Vol. 238
No. 8

Thursday
3 March, 2016
13 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ **100.00**

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 3rd March, 2016/13th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the NSIC, New Delhi and related papers

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

(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3955/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4119/16/16]

Notifications of Department of Atomic Energy and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Department of Atomic Energy Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Nuclear Liability Fund Rules, 2015, under sub section (3) of Section 48 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4201/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 1002 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2015, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulation, 2015, under sub-clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4121/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 1001 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2015, publishing the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment, Rules, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4120/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of RCI, New Delhi, AYJNIHH, Mumbai and related papers

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

I. (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4115/16/16]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4404/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15) of various institutes and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रीः [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]ः महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूंः—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4331/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4333/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4334/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, Surathkal, Mangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4329/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4330/16/16]

(vi) (a) Third Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4332/16/16]

(vii)(a) Fourth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4336/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, for the year 2014-15.

(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. 4320/16/16]

Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution:—

(a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) on the Problems of Migrant SCs in obtaining Caste Certificates, New Delhi, May, 2013.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4118/16/16]

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग) की 'अनुदान मांगों (2014-15)' के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी समिति (2014-15) के दसवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरण पर समिति (2015-16) के विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2015-16):—

(i) Seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs); and

(ii) Eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Alleged gang rape of 40 Tribal Women in Bastar, Chhattisgarh

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your attention about the shocking and outrage over the rape of 40 Adivasi women allegedly raped, gangraped and molested in Bastar, Chhattisgarh by the police. Tribal women are verbally and physically abused and sexually exploited by the police between October 9 and 14 last year and January 11 and 14 this year.

What is shocking and terribly dreadful is the fact that under active watch of the Raman Singh-led BJP Government, horrific incidents of rape of tribal women,

fake killings and fake surrender of naxals are openly used as instruments of State terror. Intimidation is used as a potent weapon to muzzle the voice of members of media exposing these crimes.

A tribal woman was killed in a shoot-out in 2011, and police dubbed her a Maoist. But the inquiry report was not made public. The attack on Soni Sori is part of a larger campaign of State violence in Bastar. Under the guise of anti-naxal operations, the security forces are indulging in rape and plunder. The number of "encounters" is increasing, people are "disappearing" from villages, only to show up in the list of "surrendered" or "arrested naxalites" several days later as Press clippings and testimonies recount. The local police and administration are talking in one voice of "clearing" the area within one year. Therefore, I want that the Government should take immediate action in the case, arrest the culprits and have a fair inquiry.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अश्क अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think, the Government should get it enquired and take appropriate necessary action. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

Need for early release of funds for *Phailin* and drought in Odisha

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सरकार किसानों के लिए यहां बहुत बातें करती हैं। सर, जैसे 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी कभी बदल नहीं सकता, उसी रोज ही मनाया जा सकता है, वैसे ही किसान का जो अपना प्रोग्राम होता है, उसको तब इनपुट सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए जब सूखा पड़ता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा किसानों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए। केवल प्रेसिडेंट एड्रेस में बोलने और बातें करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। सर, आप जानते हैं कि पिछली बार देश में बहुत बड़ा सूखा पड़ा, जिससे ओडिशा भी प्रभावित हुआ। हमारे ओडिशा में 314 ब्लॉक से लेकर 235 ब्लॉक उससे प्रभावित हुए, जिसके बारे में हमने सबसे पहले सरकार से कहा। हमने पहली रिपोर्ट में 2,199 करोड़ रूपये की मांग की थी और जब हमने फाइनल रिपोर्ट दी तो उसमें हमने 2,335 करोड़ रूपये की मांग की थी।

सर, मैं इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब यहां पिछली बार flood and drought पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा था कि आप इससे संबंधित हाई पॉवर कमिटी की मीटिंग में देरी मत कीजिए, उसको टाइम बाउंड कीजिए। आप जो भी सहायता देना चाहते हैं, it should timely reach for the help of the States. सर, हाई पॉवर कमिटी में वहां के लिए 815 करोड़ रूपये सैंक्शन किए गए थे, जबकि कमिटी ने 1,017 करोड़ रूपये देने के लिए लिखा था। उसको बाद में रिव्यू किया गया, लेकिन उसमें से भी 214 करोड़ रूपये काट दिए गए और आज तक एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया। हमारे सभी सांसद हमारे ऑनरेबल चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री नवीन पटनायक जी से मिले। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने दिनांक 19.2.2016, यानी संसद का यह सत्र शुरू होने से पहले होम मिनिस्टर जी से बात की, तब उन्होंने वादा किया था कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी यह भुगतान कर देंगे।

सर, "फैलिन" अक्टूबर, 2012 में आया था। उसके बारे में इस सदन में मैंने बार-बार बात उठाई थी और मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया था। उस समय कहा गया था कि हम 380 करोड़ रूपये 21 दिसम्बर, यानी विंटर सेशन से पहले देंगे, लेकिन आज तक उसमें से मात्र 147.40 करोड़ रूपये ही दिए गए हैं, बाकी 252.23 करोड़ रूपये अभी तक नहीं मिले। सर, हमने कोऑपरेटिव में भी मांगा था। "नाबार्ड" की एक पॉलिसी है कि 45 परसेंट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के जरिए किसानों को मुहैया कराया जाएगा, लोन दिया जाएगा। हमारे माननीय चीफ मिनिस्टर, नवीन पटनायक जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को 1,300 करोड़ रूपये देने के लिए लिखा। हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि वह पैसा किसानों के लिए दिया जाए। सर, 6,800 रूपए और 13,800 रूपए की इनपुट सब्सिटी की जो बात की गई है, उससे क्या होगा? 6,800 रूपए प्रति हेक्टेयर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Ms. Anu Aga. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Bhupinder Singh, this is not going on record.

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* Not recorded.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंहः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupinder Singhji, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा)ः महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Speeches made by *Sangh Parivar* Allegedly Advocating for taking up arms against Minority Community

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Hon. Members of the House, I would like to highlight some recent happenings which were reported in a reputed newspaper. I refer to the article on the taking up of the arms and fighting against a certain minority community by *Sangh Parivar*. I strongly feel, if the information is correct, then such incidents need to be stopped and action should be taken against those who are diverting the country's attention from concentrating on issues of poverty and the much-needed development agenda and eroding our values. In a peace-loving Hindu dominated country, which has had the amazing distinction of accepting various creeds and religions, the public statements made by people in position of responsibility certainly goes against the ethos of an inclusive nation. It is thanks to the inclusive nature of the country and its people that welcomed the minority such as the Parsis into this great country and allowed us to partake in its nation-building and to benefit from its generosity. Should we not continue this wonderful tradition of embracing all who are citizens of this country regardless of religion? I implore the House to please forget our differences and join hands to preserve the unity, sanity and diversity of our nation by condemning such incidents and taking action against the guilty. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Ms. Anu Aga.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I urge the Government to take action against the guilty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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* Not recorded.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the whole House is associating itself with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Mr. Minister wants to respond.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, ऑनरेबल अनु आगा जी ने जो बात कही है और जिन ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने उससे अपने आपको एसोसिएट किया है, उसके बारे में मैं एक बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की एकता, इस देश का सौहार्द पूरी मजबूती के साथ बरकरार है। **...(व्यवधान)...** और कोई भी एजेंडा, कोई भी destructive एजेंडा, डेवलमेंट एजेंडा को रोक नहीं पाएगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कोई भी नकारात्मक चीज़, कोई भी destructive एजेंडा, जो हमारा डेवलपमेंट का एजेंडा है, उस पर डोमिनेट नहीं कर पाएगा। उसके लिए उन्होंने अपील की है कि देश का सौहार्द, देश की एकता और देश का भाईचारा बरकरार रहना चाहिए। हम उनसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हैं और हम सबसे अपील करेंगे कि देश की एकता और देश के भाई-चारे को किसी भी तरह से राजनैतिक रूप नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): सर, माननीय मंत्री ने जो सहमति जताई है, उसके लिए हम मंत्री जी का स्वागत करते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** वे कम से कम अपने मंत्रिमंडल के साथियों को इसका अहसास कराएं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want that? ...(*Interruptions*)... He is agreeing to what Ms. Anu Said. And you don't want that? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you agitated? He is agreeing with that. The Minister is agreeing with that. The Minister is agreeing with what Ms. Anu said. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't want that? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, see, the Minister has not contradicted or opposed what Ms. Anu Aga said. Then, why do you make a noise? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: *

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't display posters. ...(*Interruptions*)... Husain, put it down. Put it down. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, why are you unnecessarily agitated? Hon. Minister was only agreeing with what Ms. Anu said. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you agitated? Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

Incident of defacing of statue of Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, former Prime Minister, in Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस हाउस का ध्यान एक शर्मनाक घटना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। 19 तारीख को दोपहर तीन बजे भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आरएसएस से जुड़े कितने लोगों ने मुंह पर रूमाल बाधंकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले के बड़ौत में श्री नेहरू जी की प्रतिमा पर कालिख लगाई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, इसकी लिखित जानकारी उस समय बड़ौत थाने के अन्दर दी गई है, जिसकी प्रति मेरे पास है।

सर, नेहरू जी ने सालों जेल के अन्दर बिताए, जिन्होंने अपनी जवानी देश के नाम की, अपनी माल-मिल्कियत देश को दी, जिन्होंने भारत को आधुनिक बनाने की नींव डाली, उस स्वतंत्रता के सेनानी को और उसकी प्रतिमा के मुंह पर कालिख लगाते हुए, इस देश में जो अपने आपको देशभक्त कहलाते हैं, उनको जरा भी शर्म नहीं आई।

सर, इस देश की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में जिन्होंने कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, जो लोग हमेशा से अंग्रेजों का साथ देते रहे। आज़ादी के 65 साल तक जिन्होंने आज तक आरएसएस के कार्यालय के ऊपर तिरंगा नहीं फहराया, वे लोग आप सबसे बड़े देशभक्त होने का दावा कर रहे हैं, और कौन नहीं है उसका सर्टिफिकेट आज दे रहे हैं। इसी वातावरण में गांधी जी की हत्या करने के बारे में पूरा वाकया तैयार किया गया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, राजस्थान का कोई एक एमएलए हमारे नेता को गाली देकर, हमारे नेता को जलाने और मारने की बात करता है, उसके सामने यह सरकार बिल्कुल चुप है और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी व्यक्ति ने पीएम के सामने उनकी बात की थी, तो परसों उसको जेल में डाल दिया गया था। सर, आज बीजेपी के विधायक हमारी पार्टी के नेताओं को खुलेआम मार डालने की धमकी दे रहे हैं और उनकी पार्टी चुप है तथा उसको कंडेम नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि उसको सपोर्ट दे रही है, ऐसा बिल्कुल दिखाई दे रहा है। सर, आज उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर सपा सरकार की पुलिस ने इस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। इससे हमारे मन के अंदर भी शंका होती है कि प्रदेश के अन्दर सपा सरकार नेहरू जैसे इस देश के महान देशभक्त को उन लोगों को अरेस्ट करके कोई न्याय दिलाना चाहती है या नहीं? सर, मैं आपसे यह विनती करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और भाजपा की सरकार, जो केंद्र के अन्दर है, उनको इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए आपकी ओर से डॉयरेक्शन दी जाए और जिन्होंने नेहरू जी के मुंह के ऊपर कालिख लगाई है, उनको पकड़ कर सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। हम इनकी भर्त्सना करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि भविष्य

* Not recorded.

में कभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग और आरएसएस के लोग ऐसी कार्यवाही में न जुड़ें। सर, हम इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं। जय हिन्द।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the point made by the hon. Member. …(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूं।

...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something? ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, the Minister wants to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to the Minister.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ौत की घटना का जिक्र किया है और उसके साथ ही उन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ लोगों ने मुंह पर पट्टी बांध करके नेहरू जी की प्रतिमा पर कालिख पोती। चाहे मुंह पर पट्टी बांधी हो और चाहे मुंह खोलकर किसी ने ऐसा किया हो, इस तरह की घटनाओं और इस तरह के कृत्यों का हम समर्थन नहीं करते, हम भी आपके साथ उसकी निंदा करते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: लेकिन मैं उसके साथ ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी संगठन का, किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का नाम लेने से बेहतर होगा कि वे कौन लोग थे, जब आपने स्वयं कहा कि उन्होंने मुंह पर पट्टी बांध रखी थी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him say. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठिए।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, he is saying ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग मुंह पर पट्टी बांधकर नहीं जाते। **...(व्यवधान)...** इसलिए इस इश्यू को क्लोज़ करना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, it is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mistry, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mistry, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Minister, will you get a report on this matter?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this issue is a State issue. यह राज्य से संबंधित मुद्दा है, लॉ एंड आर्डर राज्य का इश्यू है। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी कोई कागज उपलब्ध कराते हैं तो हम उसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर लेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः उत्तर प्रदेश की सपा सरकार और आपकी सरकार दोनों मिले हुए हैं। इस बारे में **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Law and order is a State issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can get a report. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... That will not go on record. ..(*Interruptions*)... That will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mistry, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): *

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः*

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* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Concern over farmers' suicide and remarks of Ruling Party Members in this regard

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to bring to the attention of this House a very serious issue. Sir, more than 3,000 farmers have committed suicide in the last three years. In Maharashtra, from January of this year till now, 124 people have committed suicide due to crop failure, scanty rainfall, meagre water supply and, actually, lack of water even for drinking purposes. The promises that have been made — it is self-evident — have failed to stem the tide of suicides. And, adding insult to the injury, some abhorrent remarks have been made by some of the Members of the ruling party that there is a competition for committing suicides. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ninety lakh farmers have been impacted by the drought in Maharashtra. The drought has completely devastated the kharif crop. Ninety lakh is almost equal to the population of Sweden. The Government must wake up and realize the gravity of this issue. Out of 640 districts in India, 302 districts have been declared drought-hit. The details with regard to 27 districts are still awaited. Nine, out of twenty-nine States, have been declared drought-hit. The situation is only going to become worse and more grave. The States are now asking for aid to be able to save the precious lives of these farmers. However, mere allocation is not going to help, unless the aid is timely. There are 91 big reservoirs in the country. Out of these 91 big reservoirs, the current water storage in these reservoirs is only to the tune of 61 per cent. According to the Central Water Commission, it is lower than the ten year average of 77 per cent. In the Southern region, the storage is only 34 per cent of capacity, as compared to the average of 81 per cent. So, we should be able to acknowledge the seriousness of the issue. It is going to multiply the number of farmers, who may be compelled to end their lives, unless some immediate steps are taken.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विषय पर आठ दिन से नोटिस दे रही हूं। यह मराठवाड़ा का क्षेत्र, मेरा एरिया, जहां से मैं आती हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं बोल रही हूं। यह जो किसानों का सवाल है, हम लगातार आठ दिनों से इस विषय को उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति जी, मेरे खुद के डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, जो तांडा है, जहां लबांड लोग रहते हैं, वहां पर हाल ही में आठ दिन पहले, दो लड़कियां पानी निकालते समय कूदकर मर गई हैं। उपसभापति जी, घाटसावकी गेवराई में एक गांव है, वहां पर भी ऐसे ही एक लड़की की मौत हो गई है। वहां पर पच्चीस लड़कियों ने बोला है कि हमें इस बार शादी नहीं करनी है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां चार साल से पानी नहीं बरसा है, बहुत अकाल है। हमारे यहां शादी करने के लिए जो दहेज देते हैं, वह दहेज देने के लिए हमारे पिताजी के पास पैसे नहीं हैं। उपसभापति जी, हमारे यहां की बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति हो गई है। जैसे कि एक कहानी सुनाई जाती है कि जब राजकन्या के खाने के लिए ब्रैड नहीं था, तो बोला गया कि ब्रैड नहीं है तो केक खाओ। उसी तरह से ये लोग बोल रहे हैं कि हम किसानों को ये दे रहे हैं, फलानां दे रहे हैं, चॉकलेट दे रहे हैं, बिस्किट दे रहे हैं, केक दे रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमें इतना ही कहना है कि आज की तारीख में हमारे लातूर में चालीस दिन में एक बार पानी आता है, मेरे बीड में तीस दिन में एक बार पानी आता है। यहां पानी बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है और पानी न मिलने की वजह से हमारे जानवर मर रहे हैं। यहां बहुत ही मुश्किलात हैं। अगर सरकार इंटरवीन नहीं करेगी तो कैसे होगा? मैं आपके माध्यम से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूं कि सरकार द्वारा उनकी मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि वे मदद नहीं करेंगे तो हालात और भी खराब होने वाले हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

Request to release Central Funds to the State of West Bengal

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, if the Central Government is serious about cooperative federalism, then, it must release funds to the Government of West Bengal, which are due on account of arrears of BRGF to the tune of ₹ 2,300 crores; ₹ 8,561 crores towards flood relief; and an arrear of ₹ 5,100 crores on account of compensation towards CST. These are still due and payable to the Government of West Bengal by the Centre.

Secondly, when a plan is afoot to write off the NPAs or bad loans and the restructuring thereof in the nationalized banks to the tune of more than three lakh crores of rupees, it is incumbent upon the Government to go for restructuring of the bad debts of the Government of West Bengal without further loss of time. Sir, through

the proposed waiver or restructuring of NPAs, the private parties in general and a section of the corporates in particular shall be benefited, then why shall the same principle of waiver or restructuring not be extended to States like West Bengal in as much as the present Government of West Bengal is carrying over a debt of more than ₹ 2 lakh crores for the fiscal anarchy perpetuated by the previous Government?

Sir, I would therefore request the Government of India to consider the request of the Government of West Bengal for release of the arrears dues and also consider restructuring of old debts over ₹ 2 lakh crores at an early date. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Delay in Appointment of Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today, I raise the issue of delay in appointment of Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission.

Sir, recently, the panel under the RTI Act, 2005, composed of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister, sent the name of three Information Commissioners to the President for his assent. However, Sir, this move has come almost after 2 years since this seat got vacant and that too after the Supreme Court had ordered to appoint the three Information Commissioners within six weeks on a PIL filed by an RTI activist.

The delay has not only indirectly denied information to its citizens but also led to a huge pendency of cases before the CIC which amounts to more than 35,000 cases in appeals and complaints. Sir, the sitting Information Commissioners of the CIC approximately dispose of 250 appeals and complaints in a month and if the three CICs had been appointed in a timely manner by the Government, then there would have been approximately 9,000 less cases before the Commission.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

It is also opposite to the words of the Prime Minister. When he addressed the 10th Annual RTI Convention, he said that the timely and trouble-free disposal of RTI cases were stated to be essential to uphold the spirit of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sir, in the light of the above facts, I want to ask the Government that why there is a delay in the appointment of the Information Commissioners despite the PM's promise and also why the Judiciary had to use its prerogative when it should have been done by the Executive.

Hence, I would request the Government to ensure that in future the Information Commissioners are appointed in a timely manner. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jesudasu Seelam, not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

Need for not closing the Rajiv Gandhi I.I.I.T. at Teekarmati, Amethi (U.P.)

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत आभार, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं आपके और माननीय सदन के माध्यम से अमेठी में स्थिति Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Information Technology, Teekarmati की ओर आप सबका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। दुर्भाग्य से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। मैं उसके वजूद पर दिख रहे संकट के बारे में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। IT एवं संचार क्रांति के जनक स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी की कर्मस्थली, अमेठी में 2005 में श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और राहुल गांधी जी के प्रयासों से इलाहाबाद की एक एक्सटेंशन शाखा, Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Information Technology के नाम से प्रारम्भ हुई थी। उसे स्थापित हुए 10 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी वह अपने वजूद की तलाश में है। एक तरफ मानव संसाधन के विकास की बात की जाती है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ अमेठी में जो संस्थान चालित है, उसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है। अच्छा कैम्पस, अच्छा infrastructure और बड़ी उत्कृष्टता के बावजूद वहां पर बहुत सारी चीजों की कमियां हैं। अभी हाल में ही मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी 17 जनवरी को अमेठी गई थीं। उन्होंने ऐसा संकेत दिया कि वहां स्थानीय युवाओं को लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, इसलिए सरकार Skill Development Institute की योजना के अंतर्गत वहां एक इंस्टीट्यूट खोलने पर विचार कर रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो भी इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनके entrance examinations होते हैं और उन entrance examinations में जो लोकल स्थान हैं, वहां के लड़कों को भी मौका मिलता है। हो सकता है कि वहां उनको कम मौका मिले, लेकिन इसकी वजह से वहां तमाम indirect विकास होते हैं, बहुत सारे लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है, वहां का बहुत सारा सामाजिक विकास होता है। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग है। मुझे कोई इतराज नहीं है, मैं स्वागत करूंगा कि वहां कोई Skill Development का इंस्टीट्यूट भी खुले, लेकिन इस इंस्टीट्यूट को कतई बंद न किया जाए।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी चुनाव के दौरान अमेठी गए थे। वहां उन्होंने कहा था कि हम बदले की राजनीति नहीं, बदलाव की राजनीति करते हैं। हमें लगता है कि अगर इस पर कोई संकट आया, तो यही लगेगा कि वह भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक चुनावी जुमला ही था।

महोदय, अमेठी में 200 करोड़ रूपए का मेगा फूड पार्क भी बंद हो गया, वहां डिस्कवरी पार्क भी बंद हुआ, 4,000 करोड़ रूपए की लागत से जगदीशपुर में हिन्दुस्तान पेपर मिल भी बंद हो गई और उसको हटाकर महाराष्ट्र भेजने की तैयारी हो रही है। महोदय, आज यह अमेठी की जनता का अपमान होगा, अगर यह IIIT वहां बंद होती है। आज मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को और सदन को यही अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि इस IIIT को बंद न किया जाए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, time over.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती नाज़नीन फारुख (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पंकज बोरा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of those Members who wish to associate may be added. Now, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

Reported arrests of Gujarat Fishermen by Pakistani Marine Forces

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, भारत की 6,000 किलोमीटर की समुद्री सीमा है, जिसमें गुजरात की समुद्री सीमा 1,600 किलोमीटर है। गुजरात एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो समुद्री सीमा और जमीन की सीमा से पाकिस्तान के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। गुजरात की समुद्री सीमा पर कुल 16 बंदरगाहों से मछुआरे मछली पकड़ने के लिए समुद्र में जाते हैं। वहां स्थिति ऐसी है कि जब भारत के मछुआरे मछली पकड़ने के लिए समुद्र में जाते हैं, तब वे कभी-कभी पाकिस्तान की समुद्री सीमा के नजदीक भी जा पहुंचते हैं। वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहां मैंग्रोव के वृक्ष भी हैं। पाकिस्तान मैरीन सिक्योरिटी की बोट्स, जिनमें राडार भी लगा रहता है, वृक्ष के पीछे छिपी रहती हैं और जब हमारी बोट्स वहां जाती हैं, तो वे बोट्स के पीछे आकर उन्हें पकड़ लेते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में पिछले 15 दिनों में कुल मिलाकर 21 फिशिंग बोट्स को पकड़ लिया गया है, जिनमें 117 मछुआरों को पकड़ लिया गया है। इसी तरह बार-बार हमारे गुजरात के मछुआरों को पकड़ा जाता है, जैसे तमिलनाडु के मछुआरों को श्रीलंकन सिक्योरिटी पकड़ती है। ऐसी स्थिति में उनको protection देने के लिए, उनको संरक्षण देने के लिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह वहां जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाने की कोशिश करे। हमारे मछुआरे अनपढ़ होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा कब खत्म हो जाती है और पाकिस्तान की सीमा कब स्टार्ट हो जाती है, उनको यह मालूम नहीं रहता है। उनको इसके बारे में अच्छी तरह मालूम रहे, इसके लिए वहां जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाना चाहिए। वहां जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाने का काम तो शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन वह स्पीड से लगे और सभी मछुआरे बोट्स में जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाकर फिशिंग के लिए जाएं, जिससे उनको पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में न जाना पड़े। इससे जो पाकिस्तानी सिक्योरिटी forces उनको पकड़ लेती हैं, उनको इससे मुक्ति मिल सकती है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि जल्द से जल्द सभी बोट्स में जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाए जाएं।

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार)ः महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (गोवा)ः महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the names of all those Members who associate themselves may be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, there is one point. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is an issue with the Sri Lankan border. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is an issue with the Sri Lankan border as well as here. This is a permanent issue. What is the solution?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in Sunderban Delta also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The Minister, please.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज)ः जी हां, सर, मैं दोनों का उत्तर बताती हूं।

उपसभापति जी, जो विषय अभी माननीय सांसद महोदय ने उठाया है, पाकिस्तान में जो मछुआरे पकड़े गए, वह उनके लिए उठाया है। जैसा आपने पूछा, मैं दोनों के बारे में बता देती हूं। Sri Lankan Navy तमिलनाडु के मछुआरों को पकड़ती है और गुजरात के मछुआरे पाकिस्तान के द्वारा पकड़े जाते हैं। पहले तो मैं कहूंगी कि ये गुजरात या तमिलनाडु के मछुआरे नहीं हैं, ये भारतीय मछुआरे हैं, they are Indian fishermen.

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि दोनों समस्याएं अलग-अलग हैं। जहां तक पाकिस्तान के मछुआरों की बात है, जब पाकिस्तान के मछुआरे इधर आ जाते हैं, तो हम उन्हें पकड़ते हैं और जब हमारे मछुआरे उधर पानी में चले जाते हैं, तो वे उन्हें पकड़ते हैं। यहां समाधान की दिक्कत नहीं है, क्योंकि जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि जीपीएस सिस्टम लगा दो, वह जीपीएस सिस्टम लगना शुरू हो गया है। इसके अलावा International Maritime Boundary बन जाएगी, जिससे यह तय हो जाएगा कि इससे आगे वे जा ही न पाएं। इसके लिए कुछ खम्भे टाइप की चीज़ भी बनती है, जिसमें रात को लाइट जलती है और जिससे अपनी बाउंड्री का पता चल जाता है।

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

महोदय, ये लोग यही चाहते हैं कि हमें Maritime Boundary बता दो, ताकि हम उसके आगे नहीं जाएं। इस तरह पाकिस्तान वाला जो मामला इन्होंने उठाया है, जल्दी ही उसका समाधान हो जाएगा। हम जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाएंगे और उस पूरी boundary line को ऐसा कर देंगे कि न पाकिस्तान वाले भारत आ सकें और न ही हिन्दुस्तान वाले वहां जा सकें।

जहां तक श्रीलंका का सवाल है, हमारे मछुआरे इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमने एक mechanism बनाया था, जिसमें यह तय किया था कि आपस में बैठकर हम इसका कोई हल निकाल लें। उनके मछुआरे और हमारे मछुआरे आपस में रिश्तेदार भी हैं, क्योंकि दोनों तरफ तमिल्स ही हैं, लेकिन वह mechanism अभी तक कोई समाधान दे नहीं पाया है। उसकी पांच-छः बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। अभी जब मैं श्रीलंका गई थी, तो उनके राष्ट्रपति, मैत्रीपाला सिरीसेना जी के साथ भी मैंने यह विषय उठाया था, उनके प्रधान मंत्री, रानिल विक्रमसिंघे जी के साथ भी उठाया था और उनके विदेश मंत्री, मंगला समीरवीरा जी के साथ जब मेरा joint commission हुआ, तब उनके साथ भी मैंने यह विषय उठाया था। वहां यह तय हुआ कि अब चूंकि ये दोनों आपस में मिलकर कोई समाधान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इसलिए मई महीने में उनके फिशरीज़ मिनिस्टर यहां आएं। जब वे यहां आएंगे, तो मैं स्वयं उनके साथ बैठूंगी। हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, जिनके नीचे फिशरीज़ भी आता है, उनको भी उनके साथ बैठाऊंगी। हम लोग मिलकर इसका कोई स्थाई समाधान निकाल लेंगे, यह हम करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): सर, इन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि मछुआरों को कब छोड़ेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... No question, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I thank the Minister for the clear response. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Anand Sharma ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour; no supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I would like to ask one small question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't take away Zero Hour's time. ...(*Interruptions*)... She has explained it very well. What else do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Anand Sharma, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: She has not explained it; she has not said anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: *

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* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Without any effort, you got the answer, and then you want to create problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Anand Sharma, please.

Allotment of forest and Government land at throw away prices in Eco-Sensitive Zones

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, in our country we are very proud that we have rich wildlife. The sheer depth and diversity of our country has also sensitized us about the need to preserve our environment, our eco-system and our coastal zones. Accordingly, over decades, the Parliament of India framed laws. A separate Ministry is dedicated to Environment and Forest which has issued guidelines for the eco-sensitive zones to preserve wildlife, particularly to protect the endangered species like tigers, lions, etc. Sanctuaries have been established in various parts of the country. Now, we have a situation where there is a serious violation of the eco-sensitive zone guidelines which has been monitored under the Supreme Court guidelines. ...(*Interruptions*)... सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सारे राज्यों को निर्देश दिया है कि जो sanctuaries हैं, जहां वन्य प्राणियों की रक्षा होती है, उसके इर्द-गिर्द के इलाके में दो किलोमीटर के रेडियस में कोई commercial activity या कोई ऐसी गतिविधि न हो, जिससे वहां के वन्य प्राणियों को कोई नुकसान हो। यह कानून पूरे देश पर लागू है, लेकिन देश के एक राज्य में उसका उल्लंघन हुआ है। **...(व्यवधान)...** Forest Range Officer की आपत्ति के बावजूद सरकार की जंगल की 422 एकड़ जमीन, 15 रूपये गज के हिसाब से Wild Woods Resort नाम की एक कंपनी को दी गई। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह सन् 2010 के अन्दर गुजरात राज्य में हुआ। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप अपनी बात बाद में कहें। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, आप इनको बता दें कि बीच में उल्लंघन पैदा न करें। **...(व्यवधान)...**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह भूमि जिनको दी गई है, उसमें सड़क रखी गई थी ताकि उसका **...(व्यवधान)...** उसकी मिल्कियत बदली नहीं जा सकती।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उस समय के राजस्व मंत्री और आज के मुख्य मंत्री **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 238. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this issue? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, गौ रक्षा ट्रस्ट के लिए भूमि मांगी गई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, one minute. He is on a point of order. Let me listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Rule 238 states that a Member, while speaking, shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. ...(*Interruptions*)... This issue is *sub judice*. I think, जितना भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने बोला है, उसे रिकार्ड से एक्सपंज किया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, his objection is that it is a *sub judice* matter.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; I am not concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have been interrupted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me explain one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Minister has said this, there is a ruling. It is not a criminal matter and there is a ruling that such issues can be raised. We are talking about a gross violation. Second is the land scam. Land scam may be *sub judice*, but the violation of the Eco-Sensitive Notification...(*Interruptions*)... And, then they have amended....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is very clear in Rule 238. ...(*Interruptions*)... A Member shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह ऐसा विषय है जिसकी निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए, इसकी न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए और वह जमीन वापस ली जानी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो जमीन दी गई है और उसकी जो शर्त थी कि ओनरशिप चेंज नहीं होगी, ओनरशिप भी चेंज कर दी गई है, इस पर क्या चुप रहेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा पारदर्शिता की बात करते हैं, ईमानदारी की बात करते हैं, देश की बात करते हैं तो फिर जवाबदेही भी होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): In Zero Hour, there cannot be any point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is a rule. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः क्या देश का कानून लागू नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I want your ruling on my point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 238 is a very clear rule. अगर कोई मैटर *sub judice* हैं, डिसीज़न पैंडिंग है तो कोई भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर उसका जिक्र नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए जो भी उन्होंने कहा है उसे एक्सपंज किया जाए, रिकार्ड से निकाला जाए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it is already permitted by hon. Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is happening here? ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, it is already permitted by hon. Chairman. That is the issue. So, it has to be allowed. That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: My submission is not that. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point of order is very clear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want a ruling? I will give a ruling.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In Zero Hour, there cannot be any point of order. This is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There can be a point of order any time if there is a violation. ...(*Interruptions*)... But I will give a ruling on that. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K. K. Ragesh...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I conclude...(*Interruptions*)... I am going to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K. K. Ragesh is a new Member. Don't disturb him. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Anand Sharma, you have said what you wanted to say. Now, sit down. Shri K. K. Ragesh, you start.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, please ask them to sit. My time has already started.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. You start.

Concern over huge hike in prices of drugs and need to restore powers of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, through you, I appeal the Government to restore the powers of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority of India to regulate all the drugs outside the National List of Essential Medicines. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority of India decided to regulate 108 drugs in 2004. It had that power. When the prices of essential medicines increase in a big manner,

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

the Government has the power to regulate such medicines also. But, unfortunately, succumbing to the pressures of the pharma giants, the Central Government had withdrawn that power to regulate those medicines that are outside the National List of Essential Medicines. What is the outcome, Sir? It has resulted in sky-rocketing of prices of the essential medicines and it has broken all previous records.

Last year, the Government had allowed an increase in the prices of 509 essential medicines which are enlisted in the National List of Essential Medicines. As per the DPCO, 2013, drug prices are decided on the basis of the demand in the market. Earlier, it was calculated on the basis of production cost plus some reasonable surplus. In fact, it is the present method of deciding the prices, DPCO, 2013 that results in the price rise of medicines year after year. Adding fuel to the fire, the Central Government again withdrew the customs duty exemption on 74 drugs which are being used for treating cancer and HIV; these are medicines used for chemotherapy, radiotherapy, diabetics, Parkinson disease, kidney stones etc., etc. The prices of all these medicines are going to be increased in a big manner. Why is the Government doing so? The Government is saying that it is to protect the pharma industry. Why is the same logic not applied when the cottage and small-scale industries are being closed down in our country? I request the Central Government to immediately provide duty-exemption to these medicines. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a serious issue, and, if, instead of going in for cost-based pricing, you are going in for market-based pricing, it means that you are playing in the hands of pharma MNCs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submission by Mr. K. N. Balagopal.

Exorbitant Airfares charged by Airline Companies from NRIs

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter connected to the exorbitant airfares being charged by the airline companies.

Sir, this is mainly charged from the passengers travelling to Middle East. There are many poor people who are going to the Gulf countries as workers and they are working there. Now the airline companies are charging these prices according to the seasons. Now, as the mid-summer vacations are approaching, either children reach their homes after their vacations, or, their parents come to India for vacations, these companies are charging this much money. Sir, differential pricing is there. From Calicut to Gulf countries, the air fare is three times as compared to the other airports in the same State. Sir, for going to Dammam from Calicut, the airfare is ₹ 27,900 while, at the same time, from Cochin, it is ₹ 12,000. All the foreign airline companies are ruling the market. Sir, compared to the Gulf countries, the airfares are much lesser if you go to USA or UK. So, these companies, on these occasions, are taking huge money from the poor and NRI workers who are going from this country to other places. It is a very huge amount. Sir, I come from a State where a lot of NRIs are there. Sir, we give the maximum remittances by NRIs back to India. Both Punjab and Kerala are doing that. It is not a matter of Kerala alone. It is a matter of all the people working in Gulf countries who are going there from different parts of the country. So, this issue needs to be discussed, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are looting actually. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पंकज बोरा (असम): महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

प्रो. जोगेन चौधरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also 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 RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. All those who associate.....(*Interruptions*)... I think, hon. Minister should convey the feelings of the House to the concerned Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a feeling, ...(*Interruptions*)... I also share that feeling. ...(*Interruptions*)... Exorbitant charges. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, जो मनमाना किराया लिया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं concerned hon. Minister को बताऊंगा। कल रात में भी इस बारे में डिस्कशन हुआ था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister will convey the feelings and try to.....(*Interruptions*)... Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Including Shri A. K. Antony, all Members of the House are supporting this demand.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. I will call the name. You can mention the subject and lay it on the Table. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHADRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Please allow me to elaborate, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Others have to be allowed. Mention the subject and lay it on the Table.

Demand to celebrate the 3rd January, the Birthday of Savitribai Jyotirao Phule, a Social Reformer as Women's Education Day

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Savitribai Jyotirao Phule, born on 3rd January, 1831, like Jyotirao Phule, her husband and India's first social reformer, was herself a social reformer. She fully supported Jyotirao Phule's historic movement for the emancipation of the down-trodden, the *shudras* and the *atishudras*, that included women, from all-pervasive degradation, exploitation, humiliation and destitution caused by the orthodox and inhuman practices sanctified by the Hindu religious scriptures.

Jyotirao was the first to diagnose that the denial of the right to education was the root cause of the downfall of the downtrodden including women. Therefore, he and Savitribai started the first school for women in Pune in 1848. Since there was no woman teacher, Jyotirao first taught Savitribai to qualify her to teach women. When she started teaching, nine girls to start with, the hostile, orthodox lobby from Pune, the champions of women's centuries-old degradation, heaped all sorts of sufferings on Savitribai, including throwing mud and stones at her on her way, to prevent her from teaching the women. She faced all indignities and humiliation, but remained steadfast in her commitment and mission. This made Savitribai the first woman teacher in India.

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

The Congress-NCP Government of Maharashtra renamed the Pune University as the Savitribai Phule Pune University in 2015 to pay homage to her. I request the Union Government to celebrate 3rd January, Savitribai Phule's birthday, from the next year, as Women's Education Day (Mahila Shikshan Din) in recognition of her historic mission of laying the foundation of women's education in India.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. K. Ragesh. Mention the subject and lay it on the Table.

Demand to take immediate measures for implementation of Pension Scheme, 2009 for employees of Food Corporation of India

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the employees of Food Corporation of India (FCI) have long been pursuing the implementation of pension scheme finalized between the management of FCI and the employees' unions. The FCI management has signed an agreement with the trade unions and FCI Officers' Association regarding implementation of the Pension Scheme in 2009. As per the agreement, the FCI management has to remit ten per cent of basic pay and DA as the contribution to the pension fund with effect from 2007 in accordance with the Government of India guidelines. But, till date, no action regarding this has been taken. Such a pension scheme is already implemented in the other PSEs, including CWC (Central Warehousing Corporation) under the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distributions itself. The Pension Scheme has already received the concurrence from the Ministry of FCPD, way back in 2012. It was observed that the scheme is in accordance with the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). Hence, I would like to demand immediate measures from the Government to implement the Pension Scheme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand to take effective measures for repair and security of Shree Jagannath Mandir at Puri in Odisha

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very urgent matter concerning Shree Jagannath Temple at Puri in Odisha. Shree Jagannath Temple is the holiest of holy shrines of Hindus. This Grand Edifice is the highest temple in Odisha and, probably, the tallest living temple in India. This splendid temple dedicated to Mahaprabhu Shree Jagannath was built by King Chodaganga Dev (1112-1148 AD) in Shreekshetra Puri on the East-coast of India. The temple is visited by millions of devotees every year from the country and abroad. Today, this historical temple needs urgent conservation measures. At present, repair and restoration work at the temple is being done by the Archeological Survey of India. The State Government is providing the required support and assistance. But the progress made in this regard by the ASI is not up to the mark. Simple conservation and repair works will not serve the purpose of protection of the temple. In the background of terrorist onslaught on some religious places in the recent past, possibilities of external aggression on Puri Shree Jagannath Temple cannot be ruled out. So, adequate measures should be taken for the safety and security of Shree Mandir. This is the urgent need of the day.

So, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. You can mention the subject and lay it on the Table of the House.

Demand to expedite the field trial of genetically modified crops to avoid agrarian crisis in country

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): According to the researchers from Cambridge, two factors have resulted in agricultural crisis in India. Opening of markets of agricultural produce and scaling back of State-support has led to agrarian crisis in rural India. This has resulted in shocking number of suicides amongst the Indian farmers.

This is sometimes attributed to capital intensive cash crops which are subject to massive price fluctuations. Suicide rates also tend to be higher in States with greater economic disparity. Inequality is the primary cause of higher suicide rates along with the phenomenon of cash crops adopted by marginalized Indian farmers. In the last three years, over three thousand farmers have committed suicide. Shockingly, India

[Shri K. T. S. Tulsi]

is staring at suicide epidemic amongst the farmers. The suicide rate ranges between 1.4-1.8 per lakh of total population, over the last ten year period. Failure of crops along with debt burden or price crash are the principal factors contributing to the suicides.

One of the solutions to agrarian crisis, according to Dr. M.S Swaminathan is to accelerate field trials of GM crops through Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Agriculture Universities in the States. Despite the fact that National Genetic Engineering Committee has approved trials for rice, wheat, maize, potato, mustard, sugarcane, brinjal, etc., yet various State Governments continue to refuse permission for field trials. A joint intervention by Research Institute at the Centre and State may have greater acceptance.

GM crops can not only reduce cost but can also boost productivity and income of the farmers. India's safety mechanisms are in line with OECD and International Plant Protection Commission. We thus need to accelerate the process of field trials as that is the greatest hope for pulling farmers out of the crisis.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, my subject is Central University and Kendriya Vidyalaya for Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Lay on the Table. You say 'I am laying it on the Table'. You have to say that sentence. Otherwise, it will not be laid.

Demand to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya and a Central University at Mayiladuthurai town in Tamil Nadu

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, Mayiladuthurai town is a great town in spiritual way like the Nalanda in the field of education and like Mysore in cultural and traditional field. This beautiful town's history dates back to the past 5,000 years.

One feels surprised to know that the municipality of this town was created 150 years back. Another surprise is, 100 years back the Government has given a hospital also to this ancient town. The British Government had provided 200 years back a five platform railway station to this town.

Such a great temple town which has inspired many generations is now craving for better educational facilities and institutions of higher education. I was in this town recently and was deeply impressed with the demands of local youngsters for better educational facilities.

The creator of Kamba Ramayanam, Sri Kamba Naataalwar lived here. The great Kamba Ramayanam was created in this region. The people of this town have started a movement called Mayurayutham to bring back its glorious status and make this town a great centre of scholarship and academic excellence. I demand from the HRD Ministry to kindly consider to help this ancient city in regaining its historical importance and establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in this city with a population of eight lakhs. I also demand that in future, a Central University with special focus on culture and performing arts be established here, dedicated to the memory of Maha Kavi Kamban.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Demand to give reservation to socially and educationally backward people as per the Recommendation of Backwards Class Commission of 1979

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान देश की आरक्षण नीति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग का गठन करने की अधिसूचना 1 जनवरी, 1979 को जारी की गई थी और यह रिपोर्ट 1980 के दिसम्बर महीने में प्रस्तुत की गई। सरकार के 66 प्रतिशत के कुल आरक्षण को न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई और उसे उचित ठहराया गया, परन्तु अनुच्छेद 15(4) और 16(4) के अन्तर्गत अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण को किसी अन्य मापदण्ड से संबंधित आरक्षण के साथ नहीं मिलाया जाना चाहिए। सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। जब तक पूरे देश के शिक्षण संस्थानों में, चाहे वे निजी हों या सरकारी, आरक्षण शत-प्रतिशत लागू नहीं होगा, तब तक इस आरक्षण नीति से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। उससे उत्पीड़ित, दलित और शोषित वर्गों की दशा सुधारने के लिए निष्ठा और वचनद्धता विदित होगी। सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए अधिकतम आरक्षण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित आवश्यक विधि को ध्यान में रखा जाये। उदाहरण के तौर पर कर्नाटक सरकार ने 48 प्रतिशत सीटें सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित की हैं, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियां, जनजातियां तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग आते हैं।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों में शत-प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने का काम किया जाये।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. L. Punia. Not present. Shri Vivek Gupta.

Demand to take urgent measures to make all cell-phone registrations compliant as per KYC norms

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to bring to the urgent attention of the House that based on a recent survey conducted by Department of Telecommunications under Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, about 20 per cent cases have been found to be non-compliant as per Know Your Customer/Client (KYC) norms. These non-compliant numbers are a potential source of terror activities in the country. The city of Kolkata alone saw more than 3.86 lacs non-compliant cases. Kolkata alone contributes to 20 per cent of these suspected cases in the country. Recently, several arrests were made from different parts in Kolkata by Special Task Force (STF) of Kolkata Police in connection with ISI module operating out of West Bengal. Several other terror-linked arrests have also been made in this connection across the country. The criticality of this issue can be understood from the fact that these anti-national elements have been living within the country and devising plans to conduct such illegal activities. This must ring alarm bells across the country and hence, in the interests of national security, these elements should be tracked down and immediately brought to justice. Hence, there is an urgent need to speed up the process of cell-phone verification and complete the same at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

Demand to protect village Sitabdiayara, the birth place of Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan from erosion by the river Ghaghra in Bihar

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, जयप्रकाश नारायण की जन्मस्थली सिताबदियारा, सारण जिला के अन्तर्गत है। वर्षों से घाघरा (सरयू) नदी के कटाव से ग्राम सिताबदियारा का अस्तित्व ही विलीन होने जा रहा है। बिहार सरकार द्वारा विगत कई वर्षों से कटाव निरोधी कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। परन्तु सिताबदियारा गांव के पास घाघरा (सरयू) नदी कटाव करते-करते पहुंच चुकी है। कटाव उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से प्रारम्भ होकर बिहार के इस भू-भाग को प्रभावित कर रहा है। जून, 2015 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जयप्रकाश नारायण के जन्मस्थान बिहार के छपरा (सारण) जिले में एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक स्थापित करने संबंधी संस्कृति मंत्रालय के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी। इस स्मारक में एक संग्रहालय और एक संस्थान भी बनाया जाएगा। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि स्मारक बनाने से पहले लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जन्मस्थली सिताबदियारा को घाघरा (सरयू) नदी के कटाव से रोकने का उपाय किया जाए, ताकि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण की जन्मस्थली को बचाया जा सके एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर का संग्रहालय की स्थापना हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh. Not present. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

Need to expedite setting up of four additional border haats in Meghalaya along Bangladesh Border

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, with the North-Eastern States languishing behind in development, the Centre had, during the last decade, made some conscious efforts through a host of well-intentioned schemes to bring the region at par with the mainstream of the nation in terms of communication, transport and infrastructure. Sadly, none of these — including the much-hyped Look East Policy and Vision 2020 programmes for enhancing Hydrocarbon and Hydel Power Generation potential — has gained traction so far.

In my State, Meghalaya, the Centre had, during the UPA regime, announced setting up of four additional border haats — two in East Khasi Hills, and one each in West Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills — along the Bangladesh border.

The border haats along the Meghalaya-Bangladesh border have been functional since Mughal period, providing a bridge between the local communities across the borders with barter trading facilities for their produce and, thus, promoted peace and brotherhood between the people of the two countries.

Anticipating time-bound clearance of related proposals, including a detailed project report prepared by the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of border haats, the Government of Meghalaya is all set to implement the projects, once the Centre restores special block grants for the State, which now stand withdrawn, impeding infra development programmes in the State.

I urge the Centre to accord immediate approval for the DPRs submitted by the Government of Meghalaya while restoring the provision of special block grants, as earlier.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Not present. Shri K. C. Tyagi. Not present. Shri Motilal Vora.

Demand to take immediate steps to protect tribal dialects from extinction in Chhattisgarh

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, an anthropological study has revealed that at least three tribal dialects of Chhattisgarh are facing the threat of extinction. One of them is spoken by Kamars, delcared as Primitive Tribe Group (PTG) by the Union Government.

These tribal dialects are facing the threat of extinction primarily due to socio-economic reasons. The tribal dialects which are facing the threat of disappearance are Binjwari, Kharwari and Kamari, spoken by the Binjwar, Kharwar and Kamar tribe groups respectively.

These tribes are compelled to migrate to other areas due to shrinking livelihoods in their original habitations. This has uprooted them of their culture. In the process, their dialects have become redundant for them and could not be passed on to the next generation.

Binjwars, the original inhabitants of Bar Nabawara forest in East Chhattisgarh, have migrated to Bilaspur and Raipur districts for greener pastures. They adopted the local dialect for economic reasons, gradually losing touch with their mother tongue. The next generation got education in Hindi language.

As such, the Government have to take immediate steps to change the socio-economic conditions of these tribes so that the dialects of these tribes are protected from extinction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. Not present. I think, most of them did not expect to have the Special Mentions in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, I think, all those who are not present,.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the House is functioning so smoothly. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nobody expected! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, smoothly. ...(*Interruptions*)... Running smoothly has become a rare thing! ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. Not present. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

Need to take effective measures to promote professional cricket in rural areas of Telangana

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Cricket is religion and cricketers are gods in our country. Cricket is so popular that every young Indian wants to become cricketer of repute. This craze has gone up, more particularly, after the IPL. There is no doubt that the country has immense talent. But, unfortunately, in the process of selection, be it for competitions at the State level or Ranji Trophy or national team, required importance and emphasis is not being given to rural talent.

Telangana has 9 districts and in spite of having required infrastructure in rural areas, most of the cricket is played in and around Hyderabad. Even though it is the responsibility of Hyderabad Cricket Association to encourage and select talent from districts/rural areas, it is not doing that. This resulted in failure of Hyderabad team in every tournament, including Ranji Trophy, in the last 15 years; current year's performance is the worst-ever. Secondly, HCA never cared to organize/encourage professional cricket in districts.

Coupled with the worst performance of HCA are corruption charges framed by ACB against office bearers of HCA. Administration, financial mismanagement and selection process of HCA are faced with severe criticism from all quarters and dampening the morale of young and budding cricketers and fans.

There are hundreds of schools and colleges in rural areas and it is estimated that more than 15,000 cricketers of various age groups are eagerly waiting for opportunities.

In view of this, I demand intervention of Sports Ministry in the matter in order to ensure that cricket talent in rural areas is encouraged and corrupt officials in HCA are punished, and I also request to cleanse cricket administration in HCA.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

Demand in introduce of direct Air Flights from Madurai in Tamil Nadu to Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation that the people living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are mostly from the South of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other parts of India. Air connectivity from Port Blair to Madurai is essential to boost the tourism sector, the business sector, the medical sector and the education sector.

The Port Blair Veer Savarkar Airport was declared as an international airport by the Government of India and the Madurai Air Port is also an international airport. Tourists from Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Thailand arrive here and as the world famous Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple, Ramanatha Swamy Temple in Rameshwaram, Brihadeeshwara Temple in Tanjavur, Velankanni Madha Church, Nagoor Dargah, the famous Vivekananda Rock at Kanyakumari, Kodaikanal, the Guruvayur Temple in Kerala, are all located in the south of Tamil Nadu, the tourists are willing to travel directly from Port Blair to Madurai. Apart from that, grocery items, fruits, flowers and vegetables for daily need can be transported from the Madurai Airport, which would be cheaper and readily available to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if a daily flight service is operated between Madurai and Port Blair.

In the above circumstances, I urge the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to introduce direct flights from Madurai to Port Blair and back in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Demand to restore previous funding pattern for Project Tiger for conservation of National Animal in country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the Project Tiger was a 100 per cent Centrally-sponsored Scheme launched in 1973 by the Government of India with the aim of conserving our national animal. However, the recent changes in the funding pattern by the Finance Ministry by dividing the funding pattern to 60-40 between the Centre and the State has not only put in jeopardy the Programme for safety of tigers but has also added extra burden on the State which is already responsible for implementing various State schemes out of its financial kitty.

Sir, the change in funding pattern has taken place in the face of continuous deaths of tigers that have ranged from 68 deaths in 2013 to 78 deaths in 2014. Moreover, the data collected by Wildlife Protection Society of India on deaths of tigers has marked 90 deaths for 2015 and already 20 in 2016. Similarly, Wildlife Protection Society of India has stated poaching data as 42 and 23 for 2013 and 2014 respectively which is opposed to the Government data of 18 and 10 for 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Sir, after doing this change, the Centre is saving approximately a sum of ₹ 20 crore. However, its effect on infrastructure under Project Tiger has been more than expected as it has halted progress of anti-poaching camps, buying of arms and ammunition, camera traps, GPS devices and net fencing around the forest boundary. Hence, in this light, I would request the Government to retain the earlier funding pattern for Project Tiger for the effective conservation of our national animal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anubhav Mohanty, not present.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a submission to make. When there are a few matters in Zero Hour, instead of giving three minutes to each Member, you should allow us four or five minutes. What is the problem? I don't understand, Sir. When there are 10-15 notices, then you should divide the time accordingly rather than fixing three minutes for each Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will explain it to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mistryji, it is like this. Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions are important as far as Members are concerned. So, we want to take them between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, because of lack of business, you are taking it up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not like that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, instead of doing this, I would request that when there are a few matters, the time-limit should be divided accordingly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is that there are many matters. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can do one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... This happened because some Members are absent. Secondly, we can even give 15 names for Zero Hour submissions so that it will be over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. K. Keshava Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)...

RE. REGULATORY AUTHORITY TO CHECK ARBITRARY AIRFARES

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या हम कोई सब्जेक्ट उठा सकते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the time for that. Do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, अभी बालगोपाल जी ने यह विषय उठाया कि एयरलाइंस फेयर बढ़ा देती है। अभी हरियाणा में जाट रिज़र्वेशन के लिए एजिटेशन चल रहा था, तो उस समय दिल्ली से चंडीगढ़ और अमृतसर की फ्लाइट एक लाख रूपये की थी। **...(व्यवधान)...** एक लाख रूपये! एयरलाइंस ऐसा करती हैं कि जब लोग परेशानी में होते हैं, तो वे एक-एक लाख किराया वसूलती हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, इसके लिए कोई रेगुलेटरी अथोरिटी क्यों नहीं है? **...(व्यवधान)...** जैसे टेलीकॉम के लिए "ट्राई" है तथा ऐसे ही सबके लिए है, तो इसके लिए क्यों नहीं है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what was raised here by Shri Balagopal. The Minister has said that he would look into it and take some action.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, पांच हजार की टिकट एक लाख रूपये में बिक रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This complaint is from everywhere, hon. Minister.

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, डोमेस्टिक फ्लाइट ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tiwari, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः सर, मेरा इसी से जुड़ा हुआ मसला है कि आजकल एयरपोर्ट और रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंचने के लिए ट्रैफिक में बहुत कंजेशन है। एयरपोर्ट जाने के रास्ते में मोती बाग और धौला कुआं में बहुत ज्यादा कंजेशन है। चूंकि बात फेयर की चल रही है, तो मेरा यह सजेशन है कि पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को यह सजेस्ट करें कि जहां पर कंजेशन हो, वहां पर ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाए। अगर वहां ओवरब्रिज न लाया जा सके, तो वहां टनेल बनाया जाए। इससे वहां पहुंचने में टाइम कम लगेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र)ः सर, नीरज जी ने जो बात उठाई है, उस पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात पहले स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी ऐप्रूव हुई है कि एयरलाइंस का जो price mechanism है, उसके लिए कोई रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी बननी चाहिए। प्राइवेट एयरलाइंस जब चाहे तब किराया बढ़ा देती हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is supporting it. ...(*Interruptions*)... There should be some regulatory mechanism. That is the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्लः वे ...(**व्यवधान**)... का हवाला देकर कह देते हैं कि इसमें चेंज नहीं किया जा सकता, जबकि एयरलाइंस मनमाना किराया ले रही हैं। ऐसे कैसे काम चलेगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी बने और एयरलाइंस के किराये पर कड़ा प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए, ताकि उपभोक्ता का नुकसान न हो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be some regulatory mechanism. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would request the Government to consider this and see what can be done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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, we will convey the feeling of the hon. Members to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now the time is for Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*76 The questioner (SHRI K. C. TYAGI) was absent]

Poor quality of primary and secondary education

*76. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards poor quality of primary and secondary education in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to reform primary and secondary education syllabus and evaluation system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes – III, V, VIII, and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for classes III & VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in various subjects. First round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, indicating that there is need for significant improvement in learning levels. The Central Government through a centrally funded programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Additionally, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications

through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

The Central Government has launched the 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching' in December, 2014 with a vision to comprehensively address all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy.

The NCERT has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary Education (PINDICS) to track teacher performance and attendance in Government schools. PINDICS have been shared with State Governments/UTs to assess teacher's performance.

In the recent meeting of Education Ministers on Teachers' Education held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8.2.2016 several steps for improvement of the quality of education were discussed. These include; internship for Teacher Education Programmes in Government Schools; development of an accreditation framework for Teacher Education Institutions and volunteerism involving retired teachers.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 provides the broad framework for school curriculum development. The States/UTs have aligned their school education curriculum with the provision of NCF. All States/UTs have either adopted textbooks developed by the NCERT or revised their textbooks in accordance with the provisions of NCF, 2005 and in conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution.

The NCERT has developed exemplar materials on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) System, which has been shared with all States/UTs for adaptation. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also developed its CCE system for its schools.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for : (i) additional teachers

to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (ii) induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) Lab equipments, (v) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vi) ICT facilities in schools, (vii) introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No.76. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down, sit down. Please sit down. There is a process by which supplementaries are taken. The questioner is not present, let the answer be given.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः थैंक्यु सर। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दो-तीन पेज में दिया गया है, लेकिन हालात ऐसे हैं कि छठीं और सातवीं तक पढ़े हुए बच्चों को किताब पढ़नी नहीं आती है। टीचर्स रेगुलरली स्कूल में नहीं रहते हैं। टीचर्स को आजकल अच्छी पगार मिलती है। वे दूसरे धंधे करने लगे हैं, कोई साहूकारी करता है, कोई पैसे उधार देता है, कोई मनीलेंडर्स का धंधा करता है। भिवंडी के उर्दू स्कूल की स्थिति तो बहुत ही खराब है। वहां पर स्कूल की बिल्डिंग ठीक नहीं है।

श्री सभापतिः आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है? Put the question.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः बच्चे जब स्कूल में जाते हैं, तो उनमें बैठने के लिए आपस में लड़ाई होती है कि कहां बैठना है। बच्चों को मिड-डे-मील ठीक ढंग से नहीं दिया जाता है। आश्रमशालाओं की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़, आप भाषण मत दीजिए। आप इस पर क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, ये सारे सवाल हैं। बच्चों को किताब पढ़ना नहीं आता है, आप इस बारे में क्या करने वाली हैं? टीचर्स क्लास में आते नहीं हैं, इसके लिए आप क्या करने वाली हैं? मिड-डे-मील अच्छा नहीं दिया जाता है, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रही हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dalwai sahib, please do not give a lecture. Ask a supplementary question on the answer given.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः आश्रमशालाओं की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, उसके बारे में आप क्या करने वाली हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid; I am going to the next person. Mr. Ramalingam.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है। मैंने आश्रमशालाओं के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, please sit down.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः सर, मैंने आश्रमशालाओं के बारे में क्वेश्चन पूछा है।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Para six of the reply says, "The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provides the broad frame for school curriclum development. The States/UTs have aligned their school education curriculum with the provision of NCF." But I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any plan to include agriculture farming work and traditional artisan activities in the basic education level.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: The hon. Member's concern with regard to education in the field of agriculture is an issue which is being debated during the formulation of the new Education Policy for which a committee has been suitably constituted. Many a State has given their representations that they would like some new elements introduced into the curriculum. However, let it be said, that only after a new policy comes to the fore, can curriculum be so devised by States and the NCERT is an autonomous institution on its own. I will only say this that till such a time a conclusive policy is not presented to the nation through which the NCERT or the SERT in the States can devise or reinterpret syllabus to include agriculture, it would be improper for me to give any conclusive remark.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, क्वालिटी एजुकेशन के लिए स्कूल अच्छा, फर्नीचर अच्छा, सिलेबस अच्छा, सब बात ठीक हो जाती है, लेकिन पढ़ाने के लिए टीचर न हो, तो हम क्वालिटी एजुकेशन नहीं दे सकते। देश भर में टीचरों की कमी न हो, इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से क्या प्रयास हो रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानीः सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूं कि 8 फरवरी, 2016 को हमने सभी राज्यों के साथ, विशेषरूप से टीचर्स और टीचर एजुकेशन के संबंध में एक विशेष बैठक की। मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी है कि सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि सिस्टम को overhaul करने की जरूरत है। इस संदर्भ में हमने समन्वय से जो डिसिजन्स लिए उनको मैं आपके सामने प्रेषित करना चाहूंगी। सबसे पहले हम सभी ने मिलकर यह निर्णय लिया है कि सभी राज्यों में जाकर जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, उनके लिए विशेष रूप से एक ट्रेनिग वर्कशॉप रखी जाए, ताकि हम लोग स्कूल प्रिंसिपल्स के माध्यम से स्कूल में टीचर क्वालिटी को कैसे इंप्रूव किया जाए, इस पर थोड़ी तवज्जो दे सकें। साथ ही हमने यह कोशिश की है कि दिसंबर, 2013 में "पिंडिक्स" नाम का एक परफॉर्मेन्स इंडिकेटर फोर टीचर्स राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया गया था। हम लगातार प्रदेश की सरकारों के साथ इस में हैं कि वह पिंडिक्स, जिसके माध्यम से टीचर्स अटेंडेंस और टीचर परफॉर्मेंस को इवैल्यूएट किया जाता है, उसे स्टेट्स अपनी जरूरत के हिसाब से कंफर्म करें और उसका इस्तेमाल करें। हमने साथ ही "शाला सिद्धि" नाम का एक नया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें स्कूल का पूरा इवैल्यूएशन, स्कूल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन के माध्यम से और हमारे जिले के जो एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन्स हैं, उनके सुपुर्द और प्रदेश की सरकार के सुपुर्द किया जाए, ताकि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के साथ-साथ पीटीआर जैसे इश्यूज़ पर भी जिला और प्रशासन में स्टेट लेवल पर जो अधिकारी हैं, वे इस पर काम कर सकें। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Question 77. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry, I can take only three questions. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can take only three questions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sorry, he got the opportunity, but he didn't use it. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I can only say to Dalwai saab that *ashramshalas* do not come under the jurisdiction of HRD. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सर, आपने रिजेक्ट कर दिया। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, दो ही सप्लीमेंट्री **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the next question, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. What is this?

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सभापति जी, दो ही हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** सप्लीमेंट्री में इसका जवाब आएगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः इन्होंने सवाल नहीं पूछा, इन्होंने भाषण दिया। **...(व्यवधान)...** I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. You give notice for it. Keshava Raoji, you give notice for it; there will be a discussion.

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैंने स्लिप दी थी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, Rajeevji, please. You are a very senior Member.

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सभापति जी, यह वाला सवाल **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to rotate supplementaries.

श्री राजीव शुक्लः हमारे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, तो हमारा क्लेम बन जाता है। **..(व्यवधान)..**

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, सप्लीमेंटरी पर किसी का क्लेम नहीं है।

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सभापति जी, दो ही सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न हुए हैं, तीन हुए ही नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Rajeevji. I value your advice and I value your friendship. Thank you very much. Question 77, Shri D. Raja. Let the answer be given.

Reservation for OBCs in private sector

*77. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has recommended the Government to enact a legislation to make it mandatory for private sector entities to reserve 27 per cent of all hiring for people from the Other Backward

Classes (OBCs) due to the dwindling job opportunities in Government and public sector enterprises; and

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

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes has been received on 08.02.2016. The Government is examining the matter of a mechanism for Affirmative Action for the Other Backward Classes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, over the past two-and-a-half decades, the private sector has emerged as an important component of our economy. While job creation in public sector is shrinking, job creation is there in private sector. But the policy of reservation has not been implemented in the private sector. Whatever the private sector does, one cannot take it as non-discriminatory recruitment policy. In such a situation, there is a demand for implementation of the policy of reservation in the private sector as far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. At that time also, the Government had said that it would work out a mechanism for affirmative action. Now, you are giving the same answer, for Other Backward Classes also, that there would be a mechanism to examine how an affirmative action can be implemented. What is this? What is the affirmative action? What is your experience as far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned? There is no reservation in the private sector. There is this demand. But whenever the question is asked, you come out and say that some mechanism is being worked out for affirmative action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja. You have asked your question.

