

Vol. 237

No. 6



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

3 December, 2015

12 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 3rd December, 2015/12th Agrahayana, 1937(Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of Bhopal gas tragedy

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we solemnly remember the innocent victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy, which took place thirty one years ago, on the night of the 2nd and the 3rd of December, 1984.

The scars of this man-made tragedy of unparalleled magnitude continue to haunt us in the form of incapacitated people, people suffering from various ailments due to the contamination and children born with physical and mental disabilities. Today, we are reminded of the magnitude of the hazards that could be caused due to industrial negligence and also the need to formulate stringent laws to tackle such situations. It is also incumbent on us to do our utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the surviving victims and to support them in every manner possible so that they can lead their lives with a semblance of normalcy.

The House joins me in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the people and their families, who have suffered in this tragedy.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in that tragedy.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Kalraj Mishra ...
(Interruptions)... Please allow papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Technology Development Centres and Tool Rooms and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3201/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Services and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3200/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3203/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3199/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3202/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3192/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3190/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3196/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3197/16/15]
- (x) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3194/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3195/16/15]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3193/16/15]

- (xiii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3198/16/15]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3191/16/15]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3189/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Corporations, Institutes and Centres and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I on behalf of Dr. Jitendra Singh lay on the Table :

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3218/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science

and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3217/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3216/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3493/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi And related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निःशक्त व्यक्ति (समान अवसर, अधिकार संरक्षण और पूर्ण भागीदारी) अधिनियम, 1995 की धारा 64 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Annual Report.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (i) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3213/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Annual Report.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (ii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3213/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Annual Report.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (iii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3213/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Annual Report.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (iv) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3213/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Annual Report.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (v) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3213/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3220/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of the NSFDC, New Delhi and NSKFDC,
New Delhi**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3215/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3214/16/15]

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

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:

- (i) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Planning;
- (ii) Twentieth Report of the Committee on the Subject "Planning Process - A Review" Pertaining to the Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Report of the Committee on the Subject "Planning Process - A Review" pertaining to the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on the subject "Efficacy of Regulation of Collective Investment Schemes (CIS), Chit Funds, etc. pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services) and Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (iv) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (v) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (vi) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Planning;
- (vii) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and
- (viii) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Non-payment of arrears to the ISP employees by SAIL

SHRIMD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards the issue of nonpayment of arrears to the Integrated Steel Plant

employees from 1997 to 2005. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir the issue of nonpayment of arrears has been pending with SAIL for eighteen years and has affected approximately 19,000 employees of the ISP, many of whom have retired or died. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moreover, it is pertinent to mention that the payment of arrears to the employees have been delayed due to the imposition of a new contingency on various occasions. ...*(Interruptions)*... That being said, earlier, their payment for arrears was conditional on the issue of renewal of the Chiria lease in favour of SAIL. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Subsequently, the payment of arrears was made contingent to the profits of the ISP. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... However, when the condition relating to the profits of ISP was crystallized in 2009-10 and 2010-11, then, the payment of arrears was again made contingent subject to the integrated commissioning of a new plant at Burnpur. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Presently, as the integrated commissioning of the new plant has been successfully completed, it would be in the interest of justice that the ISP employees are paid their arrears as decided in the 369th meeting of the SAIL Board held on 29.3.2011. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... In this regard, I would request the Minister of Steel to look into this matter with immediate effect as it involves the payment of arrears of the Integrated Steel Plant employees who have already gone through severe mental harassment on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Although the first instalment has been paid to the current employees, yet, many of the employees, specially those who have retired, are still facing a lot of hardships. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. SUGGESTION FOR ENDING STALEMATE IN THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... He is reacting on your subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I suggest that the House be adjourned for a while. We will discuss with the Chair and we will come to some solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... This way, it is not going to solve the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Otherwise, let them go to their seats.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, on your advice, we had a fruitful discussion yesterday. All the parties were there. The Leader of the House was there. We came up with a very good workable solution. If that solution can be executed here on the floor of the House, it is good. It is a fair solution. But, for that, there needs to be some generosity on this side because we had come up with a simple solution that the Leader of the House would say a few words and, after that, the gentleman would withdraw and regret his two words. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Let us do that in that spirit. We want the House to run. The Government also wants the House to run.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. In fact, yesterday, we had a fruitful discussion. I came to the House and said, "There is only a small hitch, and we will decide that in the presence of the hon. Chairman." I said that. And then, everybody agreed for starting the discussion on the floods in Tamil Nadu. So, it was very clear that a decision was going to be taken and there was only a small hitch. And we had already discussed it in the morning, and it was only enough for you to stand up and ask what the decision is. ...(Interruptions)...
Instead of that, ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Listen...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I know you can say, 'I was asking you'. But one of your Members could have asked, 'what is the decision?' or the Leader of the Opposition could have asked, 'what is the decision?' Then the Chair would have reacted to that. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Now, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please listen. My point is, today, I see no provocation for this because yesterday, the process of dialogue was started. It was on. It was almost to be finished. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... This is all wrong. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You cannot speak like this standing in the well. That is not the correct thing. But understand...
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... No, please... ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
None of this will go on record. Those who speak from the well are doing the wrong thing. This is indiscipline, but, anyhow, it should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Now, please, listen to me also. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
By standing in the well you cannot ask me to do this or to do that. You back to your seats.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
You should be amenable to reason. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You should be amenable to reason. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You don't want to listen to me.

...(Interruptions)... Listen, I cannot be intimidated, I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... I cannot be intimidated. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
This way I will not act. You cannot shout at me. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
Please, please... ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... There was a decision, they know
it. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... See, this kind of behaviour is not justifiable.
A decision was already almost arrived at. Instead of waiting for that, coming into the
well and shouting and trying to pressurize the Chair is an undemocratic behaviour of
these Members. I disapprove of it. ...(Interruptions)... I disapprove. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on the issue which some Members from this side were agitated, as I told you earlier, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Chairman would be in the Chair and, at that time, the final decision would be announced. There is already some consensus. Therefore, please wait up to 12.00 noon. So, I am moving on to the next item of the Business. ...(Interruptions)...

I have already said--yesterday I said, morning also I said--that Mr. Chairman would be here at 12.00 noon. It is only a minor thing; it would be over in the presence of Mr. Chairman. When he is in the Chair, it will be settled. So, don't worry. Please wait till that time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, about the rains and floods, the debate has taken place. ...(Interruptions)... The debate has taken place there also. The Minister has to schedule his coming here and going there. ...(Interruptions)... Please try to understand what I am saying. Let us work out the timing for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

I also have additional information to share with the Members about their concerns. The hon. Prime Minister is going to Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh just now for an aerial survey.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time can be adjusted; there would be no problem.

Now, let us take up the Zero Hour mentions. Mr. Tarun Vijay, please.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. National Judicial Appointments Commission पर हमने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice under Rule 267 is not in order because Rule 267 is for suspension of the Business under a particular rule. In the notice, you have to mention the rule under which Business has to be suspended. In addition to that, Zero Hour is not based on a particular rule. Therefore, I can't suspend Zero Hour Mentions.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, तो फिर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, no point of order in Zero Hour. Let us get on with this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : देरेक जी, पहले आप सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There are important issues and what is this point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आप Article 368 देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, why do you do like this? Members get Zero Hour submissions after a great difficulty. Article 368 क्या है? I am not an expert on Constitution to know what this Article 368 is without referring to the Constitution.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, संविधान ने पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों को कानून बनाने की पावर दी, संविधान में संशोधन करने की पावर दी और यह सदन का कर्तव्य है कि वह चाहे कानून बनाए, चाहे संविधान में संशोधन करे। आज तक दोनों सदन सौ से ज्यादा संशोधन कर चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us listen to what Nareshji is saying. I am not allowing yours, please. Let me listen to him first.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, पिछले सत्र में इस सदन ने कानून में एक संशोधन किया। संविधान में संशोधन करके National Judicial Appointments Commission बनाया गया। संविधान में संशोधन करके वह लॉ बना। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सर्वोच्च बेंच यानी पीठ बैठी और हमने संविधान में जो संशोधन किया था, उसने उसको null and void कर दिया।

श्रीमन्, अब प्रश्न इस बात का है कि जब उसने संविधान संशोधन को null and void कर दिया, तो फिर संविधान में Article 368 का महत्व रह गया या नहीं रह गया? क्या Article 368 के अंतर्गत हम संविधान में संशोधन कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are interested in having a discussion on this subject, why don't you give a proper notice?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ठीक है, सर, मैं दूसरा नोटिस दे देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.*

Killing of nine youths in police firing in Manipur

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : सर, मणिपुर भारत का एक बहुत ही सम्वेदनशील प्रांत है, जहाँ लगातार असंतोषों के कारण 107 दिन, 170 दिन एवं 80 दिन के लम्बे बन्द होते हैं, जिससे वहाँ की जनता असंतुष्ट है। पिछले दिनों वहाँ के नौ नौजवान पुलिस की गोलीबारी में मारे गए। सर, वे हमारे blood हैं, वे हमारे kith and kin हैं, वे हमारे परिवार के सदस्य हैं। उनकी माँग यह थी कि मणिपुर सरकार ने जो तीन बिल पारित किए, उनमें वहाँ की जो ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, उसकी सलाह नहीं ली गई और वहाँ Inner Line Permit लागू किया गया। उसके कारण जो असंतोष पैदा हुआ, उसके विरुद्ध वे प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। वे सत्याग्रही थे, उनके पास कोई हथियार नहीं था। अमूमन ऐसे प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिए पुलिस रबड़ बुलेट या आँसू गैस के गोले छोड़ती है, लेकिन उन पर लाइव बुलेट्स छोड़ी गई, जिसमें मणिपुर के नौ नौजवान मारे गए।

उपसभापति महोदय, उनमें इतना असंतोष और गुस्सा है कि उन नौ बच्चों की जो लाशें हैं, उनको उन्होंने अभी तक दफन नहीं किया है। उनके जो last rites हैं, वे complete नहीं किए गए हैं। वे यहाँ दिल्ली में जंतर-मंतर पर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, they are the children of India; they are the children of Mother India. Whatever their demands are, whatever their issues are, they have to be looked into seriously and sincerely. They have said that the State's response to agitation is deplorable. The Manipur Police can use tear gas and, if necessary, rubber bullets for the valley protestors. Live bullets were freely used against tribal protestors without warning. This was not the first time. Sir, the Manipur Assembly has passed three Bills and they have demanded that the Central Government must look into it. They are our children. We must look into this issue with a sensitive heart, with the spirit of belonging. They are always feeling a sense of alienation. They feel that Delhi does not listen to them; the Government does not listen to them. I am voicing their concern here. They are sitting at Jantar Mantar and more than 92 days have passed. They have not done the last rites of the nine unfortunately dead children of Manipur.

I demand, Sir, that the Government should look into it. It should not be just the Manipur Government, Central Government must look into it and help those children. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included. Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I fully associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. While associating with Shri Tarun Vijay ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; associate. No; it is his time. It is Shri Sanjiv Kumar's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Central Government can bring a solution to that issue by bringing that tribe into the Sixth Schedule and also by not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sanjiv Kumar, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): How can he start, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : संजीव कुमार जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sanjiv Kumar, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disturb his Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; that is on record. संजीव कुमार जी, आप बोलिए।

Proposed six-laning of NH-2 in Nirsa, Dhanbad (Jharkhand) on unstable land

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : महोदय, झारखंड के धनबाद जिले में सिक्स लेन के एनएच-2 का निर्माण बरबड्डा से पानागढ़ के बीच में हो रहा है। पानागढ़ एवं बरबड्डा के बीच निरसा शहर है, जिसके बीच से एनएच-2 की सिक्स लेन सड़क गुजरनी है। महोदय, निरसा के आसपास बहुत सी कोयला खानें हैं। निरसा शहर एवं उसके आसपास चारों ओर कोयले का अच्छा भंडार भरा पड़ा है। जहाँ से एनएच-2 की सिक्स लेन सड़क गुजरनी है, वहाँ निरसा के आसपास इल्लीगल माइनिंग के कारण आग लगी रहती है एवं उस इलाके की जमीन काफी unstable है। एक्सपर्ट्स की राय है कि भविष्य में unstable जमीन पर सड़क बनने के कारण सिक्स लेन की सड़क धँस सकती है एवं जान-माल की भारी क्षति हो सकती है। एक्सपर्ट्स एवं इलाके के लोगों की राय है कि अगर एनएच-2 को निरसा के बजाय उसके बाहर से निकाला जाए तो भविष्य में किसी घटना को टालने के साथ-साथ उसको eight lane में कन्वर्ट करने में आसानी होगी।

महोदय, इस संबंध में दिनांक 22.5.2015 का एक पत्र, जो Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate-General of Mines Safety ने Project Director, National Highways के नाम लिखा है, उसका पैराग्राफ दो, में सदन के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। The proposed widening of NH-2 at Nirsa area from km 422.00 to km 435.00 on both sides would extend it over the workings which had already been made may jeopardize the safety of such underground workings and in turn the stability of NH-2 in future considering depth of cover of such underground workings and presence of fire, etc. However, proposed six-laning of NH-2 going beyond the coal bearing at Nirsa area would be a better option in the national interest so that precious coal/natural resources would not be blocked in the coal bearing areas which would be extracted judiciously in future".

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग सिक्स लेन के हाइवे के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन यदि रोड बनने से लोगों की जान जाती है और अगर एक शहर को बसाने के लिए बाई-पास बनाया जा जा सकता है, तो उसे बनाना चाहिए। उसमें यदि खर्च होता है, तो वह सरकार का पैसा नहीं है, जनता का पैसा है, इसलिए खर्च होने दिया जाए। अतः इसे रोकना चाहिए, ताकि फ्यूचर में किसी की जिंदगी को uncertainty में subject नहीं किया जा सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں مائنے سدسے کے ذریعے سدن میں پیش
کئے گئے وشنے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the names of the hon. Members who have associated themselves with it may be added.

Steep fall in rubber prices

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this subject. Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue so far as the rubber farmers in our country are concerned. It is reported in the media that farmers' suicide in our country has been increased to manifold. In Maharashtra alone, farmers' suicide has increased by more than 40 per cent. Sir, the rubber farmers in our country are also on the verge of suicide. Sir, in 2011, the rubber farmers were getting ₹ 248 for one kilogram of rubber, and presently it has declined to less than ₹100. You can always excuse by saying that it is because of the international prices. Yes, it is the international financial crisis that had resulted in the crisis in the automobile industry, and subsequently in the tyre manufacturing sector, which ultimately led to the fall in prices of natural rubber worldwide. But the situation in our country was entirely different. Sir, in our country, the tyre manufacturing sector had registered growth during this period. Then, why is it happening in our country? Why are the rubber farmers paying for this? It is because of the policy that has been implemented by the Government. You had allowed import of natural rubber from the ASEAN countries. In 2008-09, our natural rubber import was 77,762 tonnes, and presently it has increased to 4,42,000 tonnes, which is an increase of 3.64 lakh tonnes. It is a huge increase. So, such an unprecedented import is the reason for the steep fall in the price of natural rubber, and the Government is responsible for that. When we are producing natural rubber first to meet our domestic requirement, then, why should we encourage this import? What is the outcome? JK Tyres itself had registered an increase in its profits by 124 per cent. MRF's profit has increased by 94 per cent. On the other side, the farmers are on the verge of committing suicides. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is over. Now, Shri Joy Abraham. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. Sir, the Government should respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, his name is there, and I have to call him. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; after Mr. Joy Abraham. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you do not stand up for everything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Joy Abraham. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed Shri Joy Abraham. His name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM(Kerala): Sir, I may add one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't encroach on others' time, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Joy Abraham.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM : Sir, I may add one point only. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce under the Chairmanship of Dr. Chandan Mitra has submitted a Report before this House, and the Report is the property of this House. The hon. Commerce Minister may kindly peruse the Report and do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

12.00 Noon

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, earlier, we had a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... A discussion was here... ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. SUGGESTION FOR ENDING STALEMATE IN THE HOUSE-(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is now time for Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Question
Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question
Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please.
...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, do you want to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... Just
one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the course of the discussion
on the subject of Our Commitment to the Constitution on the occasion of 125th birth
anniversary celebrations of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, certain comments had been
made. One of them refers to * . I request the hon. Chair to go through the records and,
then, take appropriate action because a reference should not be made to a State and its
people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, my colleague, had made a ...*(Interruptions)*...
My colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal had made some comments. He wants to explain that.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please.
...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair will look into the verbatim record and will then take
appropriate action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit
down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please; please.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the hon. Minister. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। आप लोग बैठ
जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।..*(व्यवधान)*.. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH
GOYAL): Sir, in view of the Chair's decision to review the record, I have taken a...
...*(Interruptions)*... I regret the comments made with reference to my distinguished
colleague, Kumari Selja. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair will decide what has to be done.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has expressed regret. ...(Interruptions)... He has expressed regret. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, यह तरीका बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)..आपके फैसले के बाद, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने रिग्रेट किया, उसके बाद भी अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार होगा तो यह ठीक नहीं है।..(व्यवधान).. इसका मतलब यह है कि ये हाउस की कार्यवाही को चलने नहीं देना चाहते।..(व्यवधान).. लीडर्स के साथ बात हुई, सभी लोगों के साथ बात हुई। बात होने के बाद यह आम सहमति बनी और सहमति बनने के बाद यह हो रहा है, उसके बाद भी ऑनरेबल मेंबर...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... Please; please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, yesterday, we had a very fruitful discussion with the Deputy Chairman in your room. The second part of the discussion was with regard to what Mr. Goyal had said. He has withdrawn his statement and expressed regret. But, there was chapter one in this. That has taken us all by surprise. We want to resolve this and move on. So, you call again the Leaders for ten minutes and solve this.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is not what was...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down so that I can say something?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it was an informal discussion. No one was trying to win any brownie points. We want to resolve this and in the spirit of that, Mr. Goyal has said something nice. There is a prelude to that. That we were expecting, Sir. So, we can move on. That's all.

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: जी, शरद जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, इसमें गोयल जी ने बाकायदा regret किया है, अभी किया है। आप सुन नहीं पाए, लेकिन उन्होंने regret किया है। जो कल हुआ था, उसमें regret करने का हम मेम्बर्स ने...(व्यवधान)... अब इतनी बात पर ...(व्यवधान)... सदन चलने ...(व्यवधान)...

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**MoU signed by BHEL**

*46. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MoU signed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in the last three years; and

(b) whether Government is taking initiatives to increase order to BHEL, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of various Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during the last three years viz. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (*see* below).

(b) Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises undertakes review meetings with BHEL on regular basis and through suitable interventions provides required support in taking up issues of the Company with other Government Agencies/ Departments/ Ministries/ customers etc. on case to case basis. In this regard, various inter-ministerial interventions by DHI have been taken up to enhance the competitiveness of BHEL and also aimed to improve its order book position, besides facilitating the domestic industry in general which operate in a globally stiff competitive environment. These interventions *inter-alia* include :

- Pursuance for level-playing field to offset the disadvantages faced by the domestic power equipment industry including BHEL *vis-à-vis* foreign manufacturers / suppliers ;
- Successfully taking up of mandatory condition of domestic sourcing of main power plant equipment (*viz.* Boiler and Turbine Generator) as part of tender conditions for forth-coming Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) ;
- Taking up for enablement of participation of BHEL in some specific cases of super-critical thermal power project tenders (floated by Central Utilities) without the requirement of Deed of Joint Undertaking (DJU) from technology providers/collaborators keeping in view the experience of BHEL in manufacture, supply and execution of utility power projects ;
- Taking up with Ministry of Defence for consideration of BHEL in partnership with Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (Midhani) and Hindustan Shipyards Limited (HSL) as a prospective bidder for the proposed P-75 (I) project of the Indian Navy for building of submarines ;

- Supply of locomotives and other traction equipment by BHEL to the Indian Railways ;
- Show-casing of BHEL capabilities under “Make in India” initiative ;
- Taking up specific request(s) for intervention in respect of funding support for overseas power projects including through Government of India Lines of Credit/ grants.

Statement-I

*Major Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by
BHEL during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

A. MoU between BHEL and Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

Year	Date/Month of signing	Purpose	Brief details/Remarks
2012-13	30.03.2012	Performance	A negotiated agreement based on the
2013-14	25.03.2013	parameters	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)
2014-15	05/2014	and targets of BHEL	Guidelines and in line with the directions of the MoU Task Force constituted by DPE <i>inter-alia</i> containing the performance parameters & targets for the Company for the respective financial year.

B. MoU between BHEL and BHEL-Electrical Machines Limited (BHEL-EML), Kasaragod (subsidiary of BHEL)

Year	Date/Month of signing	Purpose	Brief details/Remarks
2012-13	Not Applicable	Performance	BHEL-EML was incorporated on 19th
2013-14	Not Applicable	parameters	January 2011 and categorised as a
2014-15	25.06.2014	and targets for subsidiary	Schedule 'C' CPSE in December 2012. The first MoU of BHEL-EML with BHEL based on the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines and in line with the directions of the MoU Task Force constituted by DPE <i>inter-alia</i> containing the performance parameters & targets (for BHEL-EML, Kasaragod) was taken up for the financial year 2014-15.

C. Other MoUs

Sl. No.	Date/Month of signing	Other Agency / Organisation	Brief details / Remarks
1	2	3	4
2012-13			
(a) Business related co-operation			
1.	10/2012	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. (ME&IL)	For participation in Boiler, Turbine & Generator (BTG) package for 1x525 MW Tuticorin power project
2.	18.10.2012	ATVP, Ministry of Defence	Development and supply of strategic equipments
3.	03.09.2012	A Government Agency of Tajikistan	For setting up of 2x50 MW Hydro Power Project in Tajikistan
4.	11.07.2012	Mabon Energy Limited, Nigeria	For Electro-mechanical package for a 2x20 MW Hydro Power Project in Nigeria
(b) Technology related co-operation			
5.	01.11.2012	DVS – German Welding Society	To carry out collaborative research work in materials joining, allied areas, training of welding personnel
6.	08.11.2012	Japan Welding Research Institute (JWRI), Japan	To carry out fundamental research related to welding engineering & joining technology
2013-14			
(a) Business related co-operation			
1.	09/2013	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. (ME&IL)	For execution of Boiler, Turbine & Generator (BTG) package for 1x525 MW Tuticorin power project

1	2	3	4
2.	27.11.2013	GE Global Sourcing India Pvt. Ltd.	For association as an equity partner and supply of equipment and sub-assemblies to new mainline diesel locomotive factory at Marhowra, Saran District, Bihar for supply of diesel electric locomotives to Railways
3.	12.12.2013	Pipavav Defence Offshore Engineering Corporation Limited (PDOECL)	Co-operation to leverage respective strengths and competencies for the mutual benefit - provide solutions to customers in various businesses having synergy of operations
4.	29.01.2014	Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), Sutlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN Limited) and Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL)	For formation of a Joint Venture Company (JVC) for setting up of a Ultra Mega Solar Power Project (UMSPP) with a cumulative capacity of 4,000 MW in phases at Sambhar in Rajasthan on build, own and operate basis.
5.	23.04.2013	H.E. Power Limited, Malawi	Setting up of 2 - 4 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant in Malawi
6.	28.10.2013	Skipper Nigeria Limited, Nigeria	For Boiler, Turbine & Generator (BTG) package for 3 power plants of 500 MW each in Nigeria

1	2	3	4
(b) Technology related co-operation			
7.	10.04.2013	CSIR, New Delhi	Leverage competencies of CSIR Labs for R&D - as per the need of BHEL
2014-15			
(a) Business related co-operation			
1.	10/2014	Telangana State Power Generation Corporation (TSGENCO)	Setting up of 6,000 MW of Thermal Power Plants in the State of Telangana
2.	17.11.2014	GE Global Sourcing India Pvt. Ltd.	Revalidation of earlier MoU for association as an equity partner and supply of equipment and sub-assemblies to new mainline diesel locomotive factory at Marhowra, Saran District, Bihar for supply of diesel electric locomotives to Railways
3.	26.12.2014	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (Midhani) and Hindustan Shipyards Limited (HSL)	To form a consortium to jointly stake claim with the Ministry of Defence for being considered as a prospective bidder for the proposed P-75 (I) project of the Indian Navy for building of submarines
4.	12.01.2015	Gujarat Energy Research & Mgmt Institute (GERMI)	For promoting training of contractors for rooftop installations
5.	24.02.2015	NEC India Private Limited	Jointly undertake market study related to : 1. Smart Energy;

1	2	3	4
			2. Smart Water Solutions (including Water Treatment solutions) ; 3. Security & Surveillance Solutions
6.	04.04.2014	Skipper Electricals India Limited, India	For prequalification in a Transmission Line Project in Kenya
7.	17.04.2014	McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited, India	Setting up of 300 MW Thermal Power Plant in South Africa
8.	25.04.2014	A Government Agency of Yemen	Setting up of 50 MW and 1-2 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants at different locations in Yemen
9.	04.06.2014	A Government Agency of Burkina Faso	For Electro-mechanical package for a 21 MW hydro- power project in Burkina Faso
10.	01.08.2014	Tabas Coke Company, Iran	Setting up of a Waste Heat Recovery Steam Power Plant (of minimum 40 MW) in Iran
11.	17.10.2014	PT Merlasakti Abadi & PT Feedback Infra	Setting up 30-45 MW Solar Power Project in Indonesia
12.	22.12.2014	A Government Agency of Rwanda	Setting up of a Hydro Power Plant in Rwanda
13.	17.03.2015	A Government Agency of Kyrgyzstan	Setting up of Hydro Power Plants in Kyrgyzstan
14.	26.03.2015	PT Multi Fabriodo Gemilang, Indonesia	Setting up of 2 x 150 / 2 x 100 MW Coal Fired Power Plant in Indonesia

1	2	3	4
(b) Technology related co-operation			
15.	04.03.2015	Central Institute for Plastics Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar	Consultancy in R&D projects in the areas of plastics, thermoplastics, nano-compo- sites, fibres, ceramics and other relevant areas - as per the need of BHEL
16.	03/2015	Indian Institute of Technology – at Chennai, Kanpur and Delhi	Consultancy in R&D projects in the areas of advanced materials for super-critical applications, nano-materials, surface coatings, robotics, acoustics, noise control, turbo machinery, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), electrical machines, cryogenics and similar other areas of relevance to BHEL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes. I request the hon. Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to see me in the Chamber.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we are adjourning for another twenty minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at forty-two minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. The House is adjourned up to 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**World ranking of Indian universities**

†*47. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole world recognizes the talent of India, Indians and we are playing a leading role in every developed and developing country;

(b) if so, the status of higher education in the country which is young and talented in comparison to the global scenario;

(c) whether Government has any data about the world ranking of our universities compared to the global scenario of higher education; and

(d) whether Government plans to improve the education level of the country and to bring it at par with the international standards, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir. India has produced scientists, engineers, technologists, doctors, teachers and managers who are in great demand all over the World.

(b) The status of higher education as reflected in the All India Survey of Higher Education for the year 2013-14 is placed at Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The information regarding world ranking of Indian institutes is at Statement-II (*See below*). As can be seen, the performance of the top Indian institutions has been improving every year in the global rankings.

(d) Government is taking several steps for improving the performance of the higher educational institutions in the Country such as – starting the National Institutional Ranking Framework for benchmarking their performance on objective criteria, Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) for promoting global networks, IMPRINT India for focusing research on socially productive domains, SWAYAM for providing e-learning material using the MOOCs pedagogy, National Digital Library for providing quality reading material for all, campus connect programme for providing high speed internet connectivity to the institutions, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan for promoting industry-relevant innovation. Details of some of these programmes are placed at Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I***Key results of the all India survey of Higher Education 2013-14***

- Number of universities has gone up to 738 from a meager 20 in 1950. The number of colleges has also registered massive increase from just 500 to as many as 40160. As on date there are 46 Central Universities, 341 State Universities, 226 State private universities and 125 deemed to be universities.
- 10 Universities are exclusively for women, 3 in Rajasthan 2 in Tamil Nadu and 1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.
- Top 7 States in terms of highest number of colleges in India are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh
- Bangalore district tops in terms of number of colleges with 888 colleges followed by Jaipur with 552 colleges. Top 50 districts have about 36% of colleges.
- College density, *i.e.* the number of colleges per lakh eligible population (population in age group 18-23 years) varies from 6 in Bihar to 60 in Puducherry as compared to All India average of 26.
- Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 31.8 million with 17.4 million boys and 14.4 million girls. Girls constitute 45% of the total enrolment.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education in India is 22.6 which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. GER for male population is 23.7 and for females it is 21.4. For Scheduled Castes, it is 17.4 and for Schedule Tribes, it is 12% as compared to the national GER of 22.6.
- Scheduled Cast students constitute 13.2% and Scheduled Tribes students 4.5% of the total enrolment. 32.4% students belong to Other Backward Classes, 4.3% students belong to Muslim Minority and 2% from other Minority Community.
- Total number of foreign students enrolled in higher education is 34,774.
- Foreign students come from 160 different countries from all across the globe. Top 10 countries constitute 64% of the total foreign students enrolled.
- Highest share of foreign students come from the neighboring countries of which Nepal is 21% of the total, followed by Bhutan (7%), Afghanistan (7%), Iran (6%) in Malaysia and Iraq constitute (5%) each and Sudan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, United

States and UAE, constitutes 4.7%, 3%, 2.9%, 2.5% and 2.3% of foreign students respectively.

- Total number of teachers is 1390612. Out of which more than half about 61% are male teachers and 39% are female teachers.
- Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Universities and Colleges is 23.

Statement-II

World rankin of Indian Institute

Institute	QS Ranking		
	2013	2014	2015
IISc Bangalore		NA	147
IIT Delhi	222	235	179
IIT Bombay	233	222	202
IIT Madras	313	322	254
IIT Kanpur	295	300	271
IIT Kharagpur	346	324	286
IIT Roorkee	401-410	461-470	391
IIT Guwahati	601-650	551-600	451-460
University of Delhi	441-450	421-430	481-490

The World University rankings

Title	2014-15	2015-16
Indian Institute of Science	276-300	251-300
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	351-400	351-400
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	NA	401-500
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	NA	401-500
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	NA	401-500
Panjab University	276-300	501-600
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	351-400	501-600

Statement-III***Rashtrirya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)***

Rashtrirya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 2013. It aims at providing strategic funding to eligible State Higher Educational Institutions. The Central funding (in the ratio of 65:35 for general category States and 90:10 for special category States) would be norm based and outcome dependant. During the XII Plan period provision of ₹ 22855 crore has been made for RUSA with the Central share of ₹ 16227 crores and ₹ 6628 as the State share.

Components

1. Creation of new universities through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges and conversion of colleges in a cluster.
2. Creation of new model degree colleges and professional colleges
3. Provide infrastructural support to universities and colleges.
4. Provide faculty recruitment support, faculty improvement programmes and leadership development of educational administrators.
5. In order to enhance Skill Development the existing Central Scheme of Polytechnics has been subsumed within RUSA.
6. Support to reforming, restructuring and building capacity of institutions in participating States.

National Digital Library

The Government has envisaged creation of a National Digital Library with the objective to provide access to the knowledge depository in terms of books, e-learning material, encyclopedia, journals, monographs, reviews, research work and other knowledge material for the benefit of learners /professionals/scholars and other interested people to overcome the constraint of time and finances.

The project for development of NDL has been granted to IIT Kharagpur and a sum of ₹ 9.97 crore has been released in March, 2015 as firm commitment. It has been conceptualized to provide access to the students and scholars even from South Asian Countries.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan on 11th November, 2014, with a view to bring a transformational change in rural development

processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. The Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is conceptualized as a movement to connect institutes of higher education with local communities to address the development challenges of rural India through appropriate technological inventions. The details regarding the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan can be accessed at <http://unnat.iitd.ac.in>.

National Institutional Ranking Framework

Global university rankings are often disputed but they can offer some information to Governments, students, funding agencies and individual institutions/universities to understand where they stand against international benchmarks. Taking into consideration the specificities of the Indian Higher Education system, a need has been felt to establish an independent institutional framework to undertake the tasks relating to institution/university rankings and carefully identify the attributes to be adopted for rankings of Indian institutions/universities. Accordingly, National Institutional Ranking Framework has been developed in the Ministry and has been launched on 29th September, 2015.

The Ranking Framework is based on a set of metrics around 5 parameters. These are-

1. Teaching, Learning and Resources
2. Research, Professional Practice and Collaborative Performance
3. Graduation outcome
4. Outreach and Inclusivity
5. Perception

These 5 parameters have further been divided into suitable sub-heads. Suitable weights have been assigned to each head and sub-head. Institutions desirous of participating in the ranking exercise will supply the data in a given format. The data will be uploaded by the Institutions which would be publically visible on the website and should be verifiable. This data to remain in an archive form for the next 3 years to enable easy verification where required.

Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT)

Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) is a Pan-IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a (a) New Education Policy, and (b) Roadmap for Research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains as engineering challenges or goalposts relevant to India. The programme is based on the

suggestion of Hon'ble Prime Minister to link the research done by institutions of national importance with that of the immediate requirements of the society at large.

Following (10) themes constitute the focus of the IMPRINT India initiative. Each of the initiative is coordinated by one IIT.

1. Health care: IIT Kharagpur
2. Computer Science and ICT: IIT Kharagpur
3. Advance Materials: IIT Kanpur
4. Water Resources and River systems: IIT Kanpur
5. Sustainable Urban Design: IIT Roorkee
6. Defense: IIT Madras
7. Manufacturing: IIT Madras
8. Nano-technology Hardware: IIT Bombay
9. Environmental Science and Climate Change: IISc, Bangalore
10. Energy Security: IIT Bombay

IMPRINT India was launched on 5th November 2015 in Rashtrapati Bhavan auditorium by H.E. President of India.

Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)

Government of India approved a new program titled Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in Higher Education aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.

In order to garner the best international experience into our systems of education, enable interaction of students and faculty with the best academic and industry experts from all over the world and also share their experiences and expertise to motivate people to work on Indian problems, there is a need for a Scheme of International Summer and Winter Term. During the 'Retreat' of IITs on 29th June, 2014 at Goa, it was decided that "A system of Guest Lectures by internationally and nationally renowned experts would be evolved along with a comprehensive Faculty Development Programme not only

for new IITs, IIMs, IISERs but also other institutions in the country. Gyan will initially include all IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, IISc Bangalore, IISERs, NITs and IIITs and will subsequently cover good State Universities where the spinoff is vast. GIAN is an evolving scheme which will initially include participation of foreign faculty in institutes as Distinguished/Adjunct/Visiting Faculty/Professor of Practice etc. to participate in delivering short or semester long courses. Other activities will be included in due course. GIAN was launched in IIT Gandhinagar and IIT Kharagpur simultaneously on 30th November, 2015

SWAYAM

SWAYAM is an indigenous (Made in India) IT Platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) with a capacity to revolutionise the education system by providing best quality education using the IT system to the students even in the remotest corner of the Country.

SWAYAM would provide:

1. High quality learning experience using multimedia on anytime, anywhere basis.
2. One-stop web location for interactive e-content for all courses from School to University level.
3. State of the art system that allows easy access, monitoring and certification.
4. Peer group interaction and discussion forum to clarify doubts
5. Hybrid model that adds to the quality of class room teaching

Following types of content shall be prepared with the best teachers in the country, using the multi-media techniques covering the following:

1. Curriculum based course contents covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture etc. in higher education domain (all courses would be certification-ready in their detailed offering)
2. School education (9-12 levels) modules and teacher training as well as teaching and learning aids to children of India to help them learn subjects for better preparedness for competitive examinations for admissions to professional degree programmes
3. Skill based courses which cover both post-higher secondary school skills that are presently the domain of polytechnics as well as industrial skills certified by the sector skill councils of various Ministries

4. Advanced curriculum and professional certification under a unified scheme in higher education domain that can be tailored to meet the demands of choice based credit system (CBCS) currently being implemented in India
5. Curricula and courses that can meet the needs of life-long learners of Indian citizens in India and abroad.

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT)

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) is under implementation since March, 2009 to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time any where mode. It has two major components:

- (a) Providing connectivity, along with provision for access devices to institutions and learners;
- (b) Content generation.

NMEICT has made significant progress since its inception particularly in providing connectivity, creating e-content, and coming out with a low cost access device, 403 universities and over 22,026 colleges in the country have been connected. As e-content more then over 1000 courses in various disciplines in engineering and science are getting generated in phase-II of NPTEL. E-content for 77 PG subjects are assigned to be generated by UGC and 87 UG subjects assigned to be generated by the CEC in collaboration with its media Centres. Over 125 virtual labs in 9 Engineering and Science disciplines, comprising about 1000 experiments are currently ready for use and available at one common website. "Talk to a Teacher" program is being deployed successfully for synchronous training of over 80,000 participants. 800+ Spoken Tutorials are available on line also dubbed in 22 Indian Languages modules numbering 3500. Various other projects pertaining to pedagogy and teacher empowerment are in progress.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

In 2002-03, the Government of India with the financial assistance from the World Bank launched Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) as a long-term Programme of 10-12 years, to be implemented in three phases for systemic transformation of the Technical Education System with focus on Degree level Engineering Education. TEQIP-I commenced in March 2003 and ended in March 2009, covering 127 institutions in 13 States. (TEQIP-II) is presently being implemented in 191 competitively

selected engineering institutions (127 State Government funded/aided, 38 private unaided institutions and 26 centrally funded technical institutions) with 30 Centres of Excellence established in these project institutions to improve quality of Technical Education through institutional and systemic reforms. The second phase boosts efforts to prepare more post-graduate students to reduce the shortage of qualified faculty, and to produce more R&D in collaboration with industry with following objectives:

- o Strengthening Institutions to produce high quality engineers for better employability,
- o Scaling-up postgraduate education and demand-driven Research and Development and Innovation,
- o Establishing Centers of Excellence for focused applicable research,
- o Training of faculty for effective Teaching, and
- o Enhancing Institutional and System Management effectiveness.

Further, Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) and Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has given its in-principal approval for third-phase of TEQIP, however the in-principal approval from World Bank is awaited. TEQIP-III is proposed to be implemented as a “Central Sector Scheme” which would cover 250 competitively selected State Government aided/ funded and centrally funded technical institutions. In TEQIP-III the main focus would be at Low Income States and Special Category States. It has been also proposed to support Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) for academic reforms, learning assessment, examination reforms, student placement and improving data management and administration.

Technical Education in Jharkhand

*48. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) what thrust is being given by the Central Government to bolster technical education in Jharkhand; and

(b) whether there are any plans to set up ITIs in Jharkhand in general and in Santhal Paraganas in particular, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The technical education and Vocational Training is imparted at various level through ITIs, Polytechnics,

Engineering Colleges including Schools. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to bolster technical education in the State of Jharkhand.

During the last 3 financial years, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the technical education regulator in the country, has granted approval for expansion to the existing Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State of Jharkhand adding 2892 seats under various courses. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, in the last 3 years, AICTE has granted approval to 9 new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State of Jharkhand to start various courses. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

There 215 ITIs affiliated to NCVT in the State of Jharkhand with seating capacity of 46,792 for skilling of youth. Out of these 21 Government ITIs. For modernization/upgradation of existing Government ITIs, the Government of India implementing three Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country including the State of Jharkhand. Under Vocational Training Improvement Project three ITIs, *i.e.* ITI, Dhanbad; Ranchi (Welfare) and Sahebganj have been taken up for upgradation and ₹ 10.05 crore have been released to the State under the Project. Further, one new ITI and two new Skill Development Centre (SDC) are proposed to be established in each of 10 districts from the State of Jharkhand named Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar and Hazaribagh under the scheme “Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism”. A total amount of ₹ 69.48 crore has been sanctioned for Jharkhand under project out of which of ₹ 22.84 crore has already been released to the State. In addition to above, 08 Government ITIs *i.e.* Chaibasa, Daltonganj, Kharswan, Dumka, Jamshedpur, Ranchi (Welfare), Jamshedpur(W) and Giridih have also been covered under Public Private Partnership scheme and fund of ₹ 20.00 crore @ ₹ 2.5 crore per ITI have been sanctioned for upgradation/modernization of these ITIs .

Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned 11 new ITIs and 3 Polytechnics in the State of Jharkhand. Out of these, 04 ITIs and 01 Polytechnic is located in Santhal Paraganas region. The list is at Statement-III (*See below*).

Day to day administration of existing Government ITIs and opening of new ITIs falls under the domain of State. Accordingly, the Government of Jharkhand under the State plan has also approved construction of 43 ITIs at different locations for skill training including ITI Jarmundi (Dumka), ITI Saraiyahat (Dumka), ITI Sunderpahari Godda, ITI Poraiyahat Godda, ITI Deoghar, ITI Madhupur (Deoghar), ITI Pakur, ITI Sahebganj, ITI Jamtara located in Santhal Paraganas.

Statement-I
List of Existing Institutes for the State Jharkhand where expansion Granted for the last 3 years

Year	Institute Name	Level of course	Programme	Increase Intake
1	2	3	4	5
2013-2014 (1410)	AI-Kabir Polytechnic	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	210
	Birla Institute of Technology	Post Graduate	Engineering and Technology	36
			Pharmacy	24
		Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	120
	Guru Gobind Singh Educational Society's Technical Campus	Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	120
	K. K. Polytechnic	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	K.K. College of Engineering & Management	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Nilai Educational Trust's Group of Institutions	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
		Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	60
	RTC Institute of Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
		Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	60
	Vidya Memorial Institute of Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI)	Post Graduate Diploma	Management	180

1	2	3	4	5
2014-2015 (1482)	Birla Institute of Technology	Post Graduate	Pharmacy	12
	BITT Polytechnic	Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	30
	Centre For Bioinformatics	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	K. K. Polytechnic	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	60
	K.K. College of Engineering & Management	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Ramgovind Institute of Technology	Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	120
	Ramgovind Polytechnic Institute	Under Graduate	Engineering and Technology	60
	RTC Institute of Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Shree Ramakrishna Paramhansh Institute of Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Techno India Silli	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	300
	Vidya Memorial Institute of Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	120
	Xavier Institute of Polytechnic and Technology	Diploma	Engineering and Technology	180
2015-2016	Nil			120
	GRAND TOTAL			2892

Statement-II*List of New Institutes of the State Jharkhand Approved by AICTE for the last 3 years*

Academic Year	Current institute Name	Current institute address	Instistate	Institute district	Programme	Level of course	Total Intake
2013-2014	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ramchandra Chandravansi Polytechnic Institute	Nawadihkala, Po:Bishrampur Ps:Bishrampur Dist:Palamu	Jharkhand	Palamu	Engineering and Technology	Diploma	180
	BITT Polytechnic	Getlatu, Ranchi, Ps - Sadar, Po - Neori Vikas	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Engineering and Technology	Diploma	300
	Ramgovind Polytechnic Institute	At-Mahuvan Po-Karma Jhumri Telaiya Kodarma	Jharkhand	Koderma	Engineering and Technology	Diploma	300
	Techno India Silli	Silli, Moori, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Engineering and Technology	Diploma	300
2014-2015	Techno India Ramgarh	Ramgarh, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Engineering and Technology	Under Graduate	300
	Techno India Chaibasa	Jhikpani, Chaibasa, Jharkhand, East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Engineering and Technology	Under Graduate	300
	Jain Institute of	312/A Mohanpur	Jharkhand	Seraikela-	Management	Post Graduate	60

Statement- III*Detail of disprictwire ITIs in Jharkhand*

State	Name of the Districts	Construction/Up-gradation of ITI ©Polytechnic
Jharkhand		Details of ITIs
	Sahibganj	Construction of ITI building at Udhwa
		Construction of ITI at Barharwa block
	Gumla	Construction of ITI building at Chainpur with 50 bedded hostels for girls and 100 bedded hostels for boys
		Construction of ITI building with equipments at Albert Ekka block with 50 bedded hostels for girls and 100 bedded hostels for boys
	Sindega	Construction of ITI building at Kalebira with 100 bedded hostel for boys
		Construction of ITI building at Thethaitangar 50 bedded hostels for girls and 100 bedded hostel for boys
	Ranchi	Construction of ITI at Bero and 50 bedded hostels for girls for ITI
		Construction of ITI at Ormanjhi
	Khunti	Construction of ITI at Torpa
	Pakur	Construction of ITI at Maheshpur
		Construction of ITI at Hiranpur
		Details of Polytechnic
	Pakur	Construction of polytechnic institute with two hostels at Litipara
	Ranchi	Construction of women polytechnic at Tharpakna
	Gumla	Construction of women polytechnic at basia block

Education to poor children in Uttar Pradesh

†*49. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any new scheme for fulfilling the various requirements for imparting primary and secondary level education to poor children of the backward areas of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of such children studying in Government aided schools of Uttar Pradesh whose poor parents are unable to educate their children/send their children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), the Mid-day-Meal (MDM) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) support is being provided to all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh to strengthen elementary and secondary education in all districts of the country. During the current financial year, the Central Government has approved programmes worth ₹ 15139.52 crore under the SSA, ₹ 1673.40 crore under the MDM programme and ₹ 328.42 crore under the RMSA scheme for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh, there are 38 Special Focus Districts (SFDs) with substantial SC, ST and minority population and these districts have been sanctioned an outlay of ₹ 8022.31 crore (53% of the State's total outlay) under SSA. In addition, 746 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned for Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in Uttar Pradesh with an enrolment of 72077 girls.

Under RMSA, 191 girls' hostels with total outlay of ₹ 275.87 crore have been approved in EBBs of Uttar Pradesh. Under the "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools" component of RMSA, 5608 secondary and higher secondary schools of Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned an outlay of ₹ 366.71 crore. Under Vocational Education (VE) component of RMSA, 100 schools have been sanctioned with an outlay of ₹ 10.00 crore for Uttar Pradesh.

As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, elementary education is free in all Government schools and further all Government aided schools have to provide free education to such proportion of children admitted, as in the proportion of the Government grants received to their annual recurring expenses,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subject to a minimum of 25%. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the total enrolment of children at elementary level in Government aided schools of Uttar Pradesh has marginally reduced from 2.74 crore in 2012-13 to 2.71 crore in 2013-14. At the secondary level, the enrolment in Government aided schools in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 15.97 lakh in 2012-13 to 17.74 lakh in 2013-14.

Assistance to manual scavengers

*50. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Socio-Economic Caste Census data for 2011, there are still 90 lakh households that are engaged in manual scavenging, and the Skill India initiative had initially listed scavenger as a job profile;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is undertaking any measures to move people out of this profession, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any assistance is being provided to the family members of manual scavengers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The Socio- Economic and Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data is based on respondent input as revealed by the household to the enumerator. Ministry of Rural Development has informed that 1,82,505 respondent households in rural areas reported themselves as manual scavengers. However, this does not reveal manual scavenging as their main source of income. SECC-2011 data in respect of urban areas has not been released. Under the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” which has come into force with effect from 06.12.2013, the claim of any person of being a manual scavenger is to be got verified by the local authority for inclusion in the list of identified manual scavengers to become eligible for rehabilitation as per the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to verify the SECC- 2011 data of manual scavengers and upload the list of identified manual scavengers on the website www.mssurvey.nic.in for their rehabilitation.

(b) and (c) As per MS Act, 2013 survey of insanitary latrines and manual scavengers is to be carried out by the local authorities in the States and Union Territories (UTs). MS Act,2013 also provides for rehabilitation of manual scavengers included in the final

list of manual scavengers published by the States/UTs. Subsequent to coming in to force of the MS Act, 2013, the Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was revised to provide the following benefits to the identified manual scavengers,

- I. One time cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- to identified manual scavenger.
- II. Loans for project cost upto ₹ 15.00 lacs on concessional rates of interest.
- III. Credit linked back-end capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-.
- IV. Skill Development Training with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month.

The above scheme is implemented through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). A total amount of ₹ 29.38 crore has been released as onetime cash assistance to 7346 identified manual scavengers upto 30th November 2015. In addition, 97 identified manual scavengers have also been provided comprehensive rehabilitation which includes skill development training with stipend and loans at concessional rate of interest with capital subsidy as per the option exercised by them.

The Ministry is also implementing “Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards” under which the children of manual scavengers are also eligible.

A provision has been made under “Indira Awas Yojana” of the Ministry of Rural Development for special coverage of identified manual scavengers for providing them housing facilities in rural areas. Non-Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of manual scavengers are also eligible for the benefits of the scheme.

Cleaning projects under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

*51 SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has called off the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as there is no visibility of cleaning wastage accumulated throughout the country;
- (b) if not, the action being taken to pace up the cleaning project under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; and
- (c) the amount of money that has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) to (c) No Sir. The Swachh Bharat Mission is an ongoing Mission which is presently in the second year of its implementation. Against the target of construction of 25 lakh individual household toilets, upto March, 2016, work has commenced on around 19 lakh individual toilets and 5.91 lakh have been constructed. Against the target of construction of 1 lakh community and public toilet seats upto March, 2016, work has commenced on 1.29 lakh seats and 28,948 have been constructed. Against the target of achieving 100% door to door collection in 50 % of the wards and processing of 30% of the waste upto March, 2016, 42.69% of the wards have door to door collection and 17.64 % of the waste is being processed.

So far ₹ 1361.37 crores has been released to the States and UTs. The Government has taken a number of measures for effective implementation of the Mission such as organizing workshops at both the national and the regional levels with participation from the urban local bodies and the State Governments to ensure sensitization of the officials and promote coordination. Further many Swachh Bharat Ambassadors have been appointed from all walks of life who act as icons for the Mission to propagate the spirit of *jan andolan*. The private sector also actively associates with the Mission through Corporate Social Responsibility.

Dam on Brahmaputra by China

*52. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has operationalised the biggest dam on Brahmaputra recently in October, 2015, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Chief Minister of Assam has expressed concern over the Chinese dam on Brahmaputra, if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether China has started building ten such other dams on Brahmaputra, if so, the details thereof and the reaction and response of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese authorities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (d) According to reports, Zangmu hydro-electric project has been operationalized in October, 2015. Reports indicate that it is a 510 MW run-of-the-river project. The 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the

People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities.

Government, in close cooperation with various State Governments including Government of Assam, which are users of the waters of river Brahmaputra, continues to carefully monitor the water flow in river Brahmaputra for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these States of Union of India.

Various issues relating to Trans-border Rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of India-China Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006. 9th Meeting of the ELM was held in Beijing in May, 2015. Government of India, under the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Cooperation on Trans-border Rivers, signed in October, 2013, obtains hydrological data from China on river Brahmaputra.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the river, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. During the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to China in May, 2015, this matter was discussed. The two sides agreed to further strengthen cooperation on the provision of flood-season hydrological data and emergency management, and exchange views on other issues of mutual interest through the Expert-Level Mechanism.

NCERT books carrying pictures of Asaram Bapu

*53. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) book for class-III students continues to carry picture and write up about the self-styled Godman Asaram Bapu in the same category as Guru Nanak, Lord Mahavira, Gautam Buddha, Swami Vivekananda, Ram Krishna Paramahansa and Mother Teresa; and

(b) the reason for not making the corrections/removing his photo and references after his imprisonment ever since the registration of rape cases against him?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of land for schools in Aali village by DDA

*54 SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allotment of land for Girls Senior Secondary School by Delhi Government in Aali Village of Okhla Assembly segment under Adarsh Gram Yojana;

(b) whether DM South-East has given his report that the said school is very essential for the village; and

(c) if so, when would DDA allot the land for construction of the said school under Beti-Bachao-Beti-Padhao Scheme and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have received a request from Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for allotment of land for a Government Girls Senior Secondary School in Aali Village of Okhla Assembly segment.

(b) DDA has informed that they have not received any such report.

(c) DDA has informed that they are examining the availability of land for construction of school.

Promoting R&D in States

*55. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up science centres and zonal systems to support research in all States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has received requests from many State Governments to promote Research and Development works in their States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Science and Technology is already implementing Central Schemes like State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and missions like National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), under which Councils/Centres have been established for promoting R&D works in various States.

Under the State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP), 36 State Councils for S&T in all the States including those in 7 Union Territories (UT's) have been established. These councils address the State level S&T issues and challenges through S&T interventions. The objective of the programme is to build capacity and capability in finding technological solutions through application and demonstration.

Under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE), support has been extended for strengthening of State Climate Change Centers/Cells in seven States of Indian Himalayan Region *i.e.* J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Meghalaya for State level climate change actions.

Similarly, under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), support has been extended for the establishment/strengthening of State climate change knowledge centres/cells in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

Under these mission programmes, the remaining States and Union Territories will be targeted in due course of time for creation of climate change centres/cells.

The Ministry of Science and Technology also supports Research and Development (R&D) proposals from research institutions and laboratories situated in various States in the country. The proposals are evaluated through a scientific committee mechanism and if found suitable, are supported to such institutions. Proposals received from the State S&T Councils are also supported after its scientific evaluation.

Skill development through universities and colleges

*56. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has failed to meet its skill development targets in 2014-15, as the higher education department achieved just 24.67 per cent of the skill training target and in 2013-14, it had a meagre success rate of 17 per cent as per official data, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government decided to rope in universities across the country to help implement Government's skill development mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked over 700 universities and 35,000 colleges to join the mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The higher education institutions have provided skill training in 2013-14 and 2014-15 as below:

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2013-14	5,86,190	3,31,815	57%
2014-15	5,09,040	3,69,155	73%

The scheme-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Apart from the above initiatives, it is proposed to use all engineering institutions in the country to train unemployed youth in engineering skills after the college hours. A scheme in this regard is proposed to be implemented from 2016-17.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2013-14		2014-15	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Scheme of Community College under Pilot Project	40,000	12,300	18,900	16,823
2.	Career oriented courses (COC) in Universities and colleges under UGC	23,790	-	19,740	-
3.	Colleges and Universities under NVEQF through UGC (B.Voc)	-	-	12,700	6,173
4.	Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP)	17,400	15,000	20,900	22,578
5.	National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)	-	2,000	15,000	2,756
6.	AICTE approved Public/Private Institutes under NVEQF	1,73,000	1,000	85,000	-
7.	Skill Development Centres to institutionalize NVEQF	10,500	-	-	-
8.	Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)	2,20,000	2,00,015	2,15,000	1,99,025
9.	Apprenticeship Programme	1,01,500	1,01,500	1,21,800	1,21,800
GRAND TOTAL		5,86,190	3,31,815	5,09,040	3,69,155
PERCENTAGE		57%		73%	

Delay in issuance of certificate by ITIs

*57. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether, it is a fact that there is inordinate delay on the part of National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) to issue certificate to those who have completed training from various Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs); and

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in issuing certificates, and the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely distribution of certificates to students/trainees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) The NCVT Certificate for successful candidates was being issued based on the examinations conducted by the States and data provided by the States for successful candidates. It was felt that the process was leading to inordinate delay in issue of certificates to the successful candidates.

The Government has taken concrete steps to expedite issuance of certification for successful candidates by setting up and operationalising NCVT MIS Portal. All the candidates who have been admitted to ITIs from August, 2014 onwards, the data is available on-line on the portal. Their admission tickets for examination are issued on-line and after examination, their assessment data is uploaded on the portal and e-certificate/marksheet is issued to the candidates through this portal. Due to the aforesaid change in methodology, we have been successful in issuing marksheet for all the students, who appeared for first semester examination in February, 2015. Further, majority of results for the students appearing for their second semester/final examination in August, 2015 has also been released. There is a continuous effort in NCVT to ensure that results and certificates are issued on-line to successful candidates in a time bound manner.

Further, all efforts have been made to reduce the previous of issue of certificates for candidates, who have been admitted to ITIs on or before August, 2013. In this process, a total of 23,88,203 certificates to successful candidates have been issued in last two years to reduce the majority pendency of the old system.

Ban on migration of women to Gulf

*58. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to ban migration of women

from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the Gulf countries to work as house maids, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is aware that such ban would create a spurt in return migration besides swelling the ranks of jobless people in the two States?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) No, Sir. The Union Government do not, at this stage, propose to ban migration of women from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the Gulf countries to work as house maids.

(b) Does not arise.

Creches under Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme

†* 59. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new creches opened during the last three years under the Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme. State-wise and city-wise;

(b) whether there are still no creches in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, PSEs and the autonomous organisations situated in Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether Government has issued necessary guidelines to such Central Government Organisations for opening crèches for their women employees?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No new creches have been opened during the last three years under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme.

(b) As per information furnished by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), DOPT runs 12 creches through Grih Kalyan Kendra in Delhi including one each in Noida and Faridabad. Out of these, 2 are located in office building (Shastri Bhavan and OIDB Bhavan Noida) and other 10 are located in residential colonies. These creches are being run as welfare measure to Central Government employees and their dependents.

Also, as per information furnished by Department of Post, Department of Post supports 3 creches in Delhi for children of employees.

(c) DoPT has issued guidelines to all Ministries/Departments regarding opening of creches/day care centres in office premises for women employees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Role of civic bodies under Swachh Bharat Mission

*60 SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per one online survey, 71 per cent of more than two lakh netizens from all over the country feel that there is not much change in one year even after Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) if so, what is the response of the Ministry; and

(c) to what extent Ministry has been able to rope in civic bodies and address their capacity gaps in achieving the targets set under Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) to (c) The online survey referred to in the question was carried out by a private party and not mandated by the Government. As the methodology adopted by the private party is not known, hence the findings of the survey cannot be authenticated. However, to encourage cities to improve urban sanitation and achieve objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Ministry of Urban Development will be conducting a survey from 1st January, 2016, and subsequent rating of 75 cities including 53 cities with population of more than 1 million and State capitals. The ratings would foster a spirit of competition between cities and act as a trigger to improve sanitation. The survey will have data collection at three sources, the municipal corporation, the citizens and direct observation which will lead to ratings based on an objective assessment.

The Ministry is seized of the capacity gaps in the urban local bodies and hence has taken proactive measures to ensure that these are addressed for effective implementation of the mission. The Ministry is continuously handholding the States through tele-conferences and video-conferences to remove bottlenecks and ensure that the targets of the Mission are met. To facilitate procurement, solid waste management linked equipment in DGS&D rate contracts has been notified, consultants have been empanelled to assist States with project preparation, and model Request For Proposals (RFPs) have been shared on the Swachh Bharat Urban portal for the various components of the mission. The Ministry has launched an e-learning platform for interactive learning and exposure to municipal functionaries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Kakrapar and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Projects**

481. DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of commissioning of third and fourth units of Kakrapar Atomic Energy Project and seventh and eighth units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project;
- (b) when would the Unit-2 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is likely to be commissioned;
- (c) the capacity of each unit, project-wise and unit-wise; and
- (d) what is the total amount for these projects, unit-wise and the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR.JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The cumulative physical progress of the units up to October 31, 2015 is as tabulated below:

Unit	Location	Cumulative physical progress (%)
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3	Kakrapar, Gujarat	78.6
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 4		63.4
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project - 7	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	60.9
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project - 8		49.9

(b) All efforts are being made to commission the second unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project in the first quarter of 2016-17.

(c) The capacity of the Atomic Power Projects in the country presently under commissioning and construction are as tabulated below:

Project	Location	Unit	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP)	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP - 2	1 x 1000

1	2	3	4
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP)	Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPP - 3 KAPP - 4	1 x 700 1 x 700
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP - 7 RAPP - 8	1 x 700 1 x 700

(d) The financial sanction for any Nuclear Power Project is accorded on a twin-unit basis. Accordingly, the amount sanctioned for each of these projects and that spent up to October 31, 2015 is as tabulated below:

(₹ in Crore)

Project	Sanctioned Cost	Actual Expenditure
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project - 1 & 2	17270*	20962
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 & 4	11459	7477
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project - 7 & 8	12320	5279

*Under second revision to 22462 crore.

Projects for nuclear power generation

482. SHRI B.K. HARIPARASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress of projects for nuclear power generation proposed by Government in the last Five Year Plans along with the success achieved in this regard and the names and sites where such projects have been commissioned/are pending during the said period;

(b) the total power generation achieved/expected to be generated by these projects and which States would be benefited from each, plant-wise; and

(c) the reason for total number of nuclear power projects pending for approval from the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the status of nuclear power projects in last five year plan (XI plan period from 2007 - 2012) are as under:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Status
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units- 3 & 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 X 700	Under construction
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units- 7 & 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 X 700	Under construction
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units- 3 & 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	Being prepared for launch
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana Units- 1 & 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700	
Chutka Madhya Pradesh Atomic Power Project Units- 1 & 2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700	Under Pre-project activities
Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project Units- 1 & 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650	
Kovvada, Units- 1 & 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500	
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Units- 1 & 2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	2 x 1100	
Fast Breeder Reactor Units- 1 & 2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 500	Under Pre-project activities
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Units-(RAPS)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 220	Completed in the year 2010
Kaiga Units (KGS) 3 & 4	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 220	Completed in the year 2011

Capacity addition of 880 MW by means of putting RAPS - 5 & 6 and KGS - 3 & 4 into commercial operation during the XI Plan period was achieved. The allocation of power from KGS 3 & 4 & RAPS- 5 & 6 among the beneficiary States are as follows:

KGS-3 & 4 (440 MWe)

States	Allocation in Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	14.15
Karnataka	33.51
Kerala	7.95
Tamil Nadu	24.25
Telangana	16.69
Puducherry	3.45
TOTAL	100%

RAPS- 5 & 6 (440MWe)

States	Allocation in MWe
Chandigarh	3
Delhi	56
Haryana	25
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu and Kashmir	**
Punjab	45
Rajasthan	88
Uttar Pradesh	86
Uttarakhand	15
Unallocated	107**
TOTAL	440 MWe

** As per the allocation by MoP, 41 MW has been allocated to Jammu & Kashmir for meeting its requirement during winter season. During rest of the year, the 41MW will be reallocated among the rest of the constituents as per their requirement.

