor, Karivellur, Kavumbai. ...(*Interruptions*)... There were many, many. Telangana, Tebhaga...(*Interruptions*)... Many Communists were killed. You must understand that. They are threatening that those people, who are agitating, they will be killed. They will be shot. Yes, you can kill us. You can shoot us. You can send your goons to kill us. But, remember, you cannot defeat us. You cannot defeat the secular India. You cannot defeat the secular fabric of our country. You cannot defeat the will of the people. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I hope you will be equally permissive with the time as you have given to 'Others'.

There are two ways of looking at problems. One is to say that a problem can be solved. And the other is to allow problems to accumulate over the decades and then to say that this is insurmountable. We can't solve this problem. It is too big for us. It is reassuring that, at least in this Government, there has been an attempt to resolve a historical problem which has been accumulating over the decades. Sometimes we forget that partition of India took place in two halves. One was on the West and one was on the East. The part of the West has been vividly documented. In fact, there was a movement of people in the West which took place, so much so that the Constituent Assembly delineated July 1948 as the time when people must choose between India and Pakistan. That experience did not happen in the East. In the East, there was an issue of denial. We refused to acknowledge that partition had actually taken place. We refused to acknowledge that people, lakhs of people, were coming over. There was a spurious agreement called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which actually made a great pretence. What is the scale of the problem? In the brief time allotted to me, I just wanted to say, because Shri Digvijaya Singh pointed out what was the need for this CAA and why did we have the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, that the reason is that this deals with a tentative, hazy citizenship of nearly one crore people. And these are facts which have been given by demographers in Bangladesh. I quote a demographer of Dhaka University, Dr. Abul Barkat, who says that between 1964 and 2013, 113 lakh Hindus left Bangladesh and I quote 'due to religious persecution and discrimination'. We decided that March 25, 1971 was going to be the cut-off period. That was just before the Liberation War. After the Liberation War, one crore people, Hindus, have actually come in. And look at the figures which are given by the same Bangladeshi. During 1971-81, 512 Hindus crossing over daily. During 1981-91, 438 daily. During 1991-2001, 767 daily. During 2001-2012, 774 daily. Many of these people have somehow managed to get together some sort of documents and improvised it and made a living. But under scrutiny, their citizenship has been a twilight zone. Today, for the first time, we are giving them dignity, recognition and citizenship of a country to which they belong.

Sir, the freedom movement has been invoked a lot of times. We know about the Cellular Jail. There is a list of people who were jailed there. Someone recently pointed out that 70 per cent of the people who were in Cellular Jail were Bengalis. If you look at the 70 per cent, you will find that 75 per cent of those were people who were Hindus from East Bengal, the part that became East Pakistan and subsequently Bangladesh. If they are not citizens of India, then who are? I just want to know this. If some other country has refused to adhere to principles of secularism, why is India to be blamed for deviating from this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Anandji, he is not yielding.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, why are we not acknowledging that these are people who are citizens of India because they have nowhere else to go and because they have been tossed out of that country and they live in a twilight zone? If we refuse to acknowledge this, I think we will be doing our legacy and our inheritance a great deal of disservice.

Sir, I know that there is not much time but what I want to say very simply is this. Rabindranath Tagore once pointed it out in *Do Bigha Zamin*, which was later made into a film. He had this very nice line,

** "I was in tears but smiled ruefully at my fate,*

I thought: he acts the saint now and I have the role of thief!"

They call us, who support the rights of these people, as communal while those who are the actual perpetrators of this are given a free chit. It is that double standard which I find repugnant. And I equally find it repugnant that the entire problem of Eastern India, which had been buried under the carpet for so long, has now been taken up and that makes a lot of people uncomfortable. It is that discomfiture which has come and spilled over into the streets. I have never heard of an agitation which has taken place saying that we must deny the victims of human rights abuse citizenship of this country. It is unprecedented. It is absolutely unprecedented. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think this is time that this record is set straight. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be set straight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This is time when the voice of Eastern India has got to be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... History cannot be buried. ...*(Interruptions)*... History must be allowed to be remembered. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should be asked to authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

*[English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Nominated Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is nominated for what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I have called Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, स्वपन दास जी ने जो सपने में देखा, वही बोला है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, President's Address पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, मैं उसके सपोर्ट में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर, प्रेजीडेंट साहब ने अपनी मेन स्पीच में जो कहा है, उसकी थीम 'New India' है। यदि 'New India' के लिए वह सपना पूरा करना है, तो बातें तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन उसमें इंडस्ट्री एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर दो मेजर प्वाइंट्स हैं। जो agriculture था, वह पहले इंडिया का सबसे बड़ा sector था, 70 परसेंट लोग इस पर अपना गुजारा करते थे, लेकिन अब agriculture sector बहुत नीचे चला गया है। हम industry के लिए तो बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। सर, मेरा समय शायद चार-पांच मिनट का होगा। आप कृपया बता दें कि मुझे कितना टाइम मिलेगा, ताकि मैं उस हिसाब से उतनी ही बात करूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी.राजीव गौडा): आप बोलिए। मैं आपको बता दूंगा।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, दूसरा जो major point है, industry के अलावा, वह agriculture है, जिस पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। सर, एक समय था जब PV-18 wheat, जो अमेरिका जानवरों के लिए पैदा करता था, वह इस देश में मंगाया जाता था, उस समय देश भूखा मर रहा था। उस समय के प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी बहुत नेक प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने कहा कि सबको हफ्ते में एक दिन व्रत रखना चाहिए, ताकि गरीब लोगों को रोटी मिल सके। उसके बाद पंजाब ने यह मोर्चा संभाला। जो "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा था, वह भी उन्होंने ही दिया था। उस मोर्चे पर देश ने बहुत काम किया, लेकिन "जय किसान" के नारे में जो सबसे ज्यादा काम किया, वह पंजाब के किसानों ने किया। उससे हालात यह बन गए हैं कि आज देश में इतना अनाज है कि उसे रखने के लिए stores नहीं हैं और आज हमारा देश import करने के बजाय export कर रहा है। सर, मैं दुख के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 से शुरुआत करके एनडीए की सरकार ने बहुत यत्न किए हैं, लेकिन 70 साल की आज़ादी के बाद के इन पांच-छः साल के यत्नों से देश का किसान उस पायदान पर नहीं आ सकता है, जिसकी जरूरत थी। देश में पंजाब का किसान, जो एक नम्बर का किसान गिना जाता है या महाराष्ट्र का किसान, जो संतरा पैदा करता है या आन्ध्र प्रदेश का किसान - आज सारे देश के किसान खुदकुशी करने लग गए हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? चाहे पिछले पांच-छः साल में सरकार ने काफी अच्छा काम किया है, सरकार ने काफी यत्न किए हैं, सरकार कई schemes लेकर आयी, जैसे "किसान सम्मान निधि योजना", MSP को बढ़ाना, "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" और जो allied sector था, piggery and fisheries आदि, उसमें support करना, किसान को

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

जो लोन मिलता है, अगर वह उसका भुगतान टाइम पर करे तो तीन लाख तक चार परसेंट की दर से उसका ब्याज लेना, किसानों के लिए ऋण योजना, उनके लिए अनुदान योजना लायी गयी। सर, मैं कुछ suggestions देना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब, जो इस देश में पहले सबसे ज्यादा अनाज देता था, आज वह इस हालत में आ गया है कि हमारा पानी खत्म हो गया है, आज हमारे यहां एक-एक दिन में दो-दो किसान खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। उसका कारण क्या है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे सरकार ने कितने ही काम किए हों, उसे और काम करने की जरूरत है। मैं सरकार को यह सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो जो MSP है, उसे और अच्छी तरह से लागू करना जरूरी है और समय के मुताबिक और बढ़ाना जरूरी है -चाहे पहले बहुत बढ़ाया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी वह उस level पर नहीं आया, जहां आना चाहिए। इसी तरह से pulses और oilseeds के जो prices आपने तय किए हैं, उनके short purchases का प्रबंध करना चाहिए। उनके prices बढ़ाने से अच्छा यह हुआ कि उन pulses और oilseeds की crop देश में बहुत बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसे और अच्छा करना चाहिए, ताकि जो import करना पड़ता है, वह रुक जाए, देश का पैसा देश में ही रहे और किसान भी प्रफुल्लित ललित हो। इसके के अलावा जो insurance scheme आप लाए हैं, वह देश में तो लागू हो गयी है, लेकिन हमारे पंजाब में वह लागू नहीं हुई। उसका कारण क्या है - क्योंकि वह block level की है। जो coastal States हैं, वहां अगर कुछ होता है तो उसमें सारा area ही आ जाता है, लेकिन हरियाणा, पंजाब आदि में जब hailstorm वगैरह आता है तो वह किसी एक खेत में भी चला जाता है, इसलिए एक village को इकाई मानना, अगर village में उसका एक एरिया भी आ गया, 10 per cent area भी आ गया - वह 10 kilometres, 20 kilometres आगे गांव में चला जाता है, तो उतना एरिया भी उस स्कीम में लेना चाहिए। Village इकाई होना चाहिए, और जितना भी एरिया हो, कम से कम भी हो - उसमें किसी की भी फसल खराब हो सकती है, इसलिए उसको उसके अंतर्गत लेना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप इस स्कीम को लाएं, ताकि पंजाब उसमें शामिल हो जाए।

महोदय, जो "अटल भूजल योजना है, पंजाब ने सारे देश का पेट भरा, लेकिन आज पंजाब उस योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया। मैं हैरान हूँ कि पंजाब में 135 ब्लॉक्स में से 100 ब्लॉक्स डार्क हो चुके हैं, सिर्फ 35 blocks बचे हैं, वे भी डार्क होने के नजदीक पहुंच गए हैं। इसलिए मैं विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि "अटल भूजल योजना" में पंजाब को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ जो drip irrigation या sprinkle irrigation को आप ला रहे हैं, किसान उसे अपने आप लागू करने में समर्थ नहीं है। अगर देश को बचाना है, देश का पानी बचाना है - हम इन स्कीमों पर इतना अधिक खर्च कर रहे हैं, तो क्यों नहीं किसान को 90 per cent relief दिया जाए? उनको सब्सिडी दी जाए, जिससे कि वह सही से लागू हो जाए। दूसरा, जो material आता है, वह material भी पता नहीं किस क्लास का आता है, वह भी किसान का एक साल में खराब हो जाता है और फिर वह वहीं आ जाता है। इन सब चीजों का प्रबंध ठीक तरीके से करना चाहिए। Diversification भी बहुत जरूरी है। आपने नए सिस्टम में district-wise क्रॉप के ज़ोन के संबंध में एक फैसला किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़ोन ही बना दीजिए, district

की बजाय State के ज़ोन बना दीजिए। जैसे उत्तरी ज़ोन कैसा हो, दक्षिणी कैसा हो, पश्चिमी कैसा हो, hilly area कैसा हो, ताकि जहां जो क्रॉप होती है, seasonal, natural, उसी क्रॉप को बढ़ावा मिले। अब जैसे पंजाब है, वह कभी rice का ज़ोन ही नहीं था। पंजाब में paddy कहां होती थी? लेकिन अब सारा ही पंजाब, हरियाणा, जहां पानी कहीं भी नहीं था और वह भी उसी ज़ोन में आ गया है। अब तो राजस्थान का गंगानगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट भी उसी ज़ोन में आ गया है। यह सब बंद होना चाहिए, इसकी बजाय diversification करके उस क्रॉप की prices सही और assured जो है, वह purchase करनी चाहिए, ताकि देश का भी भला हो और किसान का भी भला हो। नरेगा बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है, लेकिन उसको किसान के साथ क्यों नहीं जोड़ा जाता है? मैं हैरान हूँ कि कंट्री का कुछ एरिया है, जहां पर जरूरत है कि वहां बांध बनाए जाएं, जहां pond है। पंजाब में इसकी क्या जरूरत है? पंजाब में जो जरूरत है, किसान का जो watercourse है, उसको ठीक करना है, किसान के खेत अब दो-दो, तीन-तीन एकड़ में आ गए हैं, small farms हो गए हैं। पंजाब के हमारे 80 परसेंट किसान के पास पांच एकड़ तक या सात एकड़ maximum है। इसलिए दो या तीन हैक्टेयर तक नरेगा को उसके साथ जोड़ना चाहिए, जिससे कि किसान की जो लेबर है, वह सात एकड़ तक खेत में, जो काम करता है, उसको नरेगा का फायदा मिले, ताकि उसका सही utilisation हो और किसान को भी फायदा हो, जोकि हम चाहते हैं। जब तक हम यह नहीं करेंगे, तब तक किसान की खुदकुशी नहीं रुक सकेगी। अगर किसान की खुदकुशी रुक जाए, किसान खेती में और गांव में ही रह जाए, तो शहरों की population भी रुक जाएगी, unemployment में भी सुधार होगा। आज जो unemployment बढ़ रहा है, उसका कारण किसानों का फेल होना है। किसान और मजदूर दोनों शहर में आ गए हैं और वे देखते हैं कि हमें कैसे रोटी मिलेगी? यहां पर भी उन्हें रोटी नहीं मिलती है। यहां भी वे झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं। उन्होंने वहां गांव भी छोड़ दिया, unemployment भी बढ़ गया और उससे देश में क्राइम भी बढ़ रहा है। इसीलिए इन चीजों पर जोर देना चाहिए, जिससे देश का भला हो।

हमारा जो सपना न्यू इंडिया का है, उसमें फर्स्ट एग्रीकल्चर है और सेकेंड इंडस्ट्री है। इंडस्ट्री में आप इतना लोन देते हैं, इतनी सब्सिडी देते हैं और उनका टैक्स भी घटा दिया है, उसे 15 परसेंट पर ले आए हैं कि एफडीआई ज्यादा आ जाए, लेकिन गरीब किसान को 3 लाख देते हैं। तीन लाख की क्या कीमत है? क्यों न उसको कम से कम 6 लाख किया जाए? उसको 6 लाख का लोन दिया जाए। अगर वह टाइम पर वापस करता है, अभी चार परसेंट है, उसे तीन परसेंट तक लेकर आना चाहिए। किसान का debt माफ करने के बजाय उसके लोन का interest कम कर दो। उसको आदत डालो कि वह सही टाइम पर वापस करे। किसान कभी भी किसी का उधार नहीं रखता है। अब उसकी मजबूरी है, जैसे चोर ऐसे ही चोरी नहीं करता है, कोई भी बदनामी नहीं लेना चाहता है, उसका कारण उसकी गरीबी होती है। इसीलिए किसान की गरीबी भी उसका कारण होता है। आप अब भी आंकड़े ले लीजिए, तो इंडस्ट्री की बजाय किसान का एनपीए कम है। किसान बहुत कम पैसा रखता है। मैंने पंजाब के लिए स्पेशल बातें इसलिए कही हैं कि अगर पंजाब का किसान ही ऐसा हो गया, तो हिंदुस्तान के किसान का क्या

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

हाल है। वह हम सब लोग समझते हैं, आप भी किसान हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैंने इसीलिए इस पर ज्यादा टाइम लगाया है, ये ही हमारे देश की तरक्की का एक मेन कारण है। अगर गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी को हटाना है, तो किसान को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और उसके संबंध में जो यह suggestion दिए हैं, ये सिम्पल हैं। इसमें हमारा कुछ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है और इससे कहीं किसी का नुकसान भी नहीं होता है। हमारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर जी बैठे हैं, वे भी किसान हैं। जब हम उधर बैठते थे, तो बहुत झगड़ा करते थे। अब आप इधर से थोड़ा जोर लगाइए, ताकि किसान की हालत ठीक हो, जिससे आपका भी भला हो, इनका भी भला हो और देश का भी भला हो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस समय हमारे मित्र भूपेन्द्र यादव जी नहीं हैं। उन्होंने चर्चा शुरू की थी, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि हम भूपेन्द्र यादव जी को कई मुद्दों में इतने वर्षों से यहां सुनते चले आ रहे हैं और वे जितने forceful तरीके से और conviction के साथ बोलते हैं, वह भी मैंने देखा है, लेकिन पहली बार इस मामले में मैंने देखा है कि वे अंदर से कितने परेशान से थे कि उनको एक ऐसा ब्रीफ पकड़ा दिया गया था, जिस ब्रीफ में कुछ भी नहीं था। उस पर बोलने के लिए उनको खड़ा कर दिया गया कि आप इस पर बहस करिए और अपनी बात को लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश करिए। उन्होंने लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वे बहुत difficulties face कर रहे थे, क्योंकि मामला ही ऐसा था।