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is this. First, you tell us whether the policy of reservation would be extended to the private sector or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let that be answered.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं और जिस प्रकार की वे सोच रखते हैं, उसी प्रकार की सोच हम भी रखते हैं। पिछले लंबे समय से हम इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि निजी क्षेत्रों में भी आरक्षण संबंधी प्रावधान किए जाएं। पिछले समय में 9 अक्टूबर, 2006 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने इस प्रकार के विषयों पर अध्ययन करने और अफर्मेटिव ऐक्शन की दृष्टि से एक कमेटी बनाई थी। वह कमेटी 2006 से

कार्यरत है। उस कमेटी ने अनेक बैठकें भी की हैं। उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी के निजी सचिव, समिति के अध्यक्ष, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के सचिव, कार्मिक प्रशासनिक विभाग के सचिव, अल्पसख्यंक कार्य मंत्रालय के सचिव हैं और औद्योगिक नीति एवं पदोन्नति विभाग से संबंधित सचिव भी उसमें हैं। उन्होंने जो बैठकें की हैं और कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाला है, उसमें बारे में मैं पहले यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने एसोचेम के साथ, जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता से संबंध रखते हैं, उनसे बातचीत की है। सीआईआई से बातचीत की है और फिक्की से बातचीत की है। मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े भी हैं। अगर आप मांगेंगे, तो मैं इसके आंकड़े भी आपको दे दूंगा। उन्होंने पिछड़ा वर्ग और एससी/एसटी के लोगों को स्कॉलरशिप देने का काम भी किया है और उन्होंने लड़के और लड़कियों को फ्री एजुकेशन देने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की कार्यवाही भी की है। वे वोकेशनल ट्रेंनिग के बारे में भी व्यवस्था करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the answer. आप उनके सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उन्होंने यह भी पूछा था। उन्होंने पूछा कहां था कि एफर्मेटिव एक्शन क्या है?

श्री तपन कुमार सेनः यह एफर्मेटिव एक्शन नहीं है। एफर्मेटिव एक्शन एक गोल है, राइट नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, please. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, this is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसने इस सम्बन्ध में संज्ञान लिया है, उससे सम्बन्धित आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। अगर आप कह रहे हैं कि यह उत्तर नहीं है, तो उन्होंने जो बात पूछी है, उसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमने ओबीसी कमिशन में जो प्रतिवेदन दिया है, उस पर संज्ञान लिया है और हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि वह एक तंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए सकारात्मक कार्यवाही करेगा।

हमको अभी 8 फरवरी, 2016 को ही सदस्य सचिव की ओर से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। वह ओबीसी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है, यह भी उससे स्पष्ट नहीं होता है, परन्तु उन्होंने कहा है कि ओबीसी कमिशन ने इस पर विचार किया है और उसी के आधार पर मैं यह पत्र लिख रहा हूं। वह पत्र भी कुछ शंकाएं पैदा करता है, क्योंकि उस पत्र में लिखा है, "एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी वर्ग को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दें" जबकि एससी/एसटी में 22.5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण तो ऑलरेडी है, लेकिन उस पत्र में एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की बात लिखी है। ऐसे तो यह 49.5 प्रतिशत बनता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः अब हमको विचार करना है कि एससी/एसटी को छोड़कर 27 प्रतिशत करना पड़ेगा। फिर उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों से अलग हटकर प्रतिवेदन दिया है। मैं आयोग के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों से आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूं। हालांकि हमने इसका संज्ञान लिया है और हम कार्यवाही कर भी रहे हैं और आगे भी करेंगे। आयोग के अधिकारों और

कर्तव्यों को मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। "आयोग नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग की सूची में पिछड़े वर्ग के रूप में सम्मिलित किए जाने के अनुरोधों की जांच करेगा और ऐसी सूची में किसी पिछड़े वर्ग से अधिक सम्मिलित किए जाने या कम सम्मिलित किए जाने की शिकायतों की सुनवाई करेगा और केंद्रीय सरकार को ऐसी राय देगा।" अब ओबीसी में कोई जाति है, रखनी है या हटानी है, केवल यह राय देने के लिए ओबीसी आयोग का अधिकार है, परन्तु उसने अपने अधिकार से हटकर यह राय दी है। हम उस पर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः इस पर सरकार की क्या राय है, वे यह प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, हम सदन को आश्वस्त करते हैं कि इस पर हम सकारात्मक कार्यवाही करेंगे। चूंकि अभी-अभी प्रतिवेदन आया है, इसलिए हम डीओपीटी, औद्योगिक विभाग और वह समिति, जो एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लिए इस पर विचार-विमर्श कर रही है, उन सबके साथ राय करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, now the next supplementary.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the question is very simple. As you put it, the question is that the National Commission for Backward Classes has written to the Government asking for 27 per cent reservation to OBCs in private sector. What is the Government's reaction to it? That is what I asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your second Question.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what, Sir. The Minister's answer says, 'A mechanism will be evolved to study the question of affirmative action.' What the mechanism is, he is not able to explain. What is the time-frame for the mechanism? What the Government is going to do? The private sector is taking all the advantages from the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please ask your second question.

SHRI D. RAJA: But private sector cannot be above the law. The private sector should implement the reservation policy. It is a State policy. What is the Government's reaction to it? That is what I am trying to know from you. You tell us whether you will take initiative to implement reservation policy in private sector for OBCs and SC/STs. Give me a categorical answer.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, आरक्षण नीति को निजी क्षेत्र में लागू करने के विषय पर ही वह कमेटी बनी है और वह कमेटी उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में जो प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श कर रही है। अभी तक इस प्रकार की राय नहीं बन पाई है कि निजी क्षेत्र में भी आरक्षण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, परन्तु जिस प्रकार से वह कमेटी काम कर रही है, ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों को भी निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराई जाए...

इस पर इसी प्रकार की कमेटी बनाकर के विचार विमर्श करेंगे और कमेटी का जो प्रतिवेदन आयेगा, उस पर कार्रवाई करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: The Minister has said that the Government will look into this matter constructively. Is the Minister aware as to what is the contraction of jobs in the Government sector as compared to the private sector? Private sector jobs have grown by 35 per cent in the last decade. Government jobs have come down by 3.5 per cent in the last decade. My question is: Has his Ministry done an assessment of the assurances already made by the private sector of carrying out a definitive, affirmative action programme? That commitment was given in October, 2004 by 218 leading corporate organizations and ASSOCHAM, which he mentioned. Has his Ministry done an assessment of whether their assurances have been implemented so far or not?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, यह बात सही है कि शासकीय संस्थानों में नौकरियों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है। उसके अनेक कारण हैं। ऑटोमेशन एक प्रमुख कारण है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्राइवेट क्षेत्रों में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए, इस पर पहले से गम्भीरता से विचार हो रहा है। वास्तव में यह बात सही है कि नौकरियां घटती जा रही हैं और बेरोज़गारी बढ़ती जा रही है, इसलिए लोगों को नौकरी देने की दृष्टि से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी प्रयास करना चाहिए। वह प्रयास पहले से जारी है, उसको आगे जारी रखेंगे और जल्दी करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सभापतिः आप इनके सवाल का जवाब दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Just one minute, please.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उन्होंने यही पूछा है कि नौकरियां शासकीय क्षेत्र में कम हो रही हैं। यह बात सही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं उससे चिन्तित हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... फिर, जितने पद SC, ST और OBC के लिए आरक्षित हैं, वे भरे भी नहीं गये हैं। समय-समय पर हम उनको भरने का प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं, विशेष अभियान भी चला रहे हैं, फिर भी उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है।

यह बात सही है कि नौकरियों की संख्या शासकीय क्षेत्र में कम हो रही है। प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में देने के लिए विचार करना चाहिए और उसके लिए हम कह रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just give me one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... गहलोत जी, उनका सवाल यह था कि 2004 में जो कमिटमेंट एक बॉडी ने दिया था, उसके ऊपर क्या सरकार ने कोई assessment किया है और अगर किया है, तो क्या हुआ?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उन्होंने जो पूछा है कि 2004 में किसी बॉडी ने कोई आश्वासन दिया था, तो अब मैं उसको निकलवा कर देखूँगा, उसका परीक्षण करवाउँगा और उस पर माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी से अवगत करा दूँगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है। श्री राम नारायण डूडी।

श्री राम नारायण डूडीः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ओबीसी को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण का प्रावधान 1993 में रखा गया था, मगर यह देखने में आया है कि सरकारी विभागों के अन्दर उनको जो 27 परसेंट आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, वह उस प्रकार से नहीं मिल रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि इन सरकारी विभागों के अन्दर ओबीसी को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण का जो कोटा निर्धारित है, उसके अन्दर जो कमी है, आने वाले वक्त में जो भी सरकारी नौकरियां आयेंगीं, उनमें क्या उस बैकलॉग को भरा जायेगा या किस प्रकार के आपके निर्देश हैं, यह बताइए। दूसरा, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम नारायण डूडीः सर, मेरा सवाल यही है कि बैकलॉग भरा जाएगा या नहीं। अगर यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर नहीं है, तो सरकारी सेक्टर में जो 27 परसेंट आरक्षण है, उसकी पूर्ति की जाए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, यह बात सही है कि 27 परसेंट आरक्षण ओबीसी वर्ग के लिए है, परन्तु अभी तक का जो आकलन और आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं, उसके अनुसार लगभग 17 परसेंट पद भरे हुए हैं, बाकी 10 परसेंट रिक्त हैं। रिक्त पदों की पूर्ति के लिए हमने राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा है, भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों को भी लिखा है। हम डीओपीटी के साथ निरंतर प्रयास करते हैं कि विशेष भर्ती अभियान चला कर इसकी पूर्ति करें। आगे भी हम इस प्रयास को और तेज़ गति से पूरा करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, urge for reservation establishes and focuses the necessity of the protection of the categorized communities and the Minister's reply has directly establishes that ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. I am coming to that.

The National Commission for OBCs is not having the larger role. In this backdrop and with the demand of inclusion of several communities into the 'OBC community', is the Government considering to give the Constitutional status to the National Commission for OBCs, which is highly required?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, आपने ओबीसी आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने से संबंधित प्रश्न किया है। इस संबंध में शासन के पास कोई विषय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 78. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, one small question, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I can't. I have to stick to the three. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, just one question. ...(*Interruptions*)... The issue relates to the reservation in private sector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your colleague has already asked the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is regarding reservation in private sector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And he has not replied anything on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 78.

CCTV cameras in schools

*78. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay High Court has recently directed the State Government of Maharashtra to install CCTV cameras in all Government schools of the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to install CCTV cameras in all the schools throughout the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide Central grants to Maharashtra for the purpose, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai during the hearing of PIL No. 57 of 2011 with PIL No. 109/2014 and PIL No. 134/2012 on 16.12.2015 has suggested to the Government of Maharashtra to consider fixing of CCTV in schools.

(b) and (c) 'Education' being in the concurrent list and a majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, the matter relating to installation of CCTV cameras in schools is within the purview of the respective State Governments. At present, there is no proposal with the Ministry to provide Central Grants to the State Governments for this purpose.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, of late, incidents of sexual attacks on students, even toddlers, by the staff of the schools, including teachers, in the National Capital,

Bengaluru, etc., corporal punishment given to students in school premises and recent incident of death of school children by drowning in Delhi can be averted if CCTVs are installed at important places in schools, which may deter the culprits. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will put in place a national policy for compulsory installation of CCTVs in the schools to save the innocent students from abuse in school premises; if so, the details thereof.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as my answer has reflected, Education being in the Concurrent List also falls into the domain of the State Governments, and I would not like to infringe upon the rights of State Governments to provide adequate security to school students within the school premises. I will only say that given my interaction with every State Government, priority is given by every State Government to ensure security for students and employees within the school premises.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, my second supplementary is, whenever a High Court or the Supreme Court gives a direction or a suggestion to the Government, be it the Central Government or the State Government, it has to implement the direction or the suggestion of the Court. Since the Bombay High Court has suggested the State Government of Maharashtra to install CCTVs in schools, the State Government has to implement the suggestion. But it will involve huge expenditure, which is not possible for the State, which is facing severe drought and suicides by farmers. So, the Central Government has to provide requisite funds to the State for implementing the High Court suggestion. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will reconsider the issue in all seriousness and provide requisite funds to Maharashtra.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as I have said before, and as the answer also reflects, this is a suggestion given by the hon. High Court to a State Government in question. And since I do not represent the State Government in this House, I can only answer for the Government of India, and the answer very clearly states that no such proposal has been mooted from any State Government to the Government of India. Let me reiterate here, Sir, it is a suggestion given by the hon. Court to a particular State Government, and it is now the right of the State Government to progressively do anything on the subject-matter it has.

श्री राजीव शुक्लः धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य के सरकारी स्कूलों में सी.सी.टी.वी. लगाने का विचार है, जो जरूरी है। डांस बार में सी.सी.टी.वी. लगाए जा सकते हैं लेकिन स्कूलों के लिए महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है। आपने जवाब में लिखा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई ग्रांट नहीं है। आपके पास ऐसी तमाम एजुकेशन स्कीमें हैं जैसे एडल्ट एजुकेशन है। मुझे तो आज

तक एडल्ट एजुकेशन से पढ़ा एक भी आदमी नहीं मिला और उसका प्रावधान है 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए। तो इन सब का बजट आप प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर क्यों नहीं देती, ताकि इन स्कूलों में सी.सी.टी.वी. भी लगें और शिक्षा का स्तर उठाने के लिए अच्छे टीचर्स भी मिलें।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am grateful that the hon. senior Member wants to educate me on the Adult Education Programme. That is a question that follows this question. I will only say that adult education is on priority not only for our Government but also for the Government which was there during the UPA time, which allocated sufficient funds for the Adult Education Programme. In so far as school education goes, not only are sufficient funds provided but, as the answer truly reflects, it is also within the jurisdiction of the State Government to take a call on this particular issue. In so far as an inference made ...(*Interruptions*)... In so far as an inference made, I am sure that the Member understands,...(*Interruptions*)... I am sure he will allow me to complete my answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No arguments, please.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am sure that the Member understands that till such time the Government approves or approaches us with any proposal, we are not in a position to reflect on a proposal that is not within the consideration of the Ministry or for which our Ministry has not been approached.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Since the High Court has given a direction, will the Government of India try it, as an example, in any of the Central schools in Mumbai? Now, this is very important. Whether the funds are there or not, this has become very important. So, will the hon. Minister try it out in some Central schools under you?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I will only say that the answer reflects on it. It is a direction not a suggestion of the hon. High Court to a State Government. In so far as the Member's suggestion with regard to Central schools, that is, whether a certain issue can be tried out, I would like to bring to his attention that in some Kendriya Vidyalayas, CCTVs have been installed and the same is the case in a few Navodaya Vidyalayas.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेलः सर, स्कूल में सीसीटीवी कैमरा लगाने की बात चल रही है, अभी नई टेक्नीक आई है। शायद दिल्ली गवनर्मेंट भी बसों में इसको लगा रही है। बच्चे जिस बस से स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, उस बस के कंडक्टर और ड्राइवर उनको बहुत punish करते हैं, कभी-कभी तो बच्चों का किडनैप भी हो जाता है। ऐसे कई केस रजिस्टर्ड हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय विद्यालय की जो बसें हैं, सेन्ट्रल स्कूल की जो बसें हैं और स्टेट्स में जो स्कूल चल रहे हैं, उनके पास जो बसें हैं, क्या उनमें सीसीटीवी कैमरा लगाने के लिए कुछ प्रावधान किया जा सकता है?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I can only say, Sir, that the Central schools, which the hon. Member refers to, are governed by the Board of Management which includes representation from various Forces like the Army, Navy and the Air Force, and any direction to be issued to all Central schools or, for that matter, all Navodaya Vidyalayas have to be placed once before the Board. But I am grateful for the suggestion that he has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Q.No.79. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, with regard to this question, I want to seek a clarification. If a Member has any 'special interest' in it and he wants to raise a question, I want to know whether he has to declare about his/her special interest on this issue...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that is an accepted rule in the House.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: We are asking questions about installation of cameras. If any Member is a part of any such company, I would like to know whether he has to express his interest in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have reiterated a point which is well understood by everybody in the House. Thank you. Now, Q.No.79.

Low literacy rate in Telangana

*79. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the literacy rate is dismal in the newly carved State of Telangana, particularly in Karimnagar district, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government would consider launching a special literacy mission to change the scenario, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would provide a special package to Telangana to overcome its low literacy level *vis-a-vis* Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) Census 2011 reported the literacy rate of undivided Andhra Pradesh as 67.02% against the country's average of 72.98%. The combined literacy rate of 10 districts in Telangana comes to 66.46%, whereas District Karimnagar had a literacy rate of 64.15%. The low literacy rate is due to various factors including poverty

and gender and social inequities.

(b) and (c) Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development, is being implemented since October, 2009 in the rural areas of 410 Districts in 26 States and one Union Territory that had adult female literacy rate of 50% or below as per Census 2001, and all left wing extremism affected districts irrespective of their literacy rates. The main goal of the programme is to increase the country's literacy rate to 80% and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points. The Programme is being implemented in 9 eligible districts of Telangana including Karimnagar.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has spelt out the Central Government policy in this regard. But, specifically, I would like to know whether the Central Government is going to have a plan or initiate a plan to improve the literacy rate, particularly, amongst women in the newly formed State of Telangana.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, my answer exhaustively reflects the efforts made thus far. But I would also like to state here that in September, 2015, from the District Nalgonda, Ankireddygudem Gram Panchayat, which is in the State of Telangana, in fact, won the Saakshar Bharat Award for the best performing Gram Panchayat. Hence, let me also answer that in Telangana, out of ten districts, nine are covered under the Saakshar Bharat Scheme and we have even ensured that we reach out to public representatives so that under the Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana, public reprsentatives, specially, even Members of Parliament, in their nodal districts, can help us in ensuring 100 per cent literacy within their resepctive States. I should add here, Sir, that 22 Gram Panchayats are adopted by hon. Members of Parliament within the State of Telangana under the Adarsh Gram Yojana. Our intention, with the assistance from public representatives, is to ensure that by the end of this year there is 100 per cent literacy in those Gram Panchayats.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, will the Centre undertake any social audit of literary and school education programmes in Telangana?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Since the question posed does not relate directly to the question which has been asked in No. 78, I will only say that performances of State Governments with regards to various parameters of education, be it primary education, secondary education, is consistently studied and audited by the State Governments themselves and when the States speak to the Centre with regards to the performance of particular schemes, they also bring forth their own audit or their own observation about how the schemes are performing within their respective States.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिलः सभापति जी, यह साक्षरता विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक तरफ साक्षरता चल रही है, तो दूसरी तरफ पूरे देश के सरकारी स्कूल्स में होने वाली पढ़ाई की क्षमता घट रही है और वहां बच्चों की संख्या एकदम कम हो रही है। इसको सरकार कितना सीरियसली लेगी? क्या सरकार लिटरेसी के साथ-साथ शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने की दिशा में भी कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगी या break through thinking करेगी, यह आप मुझे बताने की कृपा करें। आप लिटरेसी को राज्य के ऊपर न छोड़ें। सर, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की शिक्षा के प्रश्न के साथ-साथ शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would only say that since this question pertains to adult education, I am sure that the Members here will help me congratulate all those adult learners who have thus far taken these examinations. I would also state here in the House that on the 23rd of August, 2015 over 1,26,00,000 citizens, which is the largest number ever sat for the adult education programme assessment examination they are expected to take this examination also in the month of March, 2016, on the 20th of March, and I am sure, Sir, you will join me in at least congratulating them for taking this effort, and I hope that they will successfully pass this examination they sit for.

The hon. Member here expresses his concern with regards to not depending only on States for the literacy programme. Let me here, unequivocally state that our intention is that till we do not work in a cohesive manner with the States, the milestones that we set for achieving complete literacy is not a milestone that can be achieved in isolation. I would also say that the *Saakshar Bharat* Programme is complemented also with Skills Training Programme and Financial Literacy Programme. In fact, the Adult Education Centres in the country have ensured that in the Jan Dhan Yojana over one crore bank accounts were opened for adult illiterates. So, I think, this effort needs to be complimented.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, the newly carved out State, Telangana, is under-nourished in several sectors. It is a established fact. It is also an established fact that less literacy and education is there in Telangana and the *Saakshar Bharat* Mission, the Centrally-sponsored scheme initiated by UPA in 2009, has given wonderful results in adult education. Has the Human Resource Development Ministry assessed the impact of *Saakshar Bharat* Mission or are they going to inculcate and include advanced tools in the *Saakshar Bharat* Mission or the younger children of 14 years of age of 9th and 10th classes act as literacy ambassadors to encourage literacy of the adults across the nation? I would like to know that.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, at the outset, let me extend my grateful thanks to the hon. Member for stating here emphatically that the *Saakshar Bharat*

Mission has been a success because in the previous answer, another Member from his own Party stated that it has been a disaster. So, my grateful thanks to you for recognising, at least, the achievements of the adult education programme. Insofar as, specifically, the State of Telangana goes, the number of literates has increased and I would state here, for records, from 15.43 million to 20.78 million in the State of Telangana from the year 2001 to 2011. And, for instance, in a district like Karimnagar, it has increased from 1.66 million to 2.02 million. The hon. Member asked whether any assessment has been done of adult education programme. Sir, carrying out assessment is a continuous process.

Secondly, we have also included issues like skill development, skill training, financial literacy and helped, in fact, adult illiterates who joined the programme to even open a bank account. This in itself is an indication that we leverage this particular programme to ensure that we empower our citizens not only through education, not only to read the written word but also to ensure that electoral literacy, financial literacy and skill training can be given through the same programme.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, may I make a point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to ask a supplementary?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, Sir. I just want to make a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Let us hear that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am surprised that there are hon. Members who have asked questions and walked out even before answers have been given!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has noted that.

Violation of GFR under MPLAD scheme

*80. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been instances of blatant violation of General Financial Rules (GFR) under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) whether it is also a fact that some district authorities reported inflated expenditure figures and showed released money as utilized under the scheme; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that 12 district authorities of six States inflated the figures of expenditure by ₹ 35 crores by showing the entire advance of ₹ 100.17 crores released to the implementing authorities as utilized, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) A statement is laid down on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Instances of violation of guidelines or rules come to notice from time to time. In such cases appropriate action is taken by the State Governments/ District Authorities, including penal and departmental action and recovery/recoupment of MPLADS funds. Specific cases of malafide or financial malfeasance coming to notice of the Ministry are sent to the State/District Authorities for the appropriate action. Till the necessary appropriate action is completed by the State Governments/ District Authorities, the matter is not treated as settled by the Ministry.

Release of MPLADS funds is made MP-wise on submission of the requisite documents and certificates by the Nodal District Authorities, which include Audit Certificates, Utilization Certificates and Monthly Progress Reports. District Authorities (DAs) are required to furnish the Utilization Certificates (UCs) only when the Implementing Agencies (IAs) have actually incurred the expenditure. Instances of mistakes in the documents and certificates that come to notice during examination are communicated to the District Authorities for the necessary rectification. Funds are released after all requisite documents and certificates are duly available.

Performance Audit of MPLADS for the period 2004-2005 to 2008-09 was conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG), who furnished their report Union Government (Civil) No. 31 in 2010-2011.

Para 6.2.2 'Incorrect reporting of financial progress by the DAs' in Chapter 6 'Funds Management' *inter alia* stated that "the DAs reported inflated figures of expenditure to the Ministry, by treating the amount released to the IAs as the final expenditure, without ascertaining the actual expenditure incurred." and that "In 12 districts of six States/UTs (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim), ₹ 100.17 crore was released as advance to the IAs for execution of works during the years 2004-09, out of which ₹ 65.18 crore only had actually been spent by the IAs. Instead of reporting the actual expenditure to the Ministry, the DAs depicted the entire advance of ₹ 100.18 crore as utilized in their UCs, thus, inflating the figures of expenditure by ₹ 35 crore, and presenting an incorrect picture of fund utilization under the Scheme. The State-wise details are in Annex 6.1." which is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Audit paras in the Performance Audit Report of C&AG for the period

2004-2005 to 2008-2009 including para 6.2.2. where action was required at the end of the State Governments/UT Administrations were taken up with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and District Authorities for the appropriate action.

Based on the Performance Audit Report No. 31 of 2010-2011 of the C&AG, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) furnished their 55th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in 2011-12.

Action taken notes on the observations/recommendations of the report on all 33 paras were furnished to the PAC in September 2013 after vetting from Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure). It has also been submitted by the Ministry in its action taken notes that: "In case of infringements of rules, guidelines and norms, including utilization of funds for ineligible works, which come to notice from time to time (including C&AG reports), the Ministry takes-up and follows-up the matter with the State Government/ District Authority concerned and monitors that appropriate action is taken by the State Government/District Authority. Till the necessary appropriate action is taken by the State Government/District Authority, the matter is not treated as settled by the Ministry." (submitted in action taken note on para 15; similar submissions made in action taken notes on paras 3, 5, 11, 16, 24, 26, 27 and 32).

The Ministry has also issued a circular letter no. C-16/2011-MPLADS-(Vol. I) dated 06.11.2015 on the subject of 'Qualitative, rule-bound and timely implementation of the MPLAD Scheme' in which the District Authorities/State Governments have been informed that "In cases of infringement of rules or guidelines coming to notice of this Ministry (including through C&AG report/s etc.), this Ministry takes-up and follows-up the matter with the State Governments/District Authorities concerned. Unless and until the necessary appropriate action, including action in the three domains of (a) criminal culpability of the concerned persons, (b) departmental action against the errant officials and (c) civil action for recovery of MPLADS funds with interest, is taken by the State Government/District Authority, the matter is not treated as settled in this Ministry. This position has also been submitted by this Ministry to the PAC."

And the District Authorities/State Governments have been requested to "(i) ensure qualitative, rule-bound and timely implementation of the MPLAD Scheme and (ii) not to treat cases of infringement of rules or guidelines as settled unless and until the necessary appropriate action is duly completed."

Statement-I

Annex 6.1 (Refers to paragraph 6.2.2)

Reporting of financial progress of work by the DAs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State	DA	Year	Expenditure shown in the UC	Actual expenditure incurred by agencies	Over statement of expenditure	Percentage of overstated expenditure to the actual expenditure
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2004-05	3.83	3.62	0.21	5.80
			2006-07	3.81	3.55	0.26	7.32
			2007-08	3.51	3.09	0.42	13.59
		Bilaspur	2005-06	8.19	7.39	0.8	10.83
			2006-07	6.25	5.44	0.81	14.89
			2007-08	8.51	6.79	1.72	25.33
2.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	2005-06	1.06	0.00	1.06	100.00
			2006-07	2.36	2.26	0.1	4.42
			2007-08	1.47	1.42	0.05	3.52
		Dhanbad	2005-06	5.79	3.47	2.32	66.86
			2006-07	5.66	5.29	0.37	6.99
		Lohardaga	2006-07	2.96	0.62	2.34	377.42
		Hazaribagh	2004-05	1.36	1.09	0.27	24.77
			2005-06	3.43	2.70	0.73	27.04
			2006-07	2.15	1.90	0.25	13.16
3.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	2004-09	9.00	4.20	4.8	114.29
4.	Nagaland	Dimapur and Kohima	2004-09	18.00	7.42	10.58	142.59
5.	Tripura	North and West	2004-09	0.28	0.13	0.15	115.38
6.	Sikkim	East District	2005-06	0.23	0.00	0.23	100.00
			2006-07	2.25	0.79	1.46	184.81
			2007-08	4.44	1.24	3.2	258.06
			2008-09	5.64	2.77	2.87	103.61
	TOTAL			100.18	65.18	35.00	53.70

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the mechanism by which financial progress of district authorities was supervised by the Ministry? Further, how was financial progress ascertained in six States that are mentioned in the Annexure and what action has been taken by the Ministry for recovery of excess expenditure incurred based on inflated figures?

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, the question is, basically, pertains to how the MPLADS is implemented. The implementation is done by the State authorities and the district authorities to which the hon. Member of Parliament belongs. So far as the Ministry is concerned, it gets a Utilization Certificate. Based on which, the next installment is released. However, we carry out an independent verification at one part of the year and the C&AG also carries out an audit. The particular question is based on the audit report tabled by the C&AG which pointed out that certain States and certain districts had pointed out certain amount of expenditure not in order as per the General Financial Rules. Based on that, wherever a violation has been found, wherever an issue has been found on the part of the State authority, the State authorities have been told to not only take punitive action but also in case it is not done in malfeasance or bad faith, they have to give a speaking order through their Chief Secretary to say that it can be written off in terms of the General Financial Rules. But, at the same time, where action is required, we do give instructions to recover that money from that particular Member of Parliament if it is done in bad faith.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is the Member of Parliament who recommend, but it is the duty of the District Collector to say sorry if it is not permissible. How can you make MPs responsible? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is a matter for the MPLADS Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a strange reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please read the question and then answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is the responsibility of the Collector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, my supplementary was what recovery has been made in those six States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear second supplementary.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, my first supplementary was: What action

has been taken with regard to the recovery? The Members of Parliament only recommend and it is only the district authorities who carry out the work. So, reply of the hon. Minister stating that amount would be recovered from MPs cannot be accepted at all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, may I submit?

Sir, very detailed guidelines have been laid down. Wherever we find that the guidelines have been violated and there are lacunae in that, we do ask the district authorities if the guideline has been violated by them or...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: How can you do that?

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Can you please listen? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...I am also a Member of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, why are you speaking? This is not your question.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, where the guidelines are violated, the Ministry asks the district authorities and implementing authorities as to why the guidelines have not been followed. If the guidelines have not been followed because of a wrong order given by the Member of Parliament, obviously, the Member of Parliament is asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, give me a minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your question.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, the MP does not issue an order and he only recommends by way of a letter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: The understanding must be quite clear. When you...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Minister, just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think, this is a matter relating to MPLADS with which every single Member is very familiar, both about the scheme and the procedures. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the answer is inadequate, I am using a soft word, there is a procedure by which that can be pointed out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, allow me to seek just one clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, what do you seek?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Perhaps, it would be helpful; let me seek one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The simple procedure is, if you are dissatisfied, then you raise Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we know that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I could understand the anxiety, anguish and concerns of the hon. Members. There is some confusion on account of the word used. The accountability rests with the District Magistrate. It is not a political issue; it concerns all the Members. A Member of Parliament makes a suggestion or a recommendation; then, whether it is within the rules/guidelines issued by MPLADS Committee or not has to be seen by the District Magistrate or the nodal officer. If a work is out of the purview of the guidelines, he can delete that work saying, "Sir, this is not permitted." There seems to be some confusion, Sir. We will see to it that we discuss it amongst ourselves and necessary clarifications are issued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, let me put my second supplementary. There have been instances of violations of the MPLADS. I would request that the funds allocated to the Members of Parliament is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the State. In order to cater to the needs of the State, firstly, will the Government contemplate increasing the funds of the MPLADS? Secondly, you must award MPs who give and allocate works for durable assets.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, I will answer the second part first. The funds are meant only for durable assets. The funds are meant for creating community assets. To answer the first part of the question that the hon. Member asked, the position is that the Committees of both the Houses have recommended that the limit of the MPLADS should be raised. The issue is with the Ministry of Finance for the last four years. Whenever the limit is raised, the Members would come to know.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, I would like to know whether there are cases of inflated expenditure and the money which is released being shown as utilized under MPLADS in twelve districts from six different States; whether the Government has initiated any prosecution of the people who have found to be guilty.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, in the C&AG Report, there were various paragraphs and they are forwarded to the Ministry. The Ministry has already given an Action Taken Note on that, and necessary action is taken where the C&AG raised concerns, to pass suitable instructions to the States.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डाः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एन.के. सिंह कमिटी ने एमपीलैड के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट दी थी और यह कहा था कि वे Utilisation Certificate timely release करेंगे, लेकिन District Authorities न तो Completion Certificate देती हैं और न ही समय पर Utilisation Certificate देती हैं और इसकी वजह से समय पर installment release नहीं होती है। इसकी वजह से काम में बाधा आती है और काम की कीमत बढ़ जाती है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस दृष्टि से वह क्या कदम उठा रही है?

जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः सभापति महोदय, जहां तक सम्मानित सदस्य का सवाल है, हम हर साल एक कॉन्फ्रेंस करते हैं, जिसमें हम State Authorities को बुलाते हैं और उनको यह समझाते हैं कि Utilisation Certificate समय पर आना चाहिए। जब हमें मेम्बर्स आकर बताते हैं कि उनकी Utilisation Certificate के कारण installment नहीं गई है, तो हम State Authorities को लिखते हैं। कई स्टेट्स के अन्दर हमें दिक्कत आती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खुद मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखता हूँ, ताकि इस काम के ऊपर जल्दी से कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डाः सर, वहां पर जो काम किया गया है, उसका नाम वहां लगना चाहिए, जो वहां नहीं लगता है। उसी बोर्ड को हटा कर फिर दूसरा नाम लगा दिया जाता है।

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया, आप बैठ जाइए। Shri Tiruchi Siva, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, as the Minister said, the fund is released in two installments to the nodal officer and once the Member recommends or earmarks the works to be taken up, even after all these things have been done, the second installment is not released. When we enquired with the MPLAD Ministry or Department here, it is said that Utilisation Certificate has not reached. So that is not within the purview of the Member, Sir. Will the Central Government take necessary steps to instruct the district authorities to immediately send the Utilisation Certificate, as soon as the Members give all the recommendations?

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, the Utilisation Certificate is given by the district authorities and we keep reminding them continuously from time to time that they must submit it, the moment the work is over. State authorities in some States take their own time. We are fully cognizant of this fact.

[*76 The questioner (SHRI TARUN VIJAY) was absent.]

Occurrence of dyslexia among children

*81. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the occurrence of dyslexia among children is a cause of concern;

(b) if so, whether Government is seized of this issue and whether any mapping has been done of dyslexic children; and

(c) whether there are any plans of providing assistance and help to such children and whether the parents too get any assistance to rear dyslexic children in a proper way?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry number 9 of State list of Constitution of India. However, dyslexia has not been recognized as a separate disability, though persons with such conditions are assessed under mental retardation which is a recognized disability under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. As regards mapping among dyslexic children, no separate mapping has been done by the Ministry. However, as per Census 2011, there are 15,05,964 persons with mental retardation.

As dyslexia has not been recognized as a separate disability, at present there is no scheme specifically for assisting dyslexic children or their parents by this Ministry.

The Government recognizes the concerns of dyslexic children and has decided to include Dyslexia as a disability. The Government has introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill 2014 in the Rajya Sabha on 7.02.2014 which *inter alia* identifies specific learning disabilities as a separate category of disability which includes conditions such as dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia.

The Bill mandates the appropriate Governments to detect specific learning disability in children at the earliest and take suitable pedagogical and other measures to overcome them, provide necessary support individualized or otherwise in environments that maximize academic and social development consistent with the goal of full inclusion, to make modification in the curriculum and the examination system to meet the needs of student with disabilities etc.

The Bill also casts responsibilities on the appropriate Governments to frame schemes to safeguard and promote the rights of persons with disabilities including those with special learning disability for adequate standard of living to enable them to live independently or in the community and also focuses on creating awareness among the masses for protection of their rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member not present. Now, the supplementary questions. Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह एक संवेदनशील विषय है कि इस देश में और दुनिया भर में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे किसी न किसी disability से प्रभावित रहते हैं, पर सबको एक mental retardation की category में डालना, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। पहले तो इसमें सुधार लाना चाहिए और दोबारा ऐसे शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं होने चाहिए, क्योंकि Dyslexia अलग है, Autism अलग है और Asperger Syndrome अलग है। अगर केंद्र सरकार केवल यह कह दे कि राज्य देखेंगे, हमने इसको recognize नहीं किया, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया है, "The Government recognises the concern of Dyslexic children and has decided to include now in the disability." मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फरवरी 2014 से जो legislation pending पड़ा है, उसको सरकार priority legislation में क्यों नहीं लाती है? यह सिर्फ बच्चों की बात नहीं है। इससे उनके मां-बाप प्रभावित होते हैं, पूरा परिवार प्रभावित होता है। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार अगर यह कहे कि वह संवेदनशील नहीं है और इसको राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दे, कानून को प्राथमिकता न दी जाए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आप इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? जब तक कानून पारित नहीं होता है, क्या तब तक सरकार interim period में इसके लिए कुछ सोच रही है? स्वयं केंद्र सरकार को इसके लिए अलग से प्रावधान करना चाहिए और राज्यों से बातचीत करनी चाहिए। केंद्र की सरकार, राज्यों के जो मंत्री हैं, उनको बुला कर उनके साथ बैठक करके और उनके साथ मिल कर इस पर कोई निर्णय करे। यह एक अच्छी बात नहीं है कि हमारे देश में यह परिस्थिति है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि आज की स्थिति तक Dyslexia नामक विकलांगता हमारे विकलांगता की सूची ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह विकलांगता नहीं है, यही तो हम कह रहे हैं। हम 'mentally retarded' कह रहे हैं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः शर्मा साहब, आप आगे तो सुनिए।

श्री सभापतिः आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः वर्तमान में अलग से इसकी श्रेणी नहीं है, परन्तु यह जो मंदता की श्रेणी है, अभी हम इसे उसी श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करके काउंट करते हैं। इसके लिए हमने मंत्रियों और सेक्रेटरीज़ के साथ राज्यवार मींटिंग्स भी की हैं और इसके आंकड़े भी इकट्ठे किए हैं। इसके माध्यम से हमने इसका सही-सही पता लगाने की कोशिश भी की है। हमारे पास उसके आंकड़े भी हैं।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की विकलांगता की श्रेणियां अभी उन सात श्रेणियों में कवर नहीं हो रही हैं, इसलिए हमने एक नया विधेयक तैयार किया है। उसमें इन सात श्रेणियों की बजाए 19 श्रेणियां हो जाएंगी और उनमें डिस्लेक्सीआ, ऑटिज्म, डाउन सिंड्रॉम, सेरेब्रल आदि सब प्रकार के रोग आ आते हैं। यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं आपको वे 19 श्रेणियां पढ़कर सुना सकता हूं।

महोदय, इस पर मंत्रिमंडलीय उपसमिति बनी है। वह कमेटी माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी की अध्यक्षता में काम कर रही है। उसकी एक बैठक हो चुकी है और इसी माह में उसकी एक बैठक और होगी। हमारा प्रयास होगा कि यह जो सात की बजाए 19 कैटेगरीज़ बनाने का प्रस्ताव हमने किया है, इससे सभी प्रकार के विकलांग उसमें सम्मिलित हो जाएंगे और उनको सुविधाओं का लाभ मिलने लगेगा। हम इस बजट सत्र के बाद वाले चरण में इसे लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि हमें इसमें अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, dyslexia, first of all, is not *viklang*. It is a very minor defect. If detected at source, at a very primary stage, it can be corrected. I know of many such cases. विदेशों में हर स्कूल में यह होता है कि जब सबसे पहले बच्चा दाखिल होता है, तो उसके लिए dyslexia test is very important. इसमें कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। इसको बहुत आसानी से ठीक किया जा सकता है। क्या आपने इसको डिटेक्ट करने के लिए कोई समाधान किया है, ताकि एकदम प्राइमरी लेवल पर डिस्लेक्सीआ को डिटेक्ट किया जा सके? यह एक साल में ही ठीक हो सकता है। it is not a major handicap.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a question of early diagnosis. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Have you made an effort to detect children who have dyslexia because a lot of the time, Sir, these children are considered to be mentally disabled?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what the Minister's reply says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that is a very good question.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: You know they are castigated, especially in rural areas. I think it is very important because it is not a handicap.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः निश्चित रूप से आप जो कह रही हैं, वह सही है। इसी दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखकर हमने राज्य के मंत्रियों और राज्य के सचिवों के साथ मीटिंग की है और उससे नीचे जाकर जिला चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और कलेक्टर्स के साथ भी मीटिंग की है। इसके साथ-साथ डॉक्टर्स का एक पैनल बनाकर इसके आकलन के लिए प्रयास किया है, इसे चाहे मानसिक मंदता कहें, विकलांगता की एक श्रेणी कहें अथवा बीमारी कहें, हमें इसमें सफलता भी मिली है। परन्तु इसकी जो अलग परिभाषा है, आज की तारीख में वह अलग नहीं है। आने वाले समय में जो 19 कै टेगरीज़ आ रही हैं, उनमें यह भी सम्मिलित हो जाएगी।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः प्रश्न यह नहीं था। प्रश्न यह था कि क्या इसके early diagnosis के लिए केंद्र सरकार, आपका विभाग एवं आपका मंत्रालय कोई राष्ट्रव्यापी नीति बनाएंगे? यहां एक कैम्पेन की बात है, डॉक्टर्स की कमेटी की बात नहीं है।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: There are teachers who diagnose this.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः इसके लिए early diagnosis जरूरी है। अगर early diagnosis हो जाता है, तो यह ठीक हो सकता है। इसीलिए हमारा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसके early diagnosis के लिए आपका मंत्रालय एक राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान चलाए, ताकि ये बच्चे, जिनके साथ समाज क्रूरता का व्यवहार करता है, उनके साथ मानवता का व्यवहार हो सके।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, इसी बात को ध्यान में रखकर हमने प्रयास प्रारम्भ किए हैं। मैं आपको यही जानकारी दे रहा था कि हमने जिला लैवल पर भी ऐसी व्यवस्था की है ताकि early stage पर ही इसका पता लग जाए और उनके लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाए। मैं आपसे यही तो निवेदन कर रहा था। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... We cannot continue like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः हम लगातार इस पर काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे पास इसके आंकड़े भी हैं। मैंने पहले ही कहा है, आप कहें तो मैं इन्हें राज्यवार पढ़कर सुना दूंगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, there are a lot of adults sitting in this House who are dyslexic and they are not aware of it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: It is true. It is true. It is a reality, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सभापति महोदय, हमारा यह प्रयास है कि बच्चे के जन्म लेते ही इस प्रकार की बीमारी की जांच-पड़ताल कर ली जाए, ताकि उसको ठीक करने का प्रयास किया जा सके। अगर उसकी बीमारी ठीक नहीं हो सकती है और लगता है कि वह विकलांगता की श्रेणी में ही है, तो हम उसे बाकी की सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay, you should have been here to ask your question.

श्री तरुण विजयः सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि भगवान के लिए यह mental retardation शब्द का इस्तेमाल मत करिए। आप उन बच्चों के माता-पिता से पूछिए, जिनके बच्चों को ये special abilities हैं कि वे क्या महसूस करते हैं। दूसरा, यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि जो dyslexic children के parents हैं, उनको दीवारों से सर टकराकर पूछना पड़ता है कि वे किस स्कूल में जायें। सर, पूरी दिल्ली में कहां सुविधा है? मैं उत्तराखंड से आता हूँ, जो दुनिया में स्कूलों के लिए जाना जाता है। सभापति महोदय, पूरे उत्तराखंड में एक भी स्कूल नहीं है, जहां dyslexic बच्चों के लिए कोई सुविधा हो। वे मां-बाप रोते हैं। उनके बच्चों का एडिमशन **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: There are one crore dyslexic children in the country, Sir. मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको पॉलिटिकली मत लीजिए। यह दलों का मामला नहीं है। एक करोड़ से ज्यादा बच्चों के पांच करोड़ मां-बाप हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजयः सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि आप मैपिंग कब करायेंगे और Dyslexic को mental retardation से हटाने की बात कब करेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. That is your suggestion.

श्री तरुण विजयः आप कब मैपिंग करायेंगे और सुविधायें कब देंगे? सर, आपका Disability Act किसी प्रदेश में स्कूलों में लागू नहीं किया जाता है। यह कहीं लागू नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया कि मैपिंग की प्रक्रिया जारी है। हमने विकलांग जनों की पहचान के लिए Universal Identity Card बनाने की योजना भी बनायी है और उसका प्रारम्भ भी हो गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, अगले डेढ़ वर्ष में सारे देश में...(**व्यवधान**)... अगले डेढ़ वर्ष में सारे देश में और ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. This interruption is not right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, सारे देश में, यह जो नया एक्ट बन रहा है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह जो नया एक्ट बन रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, how can the Minister use the word '*viklang*'? ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody knows that ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन्होंने दो प्रश्न किये हैं, तो एक-एक करके ही तो जवाब दूँगा, दोनों का एक साथ जवाब कैसे दूँगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They are children with special needs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me suggest a way out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think, if the vocabulary is to be corrected, the concerned Member should formally write to the Government and draw attention to the discussion and make a suggestion. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उन्होंने दो प्रश्न किये हैं, तो मैं बारी-बारी से ही तो उनके जवाब दूँगा।

श्री सभापतिः आप बस एक का जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, एक तो उन्होंने मैपिंग की बात की। तो मैं बता रहा हूँ कि हम सारे देश में persons with disabilities के criteria में जो आते हैं, उनका identification करके उनका परिचय पत्र बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। दूसरा, उनको चिकित्सा सुविधा और पढ़ाई की दृष्टि से, स्वाबलम्बी बनाने की दृष्टि से और मुख्य धारा में लाने की दृष्टि से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

हमारे अनेक संस्थान हैं, जहां शैक्षणिक सुविधा दी जाती है, चिकित्सा सुविधा दी जाती है, प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा दी जाती है और उनको पुनर्वासित करने की सुविधा भी दी जा रही है। हम उसमें और बढ़ोतरी करेंगे।

Discrimination in selection of smart cities

*82 DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that non-transparent methods, discrimination and political consideration are being adopted in the selection of areas for development as smart cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not selecting any cities in some States, particularly in States ruled by opposition parties; and

(c) the tangible initiations being taken by Government in defence of its proclamation of list of smart cities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The selection of areas (area-based development) is done by the potential Smart Cities. From the Smart City Proposals submitted by the Cities, it is seen that the Cities have used a combination of criteria, for selecting areas such as economic activity, land use, land monetization and location of heritage and tourism areas. The selection has also involved citizen consultations, meetings with public representatives, desk research, analysis, etc.

(b) In Stage 1 of the Competition, 98 potential Smart Cities were selected based on the recommendations of the State Governments on objective criteria. In Stage 2, Smart City Proposals were evaluated by a Panel of Experts, on the basis of set criteria given in Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines. The scoring was done impartially and 20 top scoring cities have been selected for funding in the current financial year (2015-16). The Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines and the scoring of 97 cities are available on Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

1.00 P.M.

(c) In order to spread the message of urban transform-nation in all parts of the country, 23 cities located in the remaining 23 States/UTs in which none of the potential smart cities were able to come in the list of 20 winning cities, have been provided an opportunity to upgrade their proposal on fast track and submitted by 15th April, 2016. These Cities are being provided assistance to upgrade their SCPs and a one day workshop was organised in New Delhi on 22 February, 2016 which was attended by Principal Secretary (UD)/ Municipal Commissioners or representatives of these cities.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचूः सभापति महोदय, जो आंसर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से असंतुष्ट हूँ। मैं इससे इसलिए असंतुष्ट हूँ, क्योंकि जो क्राइटेरिया स्मार्ट सिटी सेलेक्शन के लिए अपनाया गया ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचूः मंत्री जी के अनुसार, आर्थिक कार्यकलाप, भूमि उपयोग, भूमि मुद्रीकरण, पर्यटन क्षेत्र— यह सब क्राइटेरिया है, जिसके चलते स्मार्ट सिटीज़ का चयन किया गया। उसके साथ ही, नागरिकों के साथ विमर्श और जन प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विमर्श की बात कही गयी है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से सिर्फ यह कहना है कि मैं झारखंड से आता हूँ और मेरी जानकारी में जो स्मार्ट सिटीज़ के लिए तीन शहर चुने गये थे, वहां किसी भी जन प्रतिनिधि से कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई है।

श्री सभापतिः आप क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए। समय खत्म हो रहा है।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचूः किसी जन प्रतिनिधि से बात नहीं हुई है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो आपका सेलेक्शन का क्राइटेरिया है, वह पूरी तरह से भेदभाव से प्रेरित है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि अगली बार आप जो सेलेक्शन करें, तो निश्चित रूप से जो जन प्रतिनिधि हैं तथा अन्य नागरिकों से जो विमर्श की बात है, उन सब प्रक्रियाओं से भी आप गुजरें, ताकि सही और भेदभाव के बिना सेलेक्शन किया जा सके।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडुः सभापति महोदय, इसमें भेदभाव का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रदेश सरकारों ने इन शहरों को चुना है। प्रदेश सरकारों ने अपने स्तर पर कुछ yardsticks के आधार पर चयन करके सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश की। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बिना परिवर्तन उसको स्वीकार किया है। उसमें इतना ही है कि पहले साल 20, अगले साल 40 और अगले साल 40 तो पहले साल 20 क्या होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में हमने सोचा कि यह निर्णय मंत्री करे, तो फिर लोग इसकी आलोचना करेंगे, क्योंकि कुछ गलती भी हो सकती है। इसलिए हमने एक इंटरनेशनल टीम और एक नेशनल टीम, ऐसी 6 टीमों का गठन किया। उन लोगों ने कुछ पैरामीटर्स बनाकर उनके आधार पर अध्ययन करके उसमें मार्क किया और मार्क के हिसाब से, कौन सी सिटी फर्स्ट राउंड में आनी चाहिए, ऐसी बीस सिटीज़ का सेलेक्शन हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Venkaiahji. I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Achievements in employment generation

†*83. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the remarkable achievements made in the field of skill development and entrepreneurship, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) what are the details as to generation of employment opportunities annually in relation to each of the fields as referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) what are the details of the participation for attaining the targets set under the 'Make in India' Programme in relation to parts (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 40 Skill Development Schemes across various sectors implemented by over 18 Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling of all people including youth, in the Country. Funds under these Schemes are provided by the concerned Ministries/ Departments to the implementing agencies including States in accordance with the guidelines issued for the schemes.

Details of people trained under various Skill Development Schemes/Programmes of over 18 Central Ministries/Departments for the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) are as under:-

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Number of persons trained
2013-2014	76.37
2014-2015	76.12
2015-2016	37.44 (upto December, 2015)

Skill Development has been identified by the Government as a priority area. To evolve appropriate Skill Development framework and removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply for skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been constituted by the Government on 9th November, 2014. MSDE has taken several major policy interventions and initiatives for creating a vibrant skill eco-system in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Country and scaling the skilling with speed, standards and sustainability. This includes:

(i) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 provides an umbrella framework to all skilling activities including Skill Development Scheme/Programme being carried out within the country.

(ii) National Skill Development Mission which seeks to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis;

(iii) Common Norms for all Skill Development Programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.

(iv) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to organize qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

(v) Strategic partnerships have also been undertaken between MSDE and other Ministries/Departments in the Central Government, to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure.

(vi) MSDE has also signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with Germany, United Kingdom (UK), China and Australia, to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainees, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence in skill training across the country.

Besides, Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up skill development centres across the Country. Private training providers are assisted financially in the form of loan to set up skill development centres across the Country. As on 31st January, 2016, there are 4,415 operational training centers, including 394 mobile centers across 28 States and 5 Union Territories. Further, this Ministry through NSDC has set up various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are employer led body mandated to review the skill gap in their respective sectors and take steps for aligning the skill development with employer requirement in the sectors. The SSCs prescribe the National Occupational Standards (NOSs) and Qualification Packs (QPs) based on the requirement of the industry, so that youth is provided with employable skills. Further, SSCs have the target to meet the skill requirement under all the 25 focus areas identified under the 'Make in India' programme.

In addition, MSDE has launched the flagship scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' on 15th July, 2015 to enable and mobilize a large number of youth to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood. The scheme has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). NSDC is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 29th February, 2016, 14.69

lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training under different sectors in 10,066 training centres spread across the Country with coverage of 606 Districts. The training partners are incentivised under the scheme for facilitating employment of youth trained in their centres under the scheme.

Conviction rate under POCSO act

*84. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conviction rates under the POCSO Act for the year 2014-15 was a dismal 1 per cent of the total 9000 cases reported;

(b) whether Government has recorded or plans to conduct a review of the reasons for such low conviction rates under the POCSO Act;

(c) whether Government intends to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the POCSO Act, 2012, in light of the above data; and

(d) if so, the time-line by which Government intends to do so and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) In 2014 out of 406 cases in which trial was completed under POCSO Act, conviction was done in 100 cases.

Data for the year 2014 (01.01.2014-31.12.2014)

Cases reported	Cases Chargesheeted	Trial Completed	Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
8904	6573	406	100	24.6%

**Source:* Crimes in India, NCRB 2014.

(b) to (d) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 came into force on 14.11.2012. It is only 3 years since the Act has been in force and even the data for the year 2015 is under collection, therefore a review is not planned at this stage. However, Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012 empowers the NCPCR and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed. On 14.01.2016, Ministry of Women and Child Development and NCPCR jointly held a consultation with all stakeholders responsible for implementing the POCSO Act. During the consultation it was emphasised that there is a need for dissemination of information, creation of awareness and registration of cases under POCSO Act.

Improving process for first time passport applicants

*85. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced two major changes that would fast track the process for first time passport applicants as well as make it more convenient to secure an appointment at the local Passport Seva Kendra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that citizens would be granted a fresh passport under the normal category within a week if their applications are accompanied by three documents, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. On the eve of the Republic Day 2016, the Ministry announced a measure whereby the normal passport applications of all first time applicants furnishing Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit in the format of Annexure-I will get faster service without payment of any additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar and EPIC and PAN Cards, if required from the respective databases. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

The second measure announced pertains to securing online appointments for submission of passport applications at Passport Seva Kendras. The new provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the system used to offer only one available date to the applicants for seeking appointment for passport related services.

(b) While the Ministry has not fixed a timeline, it would be the endeavour of the Ministry to cut down the processing time of those applications processed on the Post-Police Verification basis under the measures announced above, within 8-10 days. The issuance of passports under Post-Police Verification has broadened significantly due to these measures and now include fresh passport applicants furnishing above mentioned four documents, apart from applications for re-issue of passports.

Persons from Kerala detained in jails of Western Africa

†*86. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that four persons of Kerala are detained in the jails of Western African country, Togo due to non-possession of job visa/work permit;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any request from Kerala Government has been received for the release of the above persons; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the release of the above four persons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Five Indian nationals, belonging to the State of Kerala, are undergoing prison sentence in Togo upon conviction by a Togolese Court on charges of "association of criminals/robbery, attempt to robbery and complicity to robbery". They were arrested in July, 2013 for their suspected involvement in a piracy attack off the coast of Togo.

(b) and (c) Yes, Ministry of External Affairs, through our High Commission in Accra, has been making persistent efforts to secure the release of the 5 Indian prisoners from Kerala detained in a Togo jail.

Age waiver for widows in exams

*87. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought age waiver for widows allowing them to sit for competitive exams for Government and PSU jobs and tax rebates for single married women who are separated, divorced or widowed having children; and

(b) Government's decision, if any, taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry considering taking up a proposal for age relaxation for widows for employment in Government and Central PSUs. The Ministry is also considering moving a proposal for tax rebates for single women who are having children. These are at a preliminary stage and formal proposals have not yet been prepared.

Educational institutions under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

*88. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the educational institutions proposed and established, separately, under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the measures taken to establish all these institutions;

(c) the progress of establishing these institutions and the present status; and

(d) whether any time schedule has been drawn up for establishing all these institutions and the budget provisions made or proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The status of proposed and established various educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 is as under:

I. Educational Institutions in Andhra Pradesh

1. **Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) –** The Institute has been established and the academic Session has commenced from the year 2015-16 from its transit campus at Chadalawada Venkata Subbaiah College of Engineering, Renigunta Road, Tirupati. An amount of ₹ 12.50 crore has been released during 2015-16 to the Mentor Institute *i.e.* IIT Madras for its smooth functioning.
2. **National Institute of Technology (NIT) –** The Institute has been set up and started the academic session from September, 2015 in its temporary campus at Sri Vasavi Engineering College, Tadepalligudem, West Godavari District. An amount of ₹ 226.00 crore has been approved for NIT, Andhra Pradesh for the first three years to meet its recurring and non-recurring expenditure. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 10 crore has been released to the Mentor Institute *i.e.* NIT Warangal.
3. **Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITD&M), Kurnool –** The Institute has been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh and academic session has already commenced during 2015-16 from its temporary campus at IIITD&M Kancheepuram. An amount of ₹ 3.10 crore has been released to IIITD&M Kancheepuram, the Mentor Institute for IIIT D&M Kurnool.
4. **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupathi -** The Institute has been established under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 at Tirupati in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Institute is mentored by IISER Pune. The academic session has commenced from August, 2015 from its transit campus at Tirupati. An amount of ₹ 18.00 crore has been released during 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 137.00 crores is estimated for operationalization of IISER Tirupati from its transit/temporary campus during initial years.
5. **Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam –** The Institute has been established under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The academic session has commenced from 2015-16 from

its transit campus at Andhra University. An amount of ₹ 13.00 crore has been released during 2015-16 to the Mentor Institute *i.e.* IIM Bangalore for the smooth functioning of IIM Visakhapatnam. An amount of ₹ 79 crores is estimated for operationalization of IIM Visakhapatnam from its transit/ temporary campus during initial years.

6. **Central University (CU)** – Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 provides for setting up one Central University in Andhra Pradesh. The Site Selection Committee has finalized the site offered by the State Government at Janthaluru Village of Ananthapur District.

7. **Tribal University (TU), Andhra Pradesh** – Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 provides for setting up one Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. The Site Selection Committee has finalized the site offered by the State Government at Relli Village in Vizianagaram District.

8. **Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE), Andhra Pradesh** – The Institute has been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh and an MoU has been signed with Andhra University to start the academic session from 2016-17 from the temporary campus. The State Government has also made available an area measuring 150.42 acres at Vangali Village in Visakhapatnam District for its permanent Campus. The capital expenditure for the project is estimated to be about ₹ 855.46 crore.

9. **All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)** – The Central Government has approved establishment of an AIIMS in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 1618 crore. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the State Government. The HSCC(I) Ltd., a PSU of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been made the executing agency for establishing the Institute. An amount of ₹ 10.00 crore has been released to HSCC(I) Ltd., the executing agency for AIIMS, Guntur. Possession of land has been taken over.

10. **Agriculture University** – The University has been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh in Guntur District and academic session has already commenced from 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 37.50 crore has been released during 2015-16 for smooth functioning of the University.

11. **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)** – The Central Government has decided to establish National Institute of Disaster Management, (Southern Campus) at Kondapavaluru, Gannavaram Mandal in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of ₹ 70.87 crore during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

II. Educational Institutions in Telangana

1. **Tribal University** – Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 provides for setting up one Tribal University in the State of Telangana. The State Government has been requested to identify suitable land for setting up of a Tribal University of Telangana.

2. **Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad-** The University has been set up with its head quarter at Hyderabad. An amount of ₹ 37.50 crore has been released during 2015-16.

Passing of Women Reservation Bill

*89. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to get the pending Women Reservation Bill passed;

(b) if so, time-frame and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide 50 per cent reservations for women in Urban-Local Bodies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice has informed that a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008 by the Ministry of Law and Justice. The Rajya Sabha Passed the said Bill on 9th March, 2010; but it could not be passed by the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. The said Bill lapsed on dissolution of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha.

They have further informed that it has been the endeavour of the Government to provide for reservation of one-third seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. The issue involved needs careful consideration on the basis of consensus among all the political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the Government is considering a proposal for increasing representation of women in Urban-Local Bodies from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent through an amendment to article 243T of the Constitution of India.

Establishment of new Central Universities

†*90. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish new Central Universities in the country to provide facilities of higher education to all, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, how does Government propose to enhance the access to higher education in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up new Central Universities in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in State of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans. Further the Prime Minister has announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015. This package includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

(b) During Twelfth Plan (2012-17), as approved by National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. In the Twelfth Plan, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions, consolidate old ones and take appropriate steps to ensure quality in higher education and to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence. RUSA supports establishment of new Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) and upgradation of colleges into MDCs in Educationally Backward Districts. Funding is also provided for clustering of colleges into universities, upgradation of autonomous colleges into Universities, upgradation of colleges into Model Degree Colleges, infrastructure development in Universities and colleges and for equity initiatives. Funding to States is made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). These plans describe each State's strategy to address issues of access, equity and excellence in higher education. Funding under RUSA is norm based and future grants are outcome dependent. RUSA has also subsumed the "Sub Mission on Polytechnics", without any change in its parameters and implementation strategy.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is providing General Development Assistance (GDA) to Universities and colleges declared fit to receive grants under

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. This assistance is provided to these institutions for their overall development covering aspects like enhancing access, ensuring equity, etc.

Since 'Education' is a concurrent subject, State Governments are also taking various initiatives to increase the reach of higher education in the respective States. Besides, Private Universities/Institutions are also catering to the higher educational aspirations of the youth of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil nuclear agreement with Japan and France

800. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of our civil nuclear agreement with Japan and France; and

(b) what is the future course of civil nuclear energy plans along with amount of energy generated and price per unit to be charged from public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details are as follows:

(i) The negotiations with Japan on bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreement have been concluded during the visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India in December, 2015, and both sides have confirmed that the agreement will be signed after the technical details are finalized, including those related to the necessary internal procedures.

(ii) In pursuance of the 2008 Agreement on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy between India and France, discussions with France for setting up nuclear power plants in Jaitapur, Maharashtra have been going on to finalize the techno-commercial parameters of the project. During the visit of the French President to India in January, 2016, the two sides agreed on a roadmap of cooperation to speed up discussions on the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in 2016.

(b) There are presently twentyone (21) nuclear power reactors in the country with a total capacity of 5780 MW. A capacity of 4300 MW is at various stages of commissioning/construction. The installed nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10080 MW by 2019 on progressive completion of the projects under commissioning/construction. Two projects with a total capacity of 3400 MW have been accorded sanction. Of these, at one project, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP)

3 and 4 (2x1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu, excavation has commenced. The other project, Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojna (2x700 MW) is being readied for launch soon. Further, projects based on both indigenous technology and with foreign technical cooperation are also planned in future.

The current tariffs of nuclear power plants range from 97 paise per unit for first generation plant to 394 paise per unit for the latest commissioned plant. The average tariff of nuclear power in the year 2014-15 was about 278 paise per unit. The tariffs of nuclear power plants are comparable to that of contemporary plants of other electricity generating technologies in the region.

Identification of Uranium mines

801. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made by Atomic Mineral Division in identifying Uranium mines in the country during the last three years and the number of Uranium mines functioning in the country as on date, location-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds released for Uranium mining during 2013-14 and 2014-15 showing the quantum of Uranium explored, mine-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is engaged in identifying resources of Uranium, Thorium, and other prescribed substances required for the Nuclear Power Programme of the country. During the last three years, AMD has augmented 44,877 tonnes *in-situ* U_3O_8 (38,055 t U) (up to January, 2016) and the State-wise details areas given below:

State	District	Uranium deposit	Uranium reserve augmented during last three years	
			U_3O_8	U(*t)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Tummalapalle	32,223	27,325
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Jaduguda	1,338	1,135
		Bhatin Narwapahar	550	466
		(including Extn. and Extn.-deeper block)	1,193	1,012

1	2	3	4	5
		Singridungri-Banadungri	4,753	4,030
	Saraikela-Kharswan	Bangurdih	60	51
	SUB TOTAL		7,894	6,694
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Lostoin	98	83
		Wahkut	2,375	2,014
		Umthongkut	110	93
	SUB TOTAL		2,583	2,190
Rajasthan	Sikar	Rohil	2,177	1,846
	TOTAL		44,877	38,055

*t (tonne)

[1t U_3O_8 = 0.848 t Uranium metal (U)]

The total *in-situ* Uranium reserve of the country, as on January, 2016 is updated to 2,35,174 tU_3O_8(1,99,428 t U).

Operating Uranium Mines in the country:

Name	District	State
Jaduguda Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Bhatin Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Narwahpahar Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Turamdih Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Banduhurang Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Bagjata Mine	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
Mohuldih Mine	Seraikela-Kharswan	Jharkhand

Mines under construction:

Name	District	State
Uranium Ore Mining and Milling Project at Tummalapalle	YSR-Kadapa (Former Kadapa-district)	Andhra Pradesh

(b) The total funds released for Uranium mining to Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda during year 2013-14 was ₹ 40.00 crore and in year 2014-15 was ₹ 79.00 crore. It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantity of production of Uranium from these mines.

Value added products from Rare Earths

802. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific plan to produce value added products from Indian Rare Earths, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the Rare Earth products produced in the country at present; and

(c) whether Government is planning to modernise Rare Earth Units in the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has the mandate for mining and mineral separation of beach sand minerals to produce Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Monazite, Sillimanite and Garnet along with production of compounds of Rare Earths and Thorium. IREL is also involved in processing of Monazite for producing materials for strategic use by DAE for which it has set up a 10,000 tpa Monazite Processing Plant (MoPP) at its unit in Odisha Sands Complex (OSCOM), Odisha. In addition to materials of strategic importance, Monazite processing also results in production of mixed rare earth chloride and tri-sodium phosphate.