The State-wise power allocation from the remaining nuclear power plants will be decided by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as and when these power plants are due for commissioning.

(c) There are presently no proposals for nuclear power projects pending with the Government.

Shortage of nuclear fuel

483. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of fuel for atomic plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the time by which the country is likely to become self-dependent in the field of atomic fuel; and
- (c) the quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditures incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Currently, there are 21 nuclear power reactors with an installed capacity of 5780 MW. Of this, a capacity of 3380 MW, comprising thirteen (13) reactors is under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and use imported fuel, which is available in required quantity.

Eight (8) reactors with a total installed capacity of 2400 MW are fuelled by indigenous fuel. The Government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Thus the demand of reactors using indigenous fuel is also being almost met.

(c) The quantities of uranium imported and the expenditure incurred thereon are mentioned below:

Year	M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia @		M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan #	
	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2012-13	295.64	522.91	402.5	329.32
2013-14	296.31	549.91	460	382.78
2014-15	296.54	401.49	283.4	216.93
2015-16	242.99	393.89		Nil.
(up to Oct.-15)	42.15*	292.06		

@ Natural Uranium Dioxide Pellets.

#Uranium Ore Concentrate.

*Enriched Uranium Dioxide Pellets.

Nuclear power plants in Gujrat and Jharkhand

484. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where nuclear power plants are functional at present and the quantum of power generated by these plants, State-wise;
- (b) the States where nuclear power plants are proposed to be set up and the power generation capacity of the proposed plants; and
- (c) Whether the State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat have sent any proposal for setting up of nuclear power plants in the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

- (a) The details of the nuclear power reactors in operation with installed capacity and location are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).
- (b) The details of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up along with their capacity; State/location and present status is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).
- (c) In Gujarat State already two reactors each of capacity 220 MW are in operation at Kakrapar site. In addition, two reactors each of 700 MW are under construction at the existing site. In addition, Government has 'in-principle' approved a site at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat to locate six Light Water Reactors (LWRs), each of capacity 1000 MW or more to be set up in International Co-operation with USA. There is no other proposal for additional site from the State of Gujarat.

Currently there is no proposal to set up Nuclear Power Reactors in the State of Jharkhand.

Statement-I

The nuclear power reactors in operation with installed capacity and location

Location and State	Units	Capacity (MW)
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160
	TAPS-2	160
	TAPS-3	540
	TAPS-4	540
Total Nuclear Power from Maharashtra		1400

Location and State	Units	Capacity (MW)
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100
	RAPS-2	200
	RAPP-3	220
	RAPS-4	220
	RAPS-5	220
	RAPS-6	220
Total Nuclear Power from Rajasthan		1180
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220
	MAPS-2	220
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-1	1000
Total Nuclear Power from Tamil Nadu		1440
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220
	NAPS-2	220
Total Nuclear Power from Uttar Pradesh		440
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220
	KAPS-2	220
Total Nuclear Power from Gujarat		440
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS-1	220
	KGS-2	220
	KGS-3	220
	KGS-4	220
Total Nuclear Power from Karnataka		880

*Under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation.

Statement-II

*Nuclear power plants proposed to be set up along with their capacity,
State/location and present status*

Project	Location/State	Capacity (MW)	Status
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-2 (KKNPP 2)	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1 x 1000	Under commissioning
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1 x 500	
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3 & 4 (KAPP 3 & 4)	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700	Under various stages of construction
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7 & 8 (RAPP 7 & 8)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700	
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP 1 & 2)	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700	Being prepared for launch
Chutka Madhya Pradesh Atomic Power Project (CMPAPP 1 & 2)	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700	Under Pre-project activities
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3 & 4)	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	Being prepared for launch.
Mahi Banswara, 1 & 2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2 x 700	Planned to be set up
Kaiga 5 & 6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700	
Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR 1 & 2)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 500	

Project	Location/State	Capacity (MW)	Status
Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP 1 & 2)	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650	
Kovvada, 1 & 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500	
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1 & 2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2 x 1100	
Haripur Unit, 1 & 2	Haripur, West Bengal	Site is approved for 6X1000* MW. The reactors to be set up at this site are yet to be planned	

* Nominal Power.

Radiation linked cancer cases

485. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner India look at the reported first radiation linked cancer case due to Fukushima disaster;

(b) whether a few similar cases of cancer are still awaiting confirmation of a link to accident; and

(c) in view of above, whether the Ministry reconsider its decision about nuclear energy, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR.JITENDRA SINGH): (a) According to Reuters news dated October 20, 2015 the dose received by the deceased worker is 19.8 millisievert (mSv) of which 15.7 mSv was received between October, 2012 to December, 2013 during post Fukushima clean-up operations.

World over occupation workers involved in radiation jobs are governed by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) recommendations for dose limits by regulatory bodies. The dose limit for an occupational worker is 20 mSv/year averaged over a period of 5 years and in a year, the limit is 30mSv as per the guidelines of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The dose received by the worker in the present case is within the safe limit stipulated by the respective regulatory body. Although radiation is considered as a possible cause of cancer, according to literature survey, and based on the experience, the cancer cannot be conclusively attributed to radiation at this low dose. The dose received by the worker is well within the safe limit being practised world over.

(b) These cases of exposure are not directly resulting from release of radioactivity to environment from Fukushima disaster, but they are from the planned exposure situation during post clean-up operations at Fukushima. At low doses (within the safe limit), it cannot attribute radiation as the only cause of cancer if detected only in few individuals. The scanning of large number of population anywhere in the world can find cases of cancer like leukemia, lung cancer, thyroid cancer etc., even if they are not exposed to radiation. There is no scientific evidence of confirmed cancer incidences for exposure to less than 100 mSv and the exposure reported from Fukushima is much below this dose.

(c) Indian nuclear power programme believes in protection of the worker, public and their environment from potential radiation hazards, while at the same time making it possible for advancing the nation to enjoy all the benefits resulting from use of nuclear energy.

There is no reason to reconsider the decision of going ahead with nuclear energy programme in India. Fukushima accident was caused by an unexpected severe tsunami followed by a massive earthquake. Such major nuclear accident is not anticipated in any of the Indian Nuclear Power Plants due to their location as well as engineering design and operating condition.

The Indian Nuclear Power programme follows stringent guidelines on safety at all stages such as siting, design, construction and operation of nuclear power plant and strict regulatory control and compliance. The safety of the workers and public is ensured during normal operation as well as under off-normal conditions. Hence, the Government does not see any detrimental impact on worker and public due to nuclear energy programme.

Deaths due to radiation related hazards

486. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have died due to radiation related hazards, accidents and sickness in India's nuclear installation spread all over the nation; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide all the safety kits to people working in such places particularly the Uranium mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There has been no death due to radiation related hazards, accidents and sickness in India's nuclear installations.

(b) The safety of the radiation workers in the nuclear installations, including the Uranium mines, is fully ensured by the Health Physics Unit (HPU) situated in every plant. It is also enforced by regular monitoring and regulatory inspections. Various types of protective equipment are provided depending on the type of operations being undertaken to ensure radiological safety of the workers. Moreover, they are periodically monitored by appropriate dosimeters to ascertain that the dose received by them does not exceed the stipulated/permissible limit.

For example, at all Nuclear Power Plants, as a first step of prevention, radiation exposure to occupational workers is controlled and maintained at very low levels. The occupational workers are imparted training on safety aspects prior to their employment. In addition, they undergo periodic refresher safety training courses during the period of their employment. For carrying out jobs in the Nuclear Power Plant, the occupational workers are provided with protective clothing like coveralls, boiler suits, lab coats etc., respiratory protective equipment like oro-nasal, iodine and airline respirators, ventilated plastic suits etc., and protective gears like rubber gloves and shoes, head caps, etc. Further, all occupational radiation workers are provided with dosimetry devices for close monitoring of their radiation exposure to maintain it well below the stipulated limits as set by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Steps to deal with nuclear waste

487. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest records, nuclear energy is cheaper than pit based energy for the final consumer, if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has been able to effectively deal with nuclear waste; and

(c) what is the impact of disposing nuclear waste on the overall cost that the final consumer would have to pay?

(d) THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The tariffs of electricity through nuclear energy are comparable to those of the contemporary conventional base load power generating units (like coal based thermal power) located in the area/region. The tariffs of nuclear power projects presently in operation range from 94 paise per unit for the first generation plants at Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 1 & 2 (TAPS-1 & 2) to 388 paise per unit for latest commissioned plant in Dec., 2014 at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP). The average tariff of nuclear power was about 278 paise per unit in 2014-15. The range of tariffs of fossil fuel based sources of electricity in the central sector are given below:

Technology	Tariff Range (paise/kWh) as on 31.03.2015
Coal (Pithead Generating Stations)	163 – 347
Coal (Non Pithead Generating Stations)	360 – 529
Natural Gas (APM)	431 – 579
Natural Gas (NAPM)	590 – 657
Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)	1040 – 1273
Naphtha/ HSD	790– 1500

Source: CERC Report on short term power market in India 2014-15.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wastes generated at the nuclear power stations during the operation are of low and intermediate activity level and are managed at the site itself. These wastes are treated, concentrated, compacted, immobilised in solid materials like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. in high integrity steel containers and stored in specially constructed structures such as reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes, located at the site. Such facilities are located at all the nuclear power stations. The area around the facility including ground water is monitored for radioactivity. The radioactivity level of the stored wastes reduces with time and by the end of the plant life, falls to normal levels.

(c) The cost of waste management, including waste storage at the nuclear power plant sites, is small and is internalised in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost.

Incentives under Industrial and Investment

Promotion Policy

488. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Industrial packages of incentives under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 for the States of North Eastern Region (NER), including Sikkim, in the last three years;

(b) whether fresh registrations under the Scheme have been suspended; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposed project/scheme for Industrial Development of the Region, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) State-wise details of subsidy sanctioned by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under schemes of NEIIPP, 2007 to the industrial units of the States of North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) in the last three years is as follows:-

	(₹ crore)		
State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Arunachal Pradesh	6.16	0.003	—
Assam	30.89	32.57	134.02
Manipur	1.47	—	—
Meghalaya	58.97	116.84	40.27
Mizoram	—	—	1.00
Nagaland	—	—	—
Sikkim	--	0.08	44.06
Tripura	2.34	0.47	2.55

(b) and (c) Fresh registration under schemes of NEIIPP, 2007 has been suspended w.e.f. 01.12.2014 due to budgetary constraints. However, Business summits are being regularly organized to attract investment in the North East.

Implementation pattern for projects/scheme

489. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the efficacy of various projects/schemes to support North East being organized under the aegis of North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), and North Eastern Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation (NEHHDC); and

(b) whether any change in the implementation pattern is being mooted in the projects/schemes to address the growing unrest in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No specific study

has been conducted to ascertain the efficacy of projects/programmes undertaken by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi) and North Eastern Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation (NEHHDC).

A Techno Economic Viability Study on North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) has been undertaken.

Advancement in IMD for forecasting calamities

490. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the technology used by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) to forecast and prevent flood situations in the country;
- (b) the comparison of the technology used by India *vis-a-vis* Global Standards for the same;
- (c) whether Government is planning to improve the current forecasting technology so as to predict and prevent wide scale destruction of floods in the country; and
- (d) the proposals, action-taken and committee recommendations that Government has received in the last three years for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) ESSO-IMD provides Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) up to 72 h at sub-basin scale through Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs). FMOs provide meteorological support to the Central Water Commission (CWC) for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India covering 137 sub-basins. CWC issues flood forecasts 6 h to 30 h in advance for 176 stations using QPF received from FMOs of ESSO-IMD and *in-situ* hydro-meteorological data.

ESSO-IMD operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at ten locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi and Patna. During the flood season, FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the Central Water Commission (CWC) for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India: (i) Agra-Lower Yamuna and Betwa; (ii) Ahmedabad-Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati, Banas and Deman Ganga; (iii) Asansol-Ajay, Mayurakshi and Kangsabati; (iv) Bhubaneswar-Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baiterini, Bruhaba-lang, Subernarekha, Rushkulya and Vansdhara; (v) Guwahati-Brahmaputra and Barak; (vi) Hyderabad-Godawari and Krishna; (vii) Jalpaiguri-Teesta; (viii) Lucknow-Ganga,

Ramganga, Gomti, Sai, Rapti Ghagra and Samda; (ix) New Delhi-Upper Yamuna, Lower Yamuna, Sahibi; (x) Patna-Kosi, Mahananda, Baghmata, Kamla, Gandak, Buri Gandak, North Koel, Kanhar, Punpun and Upper Sone.

(b) All emerging technologies used for data collection and transmission are at par with such systems used by other developed countries in the world.

(c) and (d) Improvement of the flood forecasting system is a continuous process as per the emerging needs. Inundation using 2D modelling tools are getting employed through creation of suitable Digital Elevation Models for the flood prone areas.

Technology for forecasting natural calamities

491. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian sub-continent is among the most disaster prone areas in the world and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the India Meteorological Department has been able to forecast natural calamities accurately and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate technology is available in the country to forecast natural calamities such as earthquake, cyclone, drought and floods etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes sir. The Indian sub-continent is amongst the most earthquake prone area in the world. Earthquakes occur along the “Alpine-Himalayan belt”, which also runs through the Andaman Sumatra arc, Indo-Burmese arc, and Himalayan arc. The continued collision/subduction of Indian plate with the Eurasian and Sunda plates causes these earthquakes. These earthquakes highly impact in the Indian subcontinent. A few earthquakes also occur within the peninsular shield region of India, which are grouped under intra-plate category and occur due to internal deformation of the plate.

The Indian sub-continent is having 40 M.ha. of flood-prone area out of the total geographical area of 329 M.ha due to the spatial and temporal variations in temperature and rainfall.

Coastline of India is prone to cyclones during April-May and October-November periods with more frequency of cyclone landfall over the East coast of India.

(b) Yes Sir. ESSO-India Meteorological Department (IMD) is responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of weather including severe weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, extreme temperature etc. It provides forecast of these events at national, regional and State levels through its three tier structure. In order to provide early warning of severe weather events, ESSO-IMD has setup a network of state meteorological centres to have better coordination with a State and other agencies.

Earth System Science Organization-National Center for Seismology (ESSO-NCS) is monitoring earthquake activity in and around the country round the clock through its national seismological network. There is no proven scientific technique worldwide exists so far to predict/forecast the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy in space, time and magnitude.

Monitoring of the seasonal (monthly/weekly) rainfall scenario with reference to respective normal (mean value) is only carried out by ESSO-IMD to regularly assess and identify zones of deficit rainfall leading to drought conditions, the declaration of which remains with the mandate of Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with various State Governments.

The Crop Weather Watch Group of Ministry Of Agriculture coordinates with ESSO-IMD, Central Water Commission, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutions and the State Governments to review on a weekly basis (on every Friday) the weather forecast scenario as it impacts on agriculture, level in Water Reservoirs monitored by the Central Water Commission (CWC), Progress of Sowing, crop health including incidence of Pest Attacks and availability of inputs etc. The steps suggested under this process are available at www.agricoop.nic.in/weather.html.

In order to meet specific requirements of flood forecasting which is provided by central water commission, ESSO-IMD operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at ten locations viz., Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi and Patna. During the flood season, FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the Central Water Commission (CWC) for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India: (i) Agra -Lower Yamuna and Betwa; (ii) Ahmedabad-Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati, Banas and Deman Ganga; (iii) Asansol -Ajay, Mayurakshi and Kangsabati; (iv) Bhubaneswar-Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baiterini, Bruhaba-lang, Subernarekha, Rushkulya and Vansdhara; (v) Guwahati -Brahmaputra and Barak; (vi) Hyderabad - Godawari and Krishna; (vii) Jalpaiguri -Teesta; (viii) Lucknow -Ganga, Ramganga, Gomti, Sai, Rapti Ghagra and Samda; (ix) New Delhi -Upper Yamuna, Lower Yamuna, Sahibi; (x) Patna-Kosi, Mahananda, Baghmata, Kamla, Gandak,

Buri Gandak, North Koel, Kanhar, Punpun and Upper Sone. Central Water Commission (CWC) is working in close association with IMD and State Governments for timely flood forecast whenever the river water level rises above warning level. To meet the requirement of State Governments, ESSO-IMD Officers invariably attend all the meetings called by the State Governments for reviewing the preparedness on floods by various agencies.

(c) and (d) ESSO-IMD and ESSO-NCS has existing mechanism to coordinate with various State authorities. As such ESSO-IMD provide inputs to State Crop Weather Watch Group, State Disaster Management Authorities, Relief Commissioners. During cyclones a coordination mechanism with district authorities has also been established. Round the clock weather surveillance and forecasting system is operational at ESSO-IMD for continued monitoring, detection and warning of cyclones; river basin scale meteorological support (monitoring and warning) for CWCs river flood warning system and other severe weather systems.

Operational forewarning systems are already in place by the Central Water Commission of the Ministry of the Water Resources for river basin scale flood. Fully organized protocol exists between ESSO-IMD, CWC and with the various designated disaster management authorities at Centre and State levels for dissemination of weather forecast warning alerts and such existing dissemination protocol is always duly complied with.

Country's record in predicting rain

492. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent international audit, India's record at predicting the vital rain bearing system is not sufficiently good with an accuracy rate of fifty per cent;

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

(c) whether Government is working on a new monsoon mission aimed at achieving a better skill level by upgrading the model;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent/likely to be spent in this regard; and

(e) whether Government has set up a cloud physics lab in Maharashtra's Mahabaleshwar city in this regard and if so, the details of the achievements made by it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no practice of international auditing of forecast issued by any country. The weather forecasting systems in the country are comparable to most of the countries in the world with respect to rainfall forecasting. Efforts are being made to optimize the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems. During the past few years, the Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) has been continuously improving weather prediction services in terms of accuracy, lead time and associated impact. Manifestation of such quantitative improvement may be seen with accurate prediction of Monsoon 2015 and Very Severe Cyclonic Storms "Phailin", "Hudhud" and the heavy rainfall events during monsoon season of 2014 and 2015. The deep depression 8-10 November, 2015 which crossed Tamil Nadu coast near Pudducherry were correctly predicted.

Performance evaluation of seasonal long range forecast of summer monsoon rainfall for India as a whole suggests a global reduction of absolute error (difference between forecast and actual rainfall) of 5.92% for the 13 years (2003 - 2015) of Long Period Average (LPA) as compared to 7.94% the preceding period (1990 -2002) .

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Government has launched the National Monsoon Mission to set up a state-of-the-art coupled ocean-atmospheric climate model for: (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days).

The mission is envisaged to achieve the operational implementation of the state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for more accurate monsoon rainfall prediction on all spatial and time scales over the Indian region. The improved system will help us in issuing more accurate short range forecasts (up to 3days) and warnings for extreme weather events like heavy rainfall events, active (heavy) and break (weak) spells during the monsoon season in advance and more accurate seasonal forecasts for all-India monsoon rainfall.

The details of funds incurred to improve monsoon prediction to all time scale during last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crores)
1.	2012-13	11.94
2.	2013-14	11.65
3.	2014-15	25.69

(e) Yes Sir. A High-Altitude Cloud Physics Laboratory at Mahabaleshwar in Western Ghats is established by ESSO-IITM, Pune. The high-altitude Cloud physics Laboratory, Mahabaleshwar has completed one year of observations of cloud Physics and aerosol. X-Band and Ka-Band radars have been deployed at Mandhardev in co-location with each other for spatial/temporal distributions of precipitation and clouds respectively. Study microphysical characteristics of aerosols, clouds and associated environmental conditions are pursued.

Expansion of Security Council

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

(a) whether the UN General Assembly has adopted a text based proposal for the expansion of the Security Council, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is a leading contender for a permanent seat in an expanded Security Council;

(c) if so, the number of current permanent members backing India's bid for a UNSC seat; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to have support of other countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Under the Agenda item 'Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters', the UN General Assembly by its Decision 69/560 (A.69/L.92) of 14 September 2015 decided to further build on the positions of and proposals made by Member States reflected in the text and its annex circulated by the President of the General Assembly in his letter dated 31 July 2015.

(b) and (c) India is a leading contender for a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council. 4 out of the 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council have bilaterally expressed official affirmations of support for India's candidature to a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.

(d) Government has taken a series of initiatives, both at the bilateral and multilateral levels, towards securing India's permanent membership in a reformed UNSC. These encompass actively campaigning for UNSC reform through the G-4 forum (Group of Four – India, Japan, Brazil and Germany), the L.69 Group (cross regional grouping of developing countries) and in the Inter governmental Negotiations (IGN) process currently underway at the United Nations. Due to India's consistent outreach efforts with partner member States, the unanimous decision 69/560 was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14 September, 2015. Further, a large number of countries have publicly

expressed support for India's candidature to a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.

Opposition to uniform migration policy at BRICS

494. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to oppose uniform migration policy at Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) meet in Sochi, Russia, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to push for a liberalized visas regime for 'skilled workers' among BRICS nations to promote business and economic interests; and

(c) if so, the response received by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The issue of uniform migration policy was not on the agenda of the meeting of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) Migration Meeting at Ministerial level in Sochi, Russia on 8 October 2015.

(b) No specific proposal for a liberalized visa regime for skilled workers amongst BRICS nations is currently under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Bringing back of dead bodies of Indians died abroad

495. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons who went abroad for earnings are killed/died due to extreme weather conditions/stressful working conditions, if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(b) what are the steps taken by Government to bring back their dead bodies from abroad to our country on time; and

(c) whether any compensation provided to their family members in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Country-wise data regarding number of Indian nationals who died abroad during January 2013 to November 2015 due to extreme weather conditions/stressful working conditions as obtained from Indian Missions abroad is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Requests for transportation of bodies of Indian nationals who died abroad are

conveyed to the concerned Indian Mission abroad by the family members/friends of the deceased.

The Indian Mission facilitates the transportation of mortal remains back to India, in coordination with local agencies and authorities.

In deserving cases, payment is made by the Mission for transportation of mortal remains back to India through the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) where the sponsor or Foreign Employer is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

(c) The family members file a claim with the concerned sponsor, foreign employer or the foreign government to obtain compensation for the death of Indian national, as per the provision in the employment contract and local laws of that foreign country.

As per data obtained from Missions, in nearly 4433 cases, of deaths of Indian nationals abroad, due to whatever reason, compensation was provided to the family of the deceased during Jan., 2013 to Nov., 2015. (Country-wise data is at Statement)

Statement

Bringing back of dead bodies of Indians died abroad

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indians who died due to extreme weather (January, 2013 to November, 2015)	Number of Indians who died due to stressful working conditions (January, 2013 to November, 2015)	Number of death cases in which compensation was provided to family members (due to whatever reason) (January, 2013 to November, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	1	Nil	1
2.	Algeria	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Angola	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Antigua & Barbuda	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Argentina	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Armenia/Georgia	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Austria	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Azerbaijan	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Bahrain	Nil	Nil	163
11.	Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Belarus	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Belize	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Bolivia	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Botswana	Nil	Nil	2
16.	Bhutan	Nil	Nil	23
17.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Brunei	Nil	Nil	1
19.	Burundi	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Cabo Verde	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	China	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Chile	1	Nil	Nil
24.	Colombia	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Cote D' Ivoire	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Croatia	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Cyprus	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Czech Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Denmark	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Djibouti	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Egypt	Nil	Nil	1
34.	El Salvador	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Eritrea	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Ethiopia	Nil	Nil	6
37.	Finland	Nil	Nil	Nil
38.	Fiji	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	France	Nil	Nil	Nil
40.	Germany	Nil	Nil	Nil
41.	Ghana/Burkina Faso/Sierra Leone/Togo*	Nil	Nil	4
42.	Grenadines	Nil	Nil	Nil
43.	Guatemala	Nil	Nil	1
44.	Guinea Bissau	Nil	Nil	Nil
45.	Republic of Guinea	Nil	Nil	Nil
46.	Guyana	Nil	Nil	Nil
47.	Honduras	Nil	Nil	Nil
48.	Hungry	Nil	Nil	Nil
49.	Indonesia	Nil	Nil	Nil
50.	Iceland	Nil	Nil	Nil
51.	Iran	Nil	Nil	Nil
52.	Iraq	Nil	7	3
53.	Italy	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	Israel	Nil	Nil	Nil
55.	Istanbul	N	Nil	Nil
56.	Jamaica	Nil	Nil	Nil
57.	Japan	Nil	Nil	Nil
58.	Johannesburg	Nil	Nil	Nil
59.	Jordan	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	Kenya	Nil	Nil	Nil
62.	Korea (Republic of)	Nil	Nil	1

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Kuwait	Nil	Nil	121
64.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil	Nil	Nil
65.	Lao, PDR	Nil	Nil	Nil
66.	Lebanon	Nil	Nil	14
67.	Lesotho	Nil	Nil	Nil
68.	Liberia	Nil	Nil	Nil
69.	Libya	Nil	Nil	2
70.	Madagascar	Nil	Nil	Nil
71.	Mali	Nil	Nil	Nil
72.	Malawi	Nil	Nil	Nil
73.	Malaysia	Nil	Nil	26
74.	Maldives	Nil	Nil	1
75.	Mauritania	Nil	Nil	Nil
76.	Mauritius	Nil	Nil	Nil
77.	Mongolia	Nil	Nil	1
78.	Mozambique	Nil	Nil	Nil
79.	Myanmar	Nil	Nil	Nil
80.	Namibia	Nil	Nil	Nil
81.	Nepal	Nil	Nil	Nil
82.	New Zealand	Nil	Nil	Nil
83.	Niger	Nil	Nil	Nil
84.	Norway	Nil	1	Nil
85.	Oman	Nil	Nil	171
86.	Pakistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
87.	Palestine	Nil	Nil	Nil
88.	Panama	Nil	Nil	Nil
89.	Peru	Nil	Nil	Nil
90.	Philippines	Nil	Nil	Nil
91.	Poland	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Portugal	Nil	Nil	Nil
93.	Romania	Nil	Nil	Nil
94.	Rome	Nil	Nil	Nil
95.	Rwanda	Nil	Nil	2
96.	Russian Federation	Nil	Nil	Nil
97.	Saudi Arabia	Nil	Nil	72
98.	Senegal	Nil	Nil	1
99.	Seychelles	Nil	Nil	14
100.	Serbia	Nil	Nil	Nil
101.	Singapore	Nil	Nil	Nil
102.	Spain	Nil	Nil	Nil
103.	Somalia	Nil	Nil	Nil
104.	South Africa	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Sri Lanka	Nil	3	Nil
106.	St. Kitts & Nevis	Nil	Nil	Nil
107.	St. Lucia	Nil	Nil	Nil
108.	St. Vincent	Nil	Nil	Nil
109.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.	Suriname	Nil	Nil	Nil
111.	Sweden	Nil	Nil	Nil
112.	Switzerland	Nil	Nil	1
113.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil
114.	Tajikistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
115.	Tanzania	Nil	Nil	Nil
116.	Texas	Nil	Nil	Nil
117.	Thailand	Nil	Nil	2
118.	The Gambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	The Netherlands	Nil	Nil	Nil
120.	Tunisia	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
121.	Turkey	Nil	Nil	Nil
122.	Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
123.	Uganda	Nil	Nil	88
124.	Ukraine	Nil	Nil	Nil
125.	UAE	Nil	Nil	3708
126.	UK	Nil	Nil	Nil
127.	USA	Nil	Nil	Nil
128.	Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil	1
129.	Vietnam	Nil	Nil	2
130.	Venezuela	Nil	Nil	Nil
131.	Zambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		2	11	4433

* Missions have been asked to provide country-wise data.

Human rights abuses during civil war in Sri Lanka

496. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Investigation on Sri Lanka calling upon Colombo to establish a special court to try the horrific abuses committed by the authorities and the rebels in the last phase of the country's civil war; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted a report on Sri Lanka on 28 September, 2015 during the 30th Regular Session of Human Rights Council held from 14 September-2 October, 2015. Subsequent to the submission of the report, a resolution titled 'Promoting reconciliation accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka' was adopted by consensus. India made a statement after the adoption of the resolution which is given in the Statement.

Statement***Statement by India regarding Resolution on Sri Lanka during the ongoing 30th Session of UNHRC***

The Consensus Resolution, co-sponsored by Sri Lanka, underscores the collective desire of Sri Lankans expressed in elections earlier this year for change, reconciliation and unity and the rejection of extremist voices.

As Sri Lanka's closest neighbor, India cannot remain untouched by developments in that country. India had always supported efforts to preserve Sri Lanka's character as a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious society in which all citizens, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosper and fulfil their aspirations within a united Sri Lanka.

Towards this direction, we reiterate our firm belief that the meaningful devolution of political authority through the implementation of the 13th Amendment of the Constitution of Sri Lanka and building upon it would greatly help the process of national reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

We hope that with the sagacity and political will of its leadership and the support of its people, Sri Lanka will achieve genuine reconciliation and development.

Use of atomic bombs by Pakistan against India

497. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some top ranking Pakistani leaders have threatened use of atom bomb against India in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) Government has seen recent reports regarding the following statements made at high levels by senior Pakistani dignitaries:

- (i) Defence Minister Khwaja Asif (6 July, 2015) – “Use of nuclear weapons is an option as they are not merely kept for show but as deterrents”.
- (ii) Advisor to the PM on Foreign Affairs Sartaj Aziz (20 October, 2015) – “Pakistan has been maintaining the stock of its nuclear arms at a minimum deterrence level against its conventional enemy (India)”.

- (iii) Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry (20 October, 2015) – “Pakistan is fully capable of answering any aggression from India as it has developed short-range tactical nuclear weapons”.

Government continues to monitor all relevant developments in this regard and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard national security in accordance with its own assessment. This includes the maintenance of a credible minimum nuclear deterrent.

Diplomatic plans for foreign policy

498. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any diplomatic plan/vision for the next twenty or thirty years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to have a considered and clear foreign policy with India's short/long term national interests clearly defined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) to (c) The Government constantly assesses and refines its diplomatic stance and policies, to adjust to the evolving challenges and opportunities impacting on India's short-term and long-term interests in the world. While no single overarching and formalized policy document can capture all aspects of India's foreign policies over the next twenty or thirty years, the basic underpinnings of our diplomatic strategy remain long-established and enduring. These include the conviction that the primary rationale for diplomacy is to act as an enabler of India's domestic development, and to create the most salubrious security and economic international context for this through bilateral, multilateral and regional efforts.

In recent months, the Ministry of External Affairs has significantly strengthened its Policy Planning and Research Division by increasing its manpower and budget, including the inclusion of experts from other specialized departments of Government of India and scholars from the wider strategic community. This effort is aimed at improving the Government's effort to anticipate and react to long-term international trends and developments through rigorous analysis.

Extradition treaties with countries

499. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government signs extradition treaty with other countries;
- (b) if so, the details of such treaties signed with other countries and the success achieved so far in extraditing persons; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) India has signed extradition treaties with the following countries: Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

Efforts are on to sign extradition treaties with more countries. The Government of India continues to make efforts to extradite fugitive criminals from foreign countries. As a result of such efforts, 59 fugitives have been brought back to India since 2002, to face trial in India.

Border dispute with neighbouring countries

500. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of border disputes between India and its neighbouring countries including China and Pakistan;
- (b) whether a high degree of mistrust continues between India and its neighbours mainly due to border disputes, if so, the steps taken to solve these disputes; and
- (c) the details of the policy initiatives taken by Government in last more than one year to have cordial relations with our neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) to (c) Information in respect of border disputes with neighbouring countries is given in the Statement.

Statement*Border dispute with neighbouring countries*

Country	Details of disputes and steps taken to resolve and policy initiatives
1	2
Bangladesh	<p>There is no border dispute between India and Bangladesh.</p> <p>India and Bangladesh share 4096.7 km. of border, which is the largest land border that India shares with any of its neighbouring countries. Both countries concluded a Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) in 1974, soon after the independence of Bangladesh, to find a solution to the complex nature of border demarcation. The agreement was implemented in its entirety with the exception of three issues pertaining to (i) undemarcated land boundary of approximately 6.1 kms in three sectors, viz. Daikhata – 56 (West Bengal), Muhuri River – Belonia (Tripura) and Lathitila – Dumabari (Assam); (ii) exchange of 111 enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India; and (iii) adverse possessions. During the visit of the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to Bangladesh in September 2011, a Protocol to the 1974 LBA was signed which settled these three outstanding issues. Subsequently, Instruments of Ratification of the Agreement were exchanged on June 6, 2015 during Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's visit to Bangladesh.</p>
China	<p>China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the eastern sector, China claims apprx. 90,000 sq. mts.</p>

1	2
	<p>of Indian territory in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian territory under the occupation of China in J&K is apprx 38,000 sq. mts. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan “Boundary Agreement” signed between China and Pakistan on 2nd March, 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5180 sq. km of Indian territory in PoK to China. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh and J&K are integral and inalienable parts of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions including at the highest level.</p> <p>India and China, under the agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the military field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, signed in November 1996 and subsequent protocol on modalities for the implementation of Confidence Building Measures in the military field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, signed in April 2005 and Border Defence Cooperation Agreement, signed in October 2013, are committed to the clarification and confirmation of the Line of Actual Control to reach a common understanding of the alignment of the Line of Actual Control.</p> <p>The two sides have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. The 18th round of special representatives talks on the India-China boundary question was held in New Delhi from March 22-24, 2015.</p>

1	2
	<p>India and China have established a Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) on India-China Border Affairs to deal with important border affairs related to maintaining peace and tranquility in the India-China borders areas. A meeting of WMCC was held in Beijing on 8 October, 2015.</p> <p>India and China are committed to resolve bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.</p>
Myanmar	<p>There is no boundary dispute between India and Myanmar.</p> <p>There are nine unresolved Boundary Pillars (BPs) along the India-Myanmar Border in the Manipur sector. Regular dialogue is held between India and Myanmar on issues related with boundary demarcation and border management, through institutionalised mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings (NLM), Sectoral Level Meetings (SLM) and Heads of Survey Department meeting.</p>
Nepal	<p>Boundary strip maps covering 98% of the India-Nepal boundary have been authenticated and initiated in 2007 at the Surveyor-General level, though they are yet to be signed at the plenipotentiary level. Issues relating to the maintenance and management of the India-Nepal boundary are discussed in existing bilateral mechanisms at both senior official and working levels.</p> <p>Our unique, centuries-old civilizational ties with Nepal, based on shared geography,</p>

1	2
	<p>history, culture, language and religion and characterized by close political relations, wide-ranging economic cooperation and deep-rooted people-to-people friendship, have been rejuvenated since May, 2014 with sustained interaction at the highest political level, including Hon'ble Prime Minister's two visits to Nepal in 2014. The India-Nepal Joint Commission was revived at the level of External Affairs Minister in July 2014. India continues to maintain close engagement and bilateral exchanges with Nepal, as well as extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country</p>
Pakistan	<p>India is willing to address all outstanding bilateral issues with Pakistan through bilateral peaceful means. However, continued support by Pakistan to terrorism directed at us from the territory under Pakistan's control has prevented creation of necessary environment. Government has urged Pakistan on several occasions to fulfil its assurances, given and reiterated at the highest level, to put an end to anti-India activities on its soil and territories under its control.</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>There is no border dispute between India and Sri Lanka</p>

Status of passport application

501. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1711 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th July, 2014 and state:

(a) the number of applications received for passport and the number of passports issued during the last three years, year-wise and the current year; and

(b) the number of applications received during the last three years, year-wise against which passports have not been issued so far, if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Lists of number of applications received and number of Passports issued during the last three years, including the current year are enclosed at Statement-I (*See blow*) .

(b) Details of number of applications received during last three years (year wise) against which passports have not been issued so far for some reasons are enclosed at Statement-II (*See below*). The reasons for delay in issuing these passports are: pending police reports (38.5%), pending with passport offices due to adverse/incomplete police reports (32.5%) and pending receipt of requisite documents/information from applicants (29%). The Ministry has launched special efforts to clear the pendency at each stage by conducting Passport Adalats, reminding police authorities for expediting reports and sending notices to applicants for statutory compliance on their part.

Statement-I

Number of applications received and passports issued in 2013

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Ahmedabad	3,27,352	3,23,722
RPO Amritsar	88,042	86,888
RPO Bangalore	4,48,309	4,23,303
RPO Bareilly	78,565	73,503
RPO Bhopal	1,10,843	1,03,482
RPO Bhubaneswar	78,191	78,860
RPO Chandigarh	2,94,220	2,84,038
RPO Chennai	3,60,236	3,55,083
RPO Cochin	2,69,941	2,72,277
RPO Coimbatore	98,185	1,01,924
RPO Dehradun	49,945	46,450

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Delhi	4,07,698	3,93,924
RPO Ghaziabad	1,12,523	1,10,624
RPO Goa	43,684	45,570
RPO Guwahati	62,446	50,560
RPO Hyderabad	5,90,965	5,80,820
RPO Jaipur	1,95,661	1,92,276
RPO Jalandhar	1,63,348	1,64,025
RPO Jammu	26,162	25,803
RPO Kolkata	3,45,095	3,28,129
RPO Kozhikode	2,46,978	2,46,074
RPO Lucknow	4,27,546	4,02,879
RPO Madurai	1,89,982	1,88,639
RPO Malappuram	2,16,746	2,23,676
RPO Mumbai	3,35,380	3,41,623
RPO Nagpur	80,448	75,589
RPO Patna	1,78,754	1,61,870
RPO Pune	1,81,397	1,75,873
RPO Raipur	30,061	30,351
RPO Ranchi	62,620	59,455
RPO Shimla	28,842	27,021
RPO Srinagar	65,052	59,903
RPO Surat	1,18,572	1,24,581
RPO Thane	2,06,103	1,97,647
RPO Trichy	1,64,704	1,57,791
RPO Trivandrum	1,65,338	1,64,344
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,22,212	1,19,845
TOTAL	69,72,146	67,98,422

Number of applications received and passports issued in 2014

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Ahmedabad	4,05,717	4,02,841
RPO Amritsar	1,00,743	1,01,490
RPO Bangalore	5,07,350	5,40,712
RPO Bareilly	1,11,351	93,298
RPO Bhopal	1,33,025	1,40,166
RPO Bhubaneswar	89,730	89,906
RPO Chandigarh	3,67,126	3,69,114
RPO Chennai	3,77,260	3,70,403
RPO Cochin	3,04,759	2,99,433
RPO Coimbatore	1,13,268	1,14,098
RPO Dehradun	70,172	70,086
RPO Delhi	4,46,961	4,38,767
RPO Ghaziabad	1,61,666	1,45,343
RPO Goa	42,944	42,109
RPO Guwahati	62,488	63,936
RPO Hyderabad	6,73,886	6,47,480
RPO Jaipur	2,46,584	2,38,178
RPO Jalandhar	2,16,929	2,12,260
RPO Jammu	28,559	28,299
RPO Kolkata	4,31,629	3,94,391
RPO Kozhikode	2,77,609	2,78,739
RPO Lucknow	6,00,127	5,70,871
RPO Madurai	2,23,626	2,28,197
RPO Malappuram	2,42,712	2,42,206
RPO Mumbai	3,75,444	3,72,457
RPO Nagpur	97,757	91,097

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Patna	2,89,941	2,45,110
RPO Pune	2,20,887	2,10,855
RPO Raipur	33,943	34,068
RPO Ranchi	66,608	63,085
RPO Shimla	31,670	30,883
RPO Srinagar	55,217	55,839
RPO Surat	1,30,160	1,27,865
RPO Thane	2,38,342	2,27,106
RPO Trichy	1,93,907	1,99,533
RPO Trivandrum	1,89,017	1,87,503
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,87,082	1,80,159
TOTAL	83,45,196	81,17,883

Number of applications received and passports issued in 2015 (upto 31st October)

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Ahmedabad	4,58,066	4,49,373
RPO Amritsar	1,07,771	1,10,360
RPO Bangalore	5,39,499	5,19,217
RPO Bareilly	1,25,349	1,41,061
RPO Bhopal	1,33,887	1,37,195
RPO Bhubaneswar	84,301	83,894
RPO Chandigarh	3,84,784	3,71,738
RPO Chennai	3,48,362	3,45,984
RPO Cochin	3,30,735	3,27,538
RPO Coimbatore	1,10,267	1,07,593
RPO Dehradun	70,183	68,924
RPO Delhi	4,45,493	4,08,963

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passports Issued
RPO Ghaziabad	1,79,787	1,75,348
RPO Goa	39,397	37,506
RPO Guwahati	68,944	66,331
RPO Hyderabad	5,89,256	5,80,034
RPO Jaipur	2,53,679	2,43,613
RPO Jalandhar	2,16,146	2,13,388
RPO Jammu	31,749	32,234
RPO Kolkata	4,72,874	4,68,092
RPO Kozhikode	2,36,270	2,35,051
RPO Lucknow	7,34,355	7,78,898
RPO Madurai	2,08,799	2,06,164
RPO Malappuram	1,78,333	1,74,723
RPO Mumbai	3,63,489	3,67,119
RPO Nagpur	95,563	96,608
RPO Patna	2,57,534	2,85,854
RPO Pune	2,45,215	2,40,010
RPO Raipur	33,687	31,465
RPO Ranchi	65,602	66,623
RPO Shimla	33,699	33,152
RPO Srinagar	59,913	59,569
RPO Surat	1,54,095	1,51,973
RPO Thane	2,58,298	2,54,585
RPO Trichy	1,65,561	1,65,899
RPO Trivandrum	1,75,596	1,72,344
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,76,793	1,72,341
TOTAL	84,33,331	83,80,764

Statement-II*List of applications received and Passports not issued*

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passport not issued
2013		
RPO Ahmedabad	3,27,352	1,091
RPO Amritsar	88,042	178
RPO Bangalore	4,48,309	9,198
RPO Bareilly	78,565	1,319
RPO Bhopal	1,10,843	1,715
RPO Bhubaneswar	78,191	1,643
RPO Chandigarh	2,94,220	17
RPO Chennai	3,60,236	3,001
RPO Cochin	2,69,941	767
RPO Coimbatore	98,185	4
RPO Dehradun	49,945	626
RPO Delhi	4,07,698	9,399
RPO Ghaziabad	1,12,523	2,676
RPO Goa	43,684	101
RPO Guwahati	62,446	2,321
RPO Hyderabad	5,90,965	14,203
RPO Jaipur	1,95,661	2,512
RPO Jalandhar	1,63,348	0
RPO Jammu	26,162	501
RPO Kolkata	3,45,095	17,965
RPO Kozhikode	2,46,978	96
RPO Lucknow	4,27,546	8,115
RPO Madurai	1,89,982	1,168
RPO Malappuram	2,16,746	331
RPO Mumbai	3,35,380	3,666

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passport Not issued
RPO Nagpur	80,448	776
RPO Patna	1,78,754	4,288
RPO Pune	1,81,397	3,868
RPO Raipur	30,061	316
RPO Ranchi	62,620	823
RPO Shimla	28,842	322
RPO Srinagar	65,052	2,163
RPO Surat	1,18,572	99
RPO Thane	2,06,103	1,098
RPO Trichy	1,64,704	1,028
RPO Trivandrum	1,65,338	32
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,22,212	2
TOTAL	69,72,146	97,428

2014

RPO Ahmedabad	4,05,717	4,486
RPO Amritsar	1,00,743	332
RPO Bangalore	5,07,350	14,638
RPO Bareilly	1,11,351	3,079
RPO Bhopal	1,33,025	2,605
RPO Bhubaneswar	89,730	2,142
RPO Chandigarh	3,67,126	4,806
RPO Chennai	3,77,260	5,352
RPO Cochin	3,04,759	1,193
RPO Coimbatore	1,13,268	49
RPO Dehradun	70,172	1,514
RPO Delhi	4,46,961	23,493

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passport Not issued
RPO Ghaziabad	1,61,666	6,410
RPO Goa	42,944	402
RPO Guwahati	62,488	3,621
RPO Hyderabad	6,73,886	26,797
RPO Jaipur	2,46,584	6,672
RPO Jalandhar	2,15,929	0
RPO Jammu	28,559	3,128
RPO Kolkata	4,31,629	27,711
RPO Kozhikode	2,77,609	369
RPO Lucknow	6,00,127	12,605
RPO Madurai	2,23,626	3,222
RPO Malappuram	2,42,712	956
RPO Mumbai	3,75,444	7,418
RPO Nagpur	97,757	2,611
RPO Patna	2,89,941	8,848
RPO Pune	2,20,887	7,572
RPO Raipur	33,943	694
RPO Ranchi	66,608	1,012
RPO Shimla	31,670	522
RPO Srinagar	55,217	4,070
RPO Surat	1,30,160	1,121
RPO Thane	2,38,342	3,777
RPO Trichy	1,93,907	2,159
RPO Trivandrum	1,89,017	536
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,87,082	6,211
TOTAL	83,45,196	2,02,133

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passport not issued
2015 (upto 31st October)		
RPO Ahmedabad	4,58,066	42,602
RPO Amritsar	1,07,771	5,483
RPO Bangalore	5,39,499	59,072
RPO Bareilly	1,25,349	14,588
RPO Bhopal	1,33,887	13,784
RPO Bhubaneswar	84,301	10,499
RPO Chandigarh	3,84,784	37,177
RPO Chennai	3,48,362	23,305
RPO Cochin	3,30,735	22,106
RPO Coimbatore	1,10,267	7,444
RPO Dehradun	70,183	7,765
RPO Delhi	4,45,493	71,148
RPO Ghaziabad	1,79,787	35,800
RPO Goa	39,397	3,712
RPO Guwahati	68,944	21,091
RPO Hyderabad	5,89,256	52,036
RPO Jaipur	2,53,679	28,333
RPO Jalandhar	2,16,146	8,437
RPO Jammu	31,749	8,519
RPO Kolkata	4,72,874	1,01,067
RPO Kozhikode	2,36,270	13,962
RPO Lucknow	7,34,355	80,425
RPO Madurai	2,08,799	17,112
RPO Malappuram	1,78,333	15,596
RPO Mumbai	3,63,489	29,750
RPO Nagpur	95,563	14,462

RPO Name	Passport Applications Received	Passport Not issued
RPO Patna	2,57,534	51,507
RPO Pune	2,45,215	38,608
RPO Raipur	33,687	6,075
RPO Ranchi	65,602	7,970
RPO Shimla	33,699	4,759
RPO Srinagar	59,913	16,100
RPO Surat	1,54,095	10,103
RPO Thane	2,58,298	42,204
RPO Trichy	1,65,561	12,181
RPO Trivandrum	1,75,596	7,869
RPO Visakhapatnam	1,76,793	14,970
TOTAL	84,33,331	9,57,621

Steps to protect interests of India due to unrest in Nepal and Maldives

†502. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the interests of India in view of the turbulence occurring in our neighbouring countries Nepal and Maldives;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Nepal has made a complaint in UN that India is interfering in the internal matters of Nepal;
- (c) whether the relationship of Nepal and India has turned ugly in last two years; and
- (d) whether situation on Indo-Nepal border is not normal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India has always stood for peace, prosperity and progress of Nepal, which is also in India's interest. Throughout the process of Constitution making in Nepal, India has supported a broad-based and inclusive Constitution. India has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consistently advised the Government of Nepal that the issues facing Nepal are political in nature, which cannot be resolved through force.

The Ministry is continuously monitoring developments in the Maldives and maintains a regular dialogue at various levels with the Government of Maldives to safeguard India's interests.

(b) In his speech at the Universal Periodic Review of Nepal at the UN Human Rights Council on 4th November 2015 in Geneva, the Head of the Nepalese delegation Deputy PM and Foreign Minister Shri Kamal Thapa spoke about difficulties in flow of supplies to Nepal. In our statement at that forum, the Government of India reiterated that obstruction is on the Nepalese side caused by Nepalese protestors.

(c) No.

(d) Sections of the Nepalese population have been causing obstructions at the India-Nepal border from the Nepalese side, in protest against the new Constitution. There is no hindrance from the Indian side. Government of India has facilitated supplies wherever possible. Several thousand trucks have remained stranded for weeks and have been waiting on the Indian side of the border crossings. The primary crossing of Raxaul-Birgunj, which accounts for two-thirds of our trade, remains closed from their side for more than two months. However, every day several hundred cargo trucks have still been passing through those crossing points that are open and available. Movement of POL and medical supplies have been facilitated, including by re-routing.

Nepal going close to China

503. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's relationship with the Himalayan nation Nepal have gone from bad to worse;

(b) whether this is also a fact that Nepal is now moving towards China; and

(c) the actions Government propose to take to mollify Nepal and smoothen our relations with Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) The two nations have a long-standing relationship. But India's ties with Nepal stand on their own merits.

(c) India continues to maintain close engagement and bilateral exchanges, as well as extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

Diplomatic protection for embassy officials

504. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government in rape case in which a Saudi diplomat is involved; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to avoid such incidents in the future and also to protect Indian domestic helpers and other staff personnel from such misbehaviours from Embassy officials having diplomatic protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The alleged rape case of Nepalese housemaids by a Saudi diplomat has been taken up with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the established diplomatic channels. The matter is under investigation by the Indian Law Enforcement Agencies. Any further action will have to await the results of the investigation.

(b) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 deals with the immunity and privileges granted to foreign diplomats for their conduct during their diplomatic/consular assignments abroad. The case of the Saudi diplomat is being dealt with accordingly.

MoU during India Africa Summit, 2015

505. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many dignitaries and countries attended India Africa Summit, 2015, the details thereof along with the names of the countries;

(b) the details of agreements and memoranda signed by Government with various countries during the said Summit; and

(c) whether any promise of aid has been made to the African countries, if so, the details thereof along with names of countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Third India-Africa Forum Summit was held on 29, October 2015 in New Delhi. All 54 African countries, with whom India has diplomatic relations, participated at the Summit. The African Union Commission was also represented at the Summit.

The Summit was preceded by a Ministerial Meeting of Foreign Ministers on 27 October, 2015 and a meeting of Senior Officials' on 26 October 2015.

A list of the participating countries along with Heads of their delegation is as follows:

Sl. No.	Country	Designation
1.	Algeria	Minister of Commerce H.E Mr. Bakhti Belib
2.	Angola	Vice President H.E. Eng. Manuel Domingos Vicente
3.	Benin	President H.E. Dr. Boni Yayi
4.	Botswana	Vice President H.E. Mr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi
5.	Burkina Faso	Foreign Minister Bedializoun Nebie Moussa
6.	Burundi	1st Vice President H.E. Mr. Gaston Sindimwo
7.	Cameroon	Foreign Minister Lejeune Mbella Mbella
8.	Cape Verde	Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Jorge Homero Tolentino Araujo
9.	Central African Republic	Ambassador Economic Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs Madam Julienne Desiree Gaudeuille
10.	Chad	President H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno
11.	Comoros	President H.E. Dr. Ikililou Dhoinine
12.	Cote d' Ivoire	Minister of Industry and Mines H.E. Mr. Brou Kasi Jean-Claude
13.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Foreign Minister Raymond Tshibanda N'Tungamulongo

Sl. No.	Country	Designation
14.	Djibouti	President H.E. Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh
15.	Egypt	President H.E. Mr. Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi
16.	Equatorial Guinea	President H.E. Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
17.	Eritrea	Foreign Minister H. E. Mr Osman Saleh
18.	Ethiopia	Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Hailemariam Dessalegn
19.	Gabon	President H.E. Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba
20.	Gambia	Vice President Her Excellency Dr. Aja Isatou Njie Saidy
21.	Ghana	President H.E. Mr. John Dramani Mahama
22.	Guinea	President H.E. Professor Alpha Condé
23.	Guinea Bissau	President H.E. Dr. Jose Mário Vaz
24.	Kenya	President H.E. Hon. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta C.G.H
25.	Lesotho	Prime Minister The Right Honourable Dr. Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili
26.	Liberia	President H.E. Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
27.	Libya	Ambassador of Libya to India H.E. Mr. Ali Al Isawi
28.	Madagascar	President H.E. Mr. Rajaonarimampianina Rakotoarimanana Hery Martial
29.	Malawi	Foreign Minister H. E. Mr George Chaonda

Sl. No.	Country	Designation
30.	Mali	President H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita
31.	Mauritania	President H.E. Mr. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz
32.	Mauritius	Prime Minister The Right Honourable Sir Anerood Jugnauth
33.	Morocco	King His Majesty Mohammed VI, King
34.	Mozambique	Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Carlos Agostinho do Rosario
35.	Namibia	President H.E. Dr. Hage G. Geingob
36.	Niger	President H.E. Mr. Issoufou Mahamadou
37.	Nigeria	President H.E. Mr. Muhammadu Buhari
38.	Republic of Congo	Foreign Minister Jean Claude Gakosso
39.	Rwanda	Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. Anastase Murekezi
40.	Sao Tome and Principe	Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Patrice Emery Trovoada
41.	Senegal	President H.E. Mr. Macky Sal
42.	Seychelles	Foreign Minister H. E. Mr Joel Morgan
43.	Sierra Leone	President H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma
44.	Somalia	President H.E. Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud
45.	South Africa	President H.E. Mr. Jacob G. Zuma
46.	South Sudan	President H.E. Mr. Salva Kiir Mayardit
47.	Sudan	President H.E. Mr. Omer Hassan Ahmed Elbashir

Sl. No.	Country	Designation
48.	Swaziland	King His Majesty Mswati-III
49.	Tanzania	Vice President H.E. Mr. Mohd. Gharib Bilal
50.	Togo	Foreign Minister Robert Dussey
51.	Tunisia	Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Taieb Baccouche
52.	Uganda	President Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
53.	Zambia	Vice President Her Honourable Mrs Inonge Wina
54.	Zimbabwe	President of Zimbabwe and the President of the African Union H.E. Mr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe
55.	African Union Commission	President African Union Commission H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma

(b) Nil

(c) At the Summit, Prime Minister announced the following development assistance over the next 5 years for African countries:

- (i) Concessional credit of US\$ 10 billion;
- (ii) Grants in aid of US\$ 600 million; and
- (iii) 50000 scholarships for training and higher education.

Indian mariners jailed in Nigeria

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

(a) whether any progress have been made regarding the Eleven jailed Indian Mariners in Nigeria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) The case relating to arrest of 11 Indian sailors in Nigeria is currently being tried at the Federal High Court in Yenogoa. The next hearing of the case is scheduled for December 2, 2015.

Blockage of supplies to Nepal

507. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken note of the assertion by Nepal before the UN Human Rights Council that Nepal is likely to witness severe humanitarian crisis if the on-going blockade of supplies is not resolved and lifted;

(b) whether Nepal being a landlocked country depends heavily on India through which seventy per cent of its imports pass through; and

(c) whether India has made it clear that it had not imposed any embargo on supplies to its neighbour and the blockade was due to continuing unrest in Nepal posing threats to the safety and security of Indian transporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. In his speech at the Universal Periodic Review of Nepal at the UN Human Rights Council on 4th November, 2015 in Geneva, the Head of the Nepalese delegation Deputy PM and Foreign Minister Shri Kamal Thapa spoke about difficulties in flow of supplies to Nepal. In our statement at that forum, the Government of India reiterated that obstruction is on the Nepalese side caused by Nepalese protestors.

Issue of Passport in Passport Mela

508. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passports issued in 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) the specific steps Government has taken to ensure faster passport clearances for applicants;

(c) the details of Passport Melas conducted in 2014-15, State-wise and to what extent the above Melas are helping in issuing passports;

(d) whether there are demands to convert such Melas into temporary passport centres; and

(e) if so, whether any policy decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The total number of 86,91,828 passports have been issued in 2014-15 by Passport Issuing Authorities in India, excluding Passports

issued by Missions/Posts abroad. The State-wise list of number of passports issued is given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) The Government has taken several steps to render faster passport delivery with expanded Passport Service network consisting of 37 Passport Offices, 77 Passport Seva Kendras and 18 Passport Seva Laghu Kendras of which 6 are already operational. The major reforms achieved under Passport Seva Project are: (i) Anywhere anytime access: Citizens can seek an appointment on payment of fees online through Passport Seva portal. (ii) Improved amenities: The Passport Seva Kendras provide a world class ambience with Electronic Queue Management System (iii) State-of-the-art Technology Infrastructure: Passport Seva is supported by state of the art technology infrastructure which enables end-to-end passport services with enhanced security. (iv) Integration with Police and India Post. The Passport Seva Project network connects with the State Police across all the States and Union Territories for applicant data sent electronically for police verification and India Post for tracking delivery of passport to citizens. (v) Call Centre and Help Desk: Multi-lingual national call centre operating in 17 languages to provide them information relating to passport service and update about the status of the applications. m-Passport Seva app provides information on passport services. Besides, a Grievance Cell is also operating for the redressal of grievances.

(c) and (d) The total number of 431 Passport Melas have been conducted during 2014-15. The details of State-wise Passport Melas conducted during 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Melas are conducted on Saturdays and Sundays and other holidays to meet out the rising demand of the citizens and also to attend to those who could not visit Passport Office during working days. However, there is no such demand to convert Mela into a temporary Passport Centres as they take place at PSKs itself.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise list of passports issued in 2014-15

State/UT	Passports issued
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4284
Andhra Pradesh	4,55,583
Arunachal Pradesh	1,186
Assam	51,320

State/UT	Passports issued
Bihar	2,85,474
Chandigarh	26,097
Chhattisgarh	33,784
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,338
Daman and Diu	6,453
Delhi	3,53,956
Goa	43,308
Gujarat	5,69,204
Haryana	2,15,428
Himachal Pradesh	35,829
Jammu and Kashmir	83,504
Jharkhand	67,803
Karnataka	5,67,659
Kerala	10,33,201
Lakshadweep	1,692
Madhya Pradesh	1,52,434
Maharashtra	9,45,450
Manipur	4,500
Meghalaya	3,588
Mizoram	2,477
Nagaland	2,822
Odisha	91,934
Puducherry	20,589
Punjab	5,69,266
Rajasthan	2,49,020

State/UT	Passports issued
Sikkim	4,404
Tamil Nadu	9,41,363
Telangana	4,00,789
Tripura	14,510
Uttar Pradesh	9,51,141
Uttarakhand	79,481
West Bengal	4,25,238
TOTAL	86,96,109

Statement-II*Details of Passport Melas conducted in 2014-15*

State/UT	Number of Melas in FY 2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	60
Assam	2
Bihar	12
Chandigarh	4
Chhattisgarh	5
Delhi	12
Goa	2
Gujarat	42
Haryana	7
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	10
Jharkhand	10
Karnataka	31
Kerala	24
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	54

State/UT	Number of Melas in FY 2014-15
Odisha	7
Punjab	19
Rajasthan	12
Tamil Nadu	37
Uttar Pradesh	48
Uttarakhand	10
West Bengal	13
TOTAL	431

Corruptions in houses built by India in Sri Lanka

509. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has come across allegations of sexual favours sought for giving houses built by India in Sri Lanka for Sri Lankan Tamils, if so, the details thereon; and

(b) what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 3 October 2015, a local Tamil newspaper 'Sudaroli' in Jaffna reported that a Sri Lankan Red Cross official had allegedly demanded sexual favours from a woman beneficiary of the Indian Housing Project for release of funds for construction of house. Sri Lankan Red Cross (SLRC) is one of the implementing agencies for the Indian Housing Project and it works in partnership with International Federation Red Cross (IFRC) in Sri Lanka.

The High Commission of India in Colombo took up the matter strongly with IFRC and asked for an immediate enquiry into the allegation. A joint investigation was carried out by the Consulate General of India in Jaffna, IFRC and SLRC. The report concluded that the allegation of sexual harassment made by the complainant was false and baseless. The report concluded that a few disgruntled employees of SLRC had fabricated the allegations to malign the reputation of SLRC. The joint investigation report was handed over to the Ministry of Law and Order and Prison Reforms of Sri Lanka by IFRC/SLRC.

Prime Minister's visit to UK

510. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the agreements signed by Government in the recent visit of Prime Minister to UK;
- (b) the details of the declarations made during the visit; and
- (c) whether Government has raised issues related to global terrorism, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Eight agreements were signed during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to UK from 12-14 November 2015. A list of these agreements is enclosed in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Five outcome documents were issued by the two Prime Ministers during the visit: A Vision Statement outlining an ambitious vision to upgrade the India-UK relationship; a Joint Statement highlighting initiatives to deepen the bilateral partnership in a wide range of areas including economic cooperation, urban development, education, skill development, science & technology, health and culture; a new Defence and International Security Partnership to deepen collaboration in combating global threats and enhance cooperation in defence, counter terrorism, cyber security, maritime security and organized crime; a Partnership for Cooperation in Third Countries to leverage mutual competencies to assist developing countries in addressing their development challenges; and a Joint Statement on Energy and Climate Change to address climate change and promote affordable and sustainable supplies of energy.

Four agreements were also announced in the areas of Ease of Doing Business, Skill Development, Crop Sciences, Climate Change, Agriculture, Anti-microbial Resistance and Vaccine Development.