आज इस देश में हम लोग ऐसे समय से गुजर रहे हैं, जिसमें कई तरह के crisis हैं, emergencies हैं। सबसे बड़ा जो 135 है, वह economic crisis है। इस economic crisis की वजह से आज unemployment है। आज जितना भी youth है, जो भी यंग आदमी हैं, जो graduate है, वह 90 per cent unemployed घूम रहा है। वह हैरान, परेशान है। किसान परेशान हैं, मजदूर परेशान हैं, बिजनेस वाले परेशान हैं, जो कारोबारी हैं, वे परेशान हैं, क्योंकि उनका कारोबार ठप हो गया है। जो daily wagers थे, जो पहले रोज़ साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये, चार सौ रुपये daily wage पाते थे, अब जब भी वे किसी चौराहे पर काम करने के लिए खड़े होते हैं, तो उनको 50 रुपये में भी काम नहीं मिल रहा है। आज हम लोग ऐसे crisis से गुजर रहे हैं, जहां पर कि इस तरह का unemployment है। इसके बारे में पहले 45 वर्ष कहा जाता था, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जब से भारत आज़ाद हुआ है इतना बड़ा unemployment का crisis इसके पहले कभी नहीं आया।

इस crisis की वजह से, इस मंदी की वजह से देश में सरकार भी परेशान हो गई है। यह crisis सरकार से संभल नहीं रहा है। जब crisis नहीं संभल रहा है, तो भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने कहा कि हम लोग इतना बड़ा जनादेश लेकर आए हैं, आप लोग विरोध करते हैं, आप लोग क्यों विरोध करते हैं, जबकि जनादेश हमारे favour में था। आपकी समझ में जब कुछ नहीं आता है, तो आप EVM की बात करने लगते हैं। उन्होंने साथ में यह भी कहा कि हम लोग कभी भी EVM का विरोध नहीं करते। अब वे यहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता

हूँ, मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं के एक साथी नरसिंहा राव जी इसी सदन के सदस्य हैं और जब चुनाव के नतीजे 2009 में आए थे, तब उन्होंने EVM का बहुत विरोध किया था, जो सत्ता पक्ष इस समय है उनके लोगों ने विरोध किया था। उसके बारे में नरसिंहा राव जी ने एक किताब लिखी थी और माननीय आडवाणी जी का उसमें foreward है। यह सैकड़ों पन्नों की किताब है, उन्होंने पूरा document किया कि यह EVM कैसे खराब है और क्यों है, इसमें कैसे चीज़ें गलत होती हैं। लेकिन वे कल कह रहे थे कि हम लोगों ने कभी EVM का विरोध नहीं किया और हम लोग EVM का सहारा लेते हैं।

आज इस देश में जो economic crisis चल रहा है, उसकी वजह से बहुत से नये मुद्दे उठाये जा रहे हैं। यह economic crisis सरकार से संभल नहीं रहा है, तो सरकार ने कहा है कि अब हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, तो आपने अपना सामान बेचने की शुरुआत की है। लोग अपनी पूंजी को आगे के लिए बचाकर रखते हैं कि कभी काम आ जाएगी। यहां पर एक-एक करके, चाहे Public Sector Corporations हों, उनको नीलामी पर डाला जा रहा है, उनको बेचा जा रहा है, डुग्गी बजवाकर जो सबसे ज्यादा दाम दे, उसे बेचा जा रहा है। सर, Public Sector Corporations इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। इनको किसने बनाया है, इनको सरकार ने तो नहीं बनाया है, यह उनकी अपनी जायदाद नहीं है। यह जायदाद तो यहां के tax payers की है, जिन्होंने अपना टैक्स जमा करके इन सबको खड़ा किया था, इस सम्पत्ति को खड़ा किया था और आज आप उसको बेच रहे हैं। जब उससे काम नहीं चल रहा है, तो आप कह रहे हैं कि railways को बेच दो, आप Air India को बेच दो, आप IDBI को बेच दो और अब तो आप LIC को बेचने पर आ गए हैं। अगर इस देश में लोगों ने कहीं सबसे ज्यादा अपना पैसा लगाया है, तो वह Life Insurance Corporation में लगाया है। उन्होंने क्यों लगाया है, उन्होंने इस विश्वास पर लगाया है कि इसमें आगे चलकर हमारी security रहेगी। अब आप कौन-सी security देंगे? जब आप इसको किसी और को बेच रहे हैं, जब आप इसको privatise करने जा रहे हैं, तो उनकी security कहां रह गई? लोगों ने अपने जीवन भर की कमाई का पैसा उसमें लगा दिया और अब उसके डूबने के आसार हो गए हैं। आज लोग परेशान हैं कि हमारे इस पैसे का, जो life insurance में लगा है, इसका क्या होगा? आज चाहे छोटा व्यापारी हो या बड़ा व्यापारी हो - हम ऊपर के तीन-चार बड़े व्यापारियों की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि जो चीज़ें आप बेच रहे हैं, वे भी उन्हीं के पास चली जाएंगी। हम उनकी बात कर रहे हैं, जो अपना छोटा business चला रहे थे, बीच का business चला रहे थे। आप कह रहे हैं कि आपने licence राज खत्म कर दिया है, अगर आपने licence राज खत्म किया, तो regulator राज लगा दिया। आज कोई एक business खोलता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि इसके लिए licence नहीं लेना पड़ेगा, लेकिन आपने उसके पीछे कम से कम 100 regulations बना दिए हैं। आपने अलग-अलग regulator बना दिए हैं। जैसे ही कोई व्यक्ति business खोलने की कोशिश करता है, तो वे तुरंत उनके ऊपर pounce करते हैं। जब इन regulators के दर्द की बात किसी उद्योगपति ने, इस देश के बड़े उद्योगपति ने खुले मंच पर कह दी, तो एकदम से जो आपकी सेना है, जो Twitter सेना है, जो आपकी social media में Twitter सेना कहलाती है, आपने

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

उस सेना को उनके पीछे दौड़ा दिया। लेकिन वे ऐसे उद्योगपतियों में थे, जो आपकी सेना के वार को झेल गए, लेकिन छोटा उद्योगपति ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है, छोटे व्यापारी ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, उनको उसमें दबना पड़ता है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण है, जो आपने उनको बनाकर दिया, उसको उन्होंने औपचारिक रूप से पढ़ना था। महोदय, हम लोग औपचारिकता के तौर पर उनके अभिभाषण के लिए प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव को पारित भी करेंगे, लेकिन एजुकेशन के बारे में जब आप कहते हैं कि हम पूरे देश में गरीबों के बच्चों को अच्छी पढ़ाई कराएंगे। वहां आपने एजुकेशन में 40,000 करोड़ रुपए कम कर दिए। आपने पिछले साल 71,000 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए थे, इस साल उन्हें घटाकर केवल 61,000 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया। इस प्रकार से देखें, तो आपने एजुकेशन को भी किनारे कर दिया।

महोदय, फार्मर्स यानी किसान, जो इस देश की रीढ़ हैं, उनके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में खाली थोड़ी इधर चर्चा की है और थोड़ी उधर चर्चा की है। किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर में जो सबसिडी मिलती थी, वह भी खत्म कर दी और उसमें भी आपने कई हजार करोड़ रुपए कम कर दिए। जब आपने उनके लिए फर्टिलाइजर की सबसिडी कम कर दी, तो उनकी रीढ़ ऐसे ही तोड़ दी। आप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों की आय पांच साल में दोगुनी करेंगे। हर बात में आप पांच साल की बात करते हैं। आप शायद इस मामले में गलत नहीं कहते हैं, क्योंकि आप उनकी आमदनी दोगुनी तो कर ही देंगे। उनकी आज क्या आमदनी, आज उनकी ज़ीरो आमदनी है। यदि ज़ीरो को दोगुना करना है, तो ज़ीरो ही रहेगा। आप पांच साल बाद कहेंगे कि देखिए, मैंने अपना वादा पूरा कर दिया है। मैंने कौन सा असत्य बोला है, लेकिन आपको किसानों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर आप उनकी समस्याओं को सही तरीके से नहीं देखेंगे, तो इस देश की जो 90 प्रतिशत पॉपुलेशन है, जिसके दम पर हम लोग चलते हैं और जी रहे हैं, आप उसे खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अतः आपको इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, आपने देश में इकॉनमी से संबंधित, अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट से संबंधित और बिजनेस से संबंधित जितनी भी समस्याएं हैं, उन्हें दूर करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। जब आपने देखा कि बेचने से भी काम नहीं चल रहा है, तो आप हर बार नया तरीका निकाल लेते हैं। इस बार आपने एक तरीका निकाल लिया और आप इस तरह का एक CAA एक्ट ले आए, जो कि टोटली unconstitutional और illegal है। जिस ने भी कह दिया कि यह illegal और unconstitutional है, उसे आप कहते हैं कि वह पाकिस्तानी है, वह देशद्रोही है और वह तो terrorist है। यहां खड़े होकर हम लोगों ने भी कहा। जब आप एक्ट पारित करने जा रहे थे, तो हमने उसे oppose किया और हमने कहा कि यह भारत के संविधान के Preamble के against है, यह Constitution के Article 15 के against है, यह totally illegal और unconstitutional है, लेकिन यही बात अगर बाहर प्रोटेस्ट करते हुए कोई कहे, तो आप कहते हैं कि उसे लाठी मारो, उसे गोली मारो

और उसे गाली दो। क्या संविधान में यह राइट नहीं दिया गया है कि यदि आप कोई illegal action कर रहे हैं और illegal act आप यदि ला रहे हैं, तो क्या कोई व्यक्ति उसका protest भी नहीं कर सकता?

महोदय, अभी recently, पिछले साल ही, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एक जजमेंट दिया और कहा कि यह Fundamental Right है। यदि कोई illegal action हो रहा है और उसका हम protest करते हैं, तो यह हमारा right है। इसके अलावा अब यह मामला तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी पहुंच गया। वहां पर इसकी वैधानिकता challenge की गई है और कहा गया कि यह unconstitutional है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उसे सुनना तय भी कर लिया है। वहां पर दलीलें दी जाएंगी कि यह क्यों और कैसे unconstitutional है। मान लीजिए वहां यह निर्णय हो गया कि यह unconstitutional है, तो फिर आप कहेंगे? क्या फिर आप यह कहेंगे कि यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट इंडिया का नहीं है, बल्कि Supreme Court of Pakistan हो गया है, क्योंकि उसने ऐसा निर्णय दे दिया है?

महोदय, इस तरह की जो बात है और आपने इस तरह का जो तरीका अपनाया हुआ है, यह ठीक नहीं है। आपने तीन पड़ोसी देशों की बात कही और कहा कि जो minority में हैं, उनका जो वहां उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, उनके लिए आपने एक्ट बनाया है। उसका किसने विरोध किया? हमने खुद खड़े होकर स्वागत किया था कि आप उनके लिए कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप religion के नाम पर तो मत करिए। आप उसमें exclusion मत कीजिए। आप उन्हें ला रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ आपने अभी फिगर्स दी हैं कि एक करोड़ तो बांग्लादेश से आ रहे हैं और लगभग इतने ही और आ रहे हैं। इन दो करोड़ लोगों की आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, यह भी बताइए? यहां के जो 90 करोड़ लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, उनकी आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

महोदय, आप जो यह कानून लेकर आए हैं, हम लोगों का खाली यह कहना है कि आप इसमें exclusion कर रहे हैं, आप उन्हें exclude करके हटा रहे हैं, यह illegal और totally unconstitutional है। आपने इसमें बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम ले लिया, लेकिन आपने उनकी बातें तो ध्यान में नहीं रखीं। आपने सारा privatisation करके, jobs को खत्म करके, जो गवर्नमेंट के existing jobs हैं, उन्हें भी दुबारा न भर के, उसमें backlog छोड़कर और उसके बाद उन्हें खत्म करने का काम करके अच्छा नहीं किया। आपने reservation, जो SC, ST और OBC हेतु social equilibrium को maintain करने के लिए constitution में provided था, आपने उसे खत्म करने का काम किया। उसको destroy करने का काम किया। आपने खाली डा. बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम उसमें जरूर ले लिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो कार्य किया था, जिसके लिए constitutional provisions डाले थे...(समय की घंटी)... सर, एक मिनट। चूंकि आपसे कानून व्यवस्था की चीजें संभल नहीं रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो प्रोटेस्टर्स थे आपने आज के रोज उनको महीनों से जेल में डाल रखा है। यद्यपि अभी तक यह भी verification नहीं हुई है कि ये लोग उसमें थे भी या नहीं थे, लेकिन आपने उनको उठाकर जेल में बंद कर दिया। आपने पहले गोलियाँ

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

चलाई, उसके बाद जेल में बंद कर दिया। आपने इसी तरीके से दिल्ली में किया, इसी तरह से और स्टेट्स में किया। यहाँ तक कि एक छोटी बच्ची ने Whatsapp पर कुछ लिखा था, आपने उस पर भी एक्शन ले लिया। स्कूल में एक प्ले हो रहा था, अगर प्ले में किसी रोल में उसने कुछ बोल दिया, तो आपने पूरे स्कूल पर हमला कर दिया, आपने उसमें अपनी पुलिस भेज दी। इससे ज्यादा shameful चीज और क्या होगी? आपने उस बच्ची को जेल में बंद कर दिया, उसको माँ से अलग करके जेल में पहुँचा दिया। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह वाक्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की नॉलेज में नहीं होगा, वरना माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एक छोटी बच्ची को जेल में भेजने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे कि आप जेल में रखे रहिए, क्योंकि वह बच्ची थिएटर का एक प्ले कर रही थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं इसी के साथ आपको बहुत- बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए एंड में यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने इस स्थिति में राज्यों में, वह चाहे दिल्ली हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो पुलिसवालों को भी बदनाम कराने का काम कर दिया है। ये वही पुलिसवाले हैं, जो तब लॉ एंड ऑर्डर मेंटेन करते थे, जब हमारी पार्टी की मुख्य मंत्री थी। जब बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, उस समय का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सबको मालूम है कि किस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश चलता था। यह इन्हीं पुलिसवालों के माध्यम से चलता था, इन्हीं अधिकारियों के माध्यम से चलता था, लेकिन आज पूरा topsy turvy हो गया है, क्योंकि ऊपर से दूसरी तरह से आदेश और निर्देश आ रहे हैं। पहले यह था कि without discrimination law and order maintain करो, लेकिन अब आप कहते हैं कि अगर ये-ये हैं, तो मार दो गोली और वे हैं, तो उनको खुलेआम छोड़ दो, वे जो करना चाहें करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं इसके साथ ही अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): धन्यवाद। संजय सिंह जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली), माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे President's Address पर अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया है। मान्यवर, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण पढ़ रहा था। उसमें दूसरे प्वाइंट पर लिखा है, "यह दशक भारत के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस दशक में हमारी स्वतंत्रता के 75 वर्ष पूरे होंगे। इस दशक में हम सभी को मिलकर नई ऊर्जा के साथ, नए भारत के निर्माण को गति देनी है। नये भारत के निर्माण को गति देनी है।" मान्यवर, नये भारत के निर्माण को गति देनी है, यह महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा कहा जा रहा है और महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी जो कुछ भी पढ़ते हैं, वह सरकार का लिखा हुआ भाषण होता है, जो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा पढ़ाया जाता है। मेरा यह सवाल है कि लोकतंत्र का एक सबसे बड़ा पर्व चुनाव होता है, लोकतंत्र का सबसे बड़ा अंग होता है चुनाव और देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में आप किस प्रकार के नये भारत के निर्माण को गति दे रहे हैं, यह पूरा देश देख रहा है। मान्यवर, दिल्ली का चुनाव हो रहा है और उस चुनाव में सत्ताधारी पार्टी, जो अपने आपको दावा करती है कि वह पूरी दुनिया कि सबसे बड़ी पार्टी

5.00 P.M.

है, उस पार्टी के अंदर संस्कार नाम की, भाषा की मर्यादा नाम की कोई चीज नहीं बची है। एक निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री को, अरविंद केजरीवाल जी को दिल्ली के चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सांसद और नेता आतंकवादी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें आतंकवादी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे आतंकवादी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आतंकवादी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री को आतंकवादी कह रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गुनाह है अरविंद केजरीवाल का? उनका क्या गुनाह है?