Licensing agreement for transfer of technology has been signed between IREL and Defence Metallurgical and Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad for transfer of rare earth based permanent magnet technology available with DMRL. Further, an agreement has also been entered with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai for technology transfer of Samarium-Cobalt magnetic alloy powder. This is an important step towards producing magnets by Indian Rare Earths, which is a value added product. For value addition to Ilmenite and Zircon, IREL is contemplating to set up a plant for production of 99.99% nano-Titania and 99.99% nano-Zirconia. The environmental clearances for setting up the plant are being obtained.

(b) The Rare Earth products produced in the country at present are compounds of Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium-praseodymium and Samarium.

(c) IREL has recently set up a Monazite Processing Plant at OSCOM, Odisha (MoPP), which started commercial production from May, 2015. Further, the Rare Earths plant at Rare Earths Division (RED), Aluva based on the feed stock from MoPP has been retrofitted recently to produce high pure Rare Earths. In view of the above, there is no plan at present to further modernize the Rare Earth units.

Leakage in Kudankulam nuclear plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that work in Kudankulam nuclear plant had to be stopped recently due to some leakages; and

(b) whether any nationwide safety and security audit of nuclear plants has been conducted after this incident and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A brief shutdown was taken in Kudankulam Unit-1 recently to attend to minor leak noticed in the conventional system (non-radioactive system). Subsequently, the reactor was restarted after necessary rectification.

(b) The incident had no radiological safety implications and therefore did not call for any safety and security audit. However, periodic safety reviews and audits are carried out by the utility and the regulatory authority (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board) in all Indian nuclear power plants.

Launching of nuclear insurance pool

804. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the launch of India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) with a capacity of ₹ 1500 crore on 12th June, 2015, many fuel suppliers across the world have shown interest in Nuclear Power Projects in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the projects which are under way right now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) M/s General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC-Re), along with several other Indian insurance companies, have launched the India Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) with a capacity of ₹ 1500 crore on 12th June, 2015, to provide insurance to cover the liability as prescribed under Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010. The INIP will address liability related concerns of suppliers under the CLND Act, 2010 and will pave the way for Indian as well as foreign suppliers to participate in the Indian Nuclear Power Projects.

Safety standards for Uranium mining

805. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any safety standard for Uranium mining in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government makes aware the mining labourers of adverse effect of Uranium on human health; and

(c) whether the Uranium Corporation of India limited (UCIL) provides protective gears to Uranium mine workers?

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

(b) The safety standards applicable to Uranium mining in India are based on various Acts, Rules and Regulations, *viz*. Atomic Energy Act, 1962, Radiation Protection Rules, 1971, Atomic Energy (Safe disposal of radioactive waste) Rules, 1987, Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 etc. Statutory regulatory bodies like Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Directorate General of Mines Safety are empowered for the enforcement of such standards. 'Dedicated Health Physics Units and Environmental Survey Laboratories' under the 'Health, Safety and Environment Group' of 'Bhabha Atomic Research Centre' imparts periodic radiological safety awareness training to labourers engaged in Uranium mining regarding effects of Uranium on human health. There are also vocational training centres for providing awareness training in mines safety.

(c) Uranium Corporation of India limited provides various types of protective safety gears, *viz.* safety shoes, dust respirators, helmets, cap lamps, hand gloves etc. to its mine workers depending on the nature of work in which they are engaged in.

Projects implemented by BARC in Gujarat

806. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer Unstarred Question No. 776 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd March, 2011 and state:

(a) the number of projects being implemented by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in Gujarat in agriculture and other sector, sector-wise details thereof;

(b) the amount of funds spent on these projects, so far, project-wise and year-wise, since their inception;

(c) the outcome and benefits accrued due to implementation of these projects in Gujarat; and

(d) whether BARC is working in Gujarat for converting sea water for use of industrial or for irrigation purpose, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has implemented following projects in agriculture and other sectors in the State of Gujarat:—

(i) **Agriculture:** Radiation based induced mutagenesis for crop improvement along with conventional breeding has been underway at BARC, Mumbai since late fifties. Using both mutation and cross breeding, BARC has developed 42 crop varieties and are released and notified for commercial cultivation across the country. These include 15 varieties in groundnut, 3 in mustard, 2 in soybean, 1 in sunflower (21 in oilseeds), 8 in mungbean, 5 in urdbean, 5 in pigeonpea, 1 in cowpea (19 in pulse crops), 1 each in rice and jute. For Gujarat State, 5 groundnut (TAG 24, Somnath, TG 26, TG 37A, TPG 41), 3 pigeonpea (TT 6, TT 401, TJT 501) and 1 mungbean (TARM 1) varieties have been released through active collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh. Besides these, recently released groundnut varieties like TG 38, TG 39, TLG 45 and TG 51 (released elsewhere) are also popular among the Gujarat farmers. TAG 24 and TG 37A are high yielding varieties with moisture stress tolerance; TG 51 with early maturity and TG 39, TPG 41 and TLG 45 being large seeded varieties are suitable for export and confectionary purposes.

Recently, new groundnut breeding lines like TG 72, TG 73, TG 74, TG 76, TG 78, TG 79 and TG 80 having high yield, large seed and early maturity developed at the BARC are being evaluated at Junagadh Agricultural University for their superiority.

(ii) BARC has provided technical support for implementation of NISARGRUNA biogas plant at Gajarawadi, Vadodara for processing of carcass of dead animals in the premises of Vadodara Municipal Corporation. The plant is functioning satisfactorily over last 26 months.

(iii) A sewage Sludge Hygienisation Research Irradiator (SHRI) is operating in Vadodara since 1994. The plant was set up in collaboration with Vadodara Municipal Corporation to treat 110 meter cube of sewage sludge. Sludge carrying heavy microbiological load and pathogens is hygienised by high energy gamma radiation coming from Cobalt-60 source. The plant is regularly hygienising sludge which is converted into manure and used by local farmers for agricultural use.

(iv) Recently, BARC has entered into MoU with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation to set up a 100 ton per day dry sludge hygienisation facility. This facility can hygienise 100 tons of dry sludge every day and in addition to this the hygienised sludge will be inoculated with useful bacteria to convert it into manure rich in Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorous for use of agriculture. The facility will be useful to treat most of the city sewage dry sludge generated at various sewage treatment plants of Ahmedabad.

(b) Funds for the NISARGRUNA project were provided by Vadodara Municipal Corporation. BARC provided technical guidance.

Funds for setting up of Dry Sludge Hygienisation Project at Ahmedabad will be provided by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. BARC will provide scientific and technical support.

Earlier, BARC through Board of Research in Nuclear Science (BRNS) has also funded about ₹ 17.30 lakh to Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh for Groundnut Research Project.

(c) The disposal of municipal sewage sludge especially in large metropolitan cities is emerging as a serious problem for urban authorities as sludge contains a high load of potentially infectious micro-organisms that can pose a serious threat to public health. Currently, the sludge is land filled or given to farmers in unregulated manner. This practice results in spread of diseases and also ground water contamination affecting environment and human health.

Treatment of sludge with high energy ionizing radiation kills the pathogens and unwanted constituents. Subsequently, addition of useful bacteria to the hygenized sludge results in manure which can be used by farmers for agricultural purpose.

The various benefits which are available to farmers who use the hygienised sludge are:

- Increased crop yield-direct benefits to the farmers.
- Improved soil conditions-soil conservation and restoration.

The benefits to people are mainly in the form of reduced diseases and reduced ground water contamination and improved overall quality of life.

The project on agriculture has benefited Gujarat in the following manner. Gujarat State has been indenting breeder seed of BARC groundnut varieties. BARC has supplied 170 quintals breeder seed (basic seed) of these varieties in the last five years to Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh Agricultural University, Gujarat State Seed Corporation, seed companies, NGOs and farmers. These agencies after

seed multiplication, are distributing thousands of quintals of seeds of BARC varieties to Gujarat farmers. Feedback about performance of BARC groundnut varieties from farmers from various places in Gujarat is highly encouraging. Some of the companies are also exporting seeds of these varieties to various countries.

(d) No, Sir.

Nuclear liability law

807. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries have expressed their concerns regarding the nuclear liability law;

(b) if so, what is Government's stand on this regard;

(c) whether Government plans to amend the law or water it down to address international concerns; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Some countries had earlier expressed concern over the issue of supplier's liability in our Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. To address such concerns, clarification was provided by the Government along the lines of 'Frequently Asked Questions' (FAQs), posted on websites of Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy on February 8, 2015.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

NLCPR funds allocated to NE States

808. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) funds are allocated to North Eastern States for all round development of the region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many projects have been retained for funding from NLCPR funds in the current financial year; and

(c) how many projects have been selected for funding from NLCPR funds in the current Financial Year and how much funds have been released so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Funds available in Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) are allocated to NE States for bridging infrastructure gaps based on priority lists submitted by respective State Governments. As on 26.02.2016, under NLCPR 1569 projects at a cost of ₹ 14309.23 crores have been sanctioned out of which 890 projects at a cost of ₹ 5846.20 crores have been completed and 679 projects at a cost of ₹ 8463.01 crores are ongoing at various stages of completion. In addition, a total of 247 projects have been retained during last three years at a cost of ₹ 3867.90 crores. No project has been retained for funding from NLCPR funds in the current Financial Year, as yet. In the current Financial Year, as on 26.02.2016, an amount of ₹ 376.61 crores have been released for completion of ongoing projects and 17 new projects have been sanctioned for which ₹ 120.97 crores have been released.

Modern facilities in border States of North-East

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

(a) whether Government proposes to develop all the border States of North-East through modern facilities specially like education, health services and trade, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of projects initiated in this regard and the result thereof so far, the State-wise and project-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is taking steps to accelerate the pace of the socio-economic development of the region. Provision of modern facilities for all round development of border States of North-East is an ongoing process. Concerned Central Ministries/Departments are required to earmark at least 10% of gross budgetary support for North Eastern Region (NER). The Ministry of DoNER and NEC provide funds for bridging infrastructure gaps in NER.

Ministry of DoNER is administering NLCPR scheme under which a total of 53 projects of Health sector amounting to ₹ 63313.36 lakhs and 168 projects in Education sector amounting to ₹ 145416.55 lakhs, have been sanctioned so far. North Eastern Council (NEC) is also administering schemes under various sectors in North Eastern States. In Industry sector, NEC have 41 on-going projects with an approved cost of ₹ 17322.12 lakhs, Health sector, it has 58 on-going projects with an approved cost

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ₹ 40870.85 lakh and in Education sector, NEC has 78 on-going projects with an approved cost of ₹ 24294.98 lakh.

Ministry of Home Affairs releases funds for development of border areas under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) scheme. ₹ 27757.86 lakhs has been released in current Financial Year to met the special developmental needs of the people lying near the international border.

Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development has sanctioned 630 new schools and selected 3334 schools for strengthening and enhance the quality of education under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shikhsa Abhiyan (RSMA). An amount of ₹ 122884.36 lakhs had released since its inception.

Assessment of infrastructural constraints in N-E Region

810. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the various socio-economic challenges and infrastructural constraints being faced in the North Eastern Region, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the North Eastern Council (NEC) has taken any steps for development, if so, the details thereof and the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The North Eastern Council has been conducting assessment of the various socio-economic challenges and infrastructural constraints being faced in the North Eastern Region, from time to time. Major ones are Perspective Transport Plan for development of North Eastern Region which became the basis for the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE), Feasibility Study on Comprehensive Power Transmission and Distribution in North-East which formed the basis for Comprehensive Scheme for Transmission and Distribution in NE States, the North Eastern Region Vision-2020 Document, Feasibility Study Report on Poverty Eradication in NER, Comprehensive Tourism Master Plan for North Eastern Region, Health Workforce Development Plan for NER and Study on Air Connectivity in NER.

(b) Since its inception the North Eastern Council has invested over ₹ 12756 crore for development of the North Eastern Region in sectors such as transport and communication for roads and bridges, bus and truck terminus, airport and air connectivity; power generation and transmission; irrigation and water management; education, community infrastructure and sports; medical and health; agriculture and allied activities; industries; tourism; science and technology; and livelihood.

Physical achievement of the North Eastern Council includes construction of 10949 km. of roads of inter-state nature and roads of economic importance. 11 inter-state bus terminus and 3 inter-state truck terminus in the North Eastern States. The North Eastern Council also funded 60 per cent of the project costs for upgradation of twelve airports through Airport Authority of India, namely, Guwahati, Silchar, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Lilabari, Tezpur, Umroi, Lengpui, Dimapur, Imphal, Agartala and Tezu airports.

Besides, the North Eastern Council is instrumental in establishment/funding of several important institutions in the North Eastern Region that include North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., (NEEPCO), North Eastern Handicraft and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., (NEHHDC), North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC).

A livelihood project, the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) was initially funded jointly with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and subsequently continued with domestic funding. The project covers eleven Districts in four States, namely, Dima Haso and Karbi Anglong in Assam; Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel and Churachandpur in Manipur; West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills in Meghalaya; and Changlang, Longding and Tirap in Arunachal Pradesh.

The number of projects sanctioned and the amount of funds released by the North Eastern Council during 2012-13 to 2014-15, State-wise, are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned (2012-13 to 2014-15)	Amount released (2012-13 to 2014-15) (₹ in crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	97.44
2.	Assam	30	64.51
3.	Manipur	44	163.08
4.	Meghalaya	26	63.93
5.	Mizoram	27	95.06
6.	Nagaland	42	256.58
7.	Sikkim	18	67.08
8.	Tripura	09	19.68
	TOTAL	245	827.36

Reliability of forecasts of IMD

811. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by National Council of Allied Economic Research, the agriculture specific forecasts of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) have been found reliable by more than 93 per cent for Indian farmers;

(b) whether more than one million active fishermen along India's coastal districts rely on IMDs marine weather forecasting for operational ease; and

(c) whether agromet services presently served by 130 field units covering 633 districts are being expanded to provide block-level weather advisory from the present district level weather forecast and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. According to a survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the agriculture specific forecasts of Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) have been found reliable by more than 93 per cent of Indian formers. 95% of the farmers say that forecasts of ESSO-IMD have improved during last 2-4 years. Further:

- Most of farmers felt that there had been an improvement in the timeliness of the weather forecasts.
- Among various components of weather elements, rainfall component has the highest priority.

As per the NCAER report, farming community of the country is using the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) service products of ESSO-IMD for critical farm operations *Viz*. (i) Management of sowing (delayed onset of rains); (ii) Changing crop variety (delay in rainfall); (iii) Spraying Pesticides for disease control (occurrence of rainfall); and (iv) Managing Irrigation (heavy rainfall Forecast).

Concurrently, with the implementation of District Level Agro-Meteorological Advisory Services, India has seen improved agriculture performance in the rain fed farming (covers 60% of arable land).

(b) As per NCAER report roughly one million marine fishermen are active fishers and they are benefited by Potential Fishing Zones (PFZs), Ocean State Forecast (OSF) Advisory Services of ESSO-Indian National Centre of Ocean Information Services (INCOIS). Out of one million approximately 0.66 million people are involved in allied fishing activities such as marketing fish, processing fish etc.

Across the one million coastal fishermen community, the annual value addition during post Potential Fishing Zone Advisory Services since 2004-05 is assessed at ₹ 4700 crores. GDP contribution of PFZ and Ocean State Forecasting Services for the fishery sector is assessed at 3.9 % in 2012-13 from 1.9% in 1995-96 and can potentially increase to 7.8%. Accordingly, additional annual income to fishermen is aggregated at ₹ 3,034 crores. Environmental benefits accrue further as the saving due to reduction in overall diesel consumption computed as carbon credits, on account on per unit catch due to targeted potential fishing zone identification, aggregates annually to ₹ 36,200/- crores.

(c) Agro-Meteorological Services presently served by 130 field units covering 633 districts. Further research efforts are initiated by ESSO-IMD to explore possibility of generating sub-district scale (block level) Agro-Meteorological forecast with acceptable level of verification skill in a pilot mode.

Issuing of summer advisory

812. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that for the first time in its history, the Indian Metreological Department would issue a summer forecast for April, May and June; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IMD officially expunged the word drought from its vocabulary, months after it correctly forecast one of India's severest monsoon deficits last year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Earth System Science Organisation-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) will come out, for the first time, with a summer advisory/summer temperature outlook this year. These forecast assessments will be, however, issued in this year on experimental basis.

The temperature outlook valid for the period April to June, 2016 will be issued by end of March. In addition, an extended range forecast (up to 15 days) of summer temperatures with a 5 day update will be issued.

(b) A committee was set up to review the present terms and terminologies being used in operational weather forecasts and to recommend changes for implementation based on interpretation of latest data.

The modified terminologies have been implemented from 1st January, 2016. The decision by the committee to discontinue with the usage of the term 'All India

Drought Year' to be replaced by 'All India Deficient Rainfall Year' was mainly owing to the observational fact that the drought situation never manifests across the country as a whole.

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. Because of this, the term 'All India Drought Year' is replaced by 'All India Deficient Rainfall Year'.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

813. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to put off Foreign Secretary level talks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that both Governments could not arrive at a decision to hold the next round of Secretary level talks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. Foreign Secretaries of the two countries have been in touch with each other to schedule their meeting to work out modalities of the Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue, agreed between both sides in December, 2015.

Prime Minister stopping in Pakistan

814. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:
SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had stopped in Pakistan while returning from Russia;

(b) if so, whether it was a scheduled or an unscheduled programme, the details in this regard;

(c) if it was a scheduled programme, why was it kept secret;

(d) the reasons and developments that led to visit at such a short notice; and

(e) the discussion that took place between PM of Pakistan and our PM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) Prime Minister's brief stopover at Lahore was in the background of his telephone conversation with Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 25 December, 2015 from Kabul, when he conveyed birthday greetings to Nawaz Sharif and was informed of a wedding in Nawaz Sharif's family the same day at the family home of Pakistan Prime Minister in Raiwind, near Lahore.

Given the social context of the Prime Minister's brief and unscheduled stopover in Pakistan, the two leaders only broadly touched upon the state of bilateral relations.

Boats seized by neighbouring countries

815. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Indian fishermen apprehended and fishing boats seized by forces of other neighbouring countries, including off the Gujarat coast by Pakistan and on the Indian Ocean, off the Tamil Nadu coast in the last three years;

(b) the action taken to get them back to Indian territory, including fishing boats/ trawlers; and

(c) whether any meeting has been fixed with the authorities from the other country for amicable settlement of the issue, in the interest of fishermen, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per information available with the Ministry, the country-wise details of apprehended fishermen who are believed to be Indians are given in the Statement (*See* below), along with details of the boats seized.

(b) and (c) The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Our Missions and Posts regularly seek consular access to Indian fishermen detained in foreign countries, ensure their welfare and also pursue their early release and repatriation, along with their boats. Given the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of this issue, the Government has put in place several bilateral mechanisms to ensure cooperation and understanding between India and the countries concerned, to promote the safety and security of Indian fishermen.

In case of Pakistan, we have a bilateral agreement on Consular Access, signed in May, 2008. The India-Pakistan Joint Judicial Committee, consisting of retired judges from both countries, visit jails in both countries, to review the situation of prisoners, including fishermen, on both sides.

In the case of Sri Lanka, our Mission works closely with the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence, the Attorney General's Office and the law enforcement agencies concerned, to secure the release and repatriation of our fishermen. There is a Joint Working Group on Fisheries and a Joint Committee on Fisheries, which take up fishermen's issues for resolution on basis of the bilateral understanding on Practical Arrangements of October, 2008. In addition, talks are held from time to time between Fishermen's Associations in India and Sri Lanka.

In the case of Bangladesh, on receipt of information of the arrest of Indian fishermen, our mission contacts the concerned District Magistrates in India to ascertain their Indian nationality and thereafter pursues these cases with the Bangladeshi authorities for their release. Our mission seeks consular access to the detained fishermen from the Bangladeshi Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also contacts local NGOs to ensure the welfare of the fishermen during their imprisonment in Bangladesh.

Statement

Fishermen/boats seized by neighbouring countries

Statement showing year-wise and country-wise apprehension of Indian fishermen

Year	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2013	73	379	676
2014	203	435	787
2015	397	370	454

Statement showing year-wise and country-wise seizure of boats

Year	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2013	5	Not available*	126
2014	17	57	161
2015	27	34	71

* Specific figures for the number of boats seized in 2013 are not available.

Indian sailors in jails of Nigeria

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 11 Indian sailors are still jailed in Nigeria, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action has been taken for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. The case is currently being tried at the Federal Court in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Our Mission in Abuja, through the lawyer engaged, is seeking an expeditious hearing in the case.

Negotiation on fishermen with Sri Lanka

817. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has negotiated with Sri Lanka to customarily allow the fishermen from Tamil Nadu to use the Sri Lankan waters further affirmed by the Memorandum of Understanding between two countries which has settled in three round talks of both countries' fishermen and officials taken place from 2010 to 2014; and

(b) if so, the barriers in bringing back 55 boats seized by Sri Lanka and stopping recurring arrests of Indian fishermen by Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities are received, Government, through diplomatic channels, immediately takes up the matter with Government of Sri Lanka to secure their early release and repatriation along with their vessels. The number of fishermen apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy in 2012 was 197, in 2013 it was 676, in 2014 it was 787 and in 2015 was 454. Due to efforts made, all these fishermen have been released and repatriated. Government remains engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to secure the expeditious release and repatriation of 27 Indian fishermen and 79 vessels which are currently in Sri Lankan custody; India has 9 Sri Lankan fishermen and 13 boats in its custody.

Seven rounds of talks have been held between the Fishermen's Associations of India and Sri Lanka (May, 2004, April, 2010, March, 2011, Jan., 2012, Jan., 2014, May, 2014 and the last round at Chennai on March 24, 2015). However, no understanding was reached.

Talks with Pakistan despite tension

†818. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite of tension with Pakistan, Government is considering to continue talks; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the change in the stand of Pakistan by the visit of India's Prime Minister to Pakistan and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government is committed to working towards a normal relationship with Pakistan by addressing all outstanding issues through bilateral peaceful dialogue. Following talks between National Security Advisors of India and Pakistan in Bangkok on 6 December 2015, which focused *inter alia* on peace and security, terrorism and tranquility along the Line of Control, and the express assurance by Pakistan to take steps for expediting the Mumbai Terror Attack trial underway in Pakistan, both sides agreed on 9 December 2015 to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue on all outstanding issues. Leadership of Pakistan viewed positively the gesture of Prime Minister in briefly stopping over at Lahore on 25 December.

In the aftermath of the Pathankot attack on 2-4 January 2016, it was conveyed to Pakistan at the highest level that it must take firm and immediate action against the organizations and individuals in Pakistan responsible for and linked to the attack. After a series of high level meetings in Pakistan chaired by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Government of Pakistan stated on 13 January 2016 that based on initial investigation in Pakistan and the information provided (by India), several individuals belonging to Jaish-e- Mohammad (JeM) – implicated in the Pathankot attack – were apprehended and offices of the organization were also being traced and sealed. It was also mentioned that the Government of Pakistan would send a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in consultation with Government of India. On 18 February 2016 First Information Report was filed by Pakistani authorities in the Pathankot attack case against unknown persons. Sartaj Aziz, the Foreign Policy Advisor to Prime Minister of Pakistan, told an Indian TV channel recently that according to reports by Pakistan's agencies, the chief of JeM Maulana Masood Azhar was placed in protective custody in Pakistan.

Crimes committed under 498A

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

(a) what are the reasons that Indians committing offences under Section 498A and fleeing foreign countries and also committing offences in foreign land remains scot free without punishment;

(b) if so, what steps Government of India contemplates to take to protect the harassed women and bringing such elements to book and face trial according to our laws;

(c) the details of such cases registered in the last five years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made to bring back the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Government of India can stop persons from travelling abroad only on the basis of a Court Order or a Look Out Circular issued by the concerned law enforcement agencies.

The Government of India has entered into Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/ Agreements in Criminal Matters with 22 countries. This provides the legal basis for service of judicial documents including notices, summons or warrants on a person residing abroad. In case of countries with which we do not have such Treaties, cooperation is based on an assurance of reciprocity.

In addition, the Government of India has entered into Extradition Treaties with 40 countries and has Extradition Arrangements with 9 more countries. These provide the legal basis for extradition of fugitive offenders, including for offences under Section 498 A, and producing them for trial in the concerned Indian Courts. For an extradition request to be successful, the offences for which the extradition of the fugitive is sought, should also be offences in the requested country.

In the last five years (2011-2015), Ministry of External Affairs has received only three (3) extradition requests relating to offences committed under Section 498 A which have been found to be complete and compliant with the relevant treaty requirements. The year-wise tabulated data is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Government of India continues to pursue these cases with the concerned countries for the extradition of these fugitives.

Statement

Extradition request relating to offences under Section 498-A

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the accused	Status
		2011	
1.	U.A.E	Mr. Konidala Giridhar	Extradition dossier was sent to the UAE authorities in March 2011. The action is pending with them.
2.	Saudi Arabia	Mr. Abdul Gafoor	Extradition dossier was sent to the Saudi authorities in March 2012. The action is pending with them.

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the accused	Status
		2015	
3.	UAE	Mr. Dipu Saurav	Extradition request was forwarded to our Embassy in Abu Dhabi on 19 February 2016.

Synchronizing foreign policy with domestic development plan

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

(a) whether any attempt has been made to synchronize foreign policy with domestic development plans and whether it has been in major focus in many foreign visits of Prime Minister, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the achievements made so far in regard to synchronizing foreign policy with domestic development plans have been as per expectations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. In particular, Government has focused on securing foreign cooperation, investments, technologies, and best practices for India's flagship development programmes like Make in India, Digital India, Smart Cities, Clean Ganga, Skill India, etc. Upgradation of Indian Railways and ensuring energy security for India have also been priority areas in our international outreach.

(b) Government's efforts have led to commitments by the Governments and private sectors in many countries, including USA, Russia, China, Japan, France, Republic of Korea, UAE, and Singapore to contribute to these programmes. There has been a significant increase in inflows of Foreign Direct Investments and India's rating as an investment destination has improved.

Post of Punjabi language officer in missions abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created a post of Joint Secretary (Sanskrit) and Hindi Attache in Indian Missions abroad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a proposal to create posts of Punjabi language officers on the lines of Joint Secretary (Sanskrit) and Hindi Attache, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjabi speaking diaspora is in large numbers in Europe, Middle East, America and Asia Pacific, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of IFS(A) and IFS(B) officers who qualified 10th with Punjabi as a subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, there is a Joint Secretary (Hindi and Sanskrit) in the Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs. There are also posts of Second Secretary (Hindi and Culture) and Attaché (Hindi and Culture) in Missions in Port of Spain, Port Louis, Suva, Kathmandu and London.

(b) Indian Missions and Posts located in countries having major concentrations of Indian diaspora are mandated to provide service to the diaspora irrespective of their regional or language affiliations. There is no proposal at present to change the Government's policy in this regard.

(c) There is large Indian diaspora in Europe, Middle East, Americas and Asia Pacific including Punjabi speaking diaspora.

(d) The Ministry does not maintain such a database.

Hike in hardship pay for posting in troubled countries

822. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering hiking hardship pay for its officials posted in various troubled countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the countries pay up to 35 per cent extra salary based on the hardship its employees face on account of safety, isolation, housing, climate and local inflation; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has set a ceiling of 35 per cent of the foreign allowance as determined by UN indices for that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Hardship allowance is currently given to Government of India officials posted in extremely dangerous places affected by war/civil unrest/terrorist attacks. These are non-family stations where the life of the officers is at tremendous risk with almost non-existent medical facilities. The allowances at these places are fixed and reviewed by the Government periodically.

Indians deported from US

823. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI DEVENDER GAUD T.:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian students were deported from US recently if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken up this issue with the US Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the response received from the US Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Recently, there were several instances of denial of entry by the US Immigration authorities to Indian students holding valid visas. According to the US Government, these students had presented information to the border patrol agent which was inconsistent with their visa status.

MEA issued two advisories on December 23, 2015 and December 30, 2015 in this regard. Through these Advisories, the Government advised the students seeking admission in the US educational institutions to do due diligence to ensure that the institutions to which they were seeking admission had proper authorization and capacities. The students were also advised to carry all required documentation. Government of India was also in contact with the concerned State Governments on the issue.

Government of India strongly took up the matter with the US Government. Government emphasized the need for the US authorities to honour the visas issued by their own Embassy/Consulates. Government has closely engaged with the US Government with the aim of ensuring that no bonafide students or other travellers were denied entry.

Relations with Pakistan after Pathankot air base attack

824. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with respect to relations with Pakistan, in the backdrop of attack on Pathankot Air base;

(b) whether the dialogue between India and Pakistan can be uninterrupted and uninterruptible; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost trade between two nations or to intensify people-to-people contact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government is committed to working towards a normal relationship with Pakistan by addressing all outstanding issues through bilateral peaceful dialogue. In this context, it has been reiterated to Pakistan that it needs to fulfil its repeated assurances including at the highest level to not allow its territory or areas under its control for aiding and abetting terrorism directed against India.

Both sides agreed on 9 December 2015 to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue on all outstanding issues in view of the express assurance by Pakistan to take steps for expediting the Mumbai Terror Attack trial underway in Pakistan and the mutual understanding to cooperate with each other to eliminate terrorism in all its forms. After the Pathankot attack on 2-4 January 2016, it was conveyed to Pakistan at the highest level that it must take firm and immediate action against the organization and individuals in Pakistan responsible for and linked to the attack.

(c) Government encourages more interaction and exchanges between business persons, civil society and the common persons of the two countries. The Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue agreed between the two countries in December 2015 will also encompass economic and commercial cooperation, humanitarian issues, people-to-people exchanges and religious tourism.

Chinese submarine lurking near India

825. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese submarine is reportedly lurking in waters around India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government, if so, the response received by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government is aware that One Chinese PLA Navy Submarine Support Vessel and one Yuan Class PLA Navy Submarine entered Karachi Port on 23 May 2015 and left on 29 May for deployment in Gulf of Aden. A conventional (diesel- powered) Chinese submarine berthed at Colombo Port from 7-13 September, 2014 and 31 October–6 November, 2014.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. Chinese side has emphasized on several occasions the policy of attaching priority to the development of good-neighbourly and friendly bilateral relations with India.

Objectives of Know India Programme

826. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Objectives behind the Know India Programme and how it has performed so far;

(b) the amount of money spent both by the Centre as well as States on this programme during the last five years;

(c) whether any review has been made to ascertain usefulness of the programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to merge Know India Programme with Study India Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Know India Programme (KIP) enables the Government to engage with young members of the Indian Diaspora and to help them rediscover their roots in India. Under KIP the Ministry organises a three week long visit to India by young Indian-origin persons to give them an exposure to various aspects of contemporary India, and India's diverse forms of art, heritage, and culture. Under the state leg of KIP, the participants visit one state, to familiarise them with specific states in India. So far 1053 Indian origin youth from 42 countries have visited India through 34 editions of KIP.

(b) During last 5 years 586 Indian-origin youth from 30 countries have visited India and participated in KIP. Based on the information available through various stake holders an amount of ₹ 15,39,59,241 has been spent on KIP by the Government of India in the last five years. The data from States is not available.

(c) In 2015, Ministry reviewed the programme as also its usefulness and decided to increase the number of KIP programmes organized in a year and to work closely with State Governments, to enable them to connect with young Indian Diaspora. The duration of KIP was increased from 21 days to 25 days. The duration spent by KIP participants in the state has been increased from seven to ten days to give them an exposure to our regional diversity and to specific states.

(d) No.

Time taken in police verification for passport

827. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is aware that average time taken by State/Union Territories in police verification to issue fresh passports is 36 calendar days whereas prescribed time line is 21 days;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of days to issue fresh passports;

(c) whether Government would come forward to take necessary steps under "Digital India" scheme to minimize the number of days in completing police verification; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry has taken various measures to reduce the time taken in completion of Police Verification Report (PVR) for expeditious issuance of Passports. The number of days taken in PVR submission is continuously improving and constant efforts are being made to meet the desired timeline of 21 days. During the calendar year 2015, the average time taken by State/Union Territories for submission of Police Verification Report (PVR) to issue fresh passports has been reduced to 34 days. It was 49 days in 2013 and 42 days in 2014. As on date, the average time of PVR submission time has come down to 30 days. Some of the State/UT Police are completing the police verification within 2 weeks like Telangana (5 days), Andhra Pradesh (10 days), Chandigarh (12 days), Goa (13 days) and Delhi (14 days).

(b) To reduce the number of days taken for issuance of fresh Passports, Ministry has successfully connected most of District Police Headquarters (DPHQ) digitally into Passport Seva System. As on date, 689 Police Districts (out of total 731) have been connected with Passport Seva system digitally. In order to further improve and liberalize Police Verification procedure for passport issuance, the Government has decided that henceforth normal passport applications of all first time applicants furnishing Aadhaar, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card and an affidavit in the format of Annexure-I will be processed on Post-Police Verification basis, enabling faster issue of passport, without payment of any additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar number.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has taken a number of innovative measures to minimize the delay in completing police verification process by digitally integrating District

Police Headquarters (DPHQs). In addition, the Ministry has recently launched mPassport Police App for speedy submission of Police Verification Report. The App would facilitate the field level verification officers to directly capture the PV report into the system digitally. With the launch of this App, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particular Form and Questionnaire would no longer be required resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of the PV process, further reducing the time required for completion of PVR. To further expedite the time taken in issuance of Passports, Ministry has taken the initiative to leverage the DigiLocker platform created under "Digital India" program. Under this initiative, Ministry would leverage and validate with Crime Control Tracking and Network System (CCTNS) database for verification of criminal antecedents once CCTNS database is onboard in DigiLocker platform.

India's foreign policy towards Iran

828. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be a recalibration in India's foreign policy related to Iran now that international sanctions on Iran have been removed, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether India would have active engagement with Iran in economic arena now if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India and Iran have traditionally enjoyed close, friendly and cooperative bilateral ties rooted in deep historical, cultural and civilisational links. In recent years, bilateral ties have been characterized by frequent interactions at the highest levels.

India welcomed the announcement of lifting of nuclear-related sanctions against Iran in January 2016. External Affairs Minister, in a letter to her Iranian counterpart, stated that the milestone represented triumph of diplomacy and signalled a new chapter of peace, progress and prosperity for Iran and our region opening up vast opportunities for our two countries to expand their ongoing mutually beneficial cooperation in a number of spheres including energy infrastructure and regional connectivity.

India has active engagement with Iran in the economic sphere. The meeting between Prime Minister and President of Iran Dr. Hassan Rouhani in Ufa, Russia on 9 July 2015 provided a broad roadmap for further developing bilateral relations, including in the economic sphere. This meeting was followed by the visit of Minister

of Foreign Affairs of Iran in August 2015, which built on the momentum generated at Ufa. External Affairs Minister co-chaired Joint Commission Meeting with Minister of Economy and Finance of Iran on 28 December 2015 in New Delhi. In the Joint Commission Meeting, which was preceded by meetings of Joint Working Groups on Trade, Infrastructure and Energy, several decisions to strengthen bilateral economic cooperation were taken. They pertain to, *inter-alia*, India's involvement in the Chahbahar port development and exploration of natural gas in Farzad B field etc.

A contract between Indian Special Purpose Vehicle and Arya Bander of Iran for development of Chahbahar Port is finalised. Government approved credit of USD 150 million to Iran for development of Chahbahar Port. Requisite credit by EXIM Bank for beginning supply of 2.5 lakh tonne of steel rails under contracts negotiated by State Trading Corporation (STC) was also approved in January 2016. Indian oil companies are in negotiation with their Iranian counterparts for investment in Farzad B upstream project. Negotiations on an Agreement on India-Iran-Afghanistan Trilateral Transit Corridor have made progress and the next meeting of experts to finalise the clauses will be held in India shortly.

Relevant authorities of the two countries are in close touch with each other regarding several aspects of bilateral banking relations and transaction mechanisms in the wake of lifting of some of the international sanctions against Iran.

Production targets set by BHEL

†829. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production targets set by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during the last two years, yearwise;

(b) the production targets achieved in last two years and the current financial year;

(c) the details of the posts lying vacant from 2014-15 in BHEL and whether these posts have been filled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and by when these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The production targets and corresponding achievements thereto of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(BHEL) are captured in the financial turnover of the Company. The details in this regard during each of the last two years and current financial year *viz.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 3rd Quarter) is given below:

Details of production targets and achievements during the last two years and current financial year *viz*. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 3rd Quarter)

(Amount figures in ₹ crore)

Financial Turnover: BHEL	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Target (as per MoU)	43,000	45,600	46,073 (Full Year)
Actual	40,338	30,947	16,247 (upto 3rd Quarter)

(c) and (d) The details of major vacancies/posts including those advertised from the year 2014-15 till February 2016 in BHEL along with the time by which these are likely to be filled is given below:—

A. Board level vacancies

	Vacancy as on 31.03.2015 (nos.)	Vacancy as on 24.02.2016 (nos.)	Remarks
Functional Directors	0	1 (*viz.* of Director, Power)	Presently, CMD/BHEL is holding additional charge of the post of Director (Power) w.e.f. 01.01.2016. The process of filling up of the vacancy is underway.
Independent Directors	6	3	The matter of filling up of the 3 vacancies is under process.

B. Executive Director (E9) level vacancies

Position	Vacancy as on 31.03.2015 (nos.)	Vacancy as on 24.02.2016 (nos.)	Remarks
Executive Director (E9)	1	13	These vacancies are generally filled by promotion of internal candidates of General Manager (E8) level. The process of filling up of these vacancies is expected to be taken up during 2016.

C. Other major vacancies/posts (advertised from year 2014-15)

Position/Grade and Function	Numbers sanctioned	Remarks
Safety Officer/E1	1	Selection completed. Joining in progress.
E3–E5/Transformer Group	14	Selection completed. Joining in progress.
Engineer Trainee–Special Recruitment Drive for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	34	Joining in progress. Likely to be completed in March 2016.
E3–E5/Law	10	Likely to be completed by May 2016.
Engineer Trainee (ET)/Engineering	200	Likely to be completed by August 2016.

Surplus land held by PSUs

830. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the surplus land held by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in Jharkhand and other States across the country; and

(b) whether Government has a comprehensive plan to develop these surplus lands with the help of private players, Government PSUs or on PPP mode or/and any State's Housing Board's multistoried flats, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Details of surplus land of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is maintained by the concerned CPSEs and is not centrally maintained. Matters concerning land use for business expansion, diversification, restructuring etc. is taken by the Board of Directors of CPSEs/concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

CPSUs running in losses

831. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about a dozen Central Public Sector Undertakings including BHEL are running in losses;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that making losses is a habit of these CPSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the losses and the profits made by these CPSUs during the last five years; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken to make these CPSUs at par or above with the private/MNC players in the field of their expertise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15, 77 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) incurred losses during 2014-15. The details of losses of these CPSUs is given in Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15, laid in Parliament on 26.2.2016, from page No. S-16 to S-18.

The reasons for losses in CPSEs vary from enterprises to enterprise. However, some common problems for losses in CPSEs include old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, excess manpower, weak marketing strategies, stiff competition, dependence on Government orders, heavy interest burden, high input cost, resource crunch, etc.

(c) and (d) The details of profits/losses of these loss making CPSEs for the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) Performance improvement of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turn around/at par or above with private sector/MNC are taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSUs. and may *inter-alia,* include business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another PSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc. Financial and non-financial targets for the CPSUs are fixed through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which is a negotiated agreement signed between the Administrative Department of the Government and the Management of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including loss making CPSEs. Maharatna, Navratana and Miniratna CPSEs have been, *inter-alia,* delegated powers to establish joint ventures/subsidiaries within prescribed limits.

Statement

Details of Profit/Loss for the last 5 years of CPSUs which were in losses during the year 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Profit/Loss				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-39122	-60250	-35116	-34532	-6103
2.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-38950
3.	Air India Ltd.	-686517	-755974	-549016	-627960	-585991
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-2912	-11474	-13339	-22122	-18403
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-2701	-3196	-3571	-4020	-4509
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-59	-11	-22	35	-119
7.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-916	-1592	-1794	-3655	-1732
8.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0	0	0	178	-29
9.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-1898	-8894	-38264	-16617	-3429
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	953	-91	-2791	-524	-5482
11.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-638426	-885070	-788444	-701976	-823409
12.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-999	-867	-759	-667	-1568

13.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-	-38	-55	-106	-396
14.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-772	-1109	-865	-265	-585
15.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	618	689	715	1043	-4461
16.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5294	-6030	-8278	-9261	-9494
17.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	529	203	-788	12	-139
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	116214	-7610	-1966	-828	-2466
19.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	51152	6182	-176684	-30385	-3899
20.	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-	502	-310	-86	-507
21.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	19	12	4	23	-3
22.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	632	170	147	9	-1272
23.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-4933	1980	-35396	-26495	-39991
24.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	42	-1222	-948	-3916	-1447
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	3814	858	2038	29931	-24169
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-5018	-7227	-6937	-8423	-8963
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-60739	-64827	-88505	-78188	-93299
28.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38228	-38089	-38053	-38050	-38075
29.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	223	252	95	-2482	-377
30.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	504	689	-1809	-886	-781

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	2572	-7807	-13799	-17685	-21549
32.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-6334	-9520	-15187	-11850	-2508
33.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-115666	-135232	-156059	-182042	-216436
34.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-49	22	74	11	-495
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5500	-8598	-5517	-4621	-20284
36.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-3809	-2808	-1981	-1867	-810
37.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-7
38.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-2132	-1012	-207	-1598	-1777
39.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4540	-4404	-5116	-5116	-4905
40.	HMT Ltd.	-7924	-8220	-14537	8721	-9657
41.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-9306	-4614	-4365	-5266	-13494
42.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25373	-22404	-24248	-23307	-25920
43.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2671	-2129	-3562	-4047	-5046
44.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-	-4360	-14722	-11588	-8437
45.	ITI Ltd.	-35775	-36980	-18206	-34426	-29712
46.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-162	-36	-341	-234	-234
47.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-66844	-48988	-23958	-17463	-16721

48.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	12	152	446	241	-14
49.	Indian Oil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	-	-	-	-346	-1376
50.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	43	43	65	-165	-164
51.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-3656	-6769	-5409	-6861	-14154
52.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-48	-64	-96	-74	-80
53.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	16986	11199	2444	10004	-13469
54.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-280192	-410978	-532112	782513	-289339
55.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	117663	90858	-75691	60118	-171223
56.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1344	-1190	-1458	-1473	-1538
57.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	169	408	635	-321	-919
58.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-12944	-3821	-1600	-655	-49
59.	National Research Development Corpn.	-104	-58	-172	-108	-76
60.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	130423	13014	8512	-17571	-31625
61.	NEPA Ltd.	-7040	-7290	-8408	30886	-4871
62.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-174	-151	-150	-232	-440
63.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	147	100	-282	-444	-589

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	PEC Ltd.	7092	7955	9696	71	-20854
65.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	6	-38	-30	-33	-31
66.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	2102	2608	1071	132	-586
67.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	120	145	80	-1940	-1976
68.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-55	-58	-95	-82	-107
69.	Richardson and Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-2156	-1626	-2949	-383	-365
70.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-413	106	30	44	-983
71.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	57719	58247	42349	21463	-35207
72.	STCL Ltd.	-17802	-28466	-29612	-35252	-41259
73.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-942
74.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-545	-686	-1814	-1876	-2727
75.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2612	-2875	-3115	-3191	-2887
76.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-71	-60	-61	-59	-70
77.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-173	82	-271	-97	-22
	TOTAL	-1583194	-2418337	-2690439	-1058282	-2735982

Revision of policy towards heavy industries

832. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise its policy towards heavy industries and public enterprises, the details thereof;

(b) how far the existing policy has helped to achieve the objectives set by Government; and

(c) whether Government has reduced the number of industries reserved for public sector and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed the list of items reserved for the Public Sector is reviewed from time to time depending upon the overall economic and strategic requirement of the country. The existing list of industries reserved for the public sector is given below:

List of industries reserved for the public sector

1. Atomic Energy (Production, Separation or enrichment of special fissionable materials and substances and operation of the facilities)*
2. Railway operations other than construction, operation and maintenance of the following:**

   (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP, (ii) High speed train project, (iii) dedicated freight lines, (iv) Rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) Railway Electrification, (vi) signaling systems, (vii) freight terminals, (viii) Passenger terminals, (ix) infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/ sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivity to main railway lines and (x) Mass Rapid Transport systems.

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* Notification No. S.O. 2630(E) dated 19.10.2009 of Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

** Notification No. S.O. 2113 dated 22-8-2014 of Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Closure of HMT watch factory, Ranibagh

†833. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to close the HMT watch factory situated at Ranibagh in Nainital district of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether the employees working therein have been accommodated elsewhere, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends to establish any other industry at this site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 06.01.2016 has approved the closure of three subsidiaries of HMT Limited including HMT Watches Limited which includes Ranibagh unit in Uttarakhand.

(b) No Sir. As per the CCEA approval, all the employees of these companies would be offered attractive VRS/VSS package at 2007 notional pay scales with gratuity and leave encashment also at 2007 notional pay scales, in relaxation of DPE guidelines.

(c) No Sir.

Delay in implementation of projects for Puducherry

834. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that projects have been approved for Puducherry under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as of December, 2015, out of 1326 dwelling units, only 600 have been occupied and the remaining are either yet to be constructed or not fully completed for occupation;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the project; and

(d) by when the remaining dwelling Units are going to be completed and given to the beneficiaries for occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Three projects

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and one project under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved for construction of 1,542 dwelling units (DUs) in Puducherry. Till now, construction of 1,318 houses have been completed of which 609 houses are occupied by the beneficiaries. No project has been sanctioned under RAY in Puducherry.

(c) and (d) Construction and Allotment of houses constructed under these schemes is the responsibility of the State Government. The Ministry, however, reviews of the status of ongoing projects under these schemes through 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.

Scheme for home for homeless in Assam

835. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce a scheme for land for landless and house for houseless, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals from States are pending with Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government on the request of Assam for providing home for homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. 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.

Land and colonisation being state subjects, no Scheme for providing land for landless has, therefore, been launched by the Government.

(b) State-wise details of eligible proposals for construction of houses accepted for Central assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No project proposals for seeking central assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission have been received from the State Government of Assam.

Statement

State-wise details of proposal for construction of houses accepted for central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (Urban)

as on 29th February 2016

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Projects	EWS Houses	Central Assistance Accepted	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	1,93,147	2,897.21	334.95
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	40	13,315	199.73	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	12,670	190.05	76.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	44	32,311	396.77	75.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	38	20,239	303.59	50.00
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17	19,241	288.62	115.45
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	8	10,286	154.29	8.18
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	4	5,548	83.22	10.50
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	23	12,307	184.61	37.53
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	197	34,013	510.20	40.50
32.	Telangana	144	80,481	1,207.22	261.76
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttrakhand	2	464	6.96	-
36.	West Bengal	108	74,880	1,123.20	88.85
	Grand Total	746	5,08,902	7,545.65	1,099.48

Category of persons entitled for house for all

836. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started the initial process of constructing houses under the Government's ambitious scheme of 'House for all by 2022' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the category/class of persons enlisted for getting such house; and

(c) the type of houses Government is planning under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Details of proposals accepted by this Ministry for sanctioning and release of Central Grant for construction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Housing being a State subject, construction of houses under the Mission is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments.

(b) The Mission covers beneficiaries belonging to the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG). The EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to ₹ 3,00,000/- and LIG households are those having annual income between ₹ 3,00,000 and up to ₹ 6,00,000.

(c) The EWS houses having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. and LIG houses having carpet area of upto 60 sq. m. are eligible for central assistance under the various components of the Mission. States/UTs, however, have the flexibility in terms of determining the size of house and other facilities at the state level in consultation with the Ministry but without any enhanced financial assistance from Centre.

Statement

Details of proposals accepted in PMAY (Urban)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Projects	Central Assistance Accorded	Central Assistance Released	EWS Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	2,897.21	334.95	1,93,147
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	40	199.73	-	13,315
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	190.05	76.02	12,670
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	44	396.77	75.75	32,311
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	38	303.59	50.00	20,239
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17	288.62	115.45	19,241
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	8	154.29	8.18	10,286
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	4	83.22	10.50	5,548
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	23	184.61	37.53	12,307

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	197	510.20	40.50	34,013
32.	Telangana	144	1,207.22	61.74	80,481
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttrakhand	2	6.96	-	464
36.	West Bengal	108	1,123.20	88.85	74,880
	GRAND TOTAL	746	7,545.65	899.46	5,08,902

Sardar Patel national housing mission

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of Housing of approximately 20 million units for the urban poor;

(b) if so, whether Government has planned Sardar Patel National Mission, streamlining multiple housing schemes and projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many units have been built/proposed to be built under Rajiv Awas Yojana, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing shortage of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the report of the said Committee the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12th Plan period, *i.e.* in 2012 was 18.78 million. Further assuming about 0.2 crores of other non-slum urban poor, the total housing shortage has been estimated at 2 crores by the year 2022.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) – Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.06.2015 with four verticals:

(i) In *situ-Slum* Redevelopment 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.

(c) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) had been discontinued and the liabilities created under the 183 RAY projects where work had started on ground have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) mission.

Under RAY, a total of 183 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 7,721.45 crore involving Central share of ₹ 3,605.96 crore for construction of 1,41,848 houses have been approved. Till date, construction of 15,381 houses have been completed.

National policy on urban street vendors

838. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has comprehensively revised the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with objectives of the revised policy;

(c) whether street vendors selling tobacco products also come under the purview of this policy; and

(d) whether health hazards and spread of waste by these vendors have been considered 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) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation hasnow enacted an Act namely the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which came into force *w.e.f.* 1st May, 2014.

(c) and (d) All urban street vendors including the street vendors selling tobacco products will come under purview of the Act. As per provisions of the Act, it is obligatory on the street vendors to maintain cleanliness and public hygiene in the vending zones and adjoining areas. The aspect of health hazards will be regulated bythe respective laws of the Central/State Government in this matter.

Status of affordable housing scheme

839. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of progress of affordable housing scheme in the country;

(b) the details of loans so far given under affordable housing scheme in the country since implementation of the scheme, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are few takers of the scheme in tier II and tier III cities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor andthesteps taken/proposed to be taken to push this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) was a part of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which has been discontinued and the liabilities created under AHP projects where work had started on ground have been subsumed in the "Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)-Housing For All (Urban)" mission, launched on 25.06.2015.

Further, under PMAY (Urban) mission, Affordable Housing in Partnership with private sector or public Sector is also a component. The status of progress of Affordable Housing projects under RAY and PMAY (Urban) mission in the country, is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) Under the PMAY (Urban) mission, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) is also a component wherein beneficiaries of Economic Weaker Section having household annual income upto ₹ 3.00 lakh and Lower Income Group having household annual income between ₹ 3.00 lakh and upto ₹ 6.00 lakh subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, can avail of interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans upto ₹ 6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such institutions for a tenure of 15 years or actual tenure of loan whichever is earlier, for acquisition, construction and extension of house. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) have been identified as the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy. The loans disbursed under CLSS, State-wise, as reported by the CNAs is given in the Statement–III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Housing is a State subject. The Central Government through its schemes assists the State/UT Governments in addressing the housing shortage of its citizens. No such issue regarding there being few takers of the scheme in tier II and tier III cities, has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by the State/UT Governments.

Statement-I

Status of Progress of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) under RAY in the Country

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects Approved	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)		Physical Progress (Nos.)		
			Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Construction Completed	DUs in Progress
1.	Gujarat	10	130.30	47.60	17,373	800	16,293
2.	Karnataka	3	2.49	0.83	992	704	288
3.	Rajasthan	8	7.26	2.25	5,776	5,336	440
	GRAND TOTAL	21	140.05	50.68	24,141	6,840	17,021

Statement-II

Status of Progress of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) under PMAY (Urban) in the Country

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects Approved	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)		Physical Progress (Nos.)
			Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	EWS Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	1,801.59	334.95	1,20,106
2.	Chhattisgarh	11	190.05	76.02	12,670
3.	Gujarat	14	220.97	55.56	14,731
4.	Madhya Pradesh	17	288.62	115.45	19,241

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Odisha	4	83.22	10.50	5,548
6.	Rajasthan	23	184.61	37.53	12,307
7.	Tamil Nadu	19	153.42	17.82	10,228
8.	Telangana	144	1,207.22	61.74	80,481
9.	Uttarakhand	2	6.96	-	464
	GRAND TOTAL	312	4,136.66	709.57	2,75,776

Statement-III

State-wise loans disbursed under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State Name	Loan Disbursed in (₹)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145,23,183.00
2.	Assam	7,73,629.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	151,19,750.00
4.	Delhi	226,89,070.00
5.	Gujarat	947,89,824.00
6.	Haryana	34,28,744.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7,39,366.00
8.	Jharkhand	6,30,000.00
9.	Karnataka	132,98,196.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	352,27,460.00
11.	Maharashtra	3611,41,464.00
12.	Odisha	9,85,500.00
13.	Puducherry	6,12,356.00
14.	Punjab	40,96,675.00
15.	Rajasthan	230,19,144.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	664,32,592.00

Sl. No.	State Name	Loan Disbursed in (₹)
17.	Telangana	191,10,858.00
18.	Tripura	34,25,627.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	258,75,053.00
20.	Uttarakhand	34,96,057.00
21.	West Bengal	192,35,354.00
	TOTAL	7286,49,902.00

Slum redevelopment

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

(a) whether project developers participating in slum redevelopment under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana are required to provide transit housing to slum residents during the construction period;

(b) if so, whether Government has issued guidelines for this and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the number and current status of slums approved for redevelopment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (Urban) Mission Guidelines provides that the private developers executing the slum redevelopment project will also be responsible for providing transit accommodation to the eligible slum dwellers during the construction period.

(c) Number and current status of slum accepted for Central Assistance for *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (Urban) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number and current status of slum accepted for Central Assistance for In-situ Slum Redevelopment under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (Urban)

[as on 29th February 2016]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State City Approved Date	Project Name	No. of Slums	Central Assistance Accorded	Central Assistance Released	Dwelling Units (EWS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum Behind B Colony, Girdharnagar on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package 1)	1	5.18	0.89	518
2.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum at Odhav on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-2)	8	15.00	2.58	1500
3.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at (1) Suryanagar, (2) Chandranagar, (3) Bhilvas, Vejalpur on PPP/ Turnkey Basis (Package-3)	3	5.54	0.95	554
4.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Bhilvas na Chapra, Bhudarpura on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-4)	1	1.20	0.21	120
5.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Chunaravas Ramgali, Maninagar on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-5)	1	4.00	0.69	400
6.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Fakira tank na Chhapara, Potaliya on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-6)	1	0.66	0.11	66
		SUB-TOTAL OF AHMEDABAD FOR 6 PROJECT(S)	15	31.58	5.44	3,158

7.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Ghanshyam Nagar/Sahkar Main Road (PPP-5)	1	1.20	0.21	120
8.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Raiya Dhar, Nr Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-6)	1	2.65	0.46	265
9.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7A)		1.05	0.18	105
10.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7B)	1	4.70	0.81	470
11.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Jaybhim Nagar, Nana Mauva (PPP-8)	1	4.45	0.77	445
12.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC Besides Bishop House, University Road (PPP-9)	1	0.72	0.12	72
13.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11A)		3.20	0.55	320
14.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11B)	1	2.69	0.46	269
15.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11C)		2.63	0.45	263
16.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	*In-situ* Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Machchhunagar, Nr. Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-13)	1	3.00	0.52	300
		Sub-total of Rajkot for 10 Project(s)	7	26.29	4.53	2,629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Gandhinagar, Chimni Tekro, Juno Depo and Islampura near Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	4	15.00	2.58	1500
18.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Jawaharnagar, Nehrunagar, Salimnagar and Gausiya Masjid near Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	4	12.00	2.07	1200
19.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Halpatiwas Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	1	8.00	1.38	800
20.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Khwajanagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	1	8.50	1.46	850
21.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15 *(In-Principle)*	Redevelopment of Slums at Ambedkar Nagar behind Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	1	6.00	-	600
22.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15 *(In-Principle)*	Redevelopment of Slums at Anvarnagar near Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	1	8.50	-	850
23.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15 *(In-Principle)*	Redevelopment of Slums at Umiyanagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	1	14.00	-	1400

24.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15 *(In-Principle)*	Redevelopment of Slums at Vivekanandnagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	1	30.00	-	3000
		SUB-TOTAL OF SURAT FOR 8 PROJECT(S)	14	102.00	7.49	10,200
25.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Sama-Sanjay nagar-1, 2 and Indiranagar	3	7.71	1.33	771
26.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Manjalpur-Bajaniyavas	1	1.28	0.22	128
27.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Sayajiganj-Jamwadi	1	1.30	0.22	130
28.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Chhani-Soniya Nagar	1	1.37	0.24	137
29.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Danteshwar-Sainath nagar	1	0.67	0.12	67
30.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	Sama-Driver Faliya, Bhathuji Nagar, Marwadi Mahollo	3	3.60	0.62	360
		SUB-TOTAL OF VADODARA FOR 6 PROJECT(S)	10	15.93	2.74	1,593
		TOTAL OF GUJARAT FOR 30 PROJECT(S)	46	175.80	20.19	17580

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

841. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Indian cities have become big conglomeration of slums off late;

(b) if so, the percentage of population living in these slums in the cities with a population of 10 lakhs or above; and

(c) the action Government plans to take to decongest these cities and rehabilitate the slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Statement showing the percentage of slum population to total urban population of million plus cities as per Census 2011 provided by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. 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.

Statement

Percentage of Slum population to total Urban population of Million plus Cities-Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of City	Name of State	Population		Percentage of slum population
			Urban 2011	Slum 2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	12442373	52,06,473	41.8
2.	Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) GHMC	Andhra Pradesh	6993262	22,87,014	32.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	DMC (U) (M Corp.)	Delhi	11034555	16,17,239	14.7
4.	Kolkata (M Corp.)	West Bengal	4496694	14,09,721	31.4
5.	Chennai (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	4646732	13,42,337	28.9
6.	Nagpur (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	2405665	8,59,487	35.7
7.	Visakhapatnam (M Corp.) GVMC	Andhra Pradesh	1728128	7,70,971	44.6
8.	Bangalore (M Corp.+OG) BBMP	Karnataka	8495492	7,12,801	8.4
9.	Pune (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	3124458	6,90,545	22.1
10.	Indore (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	1994397	5,90,257	29.6
11.	Meerut (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	1305429	5,44,859	41.7
12.	Agra (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	1585704	5,33,554	33.6
13.	Jabalpur (M Corp.+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	1081677	4,83,626	44.7
14.	Bhopal (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh	1798218	4,79,699	26.7
15.	Surat (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	4501610	4,67,434	10.4
16.	Vijayawada (M Corp.+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	1143232	4,51,231	39.5
17.	Kanpur (M Corp.+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	2768057	4,25,008	15.4
18.	Raipur (M Corp.+OG)	Chhattisgarh	1027264	4,06,571	39.6
19.	Lucknow (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	2817105	3,64,941	13.0
20.	Srinagar (M Corp.+OG)	Jammu and Kashmir	1206419	3,43,125	28.4
21.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	1648643	3,33,962	20.3
22.	Amritsar (M Corp.+OG)	Punjab	1159227	3,29,797	28.4
23.	Thane (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1841488	3,26,798	17.7
24.	Jaipur (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	3046163	3,23,400	10.6
25.	Kota (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	1001694	3,19,309	31.9
26.	Gwalior (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh	1054420	3,09,793	29.4
27.	Varanasi (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	1198491	3,02,025	25.2
28.	Madurai (M Corp.)	Tamil nadu	1017865	2,78,153	27.3
29.	Jodhpur (M Corp.+OG)	Rajasthan	1056191	2,54,096	24.1
30.	Ahmadabad (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	5633927	2,50,681	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Ludhiana (M Corp.)	Punjab	1618879	2,44,163	15.1
32.	Aurangabad (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1175116	2,21,001	18.8
33.	Faridabad (M Corp.)	Haryana	1414050	2,15,053	15.2
34.	Navi Mumbai (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1120547	2,07,645	18.5
35.	Nashik (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1486053	1,89,721	12.8
36.	Rajkot (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	1323363	1,89,360	14.3
37.	Coimbatore (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	1050721	1,29,181	12.3
38.	Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1727692	1,29,099	7.5
39.	Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1247327	98,157	7.9
40.	Allahabad (M Corp.+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	1168385	91,689	7.8
41.	Vadodara (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	1752371	84,804	4.8
42.	Haora (M Corp)	West Bengal	1077075	83,509	7.8
43.	Patna (M Corp.+OG)	Bihar	1684297	77,034	4.6
44.	Ranchi (M Corp.)	Jharkhand	1073427	74,287	6.9
45.	Vasai-Virar City (M Corp)	Maharashtra	1222390	35,691	2.9
46.	Dhanbad (M Corp.)	Jharkhand	1162472	14,275	1.2

Standardization of documents in all real estate projects

842. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for ease of acquiring house projects by poorer sections of society, given the major housing crisis in the country; and

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for standardization of documents in all real estate projects?

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 ensure houses for all its citizens including the poorer sections of society. To supplement the initiatives of States/Union Territories (UTs), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission with an aim to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for addressing by 2022 all the housing requirements of urban poor, including slum dwellers, through the 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.

So far, 5,08,902 houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) have been considered for release of central assistance under the PMAY(U).

(b) Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, which is pending in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, there is a provision for mandatory registration of all real estate projects and mandatory public disclosure of all real estate project details.

Apart from this, in order to streamline the approval procedures for real estate projects and standardization of documentation and approval processes with regard to construction permits, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has held inter-ministerial consultations with line Central Government Ministries/Departments. Action plans and action taken reports are sought from them time to time in this regard.

Standard of primary education

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

(a) whether Government is aware of some recent independent studies in the field of primary education which suggest that the standard of primary education in the country is far below the global standards; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A World Bank Report on "Student Learning in South Asia – Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Priorities", in 2014, highlights that South Asia has made considerable progress in improving access to education but faces a major quality challenge in primary and secondary education. The Report emphasises on investing in education quality and that policies to improve student learning outcomes should be embedded within a larger agenda of inclusive growth and governance reform. For India specifically, the report points out that both Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have led to impressive increases in enrolment, school infrastructure, provision of trained teachers, free textbooks and ensuring access to elementary schools even in rural areas. The Report points out that overall student achievement is low and the policies to promote equity in education need to focus on reducing the large and growing learning gaps between poor and better-off children.

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2014 brought out annually by "Pratham", a non-governmental organisation has expressed concern regarding learning levels of children in English reading and Mathematics at elementary level. It also presents certain positive findings, including the fact that 96% of children in the 6 to 14 age group are enrolled in schools in rural areas and that the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 age group is at 3.3% in 2014, the same as the figure last year. It has also found steady improvement in school infrastructure.

As per UNESCO EFA global Monitoring Report- 2015 India made marked progress, increasing its net enrolment ratio significantly as GNP per capita improved, suggesting a more equitable distribution of economic gains.

(b) The Central Government has taken several steps to improve the quality of primary education.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes – III and V of the primary stage. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for class III. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in various subjects.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

The Central Government through SSA has supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter-alia,* as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation,

experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

The Central Government has launched the 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching' in December, 2014 with a vision to comprehensively address all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy.

Scheme for weak students

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering a new scheme for weak students who are prone to depression due to non-performance;

(b) if so, the details of implementation of this new scheme including the institutions that would be a part of this scheme; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering a similar scheme for school going students, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above

Additional funds under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Rajasthan

845. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan has requested Government for allotment of additional funds of ₹ 2284.10 lacs under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme towards the cost of food grains for payment to the FCI; and

(b) what is the present status of the action on the said request and by when the funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a revised proposal dated 9th January, 2016 for release of ₹ 2381.85 lakh towards the payment of cost of foodgrains to Food Corporation of India (FCI). The proposal is presently under consideration.