(c) The issue of global terrorism and the regional security situation was discussed by the two Prime Ministers. They reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate in countering terrorism and extremism and to disrupt support for terrorist networks including ISI, Al Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, the Haqqanis and associated groups. They also committed to support early finalisation of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Statement

List of Agreements signed between India and UK during the Prime Minister's visit to UK from 12-14 November, 2015

- I. Agreement between India and UK for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between India and UK on cooperation in the energy sector
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of AYUSH and a leading UK institute for Integrated Medicine to strengthen and develop cooperation in the field of research and education in this area.
- IV. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and UK Cabinet Office on cooperation in public administration and governance reforms
- V. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Atomic Energy and the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change on cooperation with India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership
- VI. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways and UK Department for Transport on technical cooperation in the railways sector
- VII. Statement of Intent on partnership for cooperation in the Third Countries to assist developing countries in addressing their development challenges by capacity building in a wide range of areas
- VIII. Joint announcement by India and UK on setting up of fast track system for investments by UK in India

Declaration during G-20 Summit

511. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of declarations made during the recent G-20 Summit; and
- (b) whether Government has raised issues to terrorism, cross border terrorism and increasing threat of ISIS to India, if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to

the 10th G-20 Summit held in Antalya, Turkey on 15-16 November, 2015. A Leaders' Communique and a standalone statement on the Fight Against Terrorism were adopted at the Summit.

The Leaders' Communique calls for promotion of quality jobs, better integration of youth in the labour markets, commitment to strengthen efforts to promote and provide assistance to refugees and displaced persons, participation of SMEs in global value chains, commitment to reduce global average remittance costs, investments into agriculture, commitment to reduce food losses and waste and pays particular attention to small farmers, rural women and youth. Refugee crisis and security in use of Information and Communication Technologies also figure in the Leaders' Communique.

The Statement on Fight Against Terrorism unequivocally condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and reaffirms that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Centrality of United Nation's role in the fight against terrorism is also recognized in the statement. It stresses enhanced cooperation in exchange of information and freezing of terrorist assets, criminalization of terrorist financing and swift implementation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards in order to strengthen the combating of terrorism financing. The statement also emphasises that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. It expresses agreement of the G-20 to work together for strengthening global aviation security.

(b) In his intervention on Terrorism, Prime Minister made strong pitch for deepening of cooperation against terrorism. He urged adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism without any delay. He called for vigorous efforts to prevent supply of arms to terrorists, disrupt terrorist movements, and curb and criminalize terror financing. He also stressed mutual assistance in minimizing use of internet and social media for terrorist activities. He emphasized the need to delink terror and religion and work together to counter radicalization. Prime Minister underscored the need to involve religious leaders, thinkers and opinion makers for a social movement against extremism, particularly addressed to the youth. Prime Minister also drew attention to the importance to promote broader peace and stability in West Asia and Africa.

National policy on capital goods

512. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with industry association and bodies has

drafted a National Policy on Capital Goods, which has been envisaged to unlock the potential in the sector and establish India as a global manufacturing powerhouse; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A draft has been prepared by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI)-Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Joint Task Force on Capital Goods and Engineering (JTF). The Draft National Policy on Capital Goods has suggested policies and measures to unlock the potential of the Sector and establish India as a globally significant manufacturer of capital goods. The draft Policy has been posted on the website of the Department of Heavy Industry: *dhi.nic.in* under the Head: *Announcements> Notifications> Draft National Policy on Capital Goods*. <http://dhi.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/DraftPaperNationalPolicyCapital.pdf>

States participation in “Housing for all” Mission

513. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many States have signed MoU with the Ministry for "Housing for all" Mission in urban areas of their States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether these States have agreed to implement six mandatory norms; and
- (c) how many cities and towns in these States have been identified for building houses for urban poor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As on 30.11.2015, 22 States have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by agreeing to implement the six mandatory conditions under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban). List of States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) As on 30.11.2015, 1046 Cities have been selected in 22 States under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban). State-wise list is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of States who have signed the MoA along with Mandatory Conditions under PMAY-HFA (Urban) (As on 30.11.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of State
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.	Meghalaya
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.	Mizoram
3.	Bihar	14.	Nagaland
4.	Chhattisgarh	15.	Odisha
5.	Gujarat	16.	Punjab
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.	Rajasthan
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.	Sikkim
8.	Jharkhand	19.	Tamil Nadu
9.	Kerala	20.	Telangana
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21.	Uttarakhand
11.	Manipur	22.	West Bengal

Statement-II

State-wise list of the cities selected under PMAY (As on 30.11.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cities Selected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
3.	Chhattisgarh	36
4.	Gujarat	57
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
8.	Jharkhand	14
9.	Kerala	14

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cities Selected
10.	Madhya Pradesh	74
11.	Manipur	28
12.	Meghalaya	10
13.	Mizoram	23
14.	Nagaland	23
15.	Odisha	42
16.	Punjab	139
17.	Rajasthan	40
18.	Sikkim	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	191
20.	Telangana	28
21.	Uttarakhand	61
22.	West Bengal	125
TOTAL		1046

Share of Tamil Nadu in "Housing for all" by 2020

514. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Class I cities that have been identified in the State of Tamil Nadu under phase I of "Housing for all" by 2020 Mission:

(b) the details of the fund earmarked for these cities during the current financial year; and

(c) the details of the fund released so far to the State of Tamil Nadu under Phase I of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 191 cities (ULBs) of the State of Tamil Nadu have been included under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission based on the proposal sent by Government of Tamil Nadu. Of these 191 cities, 19 cities are Class I cities; a list of which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An indicative allocation of ₹ 314.55 crore under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission has been made for Tamil Nadu for the current financial year.

(c) As of now, the Ministry has approved 6 Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) projects under the Mission for release of Central assistance of ₹ 4374.00 lakhs for construction of 2916 houses of EWS category in these projects.

Statement

*19 Class-I cities of Tamil Nadu out of approved 191 cities
under PMAY-HFA(Urban)*

Sl. No.	Name	Urban Population as per Census 2011
1.	Chennai	4646732
2.	Coimbatore	1050721
3.	Cuddalore	173636
4.	Dindigul	207327
5.	Erode	157101
6.	Hosur	116821
7.	Kancheipuram	164384
8.	Madurai	1017865
9.	Nagapattinam	102905
10.	Nagercoil	224849
11.	Pudukkottai	117630
12.	Salem	829267
13.	Thanjavur	222943
14.	Thoothukkudi	237830
15.	Tiruchirappalli	847387
16.	Tirunelveli	473637
17.	Tiruopur	444352
18.	Tiruvannamalai	145278
19.	Vellore	185803

Current status of BSUP, IHSDP and RAY

515. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the ongoing projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in various States, State-wise;

(b) Whether there has been time and cost overruns in many of these projects;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise along with the revised schedule for completion of the said projects; and

(d) the overall achievement made by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The current status of the ongoing projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in various States, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, there has been delay in completing some projects under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM resulting in cost overruns due to reluctance of slum dwellers to shift temporarily in case of *in-situ* development of project and non-availability of encumbrance free land. The States/UTs have been advised to complete ongoing projects as early as possible within the extended Mission period of JNNURM *i.e.* by 31.03.2017, and to bear any cost overrun in these projects.

(d) Under these schemes, a total of 1695 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 40,536.45 Cr involving Central share of ₹ 21,101.71 Cr for construction of 13,92,589 houses have been approved. Out of the 13,92,589 houses approved 9,91,454 houses have been completed of which 7,70,093 houses are now occupied.

Statement**State-wise current status of ongoing projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) as on 16-11-2015**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cities/ Towns Covered	Project Approved	Completion Certificate Received	Ongoing Projects	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)				Physical Progress (In Nos)			
						Project Cost	Central Share	Central Share	Released	Dwelling units Sanctioned	Construction Completed	DUs in Progress	DUs Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	22	10	12	1,570.87	654.75	700.32	51,132	41,655	9,477	29,669	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	1	2	60.94	54.46	54.46	996	244	752	100	
4.	Assam	1	2	-	2	108.44	97.60	64.19	2,260	416	1,844	416	
5.	Bihar	1	3	3	-	11.25	5.07	78.19	480	480	-	480	
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	4	-	4	669.02	300.94	379.03	17,696	12,736	4,960	12,159	
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	9	1	8	324.71	254.84	211.21	16,202	7,672	8,530	4,876	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	1	16	-	16	2,555.17	1,163.04	1,118.17	55,424	27,344	28,080	585	
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	5	27	14	13	2,033.08	987.30	935.69	1,11,104	1,03,622	7,482	84,110	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Haryana	1	2	-	2	57.28	27.81	31.18	2,896	2,896	-	342
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	1	6.42	5.14	7.37	176	88	88	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	-	5	162.39	134.44	52.38	6,677	1,040	5,637	1,040
16.	Jharkhand	2	7	-	7	69.60	52.50	82.18	2,490	2,020	470	1,013
17.	Karnataka	2	18	-	18	837.80	405.29	384.03	27,925	25,642	2,283	20,071
18.	Kerala	2	7	-	7	313.92	213.44	213.91	21,779	16,312	5,467	15,949
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4	21	-	21	473.44	230.75	263.49	24,728	21,736	2,992	6,128
21.	Maharashtra	5	55	-	55	4,275.69	2,055.92	2,083.04	99,387	74,282	25,105	46,913
22.	Manipur	1	1	-	1	51.23	43.91	43.91	1,250	1,248	2	1,248
23.	Meghalaya	1	3	-	3	36.53	28.51	36.21	648	176	472	96
24.	Mizoram	1	3	-	3	91.02	79.73	79.73	1,096	915	181	-
25.	Nagaland	1	1	-	1	133.08	105.60	105.60	3,504	3,424	80	1,992
26.	Odisha	2	6	-	6	66.45	48.18	46.72	2,081	1,605	476	1,413
27.	Puducherry	1	3	-	3	50.74	34.41	38.02	1,326	1,246	80	600
28.	Punjab	2	3	-	3	90.87	45.39	47.49	4,640	3,892	748	88
29.	Rajasthan	2	3	-	3	245.95	105.25	131.64	6,896	3,974	2,922	707

30.	Sikkim	1	3	-	3	33.58	29.06	29.06	29.06	254	221	33	110
31.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	18	33	2,285.16	1,022.22	1,022.22	1,022.00	89,720	74,780	14,940	68,515
32.	Telangana	1	17	5	12	1,631.81	680.39	722.36	722.36	72,390	64,300	8,090	46,293
33.	Tripura	1	1	-	1	16.73	13.96	13.96	13.96	256	256	-	256
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	-	67	1,637.66	798.04	876.60	876.60	45,599	38,690	6,909	29,518
35.	Uttarakhand	3	8	-	8	29.71	23.03	28.16	28.16	653	417	236	201
36.	West Bengal	2	108	4	104	3,239.68	1,591.33	1,579.49	1,579.49	1,22,426	1,08,042	14,384	1,07,212
TOTAL (BSUP):-		62	480	56	424	23,170.23	11,292.31	11,460.94	11,460.94	7,94,091	6,41,371	1,52,720	4,82,100

Note : In some States, central share released is more than the approved central share on account of curtailment of the project after release of central share. The excess central share released is being adjusted in other projects.

State-wise current status of ongoing projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) as on 16-11-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cities/ Towns Covered	Project Approved	Completion Certificate Received	Ongoing Projects	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)			Physical Progress (In Nos)			
						Project Cost	Central Share	Central Share Released	Dwelling units Sanctioned	Construction Completed	DUs in Progress	DUs Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	-	1	9.88	8.90	5.53	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	45	27	18	692.29	440.66	425.50	28,250	21,294	6,956	9,592
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	1	9.95	8.96	8.96	176	176	-	-
4.	Assam	16	16	-	16	60.98	50.11	46.55	4,323	2,982	1,341	3,403

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Bihar	28	32	-	32	757.89	380.79	276.96	28,623	9,603	19,020	28,623
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	-	18	197.37	138.93	158.85	15,782	10,990	4,792	4,911
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	1	1	5.74	3.34	1.67	144	48	96	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	-	1	0.60	0.51	0.29	14	14	-	14
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	36	39	-	39	340.69	204.48	247.00	21,461	14,422	7,039	4,808
13.	Haryana	15	23	-	23	252.58	190.73	188.96	10,327	9,783	544	9,672
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	-	8	72.71	48.79	37.94	1,954	730	1,224	302
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	49	-	49	145.49	112.75	109.50	7,531	5,569	1,962	6,399
16.	Jharkhand	10	10	-	10	144.15	86.66	86.98	7,613	5,164	2,449	5,058
17.	Karnataka	32	34	-	34	410.30	222.56	221.77	17,237	17,237	-	15,651
18.	Kerala	45	53	-	53	188.40	140.38	165.17	20,384	18,219	2,165	17,879
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48	50	-	50	235.34	160.31	194.52	13,635	11,345	2,290	949
21.	Maharashtra	84	119	2	117	1,901.64	1,164.94	1,163.14	77,885	49,681	28,204	24,084

22.	Manipur	6	6	-	6	43.38	32.35	32.35	2,829	2,816	13	2,816
23.	Meghalaya	2	2	-	2	28.57	12.63	15.70	584	340	244	48
24.	Mizoram	6	8	8	-	39.27	29.78	29.78	1,950	1,950	-	1,950
25.	Nagaland	2	2	-	2	71.86	41.30	41.30	2,761	1,345	1,416	2,281
26.	Odisha	35	38	-	38	280.89	188.72	163.29	12,742	9,052	3,690	9,047
27.	Puducherry	1	1	-	1	8.38	2.61	2.74	216	72	144	9
28.	Punjab	4	5	-	5	54.60	25.90	89.71	2,397	1,642	755	1,300
29.	Rajasthan	57	66	1	65	814.03	492.47	535.50	36,250	25,069	11,181	27,029
30.	Sikkim	1	1	-	1	19.91	17.92	17.92	39	39	-	39
31.	Tamil Nadu	93	94	25	69	566.11	400.38	398.77	37,715	35,349	2,366	34,133
32.	Telangana	22	28	15	13	302.52	227.85	232.18	11,288	9,495	1,793	5,924
33.	Tripura	5	5	4	1	43.64	38.05	38.05	3,115	3,115	-	3,115
34.	Uttar Pradesh	136	159	4	155	955.75	605.75	718.18	36,728	22,479	14,249	16,761
35.	Uttarakhand	18	21	-	21	106.27	60.88	73.09	3,262	1,726	1,536	1,451
36.	West Bengal	81	95	-	95	883.58	663.06	703.23	49,435	47,099	2,336	47,083
TOTAL (IHSDP):-		881	1032	87	945	9644.77	6,203.44	6,431.80	4,56,650	3,38,845	1,17,805	2,84,331

Note : In some States, central share released is more than the approved central share on account of curtailment of the project after release of central share. The excess central share released is being adjusted in other projects.

State wise current status of ongoing projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) including Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as on 16.11.2015

Sl.No. State/UT	No. of Project Approved	No. of City/Town Covered	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)			Central Share Released	Central Share Released	Dwelling units Sanctioned	Physical Progress (Nos.)			DUs yet Started	DUs Occupied
			Project Cost	Central Share	Central Share				Construction Completed	DUs in Progress	to Started		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Andhra Pradesh	2	2	87.19	41.26	16.44	32.87	1,617	-	-	1,413	204	-	-
3. Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	95.52	77.39	27.77	27.77	1,536	-	-	704	832	-	-
4. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bihar	7	5	454.65	297.72	114.51	114.51	11,276	-	-	1,547	9,729	-	-
6. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Chhattisgarh	1	1	13.60	6.09	2.44	41.80	300	96	16	188	-	-	-
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Gujarat	25	12	1,737.17	451.46	180.47	228.93	30,494	1,916	27,027	1,551	-	-	-
13. Haryana	4	4	278.82	206.93	82.05	108.94	3,226	234	1,084	1,908	-	-	-
14. Himachal Pradesh	1	1	34.00	27.62	9.21	9.21	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	22.22	15.98	6.26	6.26	369	-	-	369	-	-	-
16. Jharkhand	4	3	212.74	97.15	56.37	60.25	3,931	240	1,636	2,055	-	-	-
17. Karnataka	23	10	1,185.34	638.77	247.10	407.98	23,125	704	11,225	11,196	512	-	-
18. Kerala	5	5	160.77	66.06	25.38	25.38	2,118	83	467	1,568	-	-	-

Note : In some States, central share released is more than the approved central share on account of curtailment of the project after release of central share. The excess central share released is being adjusted in other projects.

House to Economically Weaker Sections of Delhi

516. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is plan to provide house to Economically Weaker Sections in Delhi;
- (b) whether Government has provided and constructed some houses under this scheme; and
- (c) the number of dwelling units constructed and handed over to (EWS) people in the last three years till October 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of States to provide house to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to eligible families including EWS.

(b) and (c) Under the earlier scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) of Central Government, 12,500 dwelling units (DUs) have been constructed in Delhi during last three years, of which 4081 houses have been allotted by the State to EWS people till October, 2015.

Unregistered street vendors and hawkers

517. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of unregistered street vendors and hawkers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures taken by the Ministry to create awareness amongst vendors and hawkers to register themselves with their local municipalities; and
- (d) the details of total registered street vendors in the country last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The State/UT-wise data on registered and unregistered street vendors is not maintained in the Ministry. The concerned State/UT Governments and Urban Local Bodies are responsible for registration of street vendors.

In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has enacted an Act namely “the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides for survey of street vendors and issue of certificate of vending as per the Scheme framed by the State/UT Governments.

The Act also provides for undertake capacity building programmes by the States/UTs and urban local bodies to enable the street vendors to exercise their rights under the Act.

Cheap house for the urban poor in Gujarat

† 518. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is chalking out any plan to build cheap houses for the urban poor;
- (b) if so, whether Government also prepare to build houses for the poor living in the cities of Gujarat State; and
- (c) if so, the names of such cities and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In pursuance of Government’s vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (HFA) (Urban) Mission on 25.6.2015. The new mission comprises four components *viz.* *in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction to facilitate the efforts of the State Government in meeting the housing shortage among the urban poor.

(b) and (c) A total of 57 cities from Gujarat State have been selected for inclusion in PMAY- HFA (Urban) mission is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Cheap house for the urban poor in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Sl. No.	Name of the City
1.	Ahmedabad	31.	Navsari
2.	Ankleshwar	32.	Palanpur
3.	Anand	33.	Patan
4.	Amreli	34.	Porbhandar
5.	Bardoli	35.	Petlad
6.	Bawla	36.	Palitana
7.	Bharuch	37.	Rajkot
8.	Bhavnagar	38.	Radhanpur
9.	Bhuj	39.	Sihor
10.	Borsad	40.	Sidhpur
11.	Botad	41.	Surat
12.	Deesa	42.	Savarkhudla
13.	Dahod	43.	Surendranagar
14.	Dhangrandha	44.	Thangadh
15.	Gandhinagar	45.	Una
16.	Gandhidham	46.	Unjha
17.	Himmatnagar	47.	Upleta
18.	Jetpur	48.	Vyara
19.	Junagadh	49.	Vadnagar
20.	Jamnagar	50.	Vallabh Vidyanagar Nagar
21.	Kalol	51.	Visnagar
22.	Kadi	52.	Vadodra
23.	Keshod	53.	Veraval
24.	Karamsad	54.	Valsad
25.	Kapadvanj	55.	Vapi
26.	Limbdi	56.	Wankaner
27.	Mahesana	57.	Wadhwan
28.	Morbi		
29.	Mahuva		
30.	Mangrol		

Vacant houses constructed under Urban Housing Schemes

519. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses constructed under various Urban Housing Schemes that are lying vacant, State- wise and year- wise since 2010;
- (b) the number of days houses constructed lie vacant before allocation;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to expedite the allocation of these houses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of houses constructed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) that are lying vacant, State- wise and year- wise since 2010 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Allotment of houses constructed under these schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. The Ministry, however, reviews of the status of ongoing projects under these schemes are made on basis of quarterly and monthly Progress Reports, in the meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and review meetings at the level of Secretary (HUPA). Through these reviews, State/UT Governments have been advised to complete the ongoing projects as early as possible within the extended period of JNNURM *i.e.* by 31.03.2017, submit plan of action for completion of ongoing projects, plan for 100% occupancy and submit the project completion certificates.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise number of houses under JNNURM urban housing schemes that are lying vacant since 2010

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (up to 16.11.2015)		Since inception of JNNURM						
		vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32,137	10,143	5,328	36,952	1,124	1,969	36,107	2,439	12,508	26,038	2,940	5,129	23,849	1,650	1,811	23,688	62,949	39,261	23,688
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	92	-	92	8	-	100	-	-	100	176	100	176	144	-	320	420	100	320
4.	Assam	514	435	83	866	315	433	748	591	49	1,290	794	2,084	-	76	50	26	3,398	3,372	26
5.	Bihar	1,620	929	-	2,549	398	352	2,595	445	80	2,960	6,641	9,601	-	50	-	50	10,083	10,033	50
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1,600	10,624	1,018	11,206	-	1,116	10,090	-	7,191	2,899	-	1,073	1,826	-	1,249	577	12,736	12,159	577
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,076	1,825	502	2,399	9,435	3,100	8,734	3,140	2,750	9,124	2,062	2,081	9,105	1,124	1,354	8,875	18,662	9,787	8,875
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	48	-	48	48	-	48
9.	Daman and Diu	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-
10.	Delhi	13,443	1,316	-	14,759	-	500	14,259	-	-	14,259	8,080	-	22,339	4,420	-	26,759	27,344	585	26,759
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	47,760	15,405	23,092	40,073	10,983	14,708	36,348	12,832	10,040	39,140	6,218	12,639	32,719	4,455	8,048	29,126	1,18,044	88,918	29,126
13.	Haryana	4,277	2,661	4,201	2,737	1,317	1,259	2,795	550	540	2,805	706	846	2,665	215	215	2,665	12,679	10,014	2,665
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	337	141	268	409	69	608	-	92	516	818	302	516
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1,298	419	879	1,746	1,945	680	2,548	2,920	308	726	849	185	291	445	31	6,609	6,578	31
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1,285	233	1,052	2,486	3,262	276	1,539	1,542	273	1,874	1,034	1,113	7,184	6,071	1,113

17. Karnataka	14,389	18,778	19,367	13,800	1,804	5,067	10,537	4,666	6,236	8,967	2,702	4,850	6,819	411	73	7,157	42,879	35,722	7,157
18. Kerala	2,830	6,458	9,278	10	3,528	3,446	92	2,467	1,916	643	2,168	2,811	-	916	13	903	34,531	33,628	903
19. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	4,902	4,609	664	8,847	5,638	211	14,274	5,952	1,069	19,157	7,104	2,585	23,676	3,763	1,435	26,004	33,081	7,077	26,004
21. Maharashtra	32,077	29,268	16,477	44,868	9,561	2,322	52,107	12,559	11,177	53,489	15,755	21,859	47,385	16,779	11,198	52,966	1,23,963	70,997	52,966
22. Manipur	-	832	-	832	1,707	2,519	20	760	50	730	730	1,439	21	35	35	21	4,064	4,043	21
23. Meghalaya	16	96	-	112	112	96	128	-	-	128	180	48	260	112	-	372	516	144	372
24. Mizoram	362	504	770	96	384	384	96	1,198	668	626	338	68	896	29	10	915	2,865	1,950	915
25. Nagaland	1,230	520	-	1,750	-	-	1,750	1,195	240	2,705	1,799	3,072	1,432	25	-	1,457	4,769	3,312	1,457
26. Odisha	752	1,465	1,957	260	1,288	1,548	-	3,488	3,272	216	1,118	1,142	192	781	770	203	10,657	10,454	203
27. Puducherry	207	151	-	358	72	-	430	72	168	334	288	9	613	528	432	709	1,318	609	709
28. Punjab	140	860	-	1,000	1,246	-	2,246	944	674	2,516	905	469	2,952	1,439	46	4,345	5,534	1,189	4,345
29. Rajasthan	4,212	1,772	799	5,185	2,822	1,527	6,480	5,016	6,897	4,599	10,834	15,058	375	3,906	1,014	3,267	29,043	25,776	3,267
30. Sikkim	-	52	-	52	-	-	52	39	39	52	169	110	111	-	-	111	260	149	111
31. Tamil Nadu	2,182	22,705	11,259	13,628	10,728	23,026	1,330	9,018	10,130	218	18,248	16,166	2,300	13,523	8,306	7,517	1,10,129	1,02,612	7,517
32. Telangana	48,384	13,197	20,878	40,703	241	3,207	37,737	781	9,528	28,990	2,552	7,057	24,485	-	2,907	21,578	73,795	52,217	21,578
33. Tripura	256	663	919	-	919	919	-	452	452	-	178	178	-	-	-	-	3,371	3,371	-
34. Uttar Pradesh	10,101	18,592	16,711	11,982	7,109	4,591	14,500	6,861	10,558	10,803	5,654	3,167	13,290	3,422	1,822	14,890	61,169	46,279	14,890
35. Uttarakhand	333	667	700	300	361	-	661	197	-	858	483	850	491	48	48	491	2,143	1,652	491
36. West Bengal	6,424	27,658	30,138	3,944	14,148	16,545	1,547	20,329	21,500	376	15,137	14,861	652	3,868	3,674	846	1,55,141	1,54,295	846
GRAND TOTAL	2,31,238	1,93,575	1,64,574	2,60,239	88,351	91,023	2,57,567	1,01,362	1,24,055	2,34,874	1,16,681	1,31,812	2,19,743	63,884	46,081	2,37,546	9,80,216	7,42,670	2,37,546

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise number of houses under RAY urban housing schemes that are lying vacant since 2010

Sr. No.	Name of State/ UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (up to 16.11.2015)			Since inception of RAY		
		constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	constructed	occupied	vacant	Cumulative constructed	Cumulative occupied	Cumulative vacant
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96	96	-	96
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	984	-	-	932	-	1,916	1,916	-	1,916
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	234	234	-	234
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240	240	-	240
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	704	512	192	-	-	192	704	512	192

18.	Kerala	-	-	-	83	-	-	83	-	83	-	83
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	20	15	5	20	15	5	5
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20.	-	20	20
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	4,424	405	4,019	1,268	1,615	3,672	2,931	5,692	2,761	2,931	2,931
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	1,401	1,401	1,401	-	1,401	1,401
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	267	-	267	374	699	374	325	325
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	44
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	89	-	89	89
GRAND TOTAL		4,424	405	4,019	3,306	2,127	5,198	1,130	11,238	3,662	7,576	7,576

Note : RAY implementation phase was started in 2013-14.

Inclusion of slum population in Uttar Pradesh

520. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the slum population-which have been identified by Government to include in the 1st Phase of 'Housing for All by 2022' from the total slum population of 62,39,965 in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the amount earmarked for this during the current financial year; and
- (c) the details of the amount spent so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban)" Mission. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) "In-situ" slum redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

To participate in the PMAY (Urban) Mission, the State/UT Governments are required to sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Government of India by agreeing to mandatory conditions and also to propose inclusion of cities. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has, however, not completed these formalities. After completion of these formalities, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh will have flexibility to propose as many slums as per their available resources under "In-situ" slum redevelopment component of the PMAY (U) Mission.

(b) The Government of India has earmarked ₹ 369.96 crores for the (i), (iii) and (iv) verticals of the PMAY (U) Mission for the financial year 2015-16 for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Houses to middle class families in Delhi

†521. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to provide houses to middle class families in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is also contemplating to provide houses to the middle class families living in the cities of Gujarat State as well; and

(c) if so, the number and the names of the cities where it is contemplating to provide houses and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has, however, launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor [Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Categories] through following four verticals:

- (i) "In situ" Slum redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 across the country.

National urban rental housing policy

522. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the 2011 census data 11.09 million houses are vacant in urban areas, if so, whether the Ministry is considering the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy's incorporation with the Housing for All Mission as has been suggested by experts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has any plans of operationalizing or financing this policy, if so, the details thereof and if not, rationale thereto; and
- (d) what provisions in the rental policy are focussed on augmenting supply of housing for rent, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the 2011 census data 11.09 million houses are vacant in urban areas. “Land” and “Colonisation” are State subjects and therefore, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to provide housing including rental housing. However, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, this Ministry has prepared a draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy and has shared the same with the States. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission has four components viz. “*in situ*” Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction. Rental Housing Policy is not a component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

(c) The Draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2015 would be a model policy for state level adoption with such changes as are locally suitable, and is not a central Bill or Act. As such, there is no proposal for financing this Policy.

(d) The Draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2015 focuses on adoption of a multi-pronged approach to augment supply *i.e.* enabling legal and regulatory measures, encouraging involvement of Private Sector, Cooperative, Non- Governmental Sector, Industrial Sector and the Services/Institutional Sector, to promote rental housing.

Rehabilitation of poor families

523. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2885 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 2012 and state:

- (a) the updated status of action taken by the Ministry, in consultation / coordination with the State Governments and Ministry of Railways for rehabilitation of poor families residing nearby railway tracks in urban cities to remove slums nearby the railway tracks;
- (b) whether the Ministry would take the opportunity of initiating slum-free urban cities, from country’s capital Delhi itself taking a cue from the Prime Ministers dream of providing houses to all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Government of India has launched a new mission 'Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)- Housing for All (Urban)' on 25th of June, 2015 to assist States/UTs in providing a pucca house to all eligible families/beneficiaries.

PMAY-HFA (Urban) mission guidelines advocates that Central Government land owning agencies should undertake "*in-situ*" slum redevelopment on their lands occupied by slums by using it as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. Pursuant to the issuance of scheme guidelines, this Ministry has written to both Minister of Railways and Chairman, Railway Board on the need to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution in respect of slums on Railway land.

Ministry of Railways in their response have stated that most of the slums / encroachments are on narrow strip of vacant railway land in close vicinity of Railway tracks. This narrow strip of land is required for servicing and maintenance of track, bridges and other operational uses and also utilized for execution of various infrastructure projects for meeting future growth needs of railways. It has been added that due to special needs of Railways' the slums on Railway land are untenable settlements and hence '*in-situ*' settlement of slum dwellers on Railway land would not be feasible. Ministry of Railways is of the view that State Government may include slum in Railway land in their plan for rehabilitation/ resettlement of slum dwellers of a city. Ministry of Railways has, however, expressed inability to bear any cost of such rehabilitation citing its financial condition.

(b) and (c) Under the PMAY- HFA (urban) mission, Centre will provide an assistance under different components of the scheme including *in-situ* redevelopment of slums using land as resource, credit- linked subsidy scheme, affordable housing in partnership, and beneficiary led individual construction/improvement. The mission will cover all 4,041 statutory towns as per Census 2011.

MoU for financial support to Government agencies

524. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to build two crore houses in urban areas by 2022;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main hurdle in filling the housing stock is shortage of land in urban areas, stringent land use regulations, inadequate infrastructure to support more housing neighborhoods, rising cost of constructions material, insufficient financing, restricted mortgage financing and rent control laws; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that around 140 lending agencies had signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Government nodal agencies for extending financial support to housing projects under Housing Mission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRIBABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (Urban) Mission on 25.6.2015. Housing shortage is estimated at 20 million by 2022 in urban area.

The mission aims to assist the States / UTs for providing housing for all eligible families / beneficiaries among the urban poor and comprises four components *viz.* *in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

(b) The main hurdles in meeting the large housing requirements are in form of constraints relating to land availability, resource mobilization, supporting infrastructure and stringent land use regulations.

(c) Under the Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (HFA) (Urban) Mission, 155 Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) have signed MoUs with Central Nodal Agencies (CNA). Out of these 155 PLIs, there are 69 Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), 26 Public Sector Banks, 11 Private Sector Banks, 29 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and 20 Co-operative Banks.

Cities with night shelters

525. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN PROVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of people die every year in various cities due to extreme cold and want of shelter during cold nights;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to equip the cities with night shelters and provide financial help to States to build them before the starting extreme cold nights;

(c) how many cities in India are equipped with night shelters and step taken in Delhi to protect the elderly homeless people; and

(d) how many homeless people are there in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The urban homeless persons face many challenges including the harsh weather conditions. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the Urban Homeless people. However, in order to complement and supplement the initiatives taken by State/UT Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as a component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for providing permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless. The scheme is implemented through respective States/UTs.

(c) A Statement showing the State/UT-wise details of the shelters sanctioned and operationalized under NULM is given in the Statement- I (*See below*). Some States/UTs are running shelters from State/UT funds also. The Government of Delhi has so far not sanctioned any urban homeless shelter under NULM.

(d) A Statements showing State/UT-wise number of homeless people in urban areas, as per Census of India 2011, is given in the Statement- II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of shelters sanctioned and operationalised under NULM

(As on 15.11.2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of shelters sanctioned under NULM (New Construction, Refurbished and assistance for operational and maintenance)	Shelters Operationalised
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	23
2.	Bihar	48	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	-
4.	Gujarat	5	-

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	5	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-
8.	Karnataka	9	3
9.	Kerala	4	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	129	99
11.	Maharashtra	13	-
12.	Mizoram	11	-
13.	Odisha	10	-
14.	Punjab	11	-
15.	Rajasthan	49	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	95	37
17.	Telengana	41	24
18.	Uttarakhand	7	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	73	-
20.	West Bengal	45	37

Statement-II

*Statement showing State/UT-wise Houseless Household in
urban areas as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total Urban Houseless Households
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	23376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68
3.	Assam	915
4.	Bihar	3043
5.	Chhattisgarh	2531

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total Urban Houseless Households
6.	Goa	498
7.	Gujarat	23987
8.	Haryana	5864
9.	Himachal Pradesh	227
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1623
11.	Jharkhand	2235
12.	Karnataka	10922
13.	Kerala	3992
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18508
15.	Maharashtra	32664
16.	Manipur	326
17.	Meghalaya	62
18.	Mizoram	24
19.	Nagaland	125
20.	Odisha	4763
21.	Punjab	4422
22.	Rajasthan	16385
23.	Sikkim	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	11035
25.	Tripura	385
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41227
27.	Uttarakhand	1947
28.	West Bengal	21087
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total Urban Houseless Households
30.	Chandigarh	867
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65
32.	Daman and Diu	131
33.	Delhi	23078
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	459
INDIA 2011		2,56,896

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

*Note:** Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangan.

Indians studying in foreign countries

526. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the number of Indian students studying in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details for the last ten years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Studies abroad being a matter of individual will and choice, specific information regarding the number of Indian students studying in foreign countries is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

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

Shortage of specialized subject teacher

527. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme there is a shortage of specialized subject teachers for students in Class 10th, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) the details of measures taken by Ministry to direct the schools to recruit subject-wise specialized teachers for class 10th students; and

(c) the details of specialized teachers recruited under RMSA scheme for last three years, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme, there is provision for sanction of the posts of one headmaster and five subject teachers for a new /upgraded secondary school. Additional teacher posts are sanctioned for existing secondary schools as per the norm of 30:1 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR). So far, based on the viable proposals received from the States/UTs, engagement of 105053 specialized subject teachers (including 41307 additional teachers) for Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, English and Indian Languages has been approved. Out of these, 70490 subject teachers (including 40618 additional teachers) have been recruited by the States/UTs.

(b) The Ministry has been advising States through various fora including State Education Secretaries meetings, Joint Review Missions and Project Approval Board meetings on filling up vacancies of teachers in Government secondary schools so as to ensure availability of specialized teachers.

(c) The State-wise details of subject teachers recruited under RMSA for last 3 years is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of subject teachers recruited under RMSA for last 3 years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year-wise number of specialized subject teacher recruited under RMSA			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till date)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5488	0	5488
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	102	114	216
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2214	0	2214
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	1077	607	1684
7.	Daman and Diu	5	0	0	5
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	63	5682	1551	7296
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	90	90
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1485	664	2149
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	1774	0	0	1774
14.	Kerala	475	0	85	560
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1065	8116	0	9181
16.	Manipur	442	401	10	853
17.	Meghalaya	32	0	0	32
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	212	0	212
20.	Odisha	1304	0	183	1487
21.	Puducherry	0	0	24	24
22.	Punjab	803	0	0	803
23.	Rajasthan	0	8098	0	8098
24.	Sikkim	0	4	31	35
25.	Tamil Nadu	8804	1273	3243	13320
26.	Tripura	292	49	26	367
27.	Telengana	0	4136	0	4136
28.	Uttar Pradesh	808	1059	191	2058
29.	Uttarakhand	394	238	0	632
30.	West Bengal	0	0	3	3
GRAND TOTAL		16261	39634	6822	62717

Job oriented higher education

528. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Ph.D. scholars and post graduates are applying for Class IV jobs in various States and most of them are finding it difficult to get jobs in the academics or in the other areas;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any endeavour to make higher education job oriented and ensure jobs or placements for candidates having higher degrees; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the quality of higher education being imparted in various universities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):

(a) and (b) The Government of India, has initiated extensive consultations to bring out a National Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regards to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has started three schemes namely Community Colleges, B.Voc Degree Programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya KAUSHAL Kendras so as to enhance employability of students and make them industry-ready. The objectives of these schemes are the following, namely: (i) to make higher education relevant to learner and community; (ii) to integrate relevant skills in to higher education system; (iii) to provide skill based education to students currently pursuing higher education but actually interested in entering the workforce at the earliest opportunity; and (iv) to provide employable and certifiable skills with necessary general education.

The UGC is also implementing the scheme 'Career Oriented Courses' to impart knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self employment in particular to candidates taking these courses so as to reduce the pressure on institutions of higher learning for Master Degree. These courses run parallel to the conventional B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. degree. The courses offered are in the form of Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma which students may opt parallel to their convention B.A /B.Com/B.Sc. degrees.

(c) Assessment and accreditation of quality of University and Colleges in the country is undertaken by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board for Accreditation (NBA). The details regarding quality assessment by these agencies are available at <http://www.naac.gov.in> and <http://www.nbaind.org>.

Institute for River Sciences

529. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to set up institutions/universities (Institute for River Sciences) for higher studies, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what are the measures taken by Government to improve the river literacy and education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, there is neither any proposal nor any request with the Ministry to set up River Sciences institute/university for higher studies.

Infrastructural facilities in Tamil Nadu

530. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gives emphasis on providing toilets in all the schools in the country, if so, the details thereof, including the guidelines given, if any;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide infrastructural facilities in this regard, including the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Government financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for augmentation and improvement of school infrastructure including separate toilets for boys and girls under the schemes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

In pursuance of the announcement by Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15th August, 2014 to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all schools in the country within a year, this Ministry launched a nation-wide campaign titled Swachh Vidyalaya.

(b) Under SSA, 10.14 lakh toilets have been sanctioned so far since the inception of the scheme in all States/UTs including 57257 toilets in the State of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, 66441 toilet blocks have been sanctioned under RMSA for secondary schools from 2009-10 till date in States/UTs including 4131 toilet blocks in Tamil Nadu.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in a period of one year alone, thus ensuring that every single government school now has separate toilets for girls and boys.

(c) Details of the central share released to States/UTs including Tamil Nadu under SSA and RMSA schemes for approved activities including construction of school toilets during the last two years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Central Share released to States/UTs including Tamil Nadu under SSA and RMSA Schemes for approved activities including construction of school toilets during the last two years

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15	
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35	0.00	147.21	65.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	174715.39	19869.00	154566.68	8671.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19261.85	0.00	33607.83	137.57
4.	Assam	131820.73	7062.00	97782.17	15981.06
5.	Bihar	261013.11	6884.90	216336.05	14484.50
6.	Chandigarh	3009.26	22.00	3893.53	181.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34	19018.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19	36.00	911.74	49.80
9.	Daman and Diu	145.54	180.14	72.77	51.44
10.	Delhi	8322.82	443.43	6223.73	2114.07
11.	Goa	1333.57	104.30	1310.38	323.15
12.	Gujarat	80559.63	0.00	78476.48	9600.80
13.	Haryana	35088.42	7204.27	42110.65	15018.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11453.10	11244.12	12547.30	3609.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50	13578.00	51276.51	11544.16
16.	Jharkhand	45010.71	11883.00	75775.18	11120.31
17.	Karnataka	65371.33	12883.00	66213.52	30351.27
18.	Kerala	20800.66	1719.00	21844.02	3991.25
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56	52455.38	149094.91	21010.77
21.	Maharashtra	65653.65	768.13	58288.54	23451.85
22.	Manipur	13193.93	3929.00	21465.80	6242.42
23.	Meghalaya	28340.86	340.92	20404.51	58.62
24.	Mizoram	10657.69	3945.04	14739.69	2802.65
25.	Nagaland	15803.02	506.47	20568.72	363.88
26.	Odisha	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26
27.	Puducherry	443.19	716.60	100.00	75.43
28.	Punjab	38323.72	9260.38	36215.98	9938.55
29.	Rajasthan	242488.70	26714.00	248041.55	34421.25
30.	Sikkim	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	1118.81
31.	Tamil Nadu	96827.48	35936.40	135819.79	33364.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	-	-	81406.88	8289.07
33.	Tripura	15991.09	2365.62	19800.13	599.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	466698.04	9680.00	449867.53	14228.11
35.	Uttarakhand	22043.51	7571.60	22880.56	5825.84
36.	West Bengal	153196.42	76.52	97240.30	10743.70
TOTAL		2473509.82	293488.42	2403016.25	338950.27

Caste discrimination in IITs

531. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that caste-discrimination, particularly against SC/ST students in the IITs across the country, had led to increase in number of suicide by SC/ST students studying in the IITs across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any positive steps to arrest this trend so that students belonging to SC/ST category are not humiliated by anybody in the IITs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):

(a) No incident of caste-based discrimination including SC/ST students has been reported in the IITs.

(b) Robust monitoring mechanisms including by SC/ST Liaison Officer, Wardens & Faculty, and Students Committee are in place in IITs to prevent / detect caste-discrimination incidents/trends.

Reserved teaching posts in IITs

532. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the IIT and Central Universities are short of faculty upto 40 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the teaching posts which are reserved for OBC, ST and SC are not filled in time; and

(c) whether Government will make a adequate system to fill all such vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Although 2463 teaching positions in IITs and 5987 teaching positions in Central Universities are vacant, the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty contributing to the teaching/learning process more than adequately compensate for the vacant positions. Further, the Government has launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. All IITs and the Central Universities have been directed to strictly adhere to the reservation policy of the Government of India.

(c) All the Institutions have been taking various measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, selection through video conferencing, invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisement in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty position on same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

Ragging cases in colleges

533. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ragging cases in the colleges of India, have been going up unabated;

(b) the number of complaints that have been received by the University Grants Commission during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of such complaints pertain to harassment of girls in the colleges; and

(d) if so, the details with action plan to control such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) University Grants Commission, the nodal agency, has reported the following complaints of ragging from 2013-2015:

Year	No. of complaints
2013	640
2014	543
2015	389
TOTAL	1572

(c) No, Sir.

(d) To address the issue of ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has brought out the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. These are to be followed by all Higher Education Institutions.

Unchecked growth of coaching institutes

534. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unchecked growth of coaching institutes all over the country;

(b) whether they are fleecing aspirants by charging a hefty amount of ₹ 2 to 3 lakh as fee per year for the preparation of the civil services exams and over ₹ 1 lakh for AIEEE; and

(c) if so, will Government consider creating a regulatory body to keep a vigilant eye on it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such information is available in this Ministry.

List of top educational institute of world

†535. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even a single educational institute of India appears in the list of top 200 educational institutes of the world;

(b) the criteria for including these institutes in this list; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is making any efforts to include our educational institutes in this list, if so, the details of the efforts made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Two institutions viz. Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Delhi have been placed on 147 and 179 respectively in the QS World University Rankings for 2015-16.

(b) While certain institutions or agencies publish list of universities or educational institutions ranked according to their own criteria, there is no single international agency for the global ranking of universities. These different international ranking systems use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. Some of these parameters are not wholly relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings cannot constitute the principal basis for the benchmarking of Indian Institutions.

(c) However, since many of these ranking systems attach considerable importance to perception, despite faring well in the research, many institutions from India have not secured the ranks as per their performance. While working on their strengths, the Indian higher education institutions have to work on improving their perception index if they have to better their global rankings. Accordingly, Government has brought out the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) for Higher Education Institutions. Under this, each institution is evaluated on 5 broad parameters namely teaching / learning resources, research, graduation outcomes, outreach / inclusive nature and the public perception. The NIRF is now operational, and will provide valuable inputs and objective benchmarkings to the benefit of parents, students and institutions.

Moral education for students

536. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make moral education compulsory in the curriculum from nursery to university level;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to devise appropriate syllabus on the subject in consultation with educationists and spiritual scholars of various religions in order to inculcate moral values in students in the country especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a majority of School Education lies primarily with the State Governments. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas and across the various stages of school education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I - XII as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework- 2005. The NCERT has also brought out a Value Education Framework entitled "Education for values in schools - A framework" which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values and plan their actions accordingly. The NCERT has also developed a Resource Book for teachers 'Ways to Peace'.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made values education compulsory in the curriculum offered to the schools affiliated to it. The CBSE has published source books for classes VI-VIII and a Teacher's Manual on Life Skills for Classes IX-X and also on Environmental Education and Adolescent Education which help to foster values in children. The CBSE has also introduced values based questions from the prescribed books in the Summative Assessment II in classes IX-X and in the final examination in classes XI-XII from the year 2012-13. The CBSE has also launched a values education kit comprising of a Hand Book for Teachers, Values Cards and a CD on songs on the theme of Duty, Solidarity and Respect for Nature.

All Universities being completely autonomous in academic matters are free to revise the syllabi and curricula. However, The University Grants Commission (UGC) is funding various programmes at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels concerning Human Rights and Values Education in the universities and colleges. The Commission has also been implementing the scheme of Human Rights and Values Education and provides financial assistance to the eligible Universities/Colleges under this scheme. The objectives of this scheme, *inter-alia*, include the creation of awareness and commitment to values where the individualistic self-interest is properly reconciled with the collective and common good.

Panel for New Education Policy

537. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has constituted a panel for framing new Education Policy, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) when the Report is likely to be submitted; and

- (c) terms of reference given to the panel?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has constituted a Committee for the Evolution of the New Education Policy (NEP). This Committee consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Shrimati. Shailja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sevaram Sharma, former Home Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sudhir Mankad, former Chief Secretary, Gujarat and Prof. J.S. Rajput, former Director, NCERT as members of the Committee. The report is likely to be submitted by the 31st of December, 2015. The Committee will examine the outcome documents, recommendations, suggestions and views received and formulate a Draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework For Action (FFA). The Committee may hold further consultations with experts, if that is felt necessary by them.

Funds under SPQEM Scheme

538. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been delays in releasing of funds to Madrasas under Scheme for Provided Quality Education in Madrasas, (SPQEM) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the delay in releasing of funds has led to non payment of salaries to teachers in Madrasas;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of funds sanctioned and released under SPQEM Scheme for last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per procedural requirements of the Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madarsas (SPQEM), the proposals received from various States and UTs recommended by the State Grant-in-aid Committee of the concerned State/UT are considered by the Central Grant-in-aid Committee (CGIAC). 50% of the grant recommended by the CGIAC is released as 1st instalment subject to the condition that no previous Utilisation Certificate is pending with the concerned State/UT. The funds for the 2nd instalment are released only after receipt of the Utilisation Certificate

for the 1st instalment from the concerned State Government. Delay in release of funds occurs sometimes due to non submission of Utilisation Certificates in time or non fulfillment of procedural requirements as per the Scheme guidelines by the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Disbursement of funds to the respective Madrasas for payment of salary and other components is the responsibility of the concerned State /UT Governments.

(c) States/UTs have been sensitized to send the proposals after proper scrutiny and after ensuring that they are complete as per scheme guidelines.

(d) A Statement showing grant-in-aid sanctioned and released under SPQEM Scheme during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details showing Grant-in-Aid sanctioned and Released under
SPQEM Scheme during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Amount sanctioned by CGIAC	Amount released	Amount sanctioned by CGIAC	Amount released	Amount sanctioned by CGIAC	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh			97.92	48.96		
2.	Assam	-	*349.85				
3.	Bihar	55.54	55.54			***3139.27	19.79
4.	Chhattisgarh	434.52	721.79	606.13	5294.33	108.56	
5.	Haryana			36.75	18.36		
6.	Karnataka					162.81	81.41
7.	Kerala	7097.89	776.88		7117.9		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.49	2104.4	1674.17	1912.02	2515.06	1323
9.	Maharashtra	338.17	168.44	81.95	210.7	115.34	
10.	Rajasthan	650.43	392.66		335.21		
11.	Tripura	329.27	199.41	306.68	288.72	290.72	145.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Uttar Pradesh	9640.80	12987	11121.12	7351.5	16010.37	8586
13.	Uttarakhand	554.73	493.44	399.62	460.71	651.51	324.3
14.	West Bengal		Nil		Nil	1090.98	303.6
TOTAL		21171.84	18249	14324.34	18273	24084.62	10783

*Previously sanctioned.

**Amount released in a particular year includes releases sanctioned during previous years also.

***Out of the sanctioned grant during 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 1543.36 Lakh has been released during 2015-16 to the Government of Bihar.

Choice based credit system

539. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints after the introduction of the Choice Based Credit System;

(b) whether universities are facing a shortage of teachers after this system, if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken by Government;

(c) whether universities have terminated contracts of teachers after the introduction of the Choice Based Credit System due to unpopularity of certain subjects, if so, details thereof and action taken by Government to rectify the same; and

(d) whether universities are increasing working hours due to the introduction of the Choice Based Credit System, if so, details thereof and corrective action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Several Universities have adopted Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) by following the laid down process of adoption by their statutory bodies. Taking into account various issues and concerns regarding CBCS, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid down detailed template for adoption of CBCS. The template is at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4426331-Instructional-Template.pdf>.

(b) Shortage of teachers arises from a number of factors, primarily vacancies in faculty positions. The implementation of CBCS is not a causal factor, since the student-teacher ratio has not been altered under the CBCS. The Central Government has urged various State Governments to fill up the faculty positions at the earliest. The UGC has also

directed the Central Universities to fill up the vacant faculty positions at the earliest.

(c) The UGC has informed that no such incident came to the notice of UGC in case of Central Universities.

(d) No, Sir. The UGC has further informed that none of the Central Universities have reported increase in working hours due to the introduction of the CBCS.

Funding pattern of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

540. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to reduce its share of funding in the flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan from 65 per cent to 50 per cent and revise funding pattern to 50:50 instead to 65:35, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have raised their concern in this regard, if so, the details and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) It has been decided that the funds sharing pattern of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) will be in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States) with effect from the year 2015-16. The revision has been done in view of the higher devolution of funds to the States from 32% to 42% as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission.

(b) Some State Governments namely Bihar, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal had raised their concern about interim reduction of the central share of funding in the SSA from 65 per cent to 50 per cent, which has subsequently been rationalized to 60 per cent based on the report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

Gyandeeep schemes for soldiers

541. DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) had signed an MoU with the Indian Army to provide degrees to soldiers through Gyandeeep Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said scheme has not been implemented properly thereby causing problems to the soldiers, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, a MoU was signed between IGNOU and Indian Army on 4th September, 2009 for Gyandeeep Scheme with the objective of conferring educational certification on soldiers of the Indian Army, within the parameters laid down by IGNOU, for Community Colleges, recognizing the 'In Service' training done by them. This would be within the broad framework set out by the University, through registration of Regimental Training Centres/Human Resource Development centres of the Indian Army and Army Schools of Instruction under IGNOU Community Colleges. Further, as per the provisions of the aforesaid MoU, the students after acquiring skills/knowledge worth 64 credits from the Army-IGNOU Community Colleges, have the option of vertical mobility into 3rd year of B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. of IGNOU.

Certain issues that led to the non-issuance of the degrees/grade cards had been brought to the notice this year of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and have been subsequently resolved. There is now no such issue. So far the University has already issued 3,73,047 Degrees/Grade Cards/Provisional Certificates based on the results provided by the Indian Army and also permitted vertical mobility of Advance Diploma holders to 3rd year of B.A./B.Com./B.Sc from July, 2015 Session as per the decision of the 64th Academic Council meeting of IGNOU held on 10th July, 2015.

Implementation of Right to Education Act

†542. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States of the country who have not implemented the Right to Education Act after the enactment of the said legislation;

(b) whether private educational institutions and guardians protested against the implementation of the Right to Education Act and cases were lodged in the courts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make amendment in the Right to Education Act, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been extended to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kashmir and accordingly, the Act is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All other States and UTs are implementing the RTE Act, 2009.

(b) State Governments implement the RTE Act, 2009 alongwith their State RTE rules and regulations. Several Court cases have been filed in the Supreme Court and other Courts. However, the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutional validity of the RTE Act, 2009 and its applicability *vide* its judgement dated 12th April, 2012 on the writ petition filed by the Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan & Others. By order of the Constitutional bench on 6th May, 2014, Hon'ble Supreme Court has exempted minority schools, from the purview of the RTE Act, 2009.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Model School Scheme

†543. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted review of Model School Scheme under which 2500 schools are proposed to be set up under Private Public Partnership in blocks not academically backward, as benchmark of excellence at block level, if so, the result thereof;

(b) the manner in which preference will be given to the eligible institutions from the applications received under PPP, the list of which was circulated by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government will refund the fees deposited by the institutions alongwith their applications?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the PPP component, Model schools were to be set up by the private entities on a design, build, finance and operate basis in blocks which are not educationally backward. Private entities were shortlisted based on the shortlisting criteria specified in the Request for Qualification (RFQ) document. Further, the Ministry decided to review the PPP component of the Model School Scheme before proceeding further and accordingly the selection process was cancelled. As per the Budget Announcement 2015-16, the Model School Scheme has been delinked from the support of the Government of India with effect from 2015-16 and as such the scheme stands transferred to the States/UTs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. The fee of ₹ 10,000/- was charged per application as the cost of RFQ process.

Shortage of faculty in IITs

544. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IITs are facing serious shortage of faculty and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether uniform qualifying standards for the faculty in various disciplines have been prescribed for IITs and the institutes of national importance; and

(c) the action initiated to overcome the shortage and availability of faculty?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. Although 2463 teaching positions in IITs are vacant, the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty contributing to the teaching/learning process more than adequately compensate for the vacant positions. Further, the Government has launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions.

(b) The uniform recruitment rules are prescribed for appointment of faculty in IITs which *inter alia* provide Ph.D. as essential qualification for recruitment.

(c) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. Institutes have been taking various measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, selection through video conferencing, invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisement in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty position on same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions.

Funding under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

545. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms fixed by Ministry for funding of Government technical institution/ constituent colleges of Government Universities;

(b) how many Government colleges/ constituent colleges of State Government run universities have been selected for funding under component 7 of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) across the country; and

(c) what are the reasons for exclusion of Government Engineering/professional colleges under component No. 7 of RUSA by the Ministry when there is no specific provision under RUSA guidelines to debar such institution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) norms, funding to existing colleges is prioritised on the basis of whether they are included under section 12 B of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 or not; whether despite being included under section 12B, they have received funding from UGC or not; *inter-se* antiquity; accreditation status etc. Further, based on the needs assessment and prioritisation made by the States in their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs), funding for professional/ engineering colleges may be considered by the PAB. There is a separate component under RUSA which supports establishment of new technical/ professional colleges.

(b) As on date 814 government colleges have been approved under Component 7 of RUSA.

(c) Professional Colleges are not debarred from support under component 7 of RUSA. Across various States / UTs 16 professional colleges have been provided support from RUSA under this component. General colleges are accorded priority for funding under this component.

Hike in tuition fee at IIT

546. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to defer the hike in tuition fee at the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT); if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to set up panel to revamp examinations in IITs; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The committee constituted by the Council of IITs to consider the funding of IITs is examining the issue.

(b) The IIT Council has appointed a Committee to review the current Joint Engineering Entrance (JEE) System for admission in IITs. The Committee has submitted its report, which is currently under stakeholder consultation.

Dropouts from schools

547. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are number of dropouts from schools during last three years;
- (b) how many of such dropouts were due to unsympathetic attitude of school authorities;
- (c) how many children were tortured physically and/or mentally in this process; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any action in this connection, if so, in how many cases action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collect information in the form of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) on various educational indicators including annual average dropout rates. The annual average dropout rates at primary level were 6.5%, 5.62% and 4.67% respectively during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

At secondary level the annual average dropout rates were 14.54% and 17.86% respectively during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Data prior to this is not available since the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme started in 2009-2010 and data on dropouts were collected only from 2012-13.

(b) to (d) A study entitled "National Sample Survey to Assess dropout rate at the elementary level in 21 States" was commissioned by the Government of India and the results were reported in 2013. The reasons for dropouts include the migration of families, children staying for household work etc.

Section 17(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment to child. In this connection, the Ministry has issued an advisory under 35(1) of the RTE Act, 2009 for elimination of corporal punishment in schools.

Vacant seats in recognised engineering colleges

†548. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to put a check on those engineering colleges recognised by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

seats are remaining vacant frequently due to which it is also considering to derecognise them;

(b) whether AICTE has also made its rule for recognising new colleges stringent; and

(c) the details of rules framed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions strictly on fulfilment of norms/criteria prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook published by AICTE. The Approval Process Handbook 2015-16 is available on AICTE web portal www.aicte-India.org.

Compliance for RTE Act

549. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools in India have violated the norms set under the Right to Education Act (RTE), the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether there have been budget cuts that make it difficult for RTE compliance to be achieved in the near future, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that its constitutional obligation, with regards to the RTE, is being fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) After enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 all states except Jammu and Kashmir (to which it is not applicable) have notified their State RTE rules for effective implementation of the Act. Complaints on non-compliance/violation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for remedial action. School-wise details of violation of RTE Act, 2009 are not maintained centrally. However, the details of complaints regarding violation of RTE Act, registered with National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) from the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 (State/UT-wise) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, 37.35% government elementary schools have adverse Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). There are 6.04 lakh professionally unqualified teachers teaching in schools in 16 States namely Arunachal Pradesh (8334), Assam (50042), Bihar (112176), Chhattisgarh (66482), Jammu and Kashmir (24536), Jharkhand (22841), Madhya Pradesh (28897), Manipur (7223), Meghalaya (23644), Mizoram (2614), Nagaland (9828), Odisha (34973), Tripura (11884), Uttar Pradesh (15242), Uttarakhand (949), and West Bengal (185196).

(b) The Central Government in partnership with State Governments and Union Territories implement the SSA programme to meet the objective of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 7 of the RTE Act provides that the Central and State Governments will have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the RTE Act. BE for 2014-15 for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was ₹ 28258.00 crore, and RE for 2014-15 was ₹ 24380.00 crore, with actual expenditure of ₹ 24122.51 crore. The Government has allocated ₹ 22000.00 crore as BE for 2015-16 for implementation of the SSA scheme.

Central Government funds are provided in addition to funds earmarked by the State Governments for the education sector. Further, there has been a higher devolution of funds to the States from 32% to 42% as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission.

(c) The Central Government has issued 11 Guidelines and 4 Advisories under Section 35 (1) of the RTE Act to facilitate State Governments and UTs for effective implementation for the respective provision of the Act.

Statement-I

*Details of complaints regarding violation of RTE Act, 2009 registered
with NCPCR from the 2010-11 to 2015-16 (Till 31.10.2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (till 31.10.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	925	38	5	4	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	1	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	14	13	0	1	1
5.	Bihar	1	12	27	30	5	1
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	4	3	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	631	119	329	26	9	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2	2	12	3	2	2
13.	Haryana	114	31	8	19	7	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	3	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	1	1	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	3	4	47	9	12	5
17.	Karnataka	3	5	7	4	1	1
18.	Kerala	0	2	4	3	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep					0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	14	32	8	2	0
21.	Maharashtra	3	149	19	22	4	3
22.	Manipur	0	28	1	1	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	4	43	10	10	4	0
27.	Puducherry	1	0	0	1	0	0
28.	Punjab	6	9	8	1	4	0
29.	Rajasthan	757	105	4	41	3	1
30.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	115	16	32	3	4	4
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	3
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23	136	98	54	45	14
35.	Uttarakhand	3	7	8	41	6	0
36.	West Bengal	10	38	20	11	1	0
TOTAL		1742	1677	726	297	115	42

Statement-II*State-Wise percentage of schools with adverse PTR (As per UDISE 2013-14)*

State/UTs	Percentage of schools with adverse PTR
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.63
Andhra Pradesh	32.17
Arunachal Pradesh	45.07
Assam	35.57
Bihar	82.96
Chandigarh	28.57
Chhattisgarh	26.93
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.09
Daman and Diu	20.45
Delhi	40.80
Goa	41.95
Gujarat	23.28
Haryana	33.49
Himachal Pradesh	12.59
Jammu and Kashmir	11.15
Jharkhand	62.52
Karnataka	19.11
Kerala	9.80
Lakshadweep	2.27
Madhya Pradesh	47.74
Maharashtra	14.69
Manipur	9.82
Meghalaya	14.47
Mizoram	9.15

State/UTs	Percentage of schools with adverse PTR
Nagaland	11.99
Odisha	31.47
Puducherry	4.62
Punjab	23.14
Rajasthan	31.86
Sikkim	1.95
Tamil Nadu	14.46
Telengana	NA
Tripura	9.20
Uttar Pradesh	54.82
Uttarakhand	21.41
West Bengal	32.00
INDIA	37.35

Level playing field for education boards

550. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, most of the school education boards come under the purview of the State Governments. State Education Boards in consultation with respective State Governments may modify the existing practices. However, the Department of School Education and Literacy held a meeting with State Education Boards on 28.10.2015 for maintenance of

standards of school education and timely declaration of Class-XII Board results by all the Boards across the country for timely preparation of rank list for all India entrance tests.

German as additional foreign language in Kendriya Vidyalaya

551. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students in Kendriya Vidyalayas will be able to opt again for German as an additional foreign language in conformity with the National Education Policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that Government has signed a joint declaration of intent with Germany in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Students from classes VI to VIII of Kendriya Vidyalayas desirous of learning German language are allowed to study it as an additional foreign subject provided at least 15 or more students in a school opt for the same.