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): गोली चलाने वाला कौन होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... गोली चलाने वाला आम आदमी पार्टी का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शाहीन बाग में ...**(व्यवधान)**... आम आदमी पार्टी का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: IIT से पढ़ाई करके, कमिश्नर की नौकरी छोड़कर जिस व्यक्ति ने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ पंद्रह दिन का अनशन किया, क्या वह आतंकवादी है? जिस व्यक्ति ने मुख्य मंत्री के तौर पर दिल्ली के अंदर बच्चों के लिए अच्छे स्कूल्स बनवाए, अच्छे-अच्छे अस्पताल बनवाए, बुजुर्गों के लिए तीर्थ यात्रा की व्यवस्था कराई, जवान की शहादत पर एक करोड़ की सम्मान राशि घोषित करने वाला क्या आतंकवादी है? यह इस सरकार को बताना चाहिए। अगर अरविंद केजरीवाल आतंकवादी है, तो आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है? उनको गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डालिए, वरना ऐसी बातें करना बंद कीजिए।

दुख होता है लोगों को, दुख होता है अरविन्द केजरीवाल के बच्चों को, दुख होता है उनकी माँ को, उनके परिवार को। आप देश में किस प्रकार का वातावरण बना रहे हैं ! यहाँ पर एक ढोंगी बाबा आ गए हैं। ढोंगी बाबा कह रहे हैं कि अरविन्द केजरीवाल के तार पाकिस्तान से जुड़े हुए हैं। एक निर्वाचित मुख्यमंत्री के बारे में आप यह बोलेंगे कि अरविन्द केजरीवाल के तार पाकिस्तान से जुड़े हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर अरविन्द केजरीवाल के तार पाकिस्तान से जुड़े हैं, तो ढोंगी बाबा को गिरफ्तार करो और उनसे पूछताछ करो कि कहाँ के तार जुड़े हैं, उसके पास कैसी जानकारी है, यह पूछना चाहिए।

आप दिल्ली का माहौल बिगाड़ रहे हैं। आप देश की राजधानी को बर्बादी के कगार पर पहुँचा रहे हैं। जब से आपकी सरकार आई है, इसी दिल्ली में 24 घंटे में नौ हत्याएँ हुईं, वकीलों पर गोलियाँ चलीं, छात्रों पर लाठियाँ चलीं, एक नेत्रहीन छात्र को जूते से पीटा गया। अभी खुलेआम तीन दिन लगातार गोली की फायरिंग हो रही है। आपसे किसी मुद्दे पर बात नहीं होती। चुनाव हो रहा है, तो बात कीजिए बिजली की कि 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री कैसे देंगे। केजरीवाल ने देकर दिखाया है। बात कीजिए पानी की, बात कीजिए चिकित्सा की, बात कीजिए शिक्षा की। आपसे कहते हैं कि 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री कैसे होगी, तो आप कहते हैं शाहीन बाग। आपसे पूछें कि पानी 20 हजार लीटर फ्री कैसे देंगे, तो आप कहते हैं शाहीन बाग। आपसे पूछते हैं कि महिलाओं को बस की यात्रा फ्री कैसे देंगे, तो आप कहते हैं शाहीन बाग। शाहीन बाग, शाहीन बाग, शाहीन

[श्री संजय सिंह]

भाग करते-करते दिल्ली की जनता भाजपा वाले से कह रही है कि चल भाग, चल भाग, चल भाग। इनकी यह हालत हो गई है। मान्यवर, ये मुद्दों पर बात नहीं करेंगे। न इनके पास कोई vision है, न इनके पास दिल्ली के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम है, न इनके पास कोई नेता है। इसलिए नेता विहीन और मुद्दा विहीन भारतीय जनता पार्टी दिल्ली के अन्दर आज माहौल बिगाड़ने का काम कर रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी क्या मंशा है? आप तो हार रहे हैं। आपके एक नेता ने कहा, आप लोग दिल्ली के चुनाव में कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान का मैच हो रहा है! बताइए, लोकतंत्र में दो पार्टियाँ चुनाव लड़ रही हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान का मैच हो रहा है। ऐसी भाषा कहते हुए आपको शर्म नहीं आती! देश के चुनाव को आप हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान बना रहे हैं। अपने ही देश में अपने ही देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियों को आप पाकिस्तान कह कर सम्बोधित कर रहे हैं। मैं आज इस सदन में कह रहा हूँ कि 4 तारीख को परिणाम आएगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान तो जीतेगा, लेकिन क्या जो लोग हारेंगे, वे अपने आपको पाकिस्तान मानने को तैयार हैं? क्या वे अपने आपको पाकिस्तान मानेंगे?

मान्यवर, आज इस सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े दावे किए हैं। इन्होंने देश की हालत क्या बना दी! अगर आज देश की आर्थिक मंदी की बात करें, अभी नया बजट आया है और यह सरकार इस नए बजट में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रही थी, जिस दिन बजट आया, बजट आने के दूसरे दिन निवेशकों के 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए शेयर बाजार में डूब गए। यह है आपके बजट की हकीकत! देश की GDP 4.5 परसेंट पहुँच गई, देश में बेरोजगारी 45 वर्षों में सबसे ज्यादा हो गई। आपने काला धन लाने की बात कही थी, आपने 15 लाख देने की बात कही थी। आपने देश की जनता को गुमराह किया, आपने देश की जनता को भ्रमित करने का काम किया। न काला धन आया, न 15 लाख मिला, महँगाई का आलम यह है कि 32 हजार टन प्याज सड़ गया, किसी को पता नहीं चला। कह रहे हैं कि 32 हजार टन प्याज सड़ गया। वह प्याज सड़ा नहीं है, आप लोगों ने प्याज का घोटाला किया है। इसकी जाँच होनी चाहिए। आपके राज में 200 रुपए किलो प्याज बिका, 120 रुपए किलो टमाटर बिका, 4 रुपए लीटर दूध महँगा हो गया, डीजल महँगा हो गया, पेट्रोल महँगा हो गया, देश में महँगाई आसमान पर जा रही है, लेकिन आपको उसकी चिंता नहीं है। आपको दिन-रात खाली देश को नफरत में झोंकना है, देश के अन्दर नफरत की आग जलानी है, देश का माहौल बिगाड़ना है। आपको देश के मुद्दों पर बात नहीं करनी है। आप कर क्या रहे हैं, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम सरकार को फायदे में लाने के लिए अपने सारे सरकारी विभाग, जो फायदे में चल रहे हैं, उनको बेचेंगे। वाह भाई! आप रेल बेच देंगे, आप सेल बेच देंगे, आप कोल बेच देंगे, आप एयर इंडिया बेच देंगे, आप BPCL बेच देंगे, आप IDBI बेच देंगे। मान्यवर, एलआईसी का नारा क्या है? उसका नारा है - "जिन्दगी के साथ भी, जिन्दगी के बाद भी" देश के लाखों उपभोक्ता बड़ी उम्मीद से एलआईसी में पैसा लगाते थे, लेकिन आज उनको भारतीय जनता पार्टी की असलियत पता चल गई है। न आप जिन्दगी के साथ हो, न जिन्दगी के बाद

हो। आपने अपना चेहरा देश के सामने बेनकाब करने का काम किया है। आप देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, यहां गांधी जी के विचारों की भी चर्चा हुई है, उसके बारे में कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। आप देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं? आप सेना की बात करते हैं? आप जवानों की बात करते हैं? सीएजी की ऑडिट में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, पूरी सरकार को चुल्लू भर पानी लेकर नाक रगड़ लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शर्म आनी चाहिए। सियाचिन के अंदर, जहां माइनस चालीस डिग्री टेम्परेचर में हमारे जवानों की रक्षा करते हैं, उनको आप वर्दी नहीं दे पाते, उनको आप जूते नहीं दे पाते, उनकी जिन्दगी के लिए जरूरत की चीजें आप उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाते और यहां बैठ कर आप जवानों के बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं? आप गांधी के विचारों को आगे ले जाने की बात कहते हैं? आप उनकी 150वीं जयन्ती की बात करते हैं? आपकी एक नेता, एक सांसद ने दूसरे सदन में गोडसे को देशभक्त कहा था। गांधी के हत्यारे को देशभक्त कहने वाले लोग धर्मनिरपेक्ष नहीं हो सकते। गांधी के हत्यारे को देशभक्त कहने वाले लोग इस देश के अंदर अहिंसा की विचारधारा को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, इनकी ही एक नेता ने 26/11 के शहीद हेमंत करकरे को देशद्रोही कहा। अभी अनंत हेगड़े, जो इनके सांसद हैं, उनका बयान आया था। वे कहते हैं, "राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ड्रामा था।" आपको स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ड्रामा लगता है? जिन लोगों को आज़ादी का आन्दोलन ड्रामा लगता है, उनके बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे? आज मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आप दिल्ली का माहौल खराब मत कीजिए। कानून मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे शाहीन बाग के लोगों से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं। आज आप बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हुए हैं, जबकि 50 दिन से वहां आन्दोलन चला रहा है? इन्हीं मुस्लिम महिलाओं के लिए आप लोग भोकार छोड़ कर रो रहे थे। हमारे यहां अवधी और पूर्वांचली भाषाओं में कहा जाता है - "भोकार छोड़ कर रो रहे थे"। तीन तलाक पर न्याय दिलाना है, तीन तलाक पर न्याय दिलाना है, यह कहते हुए सब भाजपाइयों के रुमाल गीले हो गए थे। आज जब वही महिलाएं न्याय के लिए बैठी हैं, सीएए के लिए बैठी हैं, तो आप उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए जाइए। आप क्यों उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप लोग उनके कम्बल चोरी करते हैं? आप उनके कम्बल चुराते हैं? यह काम मत कीजिए। आप वार्ता कीजिए। आप संवाद कीजिए। लोकतंत्र संवाद से चलता है। दिल्ली के दो करोड़ लोग आने वाली 8 तारीख को बता देंगे कि उनका बेटा अरविंद केजरीवाल आतंकवादी नहीं, देशभक्त है और देश के लिए काम कर रहा है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion moved by Shri Bhupender Yadav to thank the hon. President for addressing the Joint Session of Parliament on 31st January, 2020.

Sir, I have been keenly watching NDA's speeches, especially after they came to power, right from 2014 onwards. They have been quoting legendary figures in

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installments. The major fixture in their speech is Pandit Deendayal Updhyayaji. In 2014, it was Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Deendayalji. In 2015, it was Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. In 2016, it was Sardar Patelji. For everybody's surprise, in this Address, they have included the name of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru twice!

Sir, prior to 1947, what was the condition of this country? They were widely talking about the Constitution. Our country is a young country of seventy years. Prior to Independence, this country was ruled by *rajās* and *maharajās*; there was no Constitution. There were about 580 *rajās* and *maharajās*. Under them, there were *Deewans*, there were *zameendars*, and rest were all farmers. There was no Constitution. Whatever *rajās* would say, was the Constitution. Gujarat had the highest number of *rajās* and *maharajās*. There were about 280 *rajās* and *maharajās* in Gujarat. सौराष्ट्र! इस देश में राष्ट्र है, महाराष्ट्र है और सौराष्ट्र भी है। Bringing all the Princely States, kingdoms together and fighting against the Britishers, rightly pointed by my colleague, Shri Sanjay Singh, * is a * of first order who said that Mahatama Gandhi was enacting a * in the Freedom Movement. It is a shame! If the BJP has at all got any respect for Mahatama Gandhi, the Constitution, and the Freedom Movement, they should immediately apologize. Not anybody else, but the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, and Shri Amit Shah should apologize for what that * had said in Karnataka ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या बोला? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Sir, the Constitution of India was not written in Nagpur or the WhatsApp University. It has come out from the struggle of the Freedom Movement, as rightly pointed out by some of our senior leaders. While discussing in the Constituent Assembly, what did the great legendaries, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ji, Baba Sahib Ambedkar, including Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Sardar Patel say? While speaking on the CAA, they are selectively speaking on what Mahatama Gandhi had said. Sir, they have quoted Mahatama Gandhi. But, strangely, they have forgotten their icon, Swami Vivekananda. What did Swami Vivekananda say? I quote what he said in the Parliament of World's Religions, "I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both, tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all the religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions from all nations of the Earth ". This was Swami Vivekananda. What did Baba Sahib Ambedkar say? Our country has got seven major religions, 3,500 castes, 22 official languages — now, another 26 are waiting in the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

queue. It is such a beautiful country on this planet to take everybody together. The only who got this mantra was Mahatama Gandhi, not 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', सर्वधर्म समभाव।' Respect all the religions. That was a slogan of Mahatama Gandhi. Do you accept that? If you have respect for Swami Vivekananda, go by what he had said in the Parliament of World's Religions. You are not ready to do that. For a tokenism, you bring in the names of legendary figures because you don't have any legendary figures, except Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay ji. He was assassinated in 1968. It is already six years since you have been in the Government. Make a thorough probe as to who killed Deen Dayal Upadhyayji. Where was he killed? At Mughal Sarai. There is no noise on that. You speak on Subhash Chandra Bose. What has come out? Nothing came out of that. And, you are talking about our own leaders. What did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say? He ensured that his vision of India was inscribed in the Constitution. He drafted and moved in the Constituent Assembly a resolution that set out its objectives, which included the declaration of India as an independent Republic in which all powers were delivered from the people. The spirit of democracy is by the people, for the people and to the people. The spirit of the BJP, the spirit of the NDA is by the Nagpur, for the Nagpur and to the Nagpur, that does not exist. The spirit of the Constitution has evolved, as Keshava Raoji and Prof. Ram Gopalji said, out of the struggle. It is a holy script for any true Indian nationalist. Every nationalist, every patriot believes that the Constitution is a Bible, a Koran and a Geeta for him. We have no problem. You be a strong Hindu. I am also a Hindu. I am a strong Hindu. But I do not hate anybody. Why to hate somebody? Why do you bring programmes to provoke some religious minorities? For us, the Constitution is a sacred book. For you, the sacred book is Bunch of Thoughts. Who has written this Bunch of Thoughts? Has it come out from any of the big struggle? For the pseudo nationalists, pseudo patriots, the sacred book is bunch of thoughts written by the bunch of *. This country, as I said, has many religions. You will not find anywhere in the world such a beautiful place. In 1923 itself, Golwalkary/ had declared that in 100 years, they would make *Hindu Rashtra*. There are another maybe three, four years. Let us see how they try to convert into Hindu Rashtra. They might have succeeded in communalising the entire country. 'धर्म का धंधा था, हर कोई इसमें अंधा था, जब रोशनी आई तो पता चला आधा भूखा था, आधा नंगा था।' We are not discussing about poverty, hunger, disease, education and health. My good friend, Shri Bhupender Yadav said, शाहीन बाग में बच्चों से नरेन्द्र मोदी के खिलाफ कहलवा दिया। क्या बात हो गई। वहीं मंगलौर में कल्लादका एक जगह है, वहां बच्चों ने एक ड्रामा एनेक्ट किया। क्या एनेक्टेड ड्रामा था। एक बाबरी मस्जिद का ढांचा बनाया, उसका डिमॉलिशन कैसे करते हैं,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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यह दिखाने का ड्रामा बनाया। उसमें अध्यक्ष पुद्दुचेरी के ले.गवर्नर और एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री मि. सदानन्द गौड़ा दोनों वहां थे। अगर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के ऊपर, संविधान पर भरोसा है तो दोनों को तुरंत बर्खास्त करना चाहिए।

जैसे अभी सतीश मिश्रा जी ने कहा बीदर में कुछ बच्चों ने ड्रामा एनेक्ट किया, बच्चों की मां पर आपने सेडिशन केस कर दिया। बच्चों को आप 11-11 घंटे प्रताड़ित कर रहे हैं। यह कर्णाटक है।

SHRI VAIKO: Against the school also.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Yes, against the school, against the Principal and against the parents.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, let him speak.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: My point is, nobody objects to their strong belief in their ideology. I am a proud Hindu. I follow Swami Vivekananda's Hinduism. I follow Mahatma Gandhi's Hinduism. I follow Sardar Patel's Hinduism. I follow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Hinduism. I will not follow the Savarkar's Hinduism. I will not follow your Golwalkar's Hinduism, I will not follow Hedgewar's Hinduism; it is not Hinduism. Hinduism and Hindutava are altogether different things. What Savarkar preached 'Hindutva' was a political slogan. It has got nothing to do with his religion. Let me make it very clear. Sir, they were talking about the spirit of the Constitution. Quite often, the President was speaking of the spirit of the Constitution, and even Bhupender Yadavji said, "आप लोगों ने Emergency में क्या किया?" When we amended Article 43, we included 'secularism'. Is secularism not in the Constitution? What does the Preamble say? 'Justice, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality'. What is that? Because some people did not understand what exactly the Preamble is because they don't believe in that, so, we had to include that. There should be a debate on that. Even for that, we are ready. Sir, they are simply quoting that Congress Party, for 70 years, did nothing. There was no Constitution, as is rightly said. The Parliament was constituted under the framework of the Constitution. Parliament has not written the Constitution. It is not the Parliament which made the Constitution. We can only amend the Constitution. We have the lengthiest Constitution with 395 Articles, with 22 Parts, with Eight Schedules. Now it has gone up to Twelve Schedules; and it is not a small thing. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of modern India. No, they may not agree; I don't know what the

reason is. I have to make a big research on this as to why they have brought in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name. I have to make a research. They may not agree what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did. But the world-wide, they know what Pandit Jawaharlal did. The New York Times, when he died in 1964, said, 'the builder of modern India.' It is not Howdy Modi Programme what you had in Houston. So, these are the legendary people who ruled this country. Don't try to insult them, demean them.

