

(b) No, Sir. In fact the targets for the year 2018-19 have been increased by more than 50% due to increased budget allocation for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). During the year 2017-18, ₹ 1024.49 crore under Budgetary Estimates (BE) had been allocated for PMEGP, which has been increased to ₹ 1800.64 crore for 2018-19. The targeted no. of units to be set up during 2018-19 is 66,700 as against the target of 50,784 in 2017-18.

(c) No, Sir. Banks have sanctioned 69,855 applications against the BE targets of 50,784 during 2017-18. 35,565 applications have been sanctioned during 2018-19 till 07.12.2018 as against the annual target of 66,700.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation and skill development of bonded labour

*21. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified regions in the country where bonded labour is still rampant;

(b) whether Government has taken measures for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour in these regions, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to connect skill development initiative with the rehabilitation of rescued bonded labourers to ensure that they find suitable employment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Though the bonded labour system has been abolished by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, instances do come to notice.

The States from where bonded labour have been rescued and rehabilitated so far are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(b) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the

Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme into 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016' with effect from 17th May, 2016. Under the revamped Scheme, financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women, and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit. Rupees 20,000/- is provided as immediate assistance.

The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of ₹ 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, ₹ 1.00 Lakh per district for evaluatory studies and ₹ 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation.

(c) As the States are mandated to provide for economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers, the States have been requested to make use of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other such schemes for skilling of the released bonded labourers. Under Skill India Mission, it has been decided to conduct in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, a pilot project of Skill training for Bonded Labourers in selected 5 districts of Bihar namely Katihar, Samastipur, East Champaran, Nawada and Supaul.

Increase in terrorist incidents in J&K

†*22. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase has been registered in terror incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, if so, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and number of civilians and security personnel martyred during this period;

(c) whether laxity and lack of coordination are seen from time-to-time in the mechanism meant for receiving terrorist linked information due to which anti-social elements succeed in executing the incidents; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some anti-social elements are permeating in some other States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.