(b) and (c) A Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) has been signed between this Ministry and the Federal Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, on 5th October, 2015. The JDI aims at promotion of the teaching of German as an additional foreign language in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in conformity with the National Education Policy of India and for promotion of teaching of Modern Indian Languages in German educational institutions.

Steps for nutritious mid-day meal

†552. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Report of FICCI Research and Analysis Centre, according to which the mid-day meal provided to the school children is not nutritious and less than the approved weight;

(b) the number of schools in Delhi where mid-day-meal is being supplied by NGOs and the payment being made to them for it; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the mid-day-meal provided to children is nutritious, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per available information, the East Delhi Municipal Corporation has engaged Shriram Institute (SRI) / FICCI for testing of food samples to ensure the quality of food supplied under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Out of 208 samples checked by SRI/FICCI, 127 samples have been passed by the aforesaid institute. The remaining 81 samples have not fulfilled the prescribed levels of protein / calories.

(b) In Delhi, the mid day meals are supplied in all 3077 schools through centralized kitchens run by NGOs and payment is made to the NGOs by the Government of NCT Delhi.

(c) The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. These guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adults members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples on a monthly basis by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet with nutritional standards and quality. In addition, an expert committee has been constituted to analyse the adequacy of the present nutrient content of meal, suggest optimal nutrient mix meal and assess nutrient adequacy of varying menus.

Low education level in youth

†553. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the census data released by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, 32.6 per cent population has not been educated even upto primary school level and 25.2 per cent is educated upto the level of primary school and only 11.1 per cent population is educated upto matric level;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide higher education to the youth; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A Statement showing percentage of persons by literates and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various educational levels as per Census, 2011, Registrar General of India is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) To attract students to higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, scholarship and interest subsidy on educational loans availed by the students. Extensive use of ICT applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country. In order to expand educational opportunities in 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs), the Central Government had, in 2009, launched the scheme of setting up of 374 Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) in districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education less than the national average. The scheme of setting up MDCs has since been subsumed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan under a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in state higher education system. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Statement

Percentage of persons by literates and various educational level : Census 2011

Educational level	Persons	Percentage	
		To total Population	To total Literates
1	2	3	4
Total population	1,210,854,977	100.0	
Illiterate	447,216,165*	36.9	
Literate	763,638,812	63.1	100.0
Literate without educational level	35,153,231		4.6
Below primary	146,897,589		19.2
Primary	184,170,832		24.1
Middle	133,903,267		17.5
Matric/Secondary	105,939,743		13.9

1	2	3	4
Higher secondary/ Intermediate Pre- University/Senior secondary	77,942,593		10.2
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1,072,289		0.1
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	7,238,719		0.9
Graduate and above	68,288,971		8.9
Unclassified	3,031,578		0.4

* includes 164,515,253 "0-6" population who are mandatory treated as illiterate

Disaster management lessons in schools

554. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether school children are being imparted disaster management lessons, both in Government and private schools in the country to meet any kind of eventuality during disasters, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such training is also being imparted to students of all States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such students would be provided with certain gadgets for use during such eventualities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, a majority of the schools are under the purview of the State Governments. It is, therefore, for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to impart education in disaster management in schools. However, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Disaster Management Education in Classes VIII to X in 2003-04 and in Class-XI in 2005-06 in its affiliated schools.

(c) CBSE has not prescribed any special gadgets for its affiliated schools.

Charges against Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University

555. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the charges against the Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University has been proved, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any action is initiated, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Four out of five charges relating to financial and administrative illegalities and irregularities levelled against the Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati have been established. Hon'ble President of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, is the appointing authority of the Vice-Chancellor. The reply of the Vice-Chancellor, alongwith its examination by the Ministry, was sent to the Visitor for appropriate decision in the matter. The Visitor has returned the file recently with the observation to get it legally examined once again.

Basic facilities in schools of rural areas

†556. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any effective steps to provide basic facilities to such schools situated particularly in the backward and rural areas of the country that do not have proper building/teachers and the schools building is in a dilapidated condition, if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools across the country including rural and backward areas under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Details of Central share released to the States/UTs under SSA and RMSA programmes according to the outlay approved under their AWP&B for the various activities including creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in schools during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under SSA scheme 3.11 lakh school buildings, 18.61 lakh additional classroom, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities, 19.48 lakh teachers post and 10.14 lakh toilets have been sanctioned so far since inception of the scheme across States and UTs. Under RMSA scheme, from 2009-10 to 2014-15, 10513 new secondary schools, 51750 additional classrooms, 19705 toilet blocks, 12301 drinking water facilities, and 2130 residential quarters have been sanctioned.

Under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative aimed to provide separate toilet blocks for girls and boys in each school 4,17,796 toilets were added to 2,61,400 government elementary and secondary schools during one year between 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, the percentages of government schools with RTE compliant facilities in rural areas in terms of drinking water, boundary wall, playground, Pupil teacher ratio and Student classroom ratio are 94.98, 56.24, 52.41, 62.19 and 74.99 respectively.

Statement*Details of Central Share released to the States/UTs under SSA and RMSA Programmes during last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakh)
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1089.28	67.00	612.35	0.00	147.21	65.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141049.46	35465.00	174715.39	19869.00	154566.68	8671.00	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43764.67	2437.00	19261.85	0.00	33607.83	137.57	
4.	Assam	130881.60	12832.00	131820.73	7062.00	97782.17	15981.06	
5.	Bihar	275462.25	13765.00	261013.11	6884.90	216336.05	14484.50	
6.	Chandigarh	1772.64	70.00	3009.26	22.00	3893.53	181.20	
7.	Chhattisgarh	85015.73	30898.00	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34	19018.66	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	652.76	45.00	927.19	36.00	911.74	49.80	
9.	Daman and Diu	433.12	55.00	145.54	180.14	72.77	51.44	
10.	Delhi	4293.24	0.00	8322.82	443.43	6223.73	2114.07	
11.	Goa	1013.04	0.00	1333.57	104.30	1310.38	323.15	
12.	Gujarat	113918.08	8205.00	80559.63	0.00	78476.48	9600.80	
13.	Haryana	33810.35	10112.00	35088.42	7204.27	42110.65	15018.76	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10737.30	2036.00	11453.10	11244.12	12547.30	3609.39	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50805.85	10936.00	89143.50	13578.00	51276.51	11544.16	
16.	Jharkhand	56183.87	0.00	45010.71	11883.00	75775.18	11120.31	
17.	Karnataka	68450.58	5642.00	65371.33	12883.00	66213.52	30351.27	

18.	Kerala	13449.14	1527.00	20800.66	1719.00	21844.02	3991.25
19.	Lakshadweep	57.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	135343.30	46123.00	200408.56	52455.38	149094.91	21010.77
21.	Maharashtra	106854.62	985.00	65653.65	768.13	58288.54	23451.85
22.	Manipur	17362.44	4301.00	13193.93	3929.00	21465.80	6242.42
23.	Meghalaya	18670.78	160.00	28340.86	340.92	20404.51	58.62
24.	Mizoram	15317.60	6392.00	10657.69	3945.04	14739.69	2802.65
25.	Nagaland	11231.95	1662.00	15803.02	506.47	20568.72	363.88
26.	Odisha	104307.62	21543.00	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26
27.	Puducherry	918.91	72.00	443.19	716.60	100.00	75.43
28.	Punjab	49472.68	25844.00	38323.72	9260.38	36215.98	9938.55
29.	Rajasthan	153520.11	8704.00	242488.70	26714.00	248041.55	34421.25
30.	Sikkim	2693.85	25.00	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	1118.81
31.	Tamil Nadu	71637.13	27614.00	96827.48	35936.40	135819.79	33364.51
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	81406.88	8289.07
33.	Tripura	12010.11	7018.00	15991.09	2365.62	19800.13	599.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	375476.26	22087.00	466698.04	9680.00	449867.53	14228.11
35.	Uttarakhand	17941.10	9664.00	22043.51	7571.60	22880.56	5825.84
36.	West Bengal	258056.58	0.00	153196.42	76.52	97240.30	10743.70
TOTAL		2383655.62	316286.00	2473509.82	293488.42	2403016.25	338950.27

Number of children out of school

557. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around 60.6 lakh children between the ages of 6 to 13 are still out of the school after the RTE came into effect, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the majority of these children are in rural areas and the families in rural area fail to send their children to school largely due to non-affordability;
- (c) whether the UNESCO report clubs India with some of the worst performing nations like Kenya, Nigeria, Indonesia, Sudan and Tanzania; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per an independent survey commissioned by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2014, 60.64 lakh children are out of school in the age group of 6 to 13. The survey indicates consistent decline in the number of out of school children from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 in the same age group.

(b) As per the survey, there are 46,95,518 out of school children from rural areas which constitute 77.43% of the total number of such children. As per the survey findings, reasons for not attending the school includes, *inter-alia*, poverty/economic reasons, child not interested in studies, girls needed to help in domestic work or to take care of siblings, boys required to supplement household income and education not considered necessary by the head of the household.

(c) and (d) UNESCO Report of 2015 points out that India has made remarkable strides towards ensuring education for all, while access is now close to universal. Improvement in early childhood education, universal primary education, huge reduction in out of school children and gender equality are big achievements for India. The Report states that India is predicted to be the only country in South and West Asia to have an equal ratio of girls and boys in both primary and secondary education, where more than 220 million children are in schools. Countries like Indonesia (1.3 million), Kenya (1.1 million), Nigeria (8.7 million) and Sudan (2.7 million) have large number of out of school children as given in parenthesis.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provisions for free and compulsory education to children between the age group of 6-14 years. The Central Government's programme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides assistance to State

Governments/UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of SC, ST and minority population. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled.

Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/ hostels and transportation/ escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in back to school camps which may be residential and non residential.

Development fee charged by KVS

†558. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into the force in April, 2010 in which there is a provision of not collecting any type of fee or charge or expenditure from children *in lieu* of education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 500 is being charged every month from the students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country in the name of development fund; and

(c) if so, whether the objectives of RTE Act, 2009 are being fulfilled or money is being collected by adopting other means, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which came into force from 1st April, 2010, provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school. As per Section 3 of the RTE Act, 2009, no child shall be

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liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. The term 'free education' must be read in consonance with the provisions of section 12(1)(a)-(c) which specify the extent of the school's responsibility for free and compulsory education.

(b) and (c) As per Section 2(p) of the RTE Act, 2009, Kendriya Vidyalayas are covered under 'specified category' schools which are bound to give admissions to the children belonging to disadvantaged groups and economically weaker sections to the extent of 25% at entry level in Class I. No fee is chargeable from the children admitted under these provisions. However, ₹ 500 per month is payable by rest of the students towards Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi. This amount has to be utilized exclusively for the purpose of welfare of the students as reiterated in the last Board of Governors (BoG) meeting of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

Sanctioned amount for mid-day meal scheme

559. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mid-day meal was started with an idea to provide nutritious food to the poor children and to attract them to the schools, if so, per head sanctioned amount for providing mid day meal to the students;

(b) whether the Ministry feel that in present day's inflation the sanctioned amount is insufficient to provide nutritious food to the poor children to keep them healthy; and

(c) if not, what would the Minister propose to ensure that the students continue to get the nutritious food despite all odds and the credibility of the mid-day meal scheme sustains?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) foodgrain at the rate of 100 gram per child for primary school and 150 gram per child for upper primary schools is provided by the Central Government to States/UTs. In addition, cooking cost is provided for eligible schools / implementing agencies for meeting the cost of pulses, vegetables, oil/fats, salt and condiments and fuel. In order to cover the impact of price rise in the items of consumption in the MDM basket, the cooking cost has been revised upward annually since 2010 @ 7.5%. The present cooking cost is ₹ 3.76 per child per day for primary stage and ₹ 5.64 per child per day for upper primary stage.

Right to Quality Education Act

560. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the current RTE Act with Right to Quality Education Act;

(b) if so, by when would the Minister bring in the new legislation before the Parliament; and

(c) the salient features of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Out of School Children

561. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) assessment in 2015, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has stated that India is moderately on track of universalizing primary education but cautions that a large number of children are still out of school and are not completing their primary education;

(b) whether the third and latest round of National Survey on Estimation of Out of School Children (NSEOSC) conducted in 2014 estimated a fall in number to 6 million or 2.97 per cent of the total number of children; and

(c) whether the Census 2011 figures on children (6-13) not attending educational institutions are in steep variance with NSEOSC figures for the third round for surveys conducted in 2014?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report, 2015 points out that India has witnessed significant progress towards meeting the MDGs, with some targets having been met ahead of the 2015 deadline. It says that India has made significant progress in universalizing primary education, and is moderately on track to achieve this Millennium Development Goal. Enrolment and completion rates of girls in primary school have improved and are catching up with those of boys, as are elementary

completion rates. It also addresses the issue of large number of children remaining out of school and failing to complete primary education, particularly in the case of girls, children in rural areas and those belonging to minority communities.

(b) The survey commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) through an independent agency in 2014 reported an overall decline in the number of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 13 years in the country. While there were 134.59 lakh out of school children in 2006, it decreased to 81.50 lakh in 2009 and the number further reduced to 60.64 lakh children in 2014 in the same age group. The latest figure accounts for 2.97 percent of the total children in the said age group.

(c) Census 2011 showed that about 32 million children aged between 6 to 13 years have never attended any educational institution, even though government estimates of out of school children show substantial lower number. This variance may be due to different criteria for identifying out of school children and the nature of data used for research study.

Reservation for EWS in KVS and private schools

562. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Right to Education Act, 2009, 25 per cent reservation meant for children belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) is being implemented uniformly in all the private schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas etc. across the country;

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

(c) the details of the claims and the amount of money reimbursed to the private schools for providing free education to the EWS students during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that all specified category schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and private un-aided schools shall admit children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood in class I (or pre-school, as the case may be), to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion. 27 States/UTs have issued notification or made provision in their State RTE

Rules regarding admission of children belonging to disadvantaged and weaker sections under section 12(1) (c). States have reported enrolment of a total of 14.22 lakh children in private unaided schools in the year 2014-15 under Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009. As per section 2 (p) of RTE Act, 2009, KVs are covered under 'specified category schools' and provide admissions to the extent of 25% EWS at entry level in Class-I.

(c) The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014 to assist States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c). The reimbursement is based on per child cost norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20 percent of the size of the total Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) approved for the State/UT under SSA and is available from 2015-2016. The Ministry has approved an allocation of ₹ 250.65 crore, as per its norms, to 7 states in their AWP&B, 2015-2016 against expenditure incurred for reimbursement of fee to private unaided schools under section 12(1)(c). Since the SSA Framework has been amended from 1st April 2014 to assist States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c), the state-wise details for 2015-16 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	No. of Children	Amount
1.	Chhattisgarh	81316	30.65
2.	Gujarat	13033	13.03
3.	Karnataka	155378	123.55
4.	Odisha	310	0.15
5.	Rajasthan	189083	41.71
6.	Uttar Pradesh	108	0.05
7.	Uttarakhand	65889	41.51
TOTAL		505117	250.65

Irregularities in conduct of All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT)

563. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale irregularities were detected in the conduct of All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in May, 2015, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of States from where such irregularities were reported;
- (c) whether such irregularities have been reported in the earlier years also by the CBSE, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the CBSE in all such cases; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that entrance tests conducted by the CBSE is transparent and free from irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has not found any large-scale irregularities in the AIPMT examination. However, pursuant to an FIR lodged by the Haryana Police, Rohtak, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgement dated 15.06.2015 and 19.06.2015 in CWP No. 298/2015, 299/2015, 305/2015 and 325/2015 ordered the CBSE to re-conduct the All India Pre-medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Test (AIPMT)-2015 examination due to adoption of unfair means using modern communication device.

- (d) CBSE has taken following steps to prevent irregularities in the examination:-
 - (i) Candidates are not allowed to carry mobile phones and other electronic devices to the examination hall.
 - (ii) Frisking at the time of entry.
 - (iii) Videographer of the candidates appearing in the examination.
 - (iv) Recording biometric identification, Index Finger Printing on a specialized attendance sheet.
 - (v) Provision of pens to the candidates by the CBSE.
 - (vi) Not allowing any candidate to leave before the examination is over.

Setting up of Rural Universities

564. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what action has been taken by Ministry in consultation with University Grants Commission to set up Rural Universities to execute ideas of our Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi; and
- (b) what action has been taken by Government to introduce various Gandhian literatures in education syllabus, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up a Rural University in the country by the University Grants Commission (UGC) or Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, MHRD is funding the Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University), which engages in promoting an integrated and sustainable rural development based on the Gandhian philosophy.

(b) The UGC has started a scheme of “Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India” in various universities/colleges to introduce various courses on great thinkers and social leaders, their thoughts and philosophies including Gandhian studies. As reported by the UGC, under this scheme 85 Gandhian Studies Centres have been approved by the UGC for continuation in the XII Plan and 55 Centres have been approved for establishment during XII Plan *w.e.f* 2013-14. Details of the scheme are available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/0594822_Guideline-EPOCH-XII-Plan.pdf

Discontinuation of Non-Net Fellowship

565. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discontinued the Non-NET Fellowship to M.Phil and Ph.D students at Central Universities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons and rationale for the same;

(c) whether students have protested against the decision of Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) not to discontinue the Non-National Eligibility Test (NET) Fellowship.

(b) In view of above does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken note of the protests against the decision of the UGC discontinuing the Non-NET Fellowship. The Central Government has issued an Order under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act, 1956 directing the UGC not to implement the Commission's decision against agenda item No. 4.01 in its 510th meeting discontinuing the Non-NET Fellowships and to continue all existing and continuing fellowships, NET as well as Non-NET and there be no change retrospectively in the fellowships.

The Government has appointed a Committee on 28th October, 2015, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Gautam Barua, former Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati to go into the issues related to the research fellowships provided by the UGC, covering both NET Fellowships and Non-NET Fellowships. The details of the committee are available at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ReviewUGCFellowships.pdf.

This Committee has been constituted to bring the benefits and opportunities of the Non-NET Fellowship scheme to a larger number of Universities, including State Universities. It has also been decided that the existing awards under Non-NET Fellowships will not be reduced but expanded instead and that guidelines for selection, coverage, award and administration of Non-NET Fellowships will be developed.

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship

566. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship for the year 2015-16;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under this scholarship; and

(c) whether Government has disbursed all scholarship, if not, details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) An amount of ₹ 70.00 crore has been allocated in BE 2015-16 for National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship scheme.

(b) The estimated number of beneficiaries under this scheme during 2015-16 is 205000.

(c) 96521 scholarships pertaining to previous academic years has been sanctioned under the scheme with an expenditure of ₹ 58.61 crore during current financial year. The scholarships for the academic year 2015-16 could not be sanctioned as the proposals for disbursement of scholarships for academic year 2015-16 have so far not been received from the State/UT Governments on-line on National e-Scholarship portal, made operational in October, 2015.

Funds for quality research in IITs

567. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has earmarked ₹ 250 crore per annum for fostering very high quality research in the IITs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also true that Government has made it mandatory for the IITs to have clearly defined outcome and 25 per cent of the expenses have to be borne by an industry partner, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An initiative named Uchatar Avishakar Yojana which aimed to provide ₹ 250 crore for carrying out research relevant to the issues faced by the industry is under consideration of Government. Under this, it is proposed to sanction research projects which are part-funded by the stakeholder industry.

Steps for 100 per cent literacy

568. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from 18 per cent in 1951 to 72.5 per cent in 2011, India needs to accelerate the pace for 100 per cent literacy;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been felicitated as the best performing State in the field of improving literacy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Census reports, there has been steady improvement in literacy rates since independence as the literacy rate has increased from

18.33 per cent in 1951 to 72.98 per cent in 2011. Government keeps phase-wise targets to achieve higher levels of literacy. The present target is to achieve 80 per cent literacy rate by the end of XII Five Year Plan.

(b) Two major interventions of Government of India, namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for universalisation of elementary education and Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Adult population help to bring effective improvement in literacy. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one Union Territory (UT) that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below as per Census 2001, and left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates. The scheme has a target of making 70 million adult non-literates, including 60 million women as literates, with special thrust on disadvantaged groups.

(c) Yes Sir. The State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Tamil Nadu has been felicitated with State level Saakshar Bharat Award 2015, as the best performing State in the field of literacy, on the occasion of the International Literacy Day on the 8th September, 2015.

National Institute of Technology in Goa

569. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of land acquisition for establishing National Institute of Technology in Goa and whether the land identified at Cuncolim (Goa) has been acquired;

(b) what is the exact status of acquisition, whether market value of the land has been assessed by the State Government Authorities, if so, the estimated amount required for the purposed acquisition of land;

(c) whether Government proposes to share the burden of the State Government in this regard; and

(d) by what date the land is expected to be handed over by State Government to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The State Government of Goa is in the process of acquiring land for National Institute of Technology (NIT), Goa.

(c) No Sir, as per the existing Central Government Policy, the identified land for the permanent campus of NIT, Goa is to be acquired and subsequently transferred by the State Government of Goa free of cost in the name of NIT, Goa.

(d) The process of land acquisition is currently in progress and the land is likely to be handed over by the State Government of Goa shortly.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme in Maharashtra

570. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the status of implementation of PMEGP in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. The details of rate of Margin Money subsidy being provided to various categories of beneficiaries are detailed below:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP.	Beneficiaries contributions (of the project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of the project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
[Area (location of the project/unit)]			
General category.	10%	15%	25%
Special category (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill and Border Areas.	05%	25%	35%

The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

(b) The status of PMEGP implementation in the State of Maharashtra since inception is given below:

	Target			Achievement		
	No. of project	Fund Allocation (₹ in lakh)	Employment	No. of project	Fund Utilization (₹ in lakh)	Employment
2008-09	5526	6628.91	55242	1692	2455.61	16920
2009-10	1606	5011.54	16060	3281	4769.30	21961
2010-11	3425	4793.80	34250	4845	6193.48	33285
2011-12	3379	4730.15	33790	2705	4548.95	24661
2012-13	2990	6875.53	23920	3640	6794.14	22358
2013-14	5156	6539.82	41248	2186	4737.62	20183
2014-15	5027	6299.38	40216	3469	7843.81	28311
2015-16 (upto 26.11.2015)	2870	5738.38	22960	1358	2937.31	10971

Special programme for Small Scale Industries

571. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any special programme to promote Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of SSIs in various States, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds released to various States for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the amount of loans provided by banks to the SSIs in various States during the said period, State/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) at all India level including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. The details of State-wise distribution of number of enterprises in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The funds are not allocated State-wise as all the plan schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are Central Sector Schemes. The total outlay allocated to Ministry of MSME for promotion of MSMEs sector during last three years and current year *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 2835.00 crore, ₹ 2977.00 crore, ₹ 3327.00 crore and ₹ 2612.51 crore respectively.

(d) As per Reserve Bank of India, outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector in the country by Scheduled Commercial Banks were ₹ 5,27,684.61 crore, ₹ 6,87,208.74 crore, ₹ 8,51,092.48 crore and ₹ 9,61,174.19 crore at the end of March, 2012, March, 2013, March, 2014 and March, 2015 respectively. State/UT-wise details of outstanding credit to MSE by Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in the Statement-II.

Statement - I
*State-wise distribution of number of enterprises in Micro,
 Small and Medium Enterprises*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Enterprises (in Lakh)				Unregistered As per Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07
		As per Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07	Registered As per EM-II filed March, 2007 to September, 2015	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.15	0.09	0.24		2.86
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.06	0.18		2.75
3.	Punjab	0.48	0.19	0.67		13.97
4.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.02		0.48
5.	Uttarakhand	0.24	0.18	0.42		3.50
6.	Haryana	0.33	0.21	0.54		8.33
7.	Delhi	0.04	0.03	0.07		5.48
8.	Rajasthan	0.55	1.28	1.83		16.09
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.88	3.13	5.01		42.16
10.	Bihar	0.50	0.28	0.78		14.20

11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
13.	Nagaland	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.37
14.	Manipur	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.87
15.	Mizoram	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.26
16.	Tripura	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.97
17.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.85
18.	Assam	0.20	0.15	0.35	6.42
19.	West Bengal	0.43	1.12	1.55	34.21
20.	Jharkhand	0.18	0.16	0.34	6.57
21.	Odisha	0.20	0.19	0.39	15.53
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.23	0.12	0.35	4.97
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1.07	1.50	2.57	18.26
24.	Gujarat	2.30	3.58	5.88	19.48
25.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.07
27.	Maharashtra	0.87	1.57	2.44	29.76
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0.46	0.26	0.72	25.50
29.	Karnataka	1.36	1.77	3.13	18.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Goa	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.83
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
32.	Kerala	1.50	1.09	2.59	20.63
33.	Tamil Nadu	2.34	6.65	8.99	30.79
34.	Puducherry	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.34
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.13
36.	Telangana	-	0.45	0.45	-
	ALL INDIA	15.64	24.29	39.93	346.12

Statement- II*Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks*

State/Union Territories	31st March 2012 Balance O/S (₹ in crore)	31st March 2013 Balance O/S (₹ in crore)	31st March 2014 Balance O/S (₹ in crore)	31st March 2015 Balance O/S (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	5291.32	7077.25	8212.38	9502.58
Meghalaya	366.30	581.62	661.54	742.36
Mizoram	150.78	248.56	315.19	338.02
Arunachal Pradesh	259.21	334.85	445.33	558.19

Nagaland	308.41	461.72	408.20	387.84
Manipur	205.61	299.93	491.86	411.67
Tripura	648.88	947.04	1376.58	1455.56
Bihar	7273.22	8914.01	11674.03	13953.95
Jharkhand	7629.45	9631.58	11142.68	13232.30
West Bengal	32487.99	39684.27	51843.51	53515.98
Odisha	11280.27	12385.31	14536.26	16674.75
Sikkim	422.19	304.40	322.35	414.01
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264.61	349.33	626.25	505.14
Uttar Pradesh	33323.45	42930.72	50724.21	55550.09
Uttarakhand	5054.37	7568.32	12524.45	15754.98
Madhya Pradesh	13703.68	19819.06	26775.81	36252.33
Chhattisgarh	6969.83	9634.03	12304.95	13384.18
Delhi	42159.27	54941.94	71879.91	78455.76
Punjab	25145.34	34934.80	41933.14	47239.67
Haryana	16853.34	24468.29	31900.62	36683.16
Chandigarh	4531.06	6398.17	7487.66	7787.91

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	5725.81	6697.60	7236.89	8395.84
Himachal Pradesh	4321.98	5049.48	5555.08	6123.89
Rajasthan	19128.45	28362.92	36062.52	43187.84
Gujarat	34733.00	47494.69	62840.36	73096.50
Maharashtra	100619.25	127702.54	145022.94	159355.86
Daman and Diu	163.61	237.03	349.83	508.47
Goa	2178.19	2624.20	3092.74	4345.86
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156.44	189.41	278.31	386.62
Andhra Pradesh	38128.63	47476.70	57915.64	63925.10
Karnataka	27562.88	34920.74	48200.93	59501.65
Lakshadweep	7.51	9.51	9.66	63.95
Tamil Nadu	60577.75	79992.02	95199.28	102255.66
Kerala	19298.07	23141.13	29909.39	34766.59
Puducherry	754.46	1395.57	1832.00	2459.93
ALL INDIA	527684.61	687208.74	851092.48	961174.19

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Export through MSMEs

572. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a plan of action to extend requisite support to MSMEs to make their exports more competitive, as only 6 percent of MSMEs are currently exporting, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry have any plans to help MSMEs cope with the negative impact on them by recent changes in FDI policy given the dilution of the 30 per cent local sourcing requirement, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to support the micro, small and medium enterprises for making their exports more competitive. Some of these schemes/programmes include Market Development Assistance; International Co-operation Scheme; Training Programmes on Packaging for Exports; National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; etc.

(b) No. The FDI Policy has recently been revised.

Direct transfer of benefits for PMEGP

573. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government is considering introduction of direct transfer of benefits to those setting up units under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also true that Government has introduced single page registration which is simple, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Under PMEGP Scheme, the project proposals of the potential beneficiary, at district level are

recommended to the banks by the District Task Force Committee headed by District Collector. Financing Banks appraise projects both technically and economically and sanction the loans taking into account viability of each project. After release of the loan either partly or fully, the financing branch submit margin money (subsidy) claim to the Nodal Branch, which after scrutiny transfer the subsidy to financing branch. Once the subsidy is released in favour of the beneficiary, it is kept in the Term Deposit Receipt (TDR) of three years in the name of the beneficiary. After physical verification of the actual establishment and working status of each of the units, the TDR amount is credited to the beneficiary's account and adjusted against the loan. Government in the Ministry of MSME is considering the introduction of direct transfer of Margin Money Subsidy from the Ministry to the financing branches under PMEGP Scheme. This will eliminate the nodal bank branches from the process of credit flow thereby reducing the time taken for disbursement of loan applications.

(b) Yes Sir, In order to enable ease of registration of MSME units, Ministry has notified a simple one-page registration Form 'UdyogAadhaar Memorandum'. The simplified one page registration form "Udyog Aadhaar" was made after consultations with the states and stakeholders, on recommendation made by the Kamath Committee and observations/approvals by Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee, National Board and Advisory Committee etc. The one page simplified registration form constitutes a self-declaration format under which the MSME units will self-certify its existence, bank account details, promoter/owner Aadhaar details, other minimum basic information required, etc.

Also the PMEGP application form has been simplified and reduced to a single page. The applicants can now fill the simplified PMEGP Application form Online through KVIC's/Ministry's website.

Productivity in MSME

574. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need for developing a multi-pronged approach to improve productivity in the MSME Sector through innovative means, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to enhance productivity in the MSME Sector through the National Productivity Council, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of MSME already implementing following schemes with a multi pronged approach through innovative means like technology upgradation, waste reduction through adoption of lean manufacturing techniques, improvement in product design, etc for improving the productivity in the MSME Sector.

- (i) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS).
- (ii) Enabling manufacturing sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology Tools (QMS/QTT).
- (iii) Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs.
- (iv) Design Clinics Scheme for MSME sector.
- (v) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS).

(b) Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME has already signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Productivity Council (NPC) as a 'National Monitoring and Implementation Unit' for implementation of "Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS)" since inception (2009) of the scheme to enhance the productivity in the MSME Sector. The benefits have been observed in the areas of enhanced space utilisation, inventory reduction, reduction in rejection/rework rate, resulting into improved labour productivity and creating an environment for continuous improvement.

Small scale industrial units in Maharashtra

†575. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up small scale industrial units in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, details thereof particularly of the backward and tribal areas the location-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated for this purpose, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Setting up of an enterprises is an individual's endeavour. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(MSMEs) supplements their efforts through various schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs at all India level including Maharashtra covering the backward and tribal areas. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. For implementing various scheme for the development of MSMEs, Government has allocated ₹ 2,835.00 crore, ₹ 2,977.00 crore, ₹ 3,327.00 crore and ₹ 2,612.51 crore during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Promoting information and communication technology among MSME

576. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government agree on automation nirvana for Small and Medium Enterprises to encourage self-reliance at the grass roots level; and
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to promote use of Information and Communication Technology among Small and Medium Business to fully tap local and export market potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) provide support to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises for job creation and use of technology for making them competitive.

- (b) Ministry of MSME is implementing a scheme for "Promotion of Information and Communication Tools (ICT)" in MSME sector for promotion of IT and Communication tools in MSMEs to make them competitive to tap the local and export market.

Tax break for MSME Sector

577. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which are labour intensive, have sought to provide tax break based on employment or employment generation for a large number of people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that MSME sector contributes about 8 per cent to India's GDP and a capital infusion of ₹ 24,000 crore under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Various industry associations submit requests for tax related benefits for MSMEs. FICCI has submitted a pre-budget memorandum for 2016-17 covering the suggestion to introduce an employment linked tax rebate to entrepreneurs to boost the MSMEs and Start-ups. A rebated income-tax for small start-up businesses was also suggested to encourage small Start-ups and to boost job creation.

(b) Yes, the Manufacturing Segment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector contributes about 8% to India's GDP. There is no capital infusion of ₹ 24,000 crore under the 12th Five Year Plan to the sector. However, the Ministry of MSME was allocated ₹ 24,124 crore as Plan Budget to boost the country's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17).

Hate crime against Indians abroad

578. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of hate crimes against Indians in foreign countries have increased over the last three years, the details thereof;

(b) the kind of help provided to the victims of hate crimes in foreign countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of hate crimes against Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the information received on hate crimes against Indians from 178 Indian Missions/ Posts, as on 30.11.2015, Indian missions in only 5 countries have reported hate crimes against Indians in the last three years. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Indian Mission and Consulates remain in constant touch with the Indian community, elected officials and law enforcement agencies at various levels and take up such cases appropriately. Such interactions have been proved helpful not only in seeking justice to the victims of violence but also to prevent it. Prompt and appropriate assistance as per the demands of the situation is also provided to the victims and their families.

Statement*Hate crimes against Indians*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of hate crime		
		2013	2014	2015
1.	Germany	Nil	Nil	3
2.	Lithuania	Nil	2*	Nil
3.	Poland	4	2	1
4.	United Kingdom	Nil	1	Nil
5.	USA	Nil	Nil	3

*The Lithuanian Government has disputed it to be the hate crime.

Pravasi Bhartiya Welfare Centres

579. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established any Pravasi Bhartiya Welfare Centres in our country or abroad to facilitate the NRIs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of such Centres working; and
- (c) if not, whether Government is proposing any such Centres in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Government has set up a 24X7 helpline 'Overseas Workers Resource Centre' (OWRC) in Gurgaon, Haryana which provides information and guidance on all matters and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.

The OWRC is linked to four Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) located in Kochi, Hyderabad, Gurgaon and Chennai in India to facilitate walk-in counseling.

The Ministry is examining the feasibility of setting up one more Migrant Resource Centre in the country in near future.

An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has also been set up in Dubai by Embassy of India, in UAE, which provides guidance and counseling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers in UAE.

Implementation and review of Rule 56(j) of Fundamental Rules

580. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of officers in All India Services, who on the basis of Rule 56(j) of the Fundamental Rules, have been retired during last three years by Government of India;
- (b) the number of officers in Group 'A' Central Services who on the basis of above Rule have been retired during last three years by Government of India; and
- (c) the number of officers in All India Services, who on the basis of above Rule have been retired during last three years in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Rule 56 (j) of Fundamental Rules (FR) is not applicable to All India Services. So far as Group 'A' Central Civil Services is concerned, Cadre Controlling Authorities are empowered to constitute Review Committees and take appropriate action in accordance to the extant guidelines.

Panel for identification of privacy issues

581. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has set up a panel to identify privacy issues and prepared a document to facilitate the proposed Privacy Act and if so, the details in this regard;
- (b) whether the said panel has submitted their recommendations on various such issues and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action so far taken/ proposed to be taken by Government on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) An Expert Group under the chairmanship of Justice A.P. Shah, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court was constituted by the Planning Commission on the issues related to right to privacy. The Group submitted its report on 16.10.2012.

- (c) The drafting of the bill is at preliminary stage and details of the bill are yet to be finalized.

Study of vigilance cases by CVC

582. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had conducted a study of vigilance cases over the last three years, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (b) whether the disciplinary proceedings in a large number of cases took as much as ten to twenty years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the CVC to reduce delays and improve service delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had constituted a committee to conduct a study of the existing pattern of prolonged Disciplinary Proceedings and suggestion for Remedial Action on 17.6.2015. The committee conducted the study based on samples of disciplinary cases advised by the Commission to find out the delays in various stages of disciplinary cases.

The committee concluded that on an average, it takes about 8 years for finalizing a major vigilance case from the date of occurrence of irregularity.

(d) The Commission has, in pursuance of the report, reviewed the position with each department and PSU case-wise and sensitized them on the need to finalize these cases expeditiously and in a few cases of inordinate delays advised them to fix responsibility of the officer concerned (Inquiry Officer) and to take action against them also. The Commission has also taken up with the individual Chief Vigilance Officers (CVO) of the Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations concerned on the need for expeditious finalization of disciplinary proceedings. CVC is also monitoring the pendency of disciplinary cases by sending alerts through SMSs and E-mail to the concerned CVOs.

Representation of SC/ST/OBC officers in Government

583. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the number of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries excluding equivalents in Government of India;
- (b) the number of SCs, STs and the OBCs excluding equivalents in these posts; and

(c) the steps that are being planned to increase their representation in these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Numbers of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries excluding equivalents in the various Central Government Ministries/ Departments appointed under the Central Staffing Scheme (CSS) and belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs are as under :

Sl. No.	Posts	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1.	Secretaries	3	3	-*	70
2.	Joint Secretaries	24	10	10*	278
3.	Deputy Secretaries	4	3	10	45

*Details of officers recruited under the general category prior to introduction of OBC quota are not maintained.

(c) To fill up the posts of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India under the CSS, the officers of various services participating under the CSS are considered for empanelment/retention to hold these posts. These posts are not cadre posts of any service. Out of the empanelled officers, those who give their option for deputation are considered for appointment for Joint Secretary & above under the CSS. There is no provision for reservation in the posts under the CSS. However, at the time of empanelment every effort is made to empanel officers belonging to SC/ST categories; if necessary, by adopting liberal benchmark as compared to officers of General category.

Creation of skill development cadre through UPSC

584. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is speeding up on the creation of a dedicated skill development cadre through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC); and

(b) whether aspirants for civil services would have one more service to choose from in the annual examination to be conducted by the UPSC from next year onwards, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Government has approved formation of a

service in the name of “Indian Skill Development Service”. The Service will be notified shortly in consultation with the UPSC and other concerned Departments.

C.V. Raman International Fellowship for African Researchers

585. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched C.V.Raman International Fellowship for African Researchers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including fund utilised/unutilised so far;
- (c) whether audit of expenses incurred by FICCI under the programme has been carried out by competent authority, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the misuse of funds; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by this Department and Ministry of External Affairs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science & Technology and Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, have jointly launched CV Raman International Fellowship for African Researchers in 2010 under the India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS). So far, 325 CV Raman Fellows from 32 countries have availed this fellowship approved under IAFS I & II, utilizing an amount of ₹ 5,39,24,625/-. In addition, return air tickets were provided by MEA to the awardees of CV Raman Fellowship and the unspent grant of ₹ 1,71,85,375/- shall be utilized for fellowships approved under IAFS III.

(c) Yes, Sir. The accounts are duly audited by Statutory Auditors drawn from a panel maintained by Controller and Auditor General of India. FICCI also submits the annual statement of expenditure and utilization certificate for funds released by DST to administer the CV Raman Fellowship programme.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. There is an inbuilt mechanism in the sanction order for releasing funds to FICCI stipulating terms and conditions and budget heads under which the expenses can be incurred by the grantee institution. The sanction order also stipulates that the accounts of the grantee institution shall be open for inspection by the sanctioning authority/audit whenever the institution is called upon to do so as per General Financial Rules.

Development of design for quake-resistant buildings

586 . SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IIT Roorkee Scientists or others have developed a design for quake-resistance system for buildings with used tyres etc., in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent this would help to control deaths during earthquakes and other such calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A new construction technique for earthquake resistant housing is being developed in the Department of Earthquake Engineering, IIT, Roorkee. This is based on interlocking of pre-cast slotted concrete blocks with the help of energy dissipation links.

This complete interlinked block masonry system is well inter- connected and robust in itself. The seismic performance of this interlocked block masonry system with energy dissipator links has been verified under simulated strong earthquake conditions on the shake table and shock table testing facility. The simulated motion corresponds to the strongest earthquake motion expected in the seismic zone V (the most severe zone) of IS-1893. The concept of block masonry with visco-elastic link is completely successful since the energy is completely released through friction between the blocks and yielding of links at the bottom portion of the model. The developed low- cost system has been found to be very effective in withstanding strong earthquake motions without any distress.

Vacant posts in the institutions

587. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Directors, Scientists and Student researchers vacant at present in various Science and Technology Institutions;

(b) whether Government have initiated action to fill them;

(c) when are the positions expected to be filled;

(d) how many of these vacancies are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs; and

(e) how many vacancies earmarked for these sections remain unfilled for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to promote traditional knowledge

588. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any substantive measures are being undertaken for promotion of traditional knowledge and local wisdom in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to improve the employability of the tribal and backward youth in the field of science and technology, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to strengthen the human capability in scientific research and promotion of grassroot innovation in various States including West Bengal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. National Innovation Foundation –India (NIF) was set up by Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India as a national initiative to promote and support grassroots technological innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge and local wisdom from all parts of the country. NIF has built up a database of over 2, 11,600 technological ideas, innovations and traditional knowledge majority of which are pertaining to agricultural, veterinary or human use. The traditional knowledge documented at NIF is screened for its novelty and then validated with the help of State Agricultural Universities, Veterinary Universities, R&D institutions, etc. NIF has a MoU with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to validate novel claims of herbal healers. For the practices found to be unique/novel, NIF also files patent in the name of knowledge holders. Besides, the CSIR has been playing an important role in protecting India's rich traditional knowledge in healthcare by creating a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in collaboration with Department of AYUSH. To document/protect traditional knowledge of the tribal people in the country, Tribal Cooperation Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has also made an effort to prepare briefs on the products/crafts practiced by them and their marketing.

(b) The Ministry of Science and Technology has no specific programme to improve the employability of the tribal and backward youth in the field of Science and

Technology. However, the Tribal Sub-Plan scheme of the Department of Science & Technology provides opportunities to motivated scientists, technologists and field level S&T organizations to take up action-oriented and location-specific projects aiming at socio-economic up-liftment of tribal population through appropriate technological interventions.

(c) Yes, Sir. To strengthen the capability of grassroots innovators, NIF has established thirty seven (37) community workshops in rural areas of the nineteen (19) States of the country at the premises of seasoned innovators so that other grassroots innovators of the region can have access to fabrication facilities and also learn from the experiences of such innovators. NIF is committed to making India innovative by scouting, documenting, adding value, protecting the intellectual property rights of the contemporary unaided technological innovators at the grassroots, as well as of outstanding traditional knowledge holders on a commercial as well as non-commercial basis. Seventeen (17) grassroots innovators from Kolkata, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Purulia, South 24 Parganas, Bankura, Howrah, Burdwan and Cooch Behar Districts from West Bengal have been recognized for their innovative work like developing pedal operated paddy thrasher, cycle operated water pump etc. In this endeavor, through collaboration with Research and Development Institutions, NIF helps to strengthen the human capability in scientific research for getting these grassroots innovations validated and converting them into value added technologies/products. Further, N.B. Institute of Rural Technology, Kolkata, a core support group of DST working on innovative technological solutions to rural problems has been able to develop simple and affordable technology product *i.e.* Solar Dome for capturing sunlight for lighting thatched roof houses in remote rural areas. Besides, a national good manufacturing practices (GMP) facility for extraction, formulation and packaging of traditional (Indian System of Medicine) herbal medicines has been set up at CSIR-Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu. CSIR has also instituted "CSIR Innovation Award" for school children across the country to promote intellectual property and invention related awareness amongst them.

Skill gap assessment

589. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any research or directed any study for the skill gap assessment under the National Skill Development Corporation; and

(b) the details of the skill gap assessment conducted and the results thereof, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) In order to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of skill requirement/gaps and incremental human resource requirement across the sectors, studies have been undertaken by the Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity. As per the study, employment opportunities in India would increase from 461.1 million in 2013 to 581.9 million in 2022, across the 24 sectors, pointing at an incremental human resource requirement of approximately 120.8 million. Considering the overlap in the human resource requirement across a number of sectors, the unique number for incremental demand would be 109.7 million by 2022, wherein the top 10 sectors would account for 80% of this requirement. State-wise incremental human resource requirement has also been worked out according to which incremental demand is accessed at 120.33 million by 2022. Sector-wise and State-wise incremental human resource requirement projected in the study report for the period 2013-2022, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Incremental Human Resource requirements across States (2013-22)

Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental HR requirement Total 2013-22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10871315
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	147046
3.	Assam	1234357
4.	Chhattisgarh	3043736
5.	Delhi	6341921
6.	Goa	227261
7.	Gujarat	5756711
8.	Haryana	3577999
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1206379
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1122787
11.	Jharkhand	4452801
12.	Karnataka	8476134
13.	Kerala	2956896
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7816045

Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental HR requirement Total 2013-22
15.	Maharashtra	15522185
16.	Manipur	233446
17.	Meghalaya	248954
18.	Mizoram	140188
19.	Nagaland	97382
20.	Odisha	3345584
21.	Punjab	2899005
22.	Rajasthan	4242438
23.	Sikkim	147821
24.	Tamil Nadu	13552000
25.	Tripura	259330
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11011055
27.	Uttarakhand	2061143
28.	West Bengal	9342561
TOTAL		120334480

MoU for training of youth

†590. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Governments, Universities, educational institutes and vocational units with which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Ministry till date; and

(b) the number of youth targeted to be trained during the current financial year, and the future plans of Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The National Skill Development Corporation under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed Memorandum of Understanding with UGC, AICTE, 31 Universities and Government of Karnataka for skill development. NSDC is also working with 15 State Governments to introduce vocational education in more than 3000 schools across the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has also entered into MoUs with a number of Central Ministries/Departments for coordinated approach and optimal utilization of existing infrastructure for skill development. In addition, the Ministry has engaged actively with several countries and signed MoUs with Germany, China and United Kingdom for bilateral cooperation in skill development.

(b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana during the current financial year targeting to cover 24 lakh youth in the country in one year. The Government has launched the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 to accomplish the vision of skill India and give a coordinated approach and focus direction for future skill development endeavours. It encompasses the guiding principle and future strategy for skill development schemes/programmes. In addition, the National Skill Development Mission has been launched by the Government to scale up skill development efforts across the country by creating an end to end outcome focus implementation framework. The implementation aims to provide strong institutional framework at the centre and in the States for implementation of skilling activities in the country. The key institutional bodies under the missions have been constituted in this regard.

Certificates for existing skill

591. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) number of youths to be skill trained under the National Policy for Skill Development in the next two years;

(b) the institutions that would assess and give certificates for existing skills or give certificate of skill training, under Recognition of Prior Learning;

(c) how do they ensure that quality of training is maintained, to the satisfaction of end-users; and

(d) how many skill cards and skill certificates were distributed to trainees in the last six months and how many of them were gainfully employed, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 projects Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), reskilling, upskilling and skilling of 298.25 million existing workforce especially below 45 years of age. In addition, the report projects skilling of 104.62 million new entrance over 2015-2022.

(b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which targets to train 14 lakh persons and certificate 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning. Under PMKVY 31 Sector Skill Councils have been allocated a targets of 5 lakh under RPL. The candidates under RPL are assessed by 3rd party assessment agency/body empanelled by Sector Skill Councils. The candidates passing the assessment are certified by SSCs by issue skill card and skill certificate.

(c) Under PMKVY, following measures are followed to ensure quality of trainings to the satisfaction of enrolled candidates (end user):

- (i) **Site Visits:** The SSC & PMKVY monitoring team conduct site visits on sample basis to ensure that quality trainings are being provided to students, also before authorizing a centre it is the responsibility of the SSCs to ensure that training centre is well equipped to conduct the trainings.
- (ii) **Call Validation:** Candidates undergoing training are contacted *via* phone calls to seek their feedback on the training being provided.
- (iii) **Student Feedback Forms:** The students have to fill a Student Feedback Form which seeks candidate's experience of training, these forms are collected by the Assessor at the time of assessments.
- (iv) **Grievance Portal:** Candidates in case of any complaints can contact PMKVY monitoring team *via* the grievance portal named "Happy Fox", on receiving a complaint, PMKVY monitoring team conducts investigation and actions as per PMKVY consequence management system are taken.

(d) Under PMKVY, 83759 persons have been certified under RPL. A number of persons assessed under RPL were already in employment. In addition after RPL, 7159 persons got placement.

Training centre under PM skill development scheme

†592. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that training centres have not been established in 90 per cent of districts of the country under Prime Minister skill development scheme, if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the number of training centres established throughout the country at present and the number of youth being trained in those centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is a flagship outcome based skill training scheme to align the skill development initiatives with the incremental human resource requirement.

Under PMKVY scheme, as on 30th November, 2015, there are 6,468 training centers operating in 571 districts out of total 676 districts of the country and total number of youth enrolled (as on 30th November, 2015) under PMKVY, is 5.32 lakhs.

Filling competency gap through skill training

593. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the competency gap in the Indian job market to provide appropriate skill training, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to dispense skill training in remote areas of the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to involve the private sector in conducting skill development training, if so, the details thereof and time-line for introduction of the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) In order to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of skill requirement/gaps and incremental human resource requirement across the sectors, studies have been undertaken by the Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity. As per the study, employment opportunities in India would increase from 461.1 million in 2013 to 581.9 million in 2022, across the 24 sectors, pointing at an incremental human resource requirement of approximately 120.8 million. Considering the overlap in the human resource requirement across a number of sectors, the unique number for incremental demand would be 109.7 million by 2022, wherein the top 10 sectors would account for 80% of this requirement. State-wise incremental human resource requirement has also been worked out according to which incremental demand is accessed at 120.33 million by 2022.

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing following schemes for skill training of the people in remote areas of the country:

- (i) Enhancing skill development infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim. State- wise list of Industrial Training Institutes covered under the scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*); and
- (ii) Skill development in 34 districts of 9 States affected by Left Wing Extremism. State- wise list of Industrial Training Institutes covered under the scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*);

Besides, to promote private training providers across the country, Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity. As on 31st October, 2015, the 266 NSDC affiliated training partner, have 4648 operational training centers, including 812 mobile centers across 27 States and 5 Union Territories in 525 districts of the country.

Statement

State-wise list of ITIs covered under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim"

Sl. No.	State	No. of ITIs	Fund allocation @ ₹ 9.5 crore per ITI	Location of ITIs
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	38.00	ITI Manipoliang (Ziro), ITI New Sagalee, ITI Mipang and ITI East Siang
2.	Nagaland	2	19.00	ITI Dimapur and ITI Peren
3.	Sikkim	1	9.50	ITI Kewzing
4.	Manipur	2	19.00	ITI Sekmai
5.	Mizoram	3	28.50	ITI Serchhip and ITI Champhai
6.	Meghalaya	2	19.00	ITI Ampati
7.	Assam	5	47.50	ITI Nalbari, ITI Bongaigaon and ITI Jorhat
8.	Tripura	3	28.50	ITI Kanchanpur, ITI Gandacherra and ITI Santirbazar
TOTAL		22	209.00	

*State-wise list of ITIs under the scheme “Skill Development in
34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism”*

Sl. No.	States	Fund allocation (₹ in crore)	No. of ITIs	Location of ITI
1.	Telangana	5.33	1	Khamam
2.	Bihar	31.98	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal
3.	Chhattisgarh	37.31	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur
4.	Jharkhand	53.3	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5.33	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	10.66	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia
7.	Odisha	26.65	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	5.33	1	Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal	5.33	1	Paschim Midnapur
TOTAL		181.22	34	

Allocation for schemes of skill development

594. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes prepared by the Ministry for the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country;

(b) the allocation made for the same for the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) the names of bodies and organizations with which collaboration is being made for the purpose; and

(d) what are the targets for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in March, 2015 which is a reward based, demand driven scheme. The scheme aims to enable and mobilise a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood. It has been targeted to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The total outlay of PMKVY is ₹ 1500 crore. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 30th November, 2015, 5.32 lakh candidates have been enrolled under the scheme for 328 job roles developed by 28 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) across the country.

Besides, Government is implementing Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme to provide vocational training to the people across the Country for skill development in order to improve their employability. Training is provided through a network of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) registered across the country. VTPs are registered through States/UTs and at the end of training, candidates are assessed by independent Assessing Bodies empanelled by the Government. Skills of candidates acquired through informal means are also assessed on pre-determined parameters and successful candidates are awarded NCVT certificate. There is no fee charged for training and assessment. Day boarding and transportation charges are allowed to person living in North Eastern States, Left Wing Extremism and hilly areas when they come out of these areas for training. The implementation of the scheme is being done through States and monitored through a web portal. The scheme is presently approved till March, 2017 and target depends on the budgetary allocation under the scheme.

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with a number of Central Ministries/ Departments for collaborating in skill development. The details of MoUs signed is given in the Statement.

Statement***Central Ministries/Departments signing MoUs with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Skill Development***

1. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
2. Ministry of Defence
3. Ministry of Railways
4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
5. Department of Fertilisers
6. Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals
7. Department of Pharmaceuticals
8. Ministry of Steel
9. Ministry of Mines
10. Ministry of Power
11. Coal India (Ministry of Coal)
12. National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Grid (Ministry of Power)

Overall key elements of MoUs

- Leverage existing government infrastructure to deliver skill training programmes
- Mobilize CSR funds of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to support skilling
- Upgrade equipment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and NSDC/SSC affiliated training providers
- Promote and scale up apprenticeship training in PSUs in coordination with Directorate General of Training (DGT)
- Incentivize hiring of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) certified personnel
- Promote adoption of ITIs by PSUs, including provision of technical and resource support
- Introduce vocational courses in schools run by Ministries/PSUs
- Establish 'Centres of Excellence' for high quality skill training
- Align training programmes to NSQF and mobilize workforce for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

Constitutional status to OBCs Commission

595. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious consideration of the proposal to grant Constitutional status to OBCs Commission or set up a new Commission by giving it Constitutional status like SC/ST Commission and if so, the details of the move;

(b) whether a Constitutional amendment would be required to grant OBCs Commission the Constitutional status as the word 'OBC' does not appear in the Constitution; and

(c) if so, whether any ground work has been done in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) A proposal to further empower the National Commission for Backward Classes is at present under examination.

(b) The amendment in the Constitution would be required to empower the Commission as mentioned in (a) above.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Policy for conversion of public infrastructure into disabled friendly

596. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether any comprehensive plan or policy is on the avail from Government to convert public infrastructure, transport systems into disabled-friendly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) For Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), universal accessibility is critical for enabling them to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 under section 44, 45 and 46 categorically provides for non-discrimination in transport, non-discrimination on the road and non-discrimination in built environment respectively.

To successfully operationalize and create accessible environment, Government has conceptualized a multi-sectoral “Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)” as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The Campaign focus on enhancing the accessibility of Government and public buildings, and built environment which includes public transportation across the country.

Scholarships to the students of SC/ST of Uttarakhand

†597. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarship fund to be given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Uttarakhand has been released by the Centre for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, for not providing fund so far;

(c) whether State Government of Uttarakhand has requested the Ministry and the Prime Minister to provide the scholarship for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken so far and by when the fund will be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of Scholarship fund released to student belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Uttarakhand during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given as under:

(₹ in lakh)		
Name of the scheme	2014-15	2015-16
Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X.	1626.69	Proposal not yet received in Public Finance Management System (PFMS) portal
Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	1800.00	1728.00
Upgradation of Merit of SC students	5.00	4.50
Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	19.82	107.00
Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	164.00	900.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir. Uttarakhand has requested for releasing balance Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 40.46 crore under Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students (PMS-SC).
- (d) Additional Central Assistance of ₹ 4.00 crore has been released on 24.11.2015 to State of Uttarakhand under the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students.

Review of reservation for Other Backward Castes (OBCs)

†598. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a provision of reviewing other backward castes after every ten years under the Act related to the National Commission for Backward Classes set up by the recommendation of Mandal Commission and whether it is mentioned to change the reservation system accordingly to their economic and social status after such review;
- (b) if so, dates on which changes have been made under this Act, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether suggestions have been received for any changes in the reservation policy in the present scenario and whether any such proposal is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT(SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, as per Section 11(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993 the Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.

Section 11(2) of the said Act also provides the Central Government shall, while undertaking any revision referred to in sub-section (1), consult the National Commission for Backward Classes.

- (b) Till date, no such revision of Central List of OBCs has taken place.
- (c) No.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Punishments under SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

599. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 stipulates formation of special courts, fast trials and enhanced punishments to prevent and effectively punish crimes against SC and ST persons; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the criminal cases registered under this Act, pending case in courts, conviction rate and the number of Special Courts set up State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is an Act of Parliament to prevent the Commission of Offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. Chapter II of the Act relates to punishment for such offences of atrocities.

Likewise section 14 of the said Act relates to specification of Court of Session in each district by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration with concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, as a special court for the purpose of providing for speedy trial of the offences under the Act. Accordingly as per available information, State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts. Further to accelerate trial of cases under the Act, 193 exclusive Special Courts have also been set up by the States namely Andhra Pradesh (13), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (6), Gujarat (26), Karnataka (8), Kerala(2), Madhya Pradesh (43), Maharashtra (3), Rajasthan (25), Tamil Nadu (4), Telangana(10), Uttar Pradesh (40) and Uttarakhand (2).

The State/Union Territory-wise latest available data for the year 2014, as provided by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), regarding number of cases registered, number of cases in courts including brought forward cases, number of cases disposed of by courts, number of cases ending in conviction and the conviction rate, number of cases compounded or withdrawn and cases pending in courts, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, is given in the Statement .

Statement

State/Union Territory wise latest available data for the year 2014, as provided by NCRB, MHA, regarding number of cases registered, number of cases in courts including brought forward cases, number of cases disposed of by courts, number of cases ending in conviction and the conviction rate, number of cases compounded or withdrawn and cases pending in courts, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [(Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered under the PoA Act	Number of cases in Courts including brought forward cases	Number of cases disposed of by courts	Number of cases ending in conviction and the conviction rate	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn	Number of cases pending in the Courts at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2493	3468	884	837 (5.3)	104	2480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	12
3.	Assam	3	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	7951	20680	1552	105 (6.8)	73	19055
5.	Chhattisgarh	834	2779	449	121 (26.9)	0	2330
6.	Goa	18	40	1	1 (100)	0	39
7.	Gujarat	1298	8259	892	29 (3.3)	3	7364
8.	Haryana	444	866	437	55 (12.6)	0	429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116	301	45	9 (20.0)	10	246
10.	Jharkhand	1305	2155	343	96 (28.0)	1	1811
11.	Karnataka	2262	7342	1111	50 (4.5)	21	6210
12.	Kerala	832	2126	191	31 (16.2)	0	1935
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4871	18693	4111	2099 (51.1)	314	14268
14.	Maharashtra	2206	9536	969	71 (7.3)	8	8559
15.	Manipur	2	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2190	10365	1440	41 (2.8)	0	8925
20.	Punjab	123	187	50	6 (12.0)	0	137
21.	Rajasthan	8415	15985	2198	959 (43.6)	109	13678
22.	Sikkim	4	13	10	2 (20.0)	1	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	1504	5122	1122	81 (7.2)	0	4000
24.	Telangana	1760	2725	585	42 (7.2)	82	2058

25.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8090	28442	3317	1849 (55.7)	26	25099
27.	Uttarakhand	61	127	29	8 (27.6)	0	98
28.	West Bengal	237	609	74	3 (4.1)	0	535
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	25	0	0	0	25
30.	Chandigarh	1	4	1	0	0	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	20	1	0	0	19
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	86	176	35	5 (14.3)	0	141
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	9	0	0	0	9
TOTAL		47124	140068	19847	5710 (28.8)	752	119469

Note: (i) SCs and STs (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Figure in parenthesis indicates conviction rate.

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Data about abandoned mentally challenged persons

†600. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the mentally challenged persons in the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of the mentally challenged persons who have been abandoned by their families in the country, State-wise details thereof and arrangements made by Government for their accommodation and livelihood; and

(c) whether Government will take initiative to address this problem and will coordinate with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 1505964 persons with mental retardation and 722880 persons with mental illness in the country. State-wise population of persons with mental retardation and mental illness is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Relief for the disabled is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. The Ministry has not conducted any such survey regarding the number of abandoned mentally challenged persons. The Central Government supplements the effort of the State Government through its schemes/programmes for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in area of education, vocational training, skill development etc.

(c) As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the State Governments are mandated to develop schemes/programmes for education, rehabilitation, social security, health care of persons with disabilities including mentally retarded persons. The State Governments have been advised to frame suitable schemes exclusively to take care of homeless mentally challenged persons.

Statement*Number of persons with Mental Retardation and Mental Illness as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132380	43169	175549
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1264	631	1895
3.	Assam	26374	18819	45193

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Total
4.	Bihar	89251	37521	126772
5.	Chhattisgarh	33171	20832	54003
6.	Delhi	16338	10046	26384
7.	Goa	1817	1675	3492
8.	Gujarat	66393	42037	108430
9.	Haryana	30070	16191	46261
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8986	5166	14152
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16724	15669	32393
12.	Jharkhand	37458	20157	57615
13.	Karnataka	93974	20913	114887
14.	Kerala	65709	66915	132624
15.	Madhya Pradesh	77803	39513	117316
16.	Maharashtra	160209	58753	218962
17.	Manipur	4846	1459	6305
18.	Mizoram	1585	1050	2635
19.	Meghalaya	2332	2340	4672
20.	Nagaland	1250	995	2245
21.	Odisha	72399	42837	115236
22.	Punjab	45070	21925	66995
23.	Rajasthan	81389	41047	122436
24.	Sikkim	516	513	1029
25.	Tamil Nadu	100847	32964	133811
26.	Tripura	4307	2909	7216
27.	Uttar Pradesh	181342	76603	257945
28.	Uttarakhand	11450	6443	17893

Sl. No.	State	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Total
29.	West Bengal	136523	71515	208038
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294	364	658
31.	Chandigarh	1090	756	1846
32.	Daman and Diu	176	89	265
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180	115	295
34.	Lakshadweep	112	96	208
35.	Puducherry	2335	853	3188
TOTAL		1505964	722880	2228844

Disability audit of airports and railway stations

601. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for disability audit of airports and railway stations in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many airports and railway stations have been selected for the retrofitting in West Bengal; and

(c) what is the deadline fixed for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) For Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), universal accessibility is critical for enabling them to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 under section 44, 45 and 46 categorically provides for non-discrimination in transport, non-discrimination on the road and non-discrimination in built environment respectively.