The hon. President's speech, as rightly pointed out by Digvijaya Singhji and Prof. Ram Gopalji, is vetted, drafted by the Cabinet. They should have been little cautious because it is read by the President. He is not the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party. He is the Head of the Constitution. He is the head of the nation. Facts and truths should have come. They said, 'they have abolished some of the Acts for less Government and more governance.' Sir, let me bring to your notice a big joke that they had abolished one of the Acts, the Motor Vehicles Act, and after abolishing that Act, that Act was brought into this House and it was passed. The Parliament was hoodwinked, the President was misled and they passed it. This is the joke they make. I come from the Bangalore city, the hub of the public sector. Today Bangalore city is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. It has got the highest GDP in the country. I come from that district. The basic infrastructure for Bangalore city was created by this public sector; and public sector, as rightly pointed out by some of our colleagues, Bangalore had major grand things: Telecom, ITI, HMT, HAL, BEL, BHEL, BEML, DRDO. You name anything and it is there. Almost fifty major public sectors are there. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... My Party has got time, Sir. We will adjust with other speakers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Party has given 15 minutes. I have no problem if you take ...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I will finish it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Party has given 15 minutes.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I will finish it. मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ। ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, public sector is not from the Congress kitty or of the Bharatiya Janata Party's treasury or the electoral bonds. It is the reserve fund from the people who have contributed to the Treasury of both, the States and the Centre. Sir, ₹ 1,25,000 crores were invested during those days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Today you are selling them one after the other. As rightly pointed out by Shri Sanjay Singh about LIC, we created a piece of wealth. LIC made a profit of ₹ 2,600 crore last year. Unfortunately,

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

while the *chowkidar* should have protected the public sector, पर ये नीलामी कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इनको रोकना जरूरी है, नहीं तो... क्योंकि the Bharatiya Janata Party is bankrupt. Soon, the Treasury of India would also become bankrupt. Before that happens, proper steps should be taken.

Sir, let me have one last word here. They have abrogated article 370. The legendary nationalist, Shri Farooq Abdullah, should be released immediately if they have faith in patriotism and nationalism. If they are true nationalists, they should release Mehbooba Mufti too. She was their partner in the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Omar Abdullah should also be released and Kashmir should be restored as a full-fledged State.

With these words, I thank the hon. President for addressing the Joint Session of Parliament.

श्री विजय गoyal: उपसभापति जी, संसद के दोनों सदनों को राष्ट्रपति जी ने संबोधित किया। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के लिए समय दिया।

महोदय, इस दशक भारत को स्वतंत्रता हासिल हुए 75 साल हो जाएंगे। इन 75 सालों में हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं। फिर वह चाहे सरदार पटेल का एक भारत का सपना हो, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का अंत्योदय हो। पिछले छः सालों में मोदी जी की सरकार ने जितना काम किया है, उतना शायद उससे पिछले सालों में नहीं हुआ है। यह बोलते हुए मुझे गर्व है कि मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का सदस्य हूँ, बोलते हुए मुझे गर्व है कि मैं एक प्राउड हिन्दू हूँ, बोलते हुए मुझे गर्व है कि मैंने गाँधी जी हों, दीनदयाल जी हों, श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी जी हों, अटलजी हों, सबसे प्रेरणा ली है।

उपसभापति जी, भाषण देना आसान नहीं होता। जब एक लाइन बाहर जाती है, तो वही लाइन हमारे अंदर भी जाती है कि क्या हम जो बोल रहे हैं, उसको फॉलो करते हैं या नहीं? मैं 1996 में, 40 साल की उम्र में पहली बार संसद के अंदर आया था। यहाँ जितने वक्ता हैं, सब संविधान के ऊपर, डेमोक्रेसी के ऊपर, गाँधी जी के ऊपर भाषण देते हैं, पर आज गाँधी जी को कितने लोग फॉलो कर रहे हैं, यह देखने की बात है। राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी गाँधी जी की बात की। सदनों के अंदर अब रावण और कुंभकरण आ गए हैं। लोक सभा में रावण, तो यहाँ पर कुंभकरण का जिक्र हो गया है, पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बार मैं एक चुनावी सभा में गया था, वहाँ मैंने काँग्रेस का घोषणापत्र देखा। उस पर नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का फोटो था, उस पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का फोटो था, उस पर सोनिया गाँधी जी का फोटो था, उस पर राहुल जी का फोटो था, लेकिन उस पर महात्मा गाँधी का फोटो नहीं था। मैंने कहा कि काँग्रेसियों, महात्मा गाँधी का फोटो क्यों छोड़ दिया? उन्होंने कहा कि महात्मा

जी कहते थे कि शराब छोड़ दो, महात्मा जी कहते थे कि बेईमानी छोड़ दो, महात्मा जी कहते थे कि भ्रष्टाचार छोड़ दो, हमने कहा इतनी चीजों को छोड़ने की जरूरत क्या है, इस बाबा महात्मा गाँधी को ही छोड़ दो। आपने देखा अभी कि अब कथनी और करनी में कितना फर्क है? हिन्दू एक जीवन पद्धति है। अगर आप उस जीवन पद्धति को देखेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें आरएसएस से ही आदर्श, संस्कार मिले, हमें समाज सेवा के आधार मिले और हमें पता लगा कि एक अच्छे नागरिक को कैसा होना चाहिए। यह मेरी पार्लियामेंट के अंदर 4th टर्म है, तीन बार लोक सभा और अभी राज्य सभा में, लेकिन मैं आज तक कभी वेल में नहीं गया। अगर मैं जीवन में एक बार वेल में गया, तो इसलिए गया, क्योंकि संविधान को फाड़ा जा रहा था। संविधान को फाड़ा जा रहा था। उसको फाड़ने से रोकने के लिए विजय गोयल वेल के अंदर गया था, पर तब ये सब लोग बैठे हुए थे और उसमें काँग्रेसी भी शामिल थे, जो इस वेल के अंदर आए हुए थे।

उपसभापति जी, अभी आम आदमी पार्टी के संजय सिंह जी बोल रहे थे और काँग्रेसी तालियाँ बजा रहे थे, इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि दोनों का nexus है, अंदर और बाहर ये दोनों लोग एक ही हैं और ये एक ही तरह से चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। आज लाल किले से लाल चौक तक तिरंगा फहर रहा है। हमें यह देखकर गर्व होता है और अपने प्रधान मंत्री को देखकर गर्व होता है। वह प्रधान मंत्री जो सारे जोखिम उठाकर, वह प्रधान मंत्री जो दिन और रात न देखकर, उन सब समस्याओं को हल कर रहा है, जो आपने कारपेट के नीचे डाल रखी थीं, चाहे वह जीएसटी हो। आप जीएसटी के बारे में समझ लीजिए। जिस समय जीएसटी आया था, उस समय विपक्षी पार्टियों को लगता था कि पूरे देश के अंदर जीएसटी के खिलाफ एक माहौल बनाया जा सकता है। आज आप पूरे व्यापारी समाज के अंदर चले जाइए, सब व्यापारी इस जीएसटी से खुश हैं और वे कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो यह बड़ा कदम उठाया है, इसके लिए हम उनको बधाई देना चाहते हैं। आपको पूरे देश में एक भी ऐसा व्यापारी नहीं मिलेगा, जो जीएसटी के अंदर एक कर प्रणाली से खुश न हो।

धारा 370 - बचपन से लेकर आज तक हमारा यह सपना था कि यह धारा 370 हटनी चाहिए। आज मैं काँग्रेस को चुनौती देता हूँ। आप इस बात को खड़े होकर कहिए कि हम शासन के अंदर आएँगे, तो धारा 370 को दोबारा लेकर आएँगे। तब हम मानेंगे कि आप धारा 370 का जो oppose कर रहे हैं, उसके अंदर कोई दम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको हटाना प्रधान मंत्री जी का सबसे बड़ा काम है। उन कश्मीरी पंडितों को आज नहीं तो कल दोबारा कश्मीर के अंदर जगह मिलेगी। धारा 370 के हटने से कश्मीरियों का मान-सम्मान तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन आतंकवादियों की कमर टूट गई है। ये हैं हमारे मोदी जी, जो ठोस बल से बड़े से बड़े कदम उठा रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अभी तीन तलाक का कानून लाया गया। ये हमें कहते हैं कि हम धर्मनिरपेक्ष नहीं हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि विजय गोयल वह व्यक्ति है, जो चाँदनी चौक से दो बार जीतकर आया है। जब मैं शाहीन बाग का जिक्र करूँगा, तो मैं आपको बताऊँगा कि हिन्दू और मुस्लिम मेंटैलिटी क्या होती है। आप चाँदनी चौक में जाकर लोगों से पूछिए कि एक मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने उनके लिए काम किए थे या नहीं किए थे। वे आपको बताएँगे कि हम किस तरह से साथ

[श्री विजय गोयल]

रहते हैं, पर यह कोई बात नहीं हुई कि एक नागरिकता संशोधन कानून, जिस पर सदन के अंदर चर्चा हो, सारी अपोज़िशन बैठी हो, सब उस चर्चा के अंदर भाग ले चुके हों, उसके बाद बहुमत से वह कानून पास हो जाए और जब मोदी को आप वैसे हरा न सके तो आप जाकर शाहीन बाग बना दें और लोगों को धरने पर बिठा दें। यह बात हमको मंजूर नहीं है, इस बात को आप समझ लीजिए।

उपसभापति जी, मोदी जी ने जो काम किए हैं, उन कामों के अंदर एक नहीं, बल्कि इस तरीके के सैकड़ों काम हैं। जैसे, तीन तलाक का कानून लाया गया। आज का दिन बड़ा ऐतिहासिक है। यह ऐतिहासिक इसलिए है, क्योंकि आज प्रधान मंत्री ने एक घोषणा की। वह राम मंदिर, जो करोड़ों लोगों की आस्था का विषय था, उसके बारे में ट्रस्ट बनाए जाने के बारे में उन्होंने घोषणा की। इसके लिए हम अपने प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहते हैं। यह इसलिए पॉसिबल हुआ, क्योंकि देश के अंदर एक अच्छा वातावरण बनाया गया और वह वातावरण "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का बनाया गया। यह "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" इन लोगों के पेट में पच नहीं रहा है, इसलिए शाहीन बाग बनाया जा रहा है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक और बहुत बड़ा जो कदम उठाया है, वह यह है कि दिल्ली के अंदर अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले 50 लाख लोगों को मालिकाना हक दिया गया। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था। ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए कानून आया, यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात थी, क्योंकि यह काफी दिनों से रुका हुआ था। उपसभापति जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इनमें से कोई भी फ़ैसला *under the carpet* नहीं, बल्कि *over the carpet* किया गया है। मैं मोदी जी के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा:

"मोदी जी उठे और सियासत बदल दी,
उन्हें जो मिली वह विरासत बदल दी।"

मोदी जी ने एक गुड और स्ट्रॉंग गवर्नेंस दी है। अब कश्मीर, लद्दाख, जम्मू आदि सारी जगहों पर विकास होगा और वहाँ पर कंपनियाँ भी निवेश कर पाएँगी। महिलाओं के लिए गाँव-गाँव तक "उज्ज्वला योजना" पहुँच गई है और एलपीजी गैस कनेक्शंस पहुँच गए हैं। रामगोपाल जी कह रहे थे कि गरीबों के लिए हमने क्या किया है। गरीबों के लिए किया गया यह काम कोई कम नहीं है, बल्कि उनके लिए किया गया यह सबसे बड़ा काम है। मेरे प्रधान मंत्री ने पहले ही दिन खड़े होकर यह अनाउंस किया कि मेरी सरकार सबसे पहले गरीब, लाचार और दुखी व्यक्तियों के लिए है। उन्होंने ये बातें यहाँ पर उन लोगों के लिए कहीं, जो पिछले 70 सालों से इस दुःख को भोग रहे थे।

"स्वच्छ भारत" - यह कोई छोटी चीज़ नहीं है। मोदी जी आज संस्कार देने का काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह संस्कार दिया कि उन्होंने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का नारा दिया। उन्होंने

"स्वच्छ भारत" का संस्कार दिया। इससे पहले भी बहुत प्रधान मंत्री हुए, किन्तु मोदी जी ने देखा कि देश के अंदर स्वच्छता का मतलब स्वास्थ्य के बजट को भी कम करना है। इससे भी लोगों का खर्चा बहुत बचेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि लाल किले से उन्होंने जो स्वच्छता की बात की थी, आज वह घर-घर का संदेश बन गया है। अब उनकी योजना प्लास्टिक के ऊपर है कि उन्होंने single use plastic को 'no' कहा है।

उन्होंने योग का यह संस्कार दिया कि योग को केवल घर-घर तक ही नहीं, बल्कि देश-विदेश के अंदर, 150 कंट्रीज़ के अंदर पहुँचा दिया। 'Fit India' और योग के साथ उन्होंने नौजवानों को प्रेरणा दी। यही कारण है कि एक सरकार, जो पहली बार चुनी गई, वह दोबारा पहले से कहीं ज्यादा बहुमत से आई। यह मोदी सरकार ही कर सकती है या मोदी जी ही कर सकते हैं। फिट इंडिया मूवमेंट लॉन्च किया।

जो गरीब पहले अपना इलाज नहीं करा सकते थे, वे अब आयुष्मान भारत योजना के ज़रिये 5 लाख रुपये तक का इलाज बड़े से बड़े अस्पताल के अंदर करवा सकते हैं, उन्होंने यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इसी तरह से करतारपुर कॉरिडोर का काम किया।

मैं अब यह बताना चाहता हूँ, जिसके ऊपर मेरी समझ से यह बाहर है कि सरकार ने कुछ अच्छे काम किये हैं तो विपक्ष क्यों सरकार की एक भी योजना की तारीफ नहीं करेगा? इससे लगता है कि विपक्ष biased है, मोदी जी के प्रति उनका दुराग्रह है और उनको लगता है कि केवल और केवल निंदा करके ही जनता के बीच में जाया जा सकता है, पर जनता सबसे बड़ी जज है। आप देखें कि जिस समय गुजरात के अंदर दंगों के आरोप मोदी जी के ऊपर लगाए जा रहे थे, मीडिया उनके खिलाफ था, विदेश में लोग खिलाफ थे, बाकी सारी विपक्षी पार्टियाँ उनके खिलाफ थीं, पर जनता उनके साथ खड़ी थी, इसलिए जनता उनको लेकर आयी और प्रधान मंत्री पद के ऊपर बिठा दिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, पीएम जन-धन के लाभार्थी 37 करोड़, सौभाग्य स्कीम के लाभार्थी 2 करोड़, इंद्रधनुष स्कीम के तहत टीकाकरण के लाभार्थी 33 करोड़, खुले में शौच मुक्त गाँव 5 लाख 65 हजार, अटल पेंशन योजना 5 करोड़, सॉइल हैल्थ कार्ड 20 करोड़, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत टॉयलेट्स 11 करोड़, पीएम आवास योजना के अंतर्गत गरीबों के बने मकान डेढ़ करोड़, आयुष्मान भारत के लाभार्थी 2 करोड़, उज्ज्वला योजना के लाभार्थी 8 करोड़, पीएम फसल बीमा योजना के लाभार्थी आदि। इन सबको पलीता लगाने के लिए, संविधान को धता बताने के लिए शाहीन बाग किया गया है।

अब मैं दिल्ली के ऊपर आता हूँ। आप मेरी दिल्ली को राजनीतिक तौर से मत देखना, इस दिल्ली के अंदर आप रहते हैं। अभी संजय सिंह जी ने बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कीं, मैं आपको उनकी बातों के बारे में बताता हूँ। आप यह पूछिए कि शाहीन बाग के ऊपर सबसे पहला ट्वीट किसने किया? दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री ने किया कि आंदोलन करो। उसके बाद दूसरा झूठा ट्वीट दिल्ली के उप-मुख्य मंत्री ने किया कि बस जल रही है, उसको पुलिस वाला जला रहा है, जबकि वह

[श्री विजय गोयल]