Pali and Prakrit languages as a subject in central university

846. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central universities have Pali and Prakrit languages/literature as a course of study or as a subject; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the salient features of the course of study?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) of 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, 9 CUs have Pali and Prakrit Language/ Literature as a course of study or as a subject. The details of courses offered by them in Pali/Prakrit are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Courses offered by Central Universities in Pali/Prakrit

Sl. No.	Name of University	Details of course of study or a subjects in Pali and Prakrit Language/Literature	Salient features of the course of study
1	2	3	4
1.	University of Hyderabad	The Centre for Buddhist Studies of the University offers a course in Pali and Bhoti for students of Ph.D in Buddhist Studies.	—
2.	University of Delhi	The Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi conduct the following course in Pali Language: (a) Certificate Course in Pali Language and Literature (b) Diploma Course in Pali Language and Literature	To prepare Buddhologists who would excel in knowledge, orientation and application of Buddhist thought of peace and non-violence with high ethical standards and social relevance.

1	2	3	4
		(c) M. A. Buddhist Studies Group: As Pali Specialization.	
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	JNU has introduced 'Certificate of Proficiency Course' in Pali Language and Literature in the Special Centre of Sanskrit Studies of the University from the Academic Year 2015-16. The duration of the course is one year.	Pali is one of the most important ancient Indian Languages. Buddhist, Theravada Literature and other non-economical literature is available in Pali Language. Pali Literature provides the enormous information of ancient Indian culture, History and Philosophy. This course helps students to achieve speaking reading and writing skills in Pali. It helps to gain the proficiency for accessing the original texts of Pali Language.
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Dr. Bhadant Anand Kausalyayan Centre for Buddhist Studies of the University is running two courses namely. 1. P.G. Diploma in Pali Language and Literature 2. Diploma in Pali Language.	Pali, a Middle Indo-Aryan Language, which serves as the primary source of Information on Early Buddhism and the Theravada Buddhist Tradition, in particular. The texts written in Pali include the Tripitaka (The Pali Canon), Atthakatha (Commentaries), Tika (Sub-Commentaries), Prakarana (Compendiums), Vamsakatha (Chronicles) and so on. This course is designed to provide students which an in-depth knowledge and understanding of both the Pali Language and Literature, via a blend of historical Philological and Philosophical study approaches.

1	2	3	4
5.	Aligarh Muslim University	Pali and Prarit Both Subject are being taught in M.A	—
6.	Banaras Hindu University	The University has Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies in the Faculty of Arts, which offers Pali Language/ Literature as a course of study.	**Full Time Courses:** (i) B.A. (Hons.) : 3 Years (ii) M.A. Programme : 2 Years (iii) Ph.D Programme in Pali and Buddhist Studies. **Part Time Courses:** (i) Diploma: (Level I) 1 Year. (ii) Diploma: (Level II) 1 Year. (Syllabus of all courses includes Pitaka and Pitaketara Pali Texts and Pali Grammar)
7.	Allahabad University	One paper at M.A. previous level. Half part of this paper is intended to the study of Pali and Prakrit.	—
8.	Visva Bharati	The Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit has the course curriculum on Pali and Prakrit.	(a) M.A.–Semester–I–Prakrit (b) M.A.–Semester–II–Pali (c) Certificate in Prakrit–2 years (d) Certificate in Pali–2 years (e) Diploma in Pali–1 year (f) Advanced Diploma in Pali–1 year
9.	Tripura University	Yes, Pali is taught as an elective subject in one of the affiliated colleges of Tripura University.	The Pali syllabus consists of five papers of 100 marks with each paper having four distinct units.

Universal quality education to children

847. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of surveys have revealed that the quality of education at all levels continues to be poor leaving a large section of the country so called educated manpower ill-equipped to participate in a globalised market economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken to provide universal quality education to the children of our country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge super power by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry; for which it has carried out nearly year-long consultations. The 33 identified themes across both the sectors on which inputs and suggestions were invited cover a spectrum of varied issues and challenges in education relating to access, quality of teaching and teachers, inclusion, skill development, employability etc.

A multi-pronged and multi-stakeholder consultative process was undertaken which included online, grassroots and national level deliberations. At the grassroots level, consultations spanned across Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Urban Local Bodies, Districts and States/Union Territories.

A number of consultations have been held with stakeholder Ministries in the Government of India and also with the State Governments. MHRD held thematic consultations through Apex level institutions and regulators, such as, UGC, AICTE, NCTE, AIU, NCERT, CBSE, IIAS, NLMA, NAAC, NUEPA, IGNOU and Central Universities by inviting all relevant stakeholders including experts, academics, industry representatives, civil society etc.

Field practitioner engagement through the UN Solutions Exchange platform, online survey by CBSE with over 15000 responses, youth survey and focus group discussions covering 6017 youth by Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Education for Peace and Sustainable Development, UNESCO Category-I Institute in Asia Pacific were conducted as part of the public engagement.

Several themes under School Education address issues related to providing universal quality education to the children like "Ensuring Learning Outcomes in Elementary Education", "Revamping Teacher Education for Quality Teachers", "Promotion of Information and Communication Technology systems in school and adult education", "New Knowledge, pedagogies and approaches for teaching of Science, Maths and Technology in School Education to improve learning outcomes of Students", "Enabling Inclusive Education – education of Girls, SCs, STs, Minorities and children with special needs" and "Comprehensive Education – Ethics, Physical Education, Arts & Crafts, Life Skills". Some themes under Higher Education are also relevant like "Improving State public universities", "Promoting Open and Distance Learning (ODL) and online courses", "Developing best Teachers', "Promoting research and innovation' and "Opportunities for technology enabled learning". The theme "Strengthening of Vocational Education"in School Education, underlines that the need for emphasizing on integrating skills in education and a renewed focus on vocational education in secondary education. Similarly "Integrating skill development in higher education" under Higher Education, mentions that integrating skills within the higher education holds the key to reaping the demographic dividend. Another theme, "Engagement with industry to link education to employability" underlines the need for greater investment in research and focuses on the fact that industry academia linkages are essential to meet these ends and tries to find out how and what is needed for a more fruitful partnering with the industry.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy and the suggestions received from all these multiple stakeholders have been sent to the Committee, which is expected to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

Proposals for establishing Deemed Universities

†848. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the University Grants Commission during the last two years for establishing Deemed Universities, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of Deemed Universities approved to be set up during the last two years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) During the last two years *i.e.* 2014 and 2015, the University Grants Commission has received four proposals regarding grant of Deemed to be University status. The details of proposals are as under:-

Year 2014

1. Vignana Jyothi, Vignana Jyothi Nagar,
   Bachupally, Nizampet (SO), Hyderabad, Telangana
2. Northern India Engineering College,
   FC-26, Shastri Park, New Delhi.
3. College of Engineering Pune,
   Shivajinagar, Pune, Maharashtra.

Year 2015

1. Chinmaya Vishwavidyapeeth
   Adi Sankara Nilayam, Veliyanad,
   Ernakulam, Kerala.

The above proposals are at different stages of examination in accordance with the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time.

(b) During the years 2014 and 2015, no Institution has been declared as Deemed to be university. However, during the current year 2016, one Institution namely Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh (J&K) has been declared as an Institution Deemed to be University.

Primary health care as a part of school curriculum

849. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministry has proposed to the HRD Ministry to include primary health care as a part of the school curriculum, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this would help Government to create awareness as students are the best vehicles to do so and if so, by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)–2005, Health and Physical Education is already a part of the school curriculum.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High price of books in private schools

850. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the school books of private and Government schools are on the same pattern in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the prices of private school books are too high in comparison with Government school books published by NCERT?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has formulated model syllabi and textbooks for schools across different stages of schooling. Given the geographical, cultural and linguistic diversity in the country, the schools in States/ Union Territories follow their own syllabi and textbooks as per their specific needs, in consonance with the NCF, 2005. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) adopts NCERT's syllabi and prescribes NCERT textbooks for schools affiliated with it for Classes IX to XII. State/UT Boards are free to either adopt or adapt NCERT's syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks as per the State specific requirement. Data on prices of books by private publishers are not centrally maintained by the Ministry. Moreover, as a part of the Digital India Campaign, this Ministry has launched 'e-pathshala' which is a single point repository of e-resources containing, NCERT text-books and various other learning resources available free for all citizens.

New education policy initiative for making people employable

851. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating a new policy initiative to change education system to realize Indias demographic dividend as working population are not employable and most industries, service sector and agriculture is struggling with scarcity of potential workforce; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge super power by equipping its students with the necessary skills

and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry; for which it has carried out nearly a year-long consultations, which included online, grassroots and national level thematic deliberations on 33 identified themes.

Under School Education, the theme "Strengthening of Vocational Education" underlines that there is a greater need for emphasizing on integrating skills in education and a renewed focus on vocational education in secondary education. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). The objective of this theme is examining the issues of enhancing acceptance of vocational qualifications, difficulties in implementing Vocational Education, ensuring horizontal and vertical mobility; and availability of teachers. The theme "Integrating skill development in higher education" under Higher Education, mentions that India has a demographic advantage of the largest youth population in the world and integrating skills within the higher education holds the key to reaping the demographic dividend. Another theme under Higher Education, "Engagement with industry to link education to employability" underlines the need for greater investment in research and focuses on the fact that industry academia linkages are essential to meet these ends and tries to find out how and what is needed for a more fruitful partnering with the industry.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy and the suggestions received on these themes have been forwarded to the Committee. The Committee consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Smt. Shailaja 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. The Committee is expected to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

Minority educational institutions in country

852. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria of minority educational institution/university in the country;

(b) the details of the number of minority educational institutions in the country, State-wise under Central Government; and

(c) details of the central universities which have minority status, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The following criteria is being adopted by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) for grant of minority status to an educational institution on religious basis:-

(i) that the educational institution was established by a member/members of the religious minority community;

(ii) that the educational institution was established for the benefit of the minority community; and

(iii) that the education institution is being administered by the minority community.

(b) and (c) The minority status of two Central Universities, namely Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) is at present *sub-judice*.

Drinking water in schools of Himachal Pradesh

†853. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry grants crores of rupees to States every year for basic facilities in Government schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) whether it is a fact that under RMSA, Government has found drinking water facilities in schools in Himachal Pradesh very pathetic;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than five dozen schools in many districts of Himachal Pradesh do not have drinking water facility; and

(d) if so, the district-wise details thereof and by when this problem would be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Ministry approves grants to States for providing basic facilities such as Additional Class Rooms, Science Lab, Computer Room, Library, Art/ Culture Room, Drinking water and Toilet facilities in Government secondary schools.

(b) No, Sir. As per the information received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh, all Government schools of Himachal Pradesh except 31 newly opened primary and Upper Primary schools have permanent drinking water facilities.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that 31 newly opened Primary and Upper Primary schools do not have permanent drinking

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water facility. These schools are being run in rent free private accommodation where drinking water is being provided by the owners of the respective buildings. District-wise list of these 31 Primary and Upper Primary Schools is given in the Statement (*See* below). Arrangement of permanent water supply is dependent on the schools having their own permanent buildings.

Statement

District-wise list of schools where drinking water facility is provided by the owners of the respective buildings

Primary and Upper Primary Schools

Sl. No.	District	Block	Name of the School	Primary/Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lahul-Spiti	Udaipur	GPS Kishori	Primary
2.	Lahul-Spiti	Udaipur	GPS Bhujund-II	Primary
3.	Lahul-Spiti	Kaza	GPS Pangmo	Primary
4.	Lahul-Spiti	Kaza	GMS Chicham	Upper Primary
5.	Kullu	Kullu-1	GMS Banasha	Upper Primary
6.	Kullu	Kullu-1	GPS Gohar	Primary
7.	Kullu	Kullu-1	GMS Rashol	Upper Primary
8.	Kullu	Kullu-1	GMS Paah	Upper Primary
9.	Kullu	Anni	GPS Koltha	Primary
10.	Kullu	Nirmand	GMS Damehri	Upper Primary
11.	Kullu	Nirmand	GPS Ratoh	Primary
12.	Kullu	Nirmand	GPS Ishwa-2	Primary
13.	Kullu	Nirmand	GMS Damah	Upper Primary
14.	Kullu	Nirmand	GMS Bahwa	Upper Primary
15.	Kullu	Nirmand	GPS Maktu	Primary
16.	Mandi	Sadar-2	GMS Mohigaloo	Upper Primary
17.	Mandi	Sunder Nagar-2	GPS Nalu	Primary
18.	Mandi	Balh	GMS Nalsar	Upper Primary
19.	Mandi	Balh	GMS Chawari	Upper Primary
20.	Mandi	Seraj-1	GMS Jhugand	Upper Primary

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Mandi	Seraj-2	GPS Chohari	Primary
22.	Mandi	Drang-2	GPS Bralang	Primary
23.	Mandi	Drang-2	GPS Rajban Terang	Primary
24.	Mandi	Dharampur-2	GMS Bhatour	Upper Primary
25.	Una	Gagret-1	GPS Kuthera Jaswalan (L)	Primary
26.	Sirmour	Bakras	GPS Pechhwa	Primary
27.	Sirmour	Kafota	GPS Chiwali	Primary
28.	Sirmour	Nohrahar	GPS Kafelnu	Primary
29.	Sirmour	Nohrahar	GPS Basali	Primary
30.	Sirmour	Paunta Sahib	GPS Bhuddi	Primary
31.	Shimla	Kasumpati	GPS Tapkari	Primary

Institutions under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

854. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the universities/institutions, which have joined the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) and the respective themes/projects they are associated with;

(b) the details of the progress made in such projects taken up under UBA; and

(c) the details of the non-Governmental organizations and private/autonomous/charitable institutions collaborating in UBA State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) So far, 44 Institutions have joined the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) programme. The list of institutions is given in the Statement (*See* below). The major themes/projects that are proposed to be taken up relate to sustainable agriculture, drinking water and water management, health and sanitation, renewable energy, education, skill development, employment generation, artisans and rural crafts, information technology, basic amenities etc. Institutions are preparing their plans of action, working with stakeholders in the area including concerned District Collectors, Government institutions, technical institutions, social organizations and grass root voluntary organizations.

(c) Institutions are in the process of identifying partners for collaboration including non-Governmental organizations and charitable institutions.

Statement

List of Universities/Institutions which have joined Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Universities/Institutions
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, (BHU) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Maharashtra
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Assam
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, Punjab
10.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Tamil Nadu
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan)
12.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
13.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
14.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
16.	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat
17.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka
18.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan
19.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
20.	Government College of Engineering and Technology, Bikaner, Rajasthan
21.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana
22.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar
23.	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, Aizwal
24.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur, Imphal
25.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar Assam
26.	National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat
27.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal

Sl. No.	Universities/Institutions
28.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Hazratbal, Jammu and Kashmir
29.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh
30.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan
31.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Distt.-Kangra, Shahpur, Himachal Pradesh
32.	Firoz Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh
33.	Women Polytechnic, Aizwal, Mizoram
34.	Mizoram University Mizoram, Aizwal
35.	Nagaland University, Kohima
36.	Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
37.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, Karnataka
38.	National Institute of Technology, Surathkal, Karnataka
39.	National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura
40.	National Institute of Technology, Goa, Farmagudi, Ponda
41.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana
42.	National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, Shillong
43.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Jhalwa, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
44.	Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Contribution of Indian Universities in Research and Development

855. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any status report on the contribution of Indian universities and other higher education as well as research bodies in Research and Development;

(b) whether Government has any ranking based on contributions to Research and Development to such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details of the breakthroughs recorded, achieved and published related to R&D by the top 10 among these institutions in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There is no centralised status report tabulating the research contribution of Indian Universities and other higher education/research bodies available in this Ministry. However, under the National Institutional Ranking Framework (brought out in September, 2015 for ranking the higher educational institutions) the research contribution by the institutions is being considered for ranking the institutions. These ranks are expected to be announced in April 2016.

Promotion of sports in schools

†856. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any scheme to improve the deteriorating condition of sports in the schools throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to conduct a nation-wide campaign for training and promotion of sports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, Health and Physical Education, which includes sports, is a compulsory subject from classes I to X and an optional subject at the higher secondary stage. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabi on Health and Physical Education, which outlines class-wise games and sports for students. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), annual grant is provided to Government and Government aided schools for replacement of non-functional school equipment and for other recurring costs such as consumables, play material, games and sports equipment etc. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), school grant of ₹ 50,000/- is provided annually to Government Secondary Schools as part of recurring grant for various activities, including purchase of sports equipment and other sports related activities, based on viable proposals received from States and Union Territories. In addition, ₹ 20,000/- per school (for a maximum of 100 schools per State/UT) is also provided to Government Secondary Schools under RMSA for purchase of sports equipment.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) makes it obligatory for its affiliated schools to have adequate infrastructure for sports. CBSE has also advised its affiliated schools to allocate 40-45 minutes of physical activities and games for students of Classes I to X everyday, and at least two periods per week (90 to 120 minutes) for students of Classes XI to XII. However, education being a subject in the Concurrent List and most of the schools being under the purview of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the States/UTs to take necessary action in this regard.

First aid training to students and teachers

857. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impart first aid training to students and teachers in schools of Maharashtra and rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are under the administrative control of Government of India provide for staff nurse facility in the school premises to provide first aid facilities and to educate students on first aid. NCERT has included first aid related component in the syllabi of Health and Physical Education in the textbooks of class VII and VIII developed by it. Education, being in the concurrent list and a majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for State Governments to include first aid training as part of the school activities.

The Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have not conducted any training program on First Aid training to the students and teachers in the schools but, the State Government with the help of Central Government has conducted disaster management training program for teachers in 200 schools in Pune and Satara districts.

High charges of hostels for girl students at Delhi University

858. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girl students at Delhi University hostels are being charged more than their male counterparts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, hostel-wise and the reasons behind this discrimination; and

(c) what remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The University of Delhi has reported that the University has a policy of no gender based discrimination in terms of charging fees from the students. The Managing Committee of the hostels decide the fee structure of the particular hostel depending upon operational requirement. Therefore, each hostel has a separate and independent fee structure which has no bearing on the gender of the student.

Assessment of implementation of RTE Act

859. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any assessment regarding implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) in all States, if so, details thereof along with obstacles in implementation of said Act;

(b) whether no-detention policy in schools have lowered quality of education, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received requests from various State Governments for additional funds for effective implementation of the Act in their respective States in recent past, if so, details thereof along with action taken on such requests; and

(d) other corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 periodically with the States and Union Territories at different fora, including the State Education Ministers' Conferences. An independent concurrent financial review is also undertaken to cover all States within two years. Educational data on outcomes are collected through Unified District Implementation System of Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated scheme to meet the object of RTE Act, 2009. The combined RTE-SSA programme is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. The last JRM was held from 2nd to 12th February, 2015. The major challenge in meeting the objective of the RTE Act is ensuring quality education for all children at elementary level.

(b) The no-detention policy has resulted in improvement of retention of children in schools. This is reflected in the decline in annual average dropout rate of children which is 4.15% at elementary level as per UDISE, 2014-15. Some States have requested for review of no-detention policy. Reports and views of several State Governments reflect that standard of elementary education has come down due to no-detention policy.

(c) Section 7 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides that the Central and State Governments have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the RTE Act. Allocation of outlays of the States under SSA are made on the basis of the approved Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&B) prepared by the States based on their requirements. The Central share released to States/UTs under SSA during the last five years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Government of India has introduced several measures to facilitate the implementation of the SSA to meet the objectives of the RTE Act by (i) launching 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat'- a foundational sub-programme under SSA to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics; (ii) launching 'Rashtriya Avishkaar Abhiyan' – a convergent framework to make Science, Mathematics and Technology exciting for children; (iii) sharing an exemplar on continuous and comprehensive evaluation in elementary education developed by the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT); (iv) sharing learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT; (v) conducting National Achievement Surveys for Classes III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes; (vi) bringing out guidelines against discrimination in schools; (vii) monitoring of States to set up decentralized grievance redressal systems under the RTE Act; and (viii) launching of National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation called "Shala Sidhhi", which is an initiative aimed at evaluating each school as an institution, with the intent to improve the quality of school education.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise details of Central share released to States/UTs under SSA during the last five years and the current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 01.02.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	174715.39	154566.68	66810.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	23880.1	43764.67	19261.85	33607.83	17169.60
3.	Assam	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	131820.73	97782.17	88347.80
4.	Bihar	204789.63	185108.2	275462.25	261013.11	216336.05	251557.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	76699.64	92705.34	46851.63
6.	Goa	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	1333.57	1310.38	560.36
7.	Gujarat	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63	78476.48	45196.01
8.	Haryana	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	35088.42	42110.65	26816.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	11453.10	12547.30	8529.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	30070.5	50805.85	89143.50	51276.51	129980.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	75775.18	38631.98
12.	Karnataka	66903.00	62788.35	68450.58	65371.33	66213.52	31115.00
13.	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14	20800.66	21844.02	10107.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	200408.56	149094.91	120286.36
15.	Maharashtra	85537.00	117962.58	106854.62	65653.65	58288.54	25993.98
16.	Manipur	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93	21465.80	9966.07
17.	Meghalaya	18540.90	14410.6	18670.78	28340.86	20404.51	9483.04
18.	Mizoram	10115.31	10814.05	15317.60	10657.69	14739.69	6189.83
19.	Nagaland	8636.83	9798.33	11231.95	15803.02	20568.72	8739.53
20.	Odisha	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	66695.31	59829.94
21.	Punjab	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	38323.72	36215.98	27220.12
22.	Rajasthan	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	242488.70	248041.55	178164.68
23.	Sikkim	4469.19	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08	4526.13	2138.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	68141.96	71637.13	96827.48	135819.79	79543.55
25.	Telangana					81406.88	21776.01

26.	Tripura	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	15991.09	19800.13	11389.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	466698.04	449867.53	505434.30
28.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	22043.51	22880.56	19380.06
29.	West Bengal	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	153196.42	97240.30	60836.89
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	357.78	907.36	1089.28	612.35	147.21	359.46
31.	Chandigarh	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	3009.26	3893.53	2723.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35	652.76	927.19	911.74	462.00
33.	Daman and Diu	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54	72.77	78.38
34.	Delhi	3552.71	3783.29	4293.24	8322.82	6223.73	3184.24
35.	Lakshadweep	127.39	127.86	57.62	0.00	58.83	33.55
36.	Puducherry	485.38	757.62	918.91	443.19	100.00	226.15
	TOTAL	1959407.42	2077538.33	2383655.62	2473509.82	2403016.25	1915114.04

Admission policy in Kendriya Vidyalayas

860. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kendriya Vidyalayas were created exclusively for the children of parents whose jobs are transferable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the principle on which the Kendriya Vidyalayas were created has been diluted to such an extent that even the children of Defence forces are finding it difficult to get admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider making it mandatory for the Kendriya Vidyalayas to give admission to the children who have come on transfer and reside near by?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) were established to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education. As per the admission guidelines duly approved by the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), following priorities are followed in granting admission to the KVs in Defence/Civil Sector:-

1. Children of transferable and non-transferable Central Government employees and children of ex-servicemen. This will also include children of Foreign National officials, who come on deputation or transfer to India on invitation by Government of India.
2. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/ Public Sector Undertaking/Institute of Higher Learning of the Government of India.
3. Children of transferable and non-transferable State Government employees.
4. Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/Institute of Higher Learning of the State Governments.
5. Children from any other category including the children of Foreign Nationals who are located in India due to their work or for any personal reasons. The children of Foreign Nationals would be considered only in case there are no children of Indian Nationals waitlisted for admission.

The Children of Defence personnel are considered as first priority category for admission in KVs. The Children admitted in a KV can automatically claim admission in another KV, if their parent is transferred from one station to another.

Action against activists under SC and ST Act

861. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) reasons behind suspension and expulsion of dalit students from hostel of Hyderabad central university and barring their entry to various buildings in the campus in January 2016;

(b) whether any action recommended by the Ministry under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) against the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) activists who attacked the screening of 'Muzaffarnagar Baaqi Hain in 2015' and made derogatory remarks about students belonging to dalit community; and

(c) whether any letter/correspondence was made at the instance of the Ministry with the new Vice-Chancellor of Hyderabad University following which he expelled the said dalit students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No student has been suspended and expelled from the hostel and barred from the entry to various buildings of University of Hyderabad in January 2016.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of submission at (a) above, question does not arise.

Utilisation of education cess

862. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected as education cess during each of the last three years in the country including Odisha;

(b) details of the usage and utilisations during last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite levying the cess there has been negligible improvement in quality of elementary and higher education; and

(d) the Steps taken for qualitative improvement in education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Education Cess comprises of 2% Primary Education Cess and 1% Secondary and Higher Education Cess. The Primary Education Cess is credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) and is used to meet part of expenditure

on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. There is no separate fund to credit Secondary and Higher Education Cess and funds required for secondary and higher education are directly allocated through Budgetary provisions. The details of collection of these Cesses and utilization are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Fund collected as Education Cess	Utilisation from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh	Utilisation of Secondary and Higher Education Cess
2012-13	30571.53	20137.47	Since Secondary and Higher Education Cess is not credited into any fund, details of utilisation are not maintained by MHRD.
2013-14	33280.75	19988.24	
2014-15	35977.33	22323.19	

(c) and (d) Government is aware of the need for improvement of quality of all stages of education. The proceeds of 2% Primary Education Cess are utilized exclusively for (i) the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, and (ii) the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) of the Government of India. The Central Government through the SSA has introduced several measures to improve the quality of elementary education in the States, including the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', a foundational programme to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics; Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan, a focussed programme on strengthening Science and Maths learning, *inter-alia*, at the upper primary level; conducting periodic National Achievement Surveys for Class III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes; providing funds and technical guidance to States for annual refresher training of teachers and providing academic support to teachers and schools through Block and Cluster Resource Centres.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for improving access by approving new secondary schools and by provisioning for additional classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room, art/craft/culture room, toilets, drinking water facilities etc. in new secondary schools and existing secondary schools, to reduce dropout rates.

Minimum standard of education in every University is ensured by the University Grants Commission (UGC) through its regulations in this regard. The UGC has taken measures to improve the standards of education in universities and colleges, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and

Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc.

A new scheme Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching has also been launched on 25th December, 2014 to provide an integrated platform for building synergies among all the existing initiatives, providing oversight to the existing activities and also to carry out new activities aimed at gap filling so that a comprehensive vehicle for teachers and faculty related programmes and schemes is created.

Facilities for forward and backward communities

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any suggestions for reviewing the existing facilities provided to all the categories of students including Forward Communities/ Backward Communities (FCs/BCs) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has any plans to review such facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development receives suggestions from different stakeholders from time to time on various issues including reviewing the existing facilities provided to all categories of students of the country. Last year, the Government also initiated a collaborative, multi–stakeholder and multipronged consultation process for a New Education policy (NEP). Six Zonal meetings were held by the Minister of Human Resource Development which was attended by Education ministers and officials of the States/UTs. Ministry alsoheld thematic consultations through apex level institutions and regulators, such as, University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Association of Indian Universities (AIU), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA), National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), National University of Educational Planning and

Administration (NUEPA), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Central Universities and invited relevant stakeholders including experts, academicians, industry representatives, civil society, etc. On 33 themes of NEP, inputs and suggestions were invited covering a spectrum of issues and challenges in education relating to access, quality, inclusive education, bridging gender, social and regional disparities, skill development, employability, etc.

At the grassroots level, consultation covered gram panchayat, blocks, urban local bodies, districts and States/Union Territories and suggestions have been uploaded on *www.MyGov.in.*

The suggestions and inputs received during the consultation process would be relevant to the aspects of facilities for students from all sections of the society, including forward Communities/ Backwards Communities (FCs/BCs).

The Government has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy and the suggestions received from all these multiple discussions have been sent to the Committee, which is expected to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

Complaints of financial irregularities in Jamia Milia Islamia

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

(a) whether Government has received any complaints against Jamia Millia Islamia regarding financial and administrative irregularities in the university's functioning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a)and (b) The Central Universities including Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) are autonomous bodies established by an Act of the Parliament. The JMI is governed by the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988 and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed there-under. Whenever a complaint regarding mismanagement/irregularities is received, it is forwarded to the University for appropriate action at their end or for providing factual position in the matter, as the case may be. Further, the Accounts of the Central Universities are mandatorily subjected to audit by Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India every year and the Annual Accounts duly audited are tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament.

Scholarship and Literature in Urdu

865. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to protect, preserve and promote scholarship and literature in Urdu;

(b) The total number of people in the country who are speakers of Urdu and the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) The total number of cultural/language institutions receiving aid from Government for promotion of the language, the total amount of funds disbursed for this purpose State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government of India is promoting the Urdu language through National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, by administering various activities to protect, preserve and promote scholarship and literature in Urdu *viz.* financial assistance to Urdu writers/scholars for publication of manuscripts, purchase of books/journals/magazines, financial assistance to hold seminar/lecture-series, organization of Urdu book fairs, Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP Course in Urdu, Calligraphy in Urdu and Graphic design centres, Urdu Correspondence Course through accredited study centres and Urdu Online Learning Programme. Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, a Central University, extends support for sanction of scholarship from the respective State Governments for Under Graduate and Post Graduate programmes and University Grants Commission fellowship is granted to M.Phil and Ph.D. courses.

(b) The population of the country who speak Urdu, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The number of cultural/language institutions receiving aid from Government for promotion of the language and the total amount of funds disbursed for this purpose, State-wise is given in the Statement-II and III, respectvely.

Statement-I

Literature in Urdu

Sl. No.	States	Population (As per Census, 2011)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	382,72,080
2.	Bihar	177,57,548

Sl. No.	States	Population (As per Census, 2011)
3.	Telangana (Combined with Andhra Pradesh)	85,75,033
4.	Maharashtra	68,95,501
5.	Karnataka	55,39,910
6.	Jharkhand	33,24,411
7.	Madhya Pradesh	31,86,364
8.	Delhi	26,74,333
9.	West Bengal	16,53,739
10.	Rajasthan	14,62,983
11.	Gujarat	13,50,630
12.	Tamil Nadu	13,42,299
13.	Odisha	6,11,509
14.	Uttarakhand	4,97,081
15.	Haryana	2,60,687
16.	Chhattisgarh	88,008
17.	Goa	54,163
18.	Punjab	27,660
19.	Kerala	13,492
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,251
21.	Chandigarh	7,254
22.	Puducherry	7,092
23.	Himachal Pradesh	4,787
24.	Assam	4,715
25.	Sikkim	2,930
26.	Meghalaya	2,531
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,615
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,258
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	994
30.	Nagaland	759
31.	Daman and Diu	574
32.	Manipur	483
33.	Tripura	313
34.	Mizoram	98
35.	Lakshadweep	26
	TOTAL	936,36,111

Statement-II

State-wise details of other Schemes and Expenditure incurred for the year 2014-15

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Seminar/Conference/ Workshop/Mushaira (Urdu, Arabic, Persian) 2014-15		Manuscript (Urdu, Arabic, Persian) 2014-15		Annual Lecture Series 2014-15		Vocational Course 2014-15		Bulk Purchase of Books/Periodicals/ Journals (Urdu, Arabic, Persian) 2014-15	
		NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	8.70	10	2.34	1	0.25	0	0.00	32	6.09
3.	Bihar	12	7.85	17	4.73	3	0.75	0	0.00	49	9.33
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Delhi	40	31.55	77	24.25	6	1.50	0	0.00	109	20.76
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4	1.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.58
8.	Haryana	1	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1.40	10	3.39	5	1.25	3	3.80	51	9.71
11.	Jharkhand	3	1.90	3	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	3.40
12.	Karnataka	1	0.40	7	2.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.95
13.	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4.40	5	1.29	3	0.75	0	0.00	6	1.15
15.	Maharashtra	16	8.80	36	7.49	4	1.00	0	0.00	85	16.19
16.	North East	3	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.19
17.	Odisha	1	0.50	1	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Punjab	4	2.20	3	0.53	2	0.50	0	0.00	9	1.71
19.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	5	1.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.15
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	6.00	4	1.00	1	0.25	0	0.00	4	0.76
21.	Uttar Pradesh	75	40.95	36	11.86	14	0.00	0	0.00	117	22.28
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	3.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	West Bangal	3	3.00	6	1.76	1	0.25	0	0.00	22	4.19
	TOTAL	193	126.35	222	64.10	41	10.25	3	3.80	527	99.78

Statement-III

State-wise details of Study Centres run through NGOs and Expenditure incurred for the years 2014-15

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	CABA-MDTP 2014-15		Calligraphy 2014-15		Urdu Diploma 2014-15		Arabic Diploma 2014-15		Arabic Certificate 2014-15		Persian Certificate 2014-15	
		NGOs	Exp	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	43.79	5	11.60	25	21.22	9	19.29	10	11.59	0	0.00
2.	Assam	22	107.04	1	2.33	25	21.22	0	0.00	2	2.32	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	55	267.60	6	13.93	113	95.88	22	47.15	31	35.94	1	1.02
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	9.73	7	16.25	15	12.73	3	6.43	5	5.80	0	0.00
5.	Delhi	18	87.58	2	4.65	47	39.88	10	21.44	10	11.59	0	0.00
6.	East Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.70	0	0.00	3	3.48	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8	38.92	1	2.33	23	19.51	8	17.15	3	3.48	1	1.02
8.	Haryana	4	19.46	0	0.00	17	14.43	4	8.57	4	4.64	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	34.06	0	0.00	13	11.03	1	2.15	2	2.32	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	71	345.45	3	6.96	86	72.97	4	8.57	12	13.92	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	6	29.20	3	6.96	24	20.36	5	10.72	7	8.12	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	10	48.66	0	0.00	28	23.76	7	15.00	7	8.12	0	0.00
13.	Kerala	5	24.32	0	0.00	19	16.12	18	38.58	4	4.64	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	53.52	4	9.29	47	39.88	7	15.00	13	15.07	0	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	22	107.04	2	4.65	60	50.90	16	34.29	16	18.55	0	0.00
16.	Manipur	19	92.45	0	0.00	27	22.91	0	0.00	3	3.48	0	0.00
17.	North East (Assam)	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	16.12	7	15.00	5	5.80	0	0.00
18.	North East (Manipur)	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.70	1	2.15	3	3.48	0	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	2	9.73	0	0.00	2	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	4	19.46	0	0.00	13	11.04	2	4.29	8	9.28	0	0.00
21.	Punjab	1	4.87	0	0.00	2	1.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	10	48.66	3	6.96	37	31.40	5	10.72	13	15.07	1	1.02
23.	Tripura	4	19.46	0	0.00	5	4.25	0	0.00	1	1.16	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	9.73	1	2.33	9	7.64	3	6.43	5	5.80	0	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	109	530.04	15	34.81	468	397.10	134	287.18	125	144.93	0	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	10	48.66	0	0.00	28	23.76	4	8.58	6	6.96	1	1.02
27.	West Bengal	14	68.12	0	0.00	25	21.22	8	17.15	10	11.60	0	0.00
	TOTAL	425	2067.55	53	123.05	1181	1002.13	278	595.84	308	357.14	4	4.08

Audit of deemed universities

866. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) regulations permit auditing of deemed universities in the country by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG);

(b) if so, details of regulations under which CAG can audit deemed universities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that UGC is opposing to the idea of auditing deemed universities since no grant from Government is given;

(d) whether Ministry wants to audit deemed universities, in spite of UGCs opposition; and

(e) how Ministry is thinking of going ahead on this issue in view of (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Deemed to be Universities are governed by University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 amended from time to time. The relevant portion of Clause 20.0 of Annexure 2 of the said regulation, pertaining to audit of institutions deemed to be universities is as under:

"20.0 Funds, Accounts, Audits and Annual Report

(i) The accounts of the institution deemed to be university shall be maintained in the name of the institution deemed to be university and not in the name of the sponsoring Society or Trust. The accounts of the institution deemed to be university shall be kept in such forms as may be laid down by the Board of Management and shall conform to the rules, if any, prescribed by the commission. The accounts of the institution deemed to be university shall be open for examination by the Controller and Auditor General of India. The accounts shall also be open for inspection by the Commission.

(ii) The annual financial statements and accounts shall be audited by the Chartered Accountant of the Institution deemed to be university".

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The UGC is not opposing the auditing of deemed universities by CAG. In the context of clarification sought on whether it comes under the purview of CAG to audit institutions which are neither funded by Central Government/State Government or by the UGC, the matter was referred to CAG, which has sought specific proposals under section 20 of the CAG's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for their consideration and appropriate action.

Higher education institution for each Ministry

867. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of setting up of higher education institutions for each Department or Ministry which are primarily the engines of economic growth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

School infrastructure for specially abled children

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

(a) whether it is a fact that school infrastructure constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is not friendly to the needs of specially abled children, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard and funds sanctioned for the same during last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of specially abled children enrolled under SSA at all levels, State-wise; and

(d) the detail of schools providing infrastructure friendly to the needs of the specially abled children, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The school infrastructure constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is friendly to the needs of specially abled children. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE: 2013-14), 82.33% schools have ramps and handrails.

(b) Under SSA, guidelines/directives have been issued regarding barrier-free design and access in school buildings for the benefit of children with special needs (CWSN). State-wise details of the funds sanctioned in the last three years to make school infrastructure friendly to the needs of specially abled children are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under SSA, 25.05 lakh CWSN have been enrolled in schools. This includes 17.21 lakh enrolled at the primary level and 7.84 lakh enrolled at the upper primary level. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) State-wise details of schools providing infrastructure friendly to the needs of the specially abled children are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of the funds sanctioned to make school infrastructure friendly

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Ramps with handrails	Handrails in existing ramps	Ramps with handrails	Handrails in existing ramps	Ramps with handrails	Handrails in existing ramps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	296.89	0.00				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141.12	0.00	141.12		434.80	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	727.32	156.50	207.64		122.91	
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1038.50		12.60	
5.	Bihar	1878.36		513.92		294.66	
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh	1943.31		694.22			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.16					
9.	Daman and Diu	12.47					
10.	Delhi	70.00		58.44		20.12	
11.	Goa	1.50		16.20		15.00	
12.	Gujarat			107.80	57.00	1.28	3.14
13.	Haryana	718.07					
14.	Himachal Pradesh	120.88		329.08		66.24	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.50	171.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	693.44				137.70	
17.	Karnataka	160.65		52.35		107.40	
18.	Kerala	371.60		30.90			
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	343.90					
21.	Maharashtra					831.60	
22.	Manipur	388.33		194.17		388.34	
23.	Meghalaya			322.00		322.01	
24.	Mizoram	327.60				374.50	
25.	Nagaland	348.87				261.68	
26.	Odisha	1410.42				99.24	
27.	Puducherry	29.50	27.90				
28.	Punjab	220.95	17.58				
29.	Rajasthan	141.87	0.00	69.11		9.47	
30.	Sikkim					109.00	
31.	Tamil Nadu	1078.08	563.05			996.57	
32.	Telangana					1026.00	
33.	Tripura	16.89	12.78	33.04	9.71	9.60	
34.	Uttar Pradesh					166.98	
35.	Uttarakhand	320.70		249.83		24.75	
36.	West Bengal	1620.10	480.22	944.67		501.54	
	TOTAL	13443.48	1429.02	5002.99	66.71	6333.98	3.14

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget.

Statement-II

Enrollment of children with special needs under SSA

Sl. No.	States/UT	Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	345	203
2.	Andhra Pradesh	130661	45671
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9700	3310
4.	Assam	72648	20434

Sl. No.	States/UT	Primary	Upper Primary
5.	Bihar	162224	49746
6.	Chandigarh	2360	2139
7.	Chhattisgarh	57290	28833
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	226	126
9.	Daman and Diu	103	59
10.	Delhi	9692	8924
11.	Goa	1265	1061
12.	Gujarat	65302	36551
13.	Haryana	3519	1731
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8627	5217
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14682	6918
16.	Jharkhand	57284	19402
17.	Karnataka	73331	44861
18.	Kerala	96317	91828
19.	Lakshadweep	190	110
20.	Madhya Pradesh	47845	25125
21.	Maharashtra	194606	100296
22.	Manipur	6717	1455
23.	Meghalaya	6972	1176
24.	Mizoram	9681	2043
25.	Nagaland	7047	1984
26.	Odisha	90260	40097
27.	Puducherry	619	533
28.	Punjab	73670	31010
29.	Rajasthan	84780	29221
30.	Sikkim	997	352
31.	Tamil Nadu	73275	62380
32.	Tripura	2512	1406

Sl. No.	States/UT	Primary	Upper Primary
33.	Uttar Pradesh	217909	72259
34.	Uttarakhand	10389	3820
35.	West Bengal	128253	43586
	ALL STATES	1721298	783867

Source: UDISE - 2013-14

Statement-III

Progress on Barrier Free Access under SSA

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of elementary schools with Ramps
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.93
4.	Assam	89.62
5.	Bihar	82.37
6.	Chandigarh	95.24
7.	Chhattisgarh	82.01
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.61
9.	Daman and Diu	94.44
10.	Delhi	100.00
11.	Goa	63.62
12.	Gujarat	95.57
13.	Haryana	87.43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	92.10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.97
16.	Jharkhand	67.49
17.	Karnataka	90.77
18.	Kerala	91.22
19.	Lakshadweep	72.22

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.11
21.	Maharashtra	89.15
22.	Manipur	51.04
23.	Meghalaya	68.43
24.	Mizoram	47.41
25.	Nagaland	76.21
26.	Odisha	84.02
27.	Puducherry	95.77
28.	Punjab	84.14
29.	Rajasthan	65.17
30.	Sikkim	73.33
31.	Tamil Nadu	85.22
32.	Tripura	48.57
33.	Uttarakhand	81.88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	90.37
35.	West Bengal	89.32
	TOTAL	82.33

Source: UDISE - 2013-14

Funds for utensils under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of utensils compared to students in schools under Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is disproportionate, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is considering to revamp its current uniform policy of allocating ₹ 5000 for utensils and make allocation of money according to the number of students in the school, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Government provides funds @ ₹ 5000 per school to the State Governments for procurement of kitchen utensils as well as for replacement of kitchen devices after every 5 years.

(b) There is a proposal in the Ministry to revise norms for providing Central Assistance for kitchen devices linked to enrolment in schools.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Jharkhand

870. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total amount allocated and released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to Jharkhand during financial year 2014-15;

(b) how does the Ministry ascertain that the amounts released are being spent for the purpose intended; and

(c) whether the Ministry received complaints of misappropriation/diversion/frauds etc. with regard to utilisation of SSA funds in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) For the financial year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 193794.50 lakh was approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the State of Jharkhand. As per approved fund sharing pattern for 2014-15, the Central share was ₹ 101981.42 lakh, out of which an amount of ₹ 75775.18 lakh was released to the State of Jharkhand during 2014-15.

(b) For ascertaining the judicious use of funds released under SSA there are inbuilt checks, counter-checks and internal control system as prescribed in the Manual on Financial Management and Procurement of SSA. Besides, there are internal audit, statutory audit, concurrent audit and audit by State Accountant General. Additionally, Joint Review Missions comprising of experts, senior policy makers and the other stakeholders regularly visit States to monitor the work being done under SSA and to ensure that funds are spent for the intended purpose. The grant is released to the States/UTs on the basis of utilisation certificates and audited accounts in respect of previous grants.

(c) The Ministry has not received any complaint of misappropriation/diversion/frauds etc. with regard to the utilisation of SSA funds in Jharkhand. However, during the year 2013, a complaint regarding not following due procedure for procurement for SSA textbooks for the academic year 2013-14 was received and Central Government issued directives to the State Government not to use SSA funds for the said procurement. The matter is presently *sub judice*.

Agitation in JNU

871. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agitation and dharnas were held over the police action in the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether complaints have been received against student's fundamental rights being curbed in the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) campus to favour a particular wing of students unions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to bring normalcy in the University and to bring balance among various sections of students unions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has reported that students have held meetings and undertaken marches in JNU campus over the police action since the incident that took place at JNU on 9th February, 2016.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The University administration is in constant touch with faculty, students and staff and several appeals have been issued and circulated among the JNU community for restoring normalcy. Presently, most of the classes are being held regularly and the academic atmosphere of the University is normal.

National Authority for Testing for admission in IITs

†872. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a National Authority for Testing for admission in IITs and other prestigious colleges, if so, by when this agency is likely to be constituted;

(b) whether it would put additional burden on the students to prepare for another examination; and

(c) the details of other recommendations of Ashok Mishra Committee accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Based on the decision taken in the 49th meeting of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Council of IITs held on October 6, 2015 at IIT Bombay, MHRD constituted a Committee of eminent persons under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Ashok Mishra, Chairman, BoG, IIT Roorkee to review the current JEE System for admission in IITs. The Committee has submitted its report on November 5, 2015. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended setting up a National Testing Service (or a similar named agency) in India along the lines of the Education Testing Service of USA. The Report of the Committee was uploaded on the MHRD website for discussion with the stakeholders requesting them to send the feedback/comments by 30.11.2015.

Scholarship for students in Gujarat

873. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarships provided to students in colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat in each of the past three years, scheme-wise district-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of scholarships provided to SC/ST students in colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat during the said period, scheme-wise and district-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing (i) Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, (ii) National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education and (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students. The details of scholarships provided to students of colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat for the General, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe category, in the last three years are given in the Statement-I, II and III, respectively.

Statement-I

Year-wise details of sanction of scholarships for Gujarat State under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	District Name	Financial Year 2012-13	Financial Year 2013-14				Financial Year 2014-15			
			General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmedabad City	Nil	103	11	10	124	107	15	6	128
2.	Amreli	Nil				0	100	6		106
3.	Anand	Nil	124	0	0	124	146			146
4.	Banaskantha	Nil	192	19	11	222				0
5.	Bharuch	Nil				0	130	13	9	152
6.	Bhavnagar	Nil	125	9		134				0
7.	Dahod	Nil	17	3	103	123				0
8.	Dang	Nil	1		6	7				0
9.	Gandhinagar	Nil	68	4	1	73				0
10.	Jamnagar	Nil				0	110			110
11.	Junagadh	Nil	75	35	1	111	132	4	1	137
12.	Kheda	Nil	32	1	1	34				0
13.	Kutch	Nil	10	10		20	34	11		45
14.	Mehsana	Nil	139	15	2	156	70	5	1	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Narmada	Nil	2	1	23	26	11	2	37	50
16.	Navsari	Nil	103	3	11	117	87	3	15	105
17.	Panchmahal	Nil	46	3	10	59				0
18.	Patan	Nil	92	15		107	78	11	2	91
19.	Porbandar	Nil	5	1		6				0
20.	Rajkot	Nil				0	292	8	8	308
21.	Sabarkantha	Nil	183	23	10	216	38	9	11	58
22.	Surat	Nil	254	19	42	315	302			302
23.	Surendranagar	Nil	64	17	1	82	99	12	3	114
24.	Tapi	Nil		3	41	44	2	0	61	63
25.	Valsad	Nil	67	5	44	116	54	2	17	73
TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		Nil	1702	197	317	2216	1792	101	171	2064

Statement-II

Year-wise details of Incentive sanctioned for Gujarat State under National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

Sl. No.	District Name	2012-13	2013-14			2014-15		
			SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmedabad (City)	Nil	1316	39	1355	1903	53	1956

2.	Ahmedabad (Rural)	Nil	212	1	213	255	22	277
3.	Amreli	Nil	403	9	412	725	11	736
4.	Anand	Nil	234	49	283	211	17	228
5.	Banaskantha	Nil	355	76	431	283	29	312
6.	Bharuch	Nil	371	1665	2036	251	1747	1998
7.	Bhavnagar	Nil	633	4	637	744	27	771
8.	Dahod	Nil	109	2876	2985	90	2637	2727
9.	Dang	Nil	6	941	947	9	1078	1087
10.	Gandhinagar	Nil	468	36	504	412	68	480
11.	Jamnagar	Nil	346	9	355	470	10	480
12.	Junagadh	Nil	1005	90	1095	942	50	992
13.	Kutch	Nil	280	14	294	385	28	413
14.	Kheda	Nil	93	18	111	554	155	709
15.	Mehsana	Nil	351	20	371	965	29	994
16.	Narmada	Nil	19	932	951	0	0	0
17.	Navsari	Nil	231	5167	5398	107	4435	4542
18.	Panchmahal	Nil	147	831	978	215	1091	1306
19.	Patan	Nil	463	11	474	264	6	270
20.	Porbandar	Nil	286	16	302	352	25	377

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Rajkot	Nil	1288	42	1330	1421	49	1470
22.	Sabarkantha	Nil	762	1230	1992	1223	2609	3832
23.	Surat	Nil	622	3811	4433	666	4494	5160
24.	Surendranagar	Nil	534	13	547	330	2	332
25.	Vadodara	Nil	910	2380	3290	837	2675	3512
26.	Valsad	Nil	28	1009	1037	84	1864	1948
27.	Tapi	Nil	10	1855	1865	0	2165	2165
TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		Nil	11482	23144	34626	13698	25376	39074

Statement-III

Year-wise number of beneficiaries under Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students

Sl. No.	District Name	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ahmedabad	1525	80	4	1609	265	35	4	304	1026	20	2	1048
2.	Amreli	525	2	1	528	99	5	0	104	369	4	0	373
3.	Anand	260	2	0	262	56	10	1	67	196	5	0	201
4.	Banaskantha	170	3	1	174	15	1	1	17	115	4	0	119
5.	Bharuch	176	1	3	180	13	1	1	15	103	4	1	108

6.	Bhavnagar	459	13	0	472	105	2	4	111	360	12	0	372
7.	Dahod	69	2	5	76	13	0	14	27	36	9	20	65
8.	Dang	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	25	1	0	26
9.	Gandhinagar	790	0	3	793	123	15	1	139	593	10	2	605
10.	Jamnagar	269	3	4	276	89	3	0	92	193	15	1	209
11.	Junagadh	178	4	3	185	56	6	3	65	149	9	0	158
12.	Kutchh	90	0	0	90	26	1	0	27	56	4	0	60
13.	Mehsana	269	3	0	272	106	4	3	113	183	10	0	193
14.	Kheda	116	0	0	116	26	4	0	30	96	4	0	100
15.	Narmada	19	0	0	19	19	0	6	25	14	0	0	14
16.	Navsari	99	0	5	104	36	0	13	49	56	0	2	58
17.	Panchmahal	25	0	0	25	11	0	3	14	19	0	3	22
18.	Patan	111	4	0	115	40	3	0	43	69	1	0	70
19.	Porbandar	88	1	0	89	36	2	0	38	42	0	0	42
20.	Rajkot	790	3	2	795	125	0	3	128	463	10	0	473
21.	Sabarkantha	274	8	1	283	64	2	1	67	169	10	15	194
22.	Surat	978	8	6	992	119	0	10	129	598	10	3	611
23.	Surendranagar	697	13	2	712	50	3	1	54	469	4	0	473
24.	Vadodara	493	12	1	506	46	25	3	74	308	10	0	318
25.	Valsad	116	1	8	125	19	0	5	24	98	1	0	99
Total no of beneficiaries		8586	163	50	8799	1557	122	78	1757	5805	157	49	6011

Guidelines for volunteer teachers

874. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce volunteer teachers in schools, if so, the definition of "volunteer teachers";

(b) what are going to be their minimum prescribed qualifications;

(c) whether Government proposes to issue guidelines for the purpose; and

(d) whether any assistance/feedback obtained from Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in this regard, if so, details of the feedback given by them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Central Government is working on a pilot programme to involve retired government teachers and others to conduct co-scholastic activities in schools.

The Central Government is in the process of developing guidelines including the minimum qualification, in collaboration with State Governments.

(d) No, Sir.

Cases against Ministry in Central Administrative Tribunal

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

(a) the details of the cases, decided against the Ministry by Central Administrative Tribunal, (CAT) Principal Bench during the last one year;

(b) the details of the appeals preferred by the Ministry, before higher courts against orders passed by Principal Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal in the cases decided against the Ministry, during the last one year;

(c) details of cases in which orders passed by Principal Bench of CAT decided against the Ministry has been accepted by the Ministry but compliance of the same has not been made till date; and

(d) the reasons and justification for non-compliance of court orders made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No case has been decided against the Ministry by Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench during the last one year.

(c) and (d) In view of statement in (a) & (b) above, does not arise.

Schemes for backward regions of country

876. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) in what way, the schemes, Plans and Programmes of the Ministry are being used as agents of change and development;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Schemes of the Ministry can play a vital role in the development of backward regions of the country; and

(c) if so, in what way it is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) sector across the country including the backward regions of the country. 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, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. These schemes/programmes, *inter-alia,* aim to promote the micro, small and medium enterprises as agents of change and development.

Economic package against recession

877. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small and medium enterprise of the country are also hit by international recession, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether the industries of this sector have been provided facilities under economic package so as to protect them from the effects of recession; and

(c) if so, the total assistance made available to this sector till October, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Global economic activity has moderated with emerging markets slowing down and recovery in advanced economics remaining weak. Indian exports have declined over the last several months owing to persistent weak global demand. Some of the sectors which have reported

decline in exports during April-October, 2015 over the same period last year include leather and leather manufactures, gems and jewellery, plastic and rubber articles, base metals, optical, medical and surgical instruments, electronics items, petroleum crude and products etc.

(b) and (c) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitate access to export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries. The scheme would be available to all exports of MSME and 416 tariff lines. Furthermore, Ministry of Commerce and Industries has also announced New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) and new schemes like Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Ministry of MSME is also promoting various MSME sectors including the affected segments through its schemes and programmes e.g. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, MSE-Cluster Development Programme, and Market Development Assistance Scheme etc.

Employment generation in country

878. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MSME sector has been playing an important role in generation of employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed by Government for generation of employment by the MSMEs sector during last two years so far, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which the target has been achieved during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to achieve such targets during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing the scheme of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for employment generation in the micro sector. PMEGP, a credit linked subsidy scheme of Government of India, for setting up of new micro-enterprises to generate employment opportunities in the country

through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC) in rural and urban areas.

The scheme was introduced in 2008-09 and up to January 2016, 3.50 lakh micro units have been set up by utilizing margin money amounting to ₹ 7004.40 crore. The total loans disbursed would be around ₹ 28,000 crore (MM subsidy corresponds to average of 25% of the project cost). 29.82 lakh jobs have been created from these units. During the current FY 2015-16, an allocation of ₹ 1265.68 crore is available, which will be utilized for setting up of about 60,000 micro units providing employment to about 4.5 lakh persons. Upto 31.01.2016, ₹ 657.84 crore margin money has been utilized for setting up of 29,174 projects and providing employment to 2.11 lakh persons.

State-wise targets fixed and achievement thereon under PMEGP scheme for employment generation in KVI sector from 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

(d) In addition to PMEGP, Ministry is implementing a large number of schemes which generate direct and indirect employment. The Ministry through KVIC and Coir Board is generating employment by implementing the schemes of Market Development Assistance (MDA), Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Coir Udyami Yojana, Development of Production Infrastructure, Skill Upgradation Programmes, Mahila Coir Yojana, establishment of Livelihood Incubation Centres, etc. throughout the country.

Ministry through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) offers industry oriented, demand driven skill development training programmes through its Technical Centres and facilitates the trainees in employment through placement cells located at its Centres. Entrepreneurship development training programme are also conducted at NSIC Incubation centres to create self-employment opportunities for the unemployed people.

Total number of Trainees passed from National Small Industries Corporation is as under:

Year	Trainees passed (Nos.)
2013-14	19353
2014-15	21860

26 Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) clusters under Khadi, Village Industries and Coir categories have been granted final approval with a total project cost of ₹ 72 crore benefiting around 25000 artisans. Assistance

under SFURTI would be ₹ 54.22 crore. During the year 2015-16 (upto 31.01.2016) funds of ₹ 20.75 crore has been released.

Employment targets fixed and achievement (cumulative) of Coir Board are as under:

Year	Target (in lakhs)	Achievement (in lakhs)
2013-14	7.50	7.14
2014-15	7.50	7.18

No, State-wise targets are fixed under Coir Board.

Under the Assistance to Training Institutions Scheme, targets are annually fixed for conducting training programmes for Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs)/Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs). The ESPDs/EDPs are aimed at generation of Wage-employment and Self-employment. However, no targets are fixed for generation of employment under the Scheme. During the period FY: 2014-15 and FY: 2015-16 (as on 31.01.2016), 23057 number of trainees were able to get Wage-Employment and 12454 number of trainees were able to get Self-Employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Target and Achievement in respect of Employment Generation under PMEGP for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Sl. No.	States/UT	2013-14		2014-15	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	20920	12301	20648	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11848	5188	11664	6352
3.	Punjab	18816	7629	18692	6438
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1664	385	1592	160
5.	Haryana	19640	5866	19408	7024
6.	Delhi	7944	1136	7880	1584
7.	Rajasthan	35936	13471	35160	15002
8.	Uttarakhand	13096	7335	12864	7889
9.	Uttar Pradesh	85096	44044	82784	48604
10.	Chhattisgarh	22112	6106	21488	5821

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	54672	19442	53472	21896
12.	Sikkim	3984	255	3800	54
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	13872	6570	13616	2871
14.	Nagaland	11360	4373	10768	2407
15.	Manipur	9984	5277	9328	829
16.	Mizoram	7744	5050	7432	6736
17.	Tripura	6440	9074	5680	6333
18.	Meghalaya	8280	1386	7656	3680
19.	Assam	36456	29332	32984	15535
20.	Bihar	51040	20013	49352	9240
21.	West Bengal	26368	24189	25392	24646
22.	Jharkhand	29096	13062	28288	8495
23.	Odisha	36088	16653	35096	10211
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3752	654	3640	790
25.	Gujarat (*)	29072	14777	28520	18107
26.	Maharashtra(**)	41248	20183	40216	28311
27.	Goa	2824	412	2728	406
28.	Andhra Pradesh	29104	18200	16192	12220
29.	Telangana	0	0	12040	6604
30.	Karnataka	30512	25752	29984	21825
31.	Lakshadweep	3584	8	3360	93
32.	Kerala	14912	11507	14608	9738
33.	Tamil Nadu	33096	29107	32480	36190
34.	Puducherry	4816	170	4680	386
	GRAND TOTAL	725376	378907	703492	357502

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Promoting entrepreneurship in MSME

879. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to promote entrepreneurship in MSME of the country, if so, details of the same;

(b) whether Government plans to provide seed funding and assistance to youth willing to take up entrepreneurship in MSME, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how does Government plan to motivate youth to undertake entrepreneurship in MSME, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 envisages fostering social entrepreneurship and grassroots innovation by providing support in terms of fiscal incentives, creation of grass root technology innovation hubs, legal support and market linkages. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched a scheme called "A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship"- (ASPIRE) on 16.3.2015 which focus on setting up of (i) Livelihood Business Incubation Centre (LBI), (ii) Technology Business Incubation Centre and (iii) Fund of Funds under Small Industries Development Bank (SIDBI). The Fund of Funds (FoF) provides for creation of a framework for Start-up Promotion through Small Industries Development Bank (SIDBI) by using innovative means of finance like Equity, Quasi Equity, Angel Fund, Venture Capital Fund, Impact Funds, Challenge funds etc. to enable ideas/innovation with creativity scalability to come to the fore and convert these into commercial enterprises with specific outcomes and within a specific time period with an allocation of ₹ 60 crore.

New Technology Centres in the country

†880. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running Equipment Cells and Technology Development Centres to provide technological support to the micro, small and medium industries in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up some new Technology Centres in the country; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the basis of selection of these new centres and names of places where they are going to be set up and by when?

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) is running 18 Technology Centres (10 Tool Rooms and 8 Technology Development Centres) to provide technological support to the micro, small and medium industries in the Country. The State-wise details of 18 existing Technology Centres are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). There is no Equipment Cell under Ministry of MSME.

(b) Ministry of MSME have been implementing Technology Centre Systems Programme, under which 15 new Technology Centres are to be established in the country.

(c) For selection of places for new Centres, preference has been given to States, in which there is no MSME-Technology Centre at present. The remaining places have been identified on need basis and response from State Governments. The Technology Centres are going to be set up during the implementation period of six years commencing January, 2015. A Statement showing the details of proposed 15 new Technology Centres is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of existing Technology Centres

Sl. No.	State	Name of Technology Centre
1.	Assam	Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati
2.	Gujarat	Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad
3.	Jharkhand	Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indo German Tool Room, Indore
5.	Maharashtra	Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad
6.		Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai
7.	Odisha	Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar
8.	Punjab	Central Tool Room, Ludhiana
9.		Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar
10.	Telangana	Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad

Sl. No.	State	Name of Technology Centre
11.	Tamil Nadu	Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj
13.		Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad
14.		Process and Product Development Centre, Agra
15.		Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut
16.		Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra
17.	Uttarakhand	Electronics Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar
18.	West Bengal	Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata

Statement-II

State-wise details of proposed 15 New Technology Centres

Sl. No.	State	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Pudi, District Visakhapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3.	Chhattisgarh	Borai, District Durg
4.	Haryana	Rohtak
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi, District Solan
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ghatti, District Kathua
7.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
8.	Kerala	Angamaly, Ernakulum
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11	Puducherry	Puducherry
12.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi, District Alwar
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar
14.		NTC Mill, Kanpur
15.	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj, District Udham Singh Nagar

Reply to communications of former MPS

881. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any guidelines for Government Departments/ PSUs/entities to take appropriate and prompt action and subsequent reply to the communications of former Members of Parliament, if so, the details thereof, and if not, whether Government contemplates to issue such guidelines; and

(b) whether such advisory would also be issued to the State Governments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The procedure for carrying out official work in Central Government offices has been laid down in the 14th Edition of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP). The para 37(v) of CSMOP deals with the replies to ex-MPs, which states as under:

> "In case, a reference from an ex-Member of Parliament is addressed to a Minister or Secretary, reply to such reference may be sent by a Joint Secretary level officer after obtaining approval of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department. In case the reference is addressed to a lower level officer, reply to such reference could be sent by the officer on his own in non-policy cases and after obtaining approval of the higher authorities in policy cases. However, the minimum level at which reply could be sent should be that of an Under Secretary and that too in a polite letter form only."

2. Presently, there is no proposal to issue an advisory in the matter to State Governments.

Report of Transparency International on corruption

882. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest report of the Berlin based Transparency International, India has improved its ranking to 76th from 84th last year on perceptions of public sector corruption among 168 countries surveyed for 2015; and

(b) whether the closely watched Transparency International Index uses twelve sets of data collected from organizations such as World Bank and the World Economic Forum to cobble up a picture of perceptions of business people and experts, and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported in Transparency International's website, the Corruption Perception Index ranking of India for last two years is tabulated below:

Year	Rank of India out of the total number of countries surveyed
2014	85/175
2015	76/168

As reported in Transparency International's website, the following 12 data sources were used to construct the Corruption Perceptions Index 2015:

1. African Development Bank Governance Ratings 2014
2. Bertelsmann Foundation Sustainable Governance Indicators 2015
3. Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index 2016
4. Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Ratings 2015
5. Freedom House Nations in Transit 2015
6. Global Insight Country Risk Ratings 2014
7. IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2015
8. Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence 2015
9. Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide 2015
10. World Bank - Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2014
11. World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) 2015
12. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2015

Population of slum dwellers

883. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums existing in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the population of slum dwellers in India, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) how many slums have been demolished in India since 2010 and the amount of compensation disbursed, the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise;

(d) how many slums have been regularized in India since 2010, the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the amount of money disbursed for construction of low cost housing in India

since 2005 and the number of houses constructed, the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Estimated number of slums in major States/UTs as available from Report No. 561, NSS 69th round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office is 33510. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise slum population in India as available from Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Housing, slum and colonization are State subjects. As such, demolition of slums, compensation thereto and regularization of slums come under the purview of State/UT Governments.

(e) This Ministry assists State/UT/City Governments through its schemes in facilitating housing for the urban poor including slum dwellers. State-wise details of houses constructed in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), and amount of money disbursed under JNNURM, RAY and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) since 2005 are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

Estimated Number of Slums in Major States/UTs-2012

States/UT*	Estimated number of slums-69th Round (July 2012-December 2012)		
	Notified	Non- notified	All
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3224	1315	4539
Bihar	*	636	655
Chhattisgarh	632	446	1079
Gujarat	*	2058	2923
Karnataka	716	708	1424
Madhya Pradesh	1327	308	1635
Maharashtra	1954	5769	7723
Odisha	*	744	756
Rajasthan	947	653	1600

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	1208	1156	2364
Uttar Pradesh	836	978	1814
West Bengal	1274	2684	3957
ALL INDIA**	13761	19749	33510

Source: Report No. 561, NSS 69th Round, Urban Slums in India, 2012, National Sample Survey Office.

Note: * Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.
** Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown.