Disabilities being a State subject, State Governments have been requested to take necessary action for implementation of the provisions of the PwD Act, 1995. To successfully operationalize and create accessible environment, Government has conceptualized a multi-sectoral campaign the “Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)”

as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The campaign focuses on creation of access audit framework and enhancing the accessibility of Government and public buildings, and built environment which includes public transportation comprising airports and railway stations across the country. State specific targets have not been fixed under the campaign.

Working of National Trust

602. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Committee had been constituted to look into issues relating to the working of National Trust;
- (b) if so, when was it constituted and the status about this; and
- (c) whether report of the Committee is delayed, if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) A Committee to conduct an inquiry into the alleged irregularities in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities was constituted on 5.12.2014. The Committee submitted an interim report in February, 2015 and subsequently submitted the final report in November, 2015.

(c) The work involved examination of voluminous records of National Trust. As such the Committee could not submit the report within the given time-frame.

De-addiction centres in Uttarakhand

†603. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the de-addiction centres run by Central Government in Uttarakhand have been provided grants for the financial year 2014-15;
- (b) if not, the list of those centres which have been provided partial grants for 2014-15;
- (c) the reasons for not providing partial grants to other de-addiction centres for the financial year 2014- 15, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when the rest de-addiction centres of the State would be provided grants for the financial year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) There are four Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) in the State of Uttarakhand receiving financial assistance from the Ministry under the “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse”. The details of release of partial grant to these IRCAs for the year 2014-15 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of IRCA	Remarks
(i)	NIRVAN at Haldwani	Partial grant of ₹ 7,80,300/- has been released.
(ii)	NIRVAN at Haridwar	Grant in Aid for previous year 2013-14 was released on 24.03.2015. As per the existing guidelines, the organization became eligible for advance grant after 24th March, 2015. However, the fund got exhausted. Thereafter, the organisation was not eligible to receive advance grant in next financial year 2015-16.
(iii)	Himalyan Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan at Pithoragarh	The organisation had submitted its proposal on 16th March, 2015 for the year 2014-15.
(iv)	Samagra Gramin Vikas Samiti at Chamoli	-do-

(d) To increase transparency and speedy release of grants to NGOs, the Ministry has started an online system for submission and processing of proposal from the financial year 2014-15. The Ministry has not received online recommendation from the State Government of Uttarakhand for release of full grant to the IRCAs for the financial year 2014-15. The grant in aid to eligible IRCAs will be released only after receipt of online recommendation from the State Government.

Funds for space projects

604. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the space projects initiated in the last five years and the details of the projects pending completion in the last five years;
- (b) the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, Project-wise;
- (c) the total amount left unutilized in the last five years and the amount returned; and
- (d) the reasons for not initiating new projects in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The space projects initiated by Department of Space during the last five years include six communication satellites *viz.* GSAT-14, GSAT-15, GSAT-16, GSAT-17, GSAT-18 and GSAT-19; eight remote sensing satellites *viz.* GISAT, Resourcesat-2A, Cartosat-2E, SCATSAT-1, NISAR (NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar), Cartosat-3, Oceansat-3 and 3A; continuation flights of PSLV (C36-C50); Chandrayaan-2, Aditya-L1 and India's first mission to planet Mars – Mars Orbiter Mission.

Out of these projects, GSAT-14, GSAT-15, GSAT-16 and Mars Orbiter Mission have been completed. The projects pending completion in the last five years include Chandrayaan-2, Aditya-L1, GISAT and Resourcesat-2A.

(b) The details of amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, project-wise are given below:

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Project	Amount Allocated (Sanctioned Cost)	Amount Disbursed (including BE 2015-16)	Amount Utilised (Actual till 31.3.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GSAT-14	45.00	44.99	44.99
2.	GSAT-15 (including launch services)	859.50	824.07	659.07
3.	GSAT-16 (including launch services)	865.50	865.50	823.65

1	2	3	4	5
4.	GSAT-17 (including launch services)	1013.20	330.00	0.00
5.	GSAT-18 (including launch services)	1022.00	507.00	0.00
6.	GSAT-19	94.00	45.00	0.00
7.	GISAT	392.00	163.62	83.62
8.	Resourcesat-2A	200.00	100.24	50.24
9.	Cartosat-2E	160.00	25.00	0.00
10.	SCATSAT-1	80.00	30.00	0.00
11.	NISAR	513.00	50.00	0.00
12.	Cartosat-3	351.16	50.00	0.00
13.	Oceansat-3 & 3A	797.17	25.00	0.00
14.	PSLV C36-C50	3090.00	203.25	0.00
15.	Mars Orbiter Mission	450.00	446.74	440.74
16.	Chandrayaan-2	603.00	252.45	212.45
17.	Aditya-L1	378.53	42.77	22.77

(c) The details of total amount for space programme left unutilised in the last five years and the amount returned by Department of Space are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Amount Returned (Surrendered)	Amount left unutilised
2010-11	5778.00	898.00	397.77
2011-12	6626.00	2194.00	647.77
2012-13	6715.00	1835.00	23.75
2013-14	6792.00	1620.00	3.05
2014-15	7238.00	1412.00	2.55

(d) Does not arise. New projects initiated in the last two years are GSAT-17, GSAT-18 and GSAT-19 communication satellites; continuation flights of PSLV (C36-C50); Oceansat 3 and 3A, Cartosat-2E, Cartosat-3, SCATSAT-1 and NISAR projects.

Scheme of building smart cities

†605. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the basic concept behind the scheme of building smart cities formulated by Government;

(b) whether land would be acquired for this;

(c) if so, the Government's views regarding the villages adjacent to the concerned cities; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the cities that are declared to be converted into smart cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Cities are engines of growth for the economy of every nation, including India. Nearly 31% of India's current population lives in urban areas and contributes 63% of India's GDP (Census 2011). With increasing urbanization, urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute 75% of India's GDP by 2030. This requires comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure. All are important in improving the quality of life and attract people and investments to the city, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development. Development of smart cities is a step in that direction.

(b) and (c) The Smart Cities Mission strategy consists of area-based development and support of smart solutions to improve services and infrastructure. Area-based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, into better planned ones, thereby improving liveability of the whole City. New areas (greenfield) will be developed around cities in order to accommodate the expanding population in urban areas. Application of smart solutions will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive cities. No land acquisition is prescribed in the guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The objective of Smart Cities Mission is to develop 100 Smart Cities which have been distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of an equitable criteria. The selection process of smart cities is based on the idea of competitive and cooperative federalism and follows a challenge process to select cities in two stages. In Stage 1, Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 potential smart cities on the basis of shortlisting done by States/UTs through intra-state competition for participating in the Stage 2 of the challenge. The list of 98 shortlisted cities is available on the Ministry's website (www.moud.gov.in). The shortlisted cities will prepare their Smart City Proposal (SCP) containing the vision, plan for mobilization of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications for the Stage-2 of the competition at the All-India level. The finally selected smart cities will be funded under the Mission.

Metro-rail to all capital cities

606. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is fact that Government propose to give metro-rail to all the capital cities of Indian States; and

(b) If so, by when this endeavour will be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DDA flats surrendered by allottees

607. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of DDA flats have been surrendered by the allottees who have been allotted flats in the recent housing scheme of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any review has been done by DDA to find out the reasons for such surrenders; and

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof and the measures taken to rectify the issues such as poor construction quality, infrastructure, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as on 27.11.2015, nearly 8,400 allottees, who were allotted flats under Housing Scheme-2014, have surrendered their flats. In majority of cases, the allottees have not provided any specific reasons for surrender. However, some of the reasons, as reported, are as follows:

- (i) Allottees did not like the location/area of the allotted flat.
- (ii) Allottees did not find the built up area of allotted flats sufficient.
- (c) DDA has informed that they have not received any complaint of poor construction or quality.

Projects cleared under AMRUT

608. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared some projects under the flagship Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);

(b) if so, the details of the projects cleared and the name of the States to whom these projects belongs;

(c) whether Government has cleared Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation projects of selected States, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has approved State level plans unlike the past practice of appraising and approving individual projects and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of the projects cleared are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total size of SAAP (in crore)	No. of projects proposed
1.	Jharkhand	313.36	18
2.	Chhatisgarh	573.40	66
3.	Odisha	461.30	142
4.	Mizoram	73.00	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	116

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total size of SAAP (in crore)	No. of projects proposed
6.	Kerala	587.99	88
7.	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	39
8.	Gujarat	1204.42	43
9.	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	80
10.	Rajasthan	919.00	44
11.	Telangana	408.51	43
12.	West Bengal	1104.86	189
13.	Haryana	458.02	60
TOTAL		11671.76	939

(c) States have been asked to send State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). SAAPs received from the States are approved by the Apex Committee. This is a continuing process. As and when the SAAPs are received, these are approved by the Apex Committee.

(d) According to the guidelines, the Apex Committee will approve only Annual Plan and not individual projects.

Survey to rank urban areas

609 SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to conduct a survey to rank urban areas including State capitals on sanitation, if so, the facts thereon and the objectives of the survey;

(b) the number of cities to be covered under the survey, State-wise; and

(c) the time fixed by Government for ranking of urban areas under Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) To encourage cities to improve urban sanitation and achieve objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Ministry of Urban Development will be conducting a survey from 1st January 2016, and subsequent rating of 75 cities including 53 cities with population of more than 1 million and State capitals. The ratings would foster a spirit of competition between cities and act as a trigger to improve sanitation. The

survey will have data collection at three sources, the municipal corporation, the citizens and direct observation which will lead to ratings based on an objective assessment. The areas of evaluation will include Strategy for Open Defecation Free town (ODF) and Integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM), Information, Education and Behavior Change Communication (IEBC) activity, Door to door collection, Sweeping, Collection and Transportation, Processing and Disposal, Public & Community Toilet Provision and Individual toilets. The Survey will be carried out by the Quality Council of India.

(b) In the initial round 75 cities, including the 53 cities with population of more than 1 million and remaining State capitals will be in scope of the ranking survey. The list of 75 cities covered under the survey, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The first survey for 75 cities is planned to be completed by March 31st, 2016. Subsequently, the survey will be conducted on an on-going basis through the complete period with the following schedule, 1) Quarterly for 75 cities, 2) Annually for 500 AMRUT cities, and 3) Biennially for all cities under the mission.

Statement

Number of cities, State-wise which will be covered under planned ranking survey under Swachh Bharat Mission

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cities covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	2
7.	Delhi	4
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	5
10.	Haryana	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cities covered
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Jharkhand	3
14.	Karnataka	3
15.	Kerala	3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4
17.	Maharashtra	10
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Meghalaya	1
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	2
23.	Punjab	2
24.	Rajasthan	3
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	4
27.	Telangana	2
28.	Tripura	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8
30.	Uttarakhand	1
31.	West Bengal	2
GRAND TOTAL		75

Increase in urbanisation

610. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether urbanisation is increasing rapidly in various States of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the burden of slums on the cities is also continuously increasing due to increasing urbanisation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is taking any steps towards town planning keeping in view the increasing pressure on the cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Census of India 2011, the level of urbanisation in India has increased from 27.8 per cent in 2001 to 31.2 per cent in 2011. The decadal growth rate of urbanisation in India was 31.8 per cent during 2001-11 as compared to 31.5 per cent in 1991-2001. Many States like Kerala, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Chattisgarh and Haryana have reported growth rates higher than the national average. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per Census, the slum population in 2001 was 52.37 million and in 2011, the slum population increased to 65.49 million. The slum population as a percentage of the total urban population in 2001 and 2011 are 18.3% and 17.43% respectively. Thus, while in absolute numbers the slum population has increased its proportion against the total urban population has declined. The State-wise slum population of 2001 and 2011 census are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Urban Development is a State subject. Government of India has launched following Programmes/Mission towards Town Planning to support and facilitate the efforts of State Governments keeping in view the increasing pressure on the cities:

- (i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT) for 500 cities
- (ii) Smart Cities Mission
- (iii) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- (iv) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- (v) Advisory to States in the form of Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014

Statement- I*Percentage of urban population to total population-Census-2001-2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Census-2001			Census-2011			% Increased in 2001-2011
		Total population	Urban population	Percentage to total population	Total population	Urban population	Percentage to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	1028610328	286119689	27.8	1210854977	377106125	31.1	3.3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10143700	2516638	24.8	12541302	3433242	27.4	2.6
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	595581	9.8	6864602	688552	10.0	0.2
3.	Punjab	24358999	8262511	33.9	27743338	10399146	37.5	3.6
4.	Chandigarh	900635	808515	89.8	1055450	1026459	97.3	7.5
5.	Uttarakhand	8489349	2179074	25.7	10086292	3049338	30.2	4.6
6.	Haryana	21144564	6115304	28.9	25351462	8842103	34.9	6.0
7.	NCT of Delhi	13850507	12905780	93.2	16787941	16368899	97.5	4.3
8.	Rajasthan	56507188	13214375	23.4	68548437	17048085	24.9	1.5

9.	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	34539582	20.8	199812341	44495063	22.3	1.5
10.	Bihar	82998509	8681800	10.5	104099452	11758016	11.3	0.8
11.	Sikkim	540851	59870	11.1	610577	153578	25.2	14.1
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	227881	20.8	1383727	317369	22.9	2.2
13.	Nagaland	1990036	342787	17.2	1978502	570966	28.9	11.6
14.	Manipur	2166788	575968	26.6	2855794	834154	29.2	2.6
15.	Mizoram	888573	441006	49.6	1097206	571771	52.1	2.5
16.	Tripura	3199203	545750	17.1	3673917	961453	26.2	9.1
17.	Meghalaya	2318822	454111	19.6	2966889	595450	20.1	0.5
18.	Assam	26655528	3439240	12.9	31205576	4398542	14.1	1.2
19.	West Bengal	80176197	22427251	28.0	91276115	29093002	31.9	3.9
20.	Jharkhand	26945829	5993741	22.2	32988134	7933061	24.0	1.8
21.	Odisha	36804660	5517238	15.0	41974218	7003656	16.7	1.7
22.	Chhattisgarh	20833803	4185747	20.1	25545198	5937237	23.2	3.2
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	15967145	26.5	72626809	20069405	27.6	1.2
24.	Gujarat	50671017	18930250	37.4	60439692	25745083	42.6	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Daman and Diu	158204	57348	36.2	243247	182851	75.2	38.9
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220490	50463	22.9	343709	160595	46.7	23.8
27.	Maharashtra	96878627	41100980	42.4	112374333	50818259	45.2	2.8
28.	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	20808940	27.3	84580777	28219075	33.4	6.1
29.	Karnataka	52850562	17961529	34.0	61095297	23625962	38.7	4.7
30.	Goa	1347668	670577	49.8	1458545	906814	62.2	12.4
31.	Lakshadweep	60650	26967	44.5	64473	50332	78.1	33.6
32.	Kerala	31841374	8266925	26.0	33406061	15934926	47.7	21.7
33.	Tamil Nadu	62405679	27483998	44.0	72147030	34917440	48.4	4.4
34.	Puducherry	974345	648619	66.6	1247953	852753	68.3	1.8
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356152	116198	32.6	380581	143488	37.7	5.1

Note: The figures of Andhra Pradesh includes that of newly created State of Telangana

Statement-II*Slum population of 2001 and 2011 Census*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Slum Population		Difference
		2011	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
	India	65494604	523,71,589	131,23,015
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	662062	3,73,898	2,88,164
2.	Himachal Pradesh	61312	SNR	
3.	Punjab	1460518	14,83,574	-23056
4.	Chandigarh	95135	1,07,125	-11990
5.	Uttarakhand	487741	3,50,038	1,37,703
6.	Haryana	1662305	16,81,117	-18812
7.	NCT of Delhi	1785390	20,29,755	-244365
8.	Rajasthan	2068000	15,63,063	5,04,937
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6239965	57,56,004	4,83,961
10.	Bihar	1237682	8,18,332	4,19,350
11.	Sikkim	31378	SNR	
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	15562	SNR	
13.	Nagaland	82324	SNR	
14.	Manipur	NS	SNR	
15.	Mizoram	78561	SNR	
16.	Tripura	139780	47,645	92,135
17.	Meghalaya	57418	1,09,271	-51853
18.	Assam	197266	89,962	1,07,304
19.	West Bengal	6418594	46,63,806	17,54,788
20.	Jharkhand	372999	3,40,915	32,084

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	1560303	10,89,302	4,71,001
22.	Chhattisgarh	1898931	10,97,211	8,01,720
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5688993	37,76,731	19,12,262
24.	Gujarat	1680095	19,75,853	-295758
25.	Daman and Diu	NS	SNR	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NS	SNR	
27.	Maharashtra	11848423	119,75,943	-127520
28.	Andhra Pradesh	10186934	62,68,945	39,17,989
29.	Karnataka	3291434	23,30,592	9,60,842
30.	Goa	26247	18,372	7,875
31.	Lakshadweep	NS	SNR	
32.	Kerala	202048	74,865	1,27,183
33.	Tamil Nadu	5798459	42,40,931	15,57,528
34.	Puducherry	144573	92,095	52,478
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	16,244	-2072

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported in 2011 Census

'SNR' indicates slum not reported in 2001 Census

N.B.1:- The slum data collected during the two censuses are not comparable due to difference in definition and criteria

N.B.2:- The figures of Andhra Pradesh includes that of newly created State of Telangana

Reason to include NDMC area in smart city

†611. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind including the New Delhi Municipality Area, which is already developed, in the list of smart city;

(b) whether other areas of the State are more developed than the New Delhi Municipality Area;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons behind not selecting the Shahadara, East Delhi and Daryaganj of the State and the districts of the North West Delhi, North Delhi and the West Delhi; and

(d) whether there is a greater chance of wastage of money on account of inclusion of New Delhi Municipality Area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The selection process of smart cities is based on the idea of competitive and cooperative federalism and follows a challenge process to select cities in two stages. In Stage 1, the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD), after conducting intra-state competition, shortlisted New Delhi Municipality Council against their allocation of one city to them. On the basis of shortlisting done by States/UTs, including Delhi, Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 potential smart cities for participating in the Stage 2 of the challenge. Shahadara, East Delhi and Daryaganj of the State and the districts of the North West Delhi, North Delhi and the West Delhi were not shortlisted by the Government of NCT of Delhi. For the Stage 2 of the competition, New Delhi Municipal Council is preparing its Smart City Proposal, which will include the funding needs of New Delhi Municipal Council and the use of funds.

Demolition of flats/bungalows of NCT

612. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to demolish the very old flats/bungalows located in various parts of National Capital Delhi and construct new buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the deadline set to achieve the target; and

(c) if not, whether any danger zone of the city has been declared by Government which is unsafe for the people to stay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Demolition of very old flats/bungalows located in various parts of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and permission for construction of new buildings is done by the concerned local bodies. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have no plan at the present to demolish old flats/bungalows falling under their jurisdiction. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that it is planning to demolish some old flats in Aliganj, Jorbagh under its jurisdiction. Further, the Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs), which fall under the administrative

control of Government of National Capital Territory Delhi (GNCTD), are responsible for demolition of unsafe buildings in their areas of jurisdiction.

(c) DDA, NDMC and MCDs have informed that they have not declared any danger zones in the areas under their jurisdiction.

Projects under HRIDAY Scheme

613 . DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to take up construction of projects under HRIDAY Scheme with an outlay of 31 crores in selected cities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of cities selected for this purpose in the country and particularly in the state of Telangana/Andhra Pradesh, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The HRIDAY scheme is set to be implemented in following 12 identified cities viz. Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kachipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Valakanni and Warangal. The duration of the scheme is 27 months starting from January 2015 with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crores.

(b) The city of Amravati from Andhra Pradesh with Budget of ₹ 22.26 crores and the City of Warangal from Telangana with Budget of ₹ 40.54 crores has been identified for implementation under HRIDAY Scheme.

Consultants for Smart Cities Mission

614 . SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has engaged many private concerns as consultants to offer integrated solutions for Smart Cities Mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for engaging only private concerns and keeping out Government Agencies in offering Integrated Solutions for Smart cities Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government of India has empanelled the consulting firms on the basis of Request for Expression of Interest (REOI) issued on 23rd April,

2015 for preparation of Smart City Proposal for cities to participate in the Smart City Challenge. The REOI was opened for all companies, firms, proprietorships, partnerships, Not for Profit Organisations, Institutions, Universities, Societies registered in India or under the equivalent in case of a foreign entity. The respective States/Cities have done the selection by issuing Request for Proposal (RFP). This was to enable to States/Cities who had the option of appointing a consulting firm outside the panel given by the Government of India also.

- (b) Does not arise.

Guidelines on greening and landscaping of urban areas

615. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has brought out certain guidelines on greening and landscaping of urban areas in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the State Governments have been asked to comply with the same and earmark at least 25 per cent of the cost of housing development schemes for the said purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development has circulated the Draft Urban Greening Guidelines, 2014 and Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 to all the State Governments to ensure that the Urban Green Spaces are retained and conserved in all cities and town.

(b) and (c) Urban Planning is a State subject and all States/UTs have their own legislation regarding urban planning. The guidelines issued by Ministry are advisory in nature for States/UTs to consider and incorporate in their legislation.

Target set under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

616. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the target set under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan last year;
- (b) whether set targets have been achieved after one year of its implementation;
- (c) if not, what are the bottlenecks found by Government and how it is planning to address them; and

(d) out of the total investment of ₹ 62,009 crores envisaged, how much has been allotted and spent and what are the physical targets set and achieved in one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The targets under Swachh Bharat Mission upto, March, 2016 are construction of 25 lakh individual household toilets, construction of 1 lakh community and public toilet seats, achieving 100% door to door collection in 50 % of the wards and processing of 30% of the waste.

(c) Since the implementation of the Mission has to be carried out by the States and the urban local bodies, hence the Ministry is continuously handholding the states through teleconferences and video conferences to remove bottlenecks and ensure that the targets of the Mission are met. The Government has taken a number of measures for effective implementation of the mission such as notification of solid waste management linked equipment in DGS&D rate contracts to facilitate procurement, empanelment of consultants to assist states with project preparation and sharing of model Request for Proposals (RFPs) on the Swachh Bharat Urban portal for the various components of the mission. The Ministry has launched an E-learning platform for interactive learning and exposure to municipal functionaries.

(d) So far ₹ 1361.37 crores has been released to the States and UTs. Against the target of construction of 25 lakh individual household toilets, upto March, 2016, work has commenced on around 19 lakh individual toilets and 5.91 lakh have been constructed. Against the target of construction of 1 lakh community and public toilet seats upto March 2016, work has commenced on 1.29 lakh seats and 28,948 have been constructed. Against the target of achieving 100% door to door collection in 50 % of the wards and processing of 30% of the waste upto March 2016, 42.69% of the wards have door to door collection and 17.64 % of the waste is being processed.

Proposal to develop Vijayawada and Guntur

617. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop Vijayawada and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh along with the areas of Nuziveedu, Sattenapalli, Tenali, Gudivada, Chilakalurlpeta due to its adjoining for the new capital of Amaravati of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned/spent for these areas and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) For creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Urban Development had released ₹1000 crore as one time special financial assistance to State of Andhra Pradesh for the following projects.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the project	Date of sanction	Total estimated cost	Central share	Funds released
1	Storm water drainage scheme at Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh	31st March, 2015	461.04	460.00	460.00
2	Comprehensive Under Ground Sewerage scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh	31st March, 2015	903.82	540.00	540.00
TOTAL			1364.86	1000.00	1000.00

Further, Ministry of Urban Development has accorded its 'in principle' approval without any financial commitment on 22nd September, 2015 for taking up Vijayawada Rail Project in Vijayawada City by Government of Andhra Pradesh. As appraisal of project is an on-going process, no fund has been sanctioned/released by Ministry of Urban Development for Vijayawada Metro Rail Project till date.

Urban Development Schemes furnished by Rajasthan

†618. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urban Development Schemes furnished Rajasthan Government are pending with the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number and names of cities of Rajasthan chosen for smart city; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan for development in big cities of the country apart from smart city, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) (a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Based on the intra-State Competition conducted by States/UTs, Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 cities including four cities from Rajasthan namely, Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer for participation in City Challenge.

(c) The Government of India launched another Mission namely Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with the objective to develop basic urban infrastructure – water supply, sewerage, septage management, storm water drains, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for child-friendly components in 500 cities/towns having a population of one lakh and above and also including States/UTs capitals, HRIDAY towns, some cities on stem of main rivers and ten cities from Hill States, Islands and tourist destinations under the Mission. The AMRUT Mission Guidelines are available on Ministry's website (www.moud.gov.in)

Shortcomings found in cities hampering development

†619 SHRI. NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the shortcomings found in small and big cities of the country including Rajasthan which are hampering their development;

(b) whether lack of efficient waste management system, adequate infrastructure for water bodies etc. are the main obstructions in the development of cities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The major issues in cities which hampers their development in respect of water supply and sanitation including solid waste management are inefficient operation and maintenance due to lack of adequate funds and capacity with ULBs/ Parastatal organization. Also, due to rapid urbanization in India, the need to develop infrastructure facilities for water supply and sanitation including solid waste management in urban areas are becoming major challenge to the States/ULBs including Rajasthan.

(c) Government of India is implementing "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM) since 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. One of the admissible components under SBM is solid waste management including collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of solid waste with Central support up to 20% of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant. The remaining funds have to be generated through State Government/ULB contribution/private sector participation. Also, Government of India is implementing “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)” since 25th June, 2015 in 500 cities. The components of the AMRUT consist of capacity building, reform implementation, water supply including water treatment plants, sewerage including sewage treatment plants and septage management, storm water drainage, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks.

Ministry is also issuing advisories from time to time on water supply and sanitation including solid waste management to the States for efficient management of the systems. The following documents have been published by Government of India for guidance to the State Governments for efficient management of the systems:

- (i) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment, 1999
- (ii) Manual on Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Systems, 2005
- (iii) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013
- (iv) Advisory Note on Recent Trends in Technologies in Sewerage System, 2012
- (v) Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000 (under revision)
- (vi) Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM), 2005
- (vii) Report on Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management, 2005
- (viii) Guidance Note for Regional Landfill Facility, 2011
- (ix) Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy (W to E), 2014

Land encroachment in Pune

620. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey to find out encroachment of its land in cities in different States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 7000 cases of encroachment on Government land in 13 talukas of Pune have been detected by the State Government;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to reclaim the land and prevent further encroachment in the future; and

(d) the steps that are taken for rehabilitation of encroachers if they are found to be homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assessment for persons under DDA Housing Scheme

621. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any assessment for persons who are benefited under DDA Housing Scheme to know whether existing policy is benefiting the targeted people, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of maximum benefited persons have their direct/indirect property in their native State; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these DDA Housing Scheme has no separate privilege for Delhi resident and homeless Delhi resident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that in order to benefit the targeted people, DDA constructs flats of different categories viz. Janta, Lower Income Group, Middle Income Group, Higher Income Group, Expendable Housing Scheme and Economically Weaker Section, based on the people's requirement and assessment of their economic status.

(b) DDA has informed that they do not have data regarding properties owned by the applicants in their native States.

(c) DDA has informed that there is no separate privilege for Delhi residents in its housing schemes. As per the eligibility criteria of these schemes, the applicant, either in his/her own name or in the name of her/his spouse or in the name of any of his/her dependent relations including unmarried children, must not own any dwelling unit including residential plot, either in part or full, in Delhi.

Study on the social issues of urbanisation

622 . SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted/proposed to conduct a study on the social issues of urbanisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up an exclusive research institution to study such aspect and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Criteria for selection of Smart Cities

623. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for selection and number of cities and suburbs selected for smart cities and rejuvenation in the country;

(b) the amount earmarked for the projects under various schemes including Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, and Housing for All; and

(c) the number of private players involved and joint ventures in the development of smart cities, including foreign institutions, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive Cooperative Federalism and follows a Challenge (Competition) process in 2 Stages. In Stage-1, based on intra-State Competition conducted by the States/UTs in terms of Existing Service Levels, Institutional Systems/ Capacities, Self-financing and Past track record and reforms, Ministry of Urban Development has announced a list of 98 cities (Annexure I) to participate in Stage 2 of the Competition. Presently, all 98 cities are engaged in preparation of their Smart City Proposal (SCP) for submission to Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) by 15.12.2015.

In the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the criteria for selection of 500 cities are - Cities having a population greater than one lakh (including civilian areas of Cantonment Boards), Capital towns of States/UTs, HRIDAY towns, towns having a population between 75,000 – 1,00,000 and located on the stem of main rivers and ten cities from hill States, islands and tourist destinations.

(b) The Mission Guidelines propose a financial support as Central assistance under Smart Cities Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000/- crores for 100 cities during the Mission period (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. The Government of India funds and the matching contribution of the States/ULBs will meet only a part of the project and as such, will be leveraged to attract fundings from other sources. The total outlay for AMRUT is ₹ 50,000 crore for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20. The total Budget Estimates of ₹ 4,000 crore have been earmarked for the FY 2015-16 for the project under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission.

(c) The numbers of private players and joint ventures will be decided by the finally selected Smart Cities. As regards association of foreign institutions, three Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been executed between United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA); and the State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to support the development of Vishakhapatnam, Ajmer and Allahabad respectively as Smart Cities. Moreover, the following countries have also shown interest to participate in the development of Smart Cities:

- (i) Spain
- (ii) Canada
- (iii) France
- (iv) Germany
- (v) China
- (vi) Singapore
- (vii) United Kingdom.

Details of achievements made by NCRPB

624. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the achievements made so far by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB);
- (b) the number of projects financed in the National Capital Region by the NCRPB, region-wise;
- (c) the details of the financial assistance provided to various infrastructure development projects undertaken in the region, project-wise; and
- (d) the status of each such project and the steps taken by the Board for their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that, in accordance with its mandate as per the NCRPB Act, 1985 following achievements have been made by them:

- (i) Preparation of Regional Plan-2001 and 2021 for the National Capital Region (NCR), which were notified on 23rd January, 1989 and 17th September, 2005 respectively, for streamlined, balanced and harmonious development of NCR.
- (ii) Preparation of "Functional Plan on Transport for NCR-2032" for systematic development of transport system for sustainable development, enhanced road/rail connectivity and mobility in the region.
- (iii) Incorporation of National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) on 21.08.2013 with initial equity of ₹100 crores for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in NCR.
- (iv) Signing of "Reciprocal Common Transport Agreements" for "Contract Carriage" and "Stage Carriage" among the NCR participating States for seamless movement of taxis, auto-rickshaws and buses in NCR.
- (v) Providing loan assistance for physical and social infrastructure development projects in NCR and Counter Magnet Areas (CMAs), to the State Governments and their implementing agencies for the balanced development of the Region.

(b) NCRPB has informed that till September, 2015, it has sanctioned financial assistance for 286 infrastructure projects in NCR and its CMAs. The sub region-wise breakup of number of projects is as under:

States	No. of projects			Loan released (₹ crores)
	Total	Completed	On-going	
Rajasthan (including CMA- Kota)	36	29	7	598
Uttar Pradesh (including CMA- Bareilly)	56	48	8	728
Haryana (including CMA- Hissar)	183	148	35	5,310
NCT-Delhi	3	2	1	330
CMA –Patiala in Punjab	2	1	1	46
CMA –Gwalior in M. P.	6	4	2	133
TOTAL	286	232	54	7,145

(c) NCRPB has informed that it has sanctioned loan of ₹ 9,176 crores for 286 projects till September, 2015. Total loan disbursement up to September, 2015 was ₹ 7,145 crores. Sub-region-wise details of financial assistance provided to various infrastructure development projects are given in the table in part (b) of the answer. Project-wise details of financial assistance are available on the webpage <http://ncrpb.nic.in/status.php>.

(d) NCRPB has informed that out of the 286 projects for which loans have been sanctioned by NCRPB, 232 have been completed and 54 are at various stages of implementation. Sub-region-wise details of the status of various projects are given in the table in part (b) of the answer. Project-wise details of the status are available on the webpage <http://ncrpb.nic.in/status.php>.

NCRPB monitors progress of implementation of projects through periodic progress reports submitted by the implementing agencies and also verifies the reported expenditures and general progress on site prior to release of subsequent loan instalments.

In addition to monitoring by NCRPB and the implementing agencies, the progress is also reviewed for timely completion by Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group (PSMG) of NCRPB. The delays in implementation/deviations are brought to the notice of the concerned State Government(s).

High speed connectivity to certain cities

625. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to provide high speed connectivity to certain cities of National Capital Region through Regional Rapid Transport System;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of work on the project;

(c) whether Government has constituted any Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for early execution of work on the project in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Feasibility Reports of the following three prioritized Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors have been prepared:

(i) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar;

(ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut; and

(iii) Delhi-Sonepat-Panipat.

Since the individual corridors have not yet been sanctioned, the physical work has not yet started.

(c) Central Government has constituted a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd. (NCRTC) for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining RRTS corridors in National Capital Region (NCR) with the seed capital of ₹100 crores.

(d) Central Government has assigned the work of finalization of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the three prioritized RRTS corridors to the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) till such time a regular Managing Director of NCRTC is appointed.

Uniform standards for urban planning

626. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to bring legislation for ensuring uniform standards for urban planning and street design that included safe access and prevention of road accidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the proposed timeline for the enactment and implementation of the said legislation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to bring legislation for ensuring uniform standards for urban planning. However, the Ministry has brought out Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, 2014 which prescribes norms and standards for urban planning and street design and safe access. The Guidelines are advisory in nature and act as guide to the State Governments to prepare Master/Development Plans. The State Governments can adopt/modify the norms and standards suiting the local conditions while preparing /revising the Master/Development Plans.

Multi sectoral interventions for improving the sex ratio

627. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gender critical districts in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any plan to reduce declining sex ratio in such districts by promoting girls education;

(c) if so, the details of multi-sectoral interventions by Government for improving the child sex ratio (CSR); and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to sensitize community to act as community watch groups on CSR issue and enhanced value of girl child?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Government has identified 100 districts on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2011 covering all State/UTs. The list of selected 100 districts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

(d) To sensitize the community to act as community watch groups on CSR issue and enhance the value of girl child an initiative called Village Facilitation & Convergence Service (VCFS) is being implemented in 100 districts of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to generate awareness regarding various schemes/programmes of the Central/State Government and mobilize the community to create demand and access/avail such services.

Statement

*List of Gender Critical Districts selected covering all States and
UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR)*

Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
India		927	918
Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
Goa	North Goa	938	939
Gujarat	Surat	859	835
	Mahesana	801	842
	Gandhinagar	816	847
	Ahmadabad	835	857
	Rajkot	854	862
Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
	Jhajjar	801	782
	Rewari	811	787
	Sonipat	788	798
	Ambala	782	810
	Kurukshetra	771	818
	Rohtak	799	820
	Karnal	809	824
	Yamunanagar	806	826
	Kaithal	791	828

Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	Bhiwani	841	832
	Panipat	809	837
Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
	Pulwama	1046	829
	Kathua	847	831
	Badgam	963	832
	Anantnag	977	841
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
	Gwalior	853	840
	Bhind	832	843
	Datia	874	856
Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
	Jalgaon	880	842
	Ahmadnagar	884	852
	Buldana	908	855
	Aurangabad	890	858
	Washim	918	863
	Kolhapur	839	863
	Osmanabad	894	867
	Sangli	851	867
	Jalna	903	870
Manipur	Senapati	962	893
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
Mizoram	Saiha	950	932

Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
	North West	857	865
	East	865	871
	West	859	872
	North	886	873
	Nayagarh	904	855
Odisha			
Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
	Gurdaspur	789	821
	Amritsar	792	826
	Muktsar	811	831
	Mansa	782	836
	Patiala	776	837
	Sangrur	784	840
	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
	Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
	Barnala	792	843
	Firozpur	822	847
	Jhunjhunu	863	837
	Sikar	885	848
	Karauli	873	852
	Ganganagar	850	854
	Dhaulpur	860	857
Rajasthan	Jaipur	899	861
	Dausa	906	865
	Alwar	887	865
	Bharatpur	879	869
	Sawai Madhopur	902	871

Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
Sikkim	North District	995	929
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
	Ghaziabad	854	850
	Meerut	857	852
	Bulandshahr	867	854
	Agra	866	861
	Muzaffarnagar	859	863
	Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
	Jhansi	886	866
	Mathura	872	870
	Pithoragarh	902	816
	Champawat	934	873
West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

* Apart from the 100 selected districts additional seven districts of Uttar Pradesh, one District from West Bengal and one District from Tripura are included in the BBBP Scheme on the request of the respective States. However, no additional funds are given to the States for implementing BBBP Scheme in the additional districts.

Details of anganwadi-cum-creches

628. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of the Aanganwadi-cum-Creches that have been operationalized in the country, State-wise;
- whether it is a fact that Government is planning to open and operationalize more Anganwadis in this fiscal year 2015-16, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- how much budget is allocated for the same in this fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by State Governments/ UT Administrations. Under the restructured ICDS, a provision for 70,000 Anganwadi-cum-Creches has been made. As on date, 12,661 Anganwadi-cum-Creches have been sanctioned to the States. This is based on the demand projected by the States/UTs in their Annual Plan.

(b) Under the restructured ICDS Scheme, 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres were sanctioned by the Government of India. All these Anganwadi Centres have already been allocated to respective States/UTs and there is no centre available for allocation at this stage.

(c) Under the ICDS Scheme, funds are released to States/UTs towards salaries, honorarium, administrative expenses, supplementary nutrition, construction AWC buildings, capacity building, etc. for operationalization of AWCs. A provision of ₹ 15485.77 crores has been made in this fiscal year for the implementation of ICDS Scheme by Government of India.

Adoption of children with disabilities and special needs

629. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted in India, year-wise and gender-disaggregated, since 2005;

(b) the number of children with disabilities or special needs adopted in both in-country and inter-country adoptions, year-wise since 2005;

(c) whether the Ministry maintains information about the age of the children at the time of adoption, if so, the age-wise breakdown of adoption statistics since 2005; and

(d) whether the Ministry received feedback from adoption agencies and other stakeholders regarding the new adoption guidelines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The number of children adopted in India, year-wise since 2005 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The gender-wise data is available only for in-country adoption from the year 2012-13 onwards and the same is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The data pertaining to children with disabilities or special needs placed in

in-country adoption is not available. However, number of children with disabilities or special needs placed in inter-country adoption is available from year 2012-13 onwards. The number of such children placed are 170, 242 and 214 during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 respectively.

(c) No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) Ministry had received feedback from adoption agencies and other stakeholders regarding the new adoption guidelines mainly on adoption procedure, roles and responsibilities of various agencies and authorities, timelines involved in the process of adoption.

Statement-I

*Adoption data (In-country and Inter-country) from 2005
to 2015-16 upto Sept., 2015*

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2005	1541	867	2408
2006	1536	852	2388
2007	1510	770	2280
2008	2169	821	2990
2009	1852	666	2518
2010	5693	628	6321
2011-2012 (Jan., 2011 to Mar., 12)	5964	629	6593
2012 - 2013 (April, 12 to Mar., 13)	4694	308	5002
2013-2014 (April, 13 to Mar., 14)	3924	430	4354
2014-2015 (April, 14 to Mar., 15)	3988	374	4362
2015-2016 (April, 15 to Sept., 15)	1513	237	1750

Statement-II
Gender-wise In-Country Adoption Data

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total (Apr., 2012 to Mar., 2013)			Total (Apr., 2013 to Mar., 2014)			Total (Apr., 2014 to Mar., 2015)			Total (Apr., 2015 upto Sept., 15)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	A & N Islands	1	1	2	4	0	4	4	6	10	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68	292	360	69	203	272	91	250	341	12	28	40
3.	Assam	36	50	86	46	45	91	33	44	77	18	24	42
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	33	36	69	19	37	56	18	41	59	10	34	44
6.	Chhattisgarh	19	28	47	6	22	28	26	28	54	9	9	18
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15	2	6	8
8.	Delhi	74	113	187	49	107	156	46	80	126	16	26	42
9.	Goa	7	8	15	4	6	10	4	12	16	2	1	3
10.	Gujarat	63	74	137	60	78	138	75	78	153	18	41	59
11.	Haryana	22	39	61	12	22	34	15	25	40	7	9	16
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	7	4	11	2	6	8	0	1	1
13.	Jharkhand	64	54	118	81	72	153	57	62	119	17	18	35
14.	Karnataka	173	172	345	129	191	320	184	227	411	63	85	148
15.	Kerala	152	158	310	88	97	185	108	91	199	32	28	60
16.	Madhya Pradesh	134	171	305	68	108	176	45	69	114	11	20	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Maharashtra	436	607	1043	543	525	1068	447	500	947	141	195	336
18.	Mizoram	4	11	15	6	8	14	8	2	10	2	1	3
19.	Manipur	2	3	5	0	5	5	2	6	8	0	1	1
20.	Nagaland	4	5	9	3	5	8	28	15	43	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	93	143	236	76	106	182	79	119	198	38	78	116
22.	Puducherry	14	20	34	5	11	16	12	15	27	2	9	11
23.	Punjab	22	74	96	9	41	50	12	41	53	8	21	29
24.	Rajasthan	102	154	256	66	116	182	70	111	181	17	35	52
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	2	2	4
27.	Tripura	10	11	21	10	14	24	12	17	29	2	8	10
28.	Tamil Nadu	121	303	424	57	130	187	80	148	228	37	92	129
29.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	68	103
30.	Uttarakhand	2	3	5	3	9	12	6	6	12	0	1	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	46	111	157	66	110	176	91	102	193	29	49	78
32.	West Bengal	145	205	350	145	221	366	128	172	300	42	51	93
TOTAL		1848	2846	4694	1631	2293	3924	1688	2300	3988	572	941	1513

Reduction in number of OSCs

630. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of operational One Stop Centre's (OSCs) in India;
- (b) the reasons behind the reduction in proposed number of OSCs from one in each district to one in each State/UT;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase number of OSCs; and
- (d) if so, to what extent and within what time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The funds have been sanctioned/released to 31 States/UTs for establishment of One Stop Centre. Till date 6 One Stop Centre one operational in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Vijayawada City (Andhra Pradesh), Karnal (Haryana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Chandigarh.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had at the conception stage put up a concept paper on One Stop Centre on Ministry's website in end of June, 2014 to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country. However, on receipt of feedback from public, stakeholders and after inter ministerial consultation, it has been decided to establish the One Stop Centre across the country in phased manner. The Scheme envisages establishment of 1 One Stop Centre in each State/UT in the first phase and the further expansion depends upon the performance of these Centres.

Implementation of Dowry Prohibition Acts by States

631. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment as to what extent the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been implemented in different States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the dowry-related cases registered, conviction rate and the women died in such cases during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the State Governments have not appointed separate prohibition offices as required under this Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken to ensure proper implementation of the law in the States?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is the responsibility of the respective State Government in the country. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 lays down a built-in implementation mechanism in the form of Dowry Prohibition Officers to ensure effective and efficacious enforcement of the law. The Ministry reviews with the States time to time for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

(b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 9038, 10709 and 10050 cases have been registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Similarly, a total number of 8233, 8083 and 8455 cases were registered under section 304 B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) (Dowry Death) in the country during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland where the dowry system is not in prevalence, have appointed Dowry Prohibition Officers. State-wise details of the Dowry Prohibition Officers appointed are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). In most of the States, the duty of Dowry Prohibition Officer has been given as additional charge to existing State functionaries. The Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

Statement-I

No. of cases registered, Conviction Rate under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Cases Registered under Section 304 B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) (Dowry Death) during 2012, 2013 and 2014

Sl.	State/UT	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961						Dowry Death (Sec 304 B of IPC)			
		2012		2013		2014		2012		2013	
		CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2511	2.7	1631	4.1	468	3.2	504	492	215	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0	1	
3.	Assam	41	12.5	40	13.0	92	33.3	140	170	188	
4.	Bihar	1353	22.7	1893	21.9	2203	7.6	1275	1182	1373	
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	33.3	11	50.0	8	50.0	81	109	128	
6.	Goa	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	0	0.0	84	0.0	53	0.0	21	29	23	
8.	Haryana	9	37.5	13	20.0	13	0.0	258	263	293	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	2	0.0	2	-	2	0	1	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	3	-	1	0.0	8	7	5	
11.	Jharkhand	1066	23.6	1428	22.9	1538	34.5	302	307	350	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	1328	3.7	1693	2.8	1730	3.1	218	277	313
13.	Kerala	3	-	3	100.0	3	-	32	21	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101	34.4	72	58.1	113	23.2	743	776	733
15.	Maharashtra	33	5.9	43	13.9	39	40.0	329	320	279
16.	Manipur	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	2	1
18.	Mizoram	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	1487	8.7	2014	10.9	646	2.2	525	395	441
21.	Punjab	1	-	3	66.7	5	33.3	118	126	90
22.	Rajasthan	39	100.0	57	33.3	12	66.7	478	453	408
23.	Sikkim	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	277	66.7	305	20.0	292	29.7	110	118	95
25.	Telangana	NE	NE	NE	NE	563	2.1	NE	NE	289
26.	Tripura	0	0.0	1	-	1	-	37	29	33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	505	58.9	1277	60.9	2133	49.8	2244	2335	2469

28.	Uttarakhand	0	0.0	0	0.0	104	-	71	43	38
29.	West Bengal	241	13.8	107	0.0	1	0.0	593	481	501
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	1	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	-	0	0.0	2	-	5	1	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	15	80.0	15	50.0	13	0.0	134	144	153
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	11	0.0	14	0.0	14	-	0	1	1
TOTAL		9038	16.0	10709	14.7	10050	10.2	8233	8083	8455

CR – Case Registered

Con.R- Conviction Rate

Statement-II*State-wise details of Dowry Prohibition Officers (DPO) appointed*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of DPO
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	19
6.	Goa	10
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act is not Applicable
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	29
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50
15.	Maharashtra	1114
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	-Nil-
19.	Nagaland	-Nil-
20.	Odisha	51
21.	Punjab	77
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	-Nil-
24.	Tamil Nadu	31

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of DPO
25.	Telangana	10
26.	Tripura	17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	71
28.	Uttarakhand	13
29.	West Bengal	19

Monitoring and assessment of malnourished children

632. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether real time monitoring and assessment of malnourished children under National Nutrition Mission has been rejected by the Expenditure Finance Committee, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) how the Ministry would be able to eradicate malnourishment of 38 per cent of Indian children in case of severe fund crunch for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no fund crunch under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 15485.77 crore has been allocated for the scheme including supplementary grants. The funds for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries for eradication of malnutrition are released on the basis of the number of beneficiaries availing the service in the respective State.

Proposals of women security and safety under Nirbhaya Fund

633. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of women security and safety under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme received from various Ministries and Departments;

(b) the details of proposals forwarded to Ministry of Finance for financial approval from Nirbhaya Fund; and

(c) if so, what is the status of disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The details of proposals appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Funds are as under:

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) :

- (i) One Stop Centre with total project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore
- (ii) Universalisation of Women Helpline with ₹ 69.49 crore.

Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (i) Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) for supporting the States/UT Administrations for implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme of ₹ 200.00 Crore.
- (ii) Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in all police districts of the country of ₹ 324.00 Crore.
- (c) Funds amounting to ₹ 10.71 crore have been released in respect of One Stop Centre and an amount of ₹ 13.92 crore has been sanctioned for Women Helpline. Ministry of Home Affairs is processing the proposals as per instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs under Nirbhaya Fund for disbursement of funds

Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres

634. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on upgrading the Anganwadis in the country with a view to increase the efficiency of Anganwadi Centres, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of other incentives being provided to Anganwadi workers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a provision for upgradation of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings during the XII Five Year Plan @ ₹1 lakh per unit has been made. The upgradation includes provision of child friendly toilets, water supply, sanitation, upgrading the infrastructure, etc.

- (b) The ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi

Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development. They are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs and AWHs are paid honoraria of ₹ 3000/- per month and Rs.1500/- per month respectively *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011. Anganwadi Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria is also paid by most of the State Governments /UT Administrations from their own resources.

Besides, these AWWs and AWHs are also extended benefits such as paid absence on maternity, insurance cover under ‘Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana’, reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers, recruitment of 25% of Anganwadi Workers from Anganwadi Helpers, uniform, badge, etc.

National task force to evaluate Nirbhaya Centres

635. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons, for cutting down the number of Nirbhaya Centres (One Stop Crisis Centres for Women) from 660 to just 36;
- (b) whether Government has details regarding the number of Nirbhaya Centres that are operational in the country today;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the National Task Force has started its process of annual monitoring and evaluation of these centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had at the conception stage put up a concept paper on One Stop Centre on Ministry’s website in end of June, 2014 to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country. However, on receipt of feedback from public, stakeholders and after inter ministerial consultation, it has been decided to establish the One Stop Centre across the country in phased manner. The Scheme envisages establishment of 1 One Stop Centre in each State/ UT in the first phase.

(b) and (c) The funds have been sanctioned/released to 31 States/UTs for establishment of One Stop Centre. Till date 6 One Stop Centre have been set up in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Vijayawada City (Andhra Pradesh), Karnal (Haryana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Chandigarh.

(d) and (e) Monitoring is being done at national level. The Centres are at the nascent stage of operationalisation at the field level. The One Stop Centre Scheme is being monitored by the Ministry on regular basis.

Atrocities cases against children

636. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is increasing number of cases of atrocities against children reported in various parts of the country in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to tackle and curb the cases of atrocities against children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 38,172 cases, 58,224 cases and 89,423 cases were registered under crime against children during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend.

(b) The major steps taken by the Government to tackle and curb the cases of atrocities against children are as under :

- Under section 13(1) (a) of CPCRA Act, 2005, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regularly reviews various laws and policies related to children and gives recommendations thereon;
- A dedicated/transparent Online Complaint System (eBaalNidaan) has been functioning since March, 2014. This system ensures timely/speedy redressal of complaints of violations and deprivation of child rights;
- In collaboration with NCPCR, the Government organizes various seminars/trainings/workshops on matters of violation of child rights and to sensitize stakeholders across the country;
- The Government monitors the implementation of provisions of the POCSO Act, 2012 and RTE Act, 2009 and also gives recommendations to stakeholders

across the country for effective implementation of laws concerning child rights.

Insufficient funds for schemes for malnourished children

†637. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of a malnourished children in 0 to 5 years age group in last three years in the country and number of children who died in these due to malnutrition;

(b) amount spent on different schemes by the Ministry to address malnutrition in last 2 years and amount allocated to the Ministry for above schemes *vis-a-vis* the amount demanded for these schemes; and

(c) whether it is a fact that insufficient allocation of fund is affecting the schemes being run for malnutrition and the problem of malnutrition is not, mitigating as a result of this and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The data of malnutrition is captured under National surveys and as per the last National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 42.5% of the children under 5 years of age are underweight. However, as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, 29.4% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.7% are stunted and 15.1% are wasted, indicating a reduction in these parameters as compared to NFHS-3.

Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

(b) The Ministry is providing grants to the States/UTs for Supplementary Nutrition of children of 6 months to 6 years age group to address malnutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Under the Supplementary Nutrition Scheme, an amount of ₹ 12578.60 crore have been released to the States/UTs during last two years on the basis of their entitlement.

(c) No, Sir, there is no deficiency of funds under the ICDS Scheme. During 2015-16 a sum of ₹ 15485.77 crore has been allocated for the Scheme (including the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supplementary grants). The funds for SNP are released on the basis of number of beneficiaries availing the service.

Scheme to construct own buildings for Anganwadi

†638. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated any scheme to construct own buildings for Anganwadi Centres for the care of the children, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of buildings constructed for Anganwadi Centres in the country till date, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings @ ₹ 4.50 lakh per unit has been made during the XII Five Year Plan. As per the guidelines, the AWC building should be child friendly with all relevant infrastructure, sitting room for children/women, kitchen, store, child friendly toilets, space for playing of children. The total area of the building should be at least 600 sq. ft.

Separately, 2 lakh AWC buildings are planned to be constructed in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) blocks in 11 States @ 50,000 AWC buildings per year during the next four years. Construction of AWC building has been included as an approved activity under the MGNREG Act. 'Guidelines for construction of Anganwadi Centres' under MGNREGS have been issued jointly by Secretary, WCD and Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, on 13th August, 2015.

Under MGNREGS, expenditure up to ₹ 5 lakh per AWC building for construction will be allowed. Expenditure beyond ₹ 5 lakh per AWC including finishing, flooring, painting, plumbing, electrification, wood work, etc. will be met from the ICDS funds.

(b) State-wise details of buildings constructed for Anganwadi Centres is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of operational AWCs as on 30.09.2015	No. of AWCs for which data is available	Government Building		AWWs/AWHs House		Rented		Others		School		Panchayat		Community		Others		Open Space	
				Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca	Kutchha	Pucca
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55594	86164	0	16691	0	0	55144	0	0	14329	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2.	Telangana	35353																			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	6028		3002	3026	0					0	0								
4.	Assam	62153	58629	0	34748	0	775	0	0	0	20463	0	53	2590	0	0	0				
5.	Bihar	91677	80211		4828			75383													
6.	Chhattisgarh	49941	43560	0	24327				15604								3629				
7.	Goa	1260	1262	0	290	1	131	11	760	0	0	0	28	0	41	0	0				
8.	Gujarat	52082	50333		29176		2646		13261		661		800		3600		189				
9.	Haryana	25962	25905	0	4924	0	0		7743	0	2536	0	0	0	10702	0	0				
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18922	18342	0	816	440	108	2815	7073	0	1692	0	694	258	4446	0	0				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	29599	0																		
12.	Jharkhand	38432	37655		8088		27995		0		1154		0		418		0				
13.	Karnataka	64558	64518	0	38686			10954	0	4379	0	1473	0		9026	0	0				
14.	Kerala	33115	33110		19521		11958		0						1631						
15.	Madhya Pradesh	92197	83248	0	17181	3265	2180	13350	12221	1135	8487	1520	12116	3487	8306	0	0				
16.	Maharashtra	108010	84854		45041			15769			12918				8081		3045				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17.	Manipur	9883	9805	0	3524	2770	2782	0	0	0	31	3	20	514	161	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	5863	3290		1615		8				999		342	51	275		
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0	1980		0	264									
20.	Nagaland	3455	3455	0	0	3011	0	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.	Odisha	71204	70849	0	17518	3336	2261	1257	8626	0	18252	0	7198	1440	10961	0	0
22.	Punjab	26656	26656	0	559	0	265	0	3013	0	7837	0	6436	0	8546	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	60801	60689		20158	334	1393	1809	19071		12485		866		4516		57
24.	Sikkim	1290	748	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	0	33288	0	0	0	15313	0	0	0	0	0	5838	0	0
26.	Tripura	9911	9911	0	9320	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187997	187730		16074	0	47	0	23245	0	122123	0	21961	0	4280	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	19479	9182		1108		2657		0		3257		1412		748		0
29.	West Bengal	116390	89247		18000			1000	8000		30000			25000		7247	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	714	710	0	117	33	111	36	159	0	3	49	98	21	83	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	500	500		129		14		350		1		0		6		
32.	Delhi	10897	10577	0	29	0	0	0	10515	0	1	0	6	0	26	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	260	0	129	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102		76		17				0		4		5		
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	19	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	788	788		257				417				114				
TOTAL		1347890	1215108	0	371967	16345	55348	162723	161228	5514	257229	3045	52150	33696	85325	7247	3291

Malnutrition among poor and backward castes

†639. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that inspite of various schemes, the women and the children of the poor and the backward castes have continuously become victims of malnutrition; and

(b) whether Government is taking any effective steps for them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48% are stunted and 19.8% are wasted. However, as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 to 29.4%, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC.

As per NFHS-3, 35.6% women in age group of 15-49 years have BMI less than 18.5. As reported by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 55.3% of all women 15-49 years, 56.2% ever married women, 58.7% of pregnant women and 78.9% of under-five children are anaemic in the country.

- Among Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes along with Other Backward Classes, the percentage of underweight children under 5 years of age is 54.5%, 47.9% and 43.2% respectively.
- According to Wealth quintile, 59.9% of under-five children were stunted in lowest wealth quintile, only 25.3% under five children were stunted in highest wealth quintile. Similarly, for wasting in under-five children, 25% of children belonging to lowest wealth quintile were wasted but only 12.7% were wasted in highest wealth quintile. 56.6% of under-five children were underweight in lowest wealth quintile, but only 19.7% were underweight in highest wealth quintile. Though there is clearly a gradient of fall in nutritional status from highest to lowest wealth quintiles, there is also a large amount of malnutrition present in highest wealth quintiles.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The causes are inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational levels, income and socio-cultural factors like early marriage, etc. Situation is further compounded by ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

Variation in gender equality

640. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report by Mckinsey Global Institute has found that bridging the gender gap will have huge economic impact and could add substantially to India's GDP in 2025;

(b) whether the study is based on 15 indicators to measure the progress of each country related to gender parity in society and the economy;

(c) whether the report found a huge variation in gender equality among India's 32 States; and

(d) if so, a summary of these findings?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The recent report by Mckinsey Global Institute (MGI) namely “The Power of Parity: Advancing Women’s Equality in India”, published in November, 2015 states that by fully bridging the gender gap in the workplace, \$ 2.9 trillion of additional annual GDP could be added in India, which is 60% higher than business-as-usual GDP in 2025.

(b) Yes, Sir. The study is based on 15 gender equality indicators of societal and work inequality that cover about two-thirds of the proposed gender-based indicators being used to measure the goals adopted by 193 countries under the Sustainable Development Goals framework adopted by the United Nations in September, 2015. These 15 indicators are grouped into four categories, which are as follows:

- Gender equality in work (labour-force participation rate, professional and technical jobs, perceived wage gap for similar work, leadership positions and unpaid care work)
- Essential services and enablers of economic opportunity (unmet need for family planning, maternal mortality rate, gap in education level, financial inclusion, and digital inclusion)
- Legal protection and political voice (presence of legal protections for women in 11 different areas, and representation of women in parliamentary and ministerial positions)
- Physical security and autonomy (sex ratio at birth, child marriage and violence against women).

(c) Yes, Sir. There is huge variation in gender equality among India’s 32 States based on India Female Empowerment Index (Femdex) computed for States which covers 10 of MGI’s 15 gender equality indicators that are available at the state level.

(d) The Mizoram has the highest Femdex (0.70) and Bihar has the lowest one (0.42). Other States having very low Femdex value (≤ 0.50) include: Jharkhand (0.46), Assam (0.47), Uttar Pradesh (0.49), Madhya Pradesh (0.49) and Arunachal Pradesh (0.50). The Femdex represents how close women are to gender parity. The Femdex equals to 1.00 means gender parity.

The House then adjourned at

forty-two minutes past twelve of the clock

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 2015."

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to a matter of ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, before you proceed, the Leader of the House would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I am grateful to the hon. Chairman and to the hon. Deputy Chairman for convening a meeting of all leaders to find a solution to the impasse. All that I have to say is that in view of Seljaji's statement that she had made no reference to the main Dwarka Temple in her speech on Monday, and which she has reiterated now also and yesterday also, the issue raised by me yesterday doesn't survive. The comments which have been made in the course, I leave it to the Chair to go through it. The concerned Minister, Mr. Goyal, has already expressed regret for what he had said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Regarding the comments, I will go through the record and take appropriate action.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, कॉलिंग अटेंशन पर मेरी एक आपत्ति है।

श्री उपसभापति: कॉलिंग अटेंशन पर?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश की 500 किलोमीटर सीमा नेपाल से लगी हुई है और इस समय नेपाल की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। इस समय

अगर इस पर डिस्कशन किया गया, जो कि बहुत सेंसिटिव मैटर है और डिस्कशन में अगर जरा सी भी कोई ऐसी बात हो गई, तो वहां जो मधेशी हैं, उन पर असर होगा। वे सब यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में रहते हैं, हिंदुस्तान में रहते हैं और वहां भी रहते हैं। वहां की सरकार उन्हें प्रताड़ित कर रही है, वे लोग यहां भी भाग कर आए हैं, तमाम पर वारंट हैं, तो इससे स्थिति बड़ी खराब होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक हफ्ते के लिए इसे पोस्टपोन कर दें, जरा स्थिति नॉर्मल हो जाए, उसके बाद इसको ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे एम.पीज. सब बॉर्डर से हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी लखीमपुर खीरी से हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके से वहां के संविधान में मधेशियों का अधिकार खत्म किया गया है, यह बहुत चिंताजनक है। पता नहीं, हमारी विदेश नीति क्यों असफल हो रही है? मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको पोस्टपोन कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it on the same subject? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: जी, On the same subject. सर, जितना बिहार से उनका लगाव है, उतना ही उत्तर प्रदेश से है। इनकी यह चिंता है कि इसको एलाउ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और वहीं स्वयं इन्होंने माना है कि मधेशी लोग वहां से भाग कर यहां आए हैं। तो यह तो और भी बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। विदेश मंत्री महोदया यहां पर मौजूद हैं, हमारे और नेपाल के लंबे रिश्ते रहे हैं। अगर वहां पर कटुता का ऐसा वातावरण बना हुआ है, तो सब लोग इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन में हिस्सा लेकर एक ऐसा संदेश दें, जिससे भारत और नेपाल के रिश्तों में और प्रगाढ़ता आए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: असल में त्यागी जी उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं, बिहार के बारे में उनको ज्ञान नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... बॉर्डर उन्होंने देखा नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, do you want it to be discussed or not to be discussed? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, त्यागी जी रहने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और वे बिहार के हो गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tyagi, are you asking we should discuss it or we should not discuss it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: Yes, of course. अगर मंत्री महोदया को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, तो डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): It will be in the national interest not to discuss this matter at this point of time. Please defer it for some time. It is my appeal to you and to all the persons, through you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see, I tell you the position. Nareshji has raised a point. I don't say that it is an invalid point; it is a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... And Prof. Ram Gopal has supported it. But Tyagiji is saying a different point. The position regarding the Chair is this. This is a notice by an individual Member. Now, as per the procedure, the Office has to take the time of the hon. Minister. So, the hon. Chairman has admitted it. The Minister agreed that this is the convenient time. So, as far as we are concerned, the Chair is concerned, this is an item which is listed in the Business according to the order and it is valid.