पुलिस वाला उस बस में लगी आग को बुझा रहा था। उसके बाद उनके जो विधायक थे, कोई अमानतुल्ला, कोई अब्दुर्रहमान आदि सारे विधायक मैदान में उतरे, उन्होंने भड़काया, उकसाया और हिंसा की और इन सबके ऊपर पहले भी क्रिमिनल केस दायर हो चुके हैं। शाहीन बाग में हमने लोगों को नहीं बिठाया, शाहीन बाग में लोगों को हमने नहीं कहा, उनको हमने नहीं उकसाया। जब तक यहां नागरिकता संशोधन कानून में चर्चा होती रही, तब तक आपमें से कोई भी सड़क पर नहीं निकला था और जनता भी सड़क पर नहीं निकली थी, जब कानून अच्छी तरह पास हो गया तो आपने देखा कि तीन तलाक भी निकल गया, राम मंदिर भी निकल गया, धारा 370 हटाने का कानून भी निकल गया, जीएसटी भी निकल गया तो आपने कहा कि अब विरोध करो और विरोध करने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जिनको 70 साल तक मूर्ख बनाया गया, जिनको वोट बैंक की तरह इस्तेमाल किया गया, उन्हीं को ले जाकर शाहीन बाग के अंदर बिठा दिया गया, यह विजय गोयल जानता है, क्योंकि मैं चांदनी चौक से हूँ, क्योंकि मैं गंगा-जमनी तहज़ीब को जानता हूँ। उनको वहां पर बिठा दिया गया। वे कैसे बैठे, क्यों बैठे, मैं इसकी ज्यादा चर्चा में नहीं जाऊंगा, पर यह क्या हुआ कि दो आदमी हवा में पिस्तौल लहराते हुए आते हैं, उनमें एक का नाम होता है कपिल बैसला। वह जो कपिल बैसला है, उसके बारे में पुलिस की तफ़्तीश में पता चलता है कि एक साल पहले उसने और उसके पिता ने, उन दोनों ने आम आदमी पार्टी की सदस्यता ली और हमारे आम आदमी पार्टी के सदस्य ने उनको टोपी पहनायी, आम आदमी पार्टी की दूसरी विधायक ने उसको माला पहनायी और उनको सदस्य बना लिया गया। यह उसके मोबाइल में से निकला है, जिसको erase करने की कोशिश की जा रही थी। अभी तक आम आदमी पार्टी के किसी नेता ने यह deny नहीं किया है कि वह आदमी उनकी पार्टी का सदस्य नहीं है। आप जाहिर बात समझिए कि एक वर्ग को भड़काने के लिए, दूसरे वर्ग को बदनाम करने के लिए इस तरह की अगर साजिश होगी तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि दिल्ली जीतना ही काफी है। आप खुद सोचिए कि एक पार्टी वर्ष 2013-15 के अंदर इसलिए जीतकर आती है कि वह राजनीति को बदल कर रख देगी, वह भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाएगी, वह काँग्रेस के नेता को जेल के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में जेल के अंदर डाल देगी। उसके बाद दूर-दूर तक भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई का पता नहीं है और आज सबसे ज्यादा उस पार्टी के विधायकों के ऊपर केस चल रहे हैं। अब मैं आपको स्टेटमेंट सुनाता हूँ, जिसको वे प्रधान मंत्री की स्टेटमेंट बता रहे हैं। वे दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री आज अपने को आतंकवादी कहने पर हालांकि उन्होंने खुद ही अपने आपको अराजकतावादी कहा, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अराजकतावादी हूँ, किंतु आज आतंकवादी कहने पर तिलमिलाए हुए हैं। दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कहते हैं और ये सिर पर मुकुट लगा हुआ उनका वीडियो वायरल हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि मोदी पाकिस्तानी और आतंकवादियों के साथ मिले हुए हैं। अब आप बोलिए - शेम, शेम। अब आप नहीं बोलेंगे- शेम, शेम और जब संजय सिंह बोलते हैं, तो आप उनके साथ मिलकर शेम, शेम बोलते हैं। यह स्टेटमेंट मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं दे रहा हूँ। अब आप क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं? क्या आम आदमी पार्टी और काँग्रेस आपस में मिले हुए हैं कि आप एक शब्द भी नहीं बोलेंगे? मोदी पाकिस्तानी और आतंकवादियों

के साथ मिले हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि चार साल नौ महीने तक मोदी ने मुझे काम नहीं करने दिया और सबसे लास्ट स्टेटमेंट यह है कि मोदी मेरी हत्या करवा देंगे। अभी तीन महीने के अंदर ही सारा काम हो गया, जिस पर वे कहते हैं कि मेरे काम को देखकर वोट दीजिए।

सर, राजनीति में सत्ता हासिल करना बड़ी बात नहीं है। राजनीति में बड़ी बात यह है कि जब आप आए थे, तब आपकी छवि क्या थी और आज आपकी छवि क्या है, जब आप यहां पर चुनाव के मैदान के अंदर खड़े हो। वे कहते हैं कि मोदी डरपोक हैं और मोदी मनोरोगी हैं। अगर अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री की इस तरह से इज्जत करनी है, तो बाहर क्या होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे पास तो बीस मिनट का समय है, मुझे बताया गया है। अभी तो शुरू ही नहीं किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी आपको समय देती है, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी के टाइम को लेकर पांच-सात मिनट में अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। अब आप दिल्ली का नक्शा समझिए। आप भूल जाइए कि आप कौन-सी पार्टी में हैं और कौन-सी में नहीं हैं। आज दिल्ली सलम बन गई है। दिल्ली के अंदर इतना प्रदूषण है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसके ऊपर टिप्पणी की कि दिल्ली गैस का चैम्बर बन गई है। यह दिल्ली सरकार पर टिप्पणी थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने टिप्पणी की कि दिल्ली नर्क बन गई है, बम फोड़ दो और हम सब को मार दो। आपने आज तक किसी अखबार में नहीं पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली सरकार ने प्रदूषण के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई हो। आप भी यही सांस लेंगे, हम भी यही सांस लेंगे। इसका पोलिटिक्स से कोई संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन दिल्ली सरकार ने एक इंच भी प्रदूषण पर काम नहीं किया है। वह सिर्फ पराली, पराली और पराली चिल्लाती रही। उन्होंने जो ऑड-ईवन शुरू किया, उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि अगर आपके दोपहिया वाहन चल रहे हैं, तो इस ऑड-ईवन का कोई फायदा नहीं है। यमुना पर आपने एक लाइन नहीं पढ़ी होगी कि यमुना को साफ करने के लिए कुछ किया गया हो। उसमें 19 नाले गिर रहे हैं। वहां पर 14 वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगने थे, उसमें से एक भी नहीं लगा। अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ में 40 लाख लोग रहते हैं, जिनको दिल्ली सरकार ने वायदा किया कि हम आपको मालिकाना हक देंगे। केन्द्र सरकार ने इनसे लगातार रिपोर्ट मांगी, लेकिन इन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने डी.डी.ए. को कहा कि तुम देना शुरू करो और आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि आज 40 लाख लोगों के लिए मालिकाना हक की योजना शुरू हो गई जिसमें दो लाख लोगों ने रजिस्टर करा लिया है। दिल्ली सरकार को कहा गया कि आप अपनी झुग्गियों के लिए प्लेट बना सकते हो, तो उन्होंने 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' को लागू नहीं होने दिया, जिससे 8 करोड़ झुग्गीवासी उससे वंचित रह गए। अब डी.डी.ए. के माध्यम से झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों का काम किया जा रहा है। ऐसे ही ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसायटीज़ को दोबारा से डेवलप करना था, तोड़कर बनाया जाना था, उसके ऊपर कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अब आप 200 यूनिट बिजली पर आ जाइए - 200 यूनिट बिजली के साथ पॉल्यूशन फ्री। और ये 200 यूनिट बिजली वे अपने पैसे से नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह सब वे आप और हम सब लोगों के टैक्स के पैसे से दे रहे हैं। आप समझिए, 20 हजार लीटर

[श्री विजय गोयल]

पानी फ्री - वह पानी गंदा है। आज हममें से हरेक आदमी water bottle या फिर RO का पानी पी रहा है, इसको आपको समझना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगली बार दिल्ली के अंदर हमारी और आपकी लड़ाई पार्किंग पर होगी। दिल्ली के अंदर दूर-दूर तक पार्किंग की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो चांदनी चौक है, जो heritage city बन सकता था, उसके अंदर शाहजहाँनाबाद डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, जो दिल्ली सरकार के अंतर्गत आता है, उन्होंने एक ईट नहीं लगाई। उन्होंने जो 70 वायदे किए थे, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा शिक्षा के बारे में चिल्लाते हैं। आप शिक्षा के बारे में सुनिए। डेढ़ लाख बच्चे नवी क्लास में पास हो गए और 75 हजार बच्चे फेल हो गए। 4 लाख बच्चे स्कूलों से इसलिए चले गए, क्योंकि वे फेल हो गए थे। इन्होंने कहा कि यदि इनको दोबारा पढ़ाएंगे, तो हमारे रिजल्ट खराब हो जाएंगे। वे सड़कों पर धक्के खा रहे हैं। ढाई लाख बच्चे dropout हो गए हैं। स्कूलों में ऐसी classes हैं, जिनमें एक ही class में दो classes लगती हैं, एक का मुंह एक तरफ होता है और दूसरी का मुंह दूसरी तरफ होता है। दूसरा है, "मोहल्ला क्लीनिक"। "मोहल्ला क्लीनिक" के बारे में वे कहते हैं कि विदेशी लोग उन्हें बहुत प्यार करते हैं, वे आकर उन्हें देखते हैं। महोदय, विदेशी लोग कहते हैं कि यह देश की राजधानी दिल्ली है, इसमें hospital नहीं है, इसमें dispensary नहीं है, दिल्ली की हालत यह हो गयी है कि सड़क के ऊपर ढाबा खोलकर उसमें डॉक्टर को बिठाना पड़ रहा है, तब जाकर इलाज हो रहा है। खुद वे जिंदल अस्पताल में इलाज कराते हैं और गरीब लोगों को कहते हैं कि मोहल्ला क्लीनिक में जाओ। वे चाहते तो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में भी मोहल्ला क्लीनिक खोल सकते थे। इसी तरह से आप देखिए कि मुख्य मंत्री खुद इस बात को admit करते हैं कि दिल्ली में यातायात की बहुत अधिक समस्या है। यहां पर चार हजार बसें थीं, लेकिन एक हजार बसें कम हो गयीं। वे कहते थे कि 5,000 बसें और लाएंगे - दिल्ली को कुल 11,000 बसें चाहिए थीं, उनमें से एक बस नहीं आयी।

अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" लागू नहीं की।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या यह चुनावी सभा हो रही है?

श्री विजय गोयल: अब मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... बिल्कुल ठीक है। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था, जब संजय सिंह जी बोल रहे थे तो चुनावी सभा नहीं थी, लेकिन जब विजय गोयल बोलता है तो चुनावी सभा है क्योंकि "काँग्रेस-आप" भाई-भाई।

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को address करिए।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: रामलीला मैदान में केजरीवाल को आपने ही बिठाया था।

श्री उपसभापति: बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मुख्य मंत्री को कुछ कहने पर तकलीफ हो रही है, वह मुख्य मंत्री जेएनयू के अंदर टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग के साथ खड़ा हुआ था और वहां कहा जा रहा था, "भारत तेरे टुकड़े होंगे - ईशा अल्लाह, ईशा अल्लाह।" जिसको अपने आपको आतंकवादी कहने पर तकलीफ हो रही है, उस मुख्य मंत्री ने सबसे पहले खड़े होकर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के सबूत मांगे थे, जबकि DGMO ने उसकी press conference की थी। जिस मुख्य मंत्री को आतंकवादी कहने से तकलीफ हो रही है, उसने बालाकोट के ऊपर भी सबूत मांगे थे। जिस मुख्य मंत्री को तकलीफ हो रही है, वह बाटला हाउस केस में भी उनके साथ जाकर खड़ा हुआ था। यही कारण हैं और यही छवि हो गयी है कि आज मुख्य मंत्री को टीवी के ऊपर हनुमान चालीसा पढ़नी पढ़ रही है क्योंकि उसे लगता है कि उसकी छवि इस तरह की हो गयी है जो देश के खिलाफ जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और उनकी छवि इसलिए खराब हो गयी है क्योंकि वे हर बार खिलाफ खड़े हुए - सत्ता और माया के मोह के अंदर।

श्री उपसभापति: विजय जी, आपके 20 मिनट समाप्त हो गए हैं।

श्री विजय गोयल: अन्ना हजारे जी कहते हैं कि सत्ता और माया के मोह में मुख्य मंत्री इतने डूब गए, उन्हें यह नहीं करना चाहिए था। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद विजय गोयल जी। श्री अब्दुल वहाब।

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I rise today to oppose this Motion. During the course of his Address, hon. President, in paragraph 6 says that he is happy that in the last seven months, Parliament has set new standards in conducting its Business. There is no doubt that the Government of the day has set a new standard in conduct of Business by passing a particular kind of Bill that pushes India towards a police State. The NIA Amendment Act which was passed in the last session essentially kills the spirit of cooperative federalism. The UAPA Amendment Act is an extra juridical Act that violates the human values of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. Hon. President in his speech, in paragraph 9, praised the Supreme Court verdict on Babri Masjid. I stand to oppose his statement and the verdict alike, as the judgement legalized a historical injustice and marked a blot in the secular history of this country. In paragraph 10, hon. President refers that his Government has got mandate for making "New India". I agree to this point, unlike the past, we are seeing a new India where Prime Minister asks the public to identify people with their cloths. A new India where Home Minister openly asks people to vote, so that, a Muslim locality Shaheen Bagh gets shocked. The Triple Talaq Act pretends to emancipate Muslim women to essentially criminalize Muslim men. If you talk about abrogation of Article 370, this was perhaps the only Bill that was introduced by not informing the Members of Parliament well in advance. Indeed, this

[Shri Abdul Wahab]

august House, in its history of seventy years, has set a new precedent in last seven months by not respecting the voice of dissent which is cardinal to Parliamentary democracy. A 'New India' where the people, who were peacefully protesting against the discriminatory Citizenship Amendment Act, were booked under sedition charges and UAPA. I am sure, the people of this country have rejected this 'New India' enforced by BJP Government with fear and force. Indians, today, are in the streets to reinvent the India of Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and Qaide Millath Muhammad Ismail Sahib. In paragraph 14, hon. President has referred to the mantra 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'. Already, Shri Sanjay Raut has mentioned about the experience of Shiv Sena in this regard. In contrast to his mantra, people today are asking 'Kiska Saath, Kiska Vikas, Kiska Vishwas'.

I must inform the House that there has not been any Government in the entire history of the country where common people, mazdoor, kisan, dalits, bahujans, Muslims, youth, students and differently-abled are disenchanted. Instead of building confidence and trust among people, this Government, in the last five years, created fear amongst common people, especially the marginalised and minorities.

In paragraph 32 of the Address, hon. President has referred to scholarships for Muslim students. I must inform the House that Maulana Azad Fellowship given to research scholars from minority community does not reach the students on time and further it is not being notified in time. The Government has also failed in developing welfare programmes and policies for the empowerment of Muslim women.

Perhaps the most applauded part of President's Address from the Treasury Benches is the reference to Muslim community in paragraph 33 wherein hon. President has praised the Government for increasing Haj quota and digitalizing the Wakf properties. Sir, what the Muslim community today needs is schools, colleges, more representation in employment, reservation in Government services, universities, and, more importantly, social security as per the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report; and not an increased Haj quota.

Sir, the hon. President has referred to the commitment of his Government to promote research and innovation in the universities. However, recent incidents in Central universities such as institutional murder of Fathima Latheef in IIT, Rohit Vemula in Hyderabad University and Payal Tadvi in National Medical College, Bombay and the

enforced disappearance of Najeeb Ahmad in JNU suggests that Muslims and Dalits continue to face discrimination in our universities.

With these words, I conclude my speech while totally opposing this Address which has been written by the Government for the hon. President. But it is not happening in Kerala. What the Government is writing, the Governor is not speaking. This is what is happening in Kerala.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, the President's Address has failed to touch on the very apparent economic slowdown facing the nation. India's economy is facing a slowdown. It grew at 5 per cent in the quarter ending June, 2019 - the lowest in five years. Government data has put GDP growth rate for 2019-20 at 5 per cent - slowest in 11 years. The factors clearly responsible for this state of affairs are the hastily and secretively rolled out demonetisation and the badly-executed GST regime. Take any sector, whether it is the job market, real estate, automobile, construction, consumption, banking or the NBFCs, all the sectors are facing steady decline. Currently, there is not even one sector in the country which is not facing a slowdown and cash crunch. The Government cannot show any sector showing growth.

Passenger vehicle sales declined by 17.98 per cent in April - November, 2019 over the same period last year, according to the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM). Estimates say the industry will close the year with a drop in wholesale dispatches of 13 - 17 per cent against 2018.

Take a look at the job market. This is nothing less than a nightmare as unemployment is at a 45-year high. The country's unemployment rate rose to 7.5 per cent during September - December, 2019, according to data released by the think tank, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

Sir, the Government rolled out schemes to up-skill the educated. This scheme has been nothing less than a disaster as the Government's own numbers show that only about half the people it has trained, have managed to get a job. Of the 34.17 lakh who enrolled for skill development programme, only 25.77 lakh were certified. Of these, 14.20 lakh could be placed in jobs.

On the demand side of the Budget, the funds for agriculture have declined compared to the allocations in the last year. Funds for education have not increased in the real term and the MGNREGA funds have also declined by 13 per cent.

[Shri Jose K. Mani]

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a devastating calamity, an epidemic caused due to dangerous coronavirus. It started in China, as you know, and spread to almost 20 countries. It has taken lives of more than 400 people and three of the Indians are already confirmed with this virus in India. In Kerala, we find a huge number of migrants. It is a tourist destination and we find a lot of people coming to Kerala from within the country and outside the country. Of course, Kerala will be vulnerable to such virus. We find that almost 2,500 people in Kerala are under observation. Although it is not detected, I believe there are a lot of such vulnerable people all over India. We have to take it very seriously. It is not so much in papers but it is a dangerous virus. In China, a lot of students, especially from Kerala and other parts of India are there. I request the Government to take care of them. They are kept in isolation and don't know what to do. All the flights from India to China have been cancelled. The airport has been closed there. There is no other way to come back home. We have to take care of these people. At the same time, I request the Government to investigate the blood samples to find out the virus. Such investigations are done only in Pune. It takes time to get the investigation done. I request the Government to have a virology section for the investigation of such virus in south India, especially in Kerala in the central town in Kottayam.