Statement-II

State-wise Slum Population in India-2011

States/UTs*	Total Slum population		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	5103377	5083557
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	8029	7533
Assam	197266	101424	95842
Bihar	1237682	649475	588207
Chhattisgarh	1898931	966623	932308
Goa	26247	13826	12421
Gujarat	1680095	912571	767524
Haryana	1662305	887947	774358
Himachal Pradesh	61312	32555	28757
Jammu and Kashmir	662062	342422	319640
Jharkhand	372999	192908	180091
Karnataka	3291434	1650724	1640710
Kerala	202048	97429	104619
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	2957524	2731469
Maharashtra	11848423	6328217	5520206
Meghalaya	57418	28737	28681
Mizoram	78561	38861	39700

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	82324	42651	39673
Odisha	1560303	800963	759340
Punjab	1460518	776388	684130
Rajasthan	2068000	1078991	989009
Sikkim	31378	16216	15162
Tamil Nadu	5798459	2886993	2911466
Tripura	139780	70143	69637
Uttar Pradesh	6239965	3298339	2941626
Uttarakhand	487741	257624	230117
West Bengal	6418594	3321700	3096894
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	7386	6786
Chandigarh	95135	53340	41795
Delhi	1785390	974329	811061
Puducherry	144573	70491	74082
INDIA	65494604	33968203	31526401

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India-2011.

*Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep are not included.

Statement-III

State-wise and year-wise houses constructed for urban poor in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Construction Completed (in Nos.)								
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,443	19,277	16,933	10,143	1,124	2,439	2,940	3,643	64,942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	92	8	-	176	144	420
4.	Assam	116	343	728	435	315	591	794	101	3,423
5.	Bihar	166	-	1,454	929	398	445	6,641	208	10,241
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	512	1,600	10,624	-	-	-	-	12,736
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1,076	1,825	9,435	3,140	2,062	3,384	20,922
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
9.	Daman and Diu	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
10.	Delhi	7,900	-	5,628	1,316	-	-	8,080	4,420	27,344

11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	7,757	41,339	19,055	15,405	10,983	12,832	7,202	6,831	1,21,404
13.	Haryana	1,020	4,580	1,630	2,661	1,317	550	706	593	13,057
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	72	337	409	-	818
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	1,298	1,746	2,548	726	457	6,775
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1,285	2,486	1,539	2,405	7,715
17.	Karnataka	117	8,174	6,227	18,778	1,804	4,666	3,406	1,683	44,855
18.	Kerala	3,034	8,613	7,347	6,458	3,528	2,467	2,251	1,451	35,149
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,700	2,514	1,801	4,609	5,638	5,952	7,104	3,980	33,298
21.	Maharashtra	5,519	24,652	9,870	29,268	9,561	12,559	15,755	19,266	1,26,450
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	832	1,707	760	730	41	4,070
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	16	96	112	-	180	160	564
24.	Mizoram	-	-	412	504	384	1,198	338	91	2,927
25.	Nagaland	-	-	1,230	520	-	1,195	1,799	45	4,789
26.	Odisha	-	538	1,979	1,465	1,288	3,488	1,118	1,042	10,918
27.	Puducherry	-	-	207	151	72	72	288	528	1,318

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Punjab	-	-	140	860	1,246	944	905	1,602	5,697
29.	Rajasthan	413	2,593	1,687	1,772	2,822	9,440	12,102	8,977	39,806
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	52	-	39	169	-	260
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,043	10,216	20,648	22,705	10,728	9,018	18,248	17,331	1,13,937
32.	Telangana	7,077	43,420	6,527	13,197	241	781	2,552	-	73,795
33.	Tripura	-	256	903	663	919	452	178	-	3,371
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,352	7,773	9,406	18,592	7,109	6,861	5,921	5,874	63,888
35.	Uttarakhand	-	6	381	667	361	197	483	136	2,231
36.	West Bengal	7,137	37,036	29,828	27,658	14,148	20,329	15,137	6,058	1,57,331
	GRAND TOTAL	57,794	2,11,854	1,46,715	1,93,575	88,351	1,05,786	1,19,987	90,451	10,14,513

Statement-IV

State-wise and year-wise Funds released for construction of dwelling units in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Rajiv Awas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-PMAY (Urban)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Released (₹ in crores)											
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	A&N Islands	-	-	2.37	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.53

2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	117.60	151.82	161.31	287.16	234.32	64.36	77.98	17.34	46.80	334.95	1,493.64
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.84	-	10.99	5.32	-	16.24	25.69	32.11	-	91.19
4.	Assam	-	5.09	23.60	7.39	35.57	12.26	-	3.71	-	23.13	-	110.74
5.	Bihar	-	8.96	65.80	65.41	-	19.25	24.11	128.16	-	157.96	-	469.66
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	5.00	94.03	89.92	38.28	147.06	-	4.74	-	-	379.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	109.31	29.74	-	127.37	21.19	-	24.40	85.55	14.31	76.02	487.88
8.	D&N Haveli	-	-	0.23	-	-	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	1.67
9.	Daman and DIU	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29
10.	Delhi	-	-	157.72	15.78	-	183.69	116.04	145.00	150.00	349.93	-	1,118.17
11.	Goa	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	1.85
12.	Gujarat	-	116.68	140.49	209.19	151.24	164.89	43.36	120.25	228.47	237.05	76.21	1,487.83
13.	Haryana	-	54.19	45.08	15.59	13.37	27.60	29.21	12.43	113.51	18.10	-	329.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1.76	4.51	6.39	10.44	5.86	2.80	7.69	15.06	-	-	54.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	37.34	21.27	14.54	8.57	37.10	18.85	17.84	12.64	-	168.14
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	41.02	43.00	1.80	51.42	10.61	-	21.32	60.25	50.00	279.41
17.	Karnataka	-	42.64	98.48	21.87	112.83	87.81	171.71	17.17	319.45	141.82	0.85	1,014.64
18.	Kerala	-	33.30	61.27	47.82	32.24	81.44	32.18	40.57	28.56	47.08	-	404.46
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9	85.31	58.63	28.75	64.10	63.43	82.40	46.71	86.71	113.32	115.45	754.05
21.	Maharashtra	-	343.37	241.13	823.26	324.84	377.99	365.54	378.97	342.60	48.47	-	3,246.18
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	6.18	15.46	5.67	37.97	-	10.98	-	-	76.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	6.85	3.58	16.82	-	10.09	10.09	4.48	-	-	51.91
24.	Mizoram	-	-	7.23	3.77	23.92	7.23	27.69	15.96	6.94	19.93	12.53	125.20
25.	Nagaland	-	25.14	38.72	11.01	7.85	26.40	-	26.40	-	27.61	-	163.13
26.	Odisha	-	-	27.11	56.70	17.91	14.67	36.58	62.89	52.46	77.94	10.50	356.76
27.	Puducherry	-	-	9.43	0.96	14.21	1.06	7.01	8.08	-	-	-	40.75
28.	Punjab	-	-	21.81	3.54	8.32	59.49	-	31.25	12.77	3.78	-	140.98
29.	Rajasthan	-	64.11	84.70	40.24	43.94	165.17	16.41	109.74	253.25	87.57	39.35	904.48
30.	Sikkim	-	-	0.70	-	15.53	7.96	6.57	9.66	6.57	-	-	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	123.33	169.22	135.20	217.56	233.28	98.90	209.31	237.64	72.55	48.78	1,545.79
32.	Telangana	63	47.59	170.23	99.17	148.77	187.45	142.23	102.26	8.18	48.13	261.76	1,278.68
33.	Tripura	-	-	6.66	3.49	26.00	12.36	-	2.80	0.70	29.97	-	81.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	20.70	38.66	492.07	89.64	482.70	382.95	43.31	73.34	87.83	-	1,711.18
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.25	3.21	26.99	27.45	18.76	9.96	5.93	69.06	-	166.60
36.	West Bengal	-	192.25	234.99	438.54	159.98	184.48	436.58	328.06	279.07	40.35	88.85	2,383.15
	Grand Total	72.14	1,391.33	1,988.08	2,858.71	2,112.45	2,800.16	2,348.22	2,008.60	2,409.16	1,867.69	1,115.24	20,971.79

Bill on reservation policy in promotions

884. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of introducing comprehensive Bill on reservation policy for incorporating reservations in promotions for the SCs, STs and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) ;

(b) whether the Ministry has proposed such legislation;

(c) if so, what is the time-frame for introducing the Bill; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Bill, namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Reservation in posts and Services Bill, 2008 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2008. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha and transmitted to Lok Sabha for consideration and passing. The Bill could not be discussed in Lok Sabha and lapsed on the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (b) of this question.

(d) The policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services of the Central Government is being administered through executive instructions. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Indra Sawhney has held that executive instructions so issued have the force of Law.

Abolition of interview for group C and D services

†885. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any declaration has been made by Central Government to abolish interview for group C and group D posts in Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it has been implemented and it is going on smoothly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has decided to dispense with the interview for all Group C (including Group D) and non-gazetted Group B category in Central Government by 31.12.2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accordingly, instructions have been issued to the Staff Selection Commission mandated with the recruitment of mainly, Group B (Non-Gazetted) and Group C (Non- technical) posts in the Central Ministries/Departments to discontinue the interview in all mandated recruitments commencing from 1.1.2016.

SSC has already issued a notification for Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) 2016 for recruitment of various Group B and Group C Posts in the Central Ministries/Departments/Attached and Subordinate Offices, and notification of Sub-inspectors in Delhi Police, Central Armed Para-military Forces (CAPFs) and Assistant Sub-inspectors in Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Examination 2016, in which interview has been dispensed with.

If a Department/Ministry considers interview absolutely necessary for any specific posts, then clearance of Department of Personnel and Training is necessary.

Fast track clearance of LTC claims

886. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to fast track clearance of LTC claims of Government employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new Central Civil Services Rules seek to ease the procedural difficulties faced while applying for and settling LTC claims, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has come out with a set of guidelines to simplify the procedure of application and make the procedure of processing of LTC claims time bound. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). *vide* DOPT's O.M. No. 31011/3/2015-Estt.(A-IV) dated 18.02.2016.

Statement

No. 31011/3/2015-Estt (A-IV)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training
Establishment A-IV Desk

....

North Block, New Delhi-110001
Dated: February 18, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Central Civil Services (Leave Travel Concession) Rules, 1988–Fulfillment of procedural requirements.

1. This Department is in receipt of a number of references regarding the procedural difficulties faced by the Government employees in application and settlement of the LTC claims. Sometimes, the Government servants claim that failure to follow the correct procedure was on account of a lack of knowledge of the rules/instructions. It is alleged that in some cases, processing of LTC claims takes unduly long time, particularly when the employee and the sanctioning authorities are located at different stations.

2. To remove these bottlenecks, it has been decided to simplify the procedure of application and make the procedure of processing of LTC claims time bound. The following time-limits shall be followed while processing the LTC applications/claims of the Government servants.

Sl. No.	Course of action	Time-limit
1.	Leave Sanction	5 working day + 3 working days*
2.	Sanction of LTC advance/Leave encashment	5 working day + 3 working days*
3.	Time taken by Administration for verification of LTC claim after the LTC bill is submitted by the Government employee for settlement.	10 working days + 3 working days*
4.	Time taken by DDO	5 working days + 3 working days*
5.	Time taken by PAO	5 working days + 3 working days*

* (a) Additional 3 days transit-time may be allowed in cases where the place of posting of the Government employees is away from their Headquarters. The Government employee may proceed on LTC after action on S.No.1.

(b) Efforts should be made to reduce the duration of processing of LTC applications/claims at the earliest. The maximum time-limit should be strictly adhered to and non–compliance of time-limit should be adequately explained.

3. Under CCS (LTC) Rules, the Government servants are required to inform their Controlling Officer before the journey(s) on LTC to be undertaken. It has now been decided that the Leave Sanctioning Authority shall obtain a

self-certification from the employee regarding the proposed LTC journey. The proforma for self-certification has been annexed with this O.M.

4. In addition to the above, it has been decided that whenever a Government servant applies for LTC, he/she should be provided with a copy of the guidelines (enclosed) which needs to be followed while availing LTC.

5. Employees may be encouraged to share interesting insights and pictures, if any, of the destination he/she visited while availing LTC in an appropriate forum.

Enclosures:

(1) Proforma for self-certification.

(2) Guidelines

(Surya Narayan Jha)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To
The Secretaries
All Ministries/Departments of Government of India
(As per the standard list)

Copy to:

1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.

2. Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

3. Central Vigilance commission, New Delhi.

4. Central Bureau of Investigations, New Delhi.

5. Parliament Library, New Delhi.

6. All Union Territory Administrations.

7. Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

8. All Attached and Subordinate Offices of Ministry of Personnel, P.G. and Pensions.

9. NIC, DoP&T with the request to upload this O.M. on Department's web site (OMs/Orders<< Establishment<< LTC Rules).

10. Hindi Section for Hindi version.

Proforma for self-certification by the Government employee

I Sh./Smt./Kr. ……..……..... (Name of the Government servant) wish to confirm that I am availing ……..…....…….. (Home Town/ Any Place in India) LTC in respect of self/ family member(s) for the block year ……..…… to visit ……..…… (Place of visit) during…….…..…….. (dates of journey). It is stated that I or the family member for whom I wish to avail LTC has/have not availed of the same before in the present block.

2. The Particulars of members of family in respect of whom the Leave Travel Concession is being claimed are as under:

SI. No.	Name(s)	Age	Relationship with the Government servant

3. It is certified that the above facts are true and any false statement shall make me liable for appropriate action under Rule 16 of CCS(LTC) Rules, 1988 and the relevant disciplinary rules.

* N.B.: The Government employee may share interesting insights and pictures, if any, of the destination visited while availing LTC on an appropriate forum.

Guidelines

1. Please ensure that you have applied for leave and submitted the self-certification form to your Administration before the LTC journey is undertaken.
2. Please check your eligibility before applying for LTC. LTC to Home Town can be availed once in a block of two years and LTC to any place in India may be availed once in a four year block. If not availed during these blocks, the LTC may also be availed in the first year of the following block.
3. Please note that the current two year block is 2016-17 and the current four year block is 2014-17.
4. In case of fresh recruits, LTC to Home Town is allowed on three occasions in a block of four years and to any place in India on the fourth occasion. This facility is available to the fresh recruits only for the first two blocks of four years applicable after joining the Government service for the first time. (For details, please refer to DoPT's O.M. No. 31011/7/2013-Estt. (A-IV)

dated 26.09.2014 available on '*www.persmin.nic.in' << 'OMs & Orders'<< 'Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on LTC entitlements of a Fresh Recruit'*)

5. A Fresh recruit may at his option choose to avail LTC under the normal LTC rules as applicable to other Government employees. In this case he/she will not be allowed to avail other LTCs as admissible to the fresh recruits in that block of four years.

6. The retiring Government employees are eligible to avail LTC as per their entitlement provided that the return journey is performed before their date of retirement. LTC is not allowed after retirement.

7. The Journeys on LTC are to be undertaken in the entitled class of the Government servant in public/Government mode of transport.

8. Travel by private modes of transport is not allowed on LTC, however, wherever a public transport is not available, assistance shall be allowed for the private transport subject to the certification from an Appropriate Authority that no other public/Government mode of transport is available for that particular stretch of journey and these modes operate on a regular basis from point to point with the specific approval of the State Governments/ Transport authorities concerned and are authorised to ply as public carriers.

9. If a Government servant travels on LTC upto the nearest airport/railway station by authorized mode of transport and chooses to complete rest of the journey to the declared place of visit by 'own arrangement' (such as personal vehicle or private taxi etc.), while the public transport system is already available in that part, then he may be allowed the fare reimbursement till the last point where he has travelled by the authorised mode of transport. This will be subject to the undertaking from the Government employee that he has actually travelled to the declared place of visit and is not claiming the fare reimbursement for the part of journey performed by the private owned/operated vehicle.

10. Government servant may apply for advance for himself and/or his family members sixty five days before the proposed date of the outward journey and he/she is required to produce the tickets within ten days of the drawal of advance, irrespective of the date of commencement of the journey.

11. Reimbursement under LTC scheme does not cover incidental expenses and expenditure incurred on local journeys. Reimbursement for expenses of journey is allowed only on the basis of a point to point journey on a through ticket over the shortest direct route.

12. The time-limit for submission of LTC claim is :
    - Within three months of completion of return journey, if no advance is drawn;
    - Within one month of completion of return journey, if advance is drawn.
13. Government employees entitled to travel by air are required to travel by Air India only in Economy Class at LTC-80 fare or less unless permitted to do so by any general or specific provision.
14. Government employees not entitled to travel by air may travel by any airline, however, reimbursement in such cases shall be restricted to the fare of their entitled class of train/transport or actual expense, whichever is less.
15. In all cases whenever a Government servant claims LTC by air, he/she is required to book the air tickets either directly through the airlines or through the approved travel agencies *viz:* M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd./M/s Ashok Tours and Travels Ltd./IRCTC. Booking of tickets through any other agency is not permissible.
16. Travel on tour packages is not allowed, except in the case of tours conducted by Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), State Tourism Development Corporation (STDC) and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). In such cases, only the fare component shall be reimbursable provided ITDC/STDC/IRCTC separately indicate the fare component and certify that the journey was actually performed by the Government servant and his family members for which he/she is claiming the Leave Travel Concession.
17. Please ensure that your LTC claim is as per the instructions to avoid rejection of your claim.

Guidelines for nomination of representatives in SCOVA

887. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued Guidelines for the nomination of the representatives of Associations/Bodies of Pensioners in Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA);

(b) if so, what are the guidelines and whether many Association and Bodies of Pensioners have been nominated, if so, whether all of them fulfill the norms prescribed; and

(c) the details of these Associations/Bodies along with their organisational profile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) is a forum for holding consultation with the stakeholders, *i.e.,* the pensioners through their Associations and various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, to get feedback on implementation of pension related policies, to discuss and critically examine the policy initiatives and to mobilise voluntary efforts to supplement Government action.

A mechanism has been put in place for nomination of a Standing Group comprising of 5 Associations and a Rotating Group comprising of 10 Associations through a Resolution issued from time to time. As per the existing mechanism the Standing Group serves for 3 terms of 2 years each or till the pleasure of the Chairman of SCOVA whichever is earlier and Rotating Group serves for 1 term of 2 years and is eligible for re-nomination for one more term. These Associations represent various categories of Central Government pensioners from various Regions/States.

The last reconstitution of SCOVA was done vide Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare's Resolution No. 42/08/2013-P&PW(G) dated 25.08.2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). and the details of Pensioners Associations is also given in the Statement-I (*See* below). and the details of these organizations are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

F. No. 42/8/2013-P&PW(G)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare)

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan,
Khan Market, New Delhi-110003
Date: 25th Aug, 2015

RESOLUTION

Consequent upon expiry of the tenure of the Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) constituted *vide* this Department's Resolution No. 42/08/2013-P&PW(G) dated 18th July, 2013 for a period of two years, the Government of India has decided to reconstitute the SCOVA with the following composition:-

(a) Minister of State (Personnel, P.G. and Pensions)— Chairman

(b) Secretary, Department of Pension:— Convener and Member Secretary and Pensioners' Welfare

(c) Official Members:-

(i) Representative of Ministry of Finance

(ii) Representative of Ministry of Defence

(iii) Representative of Ministry of Railways

(iv) Representative of Department of Posts

(v) Representative of Department of Telecom

(vi) Representative of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(d) Non-Official Members (15)

(i) Standing Group (5 Associations)

(i) Air Force Association, Air Force Station, Race Course Camp, New Delhi-110003.

(ii) N.F. Railway Pensioners Association, Rest Camp, Pandu, Guwahati-781012, Assam.

(iii) Central Government Pensioner Association (CGPA), 4/159, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur-302017, Rajasthan.

(iv) Central Government Pensioners Welfare Association (CGPWA), Community Centre, Kendriya Vihar Library, Sector-51, Noida-201303

(v) Tamil Nadu Ex-Services League, No. 10, R. R. Layout, Farakka Nagar Pasumalai, Madurai-625004, Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Rotating Group (10 Associations)

(i) Disabled War Veterans (India), B6/6, DLF City, Phase I, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002.

(ii) Association of Retired Officers of IA&ID, H. No. 2154, Sector 38-C, Chandigarh-160038.

(iii) All India Central Government Pensioners Association, EP-233, Naya Bazar, Jalandhar City, Punjab.

(iv) Karnataka Posts and Telecommunications Pensioners Association (R), 165, 4th Main, 3rd Block, 3rd Stage, Banaveshwara Nagar, Bangaluru-560079

(v) Central Government Pensioners' Association, Kerala, "Pension Kendra", Patturaickal Jn, Thrissur-680022, Kerala.

(vi) All India Central Government Pensioners' Association, 355, Ganga Mandir, Cuttack, Odisha.

(vii) Kendriya Nivrutta Karmachari Mandai, "Shiva Suman", Martanda Complex (back-side), Near Vaduwala Hospital, Kapdi Pole, Vadodara- 390001, Gujarat.

(viii) Government Pensioners Association, 40/3, Bhandari Bagh, Dehradun-2480001, Uttarakhand.

(ix) Central Government Pensioners Welfare Association, E-6, Shiv Basav Nagar, Shiv Mandir Road, Ambarnath-421501, Maharashtra.

(x) Uttarpara Central Government Pensioners' Association, Sushma Apartment (Ground Floor), 35, Dwarik Jungle Road, P.O.Bhadrakalai, Hooghly-712232, West Bengal.

2. The term of SCOVA being reconstituted through this Resolution will be of 2 years. The Standing Group members would serve for three terms of two years (one term of two years) or till the pleasure of the Chairman, SCOVA, whichever is earlier. The Rotating Group members would serve for one term of two years and would be eligible for renomination for one more term.

3. The SCOVA will hold its meeting as often as may be necessary. However, it will meet at least once in a year.

4. The SCOVA will function to promote the following objectives:-

   (i) To provide a feed back on implementation of policies/programme of the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.

   (ii) To discuss and critically examine the policy initiatives; and

   (iii) To mobilize voluntary efforts to supplement the Government action.

5. Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance to Non-official members for attending the meeting of the SCOVA shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of SR 190 and orders of Government of India thereunder as issued from time to time.

6. The expenditure involved will be met from within the sanctioned budget grant of Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.

(Sujasha Choudhury)
Dy. Secretary (P)
Tele: 24635979

ORDER

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments/Administration of Union Territories, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and all other concerned.

(Sujasha Choudhury)
Dy. Secretary (P)

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press.
Faridabad

Copy to:

1. All Members
2. Office of the C&AG
3. Prime Minister's Office
4. Cabinet Secretariat
5. Joint Secretary (JCA), Department of Personnel and Training
6. Joint Secretary (EV), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
7. Joint Secretary(Admn), Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
8. Joint Secretary, Department of Ex-Servicemen and Welfare, Ministry of Defence
9. Joint Secretary, Department of Defence, Ministry of Defence.
10. Executive Director (Estt.), Ministry of Railways
11. DDG (Estt.), Department of Posts.
12. DDG (Estt.), Department of Telecommunication.
13. Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA)
14. Controller General of Accounts
15. Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO)

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Minister of State (Personnel, P.G. and Pension)
2. PPS to Secretary (Pension, AR and PG)
3. Director, NIC, 3rd floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan-for placing this "Resolution" on this Department's website.

Statement-II

Standing Group (5 Associations)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Association	Number of Membership (approx.)	Remarks
1.	Air Force Association, New Delhi	82000	All these Associations are registered under Society Registration Act. or similar Acts of the States where they are registered. These associations are involved in activities concerning welfare of their members who are primarily Government pensioners.
2.	N.F. Railway Pensioners Association, Guwahati (Assam)	22336	
3.	Central Government Pensioner Association, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	3250	
4.	Central Government Pensioners Welfare Association, Noida (UP)	425	
5.	Tamil Nadu Ex-Services League, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	1900	

Rotating Group (10 Associations)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Association	Number of Membership (approx.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Disabled War Veterans, Gurgaon (Haryana)	48000	All these Associations are registered under Society Registration Act. or similar Acts of the States where they are registered. These associations are involved in activities concerning welfare of their members who are primarily Government pensioners
2.	Association of Retired Officers of IA&ID, Chandigarh	542	
3.	All India Central Government Pensioners Association, Jalandhar City (Punjab)	7654	
4.	Karnataka Posts and Telecommunications Pensioners Association, Bangaluru	2295	
5.	Central Government Pensioners' Association, Thrissur (Kerala)	23060	
6.	All India Central Government Pensioners' Association, Cuttack (Odisha)	2805	

1	2	3	4
7.	Kendriya Nivrutta Karmachari Mandal, Vadodara (Gujarat)	1063	
8.	Government Pensioners Association, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	1700	
9.	Central Government Pensioners Welfare Association, Ambarnath (Maharashtra)	1122	
10.	Uttarpara Central Government Pensioners' Association, Hooghly (West Bengal)	1462	

Timely disposal of public grievances

888. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists no uniform time-frame across State authorities to dispose off the grievances of public or an individual, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry would frame guidelines for a timely disposal of public or individual grievances lying with the State authorities, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a grievance is required to be redressed within a period of two months. In case, it is not possible an interim reply with reasons for delay is required to be provided. However, due to federal structure of governance, each State can also create its own grievance redress mechanism prescribing different timelines for redress of public grievances. The grievances received in the nodal departments/offices of Central Government which pertain to State Governments are forwarded to them for appropriate action.

Separate cadre for All India Services for Goa

889. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa has proposed creation of a separate cadre of All India Services for the State of Goa;

(b) whether the subject was ever discussed between the representatives of Goa Government and Government of India;

(c) what was the nature of discussion and what was the stand of Government of Goa in this regard;

(d) the number of States which presently form part of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Union Territory (AGMU) cadre; and

(e) the details of the present strength of cadre of All India Service as regards State of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There was a communication from the State Government of Goa in 2011 proposing for creation of separate cadre of All India Service for Goa. Being the Cadre Authority for AGMUT cadre, the comments/ views of Ministry of Home Affairs were sought. It was thereafter conveyed to the State Government that the existing Joint AGMUT cadre system addresses the concerns of the State Government with reference to cadre management. A similar proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Goa to the Cadre Authority *i.e.* MHA in 2014. It is currently under examination by MHA along with similar proposals by other constituent segments of AGMUT cadre.

(d) (1) Arunachal Pradesh

(2) Goa

(3) Mizoram

(4) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (Representing all Union Territories)

(e) Senior Duty Posts of the IAS of Goa Segment of AGMUT cadre is 18. Senior Duty Posts of the IPS of Goa Segment of AGMUT cadre is 8. Senior Duty Posts of the IFS of Goa Segment of AGMUT cadre is 12.

Cases pending before CBI

†890. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases for investigation before Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how many of them are pending and the number of cases on which CBI is taking action; and

(c) the types of problems being faced by CBI to expedite the action thereon and who is responsible for that alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31.01.2016 1163 cases (1049 Regular Cases + 114 Preliminary Enquiries) are under investigation with CBI. In addition, there are 256 cases under further investigation as per the directions of the different courts or in which further investigation is pending after submission of the charge sheet in the courts concerned.

(c) Investigation/enquiry is conducted by CBI as per provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) and as per instructions contained in the Crime Manual of CBI. However there are various reasons which cause the pendency. Some of these reasons are (a) stay by the courts, (b) delay in handing over the cases to CBI for investigation after initial investigation by local police, (c) non traceability of accused persons, (d) delay in getting expert opinion, (e) large number of cases referred by State Governments, Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Courts, (f) complex and voluminous nature of cases, (g) delay in execution of Letters Rogatory (LR) with foreign Countries, etc.

It is the endeavour of CBI to complete the investigation/enquiry expeditiously.

Shortage of manpower in Central Government Department

891. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of manpower in the Central Government Departments, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recruitment of staff is not proportionate to the posts vacated by retired employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to improve the staff strength in Government departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of sanctioned posts and number in position in various Ministries/Departments as available in the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees 2013-14 as on 1.3.2013, published by Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

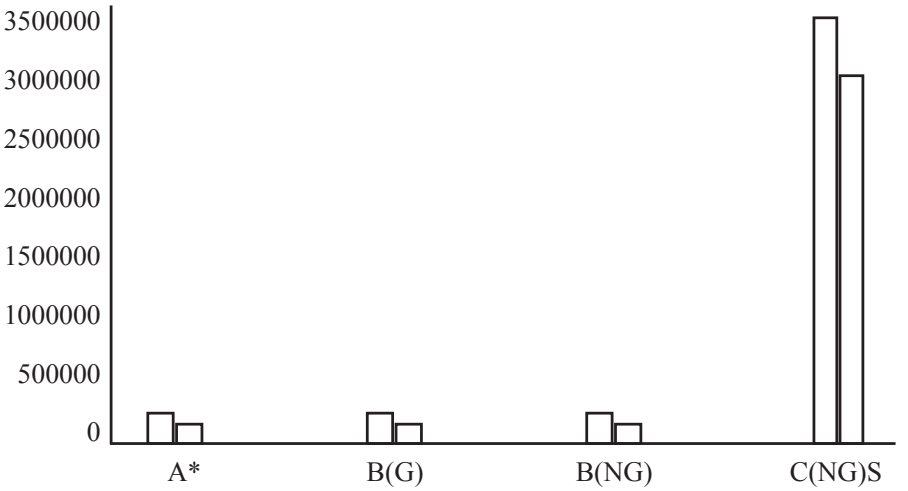
(b) and (c) The data regarding recruitment of staff *vis-à-vis* posts vacated by retirement of employees is not maintained. However, the posts sanctioned in Government Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules as and when vacancies arise.

Statement

Group-wise number of sanctioned posts and incumbents in position, vacancies and their percentages to total sanctioned posts as on 1.3.2013

Group	Number of sanctioned posts	Number of incumbents in position	Number of vacant posts	Percentage of vacant posts to total sanctioned posts in the group
A*	107958	90192	17766	16.46
B(G)	99994	81005	18989	18.99
B(NG)	153447	120958	32489	21.17
C(NG)$	3355121	2822040	533081	15.89
TOTAL	3716520	3114195	602325	16.21

Number of sanctioned Posts and in Position in Different gropus



$Erstwhile Group D posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC.

*Includes some Non-Gazetted posts also.

Vacancies in Ministries

892. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3936 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd May, 2013 and state:

(a) the details of vacancies in various Ministries during the last three years, year-wise and group-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken/proposed by the Ministry to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest, in view of the fact that large number of vacancies not only adversely affects smooth execution of Government policies but also keeps the existing workforce under constant stress thereby affecting their morale; and

(c) the fresh initiatives taken/proposed to keep its workforce motivated and stress free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Details of Ministry/Department-wise vacancy position during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The vacancies arising due to retirement of officers and employees are required to be filled-up by the concerned Ministry/Department as per the provisions in Recruitment Rules for the post.

(c) It is endeavour of the Government to improve overall performance of its officers through adoption of various measures such as promoting transparency and accountability in their regular functioning, monitoring of performance, capacity building through training at various levels, welfare activities like adventure sports, yoga etc.

Statement

Group-wise and status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2011

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Deprtment	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position					Vacant Post				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	17	6	9	18	50	17	6	9	18	50	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	691	580	652	4542	6465	625	525	590	4109	5849	66	55	62	433	616
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	324	148	595	3310	4377	232	105	406	2924	3667	92	43	189	386	710
4.	Atomic Energy	9791	849	11319	14900	36859	9228	786	10142	11887	32043	563	63	1177	3013	4816
5.	AYUSH	64	24	69	125	282	56	11	49	78	194	8	13	20	47	88
6.	Bio-Technology	81	37	55	93	266	74	13	58	56	201	7	24	-3	37	65
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	83	90	17	152	342	74	72	16	125	287	9	18	1	27	55
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	80	56	75	150	361	70	39	71	101	281	10	17	4	49	80
9.	Civil Aviation	684	89	151	613	1537	294	99	140	595	1128	390	-10	11	18	409

10.	Coal	45	40	46	264	395	37	45	174	76	332	8	-5	-128	188	63
11.	Commerce**	688	910	1034	4472	7104	688	910	1034	4472	7104	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	239	202	240	659	1340	174	160	124	522	980	65	42	116	137	360
13.	Corporate Affairs	370	63	595	1136	2164	251	43	370	776	1440	119	20	225	360	724
14.	Culture**	390	1594	1656	5147	8787	390	1594	1656	5147	8787	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Defence (Civilian)	14024	12435	14783	451306	492548	13425	12063	11378	338443	375309	599	372	3405	112863	117239
16.	Development of NE Region	72	34	42	194	342	58	22	28	140	248	14	12	14	54	94
17.	Disinvestment	19	8	11	20	58	18	8	13	15	54	1	0	-2	5	4
18.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	26	18	34	37	115	19	11	17	19	66	7	7	17	18	49
19.	Earth Sciences	574	1261	3289	3651	8775	358	1027	2063	2342	5790	216	234	1226	1309	2985
20.	Economic Affairs	187	113	153	882	1335	151	103	119	763	1136	36	10	34	119	199
21.	Environment and Forests	484	276	277	3755	4792	484	276	277	3755	4792	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Expenditure	196	227	150	599	1172	121	130	134	393	778	75	97	16	206	394
23.	External Affairs	1548	570	2238	3134	7490	1409	511	2203	2275	6398	139	59	35	859	1092
24.	Fertilizers	55	34	82	158	329	52	32	67	124	275	3	2	15	34	54
25.	Financial Services	256	148	348	830	1582	193	102	238	609	1142	63	46	110	221	440

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Food and Public Distribution	236	104	204	853	1397	181	82	194	597	1054	55	22	10	256	343
27.	Food Processing Industries	50	12	20	76	158	39	12	14	64	129	11	0	6	12	29
28.	Health and Family Welfare	2616	720	1147	19286	23769	2616	720	1147	19286	23769	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Heavy Industry	45	37	49	117	248	41	33	45	91	210	4	4	4	26	38
30.	Higher Education	261	100	255	836	1452	229	98	237	750	1314	32	2	18	86	138
31.	Home Affairs	18818	2917	43862	843145	908742	13812	2280	35085	749915	801092	5006	637	8777	93230	107650
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	695	18527	0	49528	68750	557	15301	0	28406	44264	138	3226	0	21122	24486
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	315	184	237	1730	2466	315	184	237	1730	2466	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Information and Broadcasting	454	728	671	4623	6476	289	467	528	3531	4815	165	261	143	1092	1661
35.	Information Technology	3251	684	81	2018	6034	3127	585	54	1486	5252	124	99	27	532	782
36.	Labour and Employment	1329	1103	776	5238	8446	890	706	519	4167	6282	439	397	257	1071	2164
37.	Land Resources	32	26	28	45	131	19	17	18	29	83	13	9	10	16	48
38.	Law and Justice	462	549	309	1459	2779	336	444	220	1147	2147	126	105	89	312	632

39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	234	366	59	1343	2002	234	366	59	1343	2002	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Mines	3460	705	949	9889	15003	1896	422	720	5718	8756	1564	283	229	4171	6247
41.	Minority Affairs	58	31	56	115	260	41	28	39	80	188	17	3	17	35	72
42.	New and Renewable Energy**	119	23	100	180	422	98	20	114	143	375	21	3	-14	37	47
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	20	16	26	70	132	20	15	13	51	99	0	1	13	19	33
44.	Panchayati Raj	31	11	25	35	102	29	6	22	16	73	2	5	3	19	29
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	19	19	34	83	155	16	17	27	59	119	3	2	7	24	36
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1301	630	770	7712	10413	874	510	657	6377	8418	427	120	113	1335	1995
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	108	20	68	144	340	88	19	60	99	266	20	1	8	45	74
48.	Planning Commission	552	302	337	653	1844	363	156	264	489	1272	189	146	73	164	572
49.	Posts**	588	1114	5919	201426	209047	588	1114	5919	201426	209047	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Power	592	304	311	817	2024	388	145	313	546	1392	204	159	-2	271	632

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51.	President's Secretariat	22	28	62	154	266	22	28	62	154	266	0	0	0	0	0
52.	Prime Minister's Office	53	69	123	325	570	48	59	103	218	428	5	10	20	107	142
53.	Public Enterprises	31	9	24	63	127	21	8	21	38	88	10	1	3	25	39
54.	Railways	8748	7652	0	1560388	1576788	8961	7839	0	1311400	1328200	-213	-187	0	248988	248588
55.	Revenue	8011	23256	30555	74170	135992	5861	20596	24125	50468	101050	2150	2660	6430	23702	34942
56.	Road Transport and Highways	389	131	349	1211	2080	295	101	308	1035	1739	94	30	41	176	341
57.	Rural Development	100	111	130	275	616	84	93	98	153	428	16	18	32	122	188
58.	School Education and Literacy	112	116	67	155	450	100	96	62	94	352	12	20	5	61	98
59.	Science and Technology	564	798	189	10535	12086	395	627	728	5813	7563	169	171	-539	4722	4523
60.	Shipping	308	132	607	1698	2745	218	110	452	1123	1903	90	22	155	575	842
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	117	103	171	374	765	92	86	147	320	645	25	17	24	54	120
62.	Space	7849	520	2904	5318	16591	7728	456	2545	3686	14415	121	64	359	1632	2176
63.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	497	1529	2870	1378	6274	397	1268	1814	1073	4552	100	261	1056	305	1722

64.	Steel	45	51	68	149	313	39	42	65	106	252	6	9	3	43	61
65.	Telecommunica-tion**	900	283	359	1274	2816	900	283	359	1274	2816	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Textiles	77	193	234	1927	2431	64	143	190	1825	2222	13	50	44	102	209
67.	Tourism	67	88	55	379	589	59	83	45	362	549	8	5	10	17	40
68.	Tribal Affairs	68	42	68	124	302	48	28	39	94	209	20	14	29	30	93
69.	Union Public Service Commission	184	244	454	1127	2009	144	229	362	827	1562	40	15	92	300	447
70.	Urban Development ***	2312	971	5485	15566	24334	2104	833	4837	11128	18902	208	138	648	4438	5432
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5		48	59	5	3	0	43	51	1	2	0	5	8
72.	Water Resources	1750	1142	2940	6844	12676	1200	898	1886	5571	9555	550	244	1054	1273	3121
73.	Women and Child Development	91	57	111	446	705	66	50	73	348	537	25	7	38	98	168
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	42	83	60	301	486	39	80	47	273	439	3	3	13	28	47
	TOTAL	98977	86657	142098	3335797	3663529	84474	76479	116249	28047	36308	1938	14503	10178	25849	531061	581591

* Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

**Sanctioned strength/In-position are provisional.

*** Including HUPA.

[$]Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC.

Group-wise and status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2012

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Deprtment	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position					Vacant Post				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	17	6	9	18	50	17	6	9	18	50	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	691	580	652	4542	6465	571	480	540	3758	5349	120	100	112	784	1116
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	341	123	584	3326	4374	221	81	369	2391	3062	120	42	215	935	1312
4.	Atomic Energy	9218	807	11519	15347	36891	8626	743	10769	11853	31991	592	64	750	3494	4900
5.	AYUSH	78	21	59	126	284	59	8	38	75	180	19	13	21	51	104
6.	Bio-Technology	83	54	48	76	261	82	31	39	60	212	1	23	9	16	49
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	85	10	80	169	344	76	5	67	141	289	9	5	13	28	55
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	80	56	75	150	361	63	46	71	101	281	17	10	4	49	80
9.	Civil Aviation	662	83	180	503	1428	262	78	128	374	842	400	5	52	129	586

10.	Coal	50	37	84	232	403	36	35	74	178	323	14	2	10	54	80
11.	Commerce**	688	910	1034	4472	7104	688	910	1034	4472	7104	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	237	202	196	701	1336	178	155	88	545	966	59	47	108	156	370
13.	Corporate Affairs	383	190	538	1148	2259	294	138	314	698	1444	89	52	224	450	815
14.	Culture**	66	236	375	7467	8144	66	236	375	7467	8144	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Defence (Civilian)	13773	12213	14518	443233	483737	13185	11847	11174	332388	368594	588	366	3344	110845	115143
16.	Development of NE Region	77	67	42	156	342	54	47	28	118	247	23	20	14	38	95
17.	Disinvestment	20	8	12	17	57	19	7	14	13	53	1	1	-2	4	4
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	26	21	24	37	108	18	18	11	23	70	8	3	13	14	38
19.	Earth Sciences	583	1309	3315	3584	8791	340	971	1970	2223	5504	243	338	1345	1361	3287
20.	Economic Affairs	327	180	26	954	1487	336	219	12	735	1302	-9	-39	14	219	185
21.	Environment and Forests	540	632	319	3642	5133	484	553	289	3464	4790	56	79	30	178	343
22.	Expenditure	184	259	182	582	1207	120	192	133	406	851	64	67	49	176	356
23.	External Affairs	2553	1384	3409	1651	8997	1887	1151	2723	1117	6878	666	233	686	534	2119
24.	Fertilizers	55	34	82	158	329	52	32	67	124	275	3	2	15	34	54
25.	Financial Services	256	146	345	828	1575	207	96	221	613	1137	49	50	124	215	438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Food & Public Distribution	239	103	203	915	1460	173	78	237	788	1276	66	25	-34	127	184
27.	Food Processing Industries	36	16	26	53	131	35	10	26	42	113	1	6	0	11	18
28.	Health and Family Welfare	2822	787	1239	20663	25511	2817	778	1234	20654	25483	5	9	5	9	28
29.	Heavy Industry	54	44	51	128	277	46	32	44	85	207	8	12	7	43	70
30.	Higher Education	263	129	240	839	1471	232	110	160	561	1063	31	19	80	278	408
31.	Home Affairs	18953	2390	42776	864815	928934	14817	1763	32921	780775	830276	4136	627	9855	84040	98658
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	695	17912	0	49378	67985	553	14996	0	29209	44758	142	2916	0	20169	23227
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	350	205	229	1674	2458	350	205	229	1674	2458	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Information and Broadcasting	467	702	893	4483	6545	308	451	629	3095	4483	159	251	264	1388	2062
35.	Information Technology	3274	731	633	1275	5913	3108	628	461	964	5161	166	103	172	311	752
36.	Labour and Employment	1247	1183	700	5316	8446	821	774	481	4206	6282	426	409	219	1110	2164
37.	Land Resources	32	26	30	43	131	21	16	19	29	85	11	10	11	14	46
38.	Law and Justice	494	380	455	1689	3018	328	255	328	1344	2255	166	125	127	345	763

39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	248	387	57	1296	1988	248	387	57	1296	1988	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Mines	3291	1095	2337	6296	13019	2269	614	1562	5241	9686	1022	481	775	1055	3333
41.	Minority Affairs	57	31	68	122	278	46	26	45	67	184	11	5	23	55	94
42.	New and Renewable Energy**	103	20	62	143	328	103	20	62	143	328	0	0	0	0	0
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	40	30	32	85	187	25	26	23	55	129	15	4	9	30	58
44.	Panchayati Raj	36	20	28	31	115	27	11	22	23	83	9	9	6	8	32
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	22	19	35	82	158	22	18	21	63	124	0	1	14	19	34
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1328	689	830	7654	10501	964	550	678	6612	8804	364	139	152	1042	1697
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	59	71	63	138	331	57	50	53	89	249	2	21	10	49	82
48.	Planning Commission	566	297	345	649	1857	368	174	255	463	1260	198	123	90	186	597
49.	Posts**	610	1155	5639	203703	211107	610	1155	5639	203703	211107	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Power	600	283	316	825	2024	322	134	172	548	1176	278	149	144	277	848

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51.	President's Secretariat	34	32	69	186	321	34	31	63	144	272	0	1	6	42	49
52.	Prime Minister's Office	55	70	122	281	528	51	80	92	186	409	4	-10	30	95	119
53.	Public Enterprises	31	9	24	62	126	21	12	21	29	83	10	-3	3	33	43
54.	Railways	8748	7652	0	1560388	1576788	9228	8072	0	1288400	1305700	-480	-420	0	271988	271088
55.	Revenue	8255	24144	31355	74569	138323	5881	20885	23353	48668	98787	2374	3259	8002	25901	39536
56.	Road Transport and Highways	394	146	341	1094	1975	304	125	305	957	1691	90	21	36	137	284
57.	Rural Development	95	122	116	284	617	79	94	99	159	431	16	28	17	125	186
58.	School Education and Literacy	131	31	108	171	441	100	25	81	145	351	31	6	27	26	90
59.	Science and Technology	603	831	271	10622	12327	419	1334	204	5249	7206	184	-503	67	5373	5121
60.	Shipping	309	132	607	1658	2706	218	110	452	1103	1883	91	22	155	555	823
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	121	97	170	340	728	91	87	134	307	619	30	10	36	33	109
62.	Space	8077	552	3007	5498	17134	8806	520	2824	2900	15050	-729	32	183	2598	2084
63.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	491	1529	2898	1387	6305	388	1366	1648	1022	4424	103	163	1250	365	1881

64.	Steel	44	53	66	150	313	39	44	59	103	245	5	9	7	47	68
65.	Telecommunication**	1214	221	268	1163	2866	1214	221	268	1163	2866	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Textiles	85	97	365	1972	2519	72	75	293	1870	2310	13	22	72	102	209
67.	Tourism	73	83	59	381	596	63	75	37	337	512	10	8	22	44	84
68.	Tribal Affairs	71	49	41	147	308	52	26	28	96	202	19	23	13	51	106
69.	Union Public Service Commission	198	304	394	1114	2010	159	259	285	827	1530	39	45	109	287	480
70.	Urban Development ***	2491	829	5469	15069	23858	2400	731	4924	10172	18227	91	98	545	4897	5631
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	0	49	60	5	3	0	42	50	1	2	0	7	10
72.	Water Resources	2209	1431	3533	9689	16862	1570	1066	2277	6843	11756	639	365	1256	2846	5106
73.	Women and Child Development	141	57	117	391	706	122	51	68	290	531	19	6	49	101	175
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	34	91	60	301	486	33	86	47	273	439	1	5	13	28	47
	TOTAL	100869	86840	144454	3352380	3684543	87960	76724	113477	2806369	3084530	12909	10116	30977	546011	600013

* Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

**Sanctioned strength/In position are provisional.

*** Including HUPA.

[$]Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC.

Group-wise and status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2013

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Deprtment	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position					Vacant Post				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)$	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	17	6	9	17	49	17	6	9	17	49	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	691	580	652	4542	6465	423	354	398	2777	3952	268	226	254	1765	2513
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	341	123	584	3326	4374	216	79	361	2343	2999	125	44	223	983	1375
4.	Atomic Energy	10118	735	11220	14837	36910	9510	690	10513	11298	32011	608	45	707	3539	4899
5.	AYUSH	81	20	56	93	250	59	7	35	63	164	22	13	21	30	86
6.	Bio-Technology	81	40	49	88	258	74	15	47	58	194	7	25	2	30	64
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	52	41	97	152	342	50	30	83	125	288	2	11	14	27	54
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	80	56	75	150	361	59	43	67	96	265	21	13	8	54	96
9.	Civil Aviation	699	101	226	545	1571	289	74	168	340	871	410	27	58	205	700

10.	Coal	50	37	84	231	402	36	35	75	173	319	14	2	9	58	83
11.	Commerce**	688	910	1034	4472	7104	688	910	1034	4472	7104	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	238	204	190	727	1359	169	152	106	543	970	69	52	84	184	389
13.	Corporate Affairs	449	0	791	1066	2306	347	0	487	643	1477	102	0	304	423	829
14.	Culture**	291	380	541	6865	8077	291	380	541	6865	8077	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Defence (Civilian)	13773	12213	14518	443233	483737	13185	11847	11174	332388	368594	588	366	3344	110845	115143
16.	Development of NE Region	62	81	37	159	339	52	55	27	118	252	10	26	10	41	87
17.	Disinvestment	19	8	13	15	55	19	7	12	13	51	0	1	1	2	4
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	28	27	40	29	124	22	13	26	19	80	6	14	14	10	44
19.	Earth Sciences	605	1309	2698	3522	8134	329	849	2070	2093	5341	276	460	628	1429	2793
20.	Economic Affairs	309	176	22	940	1447	331	199	13	725	1268	-22	-23	9	215	179
21.	Environment and Forests	854	1004	296	2717	4871	665	550	157	1711	3083	189	454	139	1006	1788
22.	Expenditure	208	318	175	690	1391	131	257	125	392	905	77	61	50	298	486
23.	External Affairs	2495	1098	2071	2665	8329	2242	943	1730	2215	7130	253	155	341	450	1199
24.	Fertilizers	55	34	82	158	329	52	32	66	123	273	3	2	16	35	56
25.	Financial Services	258	148	359	817	1582	223	95	225	602	1145	35	53	134	215	437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Food and Public Distribution	236	87	208	881	1412	186	86	168	502	942	50	1	40	379	470
27.	Food Processing Industries	31	15	52	68	166	28	15	33	55	131	3	0	19	13	35
28.	Health and Family Welfare	2822	787	1239	20663	25511	2759	769	1211	20200	24939	63	18	28	463	572
29.	Heavy Industry	55	45	50	128	278	47	32	38	81	198	8	13	12	47	80
30.	Higher Education	206	169	313	697	1385	161	123	259	447	990	45	46	54	250	395
31.	Home Affairs	19201	3092	47338	881702	951333	15874	2533	37837	814643	870887	3327	559	9501	67059	80446
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	695	24900	0	44405	70000	574	19520	0	27415	47509	121	5380	0	16990	22491
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	350	205	229	1674	2458	350	205	229	1674	2458	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Information and Broadcasting	513	537	889	4400	6339	334	352	603	2964	4253	179	185	286	1436	2086
35.	Information Technology	3274	731	633	1275	5913	3260	659	483	1011	5413	14	72	150	264	500
36.	Labour and Employment	1329	481	1398	5238	8446	890	345	880	4167	6282	439	136	518	1071	2164
37.	Land Resources	34	24	29	43	130	24	17	18	27	86	10	7	11	16	44
38.	Law and Justice	270	219	241	1116	1846	270	219	241	1115	1845	0	0	0	1	1

39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	232	387	60	1285	1964	232	387	60	1285	1964	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Mines	4274	1239	1543	7076	14132	2379	586	1149	5181	9295	1895	653	394	1895	4837
41.	Minority Affairs	59	24	59	128	270	41	18	39	74	172	18	6	20	54	98
42.	New and Renewable Energy**	119	0	105	172	396	103	0	82	143	328	16	0	23	29	68
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	32	15	48	91	186	27	10	35	59	131	5	5	13	32	55
44.	Panchayati Raj	36	20	28	31	115	27	11	22	23	83	9	9	6	8	32
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	21	20	33	85	159	21	18	21	63	123	0	2	12	22	36
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1395	624	892	7568	10479	1036	459	742	6577	8814	359	165	150	991	1665
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	64	61	71	135	331	58	41	61	94	254	6	20	10	41	77
48.	Planning Commission	556	300	345	659	1860	373	175	258	461	1267	183	125	87	198	593
49.	Posts**	665	1450	7081	193506	202702	665	1450	7081	193506	202702	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Power	600	293	328	838	2059	366	146	232	376	1120	234	147	96	462	939

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51.	President's Secretariat	27	37	55	164	283	27	37	55	154	273	0	0	0	10	10
52.	Prime Minister's Office	92	0	152	283	527	82	0	133	191	406	10	0	19	92	121
53.	Public Enterprises	30	10	30	52	122	27	4	17	24	72	3	6	13	28	50
54.	Railways	8748	7652	0	1560388	1576788	9068	7932	0	1290109	1307109	-320	-280	0	270279	269679
55.	Revenue	11695	29999	36255	78285	156234	5801	21021	25768	47385	99975	5894	8978	10487	30900	56259
56.	Road Transport and Highways	397	156	340	1101	1994	303	131	307	965	1706	94	25	33	136	288
57.	Rural Development	94	121	121	244	580	85	82	97	149	413	9	39	24	95	167
58.	School Education and Literacy	97	31	97	171	396	71	26	65	126	288	26	5	32	45	108
59.	Science and Technology	603	831	271	10622	12327	419	1334	204	5249	7206	184	-503	67	5373	5121
60.	Shipping	337	193	542	1603	2675	222	142	338	1189	1891	115	51	204	414	784
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	121	97	170	340	728	87	84	129	295	595	34	13	41	45	133
62.	Space	9425	644	3509	6415	19993	8496	482	2872	3065	14915	929	162	637	3350	5078
63.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	489	1736	2666	1379	6270	414	1454	1659	1033	4560	75	282	1007	346	1710

64.	Steel	53	50	66	142	311	47	41	63	99	250	6	9	3	43	61
65.	Telecommunication**	1223	188	384	1152	2947	1223	188	384	1152	2947	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739	262	180	665	3131	4238	57	26	60	358	501
67.	Tourism	70	80	57	377	584	64	67	35	334	500	6	13	22	43	84
68.	Tribal Affairs	80	28	50	142	300	55	22	32	95	204	25	6	18	47	96
69.	Union Public Service Commission	198	243	457	1102	2000	162	190	378	810	1540	36	53	79	292	460
70.	Urban Development***	2321	970	5155	14629	23075	2289	793	4546	9332	16960	32	177	609	5297	6115
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	0	49	60	5	3	0	41	49	1	2	0	8	11
72.	Water Resources	1770	1209	2993	6424	12396	1296	875	1729	4249	8149	474	334	1264	2175	4247
73.	Women and Child Development	106	61	157	400	724	82	53	104	297	536	24	8	53	103	188
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	46	73	64	248	431	41	66	47	211	365	5	7	17	37	66
	TOTAL	107958	99994	153447	3355121	3716520	90192	81005	120958	2822040	3114195	17766	18989	32489	533081	602325

* Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

**Sanctioned strength/In position are provisional.

*** Including HUPA.

[$]Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC.

Increasing resources for scientists

893. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase resources for scientists, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to institute a single body or uniform frame to audit the scientific works of the institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. The total Plan allocation of Ministry of Science and Technology for the Financial Years 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 was ₹ 5145.00, ₹ 5495.00 and ₹ 7200.80 crores, respectively, which clearly shows an increasing trend. This has enabled to provide more resources for scientists to carry out Research and Development (R and D) activities.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government is working on evolving a framework of auditing scientific ministries and scientific projects.

Research projects for inventions by CSIR

894. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI K. C. TYAGI:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken up many research projects for new inventions in various fields for the benefit of the common people;

(b) if so, the details of major projects, undertaken by CSIR in various States, including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last two years; and

(c) the budget allocated for the projects, State-wise during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing the S&T knowledgebase needed for the benefit of the common people. The efforts are focused at bringing in desired S&T interventions for improving the quality of life, removing drudgery and augmenting income of the people. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of major projects undertaken by CSIR in various States during the last two years under the Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The budget allocated to CSIR laboratories, State-wise and spent on various projects during the above said period is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Technologies developed by CSIR for common people

CSIR has developed technologies for: food and food processing; water; healthcare; building and construction; environment and sanitation; rural roads; cultivation and processing economic plants; farm machinery; leather; pottery etc. The technologies developed have been gainfully utilized in several States and contributed for improving quality of life and economic growth of common people.

CSIR has developed a number of technologies on water, ranging from source finding to mapping of water resources, from quality assessment to enhancing potability of water and from recycling to waste water treatment. The technology for community scale RO desalination plants has been developed. The RO plants in various States (Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, West Bengal, Gujarat etc.) have been set up based on the technology. Further, technology for arsenic removal from water has been developed and based on the same common people have benefitted in the state of West Bengal. Also high flux hollow fibre membrane based technology for water disinfection and purification at affordable cost has been developed and is being used at commercial level.

CSIR has developed KrishiShakti, a small range (11.2 hp) diesel engine tractor. The technology of the same has been transferred and manufacturing has been initiated in West Bengal. The tractor was launched in Delhi on 20th November 2014. During the launch five tractors were handed over to farmers. The KrishiShakti has enabled farmers with small land holdings for effective tilling.

A cost effective and efficient anti-tarnishing lacquer has been developed for brasswares, helping the Moradabad brass cluster. The developed lacquer is very efficient to prevent tarnishing for long durations. Also, energy efficient brass melting furnace has been developed which is smoke-free coal furnace, handles more charge (brass melt), reduces gas emission and pollution by 80% and consumes 20% less coal. It is user friendly as artisans can adopt this furnace without changing their current practices and like the present furnace, this modified version can also be repaired by the artisans. The knowhow has been transferred for commercial use.

CSIR has developed an indigenous substitute of Ukraine clay in granito ceramic tiles which has reduced the Ukraine clay requirement from 20% to about 1%, reducing thus the foreign material import and associated costs. This has made major economic difference and benefitted small and medium scale enterprises in Gujarat.

A food processing unit has been set up at CSIR-Centre for High Altitude Biology (CSIR-CeHAB) in the remote tribal region of Lahaul and Spiti. A brining unit has been designed and prototype developed for the preservation of locally and abundantly produced peas and cauliflowers. The knowhow was showcased at the District level Tribal Fair at Keylong and training organized for the benefit of progressive farmers in the area of food and food processing: making novel products from Buckwheat; and also brining of the peas which is a major crop.

CSIR has worked with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the development of highly priced rice variety, Samba Mahsuri, resistant to the serious Bacterial Blight (BB) disease. This new variety called, improved Samba Mahsuri has been released for commercial cultivation and is being very much appreciated by farmers growing rice.

CSIR in collaboration with Rice Research Station, Chinsurah, West Bengal has developed novel low grain arsenic accumulating rice genotype. The variety which is named as "Muktashree" will be soon released for cultivation in vast arsenic affected belts of West Bengal.

A novel variety of Ashwagandha with high root yield of 15 quintal/hectare has been developed and released to farmers which would help farmers with more earnings. The Ashwagandha has useful applications in pharma applications as anti-inflammatory, anti-stroke and anti-arthritis drug adjuvant.

CSIR has developed a new variety 'CIM-Jyoti' of Ocimum through intensive breeding efforts for high yield of herb and essential oil with desirable quality of higher citral (68-75%). This variety will produce citral in a short duration of 70-80 days. It also fits in crop rotation/intercropping between wheat and paddy and with other vegetable crops of small farmers. Leaves of this variety can also be used in lemon tea.

The people of North East India make a number of leather products but they were unable to reach the market and earn desired profit due to lack of aesthetic appeal and standardisation. There was a need to transform this knowledge into wealth by increasing the value of the products without losing its real essence.

CSIR carried out a comprehensive survey in the north eastern region. Based on the inputs from the survey, new ranges of products were developed. The handbags are crafted and designed with the ethnic materials of the North-east and the inspirations are derived from ornaments, dresses and artifacts adorned by tribal folks of the northeast India. The products were displayed in various national/international fairs and have attracted many enquiries. This has benefited the women entrepreneurs of North Eastern region.

CSIR has set up post-harvest centres in Mizoram (Aizawl) and Arunachal Pradesh (Pashighat). These centres are focused at helping the local farmers in the region for value addition to their agricultural produce. The centres house technology for high efficiency drying and processing of ginger, cardamom, turmeric, chilies etc. The farmers are able to sell their produce at 20–25% higher price to the processing centres set up. The CSIR Post Harvest Technology Centres would generate direct employment to about 300 people.

CSIR has introduced and commercialized Lilium cultivation in Lahaul and Spiti region of Himachal Pradesh. CSIR has played a catalytic role in the promotion of commercial floriculture in Himachal Pradesh. The transfer of agro technology of Lilium in the region was realized by the flower growers through sale of cut flowers at Delhi flower market. Over 3000 farmers are engaged in floriculture in Himachal Pradesh.

CSIR has developed knowhow for easy cultivation of economically important seaweed, namely Kappaphycus alvarezii, which was disseminated to the fishing community in coastal regions of Tamil Nadu as supplementary activity to existing fishing activities. Presently, more than eight hundred Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are engaged in seaweed farming in the region. It provides a regular and sustainable income source for women, with each of them earning on an average ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of eight months in a year. CSIR has further developed integrated process for simultaneous recovery of two products from the harvested fresh seaweed, namely, hydrocolloid of commercial use and liquid biofertilizer for use by farmers.

CSIR has been adopting villages to promote employment generation and income augmentation. It has thus catalyzed commercial cultivation of Geranium in Uttaranchal and Lavender in Jammu and Kashmir through community participation. In these end to end missions, farmers have been trained not only for cultivation of Geranium and Lavender but also for extraction of oil, augmenting thus their income. Like-wise CSIR efforts through development of niche Mentha varieties and their propagation for mass cultivation are noteworthy. The efforts have led to

economic growth and have enabled India to acquire a world leadership position in Menthol mint oil production and export.

CSIR efforts for socio-economic development had led to: empowering people of the Kashmir Valley through creation of aromatic plant industry; development of bio-inoculants for enhancing plant productivity and its dissemination to the farmers in Uttar Pradesh in the partnership with the State Government on a very large scale and it has enhanced agriculture productivity; and development of mushroom technology, its transfer and training which has benefitted economically the rural women in North East States. CSIR has also launched the Jammu Aroma Arogya Gram (JAAG) Yojana for deployment of CSIR agri-technologies and handholding the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the State.

CSIR has been contributing in the area of healthcare. Some recently developed technologies/interventions benefitting the common people include: Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Risorine (a cost effective bioavailability enhanced anti-tuberculosis drug); Battery operated hand-held Micro PCR (towards affordable and point of care disease diagnostics for Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Hepatitis B and H1N1); non Clonable ID technology for medical product authentication; Diagnostic system for affordable, point of need testing to manage HIV and TB; Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases; and e-Health Center (eHC, a platform for the fourth paradigm of science, data-intensive discovery, while bringing affordable healthcare services to the doorstep of people). CSIR has recently developed a novel, safe poly-herbal formulation BGR-34 as a safe hypoglycaemic agent for management of diabetes conditions which has recently been commercialized by an industry.

CSIR has played a major role in protecting the traditional knowledge by creating a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The TKDL contains information in 5 international languages, *i.e.* English, Japanese, Spanish, French and German concerning 2.93 lakh medicinal formulations in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Through the TKDL access agreement concluded with European Patent Office (EPO, 34 Member States), US Patent and Trade Mark Office (USPTO), Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), IP Australia, Japan Patent Office (JPO), United Kingdom Patent and Trademark Office (UKPTO), German Patent Office (GPO), Chile Patent Office and Malaysian Patent Office, examiners of these offices can utilize TKDL for search and examination of Intellectual Property applications filed but cannot make any third party disclosure. TKDL is recognized globally as a model for protection of traditional knowledge.