Now, there is one way. If Shri Pavan Kumar says that he does not want a discussion and if the House agrees that this discussion can be postponed, that is for the House, but that is subject to Shri Pavan Kumar's agreement. He should ask that it may be extended.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, may I speak? I have moved the motion, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कल के एजेंडा में महंगाई पर डिबेट लगी हुई थी, उसे हटाए जाने के लिए मैं एग्री नहीं था। कल मैं चाहता था कि महंगाई पर बहस हो, लेकिन आप लोगों ने उसको हटाकर चेन्नई लगा दिया, लेकिन हम कुछ नहीं बोले।

श्रीमन्, क्या राज्य सरकार से नहीं पूछा जाएगा? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश भी पंजाब की तरह बन गया, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। वहां 500 किलोमीटर का बॉर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me listen to Shri Pavan Kumar.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उत्तर प्रदेश में आज स्थिति बहुत खराब है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear Shri Anand Sharma, and then I will call Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I have moved the motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; before moving the motion, we are discussing whether to move it or not. Now, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, this is the listed Business for the day. From the Chair, it has come very clearly as to what the rules are and what a Member's rights and privileges are.

Some Members have expressed a view that Nepal, as such, borders one State. Now, India is one country. Our country has borders with many countries. Tomorrow, if there are developments in North-Western India, whether it is the State of Gujarat or the State of Punjab, when it comes to our engagement with foreign countries, or the developments in our neighbourhood, it would be a very dangerous precedent, as has been suggested here, to have the State Government's veto over foreign policy, which the Constitution also does not allow, on what to be discussed by the Parliament and what not to be. It should be the collective decision of this House, in its wisdom, because there are matters about our engagement, strategic engagement, with India's neighbourhood. We have larger concerns. So, from a comprehensive discussion on foreign policy, you cannot exclude a country by name. But, at the same time, there is a need for a discussion because the House is absolutely in dark as to what has been happening, say between India and Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am referring to the foreign policy. I am talking about our engagement with our neighbourhood. Nepal is a neighbouring country; so is Pakistan; so is Bangladesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only concerned about this Calling Attention.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am going beyond that because issues of varied interests have been raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, it is for the Government and the Opposition to collectively agree to have a comprehensive discussion also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different subject.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a different subject. Sir, I am saying that it is a question of right of a Member, the rules of this House and the other issues, but what I have also said and I think that it is my considered and honest view...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...that at any time, pertaining to the foreign policy, tomorrow, we may have developments in any region in our neighbourhood. Then we cannot complicate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your suggestion? Should we proceed with this motion?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, the House has to take a collective view and the Government has to agree.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Nareshji, I have no other option.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमने वीटो की बात नहीं की है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने तो कहा है कि आप इस सब्जेक्ट को पोस्टपोन कर दें।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने वीटो के बारे में नहीं कहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. There was no veto and it was not the question of a State. One hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal, raised it and he has every right to raise it. However, since the item listed in the Business is in order and the hon. Member wants to raise it, and the Minister is ready for replying, I can only go by the rules. I have no authority to change. I have no right also to change it.

Therefore, we now take up the Calling Attention - Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation in Nepal and the state of Indo-Nepal relations

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the situation in Nepal and the state of Indo-Nepal relations.

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सांसद...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Home Minister is here. तमिलनाडु में, चेन्नई में बाढ़ के बारे में कल जो डिस्कशन हुआ था, उसका रिप्लाय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have the reply after this.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अभी वह कर लीजिए, उसके बाद यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. After Calling Attention, hon. Minister can reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: तो ठीक है, उसे कल करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you cannot. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Tomorrow, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow? ...**(Interruptions)**... No, that is up to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, that is an important matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, it is time for Calling Attention. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, it is time for Calling Attention. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a very important issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, यह विदेश मंत्री का अपमान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब चेयर ने उनको अनुमति दी है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। It is time for Calling Attention. No change. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, no need. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRITIRUCHISIVA: Sir, it is a burning issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... So what, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**... We will also resist.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let us have it today. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the reply by the Home Minister should be... ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, आपके आदेश के बाद विदेश मंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: तमिलनाडु में, चेन्नई में आई बाढ़ के बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is Calling Attention time. Why don't you allow the Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: तमिलनाडु में, चेन्नई में जो हुआ है, क्या आपको उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, our issue is very serious. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर उसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब बताना चाहते हैं, तो उनको आप रोक रहे हैं! *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*
Mr. Naqvi. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप नेपाल पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन देश में जो *...(व्यवधान)...* होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो बोलना चाहते हैं, उसे आप नहीं सुनेंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Please listen. All of you please sit down. I have called the hon. Minister. Let us proceed with the Calling Attention. Please. All of you please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When will we have the reply, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*
Not now. You raise it after this is over. *...(Interruptions)...* After this subject is over, you raise it. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. You cannot.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you please ask them. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, till tomorrow, it cannot be... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, let us first take up that matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is not that we are *...(Interruptions)...* Let us kindly have the reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Calling Attention is for one hour. *...(Interruptions)...* You are encroaching upon others' time. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Not tomorrow, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it should be done today.

...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today, let the Minister make a statement. It is very urgent, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Not tomorrow, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, please listen to me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I have told that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members from Tamil Nadu, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Sit down. You first take your seat. I am not saying that there should not be reply. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I have not asked him to say that. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... He has no business to intervene and say that the reply will be now or later. The Chair will decide as to when the reply will be there. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we seek protection from you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. Let it be over. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, you are the Vice-Chairman; you know the Rules. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be over. I will allow you to raise it after the Calling Attention is over. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: But, Sir, he is saying... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Not now. ...(Interruptions)... Calling Attention has only one hour. You are all encroaching upon that time. Don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, let us have it now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, please.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not agreeing with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मुझे जवाब चाहिए कि क्या सदन का संचालन आप करेंगे या मंत्री करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे व्यवस्था चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, आपने विदेश मंत्री महोदय को बोलने के लिए अलाउ किया। आपके आदेश के बाद पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि ये नहीं बोलेंगी, गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे। मैं आपसे व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदन का संचालन आप करेंगे या मंत्री महोदय करेंगे? मैं इस पर आपसे व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that it is the Chair who will decide it.
...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is a suggestion from the Members.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They wanted a reply from the Home Minister.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have responded to that and said that the Chair will decide it. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Minister is ready just now.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, the MoS is not deciding it. The Chair will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sushma ji, I think, the statement is already distributed. Then, if Members want to ask questions, you can listen to that, and, then, reply later.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I will read it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already distributed.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, we all agree that you are presiding and deciding. ...(Interruptions)... Let us move together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is agreed. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... At least, thank you for agreeing to that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I will read it out. ...(Interruptions)...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सांसद श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर एक वक्तव्य देना चाहूंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर सहमत होंगे कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच सदियों पुराने विशिष्ट संबंध हैं। ये संबंध हमारे साझा भूगोल, इतिहास, संस्कृति, भाषा तथा धर्म पर आधारित हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच घनिष्ठ राजनीतिक संबंध और व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग है तथा हमारे लोगों के बीच गहरी मित्रता है। भारत नेपाल को विभिन्न बुनियादी परियोजनाओं में विकास के लिए व्यापक सहायता प्रदान करता है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, can I say something? The point is, we have only one hour for this. At 3.00 p.m., we will have to go to the next subject. Therefore, since the Statement has been distributed, it can be considered as read and there may be no need of reading, and hon. Members can ask the question so that you can reply.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : अगर मेम्बर स्वयं पढ़कर चर्चा शुरू कर सकते हैं तो मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं, वह मैं नहीं पढ़ूंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Members agree. They will ask clarification and then in the end you may give reply.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में स्टेटमेंट बंट गयी है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : हिन्दी में नहीं बंटी है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : हिन्दी में भी बंटी है, अंग्रेजी में भी बंटी है। आपको वह देकर नहीं गया, मांग लीजिए। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में स्टेटमेंट बंट गयी है। अगर सांसद मेरे बिना पढ़े इस पर चर्चा आरम्भ कराना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं, चर्चा शुरू कर सकते हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, we have already got the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we can consider it as laid on the Table.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ठीक है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : अब इस पर भी दो मत हैं। बताइए आप, मैं क्या करूँ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have distributed the Statement. It is considered as laid on the Table.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : इसको पढ़ा हुआ समझा जाए। *

जो अनेक क्षेत्रों जैसे स्वास्थ्य, जल संसाधान, कृषि, सिंचाई, शिक्षा, संस्कृति तथा ग्रामीण एवं सामुदायिक विकास में हैं। हमारी 1950 की मैत्री संधि खुली सीमा, मुक्त आवाजाही और शिक्षा तथा रोजगार के क्षेत्र में नेपाली नागरिकों को भारतीय नागरिकों की तरह समान अधिकार प्रदान करती है। इसमें सेना तथा सिविल सेवाओं में भी नेपाली नागरिकों को भारतीयों के समान रोजगार के लिए प्रतिस्पर्द्धा का अधिकार दिया गया है।

कई दशकों की अस्थिरता और हिंसा के बाद नेपाल में शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से राजनीतिक बदलाव का भारत हमेशा से पक्षधर रहा है। हमने समय-समय पर नेपाल के राजनीतिक दलों के अनुरोध पर इन प्रक्रियाओं में सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान किया है। नेपाल में संविधान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान भारत में इस बात पर हमेशा राजनीतिक सहमति रही है कि नेपाल में शांतिपूर्ण, स्थायी और संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र के लिए भारत हमेशा उसे हर प्रकार की आर्थिक तथा नैतिक सहायता प्रदान करे। नेपाल में जारी राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों के दौरान भारत नेपाल के साथ निकट से जुड़ा रहा है। भारत ने हमेशा इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि नेपाल में एक सर्व-समावेशी और स्थाई संविधान जल्द से जल्द लागू हो। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में अपनी दोनों नेपाल यात्राओं के दौरान नेपाली नेतृत्व को यह सलाह दी थी कि संविधान का निर्माण "ऋषि-मन" के साथ किया जाए जो "सहमति" पर आधारित हो, न कि केवल "बहुमत" पर। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि एक पड़ोसी और शुभचिंतक के नाते दी गई हमारी ये सलाह हमारे राजनीतिक चिंतन और इस सदन की भावना को दर्शाती है।

मई, 2014 में कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के शीघ्र बाद, हमारी सरकार ने नेपाल के साथ सहभागिता पर नए उत्साह के साथ कार्य आरम्भ किया, जिससे हमारे महत्वपूर्ण संबंधों में नई आशा का संचार हुआ। जल विद्युत और सम्पर्क के सहयोग में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अगस्त, 2014 में नेपाल की यात्रा की जो पिछले 17 सालों में प्रधानमंत्री-स्तर की पहली द्विपक्षीय यात्रा थी। सार्क शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने नवम्बर, 2014 में पुनः नेपाल की यात्रा की। मैंने स्वयं संयुक्त आयोग की सह-अध्यक्षता करने के लिए जुलाई, 2014 में नेपाल की यात्रा की। संयुक्त आयोग की यह बैठक 23 वर्षों के बाद आयोजित की गई थी। अप्रैल, 2015 में जब नेपाल में विनाशकारी भूकम्प आया, तब भारत ने सबसे पहले और अपने सबसे बड़े आपदा राहत अभियान की शुरुआत की, जिसे "ऑपरेशन मैत्री" का नाम दिया गया। दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वास और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए भारत ने काठमांडू में 25 जून, 2015 को एक बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (जिसकी 1/4 राशि अनुदान के रूप में होगी) की भारतीय प्रतिबद्धता की घोषणा की, जो किं समस्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय में सबसे बड़ा अंशदान है। भारत नेपाल

* Laid on the Table.

में शांति, स्थिरता तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु वहां की जनता की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार सभी प्रकार की सहायता देना जारी रखेगा। उत्तर में स्थित हमारे इस पड़ोसी के प्रति हमारी चिंता तथा हृदय से महसूस की गई मित्रता पर किसी को शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा अगस्त और नवम्बर, 2014 में नेपाल की अपनी दोनों यात्राओं के दौरान संविधान पर व्यापक और विस्तृत सहमति का आह्वान किया गया। जून-अगस्त, 2015 में जब नेपाल के संविधान के प्रारूप को जनता के बीच विचार-विमर्श के लिए रखा गया, उससे पूर्व और उसके बाद भी हमारी सरकार ने बहुत ही दृढ़ता और निरंतरता के साथ नेपाल को अपने इस रुख से अवगत कराया। कई अवसरों पर हमने अपनी इस सलाह को दोहराया, जिसमें सीपीएन-यूएमएल उपाध्यक्ष श्रीमती विद्या भंडारी की जनवरी, 2015 यात्रा, यूसीपीएन(एम) के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री बाबूराम भट्टराई की मार्च, 2015 यात्रा, यूसीपीएन(एम) के अध्यक्ष श्री प्रचंड की जुलाई, 2015 यात्रा, नेपाली कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री शेर बहादुर देउबा की अगस्त, 2015 यात्रा तथा साथ ही नेपाल के अन्य लोगों की यात्राएं भी शामिल हैं। मैंने जून, 2015 की अपनी नेपाल यात्रा के दौरान इस सलाह पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से पुनः बल दिया तथा प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अगस्त, 2015 में नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री श्री सुशील कोइराला के साथ दूरभाष पर बातचीत के दौरान भी इसे दोहराया। इस मामले पर काठमांडू में हमारे राजदूत भी नेपाली राजनीतिक पार्टियों के साथ सतत संपर्क में थे। अतः किसी भी प्रकार से यह सोच कि हमारी स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं थी या हमारा संपर्क कम था, इसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

अंततः जब संविधान का प्रारूप सामने आया, तब दुर्भाग्य से नेपाली समाज के कई वर्गों और विशेष तौर पर तराई के लोगों ने इसे गैर-समावेशी माना। इससे इस क्षेत्र में तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई तथा अगस्त, 2015 के मध्य से इसका विरोध शुरू हो गया। कई महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में विवादास्पद प्रावधान — जैसे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन, समाज के कमजोर तबकों का समावेश और प्रांतीय सीमाओं का निर्धारण — या तो बिना किसी चर्चा और वाद-विवाद के आखिरी समय में इनको शामिल किया गया या 2007 के अंतरिम संविधान, जिसके अंतर्गत दो बार 2008 तथा 2013 में सफलतापूर्वक चुनावों का आयोजन हो चुका था, उनके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों को नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया गया।

आसन्न संकट से निबटने के लिए हमारे विदेश सचिव ने प्रधानमंत्री के विशेष दूत के तौर पर 18-19 सितंबर को नेपाल की यात्रा की। उन्होंने नेपाली राजनैतिक नेतृत्व को सलाह दी कि वह (क) विस्तृत आधार पर सहमति बनाने के लिए वार्ता हेतु अधिक समय दें; (ख) नेपाली समाज के असंतुष्ट वर्गों को उनकी शिकायतें सुनने के संबंध में सकारात्मक संकेत दें; (ग) हमारे इस आंकलन पर ध्यान दें कि यदि इस समस्या का राजनैतिक समाधान नहीं खोजा गया तो तराई क्षेत्र में आंदोलन तीव्र हो सकता है; तथा (घ) तराई तथा भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर स्थिति को और बिगड़ने से रोकें। मुझे खेद है कि इन चेतावनियों को नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया गया।

इसके फलस्वरूप, 20 सितंबर, 2015 को अंगीकृत संविधान को नेपाल के अनेक वर्गों द्वारा गैर-समावेशी माना गया। इसे वर्ष 2007 से नेपाल की जातियों तथा सामाजिक दलों को पहले से ही उपलब्ध प्रतिनिधित्व को कमजोर करने वाले संविधान के रूप में भी देखा गया। तराई के क्षेत्र में तनाव में तेजी से

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

वृद्धि हुई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अगस्त से अब तक 55 लोग मारे जा चुके हैं तथा सैकड़ों लोग घायल हुए हैं। 23 नवंबर, 2015 को इस आंदोलन के 100 दिन पूरे हो गए। इस दौरान आंदोलनकर्ताओं ने भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कार्गो ट्रकों के आवागमन पर रोक लगा दी, जिससे भारत से नेपाल जाने वाले ईंधन तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति प्रभावित हुई है।

ऐसी आशा थी कि संविधान के लागू होने के बाद नेपाल को दशकों की हिंसा और अस्थिरता से मुक्ति मिलेगी तथा वहां शांतिपूर्वक राजनीतिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया का समापन हो सकेगा। नए संविधान ने नेपाल को एक संघीय लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य के तौर पर स्थापित किया। इसे हमारे द्वारा विधिवत रूप से नोट करते हुए मान्यता भी दी गई, लेकिन हम इस वास्तविकता को भी अनदेखा नहीं कर सकते कि नेपाली समाज के अनेक वर्ग यह मानते हैं कि इसमें उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हुई है। हमने कभी भी अपने मत को नेपाल पर नहीं थोपा पर हमेशा उसे अपने इस रुख से अवगत कराया कि असमान प्रतिनिधित्व के मुद्दे को हिंसा तथा धमकी से मुक्त वातावरण में वार्ता के माध्यम से सुलझाया जाना चाहिए तथा इसे इस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए कि यह संविधान बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को स्वीकार्य हो। 02 अक्टूबर, 2015 को तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री सुशील कोइराला की सरकार की मंत्री परिषद द्वारा जनसंख्या के आधार पर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का परिसीमन तथा कमजोर तबकों के समावेश संबंधी दो महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक संशोधनों का अनुमोदन किया गया था। इन संशोधनों पर नेपाल की नई सरकार अभी तक आगे नहीं बढ़ी है।

इससे नेपाल के असंतुष्ट वर्गों में नाराजगी बनी हुई है और भारत से लगने वाले नेपाल के क्षेत्रों में स्थिति उग्र बनी हुई है। हमारे पांच राज्यों — उत्तरांचल, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा सिक्किम की नेपाल के साथ 1,751 किलोमीटर लंबी मुक्त सीमा है। इसी कारण तराई की घटनाओं का भारत पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ता है। 2 नवंबर को रक्सौल-बीरगंज मार्ग को बाधित करने वाले आंदोलनकारियों को बलपूर्वक हटाए जाने के लिए बल का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण प्रयोग तथा इसके पश्चात 22 नवंबर को सप्तरी में आंदोलनकारियों के विरुद्ध बल के प्रयोग से स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है। इस दौरान एक भारतीय नागरिक भी मारा गया जिसकी मृत्यु की जांच की हमने मांग की है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के शीर्ष सदस्यों तथा स्वयं नेपाल के अनेक लोगों का मत भारत जैसा ही है। अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, यूरोपीय संघ तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने समावेशी संविधान सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता तथा वार्ता के माध्यम से मूलभूत मुद्दों को

सुलझाने पर बल दिया है। इसके अलावा, नेपाल के साथ भारत के संबंध हमेशा अपने गुणों पर टिके रहे हैं और ऐसा आगे भी जारी रहेगा। विरोध-प्रदर्शन के दौरान भी भारत ने निरंतर नेपाल के नेतृत्व से संपर्क बनाए रखा है। 11 अक्टूबर, 2015 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने श्री के.पी. ओलि को नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री के तौर पर चुने जाने पर हार्दिक बधाई दी। मैंने 18 अक्टूबर, 2015 को नेपाल के उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री श्री कमल थापा की मेजबानी की। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 2 नवम्बर, 2015 को प्रधानमंत्री श्री के.पी. ओलि से पुनः बातचीत की। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे राजदूत सहित अन्य अधिकारीगण स्थिति पर करीबी रूप से नजर बनाए हुए हैं।

इस अवसर पर मैं माननीय सदस्यों के समक्ष यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगी कि इस मुद्दे पर फैलाये गए दुष्प्रचार के विपरीत नेपाल को भेजी जाने वाली सामग्री की आपूर्ति को भारत ने किसी भी प्रकार से बाधित नहीं किया, जैसा कि हमने बार-बार स्पष्ट किया है। ये बाधाएं नेपाल की ओर से और नेपाली जनता द्वारा पैदा की जा रही हैं जिसमें भारत सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती। इस संविधान को लागू किए जाने के बाद भारत से लगे नेपाल के इलाकों में कुछ ऐसी हिंसक घटनाएं हुई हैं जिनमें लोग मरे भी हैं और जख्मी भी हुए हैं, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी माल ढोने वाली कंपनियों और ट्रांसपोर्टरों ने भी नेपाल के भीतर आने-जाने में कठिनाई तथा सुरक्षा संबंधी शिकायतें की हैं।

वस्तुतः भारत सरकार ने जहां भी संभव हो सका सामान की आपूर्ति को सुविधाजनक बनाया है। हजारों ट्रक कई सप्ताह से सीमा पर भारतीय इलाके में फंसे हुए हैं। हमने उन्हें वहां रोक रखा है ताकि यदि नेपाल के इलाकों में बाधाओं को शांतिपूर्वक हटा लिया जाता है, तो हम उन्हें यथाशीघ्र सूचित कर सकें। रक्सौल-बीरगंज का मुख्य मार्ग जहां से हमारे कुल कारोबार का दो-तिहाई कारोबार होता है, नेपाल की ओर से दो माह से भी अधिक समय से बंद है। लेकिन कई सौ मालवाहक ट्रक उन समपारों से प्रतिदिन आ-जा रहे हैं जो खुले हुए हैं और जहां से प्रवेश उपलब्ध हैं। अड़चनों के बावजूद इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन ने यथासंभव पी.ओ.एल. की आपूर्ति की है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर नवम्बर, 2015 में 400 से अधिक चिकित्सा खेपें पार हुईं। हम फंसे हुए पी.ओ.एल. ट्रैकरों और चिकित्सा सामान ले जा रही गाड़ियों को अन्य उपलब्ध जगहों से पार कराने में भी मदद कर रहे हैं, जिनमें हवाई मार्ग से माल ढुलाई भी शामिल है, परन्तु कई प्रबंधन संबंधी बाधाएं भी हैं। इस सबका सर्वोत्तम समाधान राजनीतिक समाधान ही है, जिससे इस टकराव को दूर किया जा सके।

कल मेरी नेपाल के उप प्रधानमंत्री और विदेश मंत्री श्री कमल थापा के साथ एक और उपयोगी बैठक हुई। उन्होंने मुझे आश्वस्त किया कि विवादपूर्ण विषयों पर आंदोलनकारी गुटों के साथ वार्ता में प्रगति हुई है। इससे यह आशा जगी है कि नेपाल के समक्ष खड़ी राजनीतिक समस्याओं का जल्द ही कोई समाधान खोजा जा सकेगा। हम सभी पक्षों को इन समस्याओं का जल्दी हल खोजने के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करते रहेंगे।

मौजूदा टकराव को नेपाल के राजनैतिक दलों और नेपालवासियों को खुद ही विश्वसनीय एवं कारगर तरीके से खत्म करना होगा। भारत की एकमात्र रुचि यह है कि नेपाल शांतिपूर्ण, एकजुट तथा स्थिर हो। वर्तमान संकट के प्रति हमारा दृष्टिकोण पूर्णतः इन उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप है। भारत में नेपाल के लिए व्यापक सद्भाव है और हमारी नीतियों पर संपूर्ण राजनीतिक सहमति भी रही है। इसी परंपरा के चलते, मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगी कि वह एक सर्वदलीय शिष्टमंडल द्वारा नेपाल की यात्रा पर विचार करे। सरकार सदन की भावनाओं के अनुरूप कार्य करेगी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, Members can seek the clarifications. Because I have eleven names, it is difficult to finish it in this time. So, Members should restrict to two minutes. Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. You restrict to two three minutes.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: No, Sir. I will not speak for three minutes. I have raised the Motion. *...(Interruptions)...* You allow me seven minutes. You are giving me three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have only one hour. That is the point.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Please, Sir, be fair. Chair has to be fair. We are discussing a serious subject.

Sir, I am grateful to you and the hon. External Affairs Minister for responding to this Calling Attention notice. Sir, I want to begin by saying that foreign policy is a matter of consensus. It is not a matter of partisan divide. We speak here with a constructive approach and the atmosphere is not one of political acrimony. We trust the Government of India to find a solution and we will be with the Government when it finds a solution. But the present situation, Sir, is — and the hon. External Affairs Minister is fully aware of it, I am sure — that our relations with Nepal and Nepal itself are in a crisis. There is acute shortage of fuel, cooking gas, essential medicines and food items. Our current phase of relations with Nepal is going through perhaps its worst phase ever. The anti-Indian sentiment in Nepal is growing. Even Indian TV channels, I am told, have been put off the air. Sir, we are close to handing over Nepal to China on a platter. I say this because there are serious concerns on which I will come to shortly. The *madhesis* are being killed and their legitimate rights are being thwarted. Now, this is the situation, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in which this Calling Attention Motion has been raised. I agree, Sir, that the problem is a complex one. Our relations, as the Minister herself said in her Statement, are bound by geography, culture, history and politics. We have a long and porous border. लोग कहते हैं कि रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है। Writing a sustainable, inclusive Constitution that gives due recognition to the country's social diversity is obviously a great necessity in the improvement of India-Nepal relations. We accept that. Now, Sir, I have eight or nine questions as clarifications to ask the hon. Minister through you. Firstly, Sir, when I ask these questions, I want to assure the Minister and the House, I ask these questions with a constructive approach. The attitude and approach is to find a solution because the matter is of strategic and critical importance.

My first question is: What has been the quality of our efforts and the role of diplomacy in resolving this matter which has been festering now for months? I particularly refer to three particular interventions that have happened between June, 2015 and September, 2015. In June, 2015, the hon. External Affairs Minister visited Nepal for the international donors' conference. We are told, I think, on August 25th, the Prime Minister had a

telephonic conversation with the Prime Minister of Nepal. On September 18, if I am not mistaken, our Foreign Secretary went as a special envoy. I want to ask the Minister that knowing the criticality of the exercise, was there the fullest investment required of our diplomatic establishment and political leadership. Again, I want to reiterate with a constructive spirit, what were we doing between June 25 and August 25 between the visit of the Foreign Minister and the telephonic call with the Prime Minister.

My second question, Sir, is that the visit of the Foreign Secretary as a special envoy – he is an exceptionally capable officer and has been a colleague of mine – but, certainly, he was not carrying when he went, he did not have the heft, the weightage of a political envoy, and his visit took place at a time when two days before the Constitution was to be promulgated and after it was adopted. My point, Sir, is that if we needed to have a special envoy, did the special envoy need to go at this late stage and could a special envoy not have been appointed right from the beginning when we saw the crisis emerging. This is a suggestion for the future because we want a resolution to the problem.

Sir, I also want to ask the question whether the Prime Minister himself has invested sufficient attention to this issue. I raise this question because, as we all know, given the Prime Minister's activism in foreign policy, a great many initiatives of the Government emanate from his threshold. I am afraid, Sir, it appears to me that the eye of the Prime Minister and, therefore, of the foreign policy establishment, was not on the ball. Sir, please do not look at the watch because ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five minutes! ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: What is this, Sir? I cannot finish it in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken three minutes only.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what to do? ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I am the first speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have eleven names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): He has initiated the discussion, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what? That is why I gave him five minutes.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... That is why I gave him five minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
This is not fair, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I gave him five minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I have a submission. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... I have a submission. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Nepal situation is
extremely important and extremely crucial. We cannot rush through a debate like this in
two minutes and three minutes. We have a great deal to say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. KARAN SINGH: Some of us have been involved all our lives in Nepal. You
have to give more time, I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second! ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
Dr. Karan Singhji, is a very senior leader. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... No,
sit down! ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not doing justice to the discussion.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... If a Member has initiated, ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, it is not a debate. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... It is a Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I am asking my clarification, Sir.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, listen. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
In that case, the point is, it is not a debate. It is a Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Only one hour is allotted for that. I have eleven names with me
given by various parties. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I want that each should
be given three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am
saying. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Increase the time. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, when one hour is over, I will have to stop it. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, he is the mover. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mover will be given five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Others will be given two or three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please increase the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, मेरा एक विनम्र सुझाव है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let us not make this a ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Please increase the time. You can restrict the other Members but not the mover. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mover will get five minutes, others will get two or three. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Who decided? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair decided. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, मेरा एक विनम्र सुझाव है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am talking to you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... I am addressing the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Sir, there is a crisis and let us have.....*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, मेरा एक विनम्र सुझाव है। मैं सांसदों की भावनाओं से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। इस बात को डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी रखा है कि यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है, तीन-तीन मिनट में कोई अपनी बात कह नहीं सकेगा। मेरा आपसे यह सुझाव है कि अगर आपको चेन्नई फ्लड्स का विषय पहले लेना है, तो उसे लेकर आप इसको शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में बदल दें, ताकि यह एक घंटे की नहीं, तीन-साढ़े तीन घंटे की चर्चा बन जाए। अगर आप इसे आज करना चाहें, तो चेन्नई फ्लड्स विषय के बाद हम आज यह शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं और मैं कल जवाब दे सकती हूँ या रात तक बैठना चाहें, तो रात तक जवाब दे सकती हूँ। अगर इसे अगले हफ्ते करना है, तो इसको शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन कर दें, ताकि इसे साढ़े तीन घंटे, चार घंटे का समय मिल जाए और जो सांसद साथी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोल सकें। मैं खुद यह मान रही हूँ कि यह तीन-तीन मिनट वाला मामला नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो मैं खुद सांसदों की भावनाओं से सहमत होकर

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

आपसे कहती हूँ कि आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन को शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में बदल दें। इसे आज करना चाहें तो आज कर लें, रात तक बैठना चाहें तो रात तक बैठ लें, आज इस पर चर्चा कराकर कल मेरा जवाब चाहें, तो वह कर लें या इसे अगले हफ्ते कर लें। आप जैसा चाहें, वैसा कर लें।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो मशविरा दिया है, वही वाजिब है। यह विषय कॉलिंग अटेंशन में नहीं हो पाएगा। सुषमा जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उससे मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। इसको आप शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में बदल दें, आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी, ताकि यह मामला ठीक से डील हो सके और इस पर लोग ठीक से अपनी बात रख सकें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, शरद जी ने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही है। इसको आप शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में कन्वर्ट कर दीजिए। इस पर काफी बहस होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत सीरियस मैटर है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसको कन्वर्ट कर दें, क्योंकि यह पीठ का अधिकार है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, इस पर सरकार की तरफ से मंत्री जी ने कहा है और माननीय शरद यादव जी तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। आपको इस पर निर्णय लेने का अधिकार है। इस विषय में केवल गम्भीरता ही नहीं बल्कि संवेदनशीलता भी है, इसलिए जो भी सदस्य इस पर बोलेंगे, वे जानकारी के साथ और सारे पहलुओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बोलेंगे। अगर इसको शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में परिवर्तित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, तो हम इसको स्वीकार कर सकते हैं, पर मेरा आपसे एक आग्रह रहेगा कि अगर इस पर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन होता है, तो हमारे सदन के सदस्य का भी अधिकार होता है, इसलिए जो सदस्य कॉलिंग अटेंशन लेकर आए हैं, उन सदस्य को शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन शुरू करने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। मेरा आपसे यही कहना है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : इसको वही प्रारंभ करेंगे, उनका नंबर एक रहेगा। बाकी इसको जैसे चाहे वैसे कर लें। इसको आज करना है, कल करना है या अगले सप्ताह करना है, जैसे चाहे कर लें, पर इसको शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में बदले बिना सारी बातें नहीं आ पाएँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister is also of the view that it can be converted into a Short Duration Discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the person who...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* I heard the views from this side also. I want to know...*(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* Don't jump...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: I am not jumping *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* Give me a chance to...*(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I got up three times. I seek your protection. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am trying to protect you and preserve your right. But you are not allowing me. I want to know your view on this. The suggestion is to convert this into a Short Duration Discussion. But remember, for a Short Duration Discussion, we have to go only by the Rules. That means there should be a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be done now. Give another notice for it. Short Duration Discussion will be taken up. Mr. Chairman will consult the Minister and fix the time. The Short Duration Discussion will be taken up later. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot throw all the Rules of the Rule Book...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is the sense of the House.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sense of the House cannot convert...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, you asked me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... May I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view on this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, you asked the question but then you moved away to other speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view on this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, in my view, the situation is quite unprecedented. I have raised a motion. That motion has been accepted under the Rules and it is listed under the List of Business. Hon. Minister has read out a statement and laid it on the Table of the House and half way through my response a discussion is being converted into a Short Duration Discussion. Not converted, but you said that I will have to give fresh notice. Sir, I am guided by the leader of my Party. He has said that he has no objection to a Short Duration Discussion. But, my real concern is, we are dealing with a crisis situation. The House wants to discuss it not, as I said, in terms of political acrimony but to have a consultative process. This is a responsible House. How can we indefinitely postpone it to see when a Short Duration Discussion will be listed through a fresh notice in the middle of a Calling Attention Motion which is already underway? I need clarity on your part also. There are fast moving developments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I go by the rules, I will have to continue with the Calling Attention. If the House unanimously, including Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma, agrees, I can convert it into a Short Duration Discussion to be taken up later, but not today.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति महोदय, श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा जी का कहना है कि इस विषय को अनिश्चितता के अधर में न डालिए, इसे indefinitely मत टालिए। अगर आपको निश्चितता के आधार पर करना है, तो सोमवार यानी 7 दिसम्बर, 2015 का दिन निश्चित कर दीजिए। मैं नहीं चाहती कि यह विषय अनिश्चितता के अधर में लटका रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आपको डेफिनिट करना है, तो आप 7 दिसम्बर, सोमवार का दिन इसके लिए तय कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. I will request hon. Chairman to fix a time as early as possible. I will convey the sense of the House. I have no problem with that. We can do that.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री शरद यादव जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसे हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री पवन वर्मा जी मानने को तैयार हैं। मेरा आपसे इतना निवेदन है कि आप इसे शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन में चेंज कर रहे हैं, तो उसकी शुरुआत श्री पवन वर्मा जी से ही कराई जाए and the matter is over now.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति महोदय, वही करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. He can give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him give notice.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति महोदय, यदि बाकी माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो वे भी नोटिस दे सकते हैं।

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, it should come from the Chair since the Government is agreeable to have a Short Duration Discussion. This has been our view – we made earlier submission and Dr. Karan Singh also said the same thing – as the subject is sensitive and of strategic importance, we cannot limit it to 2-3 minutes. Therefore, the date should be announced since the Government is agreeable.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति महोदय, मंडे को कर लीजिए और शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का जो टाइम होता है, उससे भी ज्यादा रख दीजिए। ढाई घंटे के बजाय चार घंटे की चर्चा रखिए।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I have a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow you. Is there anything new?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I am sorry, Sir. You know the Constitutional significance of a Short Duration Discussion and a Calling Attention Motion. In the entire proceedings of the Parliamentary debates, Calling Attention Motion is more significant

and in this way, in the midst of a Calling Attention Motion where the discussion is half through, it is unprecedented to convert it into a Short Duration Discussion. I am not accepting this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is some point in what Dr. Mungekar has said. But, in spite of what Dr. Mungekar has said, the House is, after all, supreme. House can decide. House has the right to suspend a rule. Here, I see a unanimous voice and the subject is very important, as a senior leader like Dr. Karan Singh has said. Everybody agrees that as the subject is very serious, it should be converted into a Short Duration Discussion. I would request hon. Chairman to fix a date as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. If possible, on Monday. Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma himself can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a decision of the House and not my decision. I am only announcing it after taking complete sense of the House. This should not be treated as a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there is nothing more on this. This should not be treated as a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the next item in the List of Business is, reply to the discussion raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi on the damage caused due to North-West monsoon rain and floods in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर से कहा गया था कि 3.30 के बाद आकर ही आप रिप्लाय करें क्योंकि अभी नेपाल पर डिस्कशन चल रहा था, इसलिए अभी आप बिल ले लें और 3.30 पर आकर वे रिप्लाय कर देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. Till 3.30 we can take up some other business.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Before you take up other business, my submission is this. Since this particular matter has been settled by both the Government and other political parties, it was not that you have said that you will convey to the Chairman the sense of the House, but also the agreement of the Government which has been proposed by the External Affairs Minister that this will be taken up on Monday. So, we should go firm on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The second thing is that since yesterday the Tamil Nadu floods matter was taken up, of course, it required a special consideration because of the seriousness of the situation in Tamil Nadu. We had listed business of yesterday, that was also a subject of great national concern on inflation. That must also be taken up on priority in the coming week.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is noted. Therefore, the hon. Minister was here and he thought we were taking up Calling Attention motion and it would go up to 3.30, so, he went. He will come back at 3.30. Till then I will take up further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Jitendra Singh. I think he has already moved it. Those who want to speak may speak. Shri Shantaram Naik.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 - (contd.)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to initiate the discussion on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Sir, the original Act which is sought to be amended is the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. *..(Interruptions)..* Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please hear me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am hearing you. Don't worry.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The original Act which is sought to be amended is the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, was the unique and historical legislation brought during late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*)

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, when he was the Prime Minister, brought around 30 legislations. Most of them were historical. One of the legislation was the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. All these proceedings which have taken place in the last 25 years regarding corruption were all under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the law brought by Rajiv Gandhi, along with certain sections of the IPC. In these proceedings when the investigation procedure was done several people went to jail, including members of my party. But this law was effectively amended all this time. We made our Ministers to resign, the moment allegations were made against them. We made one of our Chief Ministers to resign. But today what is the scenario? Is the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 being implemented by the present Government? On the contrary, our Ministers and our Chief Ministers are being targeted. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh is being targeted to put him in jail. The Chief Minister of Uttarakhand is being harassed. The former Chief Minister of Goa was sent to jail. Fortunately, after he sought recourse to the court, he is out of the jail today. This is the scenario as far as our Chief Ministers are concerned, whereas, in the Vyapam scam of Madhya Pradesh, the name of the Chief Minister as

*Further discussion continued from 6.8.2015.

also the name of Chief Minister's wife had figured prominently in papers. Sir, 3,000 people were involved; 1,850 people are in jail; about 50 persons have been found dead in very mysterious circumstances. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has not been applied to the concerned people while they move about freely. Is this the way the present Government wants to tackle corruption?

Similarly, my colleagues would vouch, there was the Gutka Scam of about ₹ 600 crores which again had taken place in Madhya Pradesh where one of the companies was favoured by the Government. The officers who did not favour the company were transferred. They wanted to favour a particular company manufacturing Gutka in all possible manners. This was a ₹ 600 crores scam.

Let us now move to Chhattisgarh. What is the position there? There was a Rs. 36,000 crores scam in the PDS system in Chhattisgarh. But has anybody been questioned? Sir, there were raids in 36 offices of the Civil Supplies Department and, during one of the raids, the name of the Chief Minister had figured in a diary. The name of the Chief Minister's wife had figured. The name of the Chief Minister's sister-in-law had figured. Yet, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is not made applicable in their case. I don't know how, in what manner, it was done. Only 12 officers of the Civil Supplies Department have been arrested, but no person in authority has been touched. Similarly, there was salt scam, gram scam, kerosene and wheat scam. I want to know whether the present Government has any intention to implement the original Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. What happened to * ? A big scam had come to light. It was discussed on all television channels.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, there was no such big scam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Naik, let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, there was no case against * ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Let me speak. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Chief Minister of the State...
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Let me speak.
...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: What is happening, Sir? In the morning, one lady Member could hold the whole House to ransom! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): That issue has been resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: * should have resigned by now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRISUKHENDU SEKHARROY): Mr. Minister, would you like to say something? The Minister would like to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: The Vyapam case is in CBI. The CBI is doing the inquiry.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, after the Minister, I would like to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are taking a serious note of all the observations that are being made. My only humble request, if the House thinks it appropriate, is that we are here to discuss certain amendments to improve the law. Therefore, we should continue to move in that direction, instead of making it a case of discussing various scams; then, we would be coming to rather more conclusive inferences.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Before you speak, I would like to appeal to all Members not to name any person who is not a Member of this House. That is the first point. And, no. 2 is yes, I cannot restrict the expressions of the hon. Members. But, it is true that we are discussing the Bill. So, more emphasis should be on the Bill. Thank you. Now, Shri Anand Sharma ji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my only submission is that first, the colleague from the other side has referred to a matter which was brought to amicable closure. Today, it would be ill-advised to refer to it again which will actually adversely affect the smooth functioning of this House. The second thing on which I want to be clear is that, yes, it is true that it is an amendment to a Bill which is very important. There are rules of this

*Not recorded.

House and we respect the ruling which you have given. But, at the same time, on the right of the Member, within the rules, to speak on a subject, the Government cannot be prescriptive as to what the Members have to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, that was a suggestion. All right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is all right. It is all right. No further, no further. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I agree with Shri Anand Sharma. I am just making a humble suggestion. I thought, if we think we could arrive at a more valuable conclusion by following a direction. Otherwise, as you rightly said, Members are free to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please continue, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naik, please continue.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am not speaking outside the scope of the Bill. The Bill seeks to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right, all right.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : And, I am pointing out as to how the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is to be implemented and that is not outside the scope of the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right, all right. Please continue. Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Certainly, * is not a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : जो इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, आप उनका नाम मत लीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Now Smt. Sushma Swaraj is a Minister. Have you taken any action regarding the serious matter involving Smt. Sushma Swaraj to grant passport to a person, a fugitive and who was wanting in India? ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Do not go by prompting. If you want to say anything after prompting, say it. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I am referring to an action of a Cabinet Minister who helped a fugitive in getting passport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Do not take names. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give notice regarding the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You
have to give a notice that I am raising the matter of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Now, I am coming to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: That is better.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : My humble opinion is this. Whenever we draft a Bill, during our time also it is used to happen, sometimes there is a habit of ours to refer to the judicial pronouncement to justify a Bill. Judicial pronouncement cannot direct us to prepare a Bill. It is our Parliament decides. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am an initiator. I am an initiator of the Bill. I am initiating. We should not say that because of certain judicial pronouncements that we are enacting a particular legislation. We should not say it. That is what I am saying. Certainly, if that is treated as a direction then in future, it will be dangerous for us. Our powers, whatever they are, to legislate will go if we act on judicial powers. It has happened in the past. The CVC Bill came because there are some directions by the Government. Then, these amendments to the Bill seek to amend the concept of bribery. The concept of bribery is sought to be amended. The question is that there are certain aspects where bribes are given in very compulsive circumstances. This has to be taken care of while implementing the present amendment provisions. For instance, in a hospital the doctor refuses to do operation unless bribes are paid. In the Civil Supplies Department, ration cards are not given; in the Passport Office, passports are not given; Birth and Death Certificates are not given; registration of property is not made, etc. if bribe is not paid. These are compulsory aspects where common man suffers. These aspects should be considered while dealing with offences of bribery. I am not saying that I am justifying the bribe being given in such matters.

Another aspect, which the Amendment deals with, is attachment of property, attachment of property accumulated by virtue of disproportionate assets. When disproportionate assets are assessed, that property remains in Government offices or Courts. Such properties should be attached. There is a procedure provided. After following due procedure, such properties should be attached. Similarly, proceeds of bribery also lie in the offices of Courts or Departments. So the proceeds of bribery should be allowed to be attached and there is a provision here, which should be followed.

Another good provision provided here is regarding companies. If a company

commits an offence, then, no doubt, fines are imposed. But they are exempted in certain cases. If, for instance, they show that adequate procedure, proper procedure has been provided for in relation to the company, then, they are exempted from being punished. But punishment is given up to three years. If the directors of the company connive with bribe-givers and indulge in bribery, they are not exempted except when they show that we had no knowledge. Now, these exceptions are good enough but if, under these exceptions, people are allowed to take benefit of these exemptions, then the whole provisions regarding companies, which have been properly provided for, in this Amendment will have no effect. Companies will go scot-free and you cannot say that, "Oh! foreign companies will refuse to come if you make the provision stringent." No, the law of the land has to be followed and companies should be held responsible, directors should be held responsible, if they connive with bribe givers and bribe-takers.

Similarly, in case of habitual offenders, normally, there are provisions in the IPC regarding habitual offenders. These provisions have been included in this Amendment, which is a good thing. Sir, I am saying this because I have been the Chairman of the Committee dealing with Law & Justice Ministry and this Report is based partly on my Committee's observations. Therefore, I would like to tell you, and without taking much time, I am trying to analyze maximum provisions. Now, there is what is called State-sponsored corruption. You will see what it is. We have heard about State-sponsored terrorism. But what is State-sponsored corruption? When you allow Judges, after retirement, to take up certain posts, very lucrative posts, that is State-sponsored corruption. Mr. Minister, we should try to avoid these things and it is the duty of Parliament and the people as such that we should not allow Judges to take up posts after retirement.

Similarly, about bureaucrats, when they retire, -- today, their salaries are very high even though they grumble every time -- they are offered jobs immediately after retirement. The moment they retire, they are on the executive position of renowned companies whose files they had handled in the past. So, this is a type of State-sponsored corruption which we should try to exempt. Secondly, in respect of all offences being dealt with under the Prevention of Corruption Act, there must be a speedy trial. When I say, 'speedy trial', this should be in the real sense. If speedy trial is being done by appointing special judges for the purpose, then, the offences will be effectively dealt with. May I know, as a part of anti-corruption, what happened to the legislation? The Minister may clarify what happened to the legislation regarding black money. It has been brought into force. But, ultimately, are you effectively using the legislation? Sir, they could not bring the black money. They tried to tell people that by this legislation they would bring black money from abroad.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

They cannot do that. But are they, at least, trying to implement this legislation? If so, so far, have they launched any prosecution under the law governing black money in this country? Similarly, are they implementing the Prevention of Money Laundering Act which is a very vital legislation to deal with corruption? Now these two legislations, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the legislation dealing with black money, have to be effectively implemented if corruption has to be removed from the country. I hope better sense will prevail on this Government. All the cases, which I have mentioned just now, involve several Ministers. Now they were forcing our Ministers to resign, but they are not doing anything now. They are justifying every corrupt act done by their people. At least now awaken and see to it that they tackle this Madhya Pradesh scam effectively where thousands and thousands of crores of public money have been squandered.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी "भ्रष्टाचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013" में जो संशोधन लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए, उसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। खासकर भ्रष्टाचार, करप्शन हमारे देश की एक समस्या है। आज के युग में इसको खत्म करना या इस पर रोक लगाना जरूरी है और आवश्यक भी है। साल 1989 में जो कानून बना था, जो संशोधन हुआ था, उसमें समय-समय पर संशोधन होते रहे हैं, क्योंकि करप्शन का सिस्टम समय के अनुसार बदलता रहा है। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक आया है, इससे खासकर जो वैश्विक समुदाय है, युनाइटेड नेशंस है, उस वैश्विक समुदाय के संदर्भ में हमारे कानून में भी उनके अनुसार करप्शन के बारे में एक सिस्टम डेवलप हो और वैश्विक देशों ने करप्शन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जो-जो कानून बनाए हुए हैं, वैसा एक यूनिफॉर्म कानून हमारे देश में हो, जिससे आज के बदलते समय में हमारे देश में करप्शन को कम किया जा सके, करप्शन को नेस्तनाबूद किया जा सके। उस वक्त हमारे देश में महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे- "सत्य, अहिंसा चोरी न करवी, वन जोतू ना संगरवू"। यदि हम अपने देश में इस विचार को लेकर आगे बढ़े होते, तो जो अभी हमारे सामने समस्या खड़ी हुई है, वह इतनी न होती।

महोदय, करप्शन के संदर्भ में बहुत बात होती है। यहां हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य ने भी अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि देश में काला धन वापस आए। काला धन देश में वापस आना चाहिए और काले धन को देश में वापस लाने के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने जो कमिटमेंट किया है, उसके संदर्भ में सरकार ने एक्शन भी लिया है और आगे भी एक्शन लेंगे, लेकिन विषय यह है कि यह काला धन पैदा कैसे हुआ? इतना काला धन पैदा होकर अन्य देशों में कैसे चला गया? इसके पीछे का एक कारण करप्शन ही रहा है। करप्शन से काला धन पैदा होता है। अगर करप्शन नहीं होता, तो काला धन नहीं होता, व्हाइट धन होता। तो करप्शन से जो काला धन पैदा होता है, उसको लेकर अगर पहले से ही कड़ी कार्रवाई होती, पहले से ही कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान होता तो आज जो समस्या खड़ी हुई है, वह समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती।

3.00 P.M.

करप्शन कोई छोटी बात नहीं है, सभी स्थितियों में हमारे देशवासियों को इससे परेशानी होती है। देश के डेवलपमेंट के संदर्भ में इसका नेगेटिव इफेक्ट रहता है, साथ ही हमारे देश के जनमानस की सोच पर भी इसका नेगेटिव इफेक्ट पड़ता है। जो व्यक्ति करप्शन में पैसा देता है, वह तो अफेक्टेड होता ही है, लेकिन करप्शन का इफेक्ट पूरे जनमानस पर पड़ता है और जनता में निराशा का वातावरण पैदा होता जाता है। इससे जनता में एक ऐसी सोच पैदा हो जाती है कि पैसे के बिना हमारा कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता है। हर काम पैसे से ही हो सकता है। ऐसे में हमारी क्या integrity रह जाती है?

एक समय में हमारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति थी, जिसके बारे में हर व्यक्ति आज बहुत अच्छा कहता है। पहले समय में एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति के प्रति विश्वास रखता था, समाज में बड़े लोगों के प्रति आदर का भाव था, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के प्रति आदर था और वह आदर इसलिए था, क्योंकि कानून के अनुसार हमने विवेकाधीन प्रावधान किए थे। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और पदाधिकारियों के लिए कानून में विवेकाधीन प्रावधान किए गए, जैसे हर व्यक्ति को अपने संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्थित रहना चाहिए। यदि कोई मुश्किल आती है, तो वह कलेक्टर या कमिश्नर के यहां शिकायत कर सकता है, तब वे अपने विवेकाधीन यह निर्णय करते हैं कि क्या उसके लिए संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जानी उचित है या नहीं? उन्हें संरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए या नहीं, इसकी जांच के लिए कागज़ भी मंगवाए जाते हैं। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि कागज़ी कार्यवाही को पूरा कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा नहीं भी किया जाता। अगर उनको ऐसा लगे कि यह देना चाहिए, तो वे दे ही देते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि उनको इसकी आवश्यकता होती है, फिर भी नहीं देते हैं।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि करप्शन के कारण काम में विलम्ब होता है। इस संशोधन के माध्यम से इसमें कई धाराएं शामिल की गई हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य यही है कि पीछे के रास्ते से भी करप्शन न हो सके। अब समय बदल गया है। अब इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया का जमाना है। मोबाइल से किसी भी व्यक्ति का वीडियो बन जाता है और वॉयस भी ट्रेस हो जाती है। पहले ऑफिस में बैठे-बैठे करप्शन हुआ करता था, लेकिन अब वह सिस्टम चला गया, क्योंकि अब उनको पकड़े जाने का डर रहता है, इसलिए अब वे सोचने लगे हैं कि पिछले दरवाजे से कैसे करप्शन किया जाए? करप्शन का वह पिछला दरवाजा किस तरह से बन्द हो सके, इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट लाकर इसमें एक धारा को जोड़ दिया गया है, इसलिए यह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूं।

सर, इसमें कई धाराएं ऐसी हैं, जो अपने-अपने दायित्व के आधार पर, डेज़िग्नेशन के आधार पर हैं। क्लॉज़ 7 में जो नई धारा शामिल की जा रही है, उसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जिसको पावर दी गई है, अगर वह उस सत्ता का कभी मिसयूज़ करता है, अगर अपने पद का उल्लंघन करके कोई ऐसा काम करता है, जिसका इफेक्ट पूरे समाज पर भी पड़ता है, साथ ही जिन्होंने यह काम करवाया और जिन्होंने यह काम किया, उनके ऊपर भी इसका पॉज़िटिव या नेगेटिव इफेक्ट पड़ता है, इसके लिए क्लॉज़ 7 में अमेंडमेंट करके, एक नई धारा शामिल की गई है। इसमें यह प्रावधान है कि अगर अपनी पावर के बाहर यदि किसी ने कोई कार्य किया हो, उनके खिलाफ किस प्रकार से ऐक्शन लिया जा सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था इससे पहले के कानून में नहीं थी। इस तरह की व्यवस्था करके सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से करप्शन को रोकने की कोशिश की है, वह सराहनीय है।

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

क्लॉज 7 में एक अमेंडमेंट और भी किया गया है। अगर करप्शन का कोई कृत्य ऑफिस के बाहर हुआ हो अथवा किसी मध्यस्थ के माध्यम से किया गया हो, स्वयं अधिकारी ने करप्शन नहीं किया हो, लेकिन यह कह दिया हो कि आप अमुक आदमी को पैसा दे देना, वह हमको मिल जाएगा। अगर कभी किसी ने इनडायरेक्टली पैसा लिया और वह पैसा काम करने वाले व्यक्ति के पास पहुंच गया, इसको भी करप्शन ही कहा जाता है। समस्या यह थी कि इस तरह से करप्शन करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ किस प्रकार से एक्शन लिया जाए? हमारे जो पुराने कानून हैं, उन कानूनों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। क्लॉज 7 के माध्यम से यह क्लेरिफाई होता है कि आप चाहे प्रत्यक्ष रूप में करप्शन करें या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में करें, यदि किसी दूसरे या तीसरे व्यक्ति के माध्यम से आपकी जेब में पैसा आ जाए, तो it is also one type of corruption. इस संशोधन के माध्यम से उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेने का प्रावधान किया गया है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसमें एक क्लॉज 8 को भी शामिल किया गया है। इसमें गुप्त रूप से या इनडायरेक्ट करप्शन किया गया हो, उसको क्लेरिफाई किया है। क्लॉज 9 में भी बदलाव किया गया है। इसमें यह हुआ है कि यदि किसी कम्पनी की फाइनेंशियल क्षमता ज्यादा होती है उसका जो काम है, वह कभी किसी के पास होता है, कभी ऊपर से नीचे तक के ऑफिसर के पास भी होता है और कभी सरकार के पास भी होता है। तो उसको रिश्वत देने का इन लोगों का जो सिस्टम है, वह बदला हुआ होता है। दूसरी या तीसरी दृष्टि से भी कोई कम्पनी या बड़ी इकाई करप्शन दे देती है, तो वह करप्शन के रूप में डायरेक्ट मिल जाता है। वह दूसरी दृष्टि से जाता है, उसके अपने अकाउंट में दूसरी दृष्टि से पे हो जाता है। जो भूतकाल में हुआ है, उसकी वजह से कितने लोग जेल भी गये हैं। कभी भूतकाल में ऐसी भी चीजें हमारे ध्यान में आयी हैं कि किसी के पास रात में कम्पनी बनती थी, रात-रात में उसमें पैसा आता था, रात-रात में उससे जमीन खरीदी जाती थी और जमीन खरीदने के आधार पर घोटाला हो जाता था। इसके बाद उसके ऊपर एक्शन लेने के लिए हमारे पास प्रावधान नहीं था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो ऐसे कानून से ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर भी एक्शन लिया जायेगा। ऐसा प्रावधान करके सरकार जो इसे लायी है, उसका भी हम स्वागत करते हैं।

सर, इसमें एक आर्टिकल 30/1 है। पहले अगर करप्शन में कोई पकड़ा जाता था, तो उसने कितने पैसे का करप्शन किया है, केवल उसकी जाँच होती थी और उसके आधार पर उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाता था। लेकिन उसकी सम्पत्ति में यदि कोई एक आदमी भी है, तो एक फैमिली भी एक इकाई है। उसकी इनकम का स्रोत क्लियर होना चाहिए। उससे ज्यादा इनकम उसके अन्य स्रोतों से भी आयी होगी। केवल वही करप्शन में पकड़ा गया, लेकिन उसकी आय क्या है? उसकी आय और उसकी सम्पत्ति क्या है? उसकी जो सम्पत्ति है और करप्शन से जो सम्पत्ति उसने अपने यहाँ बनायी हुई है, उसकी भी जाँच होनी चाहिए, उसकी भी तपास होनी चाहिए और उसको भी उसके लिए रेस्टोर कर देना चाहिए। धारा 30/1 में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान है। केवल यह नहीं कि एक बार पकड़े गये, लेकिन जब एक बार पकड़े जायेंगे और भूतकाल में भी उन्होंने जो करप्शन किया हो ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उसकी सम्पत्ति उसके घर पर होगी। उसकी भी जाँच की जायेगी। यह जो प्रावधान रखा गया है, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आपकी पार्टी से और भी दो स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

धारा 19 के अनुसार अपने पद पर रहते हुए कोई ऑफिसर जब कभी कोई एक्शन लेता है, कभी कोई नीति बनाता है, तो जब ऐसा ऑफिसर सेवानिवृत्त हो जाता है, तो ऐसे सेवानिवृत्त ऑफिसर को भी प्रोटेक्शन मिले, उनके लिए जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, उसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। सरकार आने वाले समय में गुड गवर्नेंस लाना चाहती है, तो सारे देश में गुड गवर्नेंस के लिए भ्रष्टाचार के समक्ष एक अच्छा कानून होना चाहिए। इसलिए यह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, एक मिनट। ये जो अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं, उसमें मैं इनको एक सजेशन देना चाहती हूँ कि सारे करप्शन की जड़ इलेक्शन एक्सपेंडिचर है। उसके ऊपर क्यों नहीं ध्यान दिया जा रहा है? इसलिए उसको भी ध्यान में रखिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आज की कार्य लिस्ट में आपने "प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट" लगाया हुआ है और एक "व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट" भी लगा हुआ है। तो आप दो बिल्कुल अलग-अलग विरोधाभास वाले बिल्स ला रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो आप यह कह रहे हैं, जिस बिल पर अभी बहस हो रही है, इसमें आप एक कानून लाये हैं कि घूस देने वाला, घूस के बारे में योजना बनाने वाला, सोचने वाला जो भी व्यक्ति होगा, वह भी जेल जायेगा। अभी तक जो पहले वाला बिल था, उसमें कम से कम घूस देने वाला जेल नहीं जाता था, वह गवाह बन जाता था और सरकार को गवाह मिल जाता था। आप दूसरी तरफ व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स बिल ला रहे हैं, जिसमें आप उनको प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं। तो जो सूचना देगा कि कौन घूस लेना चाहता है, कौन घूस देना चाहता है, उसको अगर हम प्रोटेक्शन देंगे, तो अब आप यह बतायें कि कौन-कौन जा रहा है? तो ये दो बिल्स आप एक साथ ला रहे हैं, तो फिर बताइये कि कौन सा बिल किस पर लागू होगा?