Sir, I conclude by saying that Kerala economy generally runs on rubber and also the hard work of NRIs. These NRIs do hard work in the Gulf countries and other countries. But recently in the Finance Bill, it has been proposed to amend Section 6 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, which lays down conditions for residential status for tax purposes in India. Persons of Indian Origin are treated as residents if they stay for 182 days or more in India. The proposed amendment seeks to reduce this period to 120 days or more. Most of the people working in the countries of the Gulf Region from Kerala are having homes and families in Kerala. They visit and stay in their home State to look after domestic affairs. Tax evasion is not their intention and they do not fall in the category of persons who shift their bases to escape taxes. Most of the persons from Kerala working in the Middle East are doing medium-scale business there. They have the responsibility of taking care of their families who are here. Such persons will be hard hit by the amendment to Section 6 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. The proposed reduction of the period from 182 days to 120 days or more is likely to adversely affect professionals leaving for employment in areas like oil rigs who will be in India off their duty after a period of arduous work schedule.

6.00 P.M.

Sir, I conclude by saying that we have no dispute that the undisclosed income of those, who transfer money to tax havens, has to be brought within the tax net and the Government should utilize such tax proceeds for social welfare programmes. But by amending the Section and reducing the period from 182 days to 120 days, it will hit the NRIs. Actually, the Kerala economy runs on the efforts of the NRIs and it will hit them hard.

And I hope you will reverse this rule which has come in the Finance Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is going on. Yesterday, the House sat up to 7 o'clock. Sir, we have allotted twelve hours for this. Tomorrow, the Prime Minister is expected to reply at 5 o'clock in the evening. We have three hours tomorrow. Since many speakers, who are listed, are yet to speak, I suggest, if the House agrees, we may extend it up to 7 o'clock today also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Banda Prakash.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I rise to support the Motion. But, at the same time, I wish to present some views before the House.

Sir, our hon. President has mentioned two things. We are going to complete 75 years of our Independence and 70 years of the Constitution are also completed. These are two significant things. Now, we have entered into a new era and we have to make new policies for the country. Even after 72 years of independence, there is no particular policy on irrigation or agriculture. Even after 72 years, we are unable to give water to the whole of irrigated lands in the country. Even two-thirds of the land is still at the mercy of rainfall. We have to wait for rainfall to irrigate the land. We expected much from the Government after completion of five years. In the sixth year, we thought that the Government will come up with a new policy for doubling the income of the agriculturists. There is no policy of the Government as to how to support the farmers. Sir, for example, the Telangana Government is giving free power, free quality power, for 24 hours to the farmers. We are giving free water. There is no water cess on irrigated

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

water. We have completed the project within three years time to cater to the needs of seven old districts and give water for 365 days. We have also started with Rythu Bandhu Scheme, giving ₹10,000 per acre per annum. After implementation by the Telangana Government, the Odisha Government started KALIA; then, the Bengal Government and the Andhra Government have also started. Finally, the Government of India also started with Kisan Samman. I request the House to make a good policy for the sake of farmers of this country who are contributing to the national wealth. Fifty per cent of the population depends on agriculture.

The hon. President mentioned the name of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and his principles of social justice. After 70 years also, we do not find any social justice in this country. Last time, we discussed the Bill for extension of SC/ST reservation for ten more years. Recently, we passed the Constitution Amendment. Has any study been made so far about the impact of reservation on these people, particularly these sections? The Law Minister was present then before the House. On that day also, I requested the Minister to tell the House as to how many Supreme Court Judges, how many High Court Judges, how many District Court Judges and how many people in higher ranks in the Government are there from SC, ST and OBC communities in this country. There is no data with the Government. They never bothered about SC, ST and OBC communities. Simply by giving reservation, they think that their work is over but they do not look at what is the implementation. Sir, at the time of taking up the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill, on that day, hon. Home Minister also assured in the House that the 2011 Census would be conducted with OBC Caste Census. In 2011 also, the UPA Government tried but in 2016, after the NDA Government came to power, they said that there are so many false information, so they do not want to reveal that. They have to make it now at least. On 31st August, 2018, the Home Minister addressed the press from his office. They said that they are making a roadmap for conducting the Census of 2021 with OBC Caste Census but as on today nothing has been implemented. Even at the time of pre-test, I raised this issue but even today that pre-test is not conducted by the Government. Already three State Governments, Bihar, Odisha and Maharashtra, demanded for Census of the OBCs. After 70 years of Independence, it is shameful on the part of the Government for not conducting the OBC Census in this country.

Sir, "A new India, which is at the forefront of the fourth industrial revolution and which attains new heights at the global stage." This is the statement made by our

President. They should realize that after 1996, do we have any industrial policy? Have you brought any new industrial policy? The Government came six years back but have you brought any new industrial policy for this country? What is today's demand, what is tomorrow's vision? Have you brought any new policies to the country, this also we should examine.

Sir, another very, very important thing is ease of doing business. We are increasing our ranks. From 179, at one time, we come to 100, from 100 to 90 and from 90 to 70. For ease of doing business, they are totally distracting the labour laws. Last time, this House also passed the Code on Wages Bill without any scrutiny of the parliamentary Committees. They simply brought the Bill and on second day it was passed. Nobody knows as to what is happening in the Wage Code. How many organizations are involved? How many Acts are brought into one Act? They wanted to put 44 Acts into only 4 Codes. They have to conduct meetings with all the labour organizations. They have never conducted meeting with any labour organization. They have simply brought the Bills directly to the Parliament. Now, after the resistance, three Codes have been sent to parliamentary Committees for scrutiny now.

Sir, our friends from the Treasury Benches always give very big slogans: "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास" They would always tell all these things but सबको साथ लेकर चलने की बात तो भूल गए हैं सब। So many States are working in a good manner but they never take those States into confidence. Actually, we are very happy when our hon. President of India spoke about Jammu and Kashmir in three to four paragraphs. We never thought that — we have also supported the Bill on 370 — but finally they have cut down all the States' percentages. Now, they have brought 42 per cent share from the taxes collected from the States to only 41 per cent. They have given ₹ 30,000 crores more to Jammu and Kashmir and ₹ 5,000 crores more for Ladakh. If the Central Government has a strong vision, they can invest the funds from their resources without cutting down the States' budget for the sake of Jammu and Kashmir. Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition openly said that if you take the indicators of the standard of living, more than 80 indicators are better than Gujarat. Gujarat is less than 50. When they are doing well... ..(Time-bell rings)... While investing also, they should not cut down the State's interest. They should allot money from the Central Pool. They should not make States a scapegoat. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, आज राष्ट्रपति जी के जिस अभिभाषण पर यह बहस चल रही है, उस अभिभाषण में कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दे उठे हैं। वे ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जो भारत के राष्ट्रवाद,

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

भारत की पंथनिपेक्षता, भारत की विरासत और भारत के भविष्य से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे हैं। इसलिए उन मुद्दों पर गम्भीरता से, गहराई से विमर्श होना चाहिए। विमर्श में जो तथ्य और तर्क आने चाहिए, उन तथ्य और तर्कों के आधार पर भारत अपनी दिशा तय करेगा, लेकिन उस पर आने से पहले विपक्ष के नेता, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने अनुच्छेद 370 के हटाने के ऊपर कुछ तथ्य प्रस्तुत किए थे, उस पर मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहूँगा। इतिहास की यात्रा में यदि उन तथ्य और तर्कों का जवाब नहीं दिया गया, तो संभवतः आने वाली पीढ़ी सही निर्णय नहीं कर पाएगी। उन्होंने गुजरात से तुलना करते हुए जम्मू-कश्मीर के development के बारे में कुछ तथ्य दिए और कहा कि शिक्षा से लेकर महिलाओं तक जम्मू-कश्मीर की स्थिति बेहतर थी, जिसके कारण जो article 370 को हटाया गया, वह गलत था। उपसभापति महोदय, आर्थिक आँकड़ों के आधार पर देश और राज्य, हमारा भूत, वर्तमान और भविष्य तय नहीं होता है। कुछ सैद्धांतिक सवाल होते हैं, जिन सैद्धांतिक सवालों के ऊपर हमने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद को कहा था, जब वे कहते थे कि हमने पोस्ट ऑफिस दिया, हमने रेलवे दी, हमने विकास के पैमाने तय किए, तो हमने कहा कि नहीं, सिद्धांततः ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद गलत है, इसलिए तुम्हें हिन्दुस्तान से वापस जाना होगा। विकास महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन जो तीन बातें किसी सभ्यता और समाज की निर्णायक बातें होती हैं, उन बातों पर विपक्ष के नेता ने जिस प्रकार से चुप्पी साध ली, वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आखिर किसी समाज में महिला की स्थिति क्या हो? जब 370 पर बहस चल रही थी, तब मैंने दो नाम लिए थे। मैंने राधिका गिल और एकलव्य का नाम लिया था। महाभारत में एकलव्य का अँगूठा काटा गया था, जिसे समाज ने स्वीकार नहीं किया था। वाल्मीकि समाज के उस बेटे एकलव्य को सभी प्रकार की डिग्रियाँ होते हुए भी 370 ने, 35ए ने कोई सम्मानित नौकरी लेने से मना कर दिया। उससे कहा गया कि तुम सिर्फ सफाई कर्मचारी हो सकते हो। अनेक प्रकार के स्वर्ण पदकों से सम्मानित राधिका गिल वाल्मीकि समाज की बेटा थी। जो लोग हाशिए की बात करते हैं, संविधान में समाजवाद जोड़ने वाले लोग कहाँ गए, जब राधिका गिल के साथ न्याय की बात थी! राधिका गिल वाल्मीकि समाज की बेटा थी, उसका स्वर्ण पदक काम नहीं आ पाया, उससे कहा गया कि तुम सिर्फ सफाई कर्मचारी बन सकती हो। Article 370 के हटाने के पीछे एक तर्क था। उपसभापति महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 12 परसेंट ट्राइबल्स हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के ट्राइबल्स की बात करने वाले लोग, अब तो उन्होंने बात करनी भी छोड़ दी है। झारखंड में सात जनजातियों की नृशंस हत्या कर दी गई, हत्या करने वाली पार्टी सरकार में है, उनके मुँह से एक शब्द नहीं निकला, इसलिए कि जिन लोगों ने हत्या की, उन पर एक दिन पहले ही कानून वापस लिया, उन्हें मुक्त किया, उन पर जो प्रतिबंध था, उन्हें वापस लिया, उन्हें जेल से मुक्त किया, वे आए और जनजातियों की हत्या कर दी। वे क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर के किसी ट्राइबल की चिंता करेंगे? दूसरा सवाल उठता है, वहाँ 30 से 33 प्रतिशत ओबीसी हैं। इसके बाद मंडल कमीशन का सवाल उठा था, विपक्ष में हमारे बहुत से मित्र बैठे हुए हैं, जो मंडल कमीशन की तरफदारी करते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप 52% की बात कर रहे हैं? जो 2% हैं, तो 2 पर 7 लगाने के लिए, यानी 27% करने के लिए हमने धारा 370 को हटाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ओबीसी को 27% रिज़र्वेशन मिले। वहाँ ओबीसी की 30 से 33 जातियाँ हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनकी काउंटिंग तक नहीं हुई है।

महोदय, एक और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। देश की एकता और अखंडता में धारा 370 को कैसे बाधक बनाया गया, मैं उसकी बात बताना चाहता हूँ। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। 1964 में इसके प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पर तीन दिनों तक बहस हुई थी - 22 सितम्बर, 20 नवम्बर और 4 दिसम्बर को। जब 22 सितम्बर को बहस हुई थी, तो 4 नवम्बर को जम्मू-कश्मीर के प्रतिनिधि ने जो कहा, मैं आपको वह बताना चाहता हूँ। वे आस्था से तो इस्लाम को मानने वाले थे और घाटी से थे और उनका नाम अब्दुल गनी था। उन्होंने कहा था, "Under the influence of the western countries or to appease Pakistan, you are not abolishing 370." "पश्चिम के प्रभाव से या पाकिस्तान का तुष्टिकरण करने के लिए आप धारा 370 को नहीं हटा रहे हैं।" दूसरे सदस्य वे थे, जिन्होंने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया था। उन्होंने कहा था, "सदन के इतिहास में बहुत ही अपवादस्वरूप ऐसा समय आता है, जब सभी विचारों और मतों के लोग एकमत में होते हैं और आज पूरा सदन एकमत है।" एकमत से वाम, दक्षिण और मध्यवर्ती लोगों ने, जहां लोहिया जी थे, मधु लिमये जी थे, एच.वी. कामथ थे, सरजू पांडे थे, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के थे, सबने इसका समर्थन किया था। वहां कौन-कौन नहीं थे, लेकिन सबके सब लोगों ने एकमत से कहा कि इसी प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के आधार पर धारा 370 को हटा दिया जाए। तब इसे क्यों नहीं हटाया गया? आगे उन्होंने कहा, "लोक सभा के इतिहास में यह दिन याद किया जाएगा, जब एकमत से, एक विचार से लोगों ने इसे हटाने की बात कही और सरकार ने किसी दबाव में इसे हटाने से इंकार कर दिया।"

महोदय, आर्टिकल 370 को सिर्फ यूं ही नहीं हटाया गया, इसे इसलिए हटाया गया क्योंकि इसमें विकास के मुद्दे थे, सैद्धांतिक, वैचारिक, दार्शनिक मुद्दे थे, भारत के संविधान की मूल भावना से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे थे, भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे थे इसीलिए उसे हटाया गया। इसे हटाने के बाद कश्मीर की फिज़ा कैसे बदल रही है, मैं उसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अब तक कश्मीर की घाटी पर, वहां की जमीन पर, सम्पत्ति पर सिर्फ चार-पांच परिवारों का कब्जा था और शेष लोग मोहताज बने हुए थे। मैं नॉर्थ श्रीनगर की एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। धारा 370 हटने के बाद अब आम आदमी को उसकी सम्पत्ति का दाम मिल रहा है। वहां सम्पत्ति खरीदने के लिए कोई बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश या असम से लोग नहीं जा रहे हैं। पांच-सात परिवारों का जो क्लिप वहां बना हुआ था, सिर्फ उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया है। नॉर्थ श्रीनगर में गुप्त गंगा नाम का एक गांव है, जिसमें दीवान कॉलोनी है। जमीन के नाप की इकाई को वहां कनाल कहा जाता है, कहीं बीघा कहा जाता है, कहीं एकड़ कहा जाता है। वहां जो रेज़िडेंशियल प्लॉट है, उसका दाम बढ़ा कर सरकार ने 54,500 से बढ़ाकर 70,000 रिवाइज़ कर दिया है। कॉमर्शियल प्लॉट का दाम 76,500 से रिवाइज़ करके 95,000 कर दिया गया है। यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। आप जम्मू-कश्मीर की वेबसाइट पर जाइए, आपको इसकी ऑथेंटिसिटी मिल जाएगी। यहां मैं एक शब्द भी बिना ऑथेंटिसिटी के नहीं बोलने जा रहा हूँ। वहां पर एक लश्कारी मोहल्ला है, जहां रेज़िडेंशियल प्लॉट का दाम 54,500 था, उसको रिवाइज़ करके 70,000 कर दिया गया है और कॉमर्शियल प्लॉट का दाम 76,500 था, जिसे रिवाइज़ करके 95,000 कर दिया गया है। एक आंखुन मोहल्ला है, जहां 16,800 का दाम था, वह बढ़ कर अब 38,850 हो

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

गया है और कॉमर्शियल प्लॉट का दाम 30,000 से बढ़ कर 50,000 हो गया है। इस तरह के सैकड़ों उदाहरण जम्मू-कश्मीर में भरे हुए हैं और आप कहते हैं कि वहां क्या हुआ? वहां आम आदमी की मज़बूती हुई है।