Statement-II

Details of major projects undertaken by CSIR during last two years

Name of Nodal Laboratory and location	Title of the Project
1	2
CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute, Bhopal	1. Novel Energy Effective Metallic Materials for Automotive and General Engineering Application 2. Design and Development of Thermo Responsive and Magnetic Shape Memory Materials and Devices for Engineering Applications
CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	1. Engineering of Disaster Mitigation and Health Monitoring for Safe and Smart Built Environment 2. Innovative Materials and Technologies for Next Generation Green buildings
CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	1. Plant-Microbe and Soil Interactions 2. Epigenetics in Health and Disease 3. Conservation of endangered animals of India: Molecular Genetics and Reproduction Approaches 4. Biology of Ageing and Human Health 5. Plant Breeding, Genomics and Biotechnology
CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	1. Factors Governing competent gamete production and reproductive dysfunction 2. Towards holistic understanding of Complex Diseases: Unraveling the Threads of Complex Diseases 3. New Approaches Towards Understanding of Disease Dynamics and to Accelerate Drug Discovery 4. Emerging and re-emerging challenges in infectious diseases: Systems based drug design for infectious diseases 5. Anabolic Skeletal Targets in Health and Illness
CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute), Karaikudi	1. Multi-functional electrodes and Electrolytes for Future Technologies

1	2
CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute Pilani	1. Very High Power Microwave Tubes: Design and Development Capabilities
	2. Research Initiative on Nano-Devices and Nano-Sensors
	3. Advanced Micro-sensors and Microsy-stems: Design, Development and Applications
	4. Advanced Facility for Nano Electronics
CSIR-Central Food Technological	1. New initiatives to boost agriculture productivity through maximizing pre-and post-harvest yields
	2. Wellness through Foods and Nutraceuticals
Research Institute, Mysore	1. Lipidomics Center
	2. Creation of Advanced Research Facility in Molecular Nutrition
CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata	1. Development of Novel CSIR Technologies for Manufacturing Tailored and Patient-Specific Bio-ceramic Implants and Bio-medical Devices at Affordable Cost
	2. Advanced ceramics materials and components for energy and structural application
	3. Leadership in Specialty Glass and Optical Fiber Technologies
CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	1. Chemical Biology of Ocimum and other Aromatic Plants
CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad	1. Clean Coal Technology
	2. Development of a technology for optimal extraction of locked-up coal from underground mines using artificial pillars
	3. Development of underground coal gasification technology in India
	4. Development of suitable design methodology for extraction of coal at greater depths (>300 m) for Indian geomining conditions

1	2
CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	1. Zero Emission Research Initiative for Solid Wastes from Leather 2. Science and Technology Revolution in Leather with a Green Touch 3. Research Initiative for Waterless Tanning 4. Design Innovation for Smart Material Transformation Yeaning Leather Life Style Products
CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	1. Robotics and Micro Machines 2. Autonomous Underwater Robotics 3. Intelligent devices and smart actuators
CSIR-Fourth Paradigm In stitute, Bengaluru	1. Advanced Research in Engineering and Earth Sciences: Data intensive modelling and crowd sourcing approach
CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	1. Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation 2. Evaluation of Economic Loss Due to Idling of Vehicles at Signalized and Mitigation Measures 3. Development of Indian Highway Capacity Manual
CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments	1. Advanced Instrumentation Solutions for Health Care and Agro-based Applications
Organisation, Chandigarh	1. Opto-Mechatronics Technologies for Next Generation Sensorsand Applications
CSIR-Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	1. Membrane and Adsorbent Technology Platform for Effective Separation of Gases and Liquids 2. Potassic (K) fertilizer Technology to Empower the Nation 3. High Purity Salt and Recovery of Valuable Metal Ions from Marine Resources
CSIR-HQ-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi	1. S&T interventions to combat malnutrition in women and children

1	2
CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, Delhi	1. Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Research 2. Genome Dynamics in cellular organization, differentiation and enantiostasis 3. CSIR-NCL-IGIB Joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry and Biology 4. Wellness Genomics Project-Understanding genomic signatures of healthy livingin Indian population 5. Towards Understanding skin Cell Homeostasis 6. Effective Application of Community Health Efforts through New Age, IT Based Modes 7. Visualisation of Organisms in Action
CSIR-institute of Himalayan Bio-resource Technology, Palampur	1. Plant Diversity: Studying adaptation biology and understanding/exploiting medicinally important plants for useful bioactives 2. Introduction, domestication, improvement and cultivation of economically important plants 3. Establishment of Centre for High Altitude Biology 4. Process and Products from Himalayan Region and their toxicological evaluation
CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata	1. Understanding supra molecular ensembles and machines 2. Host Interactome analysis: Understanding the Role of Host molecules in Parasitic Infection 3. Neurodegenerative diseases: Causes and Corrections 4. Therapeutics of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Related Respiratory Disorders 5. Bio-energetic Disorders: A multi-model approach to monitoring and management 6. CSIR-Mayo Clinic Collaboration for Innovation and Translational Research
CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	1. Biocatalysts for Industrial Applications and Greener Organic Synthesis

1	2
	2. Inherently Safer Practices for Industrial Risk Reduction
	3. Organic reactions in generating innovative and natural scaffolds
	4. Non-Infringing chemistry and engineering for pharmaceuticals
	5. Metabolic profiling of human body fluids by MS and NMR
	6. Screening molecules in lead exploration
	7. Development of Sustainable Processes for Edible Oils with Health Benefits from Traditional and New Resources
	8. Development of Sustainable Waste Management Technologies for Chemical and Allied Industries
	9. Intelligent Coatings
	10. Development of Innovative Technologies for Strategic Flurochemicals
	11. Development of Novel Vaccine Adjuvants
	12. Affordable Cancer Therapeutics
	13. Advance Drug Delivery System
	14. Augmentation of Analytical Research Facilities
CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu	1. Medicinal Chemistry for stem cell biology and regenerative medicine
	2. Nurturing a new Pan-CSIR drug pipe line: high intensity preclinical, clinical studies on lead candidates
CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun	1. Energy Efficient Technologies
	2. Biomass to Energy
	3. Catalysts for Sustainable Energy
	4. New generation lubricants and additives
	5. Research Initiative for Low Emissions
	6. Waste to Wealth-Waste plastics
	7. Advanced Carbon Materials

1	2
CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow	1. Integrated Next Gen approaches in health disease and environmental toxicity 2. Nanomaterials: Applications and Impact on Safety, Health and Environment
CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar	1. Minerals to Metals for Sustainable Planet 2. Processing of natural gemstones for aesthetic improvement and value addition 3. Centre for Special Materials
CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh	1. Man as a Superorganism: Understanding the Human Microbiome 2. Centre for Bio therapeutic Molecule Discovery 3. Genomics and Informatics Solutions for Integrating Biology 4. Multidirectional approaches for molecular and systems level understanding of regulatory networks in pathogenic microbes 5. Drug Discovery: Bugs to Drugs Programme 6. Expansion and Modernization of the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank
CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratiories, Bengaluru	1. Technology Solutions for Micro Air Vehicle Development 2. Avionics and Flight Controls Civil Aerospace Technologies 3. Advanced Structural Technologies for Aircraft 4. Aerodynamics and Propulsion Technologies for Next Generation Civil Aircraft 5. Transport Aircraft Design Bureau 6. Augmentation and Refurbishment of National Trisonic Aerodynamic Facilities
CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	1. Bioprospection of plant resources and other natural products 2. Genomics of Medicinal Plants and Agronomically Important Traits

1	2
	3. Root Biology and its correlation to sustainable plant development and soil fertility
CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	1. Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming materials challenges in PEMFC towards generation, separation, storage and conversion of hydrogen
	2. Innovate, develop and up-scale modular, agile, intensified and continuous processes and plants
	3. Catalysts for Specialty Chemicals
	4. Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection
	5. Creating intellectual property and capabilities for the development of improved security features and substrates for the Indian currency note.
	6. A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics
	7. Centre for Surface and Interface Science Research
	8. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Centre for Advanced Research
	9. National Repository of Molecules
	10 Up gradation of Facilities/National Repository of Molecules and National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms Resource Centre
CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	1. Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management
	2. National Clean Air Mission
	3. Clean Water: Sustainable Options
CSIR-North-East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat	1. Natural Products as Affordable Healthcare Agents
	2. Environmental Research Initiative for Paper and Process Industry
	3. Advanced Polyolefins
	4. North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical
	5. CSIR Advanced Analytical Facility for North East

1	2
CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	1. Geodynamic and Earthquake generating processes in NE India and Andaman Subduction Zone 2. Hazard due to Earthquakes and Tsunami in the Indian region 3. India Deep Earth Exploration Programme 4. Shallow subsurface imaging of India for resource exploration
CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	1. Sustainable Technologies for the Utilization of Rare Earths 2. Development of functional foods and their formulations for potential health benefits of common man 3. Molecules to Materials to Devices 4. Speciality Materials based on Engineered Clays
CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	1. Ocean Science Towards Forecasting Indian Marine Living Resource Potential 2. Geological processes in the Indian Ocean-Understanding the input fluxes, sinks and Paleoceanography 3. Geo-scientific investigations for deciphering the Earth's internal processes and exploration of energy resources 4. Indian Aquatic Ecosystems: Impact of Deoxygenation, Eutrophication and Acidification 5. Analyses and Harnessing of Marine Biodiversity for Bioremediation of Aquaculture and Industrial Effluents
CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi	1. CSIR Knowledge Gateway and Open Source Private Cloud Infrastructure 2. CSIR-Wide Consortium Access to Online Information Resources 3. Vulnerability assessment and development of adaptation strategies for climate change impact with special reference to coasts and island ecosystems of India

1	2
CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies), New Delhi	1. Indian S&T and Innovation Policy
CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	1. Development of Zero Waste Technology for Processing and Utilization of Thermal Coal 2. Development of Magnesium Metal Production Technology
CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	1. Development of Advanced Materials for Next-Generation Energy-Efficient Devices 2. Advanced Quantum Research and Innovation with Ultra Small Systems 3. Measurement for Innovation in Science and Technology 4. Probing the Changing Atmosphere and its Impacts in Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP) and Himalayan Regions 5. Research and Development on Single Trapped Ion based Frequency Standard
CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	1. Innovative Technologies for Health Assessment and Damage Mitigation of Structures 2. Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan I: Sustainability Through Eco-Balancing 3. Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan II: Sustainability Through Nano-Technology and Bio-Mimetics
CSIR-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library, Ghaziabad	1. Analysis and Monitoring of patent applications in International Patent Office for preventing misappropriation of India's Traditional Knowledge 2. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library 2020
CSIR-Unit for Research Development of Information Products, Pune	1. Patinformatics 2. Chembioinformatics for Drug Discovery 3. Open Science and Open Innovation Infrastructure

Statement-III

Budget Allocated to Constituent Laboratories of CSIR in various States during the last two years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States		Laboratory/Institute	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana*	I.	CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB), Hyderabad*	4619.283	2697.414
		II.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technoloqy (CSIR-IICT), Hyderabad*	4779.359	3924.713
		III.	CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI), Hyderabad*	1897.843	1466.951
2.	Assam	I.	CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technoloqy (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat	1847.52	1775.256
3.	Chandigarh	I.	CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIR-CSIO), Chandigarh	1908.739	1478.038
		II.	CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology (CSIR-IMTECH), Chandigarh	3154.203	2826.169
4.	Delhi	I.	CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI), New Delh	993.012	687.938
		II.	CSIR-Hq.-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi	632.755	770.950
		III.	CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrated Biology (CSIR-IGIB), New Delhi.	4478.842	3055.437
		IV.	CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), New Delhi	1902.580	2038.203
		V.	CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS), New Delhi	186.386	212.330
		VI	CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR-NPL), New Delhi	5291.345	954.541
5.	Goa	I.	CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR-NIO), Goa	6681.921	2497.760

Sl.No.	States	Laboratory/Institute		2013-14	2014-15
6.	Gujarat	I.	CSIR-Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR-CSMCRI) Bhavnagar	1733.810	1850.014
7.	Himachal Pradesh	I.	CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur	1871.798	1526.797
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	I.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu	2888.612	1531.192
9.	Jharkhand	I.	CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research Institute (CSIR-CIMFR), Dhanbad	1151.936	1555.932
		II.	CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur	477.223	264.500
10.	Karnataka	I.	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR-CFTRI), Mysore	2016.975	1286.058
		III.	CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL), Bengaluru	2867.279	1791.318
		IV.	CSIR 4th Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4th PI)	1722.946	741.698
11.	Kerala	I.	CSIR-National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram	1925.487	1816.992
12.	Madhya Pradesh	I.	CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal	434.465	333.597
13.	Maharashtra	I.	CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune	4653.532	3711.802
		II.	CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur	1289.305	1040.484
14.	Odisha	I.	CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneshwar	1837.345	758.113

Sl.No.	States	Laboratory/Institute		2013-14	2014-15
15.	Rajasthan	I.	CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CEERI), Pilani	3139.843	1971.327
16.	Tamil Nadu	I.	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research lnstitute (CSIRCECRI), Karaikudi	3518.878	2899.023
		II.	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI), Chennai	2029.377	1662.936
		III.	CSIR-Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-SERC), Chennai	3723.455	1736.014
17.	Uttrakhand	I.	CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee	776.360	791.725
		II.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP), Dehradun	1962.413	1237.899
18.	Uttar Pradesh	I.	CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow	3877.217	6549.829
		II.	CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow	1158.239	1287.008
		III.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicological Research (CSIR-IITR), Lucknow	1041.242	973.597
		IV.	CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow	2256.561	1838.568
		V.	CSIR-Human Resource Development Centre	405.725	363.967
19.	West Bengal	I.	CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CSIR-CGCRI), Kolkata	3231.834	2133.743
		II.	CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), Durgapur	2042.249	2063.957
		III.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (CSIR-IICB), Kolkata	3848.855	2809.277

Setting up of Biotechnology Boards

895. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Biotechnology Boards in all districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Skill development centres in Bihar

†896. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Skill Development centers in Bihar to develop skills and entrepreneurship among the youths;

(b) the number of youths and names of the disciplines in which these youths have been provided training by these centers so far;

(c) whether Government tries to ensure that these youths trained so far get some employment; and

(d) if so, the number of such trained youths who have become self-employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity to promote private training providers across the Country. As on 31st January, 2016, NSDC training partners have 4,415 operational training centers (including 05 mobile and 123 fixed training centres in Bihar) across 28 States and 5 Union Territories which run the training programme in various sectors like Agriculture, Automobile, Building and Construction, Capital Goods, Gems and Jewellery etc.

Further, as on 29th February, 2016, 14.69 lakh candidates (including 75,707 candidates in Bihar) have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PMKVY) for vocational training under different sectors in 10,066 training centres (including 409 centres in Bihar) spread across the Country. The training partners are incentivised under the scheme for facilitating employment of youth trained in their centres under the scheme.

Common Norms approved by the Government for skill development schemes on 15th July, 2015, has also the provision of incentivising the training providers to facilitate employment of youth trained under their centres and tracking of the trainees for the initial period.

Prime Minister skill development scheme in backward districts

†897. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state?

(a) whether it is a fact that training centres under the Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme are not available in backward districts of the country where they are needed the most;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when these centres are planned to be established; and

(c) if not, the number of training centres available at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government has launched the flagship scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' on 15th July, 2015 to enable and mobilize a large number of youth across the Country to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood. It is a skill certification and reward scheme wherein trainees after their successful assessment and certification, get monetary reward through direct bank transfer to their account. The scheme has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons across the Country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) within one year. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is the implementing agency for PMKVY.

As on 29th February, 2016, 14.69 lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training under different sectors in 10,066 training centres spread across the country with the coverage of 606 districts including backward areas/regions.

Further, setting up of new skill training centres is a continuous process.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial assistance for start ups

898. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of indigenous enterprises which have started operating during the last one year, State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government is promoting social entrepreneurship through additional financial assistance, training and mentorship and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been a considerable increase in the number of start-ups under Information Technology sector in comparison to other sectors; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to promote start-ups in other sectors like health, energy etc.; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Indigenous enterprises form part of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. State/UT-wise and Sector-wise information relating to the number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part-II (EM-II) filed at District Industries Centres (DICs) and their distribution as Micro, Small and Medium for the last year *i.e* 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 envisages fostering social entrepreneurship and grassroots innovation by providing support in terms of fiscal incentives, creation of grass root technology innovation hubs, legal support and market linkages. The Government has established a mechanism to be known as SETU (Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation) under NITI Aayog to support all aspects of start-up businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas. Besides, the Government has also launched in August 2015 India Aspiration Fund (IAF) under the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a capital of ₹ 2000 crores to give a boost to start-up ecosystem in the country. The objective of IAF is to catalyse tens of thousands of crores of equity investment into start-ups and MSMEs creating employment for lakhs of persons, mostly educated youth, over the next four to five years.

(c) The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is implementing a scheme entitled "Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE)" under which 147 start-ups have been supported at 25 TIDE Centres established in premier institutes like IITs, NITs, IIMs etc.

(d) Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched the Start up India movement on 16th January, 2016 in which a dedicated Start-up fund worth ₹ 10,000 crore would be created for funding of Start-ups. Besides Start-ups would be exempted from paying income tax on their profit for the first three years. Further, there will also be eighty per cent exemption in patent fee for Start-ups business along with a self-certification based compliance system for Start-ups. Such initiative of the Government would help Start-up in Health and Energy sector also. Apart from the above, the Government through Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has earmarked ₹ 150 crore for the Financial Year 15-16 for 10 Grand Challenges to incentivise innovations in India. These innovations led start-up have been recommended for essential ultra low cost, low maintenance and durable innovations customised to local conditions dedicated to improved health care, cleaner environment, affordable and cleaner energy that can vastly improve the quality of life across the board.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise distribution of number of entrepreneurs memorandums part-II (EM-II) filed at district industries centres

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of EM-II Filed 2014-15
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,159
2.	Himachal Pradesh	388
3.	Punjab	2,137
4.	Chandigarh	160
5.	Uttarakhand	2,669
6.	Haryana	1,482
7.	Delhi	652
8.	Rajasthan	18,655
9.	Uttar Pradesh	52,203
10.	Bihar	2,009
11.	Sikkim	7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
13.	Nagaland	91
14.	Manipur	198

1	2	3
15.	Mizoram	278
16.	Tripura	172
17.	Meghalaya	118
18.	Assam	2,629
19.	West Bengal	15,244
20.	Jharkhand	3,450
21.	Odisha	2,995
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,702
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19,903
24.	Gujarat	64,160
25.	Daman and Diu	56
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90
27.	Maharashtra	36,992
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2,810
29.	Karnataka	28,754
30.	Goa	160
31.	Lakshadweep	5
32.	Kerala	14,906
33.	Tamil Nadu	143,104
34.	Puducherry	96
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112
36.	Telangana	5,787
	All India	425,358

Distribution of number of EM-II filed by type of enterprises

Year	Number of EM-II filed pertaining to			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2014-15	3,46,206	70,933	8,219	4,25,358

Statement-II

Details showing industry group-wise distribution of number of EM-II filed to the msmes by the dics under the various State/UT commissionerates/ directorates of industries during year 2014-15 (provisional).

Position as on: 30th June, 2015

Sl. No.	Description	Number of EM-II filed 2014-15
1	2	3
	All India	
1.	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	12,722
2.	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	1,108
3.	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	343
4.	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	199
5.	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	227
6.	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	82
7.	Mining of Metal Ores	310
8.	Other Mining and Quarrying	3,966
9.	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	31,242
10.	Mfg of Tobacco Products	615
11.	Mfg of Textiles	45,494
12.	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	29,914
13.	Mfg of Leather & Leather Product	6,868
14.	Mfg of Wood And Wood Products	12,079
15.	Mfg of Paper And Paper Products	5,839
16.	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	9,534

1	2	3
17.	Mfg of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	526
18.	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	9,451
19.	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	9,062
20.	Mfg of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	11,342
21.	Mfg of Basic Metals	7,978
22.	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	23,821
23.	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	16,189
24.	Mfg of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	1,444
25.	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	7,005
26.	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	2,103
27.	Mfg of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	3,694
28.	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	2,251
29.	Mfg of Other Transport Equipment	1,657
30.	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	18,731
31.	Recycling	943
32.	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	1,485
33.	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	1,347
34.	Construction	3,476
35.	Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	6,716
36.	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	24,589
37.	Repair and Maintenance of Personal and Household Goods; Retail Trade	25,588
38.	Hotels and Restaurants	4,009
39.	Land Transport; Transport *via* Pipelines	5,902
40.	Water Transport	90

1	2	3
41.	Air Transport	75
42.	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport & Travel Agents Activities	1,725
43.	Post and Telecommunications	918
44.	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance & Pension Funding	1,434
45.	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	59
46.	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	281
47.	Real Estate Activities	1,946
48.	Renting of Machinery & Equipment Without Operator & of Personal & Household Goods	691
49.	Computer and Related Activities	13,998
50.	Research and Development	250
51.	Other Business Activities	29,261
52.	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	334
53.	Education	1,573
54.	Health and Social Work	1,997
55.	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	303
56.	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	250
57.	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	2,090
58.	Other Service Activities	16,104
59.	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	131
60.	Undifferentiated Goods - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	271
61.	Undifferentiated Service - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	1,138
62.	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	110
63.	NIC Description Not Reported	478
	TOTAL	425,358

Demand and supply gap for workforce

899. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Skill Gap Report, the country needs 119 million more skilled workers by 2022;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the skill requirements, State-wise, if so, the details of skilled workforce required, sector-wise and State-wise;

(c) the difference between earlier estimates and the new estimates and the plan of action to bridge the gap between demand and supply; and

(d) the amount required for skilling the workforce and how Ministry is planning to pool the resources in the light of low budgetary support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) As per National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC's) Sector Specific reports on Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the 24 Sectors, India had an employment base of 461.1 million in 2013 which is expected to increase to 581 million by 2022. Thus, about 120 million people would be added to the workforce who need fresh skilling in these sectors. In addition, there is a need for constant upskilling and re-alignment of existing workforce. A list of 24 sectors covered is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, after removal of duplication in retail sector the net incremental human resource requirement during 2013-2022 comes to 109.73 million.

(d) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 defines strategy for meeting resources for skill development which *inter-alia* includes:—

(i) National Skill Development Fund for donations/contribution from contributors including Government, multilateral organizations, corporation etc. for furtherance of the objectives of skill development.

(ii) Channelization the interest of a plethora of organizations to participate in the mission of Skill India through Resource Optimization for Skilling at Scale Platform.

(iii) To encourage companies to spend at least 25% of their Corporate Social Responsibility funds on skill development initiatives.

(iv) To encourage all Government schemes to apportion a certain percentage of the scheme budget towards skilling of human resources.

(v) End user funding through a basic fee paying model.

(vi) Credit Guarantee Fund for Skill Development to support loans for the purpose of skilling so as to leverage credit financing in the skill landscape.

Statement

Break Up of Incremental Requirement Across Sectors

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-22)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
	GRAND TOTAL	461.1	581.89	120.79

Note: After adjusting double counting in retail segment in larger sectors, the net incremental Human Resource Requirement during 2013-22 comes to 109.73 million

Funds of skill development

900. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) number of boys and girls skilled in the country State-wise, during the Eleventh Plan Period, how many would be skilled by the Twelfth Plan Period, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have been employed, State-wise, so far; and

(c) funds projected in the Twelfth Plan period by Government, and funds so far spent, State-wise in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 40 skill development schemes across various sectors implemented by over 18 Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling of all people including youth, in the Country. Funds under these schemes are provided by the concerned Ministries/ Departments to the implementing agencies including States in accordance with the guidelines issued for the schemes.

Details of people trained under various skill development schemes/programmes of over 18 Central Ministries/Departments for the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) are as under:-

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Number of persons trained
2012-2013	51.88
2013-2014	76.37
2014-2015	76.12
2015-2016	37.44 (upto December, 2015)

Further, skilling of youth is a continuous process. However, the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 projects the need for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), reskilling and upskilling of 298.25 million existing workforce and skilling of 104.62 million new entrants over 2015-2022.

In order to enable and mobilize a number of youth to take up outcome based skill training, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15th July, 2015 which has a budget provision of ₹ 1500 crore with the target to benefit 24 lakh persons across the country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) within one year. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is the implementing agency for PMKVY. An amount of ₹ 500 crore has been released till date under the scheme during the current financial year *i.e.* 2015-16.

Further, funds for skill development programmes during the balance period of Twelfth Five Year Plan would be allocated as per the annual budget approved by the Parliament of India.

Skill India programme in West Bengal

901. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that two crore young people enter into work force every year and most of them remain unemployed or marginally unemployed;

(b) the allocation and utilization of funds under Skill India Programme till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of training centres, number of people trained and number of people who have been placed under Skill India Programme till date including State of West Bengal, State-wise, district-wise; and

(d) the allocation and utilization of funds along with the steps taken to promote skilldevelopment in West Bengal in the last two years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) It is estimated that approximately 104.6 million people (excluding those who are joining the workforce with higher education and without vocational education or training) are going to inter into workforce in the period of 2015-2022.

There are over 40 skill development schemes across various sectors implemented by over 18 Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling of all people including

youth, in the Country. Funds under these schemes are provided by the concerned Ministries/Departments to the implementing agencies including States in accordance with the guidelines issued for the schemes. A total of 37.44 lakh persons have been skilled these programmes in the year 2015-16 till December, 2015.

Besides, Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity to promote private training providers across the Country,. As on 31st January, 2016, NSDC training partners have 4,415 operational training centers, including 394 mobile centers (including 13 mobile out of 242 training centres in West Bengal) across 28 States and 5 Union Territories which run the training programme in various sectors like Agriculture, Automobile, Building and Construction, Capital Goods, Gems and Jewellery, etc.

Further, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15th July, 2015 which has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons across the country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) within one year. It is a skill certification and reward scheme wherein trainees after their successful assessment and certification, get monetary reward through direct bank transfer to their account. NSDC is the implementing agency for PMKVY.

As on 29th February, 2016, 14.69 lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training under different sectors across the country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs). State/UT-wise break-up of enrolment made under PMKVY is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise break-up of skill training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

(As on 29th February, 2016)

States	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194
Andhra Pradesh	100017	57851
Arunachal Pradesh	789	691
Assam	27121	18856
Bihar	75707	44560
Chandigarh	3768	2435

States	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed
Chhattisgarh	28681	17711
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168	103
Daman and Diu	196	30
Delhi	59003	39536
Goa	473	235
Gujarat	37490	24127
Haryana	64979	37845
Himachal Pradesh	18627	12316
Jammu and Kashmir	13235	8232
Jharkhand	21358	13792
Karnataka	59059	37185
Kerala	12711	6505
Madhya Pradesh	123539	77357
Maharashtra	72625	50107
Manipur	1158	926
Meghalaya	1593	1424
Mizoram	923	397
Nagaland	1151	649
Odisha	48011	30262
Puducherry	5327	3717
Punjab	58609	34390
Rajasthan	90315	53467
Sikkim	739	595
Tamil Nadu	131423	94703
Telangana	79583	50921
Tripura	12850	8461
Uttar Pradesh	201172	112745

States	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed
Uttarakhand	11488	6816
West Bengal	105165	65918
GRAND TOTAL	1469247	915059

MoU for skill development scheme

902 DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed between AICTE and Skill Development Committee to implement the Skill Development Scheme, if so, salient features thereof; and

(b) whether it includes utilizing infrastructure of the Engineering Colleges which want to close down for skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has not entered into an MoU with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). However, Ministry is working with AICTE for incorporating skill development courses in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges also.

Data Related to Operation of ITIs

903. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has direct access to data of the operations of individual Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether information of such data is inadequate to assess the actual training capacity in the country, if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the National Skill Development Association (NSDA) had requested the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) to incorporate new questions to capture details into their household and enterprise survey and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A portal namely National Council for Vocational Training–Management Information System (NCVT-MIS PORTAL) has been created to have access to data about the

operation of individual Training Institute (ITIs) in the following areas:-

(i) Affiliation data and Seating Capacity.

(ii) Data of admitted trainees.

(iii) All marks obtained by the trainee in All India Trade Test and result.

(iv) Issue of marksheets and National Trade Certificates.

(c) Questions relating to skilling have been included in NSSO's Enterprise Survey that started in July, 2015 (NSS 73rd round survey) to capture information on skilled worker (male/female) and non-availability of skilled labour as and when needed. Details of Question are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Questions related to skill/skill development incorporated in Sch. 2.34 of NSS 73rd round Survey on Unincorported Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)

(i) With respect to item 220; *viz.*"did the enterprise face any problem in its operation during last 365 days" there are provisions to report two of the most severe problems (from a specified list) against item 221 and 222. A problem namely, 'non-availability of skilled labour as and when needed' was newly added in the list of problems specified in the schedule for these items.

[2] particulars of operation and background information		Item no	Code
Did the enterprise face any problem in its operation during last 365 days? (Yes-1, no-2)		220	
If yes in item 220, nature of problems faced in its operation during the last 365 days (at most two code in order of severity of problem)	Most severe problem	221	
	Next severe problem	222	

(ii) In the block pertaining to the employment particulars of the enterprise (Block 8) additional provision to collect information on skilled worker (male/female) was added as under:

[8] employment particulars of the enterprise during last 30 days ended on ……..…/last calendar month ended on ……..

Type of worker	Item no.	Average number of workers						
		Full time		Part time		Total	Skilled	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	(Cols. 3 to 6)	Female	Male
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Working owner	801							
Formal hired worker	802							
Informal hired worker	803							
Helper/ apprentice	804							
Other worker	805							
Total (items 801 to 805)	809							
Active members of SHGs	810							

Goals fixed for National Skill Development Mission

904. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether goals have been fixed for the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM);

(b) how does Government proposes to achieve those goals in the coming two years; and

(c) the funds allocated to the NSDM in order to achieve its set goals for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The National Skill Development Mission has been launched to provide overall institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across India. Some of the Mission objectives are:-

(i) Create an end-to-end implementation framework for skill development.

(ii) Align employer/industry demand and workforce productivity with trainees' aspirations for sustainable livelihoods.

(iii) Promote convergence and co-ordination between skill development efforts of all Central Ministries/Departments/States/implementing agencies.

(iv) Support weaker and disadvantaged sections of society through focused outreach programmes and targeted skill development activities.

(v) Leverage existing public infrastructure and industry facilities for scaling up skill training and capacity building efforts.

(vi) transitioning between the vocational training system and the formal education system, through a credit transfer system.

(vii) overseas employment

(b) National Skill Development Mission initially consists of seven Sub-Missions in priority areas namely Institutional Training, Infrastructure, Trainers, Overseas employment, Convergence, sustainable livelihoods and leveraging Public Infrastructure. These Sub-Missions would serve as a building block for achieving overall objectives of the Mission. The Government has taken several policy interventions and initiatives for achieving the Mission objectives as under:-

(i) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to organize qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

(ii) The Institutional framework of the mission has been put in place with constitution of the Governing Council headed by the Prime Minister, Steering Committee chaired by Minister, SDE and Executive Committee.

(iii) Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.

(iv) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 provides an umbrella framework to all skilling activities including skill development scheme/programme being carried out within the country.

(v) Strategic partnerships have also been undertaken between MSDE and other Ministries/Departments in the Central Government, to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure.

(vi) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship programme for skill development in the country. So far more than 15.60 lakh youth have been trained/enrolled under the scheme in the current year.

(vii) MSDE has also signed MoUs with Germany, UK, China and Australia, to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainees, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence in skill training across the country.

(c) The implementation of skilling activities under the Mission will be as per the budget provisions of various schemes under their respective heads of account.

Financial assistance to backward castes in Maharashtra

905. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given to the backward castes in Maharashtra for higher education through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons benefited;

(c) the number of applications received and pending out of them; and

(d) the criteria adopted for selection of persons for such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides financial assistance through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/ UTs at concessional rate of interest to the members of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line for income generating activities and to generate self-employment opportunities.

(b) The details of the financial assistance provided and number of persons benefitted under Education Loan Scheme of NBCFDC during the year and last two years in the state of Maharashtra, is as follows:—

2013-14		2014-15	
Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
₹ 1.05 crore	204 Beneficiaries	₹ 1.00 crore	200 Beneficiaries

(c) The NBCFDC provides financial assistance to the SCAs on their demand. No application is received by NBCFDC.

(d) The eligibility criteria for selection of person is as follows:-

I. He/She Should be a member of Backward Classes, as notified by Central Government/State Governments from time to time.

II. The annual income of the applicant's family should be below double the poverty line *i.e.* ₹ 1,20,000/- p.a. in urban areas and ₹ 98,000/- p.a. in rural areas.

III. The applicant should have obtained admission for any professional courses approved by appropriate authority such as All India Council for Technical Education, Medical Council of India, University Grant Commission etc.

Action after suicide of dalit scholar

906. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action that the Ministry has taken on the suicide of a dalit scholar of Hyderabad Central University;

(b) whether the Ministry was in contact with the Ministry of HRD;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) With reference to a news item dated 19.01.2016, captioned "Behind Dalit student suicide: how his campus showed him the door", the Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, was demi-officially addressed on 19.01.2016 requesting for a factual note in the matter and the circumstances that led to a drastic step taken by the student. The details in regard to relief amount under relevant provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 were also sought.

Government of Telangana, informed that the case was booked by Gachibowli Police Station of Cyberabad Police Commissionerate *vide* crime no. 19/2016 under section 174 Cr. PC based on the report of the hostel warden in the incident of the reported suicide of Shri Rohith Vemula. Another FIR was filed by complainant Shri Dontha Prashant, alleging atrocities of Professor P. Appa Rao, Vice Chancellor of University of Hyderabad and some others in which a case was booked in Crime No. 20/2016 under section 306 IPC and section 3(1)(ix) ,(x) and 3(2)(vii) of the PoA Act. Subsequently section 3(2)(v) of the PoA Act was also added. The University authorities also announced payment of an amount of ₹ 8,00,000/- as ex-gratia to the bereaved family of Rohith Vemula.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development which was addressed in the matter has informed that in the wake of the chain of unfortunate events at the Central University of Hyderabad, a Fact Finding Committee was constituted by the Ministry, and based on the observations and findings of the Committee, the Government has appointed a Commission of Enquiry consisting of Justice Ashok Kumar Roopanwal (Retired), in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952(60 of 1952), to enquire into the events at the University of Hyderabad, culminating in the death of Shri Chakravarti R. Vemula.

(d) Does not arise.

Benefits of reservation policy to SCs and STs

907. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done a survey to assess the benefits of reservation policy among different caste and tribe belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories respectively, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce sub-quotas to distribute the benefits of affirmative action more equitably; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not done a survey to assess the benefits of reservation policy among members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. The ambit of this Ministry extends only to Scheduled Caste Welfare.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, does not arise.

Expansion of list of disabilities

908. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand the existing list of disabilities;

(b) if so, the details of such disabilities to be included in the list; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to lay down stringent guidelines to ensure a non-discriminatory, equitable system for the disabled persons especially the dwarf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 recognizes 7 disabilities namely (i) blindness, (ii) low vision, (iii) leprosy-cured, (iv) hearing impairment, (v) locomotor disability, (vi) mental retardation and (vii) mental illness . The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 which has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 7.02.2014 contains 19 specified disabilities namely, (i) Autism Spectrum Disorder, (ii) blindness, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) chronic neurological conditions, (v) deafblindness, (vi) hemophilia, (vii) hearing impairment, (viii) intellectual disability, (ix) leprosy cured person, (x) locomotor disability, (xi) low-vision, (xii) mental illness, (xiii) muscular dystrophy, (xiv) multiple scelerosis, (xv) specific learning disabilities, (xvi) speech and language disability, (xvii) thalassemia, (xviii) sickle cell disease and (xix) multiple disability.

(c) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill 2014 mandates the appropriate Government to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy the right of equality, life with dignity equally with others. It also prohibits discrimination on the ground of disability. Dwarfism being a part of the broad category of locomotor disability is covered within the ambit of the provisions of the Bill.

Inclusion of castes from OBCs to SCs

†909. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for inclusion of castes from OBCs into SCs and from General category into OBCs pending with the Ministry at present, State-wise;

(b) if a person belongs to OBC category in a State and his child is born in some other State where that caste is recognised as scheduled caste, whether the child born in this situation would be entitled to get SCs certificate from that State; and

(c) if so, whether the children born in Delhi are entitled to get their caste certificates from Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) (i) Details of State-wise proposals pending with the Ministry for inclusion of OBC castes in the list of Scheduled Castes are as follows:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Haryana	2
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Odisha	1

(ii) Details of State-wise proposals for inclusion in Other Backward Classes are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09
2.	Bihar	02
3.	Himachal Pradesh	01
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
5.	Jharkhand	06
6.	Maharashtra	01
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11
8.	Uttarakhand	02
9.	Telangana	91

(b) No Sir. An OBC person cannot claim Scheduled Caste status in the migrated State/UT irrespective of the fact that his community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in the State/UT of migration. To be eligible for Scheduled Castes status in relation to a State/UT, one should be permanent resident of that State/ UT on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in number of disabled people in the country

910. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become a home to disabled people in the world and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of disabled people has been rising unabatedly in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of Government to control its upward trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Number of persons with disabilities constituted 2.13 % of total population numbering 2.19 crore as per Census 2001 and has increased to 2.21 % of total population amounting to 2.68 crore as per Census 2011. The increase is thus very marginal *i.e.* 0.08%.

(c) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 mandates the appropriate Government to take measures to prevent the occurrence of disabilities. These measures include screening of children for the purpose of identifying at-risk cases, measures for prenatal and postnatal care of mother and child, awareness campaign and dissemination of information for general hygiene, health and sanitation. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements various programmes such as Universal Immunisation Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Pulse-Polio Programme, National Mental Health Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness, National Programme for Prevention and Contol of Flurosis.

Proposals for construction of hostels for SC/ST and OBC students in Rajasthan

†911. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from Government of Rajasthan for construction of hostels for students belonging to SC/ST and OBC, if so, the number of such pending projects and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government intends to approve these proposals, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No complete proposal under the relevant Schemes has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for construction of hostels for students belonging to SC and OBC during the year 2015-16.

As regards hostels for ST students, proposals for construction of six new hostels were received and funds released to the Government of Rajasthan during 2015-16 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) Question does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prohibition of employment as manual scavengers in Delhi

†912. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 is in force in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the survey that had to be carried out by all the three corporations of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council under the said Act to identify the manual scavengers has not been carried out with due apparatus, manner and timeline, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition of manual scavengers in Delhi and to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council have informed that there are no manual scavengers in the three Corporations of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council respectively

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Funds for rehabilitation of manual scavengers in Uttar Pradesh

†913. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that manual scavengers are unable to get the benefits of various schemes being run for their rehabilitation and if so, the directions issued by Government to implement Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 effectively; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people in Uttar Pradesh are engaged in manual scavenging and if so, the details of total number of people who got funds for rehabilitation and benefits under self employment projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Under Section 19 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013), District Magistrate and the authority authorized under section 18 or any other subordinate officers specified by them under that section have been

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made responsible to ensure that manual scavengers identified under the Act are rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. The proposals received from the State Government for the rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers are processed by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), the implementing agency for the Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). Implementation of MS Act, 2013 is monitored regularly with the States/Union Territories and concerned Central Government Departments and Agencies regularly through progress reports and meetings. A Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to review the implementation of MS Act, 2013 including the progress of identification and rehabilitation of manual scavengers. The CMC has held three meetings so far and the last meeting was held on 29.06.2015.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported identification of 10,039 manual scavengers in the State. On the basis of proposals received from the State Government, 6388 manual scavengers have been provided onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- each. In addition proposals for the skill development training of 680 identified manual scavengers and their dependants have been sanctioned upto 15.02.2016.

Increase in limit of creamy layer

914. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Backward Classes has recommended increasing the limit of creamy layer to 15 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has also recommended dividing OBCs into three groups;

(c) the other major recommendations made by the Commission; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to accept and implement the above recommendations by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has recommended in its report dated 26.10.2015, *inter-alia* enhancing the income ceiling for creamy layer to ₹ 15 lakh per annum. The NCBC has also reported that it had considered the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in three groups. There were no other major recommendations.

(d) The recommendation dated 26.10.2015 of NCBC have been sent to Department of Personnel and Training. As regards sub-categorization of OBCs, it is stated that only advices for inclusion/exclusion tendered under Section 9(1) and (2) of NCBC Act 1993 are ordinarily binding upon the Central Government. The proposal of sub-categorization amongst OBCs is not covered under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act.

Demand for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes

915. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of Kapus and Telagas in Andhra Pradesh, Jats in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Muslims for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes/ Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, whether Government would consider appointing another Commission for taking a comprehensive view instead of leaving the issue to the States concerned; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), constituted in 1993, is empowered to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate in terms of the NCBC Act., 1993. The NCBC is also empowered to review its advice tendered to the Government. The requests received from various sources by the NCBC are examined by them as per their procedures. Thereafter, NCBC sends its recommendations to the Government for its due consideration. The procedure is adequate to take care of inclusion/exclusion of Other Backward Classes.

Cases of abuses against elderly persons in Delhi and Maharashtra

916. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crime against elderly persons is increasing particularly in urban areas;

(b) if so, which schemes have been launched for safety, security, medical care and other facilities for such elderly persons;

(c) how many cases of abuse of elderly persons have come to the notice of Government particularly in Delhi and in the cities of Maharashtra during the last one year; and

(d) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of Home Affairs (National Crime Records Bureau) a total of 18,714 cases were registered under crimes against senior citizens (60 years and above) during 2014. (latest data). The Bureau does not maintain information on crime against elderly persons in urban areas separately.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th August, 2013 on "Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens"which is also available at *http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf*

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance (up to 95% in the case of States of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and North-eastern states and 90% for rest of the country) is provided to Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for maintenance of Old Age Homes, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Multi-service centres, mobile medicare units, Day care centres for Alzheimer's disease/Dementia patients, physiotherapy clinics for older persons etc.

Keeping in view the recommendations made in the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 as well as the State's obligations under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens, 2007, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National "Programme for Health Care of the Elderly" (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centre for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, CHCs,

PHCs and Sub Centre levels through State Health Society.

Following facilities are being provided under the programme:

I. Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric Ward for in – patient care etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs)

II. Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.

III. Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).

IV. Weekly Geriatric Clinics at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

V. Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-Centres.

(c) and (d) State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases reported under crimes against senior citizens (60 years and above) during 2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Mega City (having population of 10 lakhs and above) wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crime against senior citizens (60 years and above) during 2014 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under various crimes committed against senior citizens during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total cognizable IPC Crimes against Senior Citizen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	20	4	0	5	0	0	30	27	3	156	1548	1852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	14	54	0	89	0	0	0	2	75	0	6	256	496
5.	Chhattisgarh	58	6	0	0	0	1	0	15	75	1	34	643	833
6.	Goa	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	5	53	73
7.	Gujarat	21	5	0	0	2	1	0	36	23	2	23	259	372
8.	Haryana	38	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	39	0	13	212	310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	171	188

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
12.	Karnataka	39	18	0	0	2	1	0	79	29	2	74	398	642
13.	Kerala	35	10	4	15	6	1	0	21	32	0	54	580	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	39	2	1	5	0	0	89	243	1	53	2889	3438
15.	Maharashtra	167	52	7	0	9	24	0	623	309	7	654	2129	3981
16.	Manipur	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	14
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	9
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	16	0	0	4	1	0	6	25	0	12	310	383
21.	Punjab	32	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	23	0	5	89	158
22.	Rajasthan	27	16	1	2	5	1	0	22	33	2	138	787	1034
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	64	4	0	3	3	0	129	18	4	127	1598	2121
25.	Telangana	76	7	6	0	2	1	0	4	11	3	76	236	422
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170	25	24	4	3	3	0	21	52	0	25	93	420
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29.	West Bengal	29	0	8	0	4	1	0	2	17	0	8	49	118
	TOTAL STATES	1089	346	66	111	57	38	0	1084	1049	26	1471	12315	17652
30.	A & N Islands	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	22	2	0	11	0	2	0	100	17	1	94	772	1021
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	16
	TOTAL UTs	26	3	2	11	1	2	0	100	20	1	96	800	1062
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1115	349	68	122	58	40	0	1184	1069	27	1567	13115	18714

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under crimes against senior citizens in megacities of Maharashtra during 2014

Sl. No.	Cities in Maharashtra	2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Mumbai	944	209	22	474	250	25
2.	Nagpur	120	18	0	44	23	0
3.	Nasik	94	44	1	71	60	1
4.	Pune	267	102	2	375	206	4
5.	Vasai Virar	36	6	0	21	9	0
	TOTAL CITIES	1461	379	25	985	548	30

Source: Crime in India

Request being examined by NCBC

917. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the requests being examined at present by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) to include various castes in the Central OBC List as envisaged in Section 9 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) so far, after receiving such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) National Commission for Backward Classes has received request for inclusion of 253 castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes from various State Governments.

(b) The State-wise details and action taken by the National Commission for Backward Classes are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Castes/Communities for which requests are received from State Governments for inclusion in the Central List of OBC and Action taken by NCBC thereon

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Castes/ Communities	Action taken by NCBC
1.	Odisha	03	Report has been asked from the State Government
2.	Haryana	06	Under process awaiting the SECC data
3.	Chhattisgarh	55	Report has been asked from the State Government
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05	Report has been asked from the State Government
5.	Gujarat	08	Report has been asked from the State Government
6.	Karnataka	22	Report has been asked from the State Government
7.	Kerala	04	Report has been asked from the State Government
8.	Maharashtra	106	Report has been asked from the State Government
9.	Puducherry	10	Public Hearing is scheduled in March 2016
10.	West Bengal	34	Under process
	TOTAL	253	

Reservation for "Dalits" in education and Government jobs

918. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation available exclusively for "Dalits" in education and Government jobs and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is planning a separate quota for "Dalits" on the same lines as of Scheduled Castes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The term "Dalit" has neither been defined in the Constitution nor in any law in force. However, the term Scheduled caste has been defined in clause (24) of Article 366 of the Constitution of India. There is already reservation for Scheduled Castes in educational institutions and services under the State.

Deployment of regional positioning system

919. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is undertaking a project to deploy a regional positioning system for India if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is progress and budget allocated for the project, and the details of the benefit of such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has undertaken a project for developing an indigenous regional positioning system for India known as Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS).

IRNSS consists of seven satellites in a constellation, three satellites in geostationary orbit (GEO) and four satellites in geosynchronous orbit (GSO). The objective of IRNSS is to provide positioning and navigational services for India and surrounding region up to 1500 Km. with an absolute position accuracy of better than 20 metres.

(b) Out of the 7 satellites required in the constellation, five satellites namely, IRNSS-1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E have already been operationalised in-orbit. Remaining two satellites, IRNSS-1F and 1G are planned to be placed in orbit by March/April 2016. With regard to ground infrastructure to operate IRNSS constellation, all primary facilities have been established. Establishment of backup navigation and timing centres is in progress. Two ranging and integrity monitoring stations are contemplated in Indonesia and Mauritius, for which the work is under progress.

A budget of ₹ 1420 crores has been approved by the Government for the realisation of IRNSS programme including satellites and associated ground segment.

The benefits of IRNSS programme include – (i) establishing India's own independent navigational satellite system providing position, navigation and timing services and (ii) enabling applications in the areas *viz.* terrestrial, aerial and marine navigation, vehicle tracking, fleet management, precision timing services for power grid synchronisation etc.

Objectives of Chandrayaan-1 project

920. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandrayaan-1 project has achieved its objectives, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the position/objectives of Chandrayaan-2 and whether it has been approved; and

(c) if not, by when it is expected to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Out of the 6 objectives of Chandrayaan-1 project, 4 objectives have been fully achieved and 2 objectives have been partially achieved. The details are as given under:

(i) Planning, development and execution of Chandrayaan-1 mission–Fully achieved

(ii) Evolution and validation of several new technologies–Fully achieved

(iii) Creation of Deep Space Network–Fully achieved

(iv) Dropping of Moon Impact Probe on the Moon–Fully achieved

(v) High resolution imaging/Mineralogical mapping of Moon–Full coverage over high latitudes and Polar Regions. At the equator and low latitudes, coverage was about 50%.

(vi) Systematic topographic mapping of the Moon-70% of lunar topography mapped.

In addition, Chandrayaan-1 was an example of cooperation with different countries and achieving the complex technological and scientific task in a coordinated manner. One of the payloads has discovered the presence of hydroxyl and water molecules on the lunar surface. It has renewed interest of younger generation in scientific and space activities and enhanced India's prestige amongst the world scientific community.

(b) Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the Moon, has been approved as a totally indigenous mission comprising of Orbiter, Lander and Rover. The scientific objectives of the mission are to further improve the understanding of origin and evolution of the Moon using instruments onboard Orbiter and *in-situ* observations of lunar surface using Lander and Rover. The spacecraft, payloads and subsystems are under realisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Popularity of Government portal bhuvan

921. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons Government portal bhuvan is not being able to get popularity and be an effective alternative to Google Earth whose all data is parked abroad; and

(b) what are Government's plans to empower and help gain principal position for C-DAC and Survey of India to become modernized and provide an effective Indian alternative to foreign based agencies in their respective fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO's BHUVAN (*www.bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in*) is a well known national geo-portal, which is being widely, used by the Government, public, NGOs and Academia. Bhuvan is developed with a clear focus of addressing Indian requirements of satellite Images and theme-oriented services to enable planning, monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder's activities in governance and development. Bhuvan provides nation- wide seamless ortho-corrected image base, thematic datasets for many natural resources, transport network, Digital Surface Model, hydrologic base from basin to watershed, 10 Million Points of Interest (POI) data. Bhuvan services include visualisation of remote sensing data (India-centric), free satellite data download, geophysical products, host of thematic services and customised application tools for Government data collaboration and enabling G-governance. It also renders near real-time data and information support towards management of natural disasters in the country.

Some of the basic statistics of Bhuvan usage indicates that the portal is gaining importance in the country. In less than 6 years of its existence, it has more than 70,000 registered users; 800 GB of data is transacted per month and it witnesses 60 Million hits per month. About 4.6 lakh satellite data products, including derived products, have been downloaded by users. The ortho-corrected images and seamless thematic databases are being consumed, as a service in public domain, by many organisations. The customised application tools and datasets are being used by more than 30 Central Ministries and about 20 State Governments in various sectors, which include, land and water resources, agriculture, forestry, watershed, urban and infrastructure development, environment, de-centralised planning, asset geo-tagging and mapping, including monitoring of G-governance programmes. A few examples of Government data collaboration/applications are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Bhuvan is designed, developed, deployed and managed by a small team of scientists within ISRO. It primarily focuses on societal-benefits and is not a commercial venture. On the contrary, Google Earth is a commercial enterprise with a large investment

and large resource base and makes a huge business through advertisements and products. Google has a definite business model (in positioning and maintaining very high resolution satellite images) that is directly dealt with satellite operators/services providers. The business model that is being operated is not in the public domain. Google Earth does provide very high to high resolution remote sensing data (World-wide) for visualisation with advanced value added services, but does not provide India specific seamless multi-thematic GIS data sets, free satellite data downloads and customised application tools for Government data collaboration.

Thus, Bhuvan and Google Earth are two different platforms developed for different purposes and objectives.

(b) Department of Science and Technology has taken the following measures in respect of Survey of India (SOI):

(i) Indian Institute of Surveying and Mapping (IISM) infrastructure is being revamped to improve basic training/teaching in IISM, Hyderabad so as to impart training to the officers and staff of SOI to keep abreast of state-of-the-art techniques in surveying and mapping.

(ii) Optimal use of space borne earth observation data for generating topographical and other geo-spatial data for use in preparing user specific products from SOI.

(iii) Focus on the primary geospatial data collection with a view to maintain the temporally accurate departmental geospatial data.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has taken following measures in respect of C-DAC:

(i) Originally established to carry out research and to develop High Performance Computing, the R&D of C-DAC has expanded to various other areas such as grid and cloud computing, multilingual computing, heritage computing, professional electronics including VLSI and embedded systems, cyber security and cyber forensics, health informatics, software technologies and education related to these technologies.

(ii) In the area of High Performance Computing (HPC) and Grid Computing, C-DAC is playing an important role in building HPC technologies and developing software parallelisation tools and solutions for Science and Engineering applications.

(iii) Further, C-DAC has now been entrusted with the implementation of the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) announced by Government of India.

Statement

A few examples of Government data collaboration/applications

Bhuvan acts like Cloud for Government departments by providing standardised set of geographical data and application tools. These are being used by stakeholders in governance and development. To name a few:

- Irrigation infrastructure monitoring–Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR
- Monitoring and Evaluation of 52,000 micro watersheds–Department of Land Resources
- National Urban Information System and Master Plan preparation-Ministry of Urban Development
- Ground water prospects–Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Islands Information System and National Database for Emergency Management–Ministry of Home Affairs
- Site Management Plans for heritage sites-Ministry of Culture
- Geo-spatial Inventory of Post Offices-Department of Post
- De-centralised planning at Panchayat level-Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Biennial Forest inventory and Forest Fire-Forest Survey of India
- Thunderstorm and Fog alerts-Indian Meteorological Department
- Monitoring of dwelling construction-A.P. State Housing Corporation
- Know your Forest, Forest Fire alert/regimes, Change Monitoring-State Forest departments of Karnataka, HP and Uttarakhand
- Municipal GIS (Ludhiana), Amritsar Tourism Web GIS

Bhuvan is also rendering support to many flagship programmes of Government of India *viz*. AMRUT, Housing for all by 2022, National Mission for Clean Ganga, PMKSY, MNREGA etc.

Launching of satellites in the country

922. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of satellites which have been launched by India both successfully and unsuccessfully along with their break up according to their purpose into military satellites, commercial satellites and the rest during last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on and revenue earned from these satellites, satellite-wise;

(c) the list of existing satellites in use along with their remaining lives, satellite-wise;

(d) whether these satellites are achieving their intended objectives; and

(e) if so, the details of the benefits received along with the details of their beneficiaries, satellite-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years (*i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched 13 Indian Satellites (weighing about 24,000 kg) and 28 Foreign Satellites (weighing about 3207 kg) from nine countries. The purpose of the 13 Indian satellites launched includes – earth observation (2 Nos.), navigation (4 Nos.), communication (5 Nos.), and space science and planetary exploration (2 Nos.). The 28 foreign satellites were launched on-board ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Sriharikota, under commercial agreements between Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix) and respective foreign customer. All satellites launched during the last three years have been successful.

(b) The expenditure incurred and revenue earned on these satellites, satellite-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The satellite-wise details of existing Indian satellites in use, along with their remaining lives are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The satellite-wise details of benefits received along with details of beneficiaries are enclosed in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Expenditure incurred and revenue earned on Indian Satellites launched during the last three years (2013, 2014 and 2015)

Sl. No.	Satellite	Expenditure Incurred (in crores)	Revenue Earned
1	2	3	4
1.	SARAL	66.31	Satellite for scientific studies of ocean altimetry[@]
2.	IRNSS-1A	125.00	Satellite for enabling navigation services in the country[@]

1	2	3	4
3.	INSAT-3D	206.00	Satellite for Meteorological observations to support weather forecasting@
4.	GSAT-7	User funded satellite	Satellite for communication@
5.	Mars Orbiter Mission	446.98	Satellite for scientific studies of the planet Mars@
6.	GSAT-14	43.73	Approximately ₹ 43.94 Crores
7.	IRNSS-1B	125.00	Satellite for enabling navigation services in the country@
8.	IRNSS-1C	125.00	Satellite for enabling navigation services in the country@
9.	GSAT-16	269.55	Approximately ₹ 16.71 Crores
10.	IRNSS-1D	125.00	Satellite for enabling navigation services in the country@
11.	GSAT-6	232.96	Satellite for mobile services
12.	ASTROSAT	172.52	Satellite for scientific studies of astronomical objects@
13.	GSAT-15	209.86	Transponders recently allocated

@Satellites are meant for scientific and societal applications.

Revenue earned as launch fee for launching following foreign satellites during the last three years (2013, 2014 and 2015)

Sl. No.	Satellite	Country	Revenue Earned as Launch Fee (in Euros)
1	2	3	4
1.	SAPPHIRE	Canada	4,280,000
2.	NEOSSAT	Canada	2,000,000
3.	NLS-8.1	Austria	525,000
4.	NLS-8.2	Austria	
5.	NLS-8.3	Denmark	
6.	STRAND-1	UK	120,000
7.	SPOT-7	France	17,500,000

1	2	3	4
8.	AISAT	Germany	175,000
9.	NLS-7.1 (CAN-X4)	Canada	375,000
10.	NLS-7.2 (CAN-X5)		
11.	VELOX-1	Singapore	140,000
12.	DMC-3/1		
13.	DMC-3/2		
14.	DMC-3/3	UK	28,000,000
15.	CBNT-1		
16.	De-orbitsail		
17.	LAPAN-A2	Indonesia	550,000
18.	NLS-14	Canada	420,000
19.	LEMUR		
20.	LEMUR	USA	540,000
21.	LEMUR		
22.	LEMUR		
23.	TELEOS-1		
24.	VELOX-C1		
25.	KentRidge-1	Singapore	26,000,000
26.	VELOX-II		
27.	Athenoxat-1		
28.	Galassia		

Statement-II

Existing satellites in use along with their remaining lives

Sl. No.	Satellite	Launch Date	Designed life (No. of Years)	Remaining Life (Approx.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	INSAT-3C	24-01-2002	12	Working 2 years beyond designed life
2.	KALPANA-1	12-09-2002	7	Working 6 years beyond designed life

1	2	3	4	5
3.	INSAT-3A	10-04-2003	12	Working 10 months beyond designed life
4.	CARTOSAT-1	05-05-2005	5	Working 5 years beyond designed life
5.	INSAT-4A	22-12-2005	12	Expected life 2 more Years
6.	CARTOSAT-2	10-01-2007	5	Working 4 years beyond designed life
7.	INSAT-4B	12-03-2007	12	Expected life 3 more Years
8.	INSAT-4CR	02-09-2007	12	Expected life 3½ more Years
9.	CARTOSAT-2A	28-04-2008	5	Working 2½ years beyond designed life
10.	RISAT-2	20-04-2009	5	Working 1 ½ years beyond designed life
11.	OCEANSAT-2	23-09-2009	5	OCM is working 1½ year beyond designed life
12.	CARTOSAT-2B	12-07-2010	5	Working 7 Months beyond designed life
13.	RESOURCE-SAT-2	20-04-2011	5	Expected life 2 more Months likely to continue beyond designed life
14.	GSAT-8	21-05-2011	12	Expected life 7 more years
15.	GSAT-12	15-07-2011	8	Expected life 3 more years
16.	Megha Tropiques	12-10-2011	5	Expected life 8 more Months MADRAS payload is not working Other payloads likely to continue beyond designed life
17.	RISAT-1	26-04-2012	5	Expected life 1 more year
18.	GSAT-10	29-09-2012	15	Expected life 11½ more years
19.	SARAL	25-02-2013	5	Expected life 2 more years
20.	IRNSS-1A	01-07-2013	10	Expected life 7½ more years

1	2	3	4	5
21.	INSAT-3D	26-07-2013	7	Expected life 4½ more years
22.	GSAT-7	30-08-2013	7	Expected life 4½ more years
23.	Mars Orbiter Mission	05-11-2013	6 months in Martian orbit	Working 11 months beyond designed life
24.	GSAT-14	05-01-2014	12	Expected life 10 more years
25.	IRNSS-1B	04-04-2014	10	Expected life 8 more years
26.	IRNSS-1C	16-10-2014	10	Expected life 8½ more years
27.	GSAT-16	07-12-2014	12	Expected life 11 more years
28.	IRNSS-1D	28-03-2015	10	Expected life 9 more years
29.	GSAT-6	27-08-2015	9	Expected life 8½ more years
30.	ASTROSAT	28-09-2015	5	Expected life 4½ more years
31.	GSAT-15	11-11-2015	12	Expected life 11½ more years
32.	IRNSS-1E	20-01-2016	10	Expected life 10 more years

Statement-III

Satellite-wise benefits received along with beneficiaries

Sl.No.	Satellite	A Few Benefits Received	A Few Benefeciaries
1.	KALPANA-1	Enabling weather forecasting and cyclone tracking using satellite data/derived prodcuts	Operationally used by India Meteorology Department and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Ministry of Earth Sciences, New and Renewable Energy.
2.	INSAT-3D		
3.	INSAT-3A	Enabling weather forecasting by satellite derived data/ products and cyclone tracking Telecommunication, TV uplink, Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) services.	Operationally used by India Meteorology Department and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Ministry of Earth Sciences Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Doordarshan, All India Radio, Television and VSAT service providers.
4.	CARTOSAT-1	Cartographic mapping, Stereo data for Topographic Mapping and DEM, Urban Planning, Infrastructure development, disaster management and host of DEM Applications – Contour, Drainage network, etc.	Survey of India, National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Urban Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Home Affairs.
5.	CARTOSAT-2	Cartography and Large scale mapping, Urban planning and infrastructure development, Disaster Management Support	Ministry of Urban Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Home Affairs, Science and Technology

Sl.No.	Satellite	A Few Benefits Received	A Few Benefeciaries
6.	CARTOSAT-2A	Large scale mapping, feature detection and Disaster Management Support	Ministry of Home Affairs and Strategic users.
7.	CARTOSAT-2B		
8.	RISAT-2	All weather microwave data for topograpahic mapping and planning activities, disaster management support	Ministry of Home Affairs and Strategic users.
9.	OCEANSAT-2	Oceanographic applications like Potential Fishing zone forecast, total suspended matter, characterization of colored dissolved organic matter and aerosol optical depth. Till March, 2014, wind vector data from scatterometer used for Ocean state forecast, weather forecasting, cyclone detection and tracking services.	Operationally used by Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, India Meteorology Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, National Institute of Ocean Technology, National Institute of Oceanography, National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research.
10.	RESOURCESAT-2	Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring, Crop production forecast, Forest cover mapping, wasteland inventory, Land and Water Resources development, Ground water prospects, Infrastructure planning, and Disaster Management Support. Data Support for natural disaster occuring globally through International Charters.	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Forest, Urban Development, Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Water Resources, Mines, Culture, Tribal Affairs, Home Affairs.

11.	RISAT-1	All weather microwave data for crop acreage and production estimate studies, drought monitoring, Spatial information support during flood/cyclone. Data support for natural disaster occuring globally through International Charters.	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Home Affairs.
12.	Megha Tropiques	Temperature and Humidity profiles as well as solar insolation for weather forecast.	India Meteorology Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and Academia and International users.
13.	SARAL	Oceanographic applications like ocean state forecast, inland river water monitoring, climate scale sea level variation, Significant Wave Height estimation, Geoid Computation and polar ice studies.	Ministry of Earth Science, Environment and Forest, Shipping, Indian Navy.
14.	INSAT-3C	Telecommunication, TV uplink, DSNG, VSAT services.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Doordarshan, All India Radio, Strategic users, Television operators and VSAT service providers.
15.	INSAT-4A	TV uplink, DSNG, Direct-To-Home (DTH) services.	DTH operators, Television operators, Strategic users.
16.	INSAT-4B	TV uplink, DSNG, DTH services, VSAT services.	Doordarshan, Television operators, Strategic users.
17.	INSAT-4CR	VSAT services, DSNG, Tele-education services.	VSAT operators, Strategic and Government users, students.
18.	GSAT-8	VSAT services, DSNG, Tele-education services, safety of life applications/enroute navigation for civil aviation	VSAT operators, Strategic and Government users, Students, Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Sl.No.	Satellite	A Few Benefits Received	A Few Benefeciaries
19.	GSAT-12	VSAT services, Tele-education and Tele-medicine services.	VSAT operators, Strategic and Government users, students.
20.	GSAT-10	VSAT services, TV uplink, DSNG, DTH services, safety of life applications/enroute navigation for civil aviation.	VSAT operators, DTH operators, Television operators and Strategic users, Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
21.	GSAT-14	VSAT services.	VSAT operators.
22.	GSAT-7	Telecommunication services.	Strategic users.
23.	GSAT-16	Telecommunication, DSNG, VSAT services.	BSNL, Strategic users, Television operators and VSAT service providers
24.	GSAT-6	Mobile Satelite Services.	Strategic and Governemnt users.
25.	GSAT-15	DTH services, safety of life applications/enroute navigation for civil aviation.	Doordarshan, Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
26.	IRNSS-1A	Position, navigation and timing services, location based services, tracking services.	All Government/private users needing location based services.
27.	IRNSS-1B		
28.	IRNSS-1C		
29.	IRNSS-1D		
30.	IRNSS-1E		

31.	Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)	Mars Orbit Insertion and orbiting space craft around Mars Orbiter Came out of solar conjunction using onboard autonomy Imaging of Martian surface and science data for scientific study of Martian surface and atmosphere.	Scientific Community in the field of planetary sciences.
32.	ASTROSAT	Study the stars and galaxies in ultraviolet, optical and X-ray wavelength bands to enhance understanding of the universe.	Astronomy community, academia and institutions involved in the field of astronomy.

Encouragement of young minds to study space

923. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Government's plan for encouraging young minds to study space science; and

(b) whether there are any plans to establish an exclusive university for space sciences, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therof and whether this could be considered in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Space (DOS) has taken the following measures for encouraging young minds towards space science research:

(i) ISRO Space Science Promotion Scheme (ISRO-SSPS) is an initiative intended towards supporting and strengthening of research in space science in universities. The scheme, initiated during 2008-09 period, includes-M.Sc/M.Tech fellowships to meritorious students, one time grant for laboratory augmentation and support for visiting scientists/guest faculties.

(ii) ISRO's Sponsored Research (RESPOND) programme is intended for encouraging academia, Junior Research Fellows, young researchers to participate and contribute in various space programme related research activities in Indian universities and institutes.

(iii) The space science and planetary missions, *viz.* Chandrayaan-1, Mars Orbiter Mission, ASTROSAT, undertaken by ISRO renew the interest of young minds towards space science.

(iv) Department of Space regularly organises workshops, exhibitions and outreach programmes to create excitement amongst students in space science and technology.

(b) Department of Space has established Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Deemed University at Thiruvananthapuram, to provide specialised education in the areas of space technology. The institute is the first of its kind in the country to offer high quality education at the undergraduate, graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral levels in the areas related to space science and technology and its applications.