मैं यह बात इस कारण कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अभी संविधान पर इतनी बहस हुई। संविधान पर इतनी बहस होने के बाद हम सबने इस बात को माना कि बहुत कानून अच्छे नहीं होते हैं, ज्यादा कानून विरोधाभास पैदा करते हैं और विरोधाभास के कारण ही तो आज देश में कानून सही रूप से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। करप्शन वाला जो पुराना एक्ट था, उसमें क्या था? मैं चाहूँगा कि जब आप जवाब दें, तो उस पर कमियाँ तो कम से कम बता दें कि उसमें क्या कमी थी? आज आप हमें बताइए कि आप कहते हैं कि हमने यूएन कन्वेंशन के बाद बिल को लागू किया, तो यूएन कन्वेंशन के बाद आपने इस देश में आरटीआई भी लागू किया, आपने मानवाधिकार भी लागू किया। क्या उसके लागू होने के बाद भ्रष्टाचार कम हो गया? आपने ई. डी. को पावर दे दी, इनकम टैक्स को पावर दे दी, सेबी को दे दी, एक्साइज, कस्टम सब को जेल भेजने की पावर दे दी, लेकिन क्या कहीं कम हुआ? आप तो अधिकारियों के इतने अधिकार बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, ऐक्ट को लागू होने के बाद पुलिस वाला तो चाहे जिसको बंद कर देगा। अभी तक वह दस रुपए मांगता था तो वह सौ रुपए, हजार रुपए मांगने लगेगा। आप इसको पूरा पढ़ तो लीजिए। आप इसके बाद गवाह कहां से लाएंगे? पुलिस वाले गवाह तो

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हीयरसे वाला लाएंगे। आप पुलिस को इतने अधिकार जो देते चले जा रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। और आप अभी तक काले धन से अपने बचाव के लिए जिस तरीके से निरंतर ऐक्ट बना रहे हैं, तो अब साफ-साफ कह दीजिए कि काला धन अब सपना हो गया, काला धन वापस नहीं आ सकता। इसमें क्या गलत है? सच्चाई कहने में क्या दिक्कत है? क्या अब आप काला धन वापस ला सकते हैं? अगर चोर को पता लग जाए कि कोई हमको पकड़ने आ रहा है तो वह दूसरे दिन से ढूंढे नहीं मिलेगा। अब आप सालों से काले धन के बारे में चिल्ला रहे हैं और आप कहते हो कि हम काला धन ले आएंगे, तो काला धन जिसका जहां होगा, वह अब तक काला धन सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, दुबई, आयरलैंड और मॉरीशस के माध्यम से कहीं ले जा चुका होगा। अब उसके लिए कम से कम यह तो न करिए कि आप इतने बिल बना दें, जो कि इस देश में लागू होने के बाद सही रूप से काम ही न कर सकें। निर्भया कांड हुआ था। बड़ा हल्ला मचा था। एक बड़ा सख्त कानून बना, लेकिन क्या उस कानून के बाद महिलाओं पर अपराध रुक गए? इतना सख्त कानून उस समय हुआ। सभी लोग साथ में थे कि ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए, जिससे देश में महिलाओं पर अत्याचार न हों, जुल्म न हों। क्या उस कानून के बाद अत्याचार रुके? अपने यहां दिल्ली में देख लीजिए, सबसे ज्यादा तो दिल्ली में महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। अन्य राज्यों की तो अलग बात है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सत्यता में जाएंगे, वास्तविकता में जाएंगे तो कहीं न कहीं आप पर कानून सफल होंगे। आप चलिए अदालतों में। किसी भी जिले की अदालत में चले जाएं, जज की आंखों के सामने पेशकार खुलेआम रुपए ले रहा है, तारीख लगाने के लिए, अगला काम करने के लिए। उस समय जज अपना मुंह दूसरी तरफ कर लेता है। इस प्रकार पेशकार खुलेआम पैसा ले रहा है। क्या इस कानून से उसको रोक पाएंगे? आप बतला दीजिए कि ऐसा कोई कानून है? खुलेआम जज के सामने पेशकार पैसा ले रहा है। आपकी कौन सी योजना है जो गांव में लागू होते वक्त गांव वाले को पैसा न देना पड़े प्रधान को, पंचायत सेक्रेटरी को? आप एक योजना तो बतला दीजिए। एम.पी. लोगों की सदस्यता जा सकती है लेकिन इस बिल के माध्यम से आप जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी रैंक के अधिकारियों को बचाना चाहते हैं। आपने कह दिया कि उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए अनुमति लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, जबकि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने जजमेंट में कहा है कि किसी के बारे में अनुमति लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन आप प्रोटेक्शन किनको दे रहे हैं? प्रोटेक्शन तो आप अधिकारियों को दे रहे हैं। आप यह बताइए कि वॉलमार्ट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि इस देश में जब वॉलमार्ट की योजना बनाई तो इस देश में उसने इतने करोड़ रुपए लॉबीइंग के लिए घूस में खर्च किए। इसकी ऑफिशियल रिपोर्ट थी। किसने यह इस देश में नहीं देखा कि वॉलमार्ट ने पैसा दिया! आपने कभी इसकी जांच कराई कि वॉलमार्ट ने किसको पैसा दिया और आपका कन्विक्शन रेट क्या है? आप कहते हैं कि हर चीज में हम स्पेशल अदालत बना देंगे। आप कितनी स्पेशल अदालतें बनाएंगे? श्रीमन्, कम से कम 12-14 ऐक्ट ऐसे हैं, जिनमें स्पेशल अदालतें बनाई जाएंगी। अदालतें हैं नहीं, आपके पास जजेज भी नहीं हैं, हाईकोर्ट में जजों के कितने पद खाली हैं, जिलों में जज हैं नहीं, तो जब जज हैं नहीं और आपका कन्विक्शन रेट बहुत कम है, अगर आप किसी को भी भ्रष्ट साबित करना चाहें,... अगर आज आप भिखारी के घर के सामान को भी देख लें तो भ्रष्टाचार का आरोपी वह भी हो जाएगा। आय से अधिक सम्पत्ति का मामला भी उस पर लग जाएगा, क्योंकि वह तो पुलिस वाला सौ रुपए के सोफे के एक हजार रुपए लिख देगा। प्रूव करिए, क्योंकि बर्डन

ऑफ प्रूफ तो आपने डाल दिया है, जो दोषी होगा, तो ऐसा करिए जिससे कि कानून सत्यता में लागू हो और उस कानून का असर भी दिखाई दे। आप तो कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं, मैं तो रोज देख रहा हूँ कि एक नया कानून आ रहा है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी कहीं कुछ रुक तो नहीं रहा है। अगर भ्रष्टाचार रुक गया होता, तो मैं समझ लेता कि बहुत ज्यादा हो गया होगा।

अब आप निजी क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे रोकेंगे? सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, क्या इस कानून से वह रुकेगा? रक्षा मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, विदेश में रक्षा के जितने भी सौदे होते हैं, वहां तो यह legalise है कि इस सौदे में इतने प्रतिशत कमिशन दिया जाएगा। वहां तो यह legalise है। इटली में कौन सी ऐसी फर्म है, जो legally पैसा न देती हो? इंग्लैंड में कौन सी ऐसी फर्म है, जो legally पैसा न देती हो, लेकिन वह लीगल पैसा इंडिया में आएगा और विदेश की वह कंपनी खर्च करेगी, तो उस पर कौन सा कानून लागू होगा? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप प्रैक्टिकल होकर काम करेंगे, तो शायद उसका रिजल्ट बहुत अच्छा आएगा और अगर आप प्रैक्टिकल नहीं होंगे और काम करेंगे, तो कैसे रिजल्ट आएगा?

आज तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि समाज में एक तरीके से यह माहौल बना दिया जा रहा है कि अगर देश में सबसे बड़े बेईमान कोई हैं, तो नेता हैं, हम पब्लिक के लोग हैं। यह एक जनरल माहौल बन रहा है। अगर एमपीज़ की तनखा बढ़ने की बात आएगी, तो एकदम पूरे देश में हाहाकार मच जाएगा। जनता एमपीज़ से अच्छे आचरण की उम्मीद करेगी और यह भी चाहेगी कि एमपीज़ ईमानदार भी रहें, लेकिन उस एमपी को, जिसके घर में पब्लिक आती है, उसको उसे रखना है, उसका आतिथ्य भी करना है और लौटने का किराया भी देना है। अधिकारी किसको चाय पिला रहा है, किसको किराया दे रहा है? कर्मचारी किसको चाय पिला रहा है, किसको किराया दे रहा है? वह तो चाहता है कि उसी में से ले लें। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

सर, मैं खुद ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अगर एमपीज़ की बात होगी, तो वह बहुत दूर तक जाएगी, लेकिन अगर हम लोगों ने यह जिम्मा लिया है कि हम सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्रोटेक्शन करेंगे, हम कर्मचारियों को प्रोटेक्शन करेंगे और हम उन प्रोटेक्शन के माध्यम से अपना कानून लागू करेंगे, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह कानून सही रूप में लागू हो पाएगा। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसे बिल भ्रष्टाचार को और बढ़ावा देंगे, बायपास रास्ता निकालने के बिल बन रहे हैं। आप यह बताइए कि क्या यह कानून लागू होने के बाद करप्शन से संबंधित पुराने जितने भी कानून हैं, वे सारे कानून खत्म हो जाएंगे या वे भी बने रहेंगे? पहले आप यह बता दीजिए कि पुराने जितने कानून हैं, जो अब तक करप्शन के खिलाफ काम करते रहे हैं, वे सारे कानून खत्म हो जाएंगे या नहीं होंगे? अगर वे सब नहीं खत्म होंगे, तो ये सब कानून एक साथ कैसे लागू होंगे? इसका मतलब है कि आप अधिकारियों को discretionary power दे रहे हैं कि जिस पर चाहो जो कानून लागू कर दो, जिसको चाहो जितना डरा दो। आप इसको लागू न करें। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप इस बिल को दोबारा पढ़ लें, इसकी सारी धाराओं को देख लें। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इसको आज वापस ले लीजिए। इसको फिर से लाइए, सारे बिलों को एक साथ लेकर आइए। जैसा मैंने आज आपसे कहा, आपने आज दो बिल लगाए हैं, एक बिल में आप whistleblower की प्रोटेक्शन की बात कर रहे हैं और दूसरे बिल में आप

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whistleblower की conviction की बात कर रहे हैं। दोनों एक साथ कैसे हो जाएंगे? मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि आप इस बिल को फिर से पढ़ लीजिए और अगर आप पुराने कानूनों को सही नहीं मानते हैं, तो उन कानूनों को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव लाइए और नए कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव लाइए। हम सब आपका समर्थन करेंगे, हम सब चाहते हैं कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, जब कोई एमपी बोल रहे हैं, उस समय बाकी लोग इतनी जोर-जोर से बात करते हैं, तो उनको बाहर जाकर बात करनी चाहिए। It is very difficult to hear the speaker and the Chair. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is a valid point. It is accepted.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सार्वजनिक जीवन में ज्यों-ज्यों हम गांधी से दूर गए, त्यों-त्यों भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा। गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में आज़ादी के आंदोलन में सभी लोगों के लिए सादे कपड़े, सादे पहनने.... मुझे आज भी आज़ादी के आंदोलन के राजेन्द्र बाबू का स्मरण आता है, जब वे गांधी जी के संपर्क में आए, तो उन्होंने अपने कपड़े भी खुद धोने शुरू कर दिए थे। सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो सादगी थी, वह कमजोर पड़ी है। 1947 से लेकर अब तक चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, चाहे गवर्नमेंट या नॉन-गवर्नमेंट कॉन्टेक्ट्स हों, चाहे राजनीति के बड़े पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग हों, चाहे भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने वाली सीबीआई हो, अब तो सीबीआई के पूर्व डायरेक्टर की भी जांच चल रही है, तो अब इस एंटी-कॉरप्शन कानून का मतलब क्या बचेगा? *is facing CBI inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सीवीसी ने अपने अलग कमेंट किए हैं। नरेश जी बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। मैं इसको जल्दबाजी में लाया गया एक अच्छा विधेयक मानता हूँ, बिल मानता हूँ, लेकिन एक तो आपकी समिति फिज़ूल की चीज़ों पर टाइम लगाएँगी, इस कॉरप्शन पर तो छः घंटे का टाइम होना चाहिए। इसी सदन के दो सदस्यों की मेम्बरशिप 15 हजार रुपये की एवज़ में इसी सदन में सवाल पूछने के बदले चली गई। जब से आपकी आर्थिक नीतियाँ आई हैं, हम एक लाख करोड़ या 50 हजार करोड़ से कम का कोई घोटाला नहीं देख रहे हैं। डा. छत्रपाल साहब आपको याद होंगे। वे लोकदल में हम लोगों के साथ थे, फिर वे भारतीय जनता पार्टी में चले गए। उन्होंने अपनी तमाम जिन्दगी ईमानदारी से गुज़ारी। किसी बदमाश ने उनसे एक सवाल पुछवा दिया। उस सवाल को पुछवाने के आरोप में उनकी राज्य सभा की सदस्यता चली गई। अगर मेरी स्मरण शक्ति ठीक काम कर रही है तो कानपुर के एक एमपी, पाल साहब थे। अगर यहाँ बसपा के साथी बैठे हों, तो उन्हें भी स्मरण होगा। राजाराम पाल एक गरीब परिवार में पैदा हुए थे। उनकी मेम्बरशिप भी चली गई। उस समय लोक सभा के दस मेम्बर्स की मेम्बरशिप चली गई थी।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक जमाना था जब मुंदरा कांड हुआ था। शायद इस पीढ़ी के लोगों को जानकारी न हो। तब मुंदरा कांड को लेकर देश के एक वित्त मंत्री का इस्तीफा हुआ था। अब क्या हो रहा है? मैं आपसे दुर्भाग्य से नहीं, बल्कि चुनौती के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि

*Not recorded.

फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के जितने भी ऑफिशियल्स हैं, जितने रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरीज़ हैं, जितने डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ एन्फोर्समेंट हैं, उनकी 25 साल की लिस्ट निकालिए। अगर वे बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति घरानों के सलाहकार नहीं मिले, तो मैं आपसे भ्रष्टाचार पर बहस बन्द कर दूँगा। एक नहीं, मैं दर्जनों सेक्रेटरीज़ को जानता हूँ, जो देश के जो कॉर्पोरेट घराने हैं, आज उनकी रिटायरमेंट हुई और कल को, मैं कम्पनी का नाम लेकर व्यक्तिगत नहीं होना चाहता। उनको यहाँ एक लाख रुपये महीना तनखाह मिलती थी और उस कॉर्पोरेट में जाकर वे 50 लाख रुपये महीना पाने लगे, यानी, रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरी होते हुए, कॉमर्स सेक्रेटरी होते हुए, फाइनेंस सेक्रेटरी होते हुए उसने कॉर्पोरेट घरानों की कितनी मदद की होगी, उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। शान्तराम जी ठीक कह रहे हैं कि जो स्टेट स्पॉन्सर्ड करप्शन है, उसके लिए भी कोई क्लॉज जोड़िए। कोई भी चीफ जस्टिस रिटायर होने के 10 साल के अंदर किसी भी पद पर नहीं जाएगा, आप उस करप्शन को प्रमोट नहीं करेंगे, यह इसमें लिखिए। जो चीफ जस्टिस रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह शर्त लगा दी कि अगर मुझे नहीं बनाओगे तो मैं रिटायर नहीं होऊँगा। इसका क्या मतलब है? आप उसको किसी कमीशन का चेयरमैन बना रहे हैं। गुलाम नबी जी, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, मैं किसी दुर्भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर को भी राज्य सभा में लाकर मंत्री नहीं बनाना चाहिए। उससे चुनाव के दौरान उसके रहते हुए जो प्रक्रिया प्रभावित हुई होगी, उसका टेस्ट मैं जानता हूँ, क्योंकि एक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में पूरे चुनाव में हमने चुनाव आयोग के यहाँ धक्के लगाए हैं, खटखटाए हैं। अगर चुनाव आयोग से रिटायर होने के बाद चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर सरकारी मुलाजिम बनेगा, किसी पार्टी का एमपी बनेगा, उस समय की जो उसकी तटस्थता है, वह जरूर गड़बड़ रही है। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। * इतने सज्जन आदमी हैं कि मैं यह बात उनका अपमान करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

सर, संथानम कमिटी बनी। उससे पहले सीवीसी और सीबीआई नहीं थी। उसने उनका गठन किया। ऐसा कोई दुर्भाग्यशाली आदमी या पोलिटिकल नेता होगा, जिसका नाम * की डायरी में न हो। यह स्टेटस के नीचे है। अगर आप शाम को * के गेस्ट नहीं रहे हैं, तो आप नेता नहीं हैं, आप बड़े आदमी नहीं हैं। इस राजधानी के अंदर यह भी स्टेटस हो गया। अब उस * की जाँच चल रही है और * के रहते हुए....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : त्यागी जी, नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : नाम निकाल दीजिए। भूतपूर्व सीबीआई डायरेक्टर ...(व्यवधान)... मैं भूतपूर्व कह रहा हूँ। नाम निकलवा दीजिए, पद निकलवा दीजिए, लेकिन मैं कारनामे नहीं निकालूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : त्यागी जी, बोलिए, लेकिन नाम मत लीजिए।

उसकी जाँच चल रही है। उस जाँच में क्या-क्या निकलेगा, सी.वी.सी. है, उसकी गाइड लाइन है, आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। आप 30 साल से सरकार चला रहे हैं, जो सरकारी ठेके हैं, उनमें ठेकेदार किस तरह से एडवर्टाइज कर रहे हैं! मैं श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी की उपस्थिति का लिहाज़ कर रहा हूँ। मैंने 'कॉर्पोरेट' फिल्म देखी है। आप एंटी करप्शन लॉज में तो बन्द करेंगे, लेकिन जिस तरह से औरत के जिस्म को लेकर कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर के लोग ठेकों के अंदर हेरा-फेरी कर रहे हैं, उन्हें इमॉरल ट्रैफिक एक्ट में भी बन्द कीजिए।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

महोदय, 'कॉरपोरेट' फिल्म इन्हीं लोगों के लिए बनी है। इस प्रकार से नारी के शोषण को लेकर बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदार और बड़े-बड़े लोग कॉरपोरेट में फैसले बदलवाते हैं। मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से आर्थिक नीतियां आई हैं, जब से खुशहाली के कुछ टापू बने हैं, जो शुरू इधर से हुई थीं और आजकल फलफूल उधर रही हैं, तब से कोई छोटी-मोटी रिश्वत नहीं ली जाती है। उससे गांव श्री की बहुत गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई, उसमें पर कैपिटा इनकम रूरल इंडिया की नहीं बढ़ी, अर्बन पूअर की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी, बल्कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके एसेट्स आपने बहुत डिसप्रोपोर्शनेटली बढ़ा दिए हैं। उन पर आपको बड़ा गर्व होता होगा, लेकिन मुझे नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान में भी दो आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिनकी गिनती दुनिया के सबसे रईस लोगों में होती है। मुझे गर्व होता है, नालन्दा के उस किसान के ऊपर, जिसने दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं और चावल पैदा करने का वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड बनाया। (समय की घंटी)

सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है और आप तो लेट आए हैं, आपको क्या पता कि मैं कितनी देर से बोल रहा हूँ।

सर, जितने भी एपाइंटमेंट हैं, जैसे आपने सांसदों की मैम्बरशिप ली, उसी प्रकार आप मॅडेटरी बनाइए कि पांच साल तक फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री के रिटायर्ड लोग, जज लोग किसी भी पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किए जाएंगे, लेकिन आप उन्हें गवर्नर बना रहे हैं।

महोदय, जब हम आपके साथ थे, तो श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी के पास, जे.डी.यू. का रिप्रजेंटेशन लेकर गए थे। सी.बी.आई. के डायरेक्टर को, दिल्ली पुलिस के कमिश्नर को रिटायर होने के बाद आप बड़े-बड़े पदों पर नियुक्त कर रहे हैं। आपके बी.जे.पी. के जो कार्यकर्ता चप्पल घिस रहे हैं, आप उन्हें क्यों गवर्नर नहीं बनाते? ऐसे ही इनके टाइम पर था। आप पॉलिटिकल वर्कर को गवर्नर बनाइए, लेकिन आपने तय कर लिया कि हम तो ऑफीसर्स को गवर्नर बनाएंगे।

महोदय, हमारे नेता, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया थे। प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, मेरी इस बात को किसी अवसर पर आगे बढ़ाएंगे कि खर्च की सीमा तय की जाए। दिल्ली शहर के अंदर वह सम्मानित आदमी है, जो ज्यादा खर्च करता है। आपने 'Snapdeal' चला दिया, आपने 'Amazon' चला दिया। इनका 78 हजार करोड़ रुपए का व्यापार छः महीने में घर बैठे हो गया और जो छोटा रिटेलर था, उन सबके हाथ में आपने कटोरा दे दिया और कुछ लोगों के हाथ में आपने वैभव के अम्बार लगा दिए। इसलिए बड़े भ्रष्टाचार के लिए आर्थिक नीतियां भी जिम्मेदार हैं। अतः खर्च की सीमा जब तक तय नहीं होगी, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगना कठिन है।

महोदय, आप क्यों गरीब आदमी को डाकू बनाने, अपहरण करने या लूटने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं? जब वह वैभवता को ललचायी नज़रों से देखता है, तो उसे गुस्सा भी आता है और उसमें अपराध की इच्छा भी जागती है।

महोदय, पिछले दिनों एक केस मेरी जानकारी में आया कि एक बच्चे को इंडिया गेट पर पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया। उस पर आरोप लगाया गया कि वह एक लम्बी गाड़ी को ललचायी नज़रों से देख रहा था। सर, मैं भी गाड़ियों को ललचायी नज़रों से देखता हूँ। हम मामूली जगहों पर पैदा हुए हैं। हम

لوگ کسی کے खिलाف نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ईर्ष्या سے भरे नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतनी मेहनत-मशक्कत करने के बाद भी हमारा बाप जब दो जून की रोटी तलाश करता है, तो कुछ लोग, जो न पैदा करते हैं, न मेहनत करते हैं, उनके यहां धन का जब अम्बार लगता है, तब ऐसी भावना पैदा होनी स्वाभाविक है। मैं ईर्ष्यालु नहीं हो रहा हूँ, बल्कि उस वर्ग के प्रति मेरी नफरत है, जब एक आदमी अपनी पत्नी के जन्मदिन के अवसर पर 7 करोड़ का विमान देता है...

श्री उपसभापति: त्यागी जी, अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, दूसरी ओर एक आदमी अपनी पत्नी के जन्मदिन पर गले का एक छोटा सा मंगलसूत्र भी, जो सुहाग की निशानी होती है, वह भी नहीं दे पाता।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): त्यागी जी, एक मिनट। सर, यह सब्जेक्ट बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है और ऑनरेबल एमपीज़ के जो सुझाव आ रहे हैं, वे बहुत सटीक हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं। मेरी तो यह सिफारिश होगी कि आज इस पर और चर्चा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे प्रोविज़ंस आ रहे हैं, शायद इसको लम्बा करना पड़ेगा। जो सुझाव दिए जा रहे हैं, वे बहुत सुनने लायक हैं। कानून बनाते-बनाते इस तरह के कानून, विशेष रूप से एंटी करप्शन के, बहुत लम्बे हो जाते हैं और जब कोर्ट-कचहरियों में जाते हैं, एक दफा कानून पर बहस करके हम वापस नहीं आ जाते। इसलिए ऐसा कानून भी नहीं बनना चाहिए कि हम बिल्कुल अपने हाथ-पांव काटकर दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल में जो हमारे साथियों ने पढ़ा है, इसे पास करने से पहले इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैंने दो ही भाषण सुने।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد :) تیاگی جی، ایک منٹ۔ سر، یہ سبجیکٹ بہت امپورٹینٹ ہے اور انریبل ایم-پیز کے جو سچھاؤ آ رہے ہیں، وہ بہت سٹیک ہیں، بہت اچھے ہیں۔ میری تو یہ سفارش ہوگی کہ آج اس پر اور چرچہ ہونی چاہئے کیوں کہ اس میں بہت سارے ایسے پروویژنس آ رہے ہیں شاید اس کو لمبا کرنا پڑے گا۔ جو سچھاؤ دئے جا رہے ہیں، وہ بہت سننے کے لائق ہیں۔ قانون بناتے بناتے اس طرح کے قانون، خاص طور سے اینٹی کرپشن کے، بہت لمبے ہوجاتے ہیں اور جب کورٹ-کچہریوں میں جاتے ہیں، ایک دفعہ قانون پر بحث کر کے ہم واپس نہیں آ جاتے۔ اس لئے ایسا قانون بھی نہیں بننا چاہئے کہ ہم بالکل اپنے ہاتھ پاؤں کاٹ کر دے رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے میرے خیال میں جو ہمارے ساتھیوں نے پڑھا ہے، اسے پاس کرنے سے پہلے اس پر دوبارہ غور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں نے دو ہی بھائش سنے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह आपने जल्दी में बना दिया था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : जल्दी नहीं बनाया, यह आप वकीलों का कसूर है। इधर के वकील हों या उधर के वकील हों, यह आप लोगों का काम है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جلدی نہیں بنایا، یہ آپ وکیلوں کا قصور ہے۔ ادھر کے وکیل

ہوں یا ادھر کے وکیل ہوں، یہ آپ لوگوں کا کام ہے۔

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : लेकिन आजकल इधर के वकीलों की ज्यादा चल रही है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आप लोग, जो दिन भर केसेज देखते हैं, आप हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं इसलिए चाहे इधर के वकील हों या उधर के हों, यह आप लोगों का काम है। यह इधर-उधर का सवाल नहीं है। जो कानून जानते हैं और रोज़ कोर्ट-कचहरियों में झेलते हैं, आप लोग ऐसा कानून न बनाएं कि हाथ-पांव काटकर सब दे दें।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ لوگ، جو دن بھر کیسیز دیکھتے ہیں، آپ ہم سے زیادہ

جانتے ہیں اس لئے چاہے ادھر کے وکیل ہوں یا ادھر کے ہوں، یہ آپ لوگوں کا کام

ہے۔ یہ ادھر-ادھر کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ جو قانون جانتے ہیں اور روز کوٹ کچہریوں

میں جھپٹتے ہیں، آپ لوگ ایسا قانون نہ بنائیں کہ ہاتھ پاؤں کاٹ کر سب دے دیں۔

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): No, no; it can't be so...

...(Interruptions)

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : करप्शन खत्म करने के बारे में हम वचनबद्ध हैं, शायद हरेक पोलिटिकल पार्टी वचनबद्ध है, लेकिन ऐसे वचनबद्ध न हों कि वचन करने वाला ही जिंदा न रहे, इसलिए इसके बारे में जल्दी न करें। बहुत अच्छे सुझाव हमारे एमपीज के आ रहे हैं, इन्होंने बहुत अध्ययन किया है, इसके लिए मैं इन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کرپشن ختم کرنے کے بارے میں ہم وچن-بذہ ہیں، شاید ہر

ایک پالیٹکل پارٹی وچن-بذہ ہے، لیکن ایسے وچن-بذہ نہ ہوں کہ وچن کرنے والا

ہی زندہ نہ رہے۔ اس لئے اس کے بارے میں جلدی نہ کریں۔ بہت اچھے سچھاؤ

ہمارے ایم-پیز کے آ رہے ہیں، انہوں نے بہت اذہین کیا ہے، اس کے لئے میں انہیں

بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I am telling you, not that I am disagreeing with you. I can agree with you. But the point is that the BAC has decided three hours and the time is allotted, according to me. ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with all regards to the BAC, as far as my understanding is concerned, I think the House is bigger than the BAC.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हाउस बढ़ा सकता है। हाउस बीएसी से ज्यादा बड़ा है। अगर हाउस की राय है तो हाउस बढ़ा सकता है।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, can I make a point now?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह : बहुत बढ़िया बातें सुनने को मिल रही हैं। What the Leader of the Opposition has said is well taken, that it is everybody's concern. Certainly, corruption cannot be any single party's concern, nor even a single party's property or a prerogative. जो बातें अभी तक हुई हैं, यह भी मैं मानता हूं, LoP has rightly pointed out that everybody should study this, and then talk about it. अभी तक जो बातें हुई हैं, मर्यादा यह कहती है कि मैं अंत में बोलता, लेकिन थोड़ा सा डिरेल होने लगा कि इसको खत्म ही किया जाए, इसलिए आपकी अनुमति से मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट लूंगा। अभी तक बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं, जो विशेष धाराएं बिल्कुल सीधा-सीधा टच किए बगैर हुई हैं। मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, होनी भी नहीं चाहिए, I personally believe and I totally endorse what is being stated by Naresh Agrawalji and Tyagi saheb. बेसिकली जो इश्यू अभी तक डिस्कस हुआ है, it ultimately boils down to the point that it is not the elimination of corruption for a nation to prosper and progress; it is the incorruptibility which has to be the target. जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि जितने भी कानून आए हैं, क्या फायदा हुआ? पिछले आए, क्या फायदा हुआ? आप बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। गांधी जी का नाम लिया जा रहा था तो गांधी जी का जो नॉन वॉयलेंस का कॉन्सेप्ट था, उसको आप सीधा-सीधा जोड़िए। Gandhiji always said that non-violence is not a virtue of the weak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, don't give a reply. The basic question is,...(Interruptions)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I am not giving a reply. I am preventing myself to be held back from giving a reply. So, just give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. The question to be decided is, three hours is the time allotted. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, should we give more time?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Okay, I will reply to that, Sir. ...(Interruptions).. The Bill was already sent to the Standing Committee. It has come back. Then, it was sent to the Law Commission. I wish and I request, let each one of us go through the amendments and then talk about it. The morality part, of course, is well taken. But till we achieve that, I agree, Sir, law can be a means, not an end. I would sum up what everybody has said over

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

hear. As the means of corruption evolve into more sophisticated standards, you need to have a mechanism to check corruption also. So, anti-corruption laws also have to evolve. It is well taken, as was being said in the beginning, the credit goes to the Rajiv Gandhi Government. But, then, over the period of time, as we have new means of corruptions, new means of crime -- you have the cyber crime also, you have cyber corruption also -- you need to evolve new mechanisms. So, we are just trying to evolve further. That is the only intention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, please.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने जो सजेशन दिया है, उससे हम सब सहमत हैं। इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए बी.ए.सी. ने तीन घंटे का समय अलॉट किया हुआ है। वैसे तो उस दिन इन्फार्मल बात हुई थी कि यह दो घंटे में हो जाएगा, लेकिन हम तीन घंटे भी मानते हैं। अभी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स बोल रहे हैं और मेरी समझ से अभी एक घंटा हुआ होगा इस चर्चा को शुरू हुए। अभी हमारे पास दो घंटे चर्चा का समय है, इस पर चर्चा हो और अगर जरूरत होगी, तो हम हाउस को extend करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue with that. Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is 3.30 now. When is the Home Minister expected to come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when is the reply to Tamil Nadu flood? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBES: Sir, it is 3.30 and we were told*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, when is the Home Minister expected? ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji will reply.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर यहां पर थे और इसीलिए हमने उस वक्त रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने उस पर कुछ आब्जेक्शन किया और कहा कि पहले नेपाल पर डिस्कशन हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now when will he come?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अभी यह विषय खत्म होते ही - हमने उनको मैसेज दिया हुआ है, वे जैसे ही फ्री होंगे, वे यहां पर आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We were told that it would be at 3.30.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: After the finishing of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we were told that it would be taken up at 3.30. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were told that the reply would be at 3.30. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the problem is this कि सर, जब हमने इनसे रिक्वेस्ट की कि होम मिनिस्टर को रिप्लाय करने दीजिए, at that time, they objected that no, we don't allow the reply. Now, अब आब्जेक्ट कर रहे हैं, आप उन्हें आने दीजिए। वे आज ही रिप्लाय करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे आज ही रिप्लाय करेंगे। We are very much here. वे आज ही रिप्लाय करेंगे। Today itself, he will give the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, आज ही रिप्लाय होनी चाहिए। That is more important. वन ऑवर में क्या फर्क पड़ जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Heaven is not going to fall. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Mr. Minister, the point is that reply has to be today itself. When would it be? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... See, number one, the reply has to be today itself. Then also say when the Minister will come. You give an assurance that when the Minister will come.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, बिल के डिस्कशन के बाद वे रिप्लाय करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not like that because*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: At 3.30, we were*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Then why were you opposing the reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, please don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, please don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Don't command us. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...
We were told that it would be at 3.30. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. Naqvi, it is already committed, you already promised that the reply would be today.
When I started the discussion, I said, it would be at 3.30. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen,
please ...*(Interruptions)*... I said '3.30' without asking the Minister. I know that.
...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: One hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed one hour, I said that. Now, what I want to say
is only this. My first direction is, the reply should be today. But, now, you have to say
at what time the reply will start. Till then, we will discuss it and then have the reply, and,
after that, we will continue the Bill. At what time? That is what they want to know.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, as I told you, the reply is today. This is
one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At what time?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर से हम उनकी convenience चैक करते
हैं, जो भी होगी, लेकिन आज रिप्लाई होगा, यह हम आपको एश्योर करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now do one thing. You contact the Minister and
come back to us.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay. I will get back to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. He will contact the Minister and come back.
...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. The reply is today. He will contact the Minister and come
back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: At what time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then it would be at 6
o'clock after the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that he has to contact the Minister and he
will come back. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us cooperate.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): If the Minister is available now, he can come and
reply. We could then continue our discussion on this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying; we are continuing.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The House is ready to discuss the Bill. Let the Minister come and give the reply. It is a serious subject. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please resume your seats.
...(Interruptions)... Now, we would continue the discussion. Hon. Minister, Mr. Naqvi, will contact the Home Minister and come back and tell this House the exact time when the Minister would come and reply. And it has to be today. Okay? ...(Interruptions)... Now, please.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, let me finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, your time is already over. You are my friend, but you cannot take too much liberty like this. Take two minutes more.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा सारा समय तो इसी में चला गया। सर, जो नए खतरे हैं, आप पेरिस के क्लाइमेट चेंज पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इलेक्शन के दौरान जो जेब के खर्च का क्लाइमेट चेंज हो गया, उसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ते हैं- मैंने पहला चुनाव 1984 में लड़ा और मैं जिस पार्टी का सदस्य था, वह 'लोक दल' पार्टी बहुत बड़ी थी। मेरा काम चन्दे के पैसे से हो गया, जो गांव के किसानों ने दिया था। जब मैं 2004 में लास्टल चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मेरठ गया, तो जो prominent समाचार पत्र हैं, वे तीन दिनों तक मेरे खिलाफ लिखते रहे, मुझे तो कुछ समझ में ही नहीं आया कि क्या बात है? मैं बी.जे.पी. के साथ था, ये तो सारी टेक्नीक जानते हैं, इन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आजकल पैकेज चल रहे हैं। मैंने कहा, 'What is this package'? उसने कहा, 'यहां के जितने भी अखबार हैं, उनको earnest money चाहिए'। मैंने कहा, 'For what'? उसने कहा, 'तब आपके खिलाफ खबरें छपनी बंद होंगी और यदि अपने फेवर की खबरें छपवानी हैं, तो उसका अलग पैकेज है'।

सर, मैं और श्री शरद यादव जी चुनाव के बाद Chief Election Commissioner के पास गए। आप जाइए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया हो या प्रिंट मीडिया हो, जो पत्रकार यहां ऊपर गैलरी में बैठे हुए हैं, यह बात उनके लिए नहीं है, ये इनके मालिक हैं और मालिक भी चार-पांच हो गए हैं, ज्यादा नहीं बचे हैं। जब हमने राजनीति शुरू की थी, तो इनके दो दर्जन मालिक थे, लेकिन अब सारे कुछ लोगों ने ले लिए। इसलिए सर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया हो या प्रिंट मीडिया हो, ये भ्रष्टाचार का हिस्सा हैं। चाहे कोई गरीब पार्टी का हो, चाहे कोई छोटी क्षेत्रीय पार्टी का हो- सर, मैं ऑन दि रिकार्ड कह रहा हूँ कि कॉरपोरेट से इनको साढ़े सात सौ, if I am not wrong और उनको साढ़े छः सौ करोड़ रुपया ऑन पेपर व्हाइट में मिला है। अगर मेरे आंकड़े गलत नहीं हैं तो ये आंकड़े आपके ही दिए हुए हैं। आपको तो मिल गया, लेकिन यह जो दरिद्रों की पार्टियां हैं, इनको कौन देगा? ये जो शूद्रों की पार्टियां हैं, इनको कौन देगा? ये जो under-privileged हैं, वंचित समाज के लोगों की पार्टियां हैं, इनको कौन पैसा देगा? चूंकि पैसा उनको मिलता है, जो उनके interests में watch करते हैं, हम तो watch नहीं करते। हम तो उस गरीब-गुरबे को watch करते हैं, जो तन हीन हैं, मन हीन हैं और धन हीन हैं।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

सर, बिहार के चुनाव में, मैं किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, 40 करोड़ रुपए की नकदी पकड़ी गई। ... (समय की घंटी)... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नकदी किसके पास से पकड़ी गई? जब दो-तीन साल पहले तमिलनाडु में चुनाव हुए थे, तब मैं वहां गया था। मैं वहां पर दो दिन रहा था। वहां पर भी 60-70 करोड़ रुपए की नकदी पकड़ी गई थी। ये सब एक खरीज है। हमारे गांव में जिस तरह अठन्नी, चवन्नी पड़ी रहती हैं, ये उस टाइप की है। बड़ा पैसा किसी और काम में आया, इसीलिए जयप्रकाश जी के आंदोलन में तारकुंडे कमेटी बनी। आडवाणी जी ने 2001 में कई कमेटियां बनाईं। इस देश के अंदर आप तो गवाही दे ही सकते हो। जो लालबहादुर शास्त्री का लड़का है, वह विधान परिषद् का चुनाव हार गया था। इनकी पार्टी ने खड़ा किया था, आपको याद है या भूल गए?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। सारी चुनावी प्रक्रिया कुछ पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में आ गई है और अपनी मर्जी की पार्टी तथा अपनी मर्जी के उम्मीदवार भी फाइनेंस करते हैं, तो गरीब आदमी इस सदन में कैसे आएंगे? अब तो मुझे माफ करना, मैं दो-चार मेम्बर्स से भी क्षमा-याचना के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा में भी खरीद-फरोख्त हो रही है। इंडिपेंडेंट आदमी के जीतने का राज्य सभा में क्या मतलब है, जहां बीजेपी भी खड़ी हो और कांग्रेस भी खड़ी हो। इंडिपेंडेंट क्यों जीतता है? उसमें पैसे चलते हैं। पार्टी के लोग जीत कर आएँ, पैसे वाले जीत कर आएँ, मुझे इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। उसमें भी नियम बनना चाहिए, आप यह लिखिए कि पांच साल तक जो किसी पार्टी का मेम्बर नहीं है, उसको राज्य सभा की मेम्बरी कोई पार्टी नहीं देगी।

आप वह कानून बनाइए। कम से कम पार्टी के वर्कर का तो भला हो। इसलिए जब तक आप चुनाव के अन्दर खर्च की सीमा तय नहीं करेंगे, इसका रास्ता नहीं निकालेंगे, तब तक इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा, चूँकि अब चुनाव में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, वह सभी भ्रष्टाचारों की जननी है। देश का जो तमाम पॉलिटिकल और सोशल स्ट्रक्चर है, जब तक आप उसको नहीं सुधारेंगे, ये जो अठन्नी और चवन्नी के खर्चे हैं, भ्रष्टाचार हैं, उन पर बहस करना बेमतलब है। इसलिए सर, मैं अपनी बहस को संक्षिप्त कर रहा हूँ ..(समय की घंटी).. आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have a point of order.

सर, आप इस हाउस के custodian हैं और आपका यह दायित्व है कि जिसने कांस्टिट्यूशन के तहत यहाँ पर oath ली हो और जो इस हाउस में बैठने का entitled हो, वही इस हाउस में बैठ सकता है, वरना वह इस हाउस में entry नहीं ले सकता है। लेकिन इस समय यहाँ एक व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो इसके लिए entitled नहीं रह गए हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने कांस्टिट्यूशन की oath लेने के बाद कांस्टिट्यूशन का violation किया है। वे मंत्री हैं और वे अभी यहाँ पर entry करके हाउस के अन्दर आए हैं। वे हैं — श्री वी.के. सिंह। मैं नाम भी ले रहा हूँ कि वे इसके लिए entitled नहीं हैं कि वे इस हाउस में एक मिनट भी बैठ सकें, क्योंकि उन्होंने संविधान का अपमान किया है। संविधान के तहत शपथ लेने के बावजूद उन्होंने human beings को, लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)... आपको यह तक नहीं मालूम कि कैसे

address किया जाता है? आपने दलितों के बारे में कैसे शब्द प्रयोग किए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कांस्टिट्यूशन की oath ली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कांस्टिट्यूशन के तहत यह oath ली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : कांस्टिट्यूशन में डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने यह प्रोविजन दिया है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... Every human being is equal. There is an equal right and nobody can abuse and nobody can use the name of an animal while referring to a human being and, therefore, he is not entitled to sit inside this House. ...**(Interruptions)**... He should be * of this House. ...**(Interruptions)**... He cannot sit here for a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has no right to sit in this House. ...**(Interruptions)**... He should leave the House on his own. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अखबारबाजी के लिए हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : अगर वे हाउस नहीं छोड़ते हैं, तो आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करके उनसे कहना चाहिए कि वे इस हाउस से बाहर जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको इस हाउस से बाहर जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने माफी तक नहीं माँगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... माफी माँगने से भी उनको छुट्टी नहीं मिलेगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask a Minister to go. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : इसमें इन्होंने इस तरह के अल्फाज़ इस्तेमाल किए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके से इन्होंने ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री वी.के. सिंह, जो सेना के अध्यक्ष थे, इनको आदमी के बारे में, human beings के बारे में नहीं मालूम कि इन्होंने ऐसा बयान दिया?...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने सेना में काम किया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... न मालूम कैसे सेना में...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ से ये elect हुए हैं, गाजियाबाद, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सड़क का नाम नहीं जानते होंगे, ये गली का नाम नहीं जानते होंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**.... लेकिन ये elect हो गए। Elect होने के बाद इन्होंने abusive language use की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Please give a ruling on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is no longer a gentleman. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give your ruling whether he has violated the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : अगर इन्होंने कांस्टिट्यूशन का violation किया है, तो इनको कोई right नहीं है कि ये यहाँ बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये human beings की respect नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, you are a senior advocate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : दलित की हत्या हो गई, आप कहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने इस तरह के अल्फाज़ का इस्तेमाल किया है और आप यहाँ बैठ कर मुस्करा रहे हैं, आप हँस रहे हैं! ...*(व्यवधान)*... He is feeling very proud while sitting here and giving his expression of happiness. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, he is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am nobody to tell him whether he has violated the Constitution or not...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : * के मारे इनको * चाहिए और दोबारा इस सदन में नहीं आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसके बारे में आप रूलिंग दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... He has no right to sit in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has taken the oath of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has no authority to sit here and that too as the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप एक ऑनरेबल मेम्बर का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : ये इस सदन के सदस्य भी नहीं हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... He is not a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has lost his rank. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should go back to his House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should not sit here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, that is your view only. Misraji, I want to make it clear that I am nobody to decide whether somebody has violated the Constitution or not. Number two, he is a Minister and he has a right to come and sit here. I cannot ask him to go. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am nobody to decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, you are the custodian of this House. You are sitting in the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a Minister. He has a right to be here.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He has no right to be a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... यहाँ पर बैठने का इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... * ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन इनको यहाँ पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह भाषा ठीक नहीं है। इस भाषा को निकाल दिया जाए। We request you to expunge such language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us continue with the discussion. Shri Vivek Gupta...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Let us continue with the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not on that subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, he should respond to it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? See, I told you that I cannot decide whether a Member has violated the Constitution or not. ...(Interruptions)... I am nobody to rule that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, he has to respect human beings. He cannot say कि आप जानवर हैं। ये जानवर की बात कर रहे हैं। इनको क्या राइट है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter, but how can I pass a judgment on that? ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: ये आपके सदन में आए हैं। इन्होंने आपके सदन में प्रवेश किया है। ये वहां के मेम्बर हैं। किस हैसियत से आए हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; as far as I am concerned, he is a Minister, and, therefore, he can be here. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मंत्री हैं, तो क्या इनको मंत्री रहने का अधिकार है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we can resume the discussion because we are going through an important discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, this is an insult to the Minister. It should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... He has every right to sit here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is a matter of privilege. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter of privilege. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... It is an insult to the hon. Minister, an elected representative of the people. ...(Interruptions)... सर, यह तो एक चुने हुए जन-प्रतिनिधि का अपमान है, एक यूनियन मिनिस्टर का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स से अपील करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He should go out of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, in the Constitution of India, सर, काँस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इंडिया का आर्टिकल 88 "सदनों के बारे में मंत्रियों और महान्यायवादी के अधिकार" का है। इसमें बहुत साफ है लिखा है - "प्रत्येक मंत्री और भारत के महान्यायवादी को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी भी सदन में, सदनों की किसी भी संयुक्त बैठक में और संसद की किसी समिति में, जिसमें उसका नाम सदस्य के रूप में दिया गया है, बोले और उसकी कार्यवाहियों में अन्यथा भाग ले"। सर, यह काँस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 88 है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, Article 88 of the Constitution is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I have already said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that a Minister has a right to be here. I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that as a Minister, he has a right to be here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at four minutes past four of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, जिस मंत्री ने काँस्टीट्यूशन के तहत ओथ ली हो कि वे काँस्टीट्यूशन को अपहोल्ड करेंगे, उसके बाद आर्टिकल 15 जैसे प्रोविजन को openly violate करके, वे इस तरह की बात करें, इन्सानों की तुलना जानवरों से करें, ऐसे मंत्री को इस हाउस में बैठने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling on that.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : इतना ही नहीं, वे मंत्री जी पहले पीछे बैठे हुए थे, फिर उठकर वे आगे आ गए और उसके बाद वे मुस्कुरा रहे हैं, हंस रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... अपने * के ऊपर ये बड़े खुश हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ये फौज के सेनाध्यक्ष होते तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is competitive caste politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is competitive caste politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is nothing but competitive caste politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Constitution is very clear. Rules are very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister has not made any objectionable statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyone can go through the ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is also the former Army Chief of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a man of integrity and hard work. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister whom to appoint a Minister, which portfolio is to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने very clear ruling भी दी। इसके बाद भी पोलिटिक्स करना और इसको पोलिटिकल इश्यू बनाना...*(व्यवधान)*... जो बनाना है, सो बाहर बनाइए, पोलिटिक्स चलानी है, तो बाहर चलाइए!...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस में ex-Army Chief के बारे में ऐसा कहना एक गलत आरोप है!...*(व्यवधान)*... जिन लोगों ने जाति के आधार पर किया...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या उनकी जाति के ऊपर उँगली उठाते हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... सवाल ही नहीं है! ...*(व्यवधान)*... This Government has been given a mandate ...*(Interruptions)*... V.K. Singh has come to stay and he will be there only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इसका मैनडेट नहीं है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... There is no mandate to abuse. ...*(Interruptions)*... इसका कोई मैनडेट नहीं है कि...*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, as a Minister, he has a right to be here. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Minister, he has a right to be here; kindly understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot ask a Minister to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... भारत के संविधान पर जो दो दिनों तक चर्चा हुई, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As a Minister, he has a right to be here. And we are not the people to judge whether someone has violated any provision of the Constitution. Court will take care of that. It is not our job. That is for the court to take care of. ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 88 is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 88 of the Constitution is very clear. "Every Minister and Attorney General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting..." ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, you are an advocate. Article 88 is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He has taken the oath of this Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has no right to violate ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has violated it, the court has to decide it. How can I decide? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बात संविधान विरोधी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... संवैधानिक पद पर बैठे हुए एक मंत्री के बारे में इस तरह के आरोप लगाकर किस बात को साबित करना चाह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, whatever has been said about the hon. Minister should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally against the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please take care ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is an hon. Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever has been said against him, should not go on the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Sir, we can carry on with the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can carry on with the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mishraji, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... What to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: हाउस तो चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am adjourning for another ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I am adjourning for another ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past four of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I made a request earlier. हमने आपसे कहा कि जिस व्यक्ति को यह नहीं मालूम हो कि इंसानों की क़दर क्या होती है, इंसानियत क्या होती है, अगर वह इंसानों की तुलना जानवरों से करता है..... हमारे मंत्री, मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब जो प्रोविजन दिखा रहे हैं कि संविधान में यह लिखा है, इनको यह अधिकार है, चूंकि उन्होंने oath ले ली है, तो वे बैठ सकते हैं। Oath लेने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह मडर कर सकता है, कोई क्रिमिनल एक्ट कर सकता है। अगर कोई oath ले ली है, तो वह संविधान के तहत oath ले ली है। आपको मंत्री बनाया गया ताकि आप इस संविधान, जो हम लोगों की Holy Bible है, इसके एक-एक प्रोविजन को अपहोल्ड करेंगे। Article 15 में साफ-साफ लिखा हुआ है। संविधान के सारे अनुच्छेदों को ध्यान में

रख कर आप काम करेंगे, न कि आप कह दें कि हमें लाइसेंस मिल गया, licence to kill because I have been made a Minister. नकवी साहब के इस argument का कोई मतलब नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : आपने भी ऐसा कहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो कि यह जानता नहीं हो कि कैसे इंसानों को
...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे व्यक्ति के सपोर्ट में जो लोग खड़े हो रहे हैं, वे भी, मालूम पड़ रहा है कि उन्हीं की तरह की मानसिकता रखते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आपने भी ऐसा कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : आप अपनी मानसिकता बदलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

अगर आप अपनी मानसिकता नहीं बदलेंगे, तो यही होगा। इस तरीके से नहीं चलेगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आपने भी ऐसा कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : * से काम नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)... आप धमकी मत दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)... आप सत्ता में बैठे हैं, आप धमकी मत दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरीके से नहीं होगा।
...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप लोगों ने गाली बकने का ठेका लिया है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप इंसान को इंसान नहीं समझेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर ...(व्यवधान)...जिस व्यक्ति ने लोकतंत्र को शर्मिन्दा किया हो, जिसने शपथ तोड़ी हो ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, ask the Home Minister to come and reply. This is the subject matter of the Home Ministry. He can reply on Tami Nadu flood situation.
...(Interruptions)... He can reply on this also. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Without giving a notice, you cannot make an allegation against the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... It is totally political. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Let them do it outside, not in the House. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... They are playing caste politics, not we. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : इसमें नोटिस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... I will go through the records. If there are allegations, I will expunge those allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री उपसभापति]

...(Interruptions)... Without informing the Minister ...(Interruptions)...
 ...(Interruptions)... Two, ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Please listen.
 ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... You are making a demand
 which the Chair cannot implement. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I have told
 you that as a Minister, he has every right to be in this House. ...(Interruptions)...
 Nobody can take away that right. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Misraji,
 Tiwariji, you are all senior advocates. Constitution allows him to be in this House.
 ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I have no authority to ask him to go out.
 ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Let us start the
 reply. ...(Interruptions)... The Home Minister is here. Let us start the reply.
 ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, I heard you. I gave my ruling. I am not able to comply
 with your request because the Constitutional provision is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...
 Why do you talk when I am talking? ...(Interruptions)... Don't you see that I am
 speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Please stop. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.
 ...(Interruptions)... I am standing and speaking. ...(Interruptions)... What is this,
 Mr. Tiwari? I am standing and speaking. You are interfering. What is this?
 ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, I am not able
 to implement the request that you have made because I have no authority to do that.
 Constitution is very clear. It allows a Minister to be in this House to participate in the
 discussion. Therefore, your request cannot be considered. My humble request to you is,
 please allow the reply by the Home Minister on the Tamil Nadu issue.
 ...(Interruptions)... That is my request. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Let me deal with
 this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, इनसे पूछिए कि ये संविधान को मानते हैं या नहीं?
 ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, देखिए ये क्या बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, अगर मिश्रा जी बोलेंगे तो हमें भी बोलने के लिए आप दो मिनट
 दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब छोड़िए। प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप जो कह रहे हैं, आपने कहा कि इन्होंने
 Constitution की oath ले ली है और ये मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं, इसलिए हाउस में इनको रहने का
 अधिकार है। Sir, with humble request इनको अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन आज इस समय होम
 मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ पर आए हुए हैं और एक नेशनल कैलेमिटी के संबंध में वे अपना बयान देने जा रहे

हैं। उनके बयान के लिए हम लोग यहाँ पर बैठ रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद हम लोग वी.के. सिंह जी को यहाँ पर नहीं बैठने देंगे, हम लोग फिर से खड़े होंगे, यह बात हम कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : वी.के. सिंह जी पाँच साल रहेंगे, आपको रहना है, नहीं रहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Raj Nath Singh to reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Raj Nath Singh, you please start. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Damage caused due to North-East monsoon rain and floods in

Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh – *Contd.* †

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दे पर इस सदन में चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please provide a copy of the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is reply to the discussion, not a statement.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : जिस गम्भीर मुद्दे पर यहाँ चर्चा हुई है और जिसका उत्तर देने के लिए मैं यहाँ खड़ा हुआ हूँ, वह मुद्दा है - flood situation in different parts of the country. यदि कहीं की सबसे गम्भीर स्थिति है तो वह तमिलनाडु के चेन्नई की है।

मैं कह सकता हूँ कि flood situation in Chennai is very alarming and very critical. यह स्थिति है। यदि मैं दूसरे शब्दों में कहूँ, तो जैसी flood situation इस समय चेन्नई की है, चेन्नई पूरी तरह से एक आइलैंड बन गया है, ऐसी हालत हो गई है। इतने गंभीर विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा हुई है और लगभग 28 सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है। महोदय, मैं स्वयं तो उपस्थित नहीं था, लेकिन सभी सदस्यों के क्या विचार रहे हैं, मैंने उन्हें ब्रीफली देखा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की गम्भीर स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज प्रातःकाल ही फैसला किया कि वे चेन्नई जाएंगे और 12.00 बजे

*Not recorded.

† Further discussion continued from 2.12.15.

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

उन्होंने चेन्नई के लिए प्रस्थान किया। वे पुडुचेरी भी जाएंगे और साथ ही साथ आंध्र प्रदेश भी जाएंगे। मुझे यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। जो चर्चा हुई है, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं तमिलनाडु की आज जो स्थिति है, उसके संबंध में सदन को अवगत कराऊंगा और साथ ही साथ आंध्र प्रदेश और पुडुचेरी की क्या स्थिति है, उसके बारे में भी बताऊंगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, तमिलनाडु में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट मानसून का प्रवेश 28 अक्टूबर, 2015 को हुआ। बंगाल की खाड़ी में Low Pressure Area की formation के कारण Cuddalore, Chennai, Tiruvallur और Kancheepuram जिलों में 08 नवम्बर, 2015 से भारी बारिश हुई। इसके साथ ही तमिलनाडु के अन्य जिलों और आंध्र प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में भी भारी बारिश के कारण काफी क्षति हुई है। एक short period of normalcy के पश्चात पिछले 2-3 दिनों से पुनः भारी बारिश प्रारम्भ हो गई है।

महोदय, दिनांक 01.12.2015 के 08.30 बजे से दिनांक 02-12-2015 के 08.30 बजे तक, 24 घंटों में कुल 330 मि.मी. बारिश हुई। इन 24 घंटों में बारिश, चेन्नई में पूरे दिसम्बर माह में होने वाली वर्षा 252 मि.मी. से अधिक हुई। इस बरसात ने पिछले 100 साल का रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया है और इससे चेन्नई में एक अभूतपूर्व स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इस बरसात से चेम्बकम reservoir में safety से अधिक पानी होने की वजह से बांध से 25,000 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया। यह पानी अड्यार नदी में आने से उसका जलस्तर और बढ़ गया। पिछले 24 घंटों में चेन्नई में बरसात कम हुई है, परन्तु नागपट्टनम से Cuddalore तक 45 मि.मी. से 133 मि.मी. बारिश हुई है। अगले दो-तीन दिनों में भी मौसम विभाग ने heavy rainfall यानी 100 मि.मी. प्रतिदिन की औसत बरसात की सम्भावना व्यक्त की है।

महोदय, प्रभावित इलाके में लगातार बरसात हो रही है। बरसात का सिलसिला जारी है और रास्ते भी प्रभावित हैं। चेन्नई को जोड़ने वाले चाहे नेशनल हाइवे हों अथवा स्टेट हाइवे, सभी पूरी तरह से बन्द हो गए हैं, इसलिए इस समय राहत पहुंचाना बहुत ही कठिन हो गया है। यह कठिनाई टेलिफोन connectivity adversely affected होने के कारण बढ़ती नजर आ रही है। अनुमान है कि 40% मोबाइल और 20% landline connections काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। पानी की अधिक मात्रा को देखते हुए कई स्थानों पर बिजली का connection भी काटना पड़ा है। इन स्थानों को छोड़कर तमिलनाडु सरकार ने power की कमी अभी तक नहीं बताई है।

महोदय, अभी तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस season में तमिलनाडु में 269, पुडुचेरी में 02 एवं आंध्र प्रदेश में 54 human lives गई हैं। इतनी संख्या में लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार आपत्ति की इस घड़ी में राज्य सरकारों को हर संभव सहायता दे रही है। NDRF की 28 टीमों, जिनमें 944 personnel with 102 boats हैं एवं आर्मी के 02 columns (124 personnel) को तमिलनाडु में relief & rescue operations के लिए लगाया गया है। अभी तक राज्य सरकार एवं NDRF की टीमों द्वारा 40,432 व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया गया है। NDRF की दो टीमों जिनमें 70 personnel with 08 boats हैं, पुडुचेरी में deploy की गई हैं। NDRF की 06 टीमों, जिनमें 211 personnel with 21 boats को आंध्र प्रदेश में relief and rescue operations के लिए लगाया गया है। NDRF द्वारा 11291 व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया गया है। Army के 07 columns, जिनमें 434 personnel आते हैं, उन्हें relief and rescue operations के लिए लगाया जा चुका है। 4 अतिरिक्त columns आज

हैदराबाद से airlift किए जाएंगे। हमारा आज शाम तक दिल्ली से 04 और columns को airlift करने का प्रयास चल रहा है। नेवी की 12 नावें और 255 personnel डिप्लॉय किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा आईएनएस ऐरावत, 20 डाइवर्स, तीन नावें, एक मेडिकल टीम और एक हेलीकॉप्टर लेकर वाइजैग से रवाना कर दिया गया था और अब तक यह चेन्नई पहुंच गया होगा। भारतीय एयरफोर्स ने इस पूरी कार्यवाही में पूरा योगदान दिया है। एनडीआरएफ की 14 टीमें कल एयरलिफ्ट की गयी हैं, आज आर्मी के दो कॉलम्स एयरलिफ्ट किए जा रहे हैं, हेलीकॉप्टर द्वारा 19 sortie कर 22 लोगों को बचाया गया है और 800 के लगभग फ्लड पैकेट्स भी वितरित किए गए हैं। कल तक 37 ट्रेन्स निरस्त की जा चुकी थीं। आज प्रातः बेसिन ब्रिज यार्ड में एक से डेढ़ फीट तक पानी भर गया है, जिससे चेन्नई स्टेशन पर ट्रेनों की आवाजाही पूरी तरह से बंद हो गयी है। ट्रेनों को चेन्नई के नजदीक कहां तक लाया जा सकता है, यह योजना आज रेलवे विभाग बनाएगा। चेन्नई एयरपोर्ट पर stranded 1,500 में से 1,200 पैसेंजर्स को रोड से evacuate किया गया है। शेष बचे 300 पैसेंजर्स को आज evacuate करने का प्रयास जारी है। 24 नवम्बर, 2015 को तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार से 8,481 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता के लिए memorandum हमें प्राप्त हो गया है। भारत सरकार की Inter Ministerial Central Team ने 25 से 29 नवम्बर, 2015 तक राज्य का भ्रमण करके क्या क्षति हुई है, इसका असेसमेंट किया है। एक सप्ताह के भीतर यह टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज देगी, जिस पर National Executive Committee के द्वारा विचार करने के बाद यह High Level Committee के समक्ष आएगी, जिसका चेयरमैन स्वयं मैं हूं और उस पर High Level Committee अन्ततोगत्वा फाइनल डिजीज़न लेगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि तमिलनाडु को केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए 940.42 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत 552 करोड़ रुपए Special Plan Assistance के अंतर्गत दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2014-15 के अंतर्गत एसडीआरएफ कोष से द्वितीय किश्त के रूप में 133.795 करोड़ रुपए भी 23 नवम्बर, 2015 को जारी कर दिए गए हैं। पिछले सप्ताह मैंने स्वयं तमिलनाडु की मुख्य मंत्री और वहां के मुख्य सचिव, दोनों से बात की थी और स्थिति का जायज़ा लिया था। अभी दो दिन पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी तमिलनाडु की मुख्यमंत्री जी से बात कर स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त की है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैंने पुडुचेरी के मुख्यमंत्री से भी बात की है और वहां के हालात के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त की है। मैंने उनसे यह भी जानने की कोशिश की है कि किस प्रकार का असिस्टेंस आपको अभी और आवश्यक है, किस प्रकार की और सहायता आपको केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा चाहिए। वह जानकारी हासिल की गयी है और उन्हें कुछ सहायता मुहैया करायी भी गयी है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री चन्द्रबाबू नायडु जी से भी हमारी बात हुई है और उनसे भी मैंने स्थिति का जायज़ा लिया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से 1,000 करोड़ रुपए का एक अंतरिम मेमोरेंडम हमें प्राप्त हुआ है। नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए जल्द ही भारत सरकार की एक टीम आन्ध्र प्रदेश जाएगी। एक सेंट्रल टीम हम जल्दी से जल्दी वहां भेजेंगे, दो-तीन दिन के अंदर ही हम उस टीम को भेजेंगे ताकि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर सके। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 2015-16 के अन्तर्गत आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 330 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध करायी गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 2014-15 के सूखे से निपटने के लिए वर्ष 2015-16 में 181.63 करोड़ रुपए भी एसडीआरएफ से आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराए जा चुके हैं।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

सर, मैं यहां पर ओडिशा की चर्चा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि ओडिशा के संबंध में भी यहां पर चर्चा हुई है। ओडिशा के लिए वर्ष 2015-16 के अन्तर्गत 280 करोड़ रुपए जारी कर दिए गए हैं। ओडिशा में फेलीन के कारण जो क्षति हुई थी, उसकी वजह से मैं उसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। ओडिशा को 399.83 करोड़ रुपए 2014-15 और 2015-16 हेतु एसडीआरएफ से व्यय करने हेतु जल्दी ही अनुमति दी जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो-तीन दिन के अंदर ही वह अनुमति मिल जाएगी।

पश्चिमी बंगाल ने वर्ष 2015-16 में एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत 10,705 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है। हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल में सेंट्रल टीम भेजी थी और इस टीम की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर धनराशि जारी करने के बारे में कार्यवाही की जाएगी। इस वर्ष हमने लगभग 387 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता पश्चिमी बंगाल को प्रदान कर दी है।

मैं सदन को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार मौजूदा हालात पर नजर रखे हुए है और राज्यों को हर संभव सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी आज चेन्नई में व्यक्तिगत रूप से जाकर रिलीफ और रेस्क्यू आपरेशन की समीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इस संकट की घड़ी में ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम प्रभावित राज्य से कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर कार्य करने को तत्पर हैं और इस दुखद प्राकृतिक आपदा की घड़ी में हम मृतकों के परिजनों की प्रति अपनी हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करते हुए, घायलों के शीघ्र स्वस्थ होने की कामना करते हैं एवं वहां के समस्त नागरिकों के प्रति हृदय की गहराइयों से अपनी सहानुभूति की अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं। अंत में, मैं पुनः अपनी तरफ से आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे इस देश का कोई भी राज्य हो, यदि वह संकट की घड़ी में होगा, तो केन्द्र सरकार पूरी ताकत के साथ, उन राज्यों के साथ खड़ी होगी।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, wait, wait. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, we completely endorsed what the Home Minister said. When it comes to giving relief to Chennai, our thoughts, our prayers, may they give to Tamil Nadu and Chennai and be very-very generous in this hour of need. Sir, there is one point that we have to make. Hundred days ago a Central team was sent; in West Bengal there was a huge calamity. The number of deaths was low because the preparedness was high. The question is, as the Home Minister has himself said in his statement. What is this arbitrary way of giving out funds? Out of Rs. 10,700 crores, we have received Rs. 300 crores in Bengal. Sir, are we begging for funds? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, are we begging for funds? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Tamil Nadu must be taken care of now. Give everything to Tamil Nadu now; give everything to Andhra Pradesh now. But what about Bengal? The Central team comes and then why is Bengal deprived? This is a calamity in Bengal which happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am sorry to say ...*(Interruptions)*... One point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have met the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are with Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are with Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... People are dying there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI. What is this? ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one second. ... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, please, Chennai and Tamil Nadu is the need of the hour, but do not ignore *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay fine. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : We have complained with a heavy heart.