महोदय, इसके बाद मैं कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दों को उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस सरकार ने दो महापुरुषों की जयन्तियाँ मनाने की बात कही है। एक लोकमान्य तिलक हैं और दूसरे का नाम शहीद गुरु तेग बहादुर है। हमारे लिए वह कर्मकांड नहीं है। हम उन जयन्तियों को सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं मना रहे हैं कि वे महापुरुष थे, उन जयन्तियों को मनाते हुए हम इतिहास में वह पुनर्व्याख्या को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जिस पुनर्व्याख्या को रोक कर इतिहास को गलत तरीके से परोसा गया है। आप कहेंगे कि ऐसी कौन सी पुनर्व्याख्या करने जा रहे हैं, क्या पुनर्व्याख्या करना उचित है? माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की 19 साल पहले 2001 में सरकार थी। 2001 तक हिन्दुस्तान के 11वीं क्लास के बच्चों को शहीद गुरु तेग बहादुर के बारे में क्या पढ़ाया जा रहा है, उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, NCERT की 11वीं कक्षा की पुस्तक में, JNU के मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकार के द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक में, गुरु तेग बहादुर के लिए दो शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ- plunderer and rapine, लुटेरा और हिंसा करके लूटने वाला व्यक्ति। यह पुस्तक NCERT की थी, लेखक सतीश चन्द्रा थे, जो JNU के प्रोफेसर थे। यदि एक व्यक्ति लिखता, तो मैं इसे माफ कर देता। डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी HRD Minister थे। जब उन दो शब्दों को हटाया गया, तो पूरे देश में अभियान चलाया गया - saffronisation of education. यदि गुरु तेग बहादुर जी को सम्मान देना saffronisation है, तो ऐसा saffronisation हम करते रहेंगे। आप रोते रहेंगे, saffronisation चलता रहेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक साथ दोनों ठीक नहीं हो सकते हैं। या तो औरंगजेब सही है या गुरु तेग बहादुर सही हैं। गुरु तेग बहादुर की गर्दन को काटा गया, सर को काटा गया, सर को कलम किया गया। उस सर को जिस व्यक्ति ने कलम किया, उसने अपने बड़े भाई दारा शिकोह की भी हत्या की थी। ये वे लोग हैं, जो इतिहास में उन लोगों को महिमामंडित करते हैं। कर्नाटक की सरकार टीपू सुल्तान का करती है और इनकी विचारधारा के लोग औरंगजेब का करते हैं। हम गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहादत का सम्मान करते हुए ...(व्यवधान)... गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहादत का सम्मान करते हुए ...(व्यवधान)... यह निन्दनीय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहादत का सम्मान करते हुए सरकार उनके प्रकाश पर्व को मना रही है। वह इतिहास की एक ऐसी तारीख होगी, ...(व्यवधान)... वह इतिहास की एक ऐसी तारीख होगी, जो आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ गुरु तेग बहादुर के इतिहास से, ...(व्यवधान) ... गुरु तेग बहादुर के कृतित्व और व्यक्तित्व से ...(व्यवधान)... गुरु तेग बहादुर के कृतित्व और व्यक्तित्व से इतिहास और पीढ़ियाँ एक lesson लेंगी।

डा. के. केशव राव: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वे yield नहीं कर रहे हैं।

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, ये तो विद्वान हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे quote कर रहे हैं। यह भी अच्छा होगा, अगर वे reference दे दें कि वह कहाँ, किस किताब में, किस author द्वारा लिखा गया। The earlier speaker also quoted statistics. We just want to know from where the statistics are taken so that we know about it. I am not doubting him at all.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं अभी बताता हूँ।

डा. के. केशव राव: लेकिन अगर आप reference दे दें, तो फायदा होगा।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं बताता हूँ। जिन आंकड़ों का मैंने उपयोग किया, जम्मू-कश्मीर की website पर वे सभी आंकड़े available हैं। वहाँ की सरकार ने सभी शहरों का rate revise किया। अगले दिन मैं सभा पटल पर उन सभी पत्रों को रखता हूँ। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य का सम्मान करता हूँ कि यहाँ बिना reference के कोई आंकड़ा नहीं देना चाहिए, सदन को misguide नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं एक भी शब्द ऐसा नहीं बोलूँगा, जिससे सदन misguide होगा।

महोदय, 11वीं कक्षा की पुस्तक के लेखक प्रोफेसर सतीश चन्द्रा थे। वे JNU के प्रोफेसर थे। उन्होंने plunderer and rapine लिखा। काँग्रेस की सरकार के दौरान छात्रों को कहा जाता था- Persian source. गुरु तेग बहादुर की शहादत के 100 साल बाद लिखी गयी Persian source को quote किया गया, Persia में लिखी किताब को, कि गुरु तेग बहादुर plunderer थे, लुटेरे थे। काँग्रेस के लोग जवाब दें। काँग्रेस के लोग देश को जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)... 84 का दंगा करने वाले लोगों ने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Which book is he referring to? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: He is misleading the House ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: 84 का दंगा करने वाले लोगों ने तमाम गुरुओं का अपमान किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is on a point of order. Please listen to him. Under which Rule are you raising your point of order?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: My point of order is under Rule 258. My point of order is this. The hon. Member is quoting that the Congress Party has called Guru Teg Bahadur as Looter. He should produce that book and place that book on the Table of the House so that it may not mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आपने सुना नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं क्लियर कर दूँ, आपकी आपत्ति का सम्मान करते हुए मैं जवाब देता हूँ, यदि जवाब गलत होगा तो आप कहें। मैंने कहा कि काँग्रेस के शासन में एनसीईआरटी की किताब, एनसीईआरटी की किताब सरकार की किताब होती है। आज यदि हम भी कुछ एनसीईआरटी में लिखेंगे तो मोदी जी को दोष दिया जाता है। एनसीईआरटी की किताब में जेएनयू के मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकार सतीश चन्द्रा ने 11वीं कक्षा की मिडिवियल हिस्ट्री की किताब में लिखा that Guru Tegh Bahadur was rapine and plunderer. ...(*Interruptions*)... उसे हमने हटाया तो आप उस समय के अखबारों का जिक्र देखिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर गलत होगा तो पूरे सदन में सार्वजनिक रूप से माफी मांगूंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): ऐसा हो ही नहीं सकता। * ...(*व्यवधान*) ...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर को प्लंडरर एंड रेपाइन कहा गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं पूरे सदन को चुनौती देता हूँ कि अगर मैं गलत होऊंगा...(*व्यवधान*) ... मैं गलत होऊंगा तो मैं सदन छोड़ दूंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: माफी मांगने की बात तो दूर एनसीईआरटी की किताब में सतीश चन्द्रा उसके लेखक हैं। आपको गुरु तेग बहादुर के नाम पर इतनी आपत्ति क्यों है?

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आप लोग आपस में ही बात करेंगे तो यह सदन चलाने का तरीका नहीं है। कोई चीज रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: जहां सिख समाज की बात आती है, प्रकाश पर्व की बात आती है तो काँग्रेस को आपत्ति शुरू हो जाती है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rakesh, please address the Chair. माननीय जयराम रमेश जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। पुनिया जी, प्लीज, आप लोग बैठ जाएं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a lot of respect for Mr. Rakesh Sinha. He is very learned. He is a professor himself. I have read the book because this is not the first time this allegation is being made. I have read it. I request my friend to place a

*Not recorded.

copy of the book on the Table of the House to prove and substantiate what he is saying. This is a very selective misreading of what the very well-known professor of history has written. You can't divorce one sentence from the context in which it is written. I request Dr. Sinha to place the book on the Table of the House and then we can discuss. Why should we argue on facts?

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप चेयर को सम्बोधित करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी बोलना चाहते हैं तो आप यहां पर आ जाइए। यह क्या तमाशा है? जयराम रमेश जी ने जो कहा है, आप उसके बारे में बोलिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति जी, माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने जो आपत्ति व्यक्त की है, मैं अगले दिन सदन में वह पुस्तक रख दूंगा। उसके साथ बहस के उन सभी पृष्ठों को भी रख दूंगा, जो फ्रंटलाइन से लेकर टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया और सभी अखबारों में बहस हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी स्पीच कन्ट्रोल करें, आप कल वह सदन में रख देंगे।

श्री जयराम रमेश: अगर इनको आपत्ति है तो मैं अपनी किताब लाकर रख दूंगा। मेरे पास वह किताब है। I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैंने कहा कि 2001 से पहले, 2001 में वह बदल दिया गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rakesh, please address the Chair. आप आगे बोलिये।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: 2004 की पुस्तक में गुरु तेग बहादुर को rapine and plunderer कहा गया और लिखने वाले सतीश चन्द्रा थे और प्रकाशक एनसीईआरटी था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rakesh, please address the Chair.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, हम एक दूसरी जयन्ती श्री बाल गंगाधर तिलक की भी मना रहे हैं। जिन्होंने कहा था - "माझ्या हा स्वराज जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहेत"। स्वराज मेरा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है। हम तिलक जी की जयन्ती सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं मना रहे हैं कि उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में योगदान दिया। महोदय, विचारधारा शिशु होती है और मूल्य मां की कोख होती है। जो विचारधारा बिना मूल्य के चलती है, वह विचारधारा कमजोर पैरों पर चलती है। मैं तिलक जी की एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। वह घटना आज की समकालीन राजनीति के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। समकालीन राजनीति में हम पुत्र, पुत्रीवाद, पौत्र, पौत्रवाद 4 ठीक हैं तो 6 गलत हैं। भाई-भतीजावाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: *

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, प्लीज आप बैठिए, कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया।

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, प्लीज, it does not look nice. आप इस तरह से बात न करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैंने कहा कि समकालीन राजनीति में ये कमजोरियाँ हैं और इस तरह से मैंने समकालीन राजनीति की कमजोरियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया। मैं उस घटना का जिक्र इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि तिलक जी की इस घटना को सुन कर शायद हमें कुछ प्रेरणा मिले और हम पुत्र-पुत्रीवाद और परिवारवाद की सीमाओं से बाहर रह कर भारत के जनतंत्र को, भारत की राजनीति को स्वस्थ करने का प्रयास करेंगे। यह 1903 की घटना है। 1903 की जनवरी महीने के दूसरे सप्ताह का सोमवार था। सोमवार से पूर्व ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद और नेटिव स्टेट्स के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था, जो भारत के हित में नहीं था। वह साम्राज्यवाद के हित में था। तिलक जी ने रात भर समझौते का अध्ययन किया और सोमवार को वे आलेख लिखाने के लिए आए। अप्पा जी विष्णु कुलकर्णी नाम के व्यक्ति उनकी डिक्टेसन को लिखते थे। इसी बीच अंदर से एक आवाज़ आई। तिलक के दूसरे बेटे ने अपनी माँ से कहा कि मैं दादा को बताता हूँ कि विश्वनाथ का बुखार तेज हो गया है, विश्वनाथ की हालत खराब है। माँ ने कहा, दादा राष्ट्रहित का काम कर रहे हैं, अभी मत बताओ। तिलक जी आलेख लिखाने में थे, कुलकर्णी ने लिखा कि मेरे दिमाग में उनके ज्येष्ठ पुत्र विश्वनाथ दौड़ रहे थे। तिलक सोच रहे थे कि 21 हजार के उस वक्त के सर्कुलेशन के 'केसरी' में उनका लेख छपेगा, देश के लोग पढ़ेंगे, देश में राष्ट्रवाद का भाव जगेगा। उसी वक्त अंदर से रोने की आवाज़ आई कि विश्वनाथ नहीं रहे। कुलकर्णी के कान तक आवाज़ पहुँची, लेकिन लोकमान्य के कान तक आवाज़ नहीं पहुँची। लेख पूरा हुआ, लेख टंकण के लिए गया, लेख का प्रूफ आया, फिर लोकमान्य तिलक अपने ज्येष्ठ पुत्र के पार्थिव शरीर के पास गए। आज मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि तिलक जी की जयंती मना कर वे देश को उस त्याग, तपस्या, जो त्याग, तपस्या सावरकर जी ने की, जो त्याग, तपस्या तिलक जी ने की, जिस विचारधारा और मूल्यों के आधार पर डॉ. हेडगेवार ने राष्ट्रवाद का आंदोलन शुरू किया, बाल गंगाधर तिलक उसके प्रतिनिधि हैं, आज हम उनकी जयंती मना रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार का बार-बार अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि वे विश्वनाथ की मृत्यु को छोड़ कर भारतमाता की सेवा में लगे। वे तिलक हम सबके प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, तिलक साहब हमारे भी प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र से हूँ लोकमान्य तिलक के बारे में हमें आदर है। ये क्या बोल रहे हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**... वे आरएसएस से नहीं थे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप लोग आपस में बात न करें, बल्कि चेयर को संबोधित करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, आरएसएस की स्थापना...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, वे आपके दोस्त रहे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरे दोस्त आप भी हैं।...(व्यवधान).... सारे माननीय सदस्य मेरे मित्र हैं, पर कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... कृपया आप बैठ जाएँ, क्योंकि आपको बोलने की इजाज़त नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... जब आपका मौका आएगा, तब आप जरूर बोलें।...(व्यवधान).... राकेश जी, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।...(व्यवधान).... कृपया आप conclude करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, चूँकि अंत में मैं सीएए पर आना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए थोड़ा वक्त लूँगा।...(समय की घंटी).... नागरिकता कानून के संशोधन पर काँग्रेस बार-बार सवाल उठा रही है। यदि काँग्रेस के पास ईमानदारी से इतिहासबोध होता, तो वह ऐसा नहीं करती, इसलिए मैं आज काँग्रेस पार्टी को उसके ही इतिहास का आईना दिखाने जा रहा हूँ। संविधान सभा की बहस में तो लक्ष्मीकांत मैत्रा, भूपिंदर सिंह मान ने जो बात कही, उसका तो मैं उल्लेख करना ही नहीं चाहता हूँ। विभाजन के बाद काँग्रेस पार्टी की वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग दिल्ली में 11 नवम्बर से 17 नवम्बर तक हुई। सात दिनों की मीटिंग में नेहरू, पटेल, प्रसाद, आज़ाद, किदवाई, कमला देवी उपस्थित थीं। विशेष आमंत्रित में कौन थे? विशेष आमंत्रित में जयप्रकाश जी थे, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव थे, पट्टाभि सीतारमैया थे, जी. बी. पंत थे। इन सबकी उपस्थिति के साथ सबसे उल्लेखनीय उपस्थिति महात्मा गाँधी की थी। आचार्य जे.बी. कृपलानी काँग्रेस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया, उसको मैं उद्धृत करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। He said, "We cannot absolve our responsibility towards the minorities of Pakistan. They were part of the nation as we are. They fought against, they sacrificed as our Comrades. They fervently believed in the Congress ideal of united nation as we did. It is not they, but we who voted for June 3 Plan. Who deprived them from the fruits of freedom and placed them at the mercy of a party in whose ideology they did not believe. They were true Congressmen, so they accepted our assurances in good faith, for the good of whole India. Now, we cannot disown our responsibility when they are coming fleeing from Pakistan, from the terror which is worse than death." कृपलानी जी ने आगे जो कहा।

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं इसको समाप्त कर दूँ। कृपलानी जी ने आगे जो कहा, गाँधी जी की उपस्थिति में कहा कि तीन जून का प्लान स्वीकार करके हमने जिन्ना की टू नेशन थ्योरी को स्वीकार कर लिया था।...(व्यवधान).... और इसी कारण से पाकिस्तान की minorities का जो हाल हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठकर न बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, एक मिनट में मैं...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर खान आप बैठें।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing is going on record.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... बार-बार टोका-टोकी में मेरा समय जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बस कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक सांख्यिकी देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। यदि मैं गलत होऊँगा, फिर मैं उसके सोर्स रखूँगा। Bangladesh के एक प्रोफेसर हैं, Abdul Barakat, ढाका यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर हैं। तीस साल की रिसर्च के बाद उन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी, *The Political Economy of Reforming Agriculture: Land Water Bodies in Bangladesh*. वे तसलीमा नसरीन की तरह कोई नास्तिक नहीं हैं। वे वहाँ की आवामी लीग से जुड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने तीस साल की रिसर्च के बाद लिखा कि Bangladesh में 1971 से 1984 के बीच 512 हिन्दू प्रत्येक दिन गायब हुए, 1981 से 1991 के बीच में 438 हिन्दू प्रत्येक दिन गायब हुए।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: 1991 से 2001 तक 767 हिन्दू गायब हुए और 2001 से लेकर 2011 तक 774 हिन्दू गायब हुए, इसलिए यह जो सीएए है, वह उसी तरह से हमारी ऐतिहासिक responsibility है, जैसे हमने यहूदियों को, पारसियों को स्थान दिया...**(व्यवधान)**... और एक बात मैं काँग्रेस के मित्रों को कह दूँ कि आजादी के बाद काँग्रेस के छः अध्यक्ष हुए।...**(व्यवधान)**... काँग्रेस एक राष्ट्रीय मंच था, वह आपकी पार्टी नहीं थी। उसमें सोशलिस्ट भी थे, राष्ट्रवादी भी थे...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप खत्म करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... कन्क्लूड करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... You have already taken more time.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म करें।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे पास जो लिखित में है, हम उस पर जाएंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... You have already exceeded your time. There is no time. You please conclude.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर दो मिनट...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी जो टाइम है, आप उससे चार-पाँच मिनट exceed कर चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... You please conclude.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस देश की पंथ निरपेक्षता को परिभाषित करना है, तो एन.जी. रंगा ने -- मैंने बाकी बातों को छोड़ दिया। मैं ज्यादा आईना दिखाऊँगा, तो आप उठकर चले जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): आप एक बात सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंग्रेज़ नहीं भगा सके, आप क्या भगाएंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**... हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب محمد علی خان: آپ ایک بات سن لیتے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ انگریزی نہی بھگاسکے، آپ کئی بھگانے گے؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم ہندستانی ہی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: खान साहब, आप प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप आपस में ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मिस्टर राकेश सिन्हा के अलावा कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मिस्टर राकेश सिन्हा, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊँगा।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैं सिर्फ 30 सेकंड में अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। तजामुल हुसैन ने संविधान सभा में कहा था, "Minority is a British creation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आप ही बोलेंगे, तो यहाँ पर आ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: तजामुल हुसैन ने संविधान सभा में जो कहा, उसको मैं as it is उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ "The term and concept of minority is a British creation. They have gone and, with them, the term and concept of minority has also gone because we worship the same God with different names. Kindly throw this term from your dictionary." और आपने उसे डिक्शनरी का पहला शब्द बना रखा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: एन.जी. रंगा ने 20 जनवरी, 1947 को संविधान सभा में कहा था, "The real minorities are the masses who are oppressed, suppressed and depressed." नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार उसी oppressed, suppressed and depressed के लिए काम कर रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तभी पंथनिरपेक्षता और यह देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चिन्ता मत कीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am calling the next speaker. माननीय अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राकेश सिन्हा जी, अब आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : *

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह जी, यह आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, आप बोलिए।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का एक दस्तावेज होता है और यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि इसमें देश और इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था की सही तरवीर देखने को मिलेगी, जो इस बार कहीं देखने को नहीं मिली। सर, मुझे ऐसे समय में बोलने का मौका मिला है, जब राकेश जी का संबोधन समाप्त हुआ है। राकेश जी जब कभी भी बोलते हैं, पूरा सदन तनाव में चला जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं, जिनकी उपस्थिति मात्र से ही तनाव पैदा होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, यह मेडन स्पीच है और यह परम्परा है कि आप इसे ध्यान से सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्यगण, यह मेडन स्पीच है, आप कम से कम नये मेम्बर को ध्यान से सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आपको बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस काम के लिए हम हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: कृपा करके तनाव से बाहर आ जाएँ और महामहिम जी के अभिभाषण पर मैं जो बोलना चाहता हूँ, उसे कृपा करके सुनने का काम करें।

सर, सबसे पहली बात यह है कि देश में अर्थव्यवस्था की जो चिन्ताजनक हालत है और जिस प्रकार की भयंकर बेरोजगारी है, उस पर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में गई चर्चा नहीं कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई, यह सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। पिछले 45 सालों में 6.1 परसेंट बेरोजगारी दर बढ़ी है और उस पर न तो सरकार चिंतित है और महामहिम जी के मुँह से यह बुलवाना कि देश इस दशक में प्रगति कर रहा है, यह निश्चित रूप से एक चिन्तनीय विषय है।

सर, मैंने विधान सभा में भी काम किया है, लोक सभा में भी काम किया है और सरकार में मंत्री रहने का मौका मुझे भी मिला है, लेकिन यह पहली सरकार है, जो देश की गंभीर समस्याओं के बारे में अपनी चिन्ता बिल्कुल जाहिर नहीं करती है। देश की गंभीर समस्याओं से इस सरकार को कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने की बात वर्ष 2014 से एक जुमले की तरह चल रही है, लेकिन अगर हम कृषि विकास दर को देखें, तो आपका ही जो इकोनॉमिक सर्वे आया है, उसके अनुसार वह इस साल 2.89 परसेंट पर है। पिछले पाँच साल से लगातार 2.88 परसेंट की दर से आपकी कृषि विकास कर रही है और आप वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने की बात करते हैं। आप किसको छलावे में रखना चाहते हैं, किसको बरगलाने का काम करते हैं? कम से कम मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हम लोग भी सरकार में थे और इसी महकमे में हमको काम करने का मौका मिला था। मुझे आज भी अच्छे से याद है कि जब मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2004 में सरकार बनी थी, उसके पहले अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी और पहले बजट में देश भर के किसान संगठन के लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री

कार्यालय में बुलाने का काम हुआ था, वहां पर लम्बी चर्चा हुई थी। मेरे सहयोगी शरद पवार जी वरिष्ठ मंत्री थे, वे आज इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने अपने सारे पूर्ववर्ती कृषि मंत्रियों को बुलाकर बात की थी, तब जाकर बजट में कुछ तथ्यों को शामिल किया गया था। राकेश जी, यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि जो किसान हैं, अगर उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, तो अनर्गल बातों और अनर्गल नीतियां बनाने से देश कहीं पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। आपको अच्छी तरह याद होगा कि वर्ष 2004 के पहले किसानों को 10 परसेंट पर ऋण मिलता था और इस देश के जो सेठ-साहूकार लोग थे, वे मारुति गाड़ी खरीदने जाते थे, महिंद्रा की गाड़ी खरीदने जाते थे, उन सेठ-साहूकारों को गाड़ी के लिए 8 परसेंट पर ऋण मिलता था और उस पहले बजट में मनमोहन सिंह जी ने फैसला किया कि जो हमारे गाँव और किसान देश के 130 करोड़ लोगों को खिलाने का काम करते हैं, हम उनके साथ ऐसा अन्याय नहीं होने देंगे और कैबिनेट में फैसला किया कि हम 10 परसेंट की जगह 4 परसेंट पर किसानों को ऋण देंगे। आज आपकी 6 साल की सरकार चल चुकी, आप लोगों ने उसको घटाने का काम नहीं किया है।

दूसरी जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, वह यह कि हम लोग जब सरकार में थे तो उस समय भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे थे, विदर्भ में, महाराष्ट्र में और दूसरे प्रदेशों में, तब मनमोहन जी की सरकार ने फैसला लिया कि आखिर किसान क्यों आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, तब पता चला कि जो बैंकों के ऋण का उन पर दबाव था, उसकी वजह से किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे थे, उन्होंने फैसला किया कि इस देश में छोटे, मंझोले जितने किसान थे, उनके 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये के लोन को माफ किया गया था। आज भी जहां-जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें आयी हैं, राहुल जी ने पिछले चुनाव में मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक आदि में भाषण किया था, वहां भी ऋण माफ करने का काम हुआ। आपको किसानों से कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। आप कॉरपोरेट कल्चर की पार्टी हैं और कॉरपोरेट लीडर्स की अगुवाई में अपनी सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं, उनके टैक्स जरूर कम करते हैं, उनके कर जरूर माफ करते हैं, लेकिन किसानों को केवल बरगलाने का काम इस देश में हो रहा है। केवल यही बात नहीं रुकती है, पिछले राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के 45वें पैरा में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का काफी बखान किया गया है, लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हकीकत यह है कि 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के बीमा दावे इश्योरेंस कंपनियों के पास लम्बित हैं, उनके भुगतान में सालों की देरी हो रही है, जबकि लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बीमा क्लेम ही खारिज कर दिया जाता है, किसानों की यह दुर्गति है। जहां-कहीं भी प्रधानमंत्री जी का भाषण हो या आपके नेताओं का भाषण हो, आप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों की आमदनी दुगनी करनी चाहते हैं, जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि अगर आज जो महंगाई दर है, उन सबको मिलाकर ठीक से कैल्कुलेट करें तो किसानों की आमदनी पहले के मुकाबले और घट गई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैडम, आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। इसीलिए आपकी दुर्गति हुई थी।

श्री उपसभापति: यह मेडन स्पीच है। कृपया आप न बोलें। अखिलेश जी, आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है, आप बोलिए Please. Nothing is going on record.

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: अगर किसानों की बात भी आप लोगों को बुरी लगती है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, बैठकर आपस में बात न करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: तो फिर अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी और अन्य मंत्रियों को कहिए कि कृपया इस पर ऐसा वक्तव्य न दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अखिलेश जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करिए। आप लोग बीच में न बोलें। मैं बार-बार निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। अखिलेश जी, प्लीज आप बोलिए।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: ये लोग यह भी नहीं देख रहे हैं कि मैं बहुत दिनों के बाद बोल रहा हूँ, फिर भी मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: बाल गंगाधर तिलक जी का राकेश जी ने जिक्र किया। मैं इतिहास का छात्र तो नहीं रहा हूँ, मैंने साइंस पढ़ी है, लेकिन इतिहास का इतना ज्ञान तो है कि उन्होंने कभी भी नागपुर के संविधान का समर्थन नहीं किया। वे कभी भी नागपुरिया कानून का समर्थन नहीं करते थे। वे काँग्रेस के नेता थे और हमारे पूर्वज थे। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों की कभी दलाली भी नहीं की। उन्होंने पूरी जिंदगी स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में दी। उनका व्यक्तित्व बड़ा था और अच्छी बात है कि आप हर साल उनकी जयंती मनाएं और अपने रास्ते से उनके रास्ते पर चलें।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि आप शिक्षा से जुड़े रहे हैं। हम भी बिहार के हैं, आप भी बिहार के हैं। आज शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। हम भी शिक्षक हैं, आप भी शिक्षक हैं। सुबह-सुबह जब मैं यहां आया, तो प्रश्न काल के दौरान, उसके पहले रेवती रमन सिंह जी ने अपना सवाल उठाया था कि आज इस देश में शिक्षकों की क्या स्थिति है? सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में कितनी जगहें खाली हैं? बनारस हिंदू यूनिवर्सिटी में, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में या आप जहां पढ़ाते हैं वहां और हम जहां पढ़ाते हैं वहां- 30 परसेंट से लेकर 75 परसेंट तक विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के पद खाली हैं, फिर भी सब कुछ ठीक है, मोदी जी जिन्दाबाद, अमित शाह जी जिन्दाबाद! यह देश कैसे चलेगा, इस पर सोचने की जरूरत है। हम लोगों के यहां बिहार में प्राचीन काल के दौरान नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय हुआ करता था और पूरी दुनिया से लोग नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने आते थे, इसीलिए उसका नाम विश्वविद्यालय हुआ। राकेश जी, इसलिए उसका नाम विश्वविद्यालय हुआ, यह हिस्ट्री भी आप समझिए। आज आप जो विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं, उसमें विश्व के तो छोड़ दीजिए, आपके मोहल्ले के लोग भी पढ़ने नहीं जा रहे हैं। कहीं Jio विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं, तो कहीं Adani का विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... राकेश जी...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: और उसमें कोई पढ़ने नहीं जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not yielding.

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, यह मेडन स्पीच है। आपको यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि आप बीच में बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: मैं आपके भाषण के दौरान एक बार भी खड़ा नहीं हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपस में बात करने की इजाजत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अखिलेश जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: इसलिए कृपया सुन लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अखिलेश जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सारे डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टिट्यूशन्स को बरबाद करने का काम...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर,...**(व्यवधान)** ...सर,...**(व्यवधान)**...ये बिहारी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बिहारियों पर टिप्पणी करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: मैं जिस बिहार की बात कर रहा हूँ, वहीं आपको याद होगा या इतिहास में जाना चाहते हैं, तो जब सनातन धर्म की स्थापना हुई, जब शंकराचार्य जी अपनी गद्दी पर बैठने वाले थे, जिनका आपने अभी ठेका लिया हुआ है। गद्दी पर बैठने से पहले देश भर में विद्वानों की खोज होने लगी कि शंकराचार्य जी को शास्त्रार्थ कराने के लिए इस देश में विद्वान कौन है? बिहार के ही मिथिला में, मंडन मिश्र जी का नाम आपने शायद सुना होगा। जब शंकराचार्य जी, मंडन मिश्र जी से शास्त्रार्थ करने गए, फिर यह हुआ कि इन दोनों विद्वानों के बीच में umpiring कौन करेगा? तो देश में दूसरा कोई विद्वान नहीं मिला तो वहीं मंडन मिश्र जी की पत्नी भारती जी को दोनों में शास्त्रार्थ कराने के लिए चुना गया था। मंडन मिश्र जी के बारे में अगर आप नहीं जानते होंगे तो मैं उनके बारे में और बताना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: शंकराचार्य जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप लोग आपस में संवाद न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, वहां से आपका भी सरोकार है उनके घर का तोता भी संस्कृत का दोहा बोलता था, जिनकी एजेंसी इन लोगों के पास है। उसी बिहार में आज किस तरह की पढ़ाई और पठन-पाठन हो रहा है, इसका अंदाज़ा हम लगा सकते हैं। सारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी में, बड़े-बड़े डॉक्टर्स, आईआईटी में maximum share जहां के बच्चों को मिलता था, आज वहां के सारे educational institutions प्रायः ठप हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, इससे ज्यादा

[श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह]

निराशाजनक स्थिति कुछ हो नहीं सकती है। आज की सरकार ,जब विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों में किसी issue को लेकर गुस्सा होता है ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है?

श्री उपसभापति: 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, आप तो बिहार के हैं ,इतना तो कम से कम ध्यान दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: 15 मिनट हो गए हैं, maiden speech का जो समय था ,वह मैंने आपको दे दिया है।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर ,आप कहां ऐसे थे ,पहले तो आप डरते नहीं थे, अब कहां आप उन लोगों के चक्कर में हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: 15 मिनट हो चुके हैं।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: यह चेयर का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: छात्रों से संवाद करने के बजाय उन पर लाठियां चलायी जाती हैं, उन पर गोलियां चलायी जाती हैं ,यह स्थिति आज शिक्षा की हो गयी है। आप पिछले पांच-छः साल का बजट देख लीजिए। हर बार शिक्षा के बजट में लगातार कटौती की जा रही है। आज हर चीज़ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जा रही है ,हर चीज़ में पीपीपी मॉडल चल रहा है। शिक्षा भी पीपीपी मॉडल में चली जाएगी ,उसे अम्बानी जी चलाएंगे, जो स्वयं पढ़े नहीं हैं ,जिनकी डिग्री है नहीं। अब अडाणी साहब उसे चलाएंगे - अब नयी सरकार में हम लोगों के नए-नए पुरखे बन रहे हैं, यह स्थिति है। Jio University, पैदा होने से पहले ही University of eminence! इस तरह से इस देश में शिक्षा दी जा रही है। Higher Education में research और innovation में सरकार का कितना ध्यान है उसका पता इसी बात से चलता है कि बजट में इसके लिए आवंटन पिछले साल के 608 करोड़ रुपए से घटाकर इस साल 307 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया है। और तो और scholarship के लिए आवंटन में लगभग 60 परसेंट की भारी कमी की गयी है। राकेश बाबू, क्या यह दिशाहीनता की स्थिति नहीं है?

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को संबोधित करें। आप चेयर की ओर देखकर बात करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: आप नहीं जानते हैं ,उनसे मेरा क्या रिश्ता है, आप क्यों चिंतित हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप व्यक्तिगत रिश्ता न रखें और चेयर को संबोधित करें।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर ,मैं आप ही के माध्यम से इसलिए कह रहा हूं ,क्योंकि वे तनाव पैदा करके गए थे। महोदय, इस साल देश को ओलम्पिक खेलों में भी भाग लेना है। इस

7.00 P.M.

नाते हम यह उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि महामहिम जी ओलम्पिक खेलों की तैयारी के बारे में कोई vision देश के सामने रखेंगे, लेकिन sports के बारे में अभिभाषण के पैरा 58 ...**(व्यवधान)**... को चलताऊ ढंग से निपटा दिया गया। कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन अब जो बजट आया है, उसमें sports के लिए आवंटन ने तो और भी निराश करने का काम किया है। उद्योग-धंधों की हालत भी जीएसटी और नोटबंदी के बाद अभी तक सुधर नहीं पायी, लेकिन अभिभाषण में इसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यूपीए के कार्यकाल में ...

श्री उपसभापति: अखिलेश जी, मात्र एक मिनट का समय और है। 15 मिनट की जगह आप लगभग 18 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, सात बजे हाउस adjourn होगा, इसलिए अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, अगर बिहार का आदमी बोलेगा भी नहीं तो करेगा क्या?

श्री उपसभापति: आप conclude करें। आप 18 मिनट से बोल ही रहे हैं। आप यह बात ध्यान में रखिए कि 15 मिनट की जगह आप 18 मिनट तक बोले हैं।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, एक मिनट और बर्दाश्त कर लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: हमारे यूपीए के कार्यकाल में जिस real estate ने ऊंचाइयों को छुआ था और जिसने बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजन करने का काम किया था, वह भी पिछले पांच साल में पूरी तरह से बैठ गया है और उसमें कोई सुधार दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में real estate को मंदी से निकालने की सरकार की योजना का भी जिक्र होना चाहिए था। इस तरह यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि देश को शक्तिशाली बनाने और जनता को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए इस सरकार के पास न तो कोई कार्य योजना है...

श्री उपसभापति: अखिलेश जी सात बजे चुके हैं। माननीय सदस्य, please conclude करें।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: जी, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th February, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at seven of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 6th February, 2020.*