State plans under Smart City Scheme

924. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States sought extension for submitting their plans under the Smart City Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the States which sought such extension and the reasons put forth; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The last date of submission of Smart City Proposals (SCPs) was 15th December, 2015. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had sought extension in time for submission of SCPs for their cities due to unprecedented rains and floods in several parts of the State. On the request of the State Government, this Ministry allowed the State to submit the SCPs of their cities by 29th December, 2015.

Next list of smart cities

†925. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to issue next list of smart cities;

(b) if so, whether some cities of Gujarat are likely to be included in next list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) After announcement of 20 winning cities, which includes Surat and Ahmedabad from the State of Gujarat, the remaining 54 cities (excluding those cities which have been selected on fast track basis, located in 23 States/UTs in which none of the potential smart cities were able to come in the list of 20 winning cities) have to participate in the Round 2 of the Smart City Challenge process which will start from 01.04.2016. Inclusion of other cities from Gujarat will depend on the quality of Smart City Proposals prepared by the shortlisted cities of Gujarat and submitted before 30 June, 2016.

Constitution of Inter-Ministerial Task Force

926. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population has submitted its report; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, how far Government has implemented the action plan in these towns as recommended by Task Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resources of smart city projects

927. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smart city project aims to generate the bulk of the resources from the private sector or Government, the details thereof;

(b) whether the first list of smart city programme ignores cities like Mumbai and Kolkata which should have received top priority and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when cities of 23 States who have failed to make to the lists would be included in the smart city project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Government of India will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 48000 crores over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). These contributions, however, will meet only a part of the project cost and balance fund as required by the city in terms of their Smart City Proposal are expected to be mobilized by the cities from:

(i) States/ULBs own resources from collection of user fees, beneficiary charges and impact fees, land monetization, debt, loans, etc.

(ii) Additional resources transferred due to acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC).

(iii) Innovative finance mechanisms such as municipal bonds with credit rating of ULBs, Pooled Finance Mechanism, Tax Increment Financing (TIF).

(iv) Other Central Government schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

(v) Leverage borrowings from financial institutions, including bilateral and multilateral institutions, both domestic and external sources.

(vi) States/UTs may also access the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), which was announced by the Finance Minister in his 2015 Budget Speech, and is likely to be set up this year.

(vii) Private sector through PPPs.

As per the financial plan of 20 winning cities contained in their Smart City Proposals, the requirement of financial resources is around ₹ 48,063.61 crore which includes contribution made by Government of India/States, private investment as well as through convergence with other schemes/programmes of various Ministries/ Departments. The details of sources of funding are in the Smart City Proposals of the 20 Cities, which are available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(b) The selection of 20 Smart Cities was based on the results of a competition and the cities of Mumbai and Kolkata got low scores and could not make it to the top 20 scoring cities. The scores of 97 cities are available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(c) In order to spread the message of urban transform-nation in all parts of the country, 23 cities located in 23 States/UTs in which none of the potential smart cities were able to come in the list of 20 winning cities, have been provided an opportunity to upgrade their proposal on fast track. These 23 cities have to revise and upgrade their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) and submit to this Ministry by 15th April, 2016. These will be again evaluated and those proposals which achieve the benchmark set by the top winning cities in Round 1 of the competition, will become eligible for funding on accelerated basis in 2016-17.

Haphazard development of cities due to increased population

†928. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of population growth in the mega cities of the country during the last five years and whether this burgeoning population in the cities is leading to a haphazard development of these cities; and

(b) the plans afoot to provide basic amenities to the urban populace and robust development of cities in view of peoples migration to cities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Decadal Population growth details of Metropolitan

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cities from 1951 to 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The unprecedented population growth rate has put substantial pressure on provisioning of urban infrastructure.

(b) Urban Development is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide basic amenities. However, Government has launched various programmes to support the effort of State Governments by providing financial assistance and capacity building. The Government has recently launched following missions to improve urban planning and management as well as to exploit the growth potential of urbanisation in the country.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for providing financial support for basic services. The thrust area of the mission are: Water Supply, Sewerage facilities, Septage Management, Storm Water Drains, Pedestrian non-motorised and public transport facilities, parking spaces and creating green spaces. The mission is implemented in 500 identified cities in the country.

Smart Cities Mission with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizen, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions to improve infrastructure and services. The strategic components are area-based development plus a Pan-City initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied city-wide. The mission is implemented in 100 cities in the country selected in phases.

Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) to preserve and revitalise the soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment. To undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city's cultural identity.

The scheme is implemented in 12 towns *viz.* Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): The mission is implemented in all urban areas with the following objectives:—

- Elimination of open defecation.
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging.
- Modern Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management.
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health.
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's

Statement

Metropolitan Cities: Growth Rate 1951-2011

Sl. No.	U.A/City (as per 2011 Census)	Decadal Growth (%)						Growth Rate change (2001-11)
		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agra U.A	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18	9.25
2.	Ahmedabad U.A	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38	3.76
3.	Allahabad U.A	29.62	19.11	26.71	29.92	23.41	16.74	6.67
4.	Amritsar U.A	16.05	16.6	30.79	19.16	41.63	17.91	23.72
5.	Asansol U.A	64.2	24.2	57.8	52.01	39.72	16.46	23.26
6.	Aurangabad UA	46.62	69.14	91.48	87.32	50.58	33.27	17.31
7.	Bangalore U.A	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07	11.03
8.	Bhopal U.A	17.87	72.62	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14	8.09
9.	Chennai U.A	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56	11.57
10.	Coimbatore U.A	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25	14.51
11.	Chandigarh U.A	NA	34.67	81.52	36.18	40.41	26.86	13.55
12.	Delhi U.A	64.17	54.57	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69	26.27
13.	Dhanbad U.A	13.03	98.8	49.61	18.94	30.71	12.20	18.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Durg Bhilai Nagar U.A	57.96	83.99	99.99	39.83	35.36	14.68	20.68
15.	Faridabad (M.Corp.)	57.89	108.03	169.4	86.7	70.94	33.02	37.92
16.	Greater Mumbai U.A	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05	18.42
17.	Ghaziabad U.A	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.20	143.58	54.38
18.	Gwalior U.A	24.43	35.12	36.86	29.13	20.59	27.32	6.73
19.	Hyderabad U.A	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96	2.79
20.	Indore U.A	27.05	42.03	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88	6.10
21.	Jabalpur U.A	42.81	45.73	41.59	17.38	23.52	15.44	8.08
22.	Jaipur (M.Corp.)*	34.82	55.17	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33	20.65
23.	Jamshedpur U.A	50.37	34.26	54.41	21.93	33.23	21.04	12.19
24.	Jodhpur U.A	24.37	41.31	59.42	31.59	29.20	32.18	2.98
25.	Kanpur U.A	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53	26.25
26.	Kochi U.A	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20	37.32
27.	Kolkata U.A	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87	12.94
28.	Kota MC	84.84	76.98	68.20	50.00	30.85	42.41	11.56
29.	Kozhikode U.A	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68	20.81
30.	Kannur U.A	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.38	229.76	122.38

31.	Kollam U.A	86.45	34.70	55.68	40.23	104.83	192.04	87.20
32.	Lucknow U.A	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21	5.32
33.	Ludhiana (M.Corp.)	58.67	64.39	51.32	71.77	34.11	15.40	18.71
34.	Madurai U.A	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55	10.76
35.	Meerut U.A	20.26	29.93	41.74	56.5	36.7	22.66	14.04
36.	Malappuram UA	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.80	876.97
37.	Nagpur U.A	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29	10.68
38.	Nashik U.A	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62	23.25
39.	Patna U.A	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53	33.88
40.	Pune U.A	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28	16.51
41.	Rajkot U.A	47	54.84	48.06	47.05	53.25	38.68	14.57
42.	Ranchi U.A	31.26	90.05	88.63	22.28	40.45	30.49	9.96
43.	Raipur U.A	55.66	47.35	64.21	36.79	51.31	60.34	9.03
44.	Surat U.A	33.75	55.27	87.4	64.41	85.1	63.09	22.01
45.	Srinagar U.A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.85	
46.	Thrissur U.A	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85	441.83
47.	Thiruvananthapuram U.A	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67	18.00
48.	Tirchirappalli U.A	15.17	37.11	31.19	16.79	21.70	17.93	3.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49.	Vadodara U.A	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.87	10.45
50.	Varanasi U.A	36.82	25.54	25.5	29.32	16.79	19.20	2.41
51.	Vijayawada U.A	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	43.45	20.54
52.	Visakhapatnam U.A	95.47	72.1	66.08	75.13	27.32	28.56	1.24
53.	Vasi Virar City MC	43.78	59.04	16.68	59.80	208.27	600.26	391.99
	TOTAL (1-53)	38.38	42.07	44.12	36.42	35.23	32.77	
	URBAN POP OF INDIA**	26.39	38.18	44.49	37.94	32.60	31.80	

*Figures for 1951 to 1991 pertain to Jaipur U.A as given in Census of India, 1991: "Part II-A(II)-Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901."

**Excludes the figures of Jammu and Kashmir from 1901-1991, where census was not conducted in 1991. Also excludes the figures of Assam of 1981 where Census was not held in 1981.

Source: 1. Census of India, 1991: "Part II-A(II)-Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901."
2. Census of India, 2011.

Government share in Jaipur metro company

†929. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is insisting on keeping 50 per cent share in the board of directors and the share capital of Jaipur Metro Company, if so, the reasons for sanctioning only 20 per cent cost of the total financial assistance for phase-I of Jaipur Metro Rail Project; and

(b) whether Government is pondering on giving a financial assistance equivalent 50 percent cost of the project, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, Government of India provides financial support subject to a ceiling of 20% of the capital cost of metro rail projects through equity and subordinate debt, in the projects taken up through a jointly owned Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of Government of India and the concerned State Government with equal equity holding. The funding pattern as proposed by Government of Rajasthan for Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I on 50:50 joint venture model with equal equity participation between Central Government and State Government was approved by Government of India on 30.10.2013.

(b) No, Sir. As per National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, the Government of India can provide funds only upto 20% of the cost of metro rail projects, by way of equity and subordinate debt.

Oulgaret smart city in Puducherry

930. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oulgaret in Puducherry has been selected as one of the Smart cities in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that it has not been included in the first phase of 20 cities;

(c) the criteria adopted in identifying the 20 cities that have been selected and how Oulgaret was denied the same; and

(d) the facilities that are going to be provided in the selected 20 cities and how much money is going to be spent on each of the above 20 cities?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Smart Cities Competition consists of two stages. In Stage 1 of the Competition, Oulgaret in Puducherry has been shortlisted as one of the potential Smart Cities in the country.

(b) and (c) The criteria for selection in Stage 2 of the Challenge were – City Level Criteria (Vision and goals, Strategic plan, Citizen engagement and Baseline, Key Performance Indicators, self-assessment and potential for improvement), Area-Based Development (Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and financial plan) and Pan-City Solution (Smartness of solution, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness). On the basis of scoring done by the Panel of Experts, top 20 cities have been selected for funding in the current financial year (2015-16). Oulgaret in Puducherry secured 75th rank in the competition. As such, Oulgaret city has not been included in the list of 20 cities. The scores are available on Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

However, to spread the message of urban transform-nation in all parts of the country, 23 cities including Oulgaret, located in 23 States/UTs in which none of the potential smart cities were able to come in the list of 20 winning cities, have been provided an opportunity to upgrade their proposal on fast track and submit to this Ministry by 15.04.2016.

(d) Government of India will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 48000 crores over five years i.e. on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). These contributions, however, will meet only a part of the project cost and balance fund as required by the city in term of their Smart City Proposal are expected to be mobilized by the city from other sources. The facilities and their funding in these selected 20 cities will be provided as per their Smart City Proposals which are available on Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

Web-based land inventory system

931. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring web-based land inventory system with details of Government land owned by Government departments and their affiliate organizations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would also display complete information about land they own, how much has been encroached upon and how much is lying vacant etc.; and

(c) By what time, all the information will be available on the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. For this purpose, a Working Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, has been constituted by Department of Economics Affairs, Ministry of Finance *vide* Office Memorandum dated 13.01.2016.

(b) Web-based land Inventory system is being designed so as to display all the Central Government land including land belonging to Government Controlled Statutory Authorities reflecting inter-alia various relevant details *e.g.* legal status mode of acquisition, ownership etc.

(c) Web Portal will be launched on completion of collection of information.

Use of DDA flats for commercial activities

932. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several parks/plots/MLU plots of DDA in Delhi have been encroached;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of DDA flats/plots/MLU plots are still not allotted, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that residential flats of DDA in Delhi are being used for commercial activities; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken or proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has received reports of encroachments on its parks/plots/Mixed Land use plots in some areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that it has 27 numbers of mixed land use vacant plots and nearly 1000 flats of various categories in different localities on account of surrender/cancellation,which have not been allotted.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that it has received complaints regarding misuse of certain flats. In respect of de-notified areas, in which nearly 95% of DDA's residential flats fall, action against misuse is taken by the concerned Municipal Corporation. In the notified area, DDA takes action under the provisions of Section 29 (ii) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. Whenever misuse of DDA's flats is reported,

DDA issues show cause notice to stop such misuse. In case, such activities are not stopped, necessary action for sealing, etc. of such flats is taken by the concerned Zonal Engineers of the DDA and misuse charges are also levied as per rules.

Compost from municipal solid waste

933. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it mandatory for private companies to buy compost that is extracted from municipal solid waste;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is finding creative ways to turn mounting municipal waste into national asset; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 45 compost producing plants across the country were almost defunct because private firms were not interested in marketing their products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Government has come out with a Policy on Promotion of City Compost. As per the Policy, Fertilizer companies and marketing entities will co-market City Compost with chemical fertilizers through their dealers' network. The mechanism, extent and mode of implementation of such co-marketing depending on levels of compost production, demand generation and other relevant factors which will be decided by the Department of Fertilizers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has taken various initiatives under the Waste to Wealth initiatives. The details are mentioned below:

(i) For making Waste to Energy projects financially viable and attractive, Government has mandated the purchase of 100% power produced from all the Waste-to-Energy plants in the State by the DISCOMs. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the generic tariff of ₹ 7.04 per unit and ₹ 7.90 per unit for Municipal Solid Waste and Refuse Derived Fuel based waste to energy plants respectively for the year 2015-16.

(ii) Market development assistance of ₹ 1,500/MT of compost will be provided for scaling up production and consumption of the product.

(c) 45 Compost plants in the Country are working at sub-optimal level and 11 Compost plants are non-functional. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below). The most common reasons are inadequate segregation, higher production cost, poor compost quality, poor marketing, non-availability of the standard market for the compost, agitations by the local people etc.

Statement

List of Waste to Compost Plants

A. Details of working compost plants at sub-optimal level

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Plant Location/ City	Qty. of MSW to be used as input every day (MT)	Annual Compost Production Capacity (MT)	Actual Annual Compost Production (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	2	90	45
2.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	60	1,350	500
3.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	90	4,050	110
4.	Delhi	New Delhi	1,400	69,300	7,541
5.	Delhi	Okhla	500	24,750	7,825
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	400	19,800	500
7.	Goa	Goa	25	1,125	225
8.	Gujarat	Surat	200	9,900	500
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	200	9,900	300
10.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	200	9,900	600
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	300	14,850	10,034
12.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	200	9,900	300
13.	Gujarat	Dakor	750	37,125	8,000
14.	Gujarat	Patan	40	1,800	1,550
15.	Gujarat	Godhra	40	1,800	1,550
16.	Gujarat	Surendra Nagar	40	1,800	1,650
17.	Gujarat	Porbandar	40	1,800	1,650
18.	Gujarat	Morbi	40	1,800	1,500
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	250	12,375	4,707

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Karnataka	Mangalore	200	9,900	703
21.	Karnataka	Bangalore	900	44,550	550
22.	Karnataka	Shimoga	100	4,950	2,904
23.	Karnataka	Belgaum	150	7,425	2,112
24.	Kerala	Calicut	100	4,950	3,404
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	500	12,375	8,000
26.	Maharashtra	Pune	500	24,750	2,271
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	200	9,900	1,500
28.	Maharashtra	Turbhe	500	24,750	8,300
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	300	14,850	8,844
30.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	90	4,455	3,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	Conoor	9	446	325
32.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	650	32,175	12,950
33.	Tamil Nadu	Metupalyam	35	1,733	617
34.	Tamil Nadu	Udumplet	20	990	420
35.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	300	14,850	1,991
36.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	100	4,950	1,305
37.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	60	2,970	787
38.	Telangana	Hyderabad	3,700	1,83,150	19,120
39.	Telangana	Suryapet	56	2,520	300
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzafarnagar	120	5,940	4,000
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	220	5,445	3,500
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	280	7,425	3,000
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	55	1,485	1,000
44.	West Bengal	Kolkata	750	37,125	12,253
45.	West Bengal	Haldia	250	12,375	875
	TOTAL		14,922	7,09,849	1,53,118

B. Details of non-functional compost plants

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Plant Location/ City	Qty. of MSW to be used as input every day (MT)	Annual Compost Production Capacity (MT)
1.	Gujarat	Rajkot	550	27,225
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	500	24,750
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	50	2,475
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	500	24,750
5.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	550	27,225
6.	Maharashtra	Pune	200	9,900
7.	Odisha	Junagarh	200	9,900
8.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	200	9,900
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	700	34,650
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	500	24,750
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1,500	74,250
	TOTAL		5,450	2,69,775

Development of small towns of Gujarat

†934. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to accelerate the development of small towns situated in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is also considering development of small towns situated in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the number of such towns to be developed and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. Government has launched schemes and programs to support the effort of State Governments by providing financial and technical support. The Government has also prescribed service level benchmarks for all towns regarding basic urban services. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for strengthening the infrastructure in selected 500 Mission cities. The cities eligible for coverage under the Mission includes all cities above one lakh population as per Census 2011 including those in Gujarat.

Regulator for metro corporation

†935. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to constitute regulator for metro corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof 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.

(c) Metro projects are governed by the Metro Railway (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 and Metro Railway (Operation & Maintenance Act), 2002, which have provisions for safety certification and fare fixation.

Integrated solid and liquid waste disposal plan

936. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has zeroed in on Punjab's low-cost sewage system to manage liquid waste and Tamil Nadu's integrated solid waste disposal plan for the Prime Minister's pet project Swachh Bharat Mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when these systems would be adopted in other States as part of Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Prioritization of the projects is being done at the State level. However, for the sewage system and solid waste management, Central assistance is available to the States under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Monitoring and support in implementation of AMRUT

937. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the city-wise details of funds spent for providing end-to-end support for AMRUT cities;

(b) the city-wise current status of appointing Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) and preparation of City-wide Concept Plans by such PDMCs;

(c) the details of incentives to be given for reform implementation to cities under AMRUT;

(d) the details of monitoring done at national level including the current city-wise status of appointing agencies for third-party monitoring (IRMA); and

(e) the steps taken and city-wise funds released and spent specifically for individual and institutional capacity building under AMRUT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry approves the Annual Action Plans of the States/UTs (SAAPs) under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) as a whole and the Guidelines provide for Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE) up to a limit of 8% for providing support. The details of fund released as A&OE component to States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The AMRUT provides for Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) at States/UTs level for providing end to end support for project design, development, implementation and management. The Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) is to be procured by the concerned State/UT Government and expenditure on this account is eligible to be met from the Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE) component of the State/UT Government. The Ministry has provided model scope of work and 'Request for Proposal' documents to assist the States/UTs procure the Consultants. AMRUT Guidelines do not require preparation of City-wide Concept Plans.

(c) The AMRUT Guidelines provide for setting aside 10% of annual budgetary allocation to the Mission from the second year onwards to be given as incentive to the States/UTs that accomplish reforms in accordance with the Guidelines and timelines specified.

(d) The Government monitors the implementation by Apex Committee through progress report and claims submitted by States/UTs. The Mission Guidelines provides

for independent review by third party to be known as Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) to be appointed by the State/UT Governments. The IRMA is required to submit their report to the States/UTs and State Level High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) is required to review the action taken on the report of IRMA.

(e) The expenditure on account of individual and institutional capacity building is eligible to be met from Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE) component. The Ministry has released ₹ 25 lakh per city as A&OE subject to overall limit of State/UTs eligibility for preparation of Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP) and individual Capacity Building. No State/UTs have so far claimed any subsequent installments.

Additional support for capacity building under AMRUT is also provided through 'Capacity Building in Urban Development' programme run by the Ministry. Such support from Capacity Building in Urban Development Project (CBUD) is provided on reimbursement basis. The States/UTs have yet to claim any reimbursement for the year 2015-16.

Statement

State/UT-wise release for A&OE under AMRUT during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	A&OE Shares of State/UT	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10.26	8.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.14	0.25
4.	Assam	5.24	1.00
5.	Bihar	10.28	6.75
6.	Chandigarh	0.47	0.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	8.98	2.25
8.	Daman and Diu	0.15	0.15
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.11
10.	Delhi	7.00	1.00
11.	Goa	0.92	0.25

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	18.26	7.75
13.	Haryana	6.78	5.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.46	0.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.76	1.00
16.	Jharkhand	4.85	1.75
17.	Karnataka	18.35	6.75
18.	Kerala	8.91	2.25
19.	Lakshdweep	0.02	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.46	8.50
21.	Maharashtra	31.05	11.00
22.	Manipur	1.43	0.25
23.	Meghalaya	0.64	0.25
24.	Mizoram	1.13	0.25
25.	Nagaland	0.97	0.50
26.	Odisha	7.06	2.25
27.	Puducherry	0.59	0.50
28.	Punjab	9.87	4.00
29.	Rajasthan	14.26	7.25
30.	Sikkim	0.37	0.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	42.47	8.00
32.	Telangana	6.32	3.00
33.	Tripura	1.02	0.25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	43.62	15.25
35.	Uttarakhand	4.14	1.75
36.	West Bengal	17.1	14.75
	TOTAL	313.52	123.38

Construction of multi-storey buildings in Lutyens Zone

†938. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has decided to construct multi-storey buildings in Lutyens Zone in New Delhi;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of places where construction of multi-storey buildings has been allowed;

(c) whether the construction work of these multi-storey buildings would be awarded to a private company; and

(d) whether the construction of multi-storey buildings in Lutyens Zone is likely to damage its landscape of the area and if not, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Progress under Swachh Bharat Mission

939. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether much progress has not been made under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Urban) so far;

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

(c) the achievements made under the SBM (Urban) so far against the set targets; and

(d) the number of cities/towns which have secured 100 per cent achievement in collection and transportation or in processing of solid waste as sought under the said initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) A lot of progress has been made under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) after its inception on 2nd October, 2014. Mission is focusing on construction of Individual Household Toilets, Community Toilets and Public Toilets with the aim of making India Open Defecation Free by the end of the Mission. Moreover, Solid Waste Management Program for tackling the issue of Waste Management in 4041 cities/towns has been included as part of the Mission. To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices, lot of initiatives relating to Information, Education, Communication and Public Awareness (IEC/PW) is being taken. Capacity augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is also being carried out as part of the Mission. The Physical and Financial progress made so far in various components is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Chandigarh (UT) has achieved 100 percent achievement in collection and transportation as well as in processing of solid waste. Goa has achieved 100 percent achievement in collection and transportation.

Statement

Status of construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHT)
(As reported by States)

Mission period Target (2014-19)	Completed	Total funds released
1,04,12,523	10,28,621	₹ 898.41 crore

Status of construction of Community Toilets and Public Toilets (CT&PT) (As reported by States)

Mission period Target (2014-19)	Completed	Total funds released
5,07,587	35,216	₹ 85.19 crore

Solid Waste Management (SWM) (As reported by States)

Mission period Target (2014-19) for door to door collection and transportation of municipal solid waste	Wards with door to door collection	Mission period Target (2014-19) for processing and disposal of municipal solid waste	Total Processing	Total funds released
100%	43.57%	100%	17.97%	₹ 483.59 crore

Short listing of Panaji for smart city

940. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Panaji city from the State of Goa, was shortlisted for being declared as a smart city;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of meetings were organised by Panaji Municipal Corporation for the purpose; and

(c) which were the criteria on which Panaji city failed to be considered for inclusion in the first list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The criteria for selection in Stage 2 of the Challenge were–City Level Criteria (Vision and goals, Strategic plan, Citizen engagement and Baseline, Key Performance Indicators, self-assessment and potential for improvement), Area-Based Development (Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and financial plan) and Pan-City Solution (Smartness of solution, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness). On the basis of scoring given by the Panel of Experts, top 20 cities have been selected for funding in the current financial year (2015-16).

Panaji secured 32nd rank in the competition and could not make it to the top 20. The scores are available on Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*), Panaji's Smart City Proposal had shortcomings in the City level criteria, Area based development and Pan city solutions which have been communicated to the City of Panaji. Some of the specific gaps in the Proposal of Panaji include, lack of quantified service indicators, inadequate justification of urban design, lack of spatial detailing, inclusiveness, etc.

Constitution projects under HRIDAY scheme

941. 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 projects under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (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 particularly in the state of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The HRIDAY scheme is set to be implemented before March 31, 2017 in following 12 identified cities *viz.* Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, and Warangal, with a total outlay of ₹ 500 Crores. No city from the State of Jharkhand has been selected under HRIDAY scheme.

Improvement in sex-ratio and education of girls

942. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao programme had seen yielding positive results; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that sex ratio and education of girls had drastically improved in the 100 districts where the programme was implemented which prompted the Government to extend the programme to 61 more districts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum.It is a tri-ministerial, convergent initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on awareness and advocacy campaign at national level, enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts. The Scheme is at its nascent stage of implementation and it is too early to do an evaluation of results however, the Scheme has been received well. In the last one year, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Department of WCD, Health and Education. This has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain.

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been extended to additional 61 districts across 11 States (Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand). List of additional 61 Districts added to the existing 100 districts under BBBP scheme, with lowest CSR selected from States/UT having CSR below 918 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Additional 61 Districts with lowest CSR selected from States having CSR below 918

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	India		927	918
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	849	884
2.		Amreli	892	886
3.		Patan	865	890
4.		Bhavnagar	881	891
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	807	830
6.		Jind	818	838
7.		Faridabad	847	843
8.		Hisar	832	851
9.		Fatehabad	828	854
10.		Sirsa	817	862
11.		Panchkula	829	863
12.		Palwal	854	866
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	836	876
14.		Hamirpur	850	887
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	798	779
16.		Baramula	961	863
17.		Ganderbal	1014	863
18.		Rajouri	905	865
19.		Srinagar	983	865
20.		Shupiyan	1011	878
21.		Kupwara	1021	879
22.		Kulgam	1003	885
23.		Udhampur	912	886
24.		Bandipore	967	892
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	926	885
26.		Tikamgarh	916	892

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
27.	Maharashtra (6)	Hingoli	927	882
28.		Solapur	895	883
29.		Pune	902	883
30.		Parbhani	923	884
31.		Nashik	920	890
32.		Latur	918	889
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	875	880
34.		South	888	885
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	812	851
36.		Bathinda	785	854
37.		Ludhiana	817	860
38.		Moga	818	860
39.		Rupnagar	799	863
40.		Hoshiarpur	812	865
41.		Kapurthala	785	871
42.		Jalandhar	806	874
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	869	874
45.		Hanumangarh	872	878
46.		Jodhpur	920	891
47.		Tonk	927	892
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	895	875
49.		Aligarh	886	877
50.		Etah	880	879
51.		Firozabad	887	881
52.		Jalaun	889	881
53.		Bijnor	905	883
54.		Mainpuri	892	884
55.		Hamirpur	904	886
56.		Saharanpur	872	887

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
57.		Farrukhabad	897	889
58.		Mahoba	900	892
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Hardwar	862	877
60.		Dehradun	894	889
61.		Chamoli	935	889

Poor food at anganwadis

943. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to set up 50,000 more anganwadis as against the required six lakhs across the country in order to tackle malnourishment among children;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the food provided at anganwadis is uniformly poor across the country due to lack of proper monitoring; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken the issue very seriously and also initiated steps to set things right and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres were sanctioned by the Government of India and all these Centres have already been allocated to various States/UTs.

(b) Supplementary nutrition (SNP) is one of the six services provided at the AnganwadiCentres (AWCs) through the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs). ICDS Scheme is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per the guidelines/ instructions issued by Government of India. The role of Government of India is to form guidelines/instructions for implementation of the Scheme, release of the funds in the prescribed ratio and monitor the implementation of the Scheme. SNP is provided to the ICDS beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued by Government of India dated 24.02.2009. The SNP provided to the ICDS beneficiaries is required to be prepared as per the guidelines and the standards prescribed. The complaints/ irregularities reported to this Ministry regarding poor quality of food are referred to the State Governments for report and rectification.

As regards the monitoring, the Government of India has prescribed a 5 tier monitoring Committee at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Centre

level. The data of the services rendered at the AWCs are generated by the AWWs and is transmitted upwards which is reported to this Ministry every month by the State Governments as consolidated by them.

(c) The Government of India is quite serious to monitor the quality of the SNP provided at the AWCs and besides monitoring, as mentioned above, review meetings are taken at the highest level with the States/UTs. Instructions are also issued to the State Governments from time to time about maintaining quality of the food, cleanliness and hygiene at the AWCs.

Making the law against child abuse stricter

944. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children physically and verbally abused in the country including cases of neglect, during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to make the existing law against child abuse stricter by including emotional, neglect and physical abuse as punishable offences; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made on this account and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau, 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. The number of children physically and verbally abused in the country including cases of neglect, State/UT-wise and year-wise since last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which came into force on 15.01.2016, has provisions for punishment relating to offences against children, *viz.* punishment for cruelty to child, employment of child for begging, sale and procurement of children for any purpose etc.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against children during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012						2013						2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2274	1937	142	2387	2470	214	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	25	2	39	24	2	82	51	0	72	53	0	134	82	1	124	105	1
3.	Assam	392	237	2	391	236	2	518	336	14	514	345	14	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2894	1386	94	2319	2466	133	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	1881	1820	531	2059	2057	593	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	122	66	1	125	87	1	270	101	3	222	123	5	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	1327	1058	63	1563	1559	94	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	1015	653	35	1101	1091	37	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	266	202	26	285	261	42	428	270	47	397	392	42	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	29	1	44	44	1	75	55	2	88	88	2	211	97	2	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	113	91	2	113	101	2	129	64	8	89	99	13	423	529	144	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	875	372	28	607	541	27	1353	663	28	1087	962	29	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87

13.	Kerala	1324	1158	76	1582	1438	101	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96	1391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5168	5017	940	7136	7200	1299	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	3456	2764	113	4185	4067	143	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	104	2	0	33	2	0	123	4	0	10	2	1	137	15	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	91	26	2	90	31	2	183	117	7	133	119	8	213	160	7	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	95	88	40	93	89	39	78	57	29	74	56	34	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	13	23	16	12	33	33	8	5	12	12	5	8	25	12	5	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	418	371	13	489	472	21	1123	759	31	1005	980	34	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	877	420	102	717	596	132	1336	726	272	1149	842	314	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	1807	949	254	1248	1213	354	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	30	52	18	30	23	46	39	39	66	68	76	68	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1026	570	74	1105	840	104	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana													1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	20	46	7	22	62	20	100	103	8	150	133	13	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6033	4518	1046	11470	8120	1772	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	122	89	40	118	112	49	232	116	42	173	155	73	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	1706	1121	18	1259	965	22	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
	Total States	33538	25090	3686	40622	36200	5285	50683	34345	4622	58281	48811	6572	79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	26	1	33	32	1	54	71	6	51	83	6	50	31	10	57	37	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31.	Chandigarh	96	55	17	56	56	23	213	75	28	109	79	29	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	9	3	14	15	4	14	6	1	6	6	3	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	8	1	9	14	1	14	5	0	5	5	0	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	4462	912	318	1351	1198	390	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	32	22	6	32	26	6	47	16	0	22	23	0	38	29	0	35	38	0
	Total UTs	4634	1032	346	1495	1341	425	7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398	9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
	Total (All India)	38172	26122	4032	42117	37541	5710	58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970	89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Plan to improve juvenile homes

†945. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out a plan to extensively improve the juvenile homes extensively taking into account their miserable condition, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is not a fact that these juvenile homes failed to bring about a positive change and desired improvement among the children; and

(c) if so, the stand of Government with regard to bringing sweeping reforms in the condition of these juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has come into effect from 15.01.2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Under the JJ Act, 2015 several provisions have been included to improve the condition of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including those housing children in conflict with law by providing for inspections of these CCIs by Juvenile Justice Board; prescribing various rehabilitation and reintegration services including skill development, recreational facilities, mental health interventions, etc.

Vacancies for judges in POCSO courts

946. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of vacancies for judges in Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Courts in the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that all vacancies are filled, including the timeline by which this shall be accomplished;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that vacancies for judges in POCSO Courts is jeopardizing the objective of the POCSO Act; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking to review the capacity of the institutions involved with implementing the POCSO Act effectively?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As reported by National Commission

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), out of 654 districts across the country, there are 605 special Courts established under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. However, the details of number of vacancies for judges in such courts are not available.

(b) to (d) Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012 empowers the NCPCR and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed. Section 28 of POCSO Act *inter-alia* provides that the State Government shall in consultation with Chief Justice of the High Court designate for each district a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under this Act. However, the Ministry has been requesting to States/UTs from time to time to implement the provisions of POCSO Act 2012.

Shortage of special public prosecutors in POCSO courts

947. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there is acute shortage of Special Public Prosecutors appointed to serve in Special Courts under section 32(1) of the POCSO Act; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure that Special POCSO Courts in all districts of the country appoint Special Public Prosecutors, including the time-line by which Government would fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As reported by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), there are 605 special Courts across the country and 478 Special Public Prosecutors have since been appointed under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012 empowers the NCPCR and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of this Act. Section 32 of POCSO Act *inter-alia* provides that the State Government shall appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Special Court for conducting cases only under the provision of this Act. However, the Ministry has been requesting to State/UTs from time to time to implement the provisions of POCSO Act 2012.

Measures to stop atrocities on women in West Bengal

948. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal tops the list as far as atrocities on women are concerned;

(b) how many such cases have been reported in the last three years; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted to stop the attack and atrocities on women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No Sir. As per the latest data for the year 2014 of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the West Bengal ranks second under crime against women.

(b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 30942, 29826 and 38299 cases were reported in the West Bengal under crime against women during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(c) As per the seventh schedule "police" and "public order" are the State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including witch-hunting, lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority to the Government. Efforts have all along been made to establish mechanisms to provide safe and secure environment for women. On the legislation front, women specific laws like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 have been enacted. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has also been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape, besides recognizing various other activities like voyeurism, stalking etc. as offences and crime against women.

Adoption of special children by foreigners

949. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of adoption of special children in India is not good and such children are adopted by residents of foreign countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is proposed to attend to this and work out measures to maintain human dignity in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has reported that 170, 242, 217 special needs children have been placed in inter-country adoption during the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 respectively. The data related to adoption of special needs children within the country is not available prior to August, 2015, so no conclusion can be drawn on the fact that the rate of adoption of special needs children in India is not good. Children having special needs do have rights to family and to live with dignity. The rights of special needs children placed in inter-country adoption is well safeguarded through follow up mechanism as provided in Adoption Guidelines 2015 and also through child protection services of the receiving country.

Frauds through matrimonial websites

950. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a panel to establish regulatory mechanism to control and curb and look into frauds through matrimonial websites, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts made to reduce complaints on account of various kinds of frauds through exploitation of innocent persons by fraudsters on matrimonial websites?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a committee has been constituted by this Ministry with representative of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Department of Information Technology (DEITY) and online service providers of the matrimonial sites to find out the possible ways for better regulations in order to mitigate and eliminate the frauds in the digital space concerning matrimonial sites.

Establishment of Anganwadi Centres

951. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established or directed the State Governments to establish more number of Anganwadi Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any time-limit or target has been fixed for establishing such centres?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres/ Mini-Anganwadi Centres. All the 14 lakh approved Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres have already been allocated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Out of this, about 13.5 lakh AWCs are functional as on September, 2015. State-wise list of approved and operationalised AWCs is given in the Statement (*See* below). The States/UTs are required to operationalise the AWCs within a period of one year from the date of allocation.

Statement

Number of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned by GOI	Operational	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55594	13
2.	Telangana	35700	35621	79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197
4.	Assam	62153	62153	0
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	23332
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	52474	0
7.	Goa	1262	1260	2
8.	Gujarat	53029	52082	947
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18922	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	2339
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558	1353
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	203
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92198	4937
16.	Maharashtra	110486	108010	2476
17.	Manipur	11510	9883	1627
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5863	33
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	74154	71204	2950
22.	Punjab	27314	26656	658
23.	Rajasthan	62010	60801	1209
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290	18
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	0
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	2148
28.	Uttrakhand	20067	19479	588
29.	West Bengal	119481	114763	4718
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	0
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	0
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	253
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	0
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0
36.	Puducherry	855	788	67
	ALL INDIA	1400000	1349091	50909

Committee for tracing missing children

952. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has appointed/proposes to appoint any panel/committee to frame action plans to trace missing children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this direction;

(c) whether the said panel has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The National Human Rights Commission had constituted a Committee in 2007 to examine the issue of missing children in the country. The Committee had submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee were forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, National Commission for Women as well as to Chief Secretaries and Director General of Police of all States and Union Territories. Based on the recommendations of the Committee a reporting format was devised seeking ATRs from the States/UTs. The Commission had also organised a National Conference on missing children on 15 January, 2013 at New Delhi.

While the National Human Rights Commission has not appointed any Committee to inquire into the cases related to missing children in the country, a Committee has been appointed by the Commission to examine draft model guidelines pertaining to missing children, in the light of the SOP prepared by National Legal Services Authority, the guidelines earlier prepared by the Commission in the year 2007 and the judgment by the Supreme Court of India in WP(C) No.75/2012, Bachpan Bachao Andolan *Vs* UOI and Others. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Guidelines to adopt children by single parents

953. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the new guidelines governing Adoption of Children, 2015, has increased the child adoption rate, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the revised guidelines for making single parents eligible to adopt through online registration proved to be productive and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015 came into effect from 1st August 2015 hence it is too early to come to any conclusion on increase or decrease of adoption rate. The provision for adoption by single parents was also a part of the earlier adoption guidelines, The Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2011.

Global gender gap report

954. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to poor performance of India the World Economic Forum (WEF) has downgraded its position in its report ''Global Gender Gap'';

(b) whether the Ministry has reviewed all the developmental programme/schemes to assess the reason for the downgrading of India's position;

(c) what reformative action has the Ministry taken to regain its ranking in the Global Gender Gap Report; and

(d) how does the Ministry propose to fund the reformative activities and what time-frame has been set to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. The World Economic Forum's 'Global Gender Gap Report, 2015' has ranked India at 108. The last year's (2014) report had positioned India at 114. Therefore, according to Global Gender Gap Report, India has significantly improved its position from 114 to 108.

(b) to (d) Ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The various Ministries under the Government of India and State Governments/UT Administrations have been implementing several schemes/programmes in order to reduce disparity between men and women, improve socio-economic status of women and to increase their participation in various fields. Details of some of the reformative actions taken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development are as follows:

(i) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in age group of 0-6 years;

(ii) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress;

(iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country;

(iv) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women;

(v) National Misssion for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) to strengthen the overall processes that promote all round development of Women;

(vi) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-Sabla for all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them self-reliant by facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition;

(vii) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence;

(viii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) has been contributing towards better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers;

(ix) Schemes of One Stop Centre and Universalisation of Women Helpline are being implemented to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence;

(x) Gender Budgeting has been adopted as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations;

(xi) Awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on rights of women, which includes gender sensitization through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, street plays, Nariki Chaupals, Beti Janmotshav at the district level. Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage are also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage.

(xii) Further, A number of legislations have already been enacted by GOI to address gender based discrimination; like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

The funds proposed for various reformative activities of Ministry of Women and Child Development during 2015-16 is as follows:

BE:	17,834.73 crore
RE:	17,257.00 crore
Expenditure: (as on 29.02.2016)	15,178.00 crore

The implementation of these Schemes will further bring significant improvement in bridging the gender-gap in all aspects in the Country.

Regularisation of services of anganwadi workers

955. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has ruled out the possibility of regularising services of anganwadi workers and treating them as government servants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rejection was made on two counts that there was no provision and money in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the job of anganwadi workers stands permanent; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to give promotion to anganwadi workers as supervisors for those who have done around ten years of service and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers 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.

Since Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are honorary workers, they cannot be declared as Government employees. Further, in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 – State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors., the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi

Helpers do not hold any civil post.

Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. Besides, some States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time.

(d) As per the guidelines on recruitment of Supervisors under ICDS Scheme, dated 15.09.2015 issued to the States/UTs, 50% of the vacancies in the posts of Supervisors would be filled up by promotion from amongst Anganwadi Workers with 10 years of experience as Anganwadi Workers and having the prescribed educational qualifications as per the recruitment rules for the post of Supervisor, failing which the vacancies would be filled up by direct recruitment and remaining 50% vacancies in the posts of Supervisors would be filled up by direct recruitment.

Malnourished children below three years of age

956. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 44 per cent of children below three years of age in the country are malnourished and our country houses the largest number of malnourished people in the world, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States where most malnourished children live; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per nutrition data available for children under 3 years of age from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)–3 (2005-06), commissioned by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 40.4% are underweight, 22.9% are wasted and 44.9% are stunted. State-wise prevalence of underweight in decreasing order as per NFHS-3 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 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 to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)–'Sabla', and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

Additionally, 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.

Statement

Prevalence of Malnutrition in Children Under 3 years as per NFHS-3

Sl. No	States	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	57.9	46.5	39.5
2.	Bihar	54.9	50.1	32.6
3.	Jharkhand	54.6	47.2	35.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	47.8	52.6	24.1
5.	Meghalaya	42.9	47.7	31.8
6.	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	52.4	19.5
7.	Gujarat	41.1	49.2	19.7
8.	Odisha	39.5	43.9	23.7
9.	Haryana	38.2	43.3	22.4
10.	West Bengal	37.6	41.8	19.2
11.	Rajasthan	36.8	40.1	22.5
12.	Assam	35.8	41.1	5.3
13.	Tripura	35.2	34.1	24
14.	Karnataka	33.3	42.4	18.9
15.	Maharashtra	32.7	44	17.2
16.	Uttarakhand	31.7	39.6	18.2
17.	Himachal Pradesh	31.1	34.3	19.9
18.	Andhra Pradesh	29.8	38.4	14.9

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.7	37	17
20.	Tamil Nadu	25.9	31.1	22.9
21.	Delhi	24.9	43.2	17.2
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.0	33.1	18.3
23.	Nagaland	23.7	34.1	15.8
24.	Punjab	23.6	34.7	10.2
25.	Goa	21.3	25.9	12.8
26.	Kerala	21.2	26.5	15.6
27.	Manipur	19.5	29	10.8
28.	Sikkim	17.3	31.8	12.8
29.	Mizoram	14.2	35.1	9.7
	INDIA	40.4	44.9	22.9

Pam Rajput Committee on rights of women

957. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pam Rajput Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to put the Rights of Women in live-in relationship and single dependent daughters on a legally firmer footing in order to ensure their claim to maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The High Level Committee on Status of Women has submitted its report in June 2015. The Committee has given several recommendations on key priority areas impacting the Status of women. These range from specific recommendations on sectors such as health, education, economy to reforming institutions with emphasis *inter-alia* on a life cycle approach to empowerment of girls and women and creation of community safety nets, policy on sex ratio within the rights based framework, zero tolerance to Violence Against Women and Girls, rigorous implementation of Acts addressing discrimination against girls and women, Smart cities for safety of women and girls, health problems of women in informal sector, water and sanitation for women etc. The detailed Executive Summary of the Report is available at *http://wcd.nic.in/*.

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDA) Act, 2005 already has provisions to protect women in relationships of cohabitation or live-in relationships, provided that such relationships are in the nature of marriage. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 2005, daughters irrespective of their marital status have coparcenary rights to the ancestral property as sons.

Posts vacant in Anganwadi Centres

958. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres operational in Gujarat against the sanctioned number, district-wise;

(b) the number of vacant posts of anganwadi supervisors and workers in Gujarat against the sanctioned strength, district-wise; and

(c) the percentage of Anganwadi Centres which do not have even the basic amenities such as drinking water and toilet facilities, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 53029 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned by Government of India in Gujarat. Out of this, 52088 AWCs are operational as on date.

(b) The number of vacant posts of anganwadi supervisors and workers in Gujarat against the sanctioned strength are as under:-

	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Supervisors	2311	1801	510
Anganwadi Workers	53029	50629	2400
Anganwadi Helpers	51232	48009	3223

(c) The percentage of AWCs having basic amenities such as drinking water and toilet facilities are as under:-

- Percentage of AWCs having drinking water facilities = 100%
- Percentage of AWCs having toilet facilities = 92.83%

District-wise details of (a) to (c) above are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Statement indicating District-wise number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), Vacancy position of Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, Per cent AWCs having drinking water and toilet facilities

Sl. No.	Name of District*	Number of Anganwadi Centres		Number of Supervisors		Number of honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers			Number of honorary posts of Anganwadi Helpers			% AWCs having drinking water	% AWCs having toilet facilities**
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ahmedabad	3749	3680	157	56	3749	3620	129	3687	3470	217	100.00%	98.79%
2.	Amareli	1623	1622	78	10	1623	1584	39	1608	1534	74	100.00%	85.34%
3.	Banaskantha	3365	3357	135	46	3365	3234	131	3144	2870	274	100.00%	94.90%
4.	Vadodara	3035	2706	149	36	3035	2644	391	2749	2405	344	100.00%	95.00%
5.	Bharooch	1374	1374	61	12	1374	1348	26	1326	1295	31	100.00%	89.45%
6.	Narmada	952	950	47	10	952	941	11	897	872	25	100.00%	89.37%
7.	Bhavanagar	2320	2306	102	20	2320	2206	114	2310	2102	208	100.00%	84.93%
8.	Dang	441	440	18	2	441	438	3	435	419	16	100.00%	50.45%
9.	Jamanagar	1910	1893	82	5	1910	1837	73	1895	1772	123	100.00%	86.94%
10.	Junagadh	2599	2599	117	11	2599	2444	155	2577	2365	212	100.00%	99.65%
11.	Porabandar	487	487	20	4	487	481	6	486	474	12	100.00%	100.00%
12.	Kutch	2116	2100	88	12	2116	1846	270	2073	1685	388	100.00%	100.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Mehasana	1917	1910	77	13	1917	1864	53	1894	1789	105	100.00%	100.00%
14.	Patan	1426	1426	62	26	1426	1382	44	1393	1393	0	100.00%	97.55%
15.	Panchamahal	3058	2935	120	21	3058	2924	134	2751	2591	160	100.00%	98.75%
16.	Dahod	3056	2960	129	13	3056	2938	118	2863	2725	138	100.00%	92.67%
17.	Rajkot	2316	2270	101	48	2316	2154	162	2308	2093	215	100.00%	98.92%
18.	Sabarkantha	3372	3348	143	75	3372	3243	129	3326	3192	134	100.00%	84.07%
19.	Surat	2825	2715	120	8	2825	2689	136	2719	2575	144	100.00%	99.26%
20.	Surendranagar	1512	1510	68	12	1512	1458	54	1501	1394	107	100.00%	93.86%
21.	Gandhinagar	1068	1061	45	5	1068	1047	21	1063	1032	31	100.00%	98.30%
22.	Kheda	2222	2222	94	18	2222	2178	44	2209	2127	82	100.00%	95.77%
23.	Anand	2008	1979	99	10	2008	1946	62	1995	1927	68	100.00%	100.00%
24.	Valsad	1899	1860	91	19	1899	1815	84	1728	1656	72	100.00%	92.80%
25.	Navasari	1330	1329	56	17	1330	1325	5	1290	1265	25	100.00%	97.22%
26.	Tapi	1049	1049	52	1	1049	1043	6	1005	987	18	100.00%	81.03%
	TOTAL	53029	52088	2311	510	53029	50629	2400	51232	48009	3223	100.00%	92.83%

* inclusive of information of districts Chhota Udepur, Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Mahisagar, Morbi, Aarvali.

** 6.24% AWCs in Chhota Udepur, 12.01% AWCs in Botad, 11.45% AWCs in Devbhumi Dwarka, 0.85% AWCs in Gir Somnath, 13.12% AWCs in Mahisagar, 1.63% AWCs in Morbi, 49.76% AWCs in Aarvali districts do not have toilet facilities.

Unregistered child care homes

959. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of child care homes have not been registered in pursuance of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for mandatory registration of all the child care homes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has come into effect from 15.01.2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of the JJ Act, lies with the States/UTs concerned. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been requesting the States/UTs from time to time to take measures for effective implementation of the JJ Act including mandatory registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as per provisions of the Act.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Under the JJ Act, 2015 the provisions related to registration of all CCIs housing children in need of care and protection and those who are in conflict with law have been made more stringent with the inclusion of penal provisions in case of non compliance and also by defining the timelines in the process of registration of CCIs.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now there is a Bill which is to be withdrawn by the Finance Minister. I think, for one minute, I am allowing him. Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to move for leave to withdraw a Bill to provide for the establishment of the National Identification Authority of India for the purpose of issuing identification numbers to individuals residing in India and to certain other classes of individuals and manner of authentication of such individuals to facilitate access to benefits and services to such individuals to which they are entitled and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is that leave be granted ...(*Interruptions*)... No, let me finish it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

RE. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE BILL BEING INTRODUCED AS MONEY BILL

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are objecting to it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a question on this from the hon. Finance Minister. While he is seeking permission to withdraw this Bill, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether it is true that he is going to bring forward a new Bill which will be classified as a Money Bill. That is the question that I would like the hon. Finance Minister to answer because we are not against this legislation. We want this legislation. But, Sir, if it is going to be introduced as a Money Bill, we have serious reservations and questions on it, which I hope the Finance Minister will clarify.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I also want to say something here. In this regard, yesterday night, I had written to the hon. Leader of the House and the Finance Minister on the very idea of withdrawing this Bill from this House and getting it introduced. Just now I was told in the lobby that the Bill has already been introduced. When the hon. Members of Parliament from my Party raised this issue that this should not be declared as a Money Bill, no answer was given by the Government. So, we will have a serious objection that if this particular legislation is declared as a Money Bill, that means an affront is being done by the present Government of India by limiting the role of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. On this particular aspect, we have no role. It is for the ...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is about the importance of this House because we have seen on earlier occasions also that Money Bills which generally should not have been Money Bills are being brought as Money Bills so that this House becomes redundant. So, we don't want this House to become redundant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think, you, as Deputy Chairperson also and as a Presiding Officer and number two in the hierarchy as far as the Presiding Officers are concerned, after Chairman, and he, the Finance Minister, not as a Finance Minister but as the Leader of this august House, both of you, should be equally concerned. It is not the concern of Opposition only. It is the concern of the entire House that the dignity, respect, honour and the powers which we have been given under the Constitution should be maintained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. But the question is, since it has been referred to me, I also want to make the position clear. See, to certify a Bill whether it is a Money Bill or not, it is fully the prerogative of the Hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. As far as I am concerned or, for that matter, the hon. Chairman is concerned, we have nothing to do with that. That is the position. It is a constitutional position. Then, what to do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute, please. I am not questioning the authority of the Speaker. I am not questioning the prerogative of the Government to have Bills declared as Money Bills. This was a Bill that the UPA Government had introduced. It was rejected in toto by the then Standing Committee, headed by the former Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha. This was a promise made in the Budget a few days ago. I want to reiterate that we want this Bill. We are strongly for this legislation. I want to reiterate this. We have no desire to circumvent any procedure. We have no desire to weaken this legislation. But we want an opportunity to study the new legislation. And I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give us that opportunity and not take us for granted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; even if it is a money Bill, it will come here. The only thing is that… ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... This House will have no role. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, let me, at the very outset, clarify that the Government has given a very serious thought to this matter. The new Bill – when it comes to this House, the hon. House would get an opportunity to discuss it — is substantially and significantly different from the earlier Bill. The earlier Bill was designed in both, pith and substance, as a unique identification, and it dealt with that subject. The present Bill, the core of the present Bill, is that those who want the benefits of any monies or subsidies from the Consolidated Fund of India, the targeting of that expenditure must be to the deserving and, therefore, that Bill creates a machinery for that particular identification. Now, it is the prerogative, as the hon. Chair has rightly mentioned, of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. I had introduced the Bill; I was permitted to introduce the Bill today. Members of the Congress Party and a few others have raised certain issues. I have addressed those issues and, under Article 110 of the Constitution, it is the prerogative of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to certify, or otherwise, with regard to its character as a Money Bill. This House does not sit in appeal over what the Speaker in the House decides. And, therefore, a discussion on this question as to what the Speaker would decide is the sole prerogative of the sovereignty as far as that House is concerned. Shri Azad rightly mentioned many other Bills which he thought were not Money Bills. In 1986, the Juvenile Justice Bill was introduced as a Money Bill. In 1969, the Workmen Injury Compensation Bill was introduced as a Money Bill. The South African Bank Bill was introduced as a Money Bill when his Party was in power. I am not sure whether he is aware of that. As far as the present Government is concerned, we will only introduce those Bills which are squarely within Article 110 as Money Bills and not otherwise. It is a matter for the other House and the Speaker to decide. This House ……(*Interruptions*)... get an opportunity to decide this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. You have asked two questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let us go to……(*Interruptions*)... You have asked two questions already. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this legislation is substantially…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Mr. Ramesh, you have asked two questions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, you have given a ruling that the Speaker is the ultimate authority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is as per the Constitution; it is not my ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am coming to that. The hon. Leader of the House has also clarified that the decision of the Speaker cannot be challenged. I am not challenging the decision of the Speaker, if at all a decision has been taken by her on any such issue. Article 110(3) of the Constitution says, "If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final." So, it is 'if the question arises'. Otherwise, there is a laid-down procedure for ascertaining when a Bill is treated as a Money Bill or not. Article 110 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) have actually defined which Bills should be treated as Money Bills. Thereafter, if a question arises whether this particular Bill comes under the purview of Article 110 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) or not, then the decision of the Speaker would be final. My question is whether any question arose before the Speaker or not. This is my question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has to certify before that whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Whether the question arose or not, that is my question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill come; then we will decide. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Bill come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have not had the benefit of seeing the Bill. But I take the Finance Minister's statement that this new Bill is substantially and significantly different from the Bill that was introduced previously by the UPA Government. If this is the case, Sir, my question to the hon. Finance Minister is: Will the Standing Committee on Finance have an opportunity of looking at this Bill, or, are you going to ram-rod this Bill through?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the Bill come; then we will decide. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Bill come. ...(*Interruptions*)... No discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... No further discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, please, I will be very brief. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. Please allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is very important is that this Bill, which will be a game-changer, was introduced earlier. The Finance Minister said and we heard it that the Bill which they are bringing is different. But the fact is that earlier also provision was there. You can say that the number was less, but the process of direct transfer of benefit had started. It has been accelerated; I acknowledge that. But the Government is withdrawing that Bill, rather than introducing the amended Bill. It was already here; you are withdrawing from here. But you have gone to the other House. Fine! Without saying much, you say, it is the prerogative of the Speaker to certify it. Will the Government then, at least, send it for the scrutiny of the Departmentrelated Standing Committee?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is for the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is for the Government. There you cannot say, 'Speaker to decide.' ...(*Interruptions*)... If it doesn't go, it speaks their intent. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, then I am questioning the intent behind it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am questioning then the intent. That you take it to the other House and the hon. Speaker has certified it and it does not get any parliamentary scrutiny and you bring it here. It is a fait accompli. You are saying, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with due respect, that this House will discuss it when it comes. This House will discuss it for what then? You cannot do anything except to discuss and look at it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let's not play the game in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not playing; the Government is playing the game. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Bill will come out in due course. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is to be done with the Bill, the other House has to decide it. ...(*Interruptions*)... We cannot presume ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Government accept that that is for the Government to decide, not for the Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I tell you, this argument is a futile argument because it is for the hon. Speaker to decide whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not. ...(*Interruptions*)... If hon. Speaker decides that it is a Money Bill, then you know what happens, and that we will do. If it is not a Money Bill, then we will go according to the rules.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010 — *Contd.*

The Question is:

> That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the establishment of the National Identification Authority of India for the purpose of issuing identification numbers to individuals residing in India and to certain other classes of individuals and manner of authentication of such individuals to facilitate access to benefits and services to such individuals to which they are entitled and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2015-16

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, there is Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Lay it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2015-16.

RE. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE BILL BEING INTRODUCED AS MONEY BILL — *Contd.*

SHRI JAIRAM REMESH: Sir, please don't be a party to this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not a party. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can I decide on something for which I have no authority at all? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not my job to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM REMESH: I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At least, the Government can inform us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM REMESH: It is up to the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As Mr. Anand Sharma said, hon. Speaker has no role. ...(*Interruptions*)... Finance Minister is one, who is the Finance Minister for both the Houses. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ultimately, it is hon. Finance Minister who shall have to decide whether this will go to the Standing Committee or not. Once it comes to this place, here, we cannot send it to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection either way.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, we want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to send this particular legislation to the Standing Committee for the scrutiny of the Parliament. It is a simple question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we want him to reveal the intention of the Government.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you said that it is a futile exercise. It is not a futile exercise.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a small Bill. It is a big Bill. It is about the identity as well as the direct transfer of benefits. We fail to understand as to why the Government is silent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot do anything.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At least, the Minister can say, "Yes or no".

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why is the Government silent? That is why I was saying that it is the intent behind this move — to withdraw it from this House and go to that House. They want to bypass the legislative process. It is a very unhealthy thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, we are discussing an issue, for which the Chair or we have no authority. It is for the Speaker to decide.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a new Bill. Will it be referred to the Standing Committee or not? The Finance Minister should tell this House. That is the simple question we are asking. It is a new Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill has not come here.

SHRI D. RAJA: We are not questioning the Speaker or Speaker's decision. We are simply trying to understand...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is a new Bill. Every new Bill shall have to go to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Bill is there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are asking the hon. Minister a simple question. Being a new Bill, will it go to the Standing Committee?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is this Bill here? It is only there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But the Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that the Bill is there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Had the Minister not been here, we would not have asked this question! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, for my information, I am asking... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister is here. Why can't you ask the Minister to reveal the intention ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. Sit down. I allowed you. Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please ask him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Now, I want to be clear about it. Has this Bill already been introduced in this House? No.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, it was here. It has just been withdrawn. They could have amended the Bill. Why has it been withdrawn? That is the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Had it not been withdrawn, this question would not have arisen. The Bill has been withdrawn from this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am only asking the hon. Finance Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me be clear. I will give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to understand in any case. As far as I understand, the new Bill, which the hon. Finance Minister mentioned, has not been introduced here. Has it been introduced here?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It has been introduced in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been introduced in the other House. Then, how can we discuss about a Bill which is introduced in the other House? That is what I am asking. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: They want to introduce the Bill there. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not understanding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am not understanding. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, why has the Government withdrawn it if it is a new Bill? And it has nothing to do with the old Bill. Now, let us understand...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's what I am saying. That Bill is not here. So, you cannot say. It is there only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if that was the case, why has the Finance Minister sought the permission of this House to withdraw that Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is withdrawing only. We have only done withdrawal of the Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir, I would like to know as to what is the title of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to know the title of the Bill which is categorized as a Money Bill. Is it different from the title of the Bill which was pending before this House?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, it is different.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you cannot discuss here. That's what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please listen to me, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That Bill is for targeted subsidies. This is the National Identification Authority Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is classified as a Money Bill. Everything is agreed. We are requesting the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten us whether there is Government's intent to refer it to a Standing Committee or not. Sir, in the interest of good governance, we are asking this question. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not wanting to torpedo this Bill. We are not wanting to subvert this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Prime Minister talks about good governance. Is it good governance?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is a question regarding a Bill introduced in the other House. It is up to the Finance Minister to answer or not to answer.

I am not bothered about that. I cannot direct the Government to give a reply on a Bill which is introduced there and not introduced here. That is my point. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do I do? It is up to him. I cannot direct because the Bill is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Bill was here, or, if the Bill was introduced here, I would have certainly asked the Government to respond to that. I cannot do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is my lack of ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Seelam, that is my lack of understanding. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is the Leader of the House also. ...(*Interruptions*)... We request the Government to explain to us... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is limited to withdrawal of this Bill. It is withdrawal of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a matter on which the Government can reply if it wants but I cannot direct because the Bill is not introduced here. It is a new Bill. And, this Bill is already withdrawn also. It has gone from our House. Neither this Bill is with us now, as it is withdrawn, nor that Bill because that is only there and has not come here. So, we are discussing in vacuum. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, when the Bill comes up, you decide on it. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is a Money Bill, it is because of the Constitution. What can we do? You amend the Constitution. What you should do is to bring a proposal to amend the Constitution, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Now, Calling Attention Motion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to call the attention of the hon. Home Minister.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The inflammatory speeches made by a Minister in the Union Government and Elected Representatives violating the Constitution and Oath of Office and the Response of the Government thereto

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I call the attention of the Home Minister to the inflammatory speeches made by a Minister in the Union Government and elected representatives violating the Constitution and oath of office. ...(*Interruptions*)... Where is the Statement? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Where is the Statement? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Where is the Statement? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the Statement distributed? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Yes, Sir.

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): Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, please read it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is already laid. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It is already distributed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, it is distributed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, either you have to lay it or you have to read it. If you are not reading, then, you say, I lay it on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I sought your permission to lay it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: * "Sir, as per available information, after the murder of Shri Arun Mahaur, Professor Ram Shankar Katheria, Minister of State for Human Resource Development participated in the Condolence Meeting held on 28.2.2016 at Agra, U.P. Shri Arun Mahaur was a known activist against slaughtering of cows.

While offering his condolences to the family of Shri Arun Mahaur, he insisted for strict action against the persons responsible for the murder and demanded justice and adequate compensation by the State Administration to the family of the deceased.

The video recording of the occasion has been seen. The video recording does not reveal any objectionable utterances by the Minister. He has not said anything against, or, used derogatory language against any community. No objectionable contents against any particular community have been noticed in the speech of Prof. Ram Shankar Katheria. Accordingly, the news reports appear to be distorted and incorrect.

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* Laid on the Table.

Agra Police is seized of this whole matter. Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. It is expected that the State Government will conduct the investigation of the case and the entire matter in a fair and impartial manner and take necessary action.