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We complained with a heavy heart. We walk out in protest for the funds not being given to West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I have given in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Kanimozhi. I will call you after her. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I called Kanimozhi. ... *(Interruptions)*... I called Kanimozhi. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not good, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I called Kanimozhi; then do not talk. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ... *(Interruptions)*... I called Kanimozhi, she is the initiator of the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... If she has clarification, I have to ask her. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, one minute. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come to you. ... *(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, after that I will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I thank the Minister for giving us the clear picture about what the Government has done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ask your clarification?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: But, I would like to know that he has mentioned that 12 boats of the Navy and one medical team have been sent. Sir, taking into consideration the seriousness of the issue and the entire city is under water and places are completely under water. Lakhs and lakhs of people are stranded and marooned. I really like to ask the Minister that whether 12 boats of the Navy and 20 divers and one medical team are enough because we are all worried that water-borne diseases and epidemics will be breaking out. So, we need a lot of medical help. We need medicines. We need doctors. We need medical assistance from the Central Government to start preparing for what is going to come. Once the crisis is over, it is not going to end. Once the water recedes, there will be a lot of other issues which have to be attended to. This is not going to be enough and even at this moment, it is not enough. I would really like to bring it to the attention of the Minister to know what are they planning to do and what are the other things by which they are trying to reach to the people. I would also like to know -- the Minister, in his speech, has said that there is going to be more rains for another 2 or 3 days -- what is the preparedness for that? Like, till now, the help has come but it has come a little late. So, I would like to know if there is going to be a continuous rain, what is the Central Government planning to do? Are they going to reach to them and will more

help be sent? Sir, there was a meeting of the National Crisis Management Committee yesterday. I would like to know what major decisions have been taken in that meeting. And is the Government — a lot of media houses and citizens are trying to use social media to reach out to people — also taking that into consideration and are they trying to use the social media to reach out to people because there are people who are prepared to help but they don't know how to reach the people, who live close by, and who need help? So, is the Government also considering taking their help and becoming a part of social media group?

One more thing I would like to ask, Sir, is this. We all know that the telecom service providers have cut off the services. That was only way of communication to find out about people and also to get help. So, what are their plans and how are they going to make sure that this disruption is going to be overcome?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister for having made this statement, but, considering the huge damage caused to Chennai and Tamil Nadu, the amount so far released is very, very meagre. I humbly request the Central Government, as demanded by the Chief Minister, hon. Amma, that Rs. 2000 crores may be immediately released because it is on record in the Memorandum dated 23.11.2015. Subsequently, more damage has been caused to Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu. So, more infrastructure in the form of medicines, boats and other things required by the people of Tamil Nadu must be immediately provided for. It is my humble request.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Sir, I thank the Home Minister for this statement. My Chief Minister had spoken to the Home Minister ten days back and, we, all the MPs from Andhra Pradesh, also met him given the fact that he is our Home Minister. He assured us on that day that he was sending teams immediately. Till now, teams have not reached Andhra Pradesh. Again, when rains started in Andhra Pradesh, I requested the hon. Home Minister to send the teams immediately as only then can they give a correct report and lives can be saved. We requested for the release of ₹ 3,800 crores last week. But again, the rains have started. Immediately, the Chief Minister wrote a letter that ₹ 1000 crores has to be released immediately. I would like to know, after the Prime Minister comes back tomorrow, what the situation is going to be and in what way they are going to help the State. We request the Prime Minister also to give a statement in the House.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, specifically, the hon. Home Minister has already replied to this. I would like to request one thing here. As he mentioned, a team has gone to Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether a team has gone to Puducherry

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

and Andhra Pradesh or not. Sir, I have requested that it should be declared as a national calamity. Sir, to remind you, in 1999, when Odisha faced such a disaster, the cyclone which was a massive disaster of the century, at that time, the NDA Government did not accept the request of the Odisha Government to declare that as a national disaster or to declare a national calamity. But, Sir, in 2001, ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a serious thing and all of us are concerned with it. The NDA Government did a good thing that at Ahmedabad, when there was an earthquake, immediately, the Government of the day declared it as a national calamity and all the income tax payee of this country had to pay one per cent of their income for the Ahmadabad cause. But, Sir, past is past. Now, I thank the hon. Home Minister for writing a letter to our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, on 27th September, 2014 stating that out of Rs.399.83 crores have been sanctioned. But, till now, we have not received it. The Finance Minister has also promised in this House in the budget session to pay soon. I would like to know by which date the Fund will reach there and also whether the Government of the day would declare the disaster in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry as a national calamity, just like it was done by the NDA Government in the case of Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, at the outset, I appreciate the Prime Minister's visit to Tamil Nadu. It is a good gesture at this point of time when people are passing through unimaginable and unprecedented sufferings. The Prime Minister had agreed to go and he has gone. It is a good sign and I appreciate that. Secondly, I appreciate the statement of the hon. Minister. It gives a comprehensive view on the damages and on the efforts made by the Central Government and the State Government. Having said this, I must tell you, Sir, that the Chennai city is totally cut off and people cannot move out of Chennai. This must be taken note of.

Mr. Minister, you have deployed about 200 Army personnel. Do you think that this many number of personnel is adequate for Tamil Nadu, or, for that matter, for Chennai? I am asking you, Sir. In fact, the Central Government, in coordination with the State Government, must see to it that the East Coast road is repaired without any delay. That road goes *via* Puducherry to Rameswaram. Only then can people move out of Chennai. Also, the Bangalore National Highway should be repaired immediately. So, you will have to make way for people to get out of that distress because water will have to recede and water will have to be removed. Till that time, what will the people do? For this, the road connectivity is very important. Now, you are operating the Arakkonam airport, some 70 kms from Chennai. But I don't think that the airport has enough capacity. So,

you will have to give priority to clear water in the Chennai Airport. Also, the Navy has pressed into service 12 boats. I don't think 12 boats are enough. Mr. Minister, you also think over it. For such a gigantic damage which has been caused, do you think 12 boats are enough or, for that matter, so many number of Navy personnel enough? At the Central level, you must review that. You must send more Army personnel, deploy more Navy boats and personnel, and this is very important.

Finally, drinking water, safe drinking water, and food to the people, have become major problems. People cannot cook food. How is the Government going to manage to deliver safe drinking water and food to the people? You will have to deal with it in consultation with the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): There is no communication system. You mention about that also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has already been said. You only seek clarifications and not make a speech.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Tamil Nadu Government has asked for around ₹ 2,000 crores as interim relief, and the Central Government should not take time to deliver that money. Otherwise, the State Government will have problems, and they will face the handicap. The Government should release the money as early as possible. And after the Prime Minister's return, they will have to review the situation and a Central team should be sent once again to assess the damages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was just clarifications, but you made it a speech. Now, Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I totally agree with my friends from Tamil Nadu. We all pray to God to see that further damage is minimised and we appreciate the hon. Home Minister's Statement. I would only like to make two comments. Now, at this very, very critical juncture linking it to State Disaster Relief Fund will be very unfair because they should immediately release the money as per the request of the concerned State Governments because if you get into these statistics, it will take a long time. So, I would urge not only to release immediate relief of ₹ 2,000 crores to Tamil Nadu but also help in providing the medical relief, communication, food and drinking water facilities. Sir, it is said Vizag has so much Navy power. I think, more and more Navy can be immediately deployed. Sir, I read in the newspaper that the Army has a standby airport at Vellore. There is a possibility of using that to evacuate the people stranded there. And also, for Andhra Pradesh it has given from the SDRF ₹ 330 crores and ₹ 181 crores, as the hon.

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

Minister said, but the immediate interim request made by the Chief Minister is ₹ 1,000 crores. We urge upon the Government of India to release ₹ 1,000 crores. Unfortunately, Sir, it was a promise. Only ten days back, when the representatives from Andhra Pradesh met the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister, the team was supposed to be sent immediately. Even now, the hon. Home Minister said that it would be sent in a day or two. I would request a categorical reply from the hon. Minister that is he immediately willing to send a team to assess the damage because assessing is one, giving report is one and, without any condition, release ₹ 1,000 crores as requested by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, please sit down. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का बहत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने बहुत ही संवेदना के साथ तमिलनाडु को अपना पूरा सपोर्ट और सिम्पेथीज दी हैं। I fully support and appreciate hon. Home Minister's statement about Tamil Nadu, but I would like to have a clarification on a small matter; that has a big impact. Is the Government thinking to restore the communication systems immediately? What are the Government's plan? Even to avail of any emergency help, any medical help you have to have mobile phones working there. I appreciate the Telecommunication Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad's gesture that for one week they have given it free, but what about the private operators? They make huge sums of money, huge profit. Will the Government also ask them to give free communication, not for one week, but for 15 days at least, and also to give instructions to the airlines? Sir, we have seen the last cloud burst in Ladakh. The private airlines had increased their airfare astronomically in that hour of distress. Will the Government of India also ask the private operators, private airlines and Air India that the air fare should remain static and they should not increase in this hour? And secondly, can they also give some discount to the Tamil people?

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the hon. Home Minister's Statement he has mentioned only four districts of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur and Cuddalore. I would make a suggestion before the hon. Home Minister that within seven days the Southern District of Tamil Nadu i.e. Tuticorin, which is mostly affected, may be included in the list. Thank you very much.

5.00 P.M.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have only one clarification to seek. Since the hon. Home Minister was pleased to mention in his reply about the financial assistance sought by the West Bengal Government, which was to the tune of ₹ 11,000 crores, whereas the Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 300 crores plus. The clarification that I would like to have from the hon. Home Minister is whether ₹ 300 crores has been given as an interim relief or it has disposed of the financial claim from the State Government, of ₹ 11,000 crores, because for the past 100 days the matter is pending and the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal is sending letters after letters to the Central Government without any result. Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to clarify this position.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the only consoling news now is that the Prime Minister has gone over there. It is a good sign, but the Statement or the reply of the Minister only gave us information which we already know. I would like to know whether the hon. Home Minister is updated with the prevailing situation. Everyone is insisting that communication connectivity has to be restored, but we have to keep in mind that there is no electricity in Tamil Nadu. It is nowhere in Tamil Nadu.

So, people are stranded. They don't have even candles or anything. So, what are you going to do immediately?

Secondly, Sir, rescue operations are fine; but, the rescue force is not adequate. The damage is so bad that it is not proportionate. Yesterday also I suggested that they have been starving for the past three days without food and water. What have you done in that respect? Children are deprived of milk. When you supply food packets, kindly supply milk powder along with them which will enable the children to survive.

These are very, very important things to be undertaken immediately. And, only the Army can construct temporary bridges to rescue the people caught between two shores. That should also be directed by the hon. Home Minister.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने तमिलनाडु और दूसरे स्थानों के बारे में जो जानकारीयां दी हैं और वहां के बारे में उनकी जो चिन्ताएं हैं, उनसे स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। कल मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था, गृह मंत्री महोदय के पास उसका रिकॉर्ड भी होगा। यूएन की जो डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट कमेटी है, उसने काफी दिन पहले हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरे नम्बर पर भूकम्प, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, जंगलों में आग लगने और समुद्री खतरों के सम्बन्ध में सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र माना है। यूएन ने पहले से ही इसके लिए सचेत किया हुआ है कि हमारा जो 7,000 किलोमीटर से भी अधिक लम्बा कोस्टल एरिया है, वहां कभी भी इस तरह की त्रासदी आ सकती है। सरकार के सभी

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

प्रयासों की तारीफ करते हुए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फ्यूचर में भी इसी तरह के काम होंगे? यह कोई अकेला मामला नहीं है, देश के कितने ही इलाके अर्थक्वेक प्रोन माने गए हैं और कितने ही जंगल ऐसे माने गए हैं, जहां कभी भी आग लग सकती है। मेरा गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में आज जो हो रहा है, वह तो अच्छा ही हो रहा है, लेकिन पहले से इस पर कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है।

सर, जो डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट है, जब मंत्री महोदय, ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, बस मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जब मंत्री महोदय एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, उस समय उनके अंडर यह एक सैल आता था, लेकिन अब यह कार्य होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत ही आ गया है। उनका यह काम अच्छा हो रहा है, मैं उनके काम की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मेरा कहना सिर्फ यह है कि जिस तरह के अर्थक्वेक, साइक्लोन और जंगल में आग लगने के खतरे आज भी एग्जिस्ट कर रहे हैं, क्या भविष्य में आने वाली आपदाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार किसी तरह के इंतजामात कर रही है? भविष्य के लिए आपकी क्या योजनाएं हैं? गृह मंत्री महोदय भविष्य को ध्यान में रखकर कोई दूरदर्शी या दूरगामी योजना बनाएं, ऐसा मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, कल श्रीमती कानीमोझी ने बहुत अच्छी स्टेटमेंट दी, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। तमिलनाडु में डीएमके के लीडर कहते हैं कि इस समय हम एआईएडीएमके की सरकार के साथ हैं, इसके लिए मैं डीएमके की सोच पर बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। यही सोच नेशनल लैवल पर भी बनी है और यहां सदन में भी सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज़ तमिलनाडु और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथियों के साथ खड़ी हैं।

सर, जब भी इस तरह की कोई आपदा आती है, कोई सुपर साइक्लोन आता है, साइक्लोन आता है, भूकम्प आता है अथवा कश्मीर जैसी कोई घटना हो जाती है, तो आर्मी, नेवी और एयरफोर्स सबसे ज्यादा काम करते हैं। इसके लिए हमेशा हमें उनकी सराहना करनी चाहिए। कश्मीर के अन्दर जिस तरह से एयरफोर्स और आर्मी ने काम किया, वह हमेशा याद किया जाता रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह सुन रहा था कि वहां पर 12 नेवल बोट्स भेजी गईं, जाहिर है ये छोटी बोट्स नहीं हैं, बड़ी बोट्स हैं, साथ ही कुछ सौ आर्मी पर्सनल भी भेजे गए। सर, अगर किसी गली में बाढ़ आ जाए, तो उसको ठीक करने के लिए ही इतना सामान लग जाता है। हम एक तरफ तो इसको बहुत बड़ी आपदा बोल रहे हैं, पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा हो रही है, तो मेरा सरकार से निवेदन होगा कि जितनी भी नेवी की जरूरत पड़ेगी, एयर फोर्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी, आर्मी की जरूरत पड़ेगी, वे दें, क्योंकि यह लोकेशन कश्मीर जैसी नहीं है, जहाँ हम बोट्स कहाँ से लायें, नेवी कहाँ से लायें। यह तो बिल्कुल कोस्टल एरिया है, केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश, सब जगह से ये लायी जा सकती हैं। अगर दूर जायें, तो ओडिशा और पश्चिमी बंगाल तक चले जाते, लेकिन नेबरिंग स्टेट्स से ये तमाम चीज़ें प्राप्त हो सकती हैं। मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट यह है, जैसा कानीमोझी जी ने बताया, इनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, इसको बढ़ाया जाये।

दूसरा, AIADMK के जो लीडर्स इस हाउस में हैं, उन्होंने एक बात उठायी है। यह मैं अपने

انुभव کے आधार پر کہتا ہوں۔ کشمیر کے اندر بھی جب 110 سال کے بعد پچھلے سال اگست اور ستمبر میں فیلڈ آیا، تو ہم اس وقت سے مانگتے تھے اور سرکار کی طرف سے یہی کہا جاتا تھا، جیسے آج تاملناڈو کو کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم آپ کے ساتھ خدے ہیں، لیکن وہ سے لینے میں ہمیں ایک سال اور ایک مہینہ لگا، 13 مہینے لگے۔ آج اگر یہ لیڈر مانگ رہے ہیں، وزیراعظم مانگ رہی ہیں- 9,000 کروڑ، تو صرف 900 کروڑ دیے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لیے انہوں نے فیلڈ جو 2,000 کروڑ مانگے ہیں، کم سے کم وہ 2,000 کروڑ تو دیے جائیں۔ یہ میری آپ سے مانگ ہے۔

میں تیسری بات سلاہ کے تئیر پر اور تاجور کے تئیر پر بتانا چاہوں گا کہ کشمیر میں جب فیلڈ تھا، تو پورا ایڈمنسٹریشن، گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اور سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ، سبھی ریسکرو آپریشن کے کام میں لگے تھے۔ ہم اپنی چھوٹی سی جیتنی سہاوت کام میں کر سکتے تھے، اس سے ہٹ کر میں نے ایک اور کام کیا۔ چونکہ کچھ مہینے پہلے ہی میں نے صحت منظر کو چھوڑا تھا، تو میں نے اپنے روبرو وہ ذمہ داری لی۔ میں نے اس وقت کھانا اور ہڈی کے جین ڈاکٹرس کو میں جانتا تھا، ان کی تقریباً 30 ٹیمس شرینگر میں بولی، دواؤں بھی مانگی، تو اس سے سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ پر بوجھ نہیں پڑا، کیونکہ سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے سارے ہسپتال پانی میں ڈوبے ہوئے تھے۔ اس طرح کے 30 کیمپس لگائے گئے اور ان میں تقریباً 50-60 ہزار لوگ آپیڈی میں رोज آتے تھے۔ تو میرا آپ کو سناؤ یہ ہے کہ جب اس وقت سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ اور سेंट्रल گورنمنٹ ریسکرو اور ریلیف آپریشن میں لگی ہیں، تو اس طرح ساتھ میں جو تین نیشنل سٹیٹس انڈیا، کھانا اور کھانا، کھانا کے 50 प्रतिशत مڈیکل کالج تاملناڈو کو لے کر انہیں چار ریاستوں میں ہیں، اس لیے یہاں میں اگر کسی کی آپ ڈیوٹی لگائیں کہ اگلے 2-3 دنوں تک، جب تک پانی کم ہوتا ہے، ڈاکٹرس کی ٹیمس اور دواؤں تیار رکھیں اور جوں ہی پانی رسیڈ ہو جائے، تو یہ ڈاکٹرس نیشنل سٹیٹس انڈیا، تاملناڈو، کھانا اور کھانا سے توجہ رکھیں اور وہاں کیمپ لگائیں، کیونکہ لوکل ڈاکٹرس کو ان کے ہسپتال دیکھنے میں، ایڈمنسٹریشن دیکھنے میں ابھی بہت دیر لگے گی، کیونکہ کتنا سڑ گیا ہوگا، کتنا بھ گیا ہوگا۔ اس سے آپ کو مدد مل سکتی ہے۔ یہ میرا سناؤ ہے۔ بہت-بہت دھنیاؤں۔

†(قائد حزب اختلاف) جناب غلام نبی آزاد: (سر، کل شریعتی کانیموچی نے بہت اچھی

اسٹیٹمنٹ دی، اس کے لیے میں ان کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ تامل ناڈو میں ڈی ایم کے کے لیڈر کہتے ہیں کہ اس وقت ہم اے آئی اے ڈی ایم کے کی سرکار کے ساتھ ہیں، اس کے لیے میں ڈی ایم کے کی سوچ پر بہت بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ یہی سوچ نیشنل لیول پر بھی بنی ہے اور یہاں سندن میں بھی سبھی پالیٹیکل پارٹیز تامل ناڈو اور آندھرا پردیش کے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ کھڑی ہیں۔

ہے، آتا سائیکلون سپر کوئی ہے، آتی آتا کوئی کی طرح اس بھی جب سر، آرمی، تو ہے، بوجاتی گھٹنا کوئی جیسی کشمیر اتھوا ہے آتا بھوکمپ ہے، آتا سائیکلون کی ان ہمیں ہمیشہ لئے کے اس ہیں۔ کرتے کام زیادہ سے سب اینٹرفورس اور نیوی کیا، کام نے آرمی اور اینٹرفورس سے طرح جس اندر کے کشمیر چاہئے۔ کرنی سرابنا گا۔ رہے جاتا کیا یاد ہمیشہ وہ

بوٹس نیول بارہ پر وہاں کہ تھا رہا سن یہ سے جی منتری گرہ میں مہودے، سو کچھ ہی ساتھ ہیں، بوٹس بڑی ہیں، نہیں بوٹس چھوٹی یہ ہے ظاہر گئیں، بھیجی

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ٹھیک کو اس تو آجائے، ہاڑھ میں گلی کسی اگر سر، گئے۔ بھیجے بھی پرسنل آرمی ہے۔ جاتا لگ سامان اتنا ہی لئے کے کرنے

ہوری چرچہ میں پارلیمنٹ ہیں، رہے بول آپا بڑی بہت کو اس تو طرف ایک ہم پڑیگی ضرورت کی نیوی بھی جتنی ہوگا کہ نویدن میرا سرکار سے تو ہے، لوکیشن یہ کہ کیوں دیدیں، پڑیگی، آرمی کی ضرورت پڑیگی ضرورت کی اینٹرفورس بالکل تو یہ لائیں۔ کہاں سے نیوی بوٹس کہاں س لائیں، ہم جہاں ہے، نہیں جیسی کشمیر دور اگر ہیں، یہ لائے جاسکتے سے جگہ پردیش سب آندھرا کیرل، ہے، ایریا کوسٹل تمام یہ سے اسٹیشن نیبرنگ لیکن چلے جاتے، تک بنگال اور مغربی اوڈیشہ تو جاتیں، نے جی کانیموجھی جیسا ایک ریکویسٹ یہ ہے، میری ہیں۔ ہوسکتی حاصل چیزیں جائے۔ بڑھایا کو ہے، اس کم بہت سنکھیا کی ان بتایا،

اتھائی ایک بات نے انہوں ہیں، میں ہاؤس اس لیٹرس جو کے AIADMK دوسرا

سال 110 جب بھی اندر کے کشمیر کہ ہوں کہتا پر بنیاد کی تجربے اپنے میں یہ ہے، پیسے مانگتے تھے اور وقت اس ہم آیا، فلڈ میں ستمبر اور اگست سال پچھلے بعد کے کے آپ ہم ہے، جاتا کہا میں ناٹو تامل آج جیسا تھا جاتا کہا یہی سے طرف کی سرکار مہینے تیرہ لگا، مہینہ ایک اور سال ایک ہمیں میں لینے پیسہ وہ لیکن ہیں، کھڑے ساتھ کروڑ 9000 ہیں، ربی مانگ منتری مکھیہ ہیں، رہے مانگ لیٹرس آج اگر یہ لگے۔

2000 دئیے جاتے ہیں اس لئے انہوں نے فی الحال جو کروڑ 900 صرف تو روپے،

مانگ سے آپ میری یہ کروڑ تو دینے جائیں۔ 2000 کروڑ مانگے ہیں، ہم سے کم وہ

ہے۔

کشمیر کہ گا چاہوں بتانا پر طور کے تجربے پر اور طور کے بات صلاح میں تیسری کا، گورنمینٹ اسٹیٹ اور انڈیا آف گورنمینٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن پورا تو تھا، فلڈ جب میں سی چھوٹی اپنی ہم تھے۔ لگے کے کام میں آپریشن ریسکیو تھے، لگے میں کام سبھی کچھ کہ کیا، چوں کام اور ایک نے سے ہٹ کر میں اس تھے سکتے کر مدد جتنی

پر وہ ذمہ نے تو میں تھا، چھوڑا منترالیہ سواستہ نے میں ہی پہلے مہینے جانتا میں کو ڈاکٹرس جتنے کے حیدرآباد اور کرناٹک وقت اس نے میں لی۔ داری اسٹیٹ اس سے تو منگائیں، بھی دوائیں بلانیں، میں سرینگر ٹیمیں 30 تقریباً کو ان تھا، پاتی ہاسپٹلس کے سارے گورنمنٹ کیوں کہ اسٹیٹ پر بوجھ نہیں پڑا۔ گورنمنٹ -60 تقریباً میں ان اور لگائے گئے کیمپس 30 کے طرح اس تو تھے، بوئے ٹوبے میں اس جب کہ ہے یہ سجھاؤ کو آپ میرا تو تھے۔ آتے روز میں اوجی-ٹی۔ لوگ ہزار 50 لگی میں آپریشن ریلیف اور ریسکیو گورنمنٹ سینٹرل اور گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹ وقت کیل اور کرناٹک آندھرا پردیش، - اسٹیٹس ساتھ میں جو تین نیبرنگ طرح اس تو ہیں، ہیں میں راجیوں چار انہیں کر لے کو ناٹو تمل کالج میٹیکل فیصد 50 کے ہیں، دیش پاتی تک جب تک دن 2-3 اگلے تو لگائیں ڈیوٹی آپ کی کسی اگر میں بیچ لئے اس، ہو رسیڈ پاتی ہی جیوں اور رکھیں تیاری کی دواؤں اور ٹیمیں کی ڈاکٹرس ہے، ہوتا کم سے کیل اور کرناٹک تلنگانہ، پردیش، آندھرا اسٹیٹس نیبرنگ ڈاکٹرس یہ تو جاتے، ان کے ہاسپٹل دیکھنے ڈاکٹرس لوکل کہ کیوں لگائیں، کیمپ وہاں اور جائیں پہنچ فوراً ہوگا، کتنا گیا سڑ ابھی بہت ٹائم لگے گا، کیوں کہ کتنا دیکھنے میں کو اکوپیمنٹس میں، دھنیواد۔ بہت بہت گیا ہوگا۔ اس سے آپ کو مدد مل سکتی ہے یہ میرا سجھاؤ ہے۔ بہ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, now the Minister.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no flood in Bihar!

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I am from Uttar Pradesh. मुझे बस एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री नीरज शेखर : उपसभापति जी, इस दुखद घड़ी में हम सब लोग तमिलनाडु और चेन्नई के लोगों के साथ हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ, मैं कोई भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। आज इन्होंने जो कहीं 200, कहीं 300 करोड़ अनाउंसमेंट किया है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इससे अलग पैकेज दिया जायेगा? मेरे ख्याल से डिजास्टर के लिए हर साल ये पैसे दिये जाते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से ये पैसे आपदा के लिए नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो मेरी जानकारी है। ये पैसे तमिलनाडु को वैसे भी मिलते, अगर वहाँ आपदा नहीं आती। जो चेन्नई के, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के या पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोग माँगते हैं, उससे अलग—क्योंकि मुझे जो जानकारी है या मुझे जो पता चला है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो डेढ़ साल पहले आपदा आयी थी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 1,000 करोड़ रुपये

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

का पैकेज अनाउंस किया था। वह पैसा आज तक नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मैं यह क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पैसा उन लोगों को मिलेगा? प्रधान मंत्री जी पैकेज की घोषणा करके आते हैं, वह मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है? वह तो हर साल उस स्टेट का अधिकार है। उसके अलावा पैकेज में क्या पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी बताएं।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the request of the Tamil Nadu Government for ₹ 8,000 crores as initial estimate and ₹ 2,000 crores as interim relief, and sanctioning of ₹ 934 crores by this Union Government were as on 24th November. That was for the first spell. From 30th November till now, this is the unprecedented second spell. So, you have to take into account this spell and the damage caused by that. So, ₹ 934 crores is now a closed chapter. Now you have to take into account the present crisis, which is unprecedented, and you have to evaluate that and announce more interim relief for this again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough now. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, तमिलनाडु की इस दुखद् घड़ी में हम सब उनके साथ हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You express solidarity with Tamil Nadu; that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Express solidarity with Tamil Nadu.

श्री विजय गोयल : किन्तु मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में डिजॉस्टर मैनेजमेंट के लिए क्या इंतजाम थे और उसमें से कितने कारगर सिद्ध हुए? ऐसे ही केन्द्र सरकार ने भी डिजॉस्टर मैनेजमेंट के जो उपाय किए हैं, उनमें से कितने कारगर सिद्ध हुए और आगे सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Now, why ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, people are stranded in Chennai railway station; trains are not running. So how to rescue these people? There is no telephone. Yesterday night ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already said. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, all those points have been raised. What is there?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, that is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

...(Interruptions)... Sir, because Kerala and Tamil Nadu, we are ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... That is the issue, Sir. I am not saying anything. What is the Government doing? How will they be rescued? There are 100 Navodaya students with teachers; nobody knows where they are. Then, I consoled their parents. There is no telephone, no electricity. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Hundreds of people like these are there. How will the Government, the military, the police, the Central Government forces help them? That is the issue, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: What are they doing to rescue them?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this is clarification. ...(Interruptions)... Is it that every Member who has not participated, is to ask clarification? How can we extend it like that? ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... See, clarification is for those who participated. Okay; still I was liberal. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Have you participated?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, excuse me. I did not participate, but my notice was there. As you said ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why? It is not the time to speak.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I will not speak. I just have a clarification, for just half a minute. ...(Interruptions)... मैं बहुत विनम्रता से एक बात कह रहा हूँ कि मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ, उनको याद दिलाते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why Uttar Pradesh? ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... On this issue.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be done like this. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Why do you bring Uttar Pradesh now?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी नहीं पूरा हुआ है ।...(व्यवधान)... कहीं ऐसा न हो कि तमिलनाडु में भी ऐसा ही करें।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister will not reply to the issue on Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to ask on Tamil Nadu? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only one question. Sir, actually, the National Disaster Management Authority was created for the purpose of preventive measures also. One month before, NASA from America has given a report that Chennai will be submerged historically; it has not happened like that. That

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

was the report of the NASA. Have you taken any preventive action and helped the State Government and also the local corporations to undertake the preparatory work? How much money has the Government of India spent for that purpose?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is enough. Now, Mr. Minister. *(Interruptions)*... *...(Interruptions)*... No, no. How can I allow? *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, yesterday, in the Rajya Sabha Television, while the deliberations were going on, in the scroll, they mentioned that these rains were due to the North-West Monsoon, which had hit Tamil Nadu and, specially, Chennai. Actually, it was the North-East Monsoon and the whole day, during the deliberations in the Rajya Sabha Television, we found that it was only due to the North-West Monsoon.

Another thing is, we also immediately need choppers for dropping food packets and drinking water. So we need additional choppers and we also require fully modernised boats for evacuation of people from one place to another. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, they have not released any money so far. *...(Interruptions)*... *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you already spoke. *...(Interruptions)*... What Seelam says will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)*... You already spoke. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, there is no... *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to make a suggestion for the benefit of the hon. Home Minister which he can suggest to the State Government. Sir, in most of these metropolitan cities, it has been observed that if there are heavy rains, there is massive water-logging in the city. The reason being that the sewage system in all these metropolitan cities is completely redundant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very correct.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: In Mumbai also, we face the same thing. So, he can always advise the State Government that the sewage system should be re-looked into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very good. Now, the hon. Home Minister.

*Not recorded.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे द्वारा जो डिस्कशन का reply किया गया है, उस संबंध में मि. देरेक ओब्राईन, श्रीमती कानीमोझी, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन, श्री सी. एम. रमेश, श्री भूपिंदर सिंह, श्री डी. राजा, जनाब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, श्री तरुण विजय, मि. सीलम, मि. एस. मुत्तुकुरुप्पन, मि. सुखेन्दु शेखर राय, मि. तिरुची शिवा, मि. के. सी. त्यागी, मि. नीरज शेखर, डा. वी. मैत्रेयन, श्री विजय गोयल, श्री के. एन. बालगोपाल, श्री प्रमोद तिवारी, डा. नाच्चीयप्पन और श्री राजीव शुक्ल, इतने सारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने clarification seek किया है, लेकिन पहले सदस्य, जिन्होंने clarification seek किया है, मि. देरेक के प्रश्न का मैं उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में भारत सरकार की टीम ने विजिट कर लिया है और शीघ्र ही उसकी रिपोर्ट हमको प्राप्त हो जाएगी और रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद हाई लेवल की कमिटी की बैठक करने के बाद इस संबंध में अंतिम फैसला कर लिया जाएगा। पश्चिमी बंगाल में टीम ने विजिट का काम पूरा कर लिया है, यह मैंने पहले ही बतलाया, अभी हम लोगों को पूरी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इसी कारण उस पर अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है।

मैं तमिलनाडु के बारे में यहां चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। लोगों ने कहा कि जो कुछ भी केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा अब तक मदद की गई है, वह अपर्याप्त है। मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार भी अपने स्तर पर जितना अधिकतम प्रयत्न हो सकता है, वह अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्न कर रही है, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है। अभी-अभी जो लेटेस्ट जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई है, कल तक की जो सूचना हमारे पास थी, मैं यह सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, जो डैमेज के बारे में वहां से जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, "The State has received an average rainfall of 570.4 mm against the season's average normal of 440.4 mm, which has a departure of 58 per cent. 2,677 heads of cattle have been lost throughout the State. Damage of 1,09,604 huts has been assessed so far. 4,327 relief centres have been opened; 9,39,000 persons have been accommodated in the relief centres. 300 boats have been mobilized. 44,50,247 food packets have been distributed. 21,908 medical camps have been conducted; 17,50,253 persons were treated in these camps. 1,451 animal husbandry camps have been conducted, and 1,50,369 animals have been treated. Nine columns of Army, 27 NDRF teams, और मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ, उपसभापति महोदय, कि हर एनडीआरएफ की टीम में कम से कम 5 बोट्स होती हैं, so, 27 NDRF teams, 200 Navy personnel, four helicopters from Indian Air Force and two helicopters from the Coast Guard have been deployed for relief operations".

वैसे आगे भी हम लोगों ने राज्य सरकार को यह आश्वस्त किया है कि यदि वहां पर किसी प्रकार की medical assistance की जरूरत होगी, वहां पर medicines पहुंचानी होंगी, वहां फूड पैकेट्स पहुंचाने होंगे, तो ये सब सारा सिलसिला केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा भी चल रहा है, लेकिन आगे जो भी आवश्यकता होगी, वह केन्द्र सरकार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार है। यह मैं पहले भी बता चुका हूँ और मैं अपनी इस बात को पुनः यहां पर दोहरा रहा हूँ। यह मैं पहले भी बता चुका हूँ और इस बात को पुनः मैं यहाँ पर दोहरा रहा हूँ। मैं सदन को यह भी आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तेजी के साथ वहाँ पर वर्षा हो रही है और चेन्नई में जैसे हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उसमें यदि वहाँ पर पीने के पानी का संकट उत्पन्न होगा और यदि हमको उसके लिए यहाँ से एयर सर्विसेज का सहारा लेना होगा,

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

तो उसका सहारा भी लेंगे, हम चेन्नई में पानी भी पहुँचाएँगे, ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर की भी व्यवस्था करेंगे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा वहाँ की सिचुएशन को बराबर रिव्यू किया जा रहा है, उस पर हम लोगों की नज़र है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को आश्वस्त रहना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे तो क्लैरिफिकेशंस बहुत सारे हैं। जैसे, नीरज शेखर जी ने एक प्रश्न पूछा और कहा कि जो एसडीआरएफ का पैसा दिया गया है, उस पर उनका अधिकार होता है, पैसा ले लिया। ऐसा नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उस पर अधिकार राज्य सरकार का है या केन्द्र सरकार का है, लेकिन वह जनता का पैसा है। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि किसी का अधिकार है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेवेन्यू का जो शेयर होता है -- सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जो रेवेन्यू है, तो उसका शेयर डिसाइडेड है कि उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इतना होगा, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का इतना होगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक एसडीआरएफ, यानी स्टेट डिजास्टर रिसपांस फंड का प्रश्न है, तो उसमें 75 परसेंट कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का होता है और 25 परसेंट कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का होता है। इस हकीकत को हमें समझना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार भी यदि कोई सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह राज्यों के ऊपर कोई अहसान नहीं करती है। हम इसको अहसान नहीं मानते। यह केन्द्र सरकार का धर्म है, यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। केन्द्र सरकार अपनी रिसपांसिबिलिटी का निर्वाह करती है, हम उसको करते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि जब कभी भी किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति पैदा होती है, यदि कोई ऐसा गंभीर संकट कहीं पर पैदा होता है तो हमारे जितने भी जनप्रतिनिधि होते हैं — मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे सारे जनप्रतिनिधि सम्वेदनशील हैं — उस आपदा की स्थिति को देखकर, संकट की स्थिति को देखकर वे भी विचलित होते हैं। मैंने कभी-कभी देखा है- अपने राज्य की स्थिति के संबंध में जानकारी देते हुए उनके अंदर एक आक्रोश, एक नाराज़गी हमको देखने को मिलती है। उसे किसी को अन्यथा नहीं लेना चाहिए। यह उनके दिल का दर्द है, जिसकी अभिव्यक्ति वे यहाँ पर करते हैं। जहाँ तक सहायता का प्रश्न है, जब कभी कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो केन्द्र सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार चाहे कितनी भी सहायता क्यों न मुहैया करा दे, उसे पर्याप्त नहीं कहा जा सकता है, मैं यह मानता हूँ।

आज़ाद साहब ने कुछ बातें कही थीं, जिन्हें मैंने कहीं नोट किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेडिकल टीम भी काम कर रही है, मैंने इसकी जानकारी आपको दे दी है। मुझे बताना है कि बोट्स कम नहीं हैं। मैंने इसमें नेवी की बोट्स की गणना नहीं की है। इसमें इंडियन नेवी की जो बोट्स लगी हैं, उनकी लेटेस्ट जानकारी अभी हमको प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जो पहले की जानकारी थी, वह मैंने बताई है। जहाँ तक देर से पैसे मिलने का प्रश्न है, तो ऐसा नहीं है। हो सकता है कि थोड़ा-बहुत समय लग जाए। मैं भी चीफ मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ और आप भी रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि यदि केन्द्र सरकार से पैसा आने में विलम्ब होता है, तो राज्य सरकार के पास कम से कम इतना फंड होता है और वह रेस्क्यू और रिलीफ वर्क के लिए अपने राज्य के खजाने से खर्च करती ही है। इस हकीकत से आप भी परिचित हैं और हम भी परिचित हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार आने के बाद मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने कोई बहुत अधिक विलम्ब नहीं किया है। हो सकता है कि थोड़ा-बहुत समय लग गया हो।

जहाँ तक कश्मीर का सवाल है, कुछ असिस्टेंस हम लोगों ने पहले दी थी। बाद में हम लोगों ने कश्मीर के लिए जो सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है, वह एक अलग सहायता है। इस पर पहले से चर्चा चली आ रही थी और कई बार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ भी डिस्कशस हुए थे कि किस-किस प्रकार की असिस्टेंस की और जरूरत है। हाँ, वह तो दूसरे दिन ही रिलीज कर दिया था, जिस दिन प्रधानमंत्री जी गए थे।

मुझे अभी-अभी यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, लेकिन मैं सदन से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं इसे ऑथेंटिक नहीं मानता हूँ। वैसे, जो सूचना अभी मीडिया के माध्यम से प्राप्त हुई है, यदि आपकी इजाजत हो उपसभापति महोदय, तो मैं उसका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने चेन्नई में जाकर 1000 करोड़ रुपये के फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस की अभी-अभी घोषणा की है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं पुनः सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you, Mr. Home Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, only Rs.630 crores were released.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we continue with the discussion on the Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Shri Navaneethakrishnan, you continue with the discussion.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसे अभी न लेकर next day ले लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the agenda. ...(Interruptions)... Up to 6.00 p.m. only. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विषय को अब न लेकर अगले दिन रख लें, जिससे हम अपनी बात विस्तार से कह सकें। यह छोटा मैटर नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत important matter है। This Bill is very important. On this, we may make our submissions on the second day. Today, it is already 5.30 p.m. In any case, it will not conclude; so it may continue for the second day.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we are also for that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The House could be adjourned and we will take it up some other day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon.

SHRI D. RAJA: The House can be adjourned.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We will take up this Bill some other day. As I said in the beginning, it needs to be gone into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as I am concerned, there is time up to 6.00 p.m. Let the Government react.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That is the sense of the House, Sir.
..(Interruptions)..

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति महोदय, बिल अभी डिस्कशन में है और आपने अभी एक माननीय सदस्य को बिल पर बोलने के लिए कहा है। मुझे लगता है कि हम लोग 7.00 बजे तक या थोड़ा और लेट बैठकर इस बिल को कंफ्लीट कर लें, तो बेहतर होगा। मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, we will come back to our original demand. सर, मैं इसीलिए रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को कल या किसी और दिन ले लिया जाए। मेरी आपसे फिर रिक्वेस्ट है कि यदि आप इसे चलाना चाहते हैं, तो ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनसे भी कह रहा था कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार सदन नहीं चलाना चाहती है, क्योंकि वह जान बूझकर भावनाओं को समझ रही है कि जब तक वह व्यक्ति, जिसने संविधान तोड़ा हो, जिसने दलितों को * कहा हो, जिसने पत्रकारों की * से तुलना की हो और जिसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में * दिया हो, उसके रहते सदन नहीं चल सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि इस बिल को किसी और दिन के लिए रख लें। उस दिन इस पर डिस्कशन करा लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is for the Government to react to that.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: नहीं, सर गवर्नमेंट का तो I don't know वह क्या चाहती है, सरकार का तो वही पुराना ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, these are important Bills. ...(Interruptions)...

We have to pass these Bills. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं स्वयं यह मान रहा हूँ और कह रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत important बिल है, लेकिन यह इस माहौल में तो नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह request

कर रहा हूँ और मेरी humble request है कि आप इसे किसी और दिन ले लें। आप इसे next week में, Monday या Tuesday को ले लें। इस विभाग के माननीय मंत्री जी जब available हों, तब ले लें। आप इसे आज न लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as we are concerned, we are ready to go ahead with the discussion. You can take a decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't put it on my head. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH : Sir, we want to continue with this discussion. That is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not saying for adjournment. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, hon. Minister's statement is very clear. You can take the decision. ...**(Interruptions)**... See it and adjourn! ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, before me, there is half-an-hour more, up to 6.00 p.m. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, hon. Member Shri Navaneethakrishnan is ready to speak. You have already called him. Let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vivek Gupta, you did not complete your speech.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): I did not start even, Sir. The House was not in order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; then, Mr. Vivek Gupta will start.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, what is the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My submission is, adjourn the House and we will take up this Bill on some other occasion. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are not saying that we will not take up this Bill at all. But other hon. Members will speak on some other occasion, when the date is fixed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमें आपके suggestion से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन कल को फिर अगर कोई कहेगा कि आप जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह को हटाइए, तब हम डिस्कशन करेंगे, तो वह तो possible नहीं होगा और न वे हटने वाले हैं। वे हाउस में हैं, तो रहेंगे। इस बात को भी पहले क्लीयर कर लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No guarantee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत स्पष्ट स्थिति है। यह कोई पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...सदन में यह पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है कि आरोपी मंत्रियों के रहते सदन नहीं चला है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : प्रमोद जी, ऐसी बात मत करिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. I have called Mr. Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Does the Minister have to say anything? Naqviji, are you going to say anything?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि ऑपोज़िशन ने जो सजेशन दिया है, मैं उनके सजेशन का सम्मान करता हूँ। हमारी इच्छा यह है कि यह बिल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। इस बिल पर अभी चर्चा हो रही है और उसके बाद यह पास होना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर यह ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि ऑपोज़िशन का मत और सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस है तथा आप अगर ऐसा कोई डिंसीज़न लेते हैं तो एक चीज़ तय होनी चाहिए कि यह बिल सोमवार को आए और इस बिल के साथ जो और बिल हैं, वे पास हों। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That means this being the most important Bill, you will be putting it on Monday as the first Bill, and it has to be discussed and passed on that day. That is the sense of the House. We take that decision. Now, on Monday, with regard to that Bill, there is no other objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the decision is that on Monday, we will take up this Bill and pass this Bill. That is the decision and, therefore, I now move to Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You say, dispose of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I am sorry. Tapanji, I am sorry. I withdraw that comment. I say, 'dispose of the Bill.' You are absolutely correct. The Chair has to dispose. You may pass. Okay. Thank you. Now Special Mentions. You can lay it on the Table. But those who want to read can also read because Badnoreji is very liberal in that.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE, *in the Chair*)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Only Special Mentions, please.

**Demand to extend the Chennai Beach-Tambaram
Unit Train services upto Villupuram***

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Villupuram is strategically located Railway Junction in the trunk route of Chennai-Kanyakumari main line. People living in and around Villupuram in order to fulfill their various needs, viz., employment, business, education, etc., visit Chennai frequently. The distance between Chennai and Villupuram is just 159 kilometres. The time taken to reach Chennai depends upon the different modes of transport available that are taken by the people. People from Villupuram can reach Chennai by train within two-and-a-half to three hours.

At present, Unit Trains are being operated from Chennai Beach to Tambaram. People in and around Villupuram are demanding to extend the services of Unit Trains till Villupuram. This is their long-pending demand, which is also a genuine demand.

The Railways can operate Unit Train till Villupuram as the Chennai-Villupuram section is fully doubled and electrified. The train occupancy on this route is 90 per cent to 100 per cent, because of which the Southern Railway earned a revenue of Rs.2,367 crore from passengers in the first half of financial year 2015-16, which is an 11.3 per cent increase in comparison to the corresponding period of the last year. Hence, the extension of services of Unit Trains till Villupuram will further augment the revenue of the Railways.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to extend the services of Unit Trains up to Villupuram in order to meet the demands of the people in and around Villupuram.

**Demand to grant sanction for doubling of Madurai-Kanyakumari railway project
and expedite completion of other pending projects in Tamil Nadu***

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government sanctioned 77 projects covering 9,400 kilometres of doubling/tripling/quadrupling works along with their electrification at a total cost of ₹ 96,182 crores in the Railway Budget 2015-16. Madurai - Kanyakumari doubling project, which is a part of Chennai - Kanyakumari trunk route (741 kilometres) is one among them. It was proposed to complete the same in two phases, that is, Madurai - Maniyachi - Thoothukudi (159 kilometres), and, Maniyachi - Nagarcoil (100 kilometres) at the cost of ₹ 1,200 crore and ₹ 800 crore, respectively. Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared and sent to the Railway Board for its approval three months back and nothing has been heard from the Board since then.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Chennai - Kanyakumari trunk route is a major source of revenue for Railways. Train occupancy on this route is 100 per cent. Due to this, Southern Railway has posted higher passenger revenue earning during the first half of this financial year, which is 11.3 per cent increase over the previous year. In spite of positive revenue earnings, many projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu are not given due priority. Madurai - Thoothukudi new line, Madurai - Bodi gauge conversion project, Sengottai - Punalur gauge conversion project, halting of Silambu Express for many hours, in Mana Madurai spite of the repeated demand from public to operate the train continuously without break till Sengottai, are few to mention. There is no dearth of funds for the projects. The need of the hour is to take quick decision.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to approve the Madurai - Kanyakumari doubling project and expedite other pending projects.

**Demand to take effective measures to promote research in
universities in the country**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that Indian graduate students are not receiving adequate research support.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence, please.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: This was highlighted when students and teachers rose up to protest the University Grants Commission's decision to scrap fellowships for some M.Phil. and Ph.D. students from Central Universities. The decision was perceived as an assault on social science and humanities research. The fellowship programme was allegedly curtailed due to complaints of misuse and non-transparency. Sir, such problems can be fixed without destroying crucial fellowship support, which will deny opportunity to many students, particularly, the poor.

Sir, India's research productivity is poor. We have very few globally top-ranked universities. Universities are typically graded on 12 indicators, including number of academic research publications, citations and PhDs awarded. Research universities in developing countries have crucial roles to play in enabling countries to join the global knowledge society and generate locally relevant research.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I think, you have mentioned very important points. Thank you very much.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Thus, instead of curtailing research fellowships, the Government must expand the programme to include State and even non-Government-run universities in order to promote a national research and innovation culture across disciplines. The UGC should also invest in strengthening an ecosystem to support research. It must nurture and support conferences, journals, knowledge exchange frameworks, travel fellowships, field and experimental support, scholar exchange, and numerous other proven measures that strengthen research capabilities and outputs. Such wise investments will eventually enable India's rich talent pool to unleash its potential and mark India's presence on the global research stage. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to take steps for payment of arrears to the employees of IISCO
Steel Plant from the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)***

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the Parliament towards the issue of non-payment of arrears to IISCO Steel Plant employees from 01.01.1997 to 31.03.2005. The issue of non-payment of arrears to the IISCO Steel Plant employees has been pending with SAIL for 18 years and has affected approximately 19,000 employees. It is also stated that till date only the first instalment to the present employees of IISCO Steel Plant has been paid and none of the arrears pertaining to the salaries of the employees who have retired or died has been released. It is pertinent to mention that the payment of arrears to the IISCO Steel Plant employees has been continuously delayed due to imposition of a new contingency on numerous occasions. Presently, as the integrated commissioning of the new plant has been successfully completed at Burnpur, it would be in the interest of justice that the ISP employees are given the payment for their arrears as decided in the 369th meeting of the SAIL Board held on 29.03.2011.

In this regard, I request the Minister of Steel to look into this matter with immediate effect as it involves the payment of arrears of ISP employees who have already gone through severe mental harassment on the issue of non-payment of their arrears from SAIL.

**Demand to restore supply of allocated foodgrains under
various schemes to Tamil Nadu***

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu has been successfully implementing Universal Public Distribution System for the last several decades. The

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

State has won accolades from several domestic and international institutions, including the Supreme Court of India. Through this system, the State under the admirable leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has been able to address the issue of food security for all without exception. The PDS in Tamil Nadu is unique because it is not based on the income of the people, but it covers all families without any exclusion. As on 31.03.2015, the State has 34,214 Public Distribution System outlets. That is why our hon. Chief Minister has been demanding that the level of allocation of foodgrains for Tamil Nadu should be maintained unchanged at the present level and at the present issue prices. This allocation includes 65,262 metric tons per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families, 1,04,936 metric tons per month for BPL families and 1,26,255 metric tons per month for APL families. It has also been demanded that the additional allocation of 27,969 metric tons of rice and 3,108 metric tons of wheat per month at BPL rates being provided since April, 2015, may also be continued to be supplied to fulfil the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups of the society. Because of the unprecedented rains and floods, Tamil Nadu has mobilised all its resources to safeguard the interests of the people of the State. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to provide foodgrains under various schemes and demanded by Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

**Demand to give adequate compensation to farmers
affected by drought in the country**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में मानसून की कमी से देश का आधा हिस्सा सूखे की चपेट में आ गया है। देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, दिल्ली, झारखंड, तेलंगाना, पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों में कम वर्षा के कारण भयंकर सूखा उत्पन्न हो गया है, जिससे किसानों की खरीब तथा रबी की फसलों की बुआई में प्रभाव पड़ा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड में किसान गत वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट के कारण पलायन कर रहे हैं तथा आत्महत्याएं करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के जनपद बांदा, चित्रकूट, महोबा, हमीरपुर, उरई, जालौन, झांसी, ललितपुर तथा मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, सागर, दतिया पन्ना और दमोह जिले सूखे की भयंकर चपेट में हैं। किसान की दलहन-तिलहन की फसल की बुआई तथा गेहूं की बुआई नहीं हो पा रही है। धरती फट रही है।

गत वर्ष सूखे के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने स्तर से किसानों को 9000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर मदद प्रदान की थी और केन्द्र सरकार से मदद करने का अनुरोध किया था। प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को 13000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त मदद देने का भरोसा दिलाया गया था, लेकिन आज तक उक्त धनराशि किसानों को न मिलने से किसान हताश और निराश होकर पलायन व आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस वर्ष भी केन्द्र सरकार से सूखा पीड़ित किसानों की मदद करने की मांग की है, जिससे किसानों को राहत मिल सके।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के सभी राज्यों में सूखे से पीड़ित किसानों को नुकसान के आधार पर 25000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रदान किए जाएं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

**Demand to take necessary measures to strictly implement the provisions of
the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to regulate
road side eateries in the country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): * Sir, our ancient society inculcated the habit of taking food from medicinal perspective. But today the exact opposite is happening. The variety of diseases that are affecting us and the number of persons affected with major diseases like diabetes and heart ailments are increasing every year. India is home to 61 million diabetics. The reason is adulteration of food items and availability of food in an unhygienic condition. When we say unhygienic condition, we cannot forget the situation prevailing in road side eateries/hotels/restaurants located along roads which run into length and breadth of the country and the same is the condition with the food served by vendors at Railway platforms.

The roads/railways are considered as arteries of trade and commerce. But eateries/hotels/restaurants located on both sides of the road are sources of diseases. These eateries use adulterated raw material and contaminated water for preparing food. They also provide drinking water which is not fit to consume. Harmful colours/preservatives are also added to food.

Section 3 (1) (zz) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 prescribes 12 ways in which food can be injurious to health. Section 4 of the Act establishes the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. There is also a provision for establishing scientific panel under section 13 to inspect whether there is adulteration, contamination, etc. But it is rarely implemented in letter and spirit.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to implement these provisions strictly to ensure that quality food is served in eateries/hotels/restaurants.

**Demand to take urgent steps to strengthen the Indian
Rare Earths Ltd. at Kollam in Kerala***

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the Indian Rare Earths Limited is a Government-owned corporation in India based in Mumbai. It was incorporated as a

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

private company and jointly owned by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore, Cochin. The Government of India took control of IREL in 1963 under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). It was incorporated with the primary intention of taking up commercial scale processing of monazite sand at its first unit, namely, Rare Earths Division (RED), Aluva, Kerala, for the recovery of thorium. Later, more units started. Today, IREL operates four units with corporate office in Mumbai. Corporate Research Centre is located at Kollam, Kerala. Total turnover in 2013-14 is ₹ 456 crore. Now, Government is taking negative steps towards Kollam IREL unit. So, it is requested to take some initiative to strengthen Kollam IREL unit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Motilal Vora, absent. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

**Request for immediate appointment of Vice-Chancellors in
universities in the country, particularly in Telangana**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, a university without the Vice-Chancellor is like a ship without the captain. There are ten Central Universities which do not have Vice-Chancellors. Some vacancies have been there for two years. The University of Hyderabad is one of them. It is not only the case relating to universities administered by the Government of India, but also to the universities that are run by various States, including Telangana. For example, in Karnataka, six universities do not have the VCs. There are ten universities in Telangana. The B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Kakatiya, the M.G. University, Osmania, Telangana, JNTU, JNAFA University, Palamur, Satavahana and Potti Sriramulu University do not have regular VCs, thereby, crippling academics, research and administration of universities. Research in almost all the universities has stopped and there are not enough Professors to guide the students.

The post of the Vice-Chancellor of Dr. Ambedkar Open University is lying vacant since December, 2013 and, the Osmania University, one of the oldest universities, which was granted the 'University with Potential for Excellence' title by the UGC, also does not have a Vice-Chancellor.

In undivided Andhra Pradesh, the earlier Chief Minister had amended the Universities Act and transferred all powers vested with the Government for appointment of Vice-Chancellors to the Governor, based on the recommendations made by Search-cum-Selection Committee. But, the present Government of Telangana wants to amend the Universities Act again to bring in Government control, which is not a good sign for

academics and research. It has resulted in delay in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors.

Hence, I would request the HRD Ministry and the UGC to direct States for immediate appointment of Vice-Chancellors, particularly in Telangana. If States fail to appoint full-time Vice-Chancellors within a fixed time-frame, the UGC should stop funding and providing grants to such universities.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

**Demand to release special financial assistance out of funds allotted to NITI
Aayog for various programmes in the State of Odisha**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the National Institution for Transforming India, (NITI) Aayog, has been set up to replace the Planning Commission by the Government. Do we understand that the Planning Commission could not transform India as per the expectations of the erstwhile governments? If so, what are the salient features of the NITI Aayog, and how are they different from those of the earlier Planning Commission? Would they benefit the tribal and backward regions of the country, particularly in the State of Odisha? We understand that the formation of the NITI Aayog has resulted in the closure of several Centrally-sponsored Schemes including Backward Region Grant Fund, Integrated Action Plan for Left-Wing Extremism, Modernization of Police Forces, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), and so on.

Is it a fact that more than 24 schemes are to be run with the changed sharing pattern? If so, the details of these schemes, with funding pattern, may be given.

I believe that the loss on account of reduction in Central assistance in spite of the 10 per cent increase in devolution would be quite huge, and my State of Odisha would have to bear an additional liability of ₹ 2,148.83 crores for 2015-16. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has written to the Prime Minister, asking him to provide a special assistance of ₹ 3,500 crores out of funds allotted to the NITI Aayog for the ongoing programmes in the State. I understand that there are untied funds to the tune of ₹ 20,000 crores with the NITI Aayog to mitigate the anomalies in devolution.

I demand ₹ 3,500 crores to be released immediately to the State of Odisha.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Viplove Thakur, absent; Dr. Sanjay Sinh, absent. Shri Shadi Lal Batra.

**Demand to set up an enquiry into alleged scam into the
procurement of paddy crop in Haryana**

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान सत्र में धान की खरीद में हुए व्यापक घोटाले की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इससे लाखों किसान परिवार पीड़ित हुए हैं तथा राज्य का धान उत्पादक किसान बरबादी के कगार पर खड़ा हो गया है।

महोदय, प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा धान किसानों से समर्थन मूल्य से कम कीमत पर खरीदा गया है। आज किसान के उसी धान की कीमत 3000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल से भी ज्यादा हो गई है। सच्चाई यह है कि प्रदेश के अधिकांश किसानों को धान की कीमत का भुगतान 1200 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की दर से किया गया जबकि समर्थन मूल्य 1450 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है।

महोदय, सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग किस्मों को अलग-अलग श्रेणी में दर्ज करने की शर्त हटाकर मिल मालिकों से लेवी के रूप में दिए जाने वाले चावल में पूसा-बासमती 1509 की जगह सस्ता साधारण चावल देने का रास्ता खोल दिया है, जिसमें हजारों करोड़ का घपला हुआ है। हरियाणा सरकार इस मामले में 40 करोड़ रुपए के गोलमाल को स्वीकार कर रही है, परन्तु जांच नहीं करवा रही है।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि इस महाघोटाले की जांच सी.बी.आई. या हाई कोर्ट के सेवारत न्यायाधीश से करवाई जाए, जिससे करोड़ों धान उत्पादक किसानों को न्याय मिल सके और घोटाले में शामिल लोगों को दंडित किया जा सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : श्री हुसैन दलवाई जी, अब आप आ गए हैं, तो आप पढ़ दीजिए।

**Demand to take urgent steps to decontaminate the site of
Bhopal gas tragedy and rehabilitate the victims**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, today, 3rd December, 2015, would mark the 31st Anniversary of the deadliest gas accident India has ever seen. Even in these 31 years, we, as a society, have failed to deliver justice to the innocent victims of the gas disaster. Not only did the disaster left many dead and thousands injured, the effect of the disaster can be felt even now with many children born with abnormalities like acute breathlessness, TB, brain damage, loss of immunity, etc., due to exposure to toxic chemicals which leaked from the Union Carbide plant.

The compensation paid to the victims is no match for what they have continued to suffer over the years. Successive Governments in Bhopal have failed to decontaminate the site as we are not aware of how to handle the extremely toxic waste which lays strewn across the now abandoned plant. There are various estimates which say that waste between 1000 to 5000 tonnes is still lying at the vacant plant. The waste blows with the air and seeps into the water supply for the surrounding areas and has become a major health hazard. Not only the amount of compensation was insufficient but over the years it was realized that the number of victims was much more than what was originally anticipated.

Amidst all this, it is imperative that the Government takes urgent step to decontaminate the site and provide rehabilitation to the victims, many of whom have died in the hope of justice.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m., Friday, on the 4th of December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past five
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 4th December, 2015.*