This Government is opposed to all statements/speeches which divide the country on the basis of religion, caste and creed. This Government is fully committed to the Constitution and the law of the land. We should all strive to maintain a conducive atmosphere among the different communities. Nobody stands to gain by violence or murder."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad has not read it. That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Meanwhile, do you want to say something? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, मुझे बहुत अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए भगत सिंह जी, सुखदेव जी, राजगुरू जी, अशफाकउल्ला जी, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल जी, तिलक जी, गोखले जी, गांधी जी, नेहरू जी, पटेल जी और मौलाना आज़ाद से लेकर लाखों किसानों ने, औरतों और मर्दों ने, युवकों ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया। कइयों को फांसी के फंदे पर चढ़ाया गया, कइयों को उम्र कैद की सजा दी गई और कई-कई साल जेलों में रहे। फिर भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ। सबसे पहले तो हमें खेद है कि जिस लीडर की लीडरशिप में आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, सबसे पहले आज़ादी के एक साल के अन्दर-अन्दर महात्मा गांधी की हत्या कर दी गई। उसके बाद इस देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश के एक-एक तिनके को चुन कर यह देश बनाया। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की अध्यक्षता और पंडित जवाहर नेहरू जी की लीडरशिप में इस देश का संविधान बना। यह हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाईयों का देश है और इसमें हरेक धर्म के व्यक्ति को अपनी तरह से पूजा-पाठ करने की इजाज़त दी जाती है। इस देश के किसी एक व्यक्ति को जो हक है, हमारे संविधान ने वही हक हर धर्म, हर जाति और हर रीजन के व्यक्ति को दिया है। बड़ी क़ुरबानियों के बाद यह देश बना है।

इस देश को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए हमारे देश की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, उस वक्त तो वे प्रधान मंत्री थीं, लेकिन आज के लिए वे भूतपूर्व हो गई हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया। बहुत से अनेक लोगों ने पंजाब के अन्दर और देश के दूसरे भागों के अन्दर बलिदान दिए। बेअन्त सिंह जी से लेकर कई हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई लीडर्स हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश की एकता के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान दियाा मुझे खेद है और बहुत ही अफसोस है कि इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में हम बातें तो बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी करते हैं, हम 'Make in India' की बात करते हैं, डेवलपमेंट की बात करते हैं, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इन बातों के कोई माने नहीं है। हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं, हमें आगे बढ़ना है। वे दुनिया भर के Heads of States और Heads of Governments के साथ चर्चा करते हैं, अच्छी बात है। वे technology की बात करते हैं, लेकिन सर, ये दोनों चीज़ें ऐसे नहीं हो सकती हैं कि

एक तरफ तो आप भारत के उत्थान की बात करो, technology की बात करो, सबके साथ की बात करो और दूसरी तरफ, जिस पार्टी के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी हैं, उसी सरकार में इतना contradiction हो।

महोदय, Tourism Minister दादरी के mob lynching को एक हादसा कहते हैं या एक accident कहते हैं। प्रेज़िडेंट डा. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम जी के बारे में कहते हैं कि वे मुसलमान होने के बावजूद भी nationalist थे। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि एक मुसलमान nationalist नहीं हो सकता।

हमारे साथी, श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब, जो मेरे बहुत अच्छे मित्र भी हैं, उन्होंने कहा, 'Those who want to eat beef, can go to Pakistan.' क्या बीफ खाने के लिए अब पाकिस्तान जाना पड़ेगा? बीफ के लिए किस कानून का उल्लंघन ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : سر، مجھے بہت افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس دیش کو آزاد کرانے کے لئے بھگت سنگھ جی، سکھدیو جی، راج گرو جی، اشفاق اللہ جی، رام پرساد بسمل جی، تلک جی، گوکھلے جی، گاندھی جی، نہرو جی، پٹیل جی اور مولانا آزاد سے لیکر لاکھوں کسانوں نے، عورتوں اور مردوں نے، جوانوں نے اپنی زندگی کا بلیدان دیا۔ کئیوں کو پھانسی کے پھندے پر چڑھایا گیا، کئیوں کو عمر قید کی سزا دی گئی اور کئی لیڈرس کئی کئی سال جیلوں میں رہے۔ پھر بھارت آزاد ہوا۔ سب سے پہلے تو ہمیں کھید ہے کہ جس لیڈر کی لیڈرشپ میں آزادی کی لڑائی لڑی جا رہی تھی، سب سے پہلے آزادی کے ایک سال کے اندر اندر مہاتما گاندھی کی ہتیہ کر دی گئی۔ اس کے بعد اس دیش کے پہلے پردھان منتری جی نے اس دیش کے ایک-ایک تنکے کو چن کر یہ دیش بنایا۔

بابا صاحب امبیڈکر جی کی ادھیکشتا اور پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو جی کی لیڈرشپ میں اس دیش کا سنودھان بنا۔ یہ ہندو، مسلمان، سکھ اور عیسائی کا دیش ہے اور اس میں ہر ایک مذہب کے آدمی کو اپنی طرح سے پوجا پاٹھ

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

کرنے کی اجازت دی جاتی ہے۔ اس دیش کے کسی ایک آدمی کو جو حق ہے، ہمارے سنودھان نے وہی حق ہر دھرم، ہر جاتی اور ہر ریجن کے آدمی کو دیا ہے۔ بڑی قربانیوں کے بعد یہ دیش بنا ہے۔

اس دیش کو اکٹھا کرنے کے لئے ہماری دیش کی سابق پردھان منتری، اس وقت تو وہ پردھان منتری تھیں، لیکن آج کے لئے وہ سابق ہو گئی ہیں، شریمتی اندرا گاندھی جی نے اپنے جیون کا بلیدان دیا۔ سابق پردھان منتری شری راجیو گاندھی نے اپنے جیون کا بلیدان دیا۔ بہت سے انیک لوگوں نے پنجاب کے اندر اور دیش کے دوسرے حصوں کے اندر بلیدان دئے۔ بے-انت سنگھہ جی سے لیکر کئی ہندو، مسلمان، سکھہ اور عیسائی لیڈرس ہیں، جنہوں نے اس دیش کی ایکتا کے لئے اپنے جیون کے بلیدان دئے۔ مجھے کھید ہے اور بہت ہی افسوس ہے کہ اکیسویں صدی میں ہم باتیں تو بہت بڑی بڑی کرتے ہیں، ہم 'میک ان انڈیا' کی بات کرتے ہیں، ڈیولپمینٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں، 'سب کا ساتھہ، سب کا وکاس' کی بات کرتے ہیں، لیکن ان باتوں کا کوئی معنی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے آج کے پردھان منتری جی کہتے ہیں، ہمیں آگےبڑھنا ہے۔ وہ دنیا بھر کے 'ہیڈس آف اسٹیٹس' اور 'ہیڈس آف گوورنمنیٹس' کے ساتھہ چرچہ کرتے ہیں، اچھی بات ہے۔ وہ ٹیکنالوجی کی بات کرتے ہیں، لیکن سر، یہ دونوں چیزیں ایسے نہیں ہو سکتی ہیں کہ ایک طرف تو آپ بھارت کے اتھّان کی بات کرو، ٹیکنالوجی کی بات کرو، سب کے ساتھہ کی بات کرو اور دوسری طرف، جس پارٹی کے مانّنے پردھان منتری جی اور مانّنے گرہ منتری جی ہیں، اسی سرکار میں اتنا Contradiction ہو۔

مہودے، ٹورزم منسٹر دادری کے mob-lynching کو ایک حادثہ کہتے ہیں یا ایک ایکسیڈینٹ کہتے ہیں۔ پریزیڈینٹ ڈاکٹر اے۔پی۔جے۔ عبدالکلام جی کے بارے میں کہتے ہیں کہ وہ مسلمان ہونے کے باوجود بھی نیشنلسٹ تھے۔ اس کا مطلب تو یہ ہوا کہ ایک مسلمان نیشنلسٹ نہیں ہو سکتا۔

ہمارے ساتھی، شری مختار عبّاس نقوی صاحب، جو میرے بہت اچھے دوست بھی ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا 'Those who want to eat beef, can go to Pakistan.' کیا بیف کھانے کے لئے اب پاکستان جانا پڑے گا؟ بیف کے لئے کس قانون کا الّنگھن ...(مداخلت)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, एक मिनट, मैं आपको एक चीज़ क्लीयर कर देना चाहता हूं। बार-बार यह बात आती है कि मैंने यह बयान दिया था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हमने टेलिविज़न पर सुना है।

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** ہم نے ٹیلی ویژن پر سنا ہے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैंने कहीं भी, किसी भी समय यह बयान नहीं दिया था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः बहुत अच्छा है।

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** بہت اچھا ہے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः महोदय, एक टेलिविज़न चैनल के एक एंकर ने इसमें बदमाशी की थी। मैं उसको इसके लिए कभी कहता नहीं हूं, क्योंकि इसमें कहने का कोई इश्यू भी नहीं था, लेकिन कहते हैं कि कई बार बात का बतंगड़ बन जाता है। मैंने यह कहा ही नहीं था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हमने यह टेलिविज़न पर सुना था। ठीक है, आपने यह मान लिया कि आपने यह नहीं कहा, लेकिन इसके लिए आपको प्रेस कॉन्फेस करनी चाहिए थी कि यह गलत कहा गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** ہم نے یہ ٹیلی ویژن پر سنا تھا۔ ٹھیک ہے، آپ نے یہ مان لیا کہ آپ نے یہ نہیں کہا، لیکن اس کے لئے آپ کو پریس کانفرنس کرنی چاہئے تھی کہ یہ غلط کہا گیا ہے ...(مداخلت)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, put the question. Time is only seven minutes.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, हमारा टाइम उस वक्त से स्टार्ट होता है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، ہمارا ٹائم اس وقت سے اسٹارٹ ہوتا ہے---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only seven minutes! ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Our time will start from this moment; not the half-an-hour which other Members have taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is correct. That is why you have seven minutes. Now, six minutes. Put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Put your question.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी ऐसा ही बयान दिया। इनकी एक मिनिस्टर साध्वी जी हैं, उन्होंने इलेक्शन में *की बात की। *, जो बीजेपी के एमपी हैं, * इनसे कम नहीं हैं।* सर, एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ तो कहते ही हैं, अब पहली दफा भारत के इतिहास में गवर्नर्स ने भी स्टेटमेंट देना शुरू कर दिया। मैं पुरानी बात नहीं कहता हूं, आज जिस पर कॉलिंग अटेंशन है और जिसका उत्तर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया।

आपने एक वीडियो का जिक्र किया। हमें वीडियो पर कोई भरोसा, कोई विश्वास नहीं है। अपने, 'आप' का मतलब पुलिस ने, इस गवर्नमेंट ने, एक गलत वीडियो बना कर, एक डॉक्टर्ड वीडियो बना कर ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप अपने जवाब में बता दीजिएगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... I have not yet started this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

†ہریانہ کے چیف منسٹر نے بھی ایسا ہی بیان دیا۔ ان کی ایک منسٹر سادھوی جی ہیں، انہوں نے الیکشن میں * کی بات کی * جو بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے ایم۔ پی۔ ہیں، *ان سے کم نہیں ہے۔ * سر، ایم۔پیز اور ایم۔ایل۔ایز تو کہتے ہی ہیں، اب پہلی †دفعہ بھارت کی تاریخ میں گورنرس نے بھی اسٹیٹمینٹ دینا شروع کر دیا۔ میں پرانی بات نہیں کہتا ہوں، آج جس پر کالنگ اٹینشن ہے اور جس کا جواب مانّنے گرہ منتری جی نے دیا۔۔

آپ نے ایک ویڈیو کا ذکر کیا۔ ہمیں ویڈیو پر کوئی بھروسہ، کوئی وشواس نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے 'آپ' کا مطلب پولیس نے، اس گورونمینٹ نے، ایک غلط ویڈیو بنا کر، ایک ڈاکٹرڈ ویڈیو بنا کر ---(مداخلت)--- آپ اپنے جواب میں بتا دیجئے گا ---(وقت کی گھنٹی)-----

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only seven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There are four Members only who have given the notice for Calling Attention. You are not going to have a discussion...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, sorry. Let me explain the position. Please understand. For Calling Attention, the rule is that the initiator can take five-seven minutes. Others will take only three minutes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There are four Members only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There are eleven.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then you allow one-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, one hour is there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the reason the House does not function.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have to go by the rule.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the reason. And then you say that the Opposition does not allow the House to function. I have not yet started on what the Union Minister said in a public meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, please understand the position. The position is that for Calling Attention, you can ask clarification and the initiator can take seven minutes maximum. It is a clear-cut direction. The initiator can take a maximum of seven minutes and others can take a maximum of three minutes. This is the practice which is followed every time. In your case, I cannot give any exemption for Calling Attention. Being the Leader of the Opposition, when you speak, you will be given enough time. But Calling Attention is governed by certain rules. And I have to go by that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will speak as a Member calling the attention and the Leader of the Opposition...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no...(*Interruptions*).... I cannot allow that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am the same person. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not two persons. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you could have given notice for a Short Duration Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is Calling Attention...(*Interruptions*)... If I give you exemption ...(*Interruptions*)... How can I give you exemption?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, out of seven minutes, six minutes have been taken by you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please put the question. Ghulam Nabiji, please. You have to cooperate. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to go by the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. Then we are going to walk out. We will walk out...(*Interruptions*)... If the Chair is not interested in this discussion, then I am sorry...(*Interruptions*)... We will walk out...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Let him complete, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, you will say...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. We will not participate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, if the Leader of the Opposition wanted to ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not going to participate, if this is the attitude ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is all right. You can relax the rule for the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand my position. This is the rule and this has been the practice. This is a specific direction from the hon. Chairman which we have been practising from day one. ...(*Interruptions*)... For Calling Attention, the initiator can take five to seven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. And others can take three minutes each. ...(*Interruptions*)... This has been the practice whoever may be the initiator. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Out of eight minutes, you have taken... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not taken...(*Interruptions*)... I asked you only after eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have five minutes because out of that, five minutes have gone in. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am very sorry...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling attention is governed by certain rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, sometimes rules are relaxed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, if the House agrees, I will relax the rule here. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House agrees and all of you agree to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, I relax the rule here. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is the direction of the Chairman. If the whole House wants it, I agree to it. All right. That is the wish of the House, not mine. How much time you will take?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At least ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. This relaxation is only for today.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यही कहना है कि अगर मंत्रिमंडल के साथी और बीजेपी के एम.पीज. और एम.एल.एज. इस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो आप देश में क्या मेसेज देना चाहते हैं। ऐसा मंत्री जी पांच हजार की भीड़ में कहते हैं, कमरे में नहीं कहते हैं कि दूसरा जाने दो, पहले यह * ही चले जाएं इस प्रकार की ताकत हमें दिखानी होगी। यह कहते हैं जी। और फिर दूसरे बीजेपी के एम.पी. साहब मि. बाबू लाल जी, फतेहपुर सीकरी के कहते हैं, if you want to test Hindus then let us decide a date and take on Muslims. जगन प्रसाद, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के एम.एल.ए., हैं, यह क्या कहते हैं, ''तुम्हें गोली चलानी होगी, तुम्हें बंदूकें उठानी होंगी, तुम्हें चाकू चलाने होंगे, क्योंकि 2017 के असेंबली इलेक्शन आ रहे हैं, अपनी ताकत अभी से दिखाना शुरू करो।'' तो यादव जी और मायावती जी, आप देखिए, बंदूकों और चाकूओं का, गोलियों का अभी से बंदोबस्त हो रहा है। यू.पी. में अगले इलेक्शन कैसे होंगे, ये उसके लिए चुनौती दे रहे हैं कि वोट से नहीं गोली और बंदूक से होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम तो हैं ही, मैं तो उठा रहा हूं। इसके साथ ही कुन्दनका शर्मा, बीजेपी लीडर क्या कहती हैं। ''छापा मारो, बुरका पहनो लेकिन उन्हें घेर-घेर कर लाओ, एक सिर के बदले दस सिर काट लो''। उसके साथ-साथ फिर क्या कहा जाता है पांच हजार की भीड़ में, ''जिस हिन्दू का खून न खोले, खून नहीं वह पानी है'' मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा नफरत और आग लगाने का क्या तरीका हो सकता है? डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब आगे कहते हैं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन शायद यह सोच रहा होगा कि मैं मंत्री हो गया और हाथ बांध दिए गए। हम इस मूवमेंट को आगे बढ़ाएंगे और फ्राइडे और वेडनेसडे को हम अपने-अपने महलों में जुलूस निकालेंगे और स्ट्रीट में जुलूस निकालेंगे। यह तो हो गई आगरा की बात। कर्णाटक की बीजेपी भी पीछे नहीं रही। वहां के अनंत कुमार हेगड़े ने अभी तीन दिन पहले कहा, यह मीडिया प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में कहा, मैं यह आपको यह सब डिटेल दे दूंगा। I quote him. BJP MLA Ananthkumar

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair..

Hegde said, "If you are ready to use the exact words used by me I will say this. My only condition is that the exact words should be used. Then only I will speak and will not deny what I have said. I am the only one who has been saying this for the past 20 years. As long as we have Islam in the world, there will be no end to terrorism. If we are unable to end Islam, we won't be able to end terrorism. If you media people have the freedom to report this, please report this."

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, यह डबल खेल हो रहा है। पार्टी के लिए आपका एक एजेंडा है और सरकार के लिए दूसरा एजेंडा। सरकार ''सबका साथ, सबका विकास'' कहे और पार्टी दूसरों के हाथ काट लो, गर्दन काट लो, बंदूकें उठा लो, गोलियां चलाओ। यह पार्टी कहे, क्योंकि वह आपकी जमीन पर इलेक्शन लड़ेगी और आप यहां सरकार चलाओ। यह दोगली नीति माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, नहीं चलेगी। यह भारत को विभाजित करने का एक तरीका भारतीय जनता पार्टी चला रही है। आपकी सरकार ने एक निदोष लड़के, कन्हैया कुमार पर sedition का केस लगाया, लेकिन जो लोग, जो मंत्री, जो एमपी, जो एमएलए देश में आग लगा रहे हैं बंटवारा करते हैं, क्या इन पर यह sedition का केस लागू नहीं होता है? इनके लिए sedition फिट केस है, इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ sedition का केस लगाना चाहिए। देश में चाहे वह हिन्दू या मुसलमान हो, दक्षिण में कुछ हिन्दू, मुसलमान पार्टियां हैं, जो जगह-जगह election लड़ने जाती हैं। पहले एक जगह गए, फिर दूसरी जगह गए, बिहार गए और अब यूपी की तैयारी है, वे भी ऐसे ही भाषण देते हैं। उन पर भी ऐसे केसेज़ लगाइए। मैं सिर्फ यह नहीं कहता हूं कि चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ केस लगाइए। लेकिन चूंकि वह बीजेपी को सूट करता है, क्योंकि ऐसा कहने से कई-कई constituencies में मुस्लिम और हिन्दू पोलराइज़ होते हैं, तो आपको हिन्दू वोट मिलता है, इसलिए आप उन पर भी हाथ नहीं लगाएंगे। जहां आपको सूट करेगा, वहां आप हाथ नहीं लगाएंगे, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि जो मुसलमान हो, चाहे वह दक्षिण में किसी की पार्टी हो, चाहे वह एमपी हो या एमएल हो, उन पर भी sedition का केस लगाइए और ये जो बीजेपी के मंत्री और office bearer हैं या एमपी हैं, इन पर भी sedition का केस लगाइए। यही मेरी मांग है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میرا گرہ منتری جی سے صرف یہی کہنا ہے کہ اگر منتری منڈل کے ساتھی اور بی-جے-پی- کے ایم-پیز اور ایم-ایل-ایز اس طرح کی بھاشا کا استعمال کریں گے تو آپ دیش میں کیا میسیج دینا چاہتے ہیں- ایسا منتری جی پانچ ہزار کی بھیڑ میں کہتے ہیں کمرے میں نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ دوسرا جانے دو، پہلے یہ * ہی چلے جائیں اس طرح کی طاقت ہمیں دکھانی ہوگی- یہ کہتے ہیں کتھیریہ جی- اور پھر دوسرے بی-جے-پی- کے ایم- پی- صاحب مسٹر بابو لال جی، فتح پور سیکری کے کہتے ہیں-، if you want to test Hindus then let us decide a date and take on Muslims. جگن پرساد، آگرہ، اتّر دیش کے ایم-ایل-اے ہیں، یہ کیا کہتے ہیں، 'تمھیں گولی چلانی ہوگی، تمھیں بندوق اٹھانی

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہوں گی، تمھیں چاقو چلانے ہوں گے، کیوں کہ 2017 کک اسمبلی الیکشن آ رہے ہیں، اپنی طاقت ابھی سے دکھانا شروع کرو"۔ تو یادو جی اور مایاوتی جی، آپ دیکھئے، بندوقوں اور چاقوؤں کا، گولیوں کا ابھی سے بندوبست ہو رہا ہے۔ یو۔پی۔ میں اگلے الیکشن کیسے ہوں گے، یہ اس کے لئے چنوتی دے رہے ہیں کہ ووٹ سے نہیں گولی اور بندوق سے ہوگا ---(مداخلت)--- ہم تو ہیں ہی، میں تو اٹھا رہا ہوں۔ اس کے ساتھہ ہی کندکا شرما، بی۔جے۔پی۔ لیڈر کیا کہتے ہیں۔ چھاپہ مارو، برقعہ پہنو، لیکن انہیں گھیر گیھر کر لاؤ، ایک سر کے بدلے دس سر کاٹ لو۔ اس کے ساتھہ ساتھہ پھر کیا کہا جاتا ہے پانچ ہزار کی بھیڑ میں، "جس ہندو کا خون نہ کھولے، خون نہیں وہ پانی ہے" میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے زیادہ نفرت اور آگ اور آگے لگانے کا کیا طریقہ ہو سکتا ہے؟ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحبے، منسٹر صاحب آگے کہتے ہیں کہ ایڈمنسٹریشن شاید یہ سوچ رہا ہوگا کہ میں منتری ہو گیا اور ہاتھہ باندھہ دئے گئے۔ ہم اس موومینٹ کو آگے بڑھائیں گے اور فرائی ڈے اور ویڈنس۔ڈے کو ہم اپنے اپنے محلوں میں جلوس نکالیں گے اور اسٹریٹ میں جلوس نکالیں گے۔ یہ تو ہو گئی آگرہ کی بات۔ کرناٹک کی بی۔جے۔پی۔ بھی پیچھے نہیں رہی۔ وہاں کے اننت کمار ہیگڑے نے ابھی تین دن پہلے کہا، یہ میڈیا پریس کانفرنس میں کہا، میں یہ آپ کو یہ سب ڈٹیل دے دوں گا۔

I quote him. BJP MLA Ananthkumar Hegde said, "If you are ready to use the exact words used by me I will say this. My only condition is that the exact words should be used. Then only I will speak and will not deny what I have said. I am the only one who has been saying this for the past 20 years. As long as we have Islam in the world, there will be no end to terrorism. If we are unable to end Islam, we won't be able to end terrorism. If you media people have the freedom to report this, please report this."

†مانّئے گرہ منتری جی، یہ ڈبل کھیل ہو رہا ہے۔ پارٹی کے لئے آپ کا ایک ایجنڈا ہے اور سرکار کے لئے دوسرا ایجنڈا۔ سرکار 'سب کا ساتھہ، سب کا وکاس' کہے اور پارٹی، دوسروں کے ہاتھہ کاٹ لو، بندوقیں اٹھا لو، گولیاں چلاؤ۔ یہ پارٹی کہے، کیوں کہ وہ آپ کی زمین پر الیکشن لڑے گی اور آپ یہاں سرکار چلاؤ۔ یہ * مانّئے گرہ منتری جی، نہیں چلے گی۔ یہ بھارت کو وبھاجت کرنے کا ایک طریقہ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی چلا رہی ہے۔ آپ کی سرکار نے ایک

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

نردوش لڑکے، کنہیا کمار پر سیڈیشن کا کیس لگایا، لیکن جو لوگ، جو منتری، جو ایم-پی- جو ایم-ایل-اے-دیش میں آگ لگا رہے ہیں، بنٹوارہ کرتے ہیں، کیا ان پر یہ سیڈیشن کا کیس لاگو نہیں ہوتا ہے،؟ ان کے لئے سیڈیشن فٹ کیس ہے، اس لئے ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف سیڈیشن کا کیس لگانا چاہئے- دیش میں چاہے وہ ہندو ہو یا مسلمان ہو، دکشن میں کچھہ ہندو، مسلمان پارٹیاں ہیں، جو جگہ جگہ الیکشن لڑنے جاتی ہیں- پہلے ایک جگہ گئے، پھر دوسری جگہ گئے، بہار گئے اور اب یو-پی- کی تیاری ہے، وہ بھی ایسے ہی بھاشن دیتے ہیں- ان پر بھی ایسے کیسیز لگائیے- میں صرف یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر ہندو بولے گا، تو اس پر کیس لگائیے- میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ چاہے وہ ہندو ہو یا مسلمان ہو ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف کیس لگائیے- لیکن چونکہ وہ بی-جے-پی- کو سوٹ کرتا ہے، کیوں کہ ایسا کہنے سے کئی کئی کانسٹی ٹیونٹیز میں مسلم اور ہندو پولرائز ہوتے ہیں، تو آپ کو ہندو ووٹ ملتا ہے، اس لئے آپ ان پر بھی ہاتھہ نہیں لگائیں گے، لیکن میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جو مسلمان ہو، چاہے وہ دکشن میں کسی کی پارٹی ہو، چاہے وہ ایم-پی- ہو یا ایم-ایل-او- ہو، ان پر بھی سیڈیشن کا کیس لگائیے اور یہ جو بی-جے-پی- کے منتری آفس بیئرر ہیں یا ایم-پی- ہیں، ان پر بھی سیڈیشن کا کیس لگائیے- یہ میری مانگ ہے، بہت بہت دھنیواد-

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Mr. D. Raja. Now hereafter each Member will take three minutes only.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): I have given the notice. My name is there.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): I represented Agra three times, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If your name is there, I will call you.

श्री राज बब्बरः सर, चूंकि वह मेरा क्षेत्र है, इसलिए मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, will get three minutes. I have ten names, each Member will take three minutes. That is the rule. That is the decision. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, no, I know which names are there, I will go by that. Nobody should come to me and recommend any name.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I thought that after LoP's speech, I would be called. This is a request.

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Mr.D. Raja. Hon. Members, sit down कृपया आप बैठिए। Hon. Members I have got ten names which were received in time. I have to first call them. You see the House can be run only by certain rules. If I start calling each one of you as per your wish what will happen. The House has to run as per the rules. This is the Elders' House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my name is there. I would request the Chair to call the name of Mr. Raj Babbar instead of my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, I will call his name in the last. That I can do. ..(*Interruptions*).. But Anand Sharma's name is not here. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please see the list.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not there. Mr. Raja. ..(*Interruptions*).. That is a different thing. There are so many names. Please read the rules. There may be names. I am not calling from that list. I am not calling from this. Mr. D. Raja. According to the rules, it will not come. What can I do? Mr. D. Raja please. Mr. Raja, sorry. Let me dispose of this point. The rule is that first the initiator will be called. After that names will be taken according to party representation. The LoP is from the Congress Party, I have to call next the name of the Member from the other party. That is rule in the Rule Book.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Towards the end कुछ नहीं होगा। I will also read… ...(*Interruptions*)... You see, some people feel that I am trying to be partial and I am not objective. I will read this. Hon. आप सुनिए। ...(*Interruptions*)... I am reading from the Bulletin-Part II – "Where a Calling Attention notice stands in the names of a number of Members, in choosing Members who desire to seek clarifications, the first principle will be Party/Group." That is the point. So, the first principle is Party/Group. All parties need to be exhausted. Then, there is another thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... One more thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Rules can be suspended also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. I am with you on that. Now, second — "A Member who initiates a Calling Attention should not take more than seven minutes." This has been circulated, and that is why I was being strict. I have otherwise nothing against anyone. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad is my good friend. I have nothing against him. I was only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I agree with whatever you have said. But in the past, there has been a convention that names of even those Members who have not given notice have been included in the list of speakers, and you have allowed them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, similarly, he could speak on this too. His name may be added.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is only after this is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is only after all these Members have spoken. I have got ten names here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. D. Raja, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not any more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur, do you know the meaning of 'Viplava'? It is revolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a revolutionary here, every time…...(*Interruptions*)..

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः सर, मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि ''कॉलिंग अटेंशन'' या ''शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन'' में जिनके नाम आते हैं, क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनको बोलने का हक़ हो? मैं यह आपसे जानना चाहती हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जब कोई ''शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन'' का नोटिस देता है तो उसमें हमारा नाम भी होता है। **...(व्यवधान)...** I just want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Calling Attention notice, if your name is there, that doesn't mean you will be called. If your name is the first one, then your name will be called as the initiator. After the first name is called, then, we go party-wise. That is the point. Now, Shri D. Raja. Sorry, Raja, but take only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the statement given by the Minister says, "This Government is opposed to all statements/speeches which divide the country on the basis of religion, caste and creed. This Government is fully committed to the Constitution and the law of the land." Now, I ask the Home Minister: Who are these people who are making these speeches/statements targeting the minorities, the Dalits and the downtrodden sections of our society? Are they not in your Government? They are people who are in the Government. They are the elected representatives of your party. Sir, you have been the BJP President for one or two terms. I do not know for how many terms, but you were the head of that Party. Do you call them fringe elements? If they are fringe elements, do you allow these fringe elements to be elected as your representatives, sitting in Parliament and making such hate speeches? Do you allow such fringe elements sitting in your Cabinet and making such hate speeches? I am asking you this straight, Sir. Now, because of constraints of time, I would just endorse what the LoP has said.

Sir, I have with me here the Indian Express issue dated February 29, 2016. It gives a description of what happened at Agra. But the Minister's statement says,

"Accordingly, the news reports appear to be distorted and incorrect." If they are distorted and incorrect, they are distorted and incorrect, Sir! But you say, "…appear to be…." Why do you take such a dubious line, Sir? This is an august House. This is a temple of democracy. Let us speak the truth. There are elements in your party, in your Government; and they are making such hate speeches. What action are you going to take? You speak in the name of mother India. Who your mother India is, I do not know. But my mother India does not discriminate amongst Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, etc. My 'Mother India' is such 'Mother India' and all the time you speak in the name of 'Mother India'. Don't insult 'Mother India'. I am asking you. My good friend Shri M.J. Akbar is not here. I am quoting. Shri M.J. Akbar has written a biography on Jawahar Lal Nehru and there is a chapter on Mahatma Gandhi. 'In the year 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave that slogan "Quit India". He was to hoist the National Flag in the Azad Maidan in Bombay but he was arrested on August 8. The British Police went there to arrest Mahatma Gandhi. He asked them to wait for a few minutes. He went inside and after a few minutes he came back. He took one copy of Bhagavad Gita, one copy of Quran and Charkha and these were the things collected by Mahatma Gandhi and he offered arrest and he was taken. That is why, the next day, Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the Flag.' That was Gandhi, Sir. Hindu-Muslim unity that was the message Gandhi gave to the entire country. "सबको सम्मति" he wanted. ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरो नाम, सबको सम्मति दे भगवान।" Now I am asking, this सम्मति, सम्मति, At least, your people should have the सम्मति. Why do you destroy this country? That is what I am asking. It is not an isolated incident, what happened in Agra. On the one side, Nathuram Godse, he is describing him as a patriot, 'Temple is built for Nathuram Godse' but Mahatma Gandhi is insulted; Mother India is insulted. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... That is why, I am questioning the Home Minister. What action are you going to take? How are you going to defend the secular fabric of this country? Your statement is so disappointing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let him explain the truth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, all right. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. You have only three minutes. Please co-operate with me.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उसके बारे में आज नेता विपक्ष ने "कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन" यहां पर उठाया है और जिसके बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। जब से यह सरकार आई है तब से कितनी घटनाएं घट रही हैं, क्या इनका कोई हिसाब गृह मंत्रालय में रखा जाता है या पार्टी के अंदर कोई ऐसा सिस्टम है? मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारा संविधान है, जो हमारा preamble है, क्या उस preamble को बदलने की कोई बात चल रही है? सर, इससे बढ़कर और क्या बात हो सकती है, जिसने भी वहां अरुण का मर्डर किया चाहे वह किसी भी जाति का हो, हम उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़े नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन जो टेररिस्ट हैं, चाहे वे

किसी भी मजहब़ के हों, किसी भी धर्म के हों, उनका नाम तो टेररिस्ट के हिसाब से माना जाना चाहिए। यहां पर एक कौम के बारे में डायरेक्ट बातें कहीं गईं। इसके बारे में हमारी आईपीसी की धारा 153 क्या कहती है और उसके तहत उनके ऊपर क्या एक्शन लिया गया है? जहां पर सरकार के मंत्री, सरकार के एम.पीज़, एम.एल.एज़. बार-बार इस तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की कितनी घटनाएं घटी हैं और उनके ऊपर क्या एक्शन लिया गया है? राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहा गया ''सबका साथ, सबका विकास'', लेकिन यहां पर सबका साथ कहां है? इसमें सबके साथ का सवाल कहां उठ रहा है। यहां बोलने वाले कौन हैं? इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में किसी ने इसके बारे में टिप्पणी भी नहीं की। सर, यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। सरकार ने कहा था कि zero intolerance होना चाहिए। लोक सभा में पिछले विंटर सेशन में ''intolerance'' पर चर्चा हो गई और यहां पर हमने ''intolerance'' पर चर्चा कराने के लिए नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन उस पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा नहीं हो पाई। यह एक और खेद की बात है। इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है? हम इसके ऊपर सीधे बात करें और मैं चाहूंगा कि जब तक politics of the day decides, तब तक किसी भी पुलिस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वहां पुलिस को भी मंत्रियों ने चेलेंज किया है कि हम आपको बता देंगे कि क्या हुआ था। वहां मुजफ्फरनगर को भी चैलेंज किया गया है। सर, ये जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, इस पर मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि इसे सीरियसली लिया जाए। आप यह बताएं कि जो ऐसी घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उसमें अभी तक कितने जनों को अरेस्ट किया गया है और उनके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है? यह एक घटना नहीं है, जितनी भी घटनाएं पिछले दो सालों से हो रही हैं, जिनमें लोग यह आवाज़ उठा रहे हैं, न पार्टी के अंदर, न कहीं और, इन पर क्या हमारे भाई, जिनको आज आपने इस्लाम, मुसलमान बोलकर आवाज़ दी है, जब हिंदुस्तान की आज़ादी के लिए लड़ाई हुई थी तो उन्होंने ही यह डिसाइड किया था कि यह मेरी धरती है, यह मेरी मां है, मैं यहां रहना चाहता हूं, मैं पाकिस्तान नहीं जाना चाहता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यदि आज उनके साथ ऐसी बात होगी, तो क्या हम लोग यहां बैठकर सिर्फ चर्चा करेंगे, दो मिनट बात बोलकर चले जाएंगे? ऐसा नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सरकार को कोई जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आने वाले दिनों में। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Please conclude.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंहः कम से कम सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी एमएलए या कोई भी मंत्री ऐसा करता है, तो उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह स्पष्ट करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह देश ...(**व्यवधान**)... जवाब चाहता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिस पालिर्यामेंट में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र)ः उपसभापति जी, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हर दिन कुछ न कुछ हिंसा की वार्ता आती रहती है। आगरा का मामला हुआ, अटारी का मामला हुआ, मुजफ्फर नगर का मामला हुआ, दादरी का मामला हुआ, हर दफा कुछ न कुछ इस तरह से होता है कि देशद्रोही और देशभक्त के नाम से समाज में डिविज़न किया जाता है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। राजनाथ जी, ऐसा आपके ही लोग करते हैं। यदि इंदिरा जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर होतीं और उनका मिनिस्टर इस तरह की बात करता, तो वे ऑन दि स्पॉट उसको हटा देने का, बर्खास्त करने का काम करतीं। मुझे तो यह लगता था कि मोदी जी बहुत मजबूत हैं, कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैंने इतना कमजोर प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं देखा, जो अपने लोगों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं बोलता है। ये आपके संगठन के लोगों को कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं। सर, यह क्या बात है? यह बहुत दुःख

3.00 P.M.

की बात है। यह हिन्दू, मुसलमानों का सवाल ही नहीं है। जहां मुसलमान गलती करता है, वहां उसके खिलाफ बोलने वाले हम लोग हैं। आप और हम जैसे बोलने वाले लोग भी उनके लिए जैसे बोलने वाले लोग भी उनके लिए प्रॉब्लम क्रिएट करते हैं, क्योंकि वे जब गलतियां करते हैं तो हम डायरेक्ट बोलते हैं कि यह गलती है। अभी आप गाय का ही इश्यू लीजिए। 1978 में महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस ने "गौ हत्याबंदी" का कानून पास किया। आगे चलकर प्रश्न उठा कि गौवंश की हत्या भी नहीं चलेगी? तो गरीब क्या खाएगा? क्या यह हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल है? यह सारे गरीब लो वर्ग का सवाल हैं, महाराष्ट्र के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा बोला है कि महाराष्ट्र में 50 हजार परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो कुपोषण के शिकार हैं यानी बीस प्रतिशत लोग कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, उनकी 12 रुपये एक दिन की इनकम है। यह उनका सवाल है। आप विकास की बात करते हैं। विकास के लिए ही लोगों ने आपको वोट दिया है। आप विकास की बात कीजिए, यहां नकवी साहब भी कहते हैं कि यह विकास का सवाल है। आप विकास कीजिए लेकिन विकास के नाम से समाज में दरार पैदा मत कीजिए। आप दरार क्यों पैदा करते हो? उपसभापति महोदय, अमेरिकन लॉ मेकर्स ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को एक लेटर लिखा है कि आपके यहां इस तरह से जो इन्टॉलरेंस की बात हो रही है, आपसे यह अपेक्षा है कि वह बंद कीजिए। यह कितनी बेइज्जती की बात है। आप लोगों को इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। आप इसको क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आप एक मंत्री को हटा दीजिए, बाकी सारे चुप हो जाएंगे। लेकिन आपमें एक मंत्री के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की हिम्मत नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सवाल यह है कि यह आरएसएस की सरकार है या बीजेपी की सरकार है? आज देशद्रोही कौन है और देशभक्त कौन है, यह कौन तय करेगा? आप कौन से देश की बात करते हैं, आप कौन सा राष्ट्र बोलते हैं? गोलवलकर गुरु जी का, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... जिन्होंने नाजीवार का समर्थन किया? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... उनका या सावरकर का ...(**व्यवधान**)... किया है उनका?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dalwaiji, your three minutes are over. Please conclude.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः आप संविधान का राष्ट्रवाद मानते हो या उनका मानते हो, यह बताना चाहिए। अगर उनका मानते हो तो ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनका ...(**व्यवधान**)... कीजिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः माननीय उपसभापित जी, जो बयान माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने यहां सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस पर यह टिप्पणी करता हूं कि यह बयान पूरा सच नहीं बता रहा है। इस बयान में, वहां जो सभा हुई, जिसमें आपत्तिजनक भाषणों का मामला आज पूरे देश के अन्दर चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है, उसके बारे में कहा गया है और राज्य सरकार को इसके लिए काम करने के लिए कह कर उससे उम्मीद करके अपना पल्ला झाड़ा गया है।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बयान में कहा गया कि हत्या के लिए दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई किए जाने का आग्रह, यह उस सभा का पहला मकसद था; दूसरा मकसद था, दिवंगत परिवार को राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा न्याय मिले और तीसरा मकसद था कि पर्याप्त मुआवजा मिले। हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को अदालत सजा देगी। मैं इस सदन की जानकारी के लिए बता दूं और मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस बयान को ड्राफ्ट करने वालों को इतनी ईमानदारी दिखानी चाहिए थी और उन्हें कहना चाहिए था

कि आगरा की पुलिस ने अगले ही दिन पांचों नामजद आरोपियों को पकड़ कर जेल के अन्दर भेज दिया। अब आगे जो कार्रवाई होगी, वह कार्रवाई तो न्यायपालिका करेगी।

जहां तक पर्याप्त मुआवजे का सवाल है, मुआवजा मांगने का यह कौन सा तरीका है कि सभाएं होंगी? राजनीतिक जीवन में मैं भी 35-40 सालों से हूं और आप तो मुझसे भी बड़े हैं और ज्यादा जानते हैं, यहां सब लोग मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी सभाएं करके कौन सा मुआवजा मांगा जाता है? मुआवजे के लिए पत्र लिखा जाता है, डेलिगेशन भेजा जाता है। आपके जो कार्यकर्ता वहां उस सभा के अन्दर अपनी शूरवीरता दिखा रहे थे, यदि वे मुख्यमंत्री के नाम एक पत्र लिख देते, तो मुख्यमंत्री मुआवजा देते। वैसे भी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर 'पारिवारिक लाभ योजना' चल रही है। कोई घटना, दुर्घटना या वैसे भी कोई सामान्य मौत हो जाती है, तो उसमें भी मुआवजा दिया जाता है। इसके लिए तो सरकार ने 5 लाख रुपए एनाउंस भी कर दिए, यह भी सदन को बताना चाहिए था।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्टी किधर चल रही है, सरकार किधर चल रही है, यह तालमेल ये नहीं बिठा पा रहे हैं। अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी प्रधान मंत्री होते, तो शायद यह तालमेल ये अच्छे तरीके से बिठा पाते, क्योंकि हमने इनका दौर देखा है। हमने मुख्यमंत्री की हैसियत से आपका कार्यकाल, आपकी कार्यकुशलता, आपकी कार्यक्षमता देखी है, लेकिन लगता यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय में आप अपना बयान नहीं, शायद जो बयान आपको दे दिया जाता है, मैं छोटा मुंह बड़ी बात कर रहा हूं, आपके बारे में कह रहा हूं, शायद आप लिखे-लिखाए या दिए गए बयान पढ़ते हैं।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आपने इसके अन्दर कह दिया कि पूरा मामला आगरा पुलिस के संज्ञान में है। अगर गृह मंत्री सदन को यह भी बता देते कि आगरा पुलिस के संज्ञान में है। अगर गृह मंत्री सदन को यह भी बता देते कि आगरा पुलिस ने हत्या के मामले में तुरंत कार्रवाई की और यह भी बता देते कि जो भड़काऊ भाषण दिए गए हैं, उसमें भी आगरा पुलिस ने लोहा मंडी थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कर ली है, इसमें तीन व्यक्ति नामजद हैं और तीन व्यक्तियों को नामजद करके उनके खिलाफ जांच जारी है, तो अच्छा होता। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

उपसभापति जी, मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दिनों से, मैं एक-डेढ़ साल से संसद में आया हूं, तब से मैंने यह देखा है, मैं संसद की कार्यवाही यहां आने से पहले भी देखता था, कि जब से इनकी सरकार बनी है, मंत्रालयों के कामकाज पर चर्चा होना लगभग बंद हो गया है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि बड़ा दिल दिखा कर गृह मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर चर्चा एक दिन स्वयं ही प्रस्तावित कर दें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان :** مانّنے اپ سبھا پتی جی، جو بیان مانّنے گرہ منتری جی نے یہاں سدن کے سامنے پیش کیا ہے، میں اس پر یہ ٹپّنی کرتا ہوں کہ یہ بیان پورا سچ نہیں بتا رہا ہے۔ اس بیان میں، وہاں جو سبھا ہوئی، جس میں آپتّی-جنک بھاشنوں کا معاملہ آج پورے دیش کے اندر چرچا کا وشئے بنا ہوا ہے، اس کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے اور راجیہ سرکار کو اس کے لئے کام کرنے کے لئے کہہ کر اس سے امید کرکے اپنا پلّہ جھاڑا گیا ہے۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بیان میں کہا گیا کہ ہتیہ کے لئے دوشی آدمیوں کے خلاف کڑی کاروائی کئے جانے کا آگریہہ، یہ اس سبھا کا پہلا مقصد تھا؛ دوسرا مقصد تھا، دونگت پریوار کو راجیہ پرشاسن کے ذریعے نیائے ملے اور تیسرا مقصد تھا کہ پریاپت معاوضہ ملے۔ ہتیہ کے لئے ذمہ دار آدمیوں کو عدالت سزا دے گی۔ میں اس سدن کی جانکاری کے لئے بتا دوں اور میں گرہ منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ کم سے کم اس بیان کو ڈرافٹ کرنے والوں کو اتنی ایمانداری دکھانی چاہئے تھی اور انہیں کہنا چاہئے تھا کہ آگرہ کی پولیس نے اگلے ہی دن پانچوں نامزد آروپیوں کو پکڑ کر جیل کے اندر بھیج دیا۔ اب آگے جو کاروائی ہوگی، وہ کاروائی تو نیائے پالیکا کرے گی۔

جہاں تک پریاپت معاوضے کا سوال ہے، معاوضہ مانگنے کا یہ کون سا طریقہ ہے کہ سبھائیں ہوں گی؟ راجنیتک جیون میں بھی 40-35 سالوں سے ہوں اور آپ تو مجھہ سے بھی بڑے ہیں اور زیادہ جانتے ہیں، یہاں سب لوگ مجھہ سے زیادہ جانتے ہیں۔ بڑی بڑی سبھائیں کرکے کون سا معاوضہ مانگا جاتا ہے؟ معاوضے کے لئے خط لکھا جاتا ہے، ڈیلی-گیشن بھیجا جاتا ہے۔ آپ کے جو کارئے-کرتا وہاں اس سبھا کے اندر اپنی شورویرتا دکھا رہے تھے، اگر وہ مکھیہ منتری کے نام ایک خط لکھہ دیتے، تو مکھیہ منتری معاوضہ دے دیتے۔ ویسے بھی اتّر پردیش کے اندر 'پاریوارک †لابھہ یوجنا' چل رہی ہے۔ کوئی گھٹنا، درگھٹنا یا ویسے بھی کوئی سامانئے موت ہو جاتی ہے، تو اس میں بھی معاوضہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے تو سرکار نے پانچ لاکھہ روپے اناؤنس بھی کر دئے، یہ بھی سدن کو بتانا چاہئے تھا۔

مانّئے اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پارٹی کدھر چل رہی ہے، سرکار کدھر چل رہی ہے، یہ تال میل، یہ نہیں بٹھا پا رہے ہیں۔ اگر ہمارے گرہ منتری جی پردھان منتری ہوتے، تو شاید یہ تال میل، یہ اچھے طریقے سے بٹھا پاتے، کیوں کہ ہم نے ان کا دور دیکھا ہے۔ ہم نے مکھیہ منتری کی حیثیت سے آپ کا کارئے-کال، آپ کی کارئے-کشلتا، آپ کی کارئے-شمتا دیکھی ہے، لیکن لگتا یہ ہے کہ گرہ منترالیہ میں آپ اپنا بیان نہیں، شاید جو بیان آپ کو دے دیا جاتا ہے، میں چھوٹا منھہ اور بڑی بات کر رہا ہوں، آپ کے بارے میں کہہ رہا ہوں، شاید آپ لکھے لکھائے یا دئے گئے بیان پڑھتے ہیں۔

میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے اس کے اندر کہہ دیا کہ پورا معاملہ آگرہ پولیس کے سنگیان میں ہے۔ اگر گرہ منتری سدن کو یہ بھی بتا دیتے کہ آگرہ پولیس نے ہتیہ کے معاملے میں فورا کاروائی کی اور یہ بھی بتا دیتے کہ جو بھڑکاؤ بھاشن دئے گئے ہیں، اس میں بھی آگرہ پولیس نے لوہا منڈی تھانے میں رپورٹ درج کر لی ہے، اس میں تین آدمی نامزد ہیں اور تین آدمیوں کو نامزد کرکے ان کے خلاف جانچ ضروری ہے، تو اچھا ہوتا ---(وقت کی گھنٹی)---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں آخری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت دنوں سے، میں ایک ڈیڑھ سال سے سنسد میں آیا ہوں، تب سے میں نے یہ دیکھا ہے، میں سنسد کی کاروائی یہاں آنے سے پہلے بھی دیکھتا تھا، کہ جب سے ان کی سرکار بنی ہے، منترالیوں کے کام کاج پر چرچہ ہونا لگ بھگ بند ہو گیا ہے۔ میں گرہ منتری جی سے کہوں گ کہ بڑا دل دکھا کر گرہ منترالیہ کے کام کاج پر چرچا ایک دن خود ہی پرستاوت کر دیں۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔ (ختم شد)

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सभी तरफ से बातें आई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह मामला ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि जैसा उलझन भरा यह मामला है, यह ज्यादा दिन चलने वाला नहीं है।

महोदय, ये जो मंत्री हैं और उस सदन से हैं, उनका बयान मैंने भी देखा है, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी ने कह दिया है कि नहीं, इन पर कोई आरोप नहीं बनता है। एक क़त्ल होता है, उस पर कार्यवाही हो जाती है, पांच लोग गिरफ्तार हो जाते हैं, मुआवज़ा मिल जाता है और फिर एक सभा होती है और सभा में ऐसे-ऐसे लोग बैठते हैं, जिनका काम ही है कि कैसे रोज आपकी सरकार को ...(**व्यवधान**)... इनकी जो सरकार है, उसमें ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस सरकार को रोज़ हंसी और हास्य का पात्र बनाकर, एक तरह से चारों तरफ तनाव बढ़ाने का पूरा इंतजाम करते हैं। जो चुना हुआ एमपी है, वह करता है, मंत्री करता है, एमएलए करता है और ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिला अध्यक्ष करे, तो बात अलग है, लेकिन जो संविधान की ओथ लेते हैं, वे लोग ही यह काम करते हैं, लेकिन आपकी तरफ से कुछ नहीं होता है। इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आप ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेंगे। यदि आपको ज्यादा दिन चलना है, तो इन सब बातों को बन्द कीजिए। क्यों पूरे सदन का रोज़ वक्त खराब करवाते हैं। इस देश में आपने जो बड़े-बड़े वादे किए थे, उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं आता है कि कहीं आपको इन लोगों से फुरसत मिलती हो।

महोदय, कहीं कोई कहता है ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, वे कुछ बता रहे थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कुछ अच्छी बात ही बता रहे होंगे। मैं तीन मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आज मुझे प्रेज़िडेंट एड्रेस पर भी बोलना है। मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि आपका ज्यादा समय लूं। आपका जो आदेश है, मैं उसी के अनुसार अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि रोज़ सोते, उठते और बैठते हुए आप और आपकी पार्टी के लोग, जो गजब हैं, शायद कई दिन से बोलने के लिए भूखे बैठे हुए हैं। पूरे देश में ऐसा इंतजाम है कि कहीं पर कोई मुख्य मंत्री या कोई गवर्नर अथवा अन्य कोई कुछ ऐसा बोल देता है कि इस सदन और उस सदन का सारा का सारा समय इसी में जा रहा है। देश में बेकारी है, बेरोज़गारी है, किसानों की आत्महत्या की समस्या है, लेकिन वे सवाल उठ ही नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि ये सवाल ही जूझ जाते हैं। हमारे जो अपोज़िशन के लीडर है, वे भी इसी में जूझ जाते हैं कि नहीं, हम तो पूरा आधा घंटा इसी पर बोलेंगे। उनका भी काम नहीं चल सकता, वे भी आखिर क्या करें, क्योंकि अगर पूरी चीज़ रखनी है, तो समय तो चाहिए ही।

अगर मुझे आगे बोलना नहीं होता, तो शायद मैं भी लम्बा बोलता, लेकिन आगे भी मुझे बोलना है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी बात को खत्म करूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने नहीं बताया, इसलिए उसकी पूर्ति मैं खुद करूंगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...आप मेरा समय क्यों ले रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से देश में आये दिन, खास कर बीजेपी व आरएसएस के कुछ प्रमुख लोग तथा केंद्र की सरकार के कुछ मंत्रीगण भी संवैधानिक पद पर बैठ कर ऐसी भड़काऊ व अमर्यादित बयानबाजी करते रहते हैं, जिससे देश में लगातार अमन-चैन व सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द का वातावरण बिगड़ रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने जो देश का संविधान बनाया और उस संविधान में जो धर्मनिरपेक्षता का प्रावधान रखा है, तो इस सरकार में उसकी भी धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। इसी क्रम में अभी हाल ही में केंद्र सरकार के एक मंत्री श्री कठेरिया व इनके कुछ अन्य साथियों ने आगरा में एक घटना के संदर्भ में, खास कर मुस्लिम समाज को लेकर ऐसा गलत व अमर्यादित तथा भड़काऊ बयान दिया है, जिससे पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में अमन-चैन व सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द का वातारण बिगड़ सकता है, जबकि ऐसे मंत्री को केंद्र की सरकार द्वारा अब तक मंत्री पद से बर्खास्त कर देना चाहिए था, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, जिससे ऐसे तत्वों व लोगों का मनोबल आये दिन और भी ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। इससे भी ज्यादा दुख की बात यह है कि इस मामले में, अर्थात् श्री कथेरिया के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश की सपा सरकार को जितना सक्रिय होना चाहिए था, वह उतना सक्रिय नहीं हुई है। छोटे-मोटे अपराधी लोगों के खिलाफ तो कार्रवाई कर ली है, यदि कथेरिया के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई कर दी जाती, तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। ऐसी स्थिति में सपा सरकार को कथेरिया के खिलाफ देशद्रोह का मामला दर्ज करके, उनको जेल की सलाखों के अन्दर भेजना चाहिए था, जो अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। इन्हीं सब कारणों की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में मुजफ्फरनगर व दादरी कांड आदि घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं। इसके साथ ही, मैं सदन को यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय हमारी पार्टी की सरकार होती, तो वहां मेरी सरकार द्वारा बीजेपी व आरएसएस एवं श्री कथेरिया जैसे सभी सांप्रदायिक तत्वों व लोगों के खिलाफ बिना कोई देरी किए हुए, इनके आरोपों को ध्यान में रख कर, सख्त से सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई करके, उन्हें तुरंत ही जेल की सलाखों के अन्दर भेज दिया जाता, जहां उनकी असली जगह है। यह बात मैं ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ केवल हवा में नहीं कह रही हूं, बल्कि मैंने अपनी सरकार के समय में ऐसे तत्वों खिलाफ यह सब कार्रवाई करके दिखायी है। मैं माननीय सदन को यह बताना चाहती हूं कि मेरी हुकूमत के दौरान श्रीमती मेनका गांधी के बेटे श्री वरुण गांधी ने जो असंवैधानिक कृत्य किया था, तो मेरी सरकार ने बिना कोई देरी किए हुए, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज करके उनको जेल की हवा खिलाई थी, जेल की सलाखों के अन्दर भेजा था। इसलिए, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को यह चाहिए कि वे ईमानदारी से ऐसे सभी सांप्रदायिक तत्वों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई करें और खास कर श्री कथेरिया के मामले में उनका इस्तीफा लेकर, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई करके अपनी सख्ती का भी परिचय दें और अपनी जिम्मेवारी को भी आप ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से निभायें। आप बिल्कुल इस बात से न डरें कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको क्या कहने वाले हैं। आपकी भी अपनी एक जिम्मेवारी बनती है, आप एक इम्पोर्टेंट ओहदे पर हैं। आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में जो आता है, आप उसका ईमानदारी तथा निष्ठा से पालन करें, सख्ती से पालन करें और श्री कथेरिया ने जिस प्रकार की भाषा इस्तेमाल की है, उससे देश में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हो सकता

है। मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ और खास तौर से श्री कथेरिया के खिलाफ आप सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करके अपनी सख्ती का परिचय दें, बिना दबाव में आये, आप सख्ती का परिचय दें और उनके खिलाफ जरूर कार्रवाई करें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... इसी उम्मीद के साथ मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement of the hon. Home Minister is most disappointing. I know, while making this statement, he would have compromised his conscience, because what he has stated is not the truth. He has hidden the truth and the whole country knows the truth. But, the statement of the hon. Home Minister that nothing has happened and what has been reported on TV is not correct is surprising.

Sir, I am not going to deal with what the hon. Union Minister of State for HRD had said in Agra. On the same lines, in Karnataka, one of the MPs called a press conference and, with all emphasis at his command, he said, 'As long as we have Islam in the world, there will be no end to terrorism. If you are unable to end Islam, we would not be able to end terrorism..." He further said, addressing the media, "...If you media people have the freedom to report, please report." He further says that I have been consistently saying this for the last twenty years and you are consistently allowing a person who has taken oath on the Constitution. He is violating the Constitution. He is violating articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. Everyday he is violating and you say that 'we don't know.' I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether you want to rule this country on the development plank or do you want to rule this country by spreading poison. If a snake bites, only one person will die. But, if one public representative or an MP or an MLA spreads venom, thousands and thousands of minds are poisoned. Do you want to rule this country by poisoning the minds of citizens by spreading such things?

Today, the hon. Prime Minister was saying that 125 crore people of this country will build this nation. Do you want to eliminate 15-20 crores of people according to your MP from the development process and do you want that they should be out from this process? Sir, please, don't do it. If you want to do it, do it. Nobody is afraid. Please understand that by making some statement you will not be able to create terror among them. We only pity you. We pity all those who are spreading poison and trying to divide the country. On the one hand you say you want to unite the country and you want to take the country on the development path and on the other you are not taking any action against such people. So far, in these two years, you have not taken a single action! And, the hon. Prime Minister has to create confidence among every citizen. I, as a citizen of this country, feel that I am not safe. My Prime Minister is not able to protect me. He is the Prime Minister of

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]
the country. He talks about everything on this earth; but, he will not talk on this issue. So, he should come out. If he is honest and sincere to build this country on development plank, he should speak. None of you should speak; he should speak to this country and to this nation and assure all those who feel threatened to live in this country. Thank you.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the hon. Minister's statement says, 'Accordingly, the news papers reports appear to be distorted and incorrect.' Sir, if the news report appears to be distorted and incorrect, whether the Government or the particular Minister is ready to sue against the newspaper — Indian Express — which has reported it? They can sue. The Government can sue the newspaper if it is a distorted report. This is again tantamount to breach of privilege. They are making such a statement and not taking any legal recourse against these kinds of agencies. And, finally, the statement says, "This Government is opposed to all statements/ speeches which divide the country on the basis of religion, caste and creed. This Government is fully committed to the Constitution and the law of the land." Sir, the Preamble itself says about the unity, equality, liberty and justice. Sir, the Delhi Police recently took up a case and we discussed about the JNU case, the case of anti-national provocations. But, if the Government is responsible, it is not necessary to go after the students of universities, installing cameras and surveillance system everywhere. It is easy protecting the unity of the country if the hon. Home Minister gives directions to the Police forces in the country to do some surveillance on Ministers and MPs. If they are ready to stop these hate speeches, then the country will be safe.

Sir, the way they are filing cases against the university students and other people in the country shows their actual intent. Sir, the Ministers and common BJP leaders are saying something and getting promoted as MPs or MLAs. Then, the MPs are fighting for giving hate statements to get promoted as Ministers.

We know from the Muzaffarnagar incident onwards, the honourable man who was behind the Muzaffarnagar incident was elected later and elevated as a Minister! So, this is the class, the model which the Government/party is giving to the people. So, the Ministers are vying with each other to make this kind of anti-people and provocative statements more and more. I would like to know whether any cases have been filed against any of the leaders, Ministers or activists of the BJP against this kind of statements in the last one year. Sir, this is not only about the BJP. In West Bengal, also, one MP spoke publicly, “We will send our people to rape CPM people!” This kind of statements from the Union Government and the State Government parties are coming. So, I want to know about the cases.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, यह जो Calling Attention है, इसके दो पार्ट हैं। एक पार्ट है, 'Alleged inflammatory speech made by a Minister in the Union Government and elected representatives.' जो भी elect हुआ, चाहे वह एमएलए है या एमपी है, उसके बारे में भी Calling Attention है। जब सब लोग बोल रहे थे, तब मुझे आशा थी कि चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हों, अगर उसने संविधान की शपथ लेकर उसकी धज्जियां उड़ाई हैं, तो उस respective party की बात यहां पर आती। मुझे याद आ रहा है कि हमारे ही एक एमपी पाकिस्तान में जाकर अपने प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ बात करते हैं, तब किसी में भी यह हिम्मत नहीं थी कि उसको condemn किया जाए या उसके खिलाफ बोला जाए। वह एक प्रधान मंत्री का अपमान नहीं था, बल्कि सारे देश का अपमान था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: इस सदन में चर्चा करते समय एक बहुत ही सीनियर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने अपने ही मंत्री के खिलाफ, उसका नाम बदल कर उसको संबोधित करने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हूं कि वह भी ठीक नहीं है। आज़ाद साहब बहुत सीनियर लीडर हैं, उनको बहुत experience है। चूंकि इन्होंने बहुत पुरानी बात को शुरू करते हुए अपना भाषण आरंभ किया, इसलिए मैं आज़ाद साहब को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब 1984 में दिल्ली में दंगे हो रहे थे, innocent लोग मारे जा रहे थे, उस समय एक बहुत ही सीनियर नेता, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, वे इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, जब पत्रकारों ने उनसे पूछा कि इतना जुल्म हो रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब कोई दरख्त गिरता है, तो धरती हिलती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब आप हैदराबाद के एक एमएलए की यूट्यूब में स्टेटमेंट्स पढ़िएगा, तब पता चलेगा कि वे कितना ज़हर फैलाते हैं। वे इतना ज़हर फैलाते हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। मेरी सरकार से दरख्वास्त है कि ये जो भाषण हुए हैं, उसमें एक पार्टी को टारगेट करके बात कही गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जिन्होंने पार्टी की चर्चा की थी, उन्हीं के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि जो मुस्लिम लीडर्स हैं, उनको भी इसी तरह से — गृह मंत्री जी ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते, मैंने तो अपने भाषण में बता दिया। आप ऐक्शन लीजिए, लेकिन आगरा वालों के साथ-साथ दोनों को अंदर ठोकिए। आगरा में उन्होंने पुराने बादशाहों वाले जेल बनाकर रखे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : جنہوں نے پارٹی کی چرچا کی تھی، انہیں کے بارے میں، میں نے کہا تھا کہ جو مسلم لیڈرس ہیں، ان کو بھی اسی طرح سے - گرہ منتری جی ایکشن کیوں نہیں لیتے، میں نے تو اپنے بھاشن میں بتا دیا۔ آپ ایکشن لیجئے، لیکن آگرہ والوں کے ساتھ ساتھ دونوں کو اندر ٹھونکئیے۔ آگرہ میں انہوں نے پرانے بادشاہوں والے جیل بنا کر رکھے ہیں ---(مداخلت)---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः आज़ाद जी, मेरा समय खत्म हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, गृह मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दी है कि किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह किसी भी पद पर हो, अगर वह संविधान या लॉ का उल्लंघन करता है, तो उसको उस हिसाब से डील किया जाएगा, यह बात ठीक है। मैंने तीन-चार घटनाएं बताईं। ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएं हैं, जहां पर एक विशेष समुदाय के ऊपर टारगेट करके जब हमारे इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बोलते हैं और समाज में जहर भरने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो उनको भी आइडेंटिफाई करके उनके ऊपर भी ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए, ताकि कोई भी यह महसूस न करे कि वह क़ानून से ऊपर है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र)ः सर, हमारे एलओपी साहब ने एक ऐसा विषय यहां उठाया है, जिस पर हमारी चर्चा को आज पूरा देश सुन रहा है। एलओपी साहब, मैं आपको सम्बोधित कर रहा हूं। आज़ाद साहब, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने अपने भाषण में मंत्री जी के नाम लिए हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के बहुत से सांसद हैं, उनका जिक्र किया है, जो बहुत से विधायक हैं, उनका भी जिक्र किया है कि ये सभी लोग भड़काऊ भाषण देते हैं, सोसायटी में डिवीज़न की बात करते हैं। आपको शुक्रिया कि आपने हमारा नाम नहीं लिया है, लेकिन आप एक भूल गए हैं, जो भूलना नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि एलओपी जो होता है, वह सिर्फ एक पार्टी का नहीं होता, वह भी पूरे देश का होता है, पूरे समाज का होता है, जैसे जो सरकार है, वह किसी एक धर्म की नहीं है, एक पार्टी की नहीं है, वह पूरे देश की सरकार है। बात उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा से शुरू हुई थी। राम गोपाल यादव जी, आपकी सरकार में जो मंत्री, आजम खां साहब हैं, वे जिस प्रकार की भाषा का इस्तेमाल हमेशा करते हैं, करते आए हैं, क्या वह इस देश को तोड़ने की...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः सर, जो व्यक्ति यहां नहीं हैं, उनका नाम लेना ठीक नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री संजय राउतः सर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक मंत्री की बात करता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, don't go to controversy. Put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, address me and put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउतः एक मंत्री जिस प्रकार की भाषा का इस्तेमाल करता है, वह भी समाज में एक डिवीज़न की बात है। देखिए, मुजफ्फरनगर का बदला लेने की बात हो गई। एक मंत्री अगर मुजफ्फरनगर का बदला लेने की बात करते हैं, तो क्या यह समाज में डिवीज़न की बात नहीं है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जब कार्रवाई की बात होती है तो सभी के ऊपर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Home Minister will clarify it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउतः सर, अगर केंद्र का या उत्तर प्रदेश का एक मंत्री संविधान की शपथ लेता है, तो संविधान सब के लिए समान है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... संविधान अलग-अलग नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not, now. ...(*Interruptions*)... No new names. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: संविधान विधायक के लिए भी एक है, सांसद के लिए भी एक है और मंत्री के लिए भी एक है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Sanjay Raut, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, जब पेरिस पर हमला होता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के ये मंत्री क्या कहते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...** राष्ट्रों ने सीरिया के ऊपर जो हमला किया, उसका यह बदला है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: क्या आप आतंकवाद का समर्थन करने की भाषा का इस्तेमाल इस देश में करते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: बाद में वे कहते हैं कि बाबरी मस्जिद शहीद नहीं होती तो मुम्बई में हमला नहीं होता। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: बाबरी मस्जिद शहीद नहीं होती तो मुम्बई में बम ब्लास्ट नहीं होते। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing more will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari, put your one question only. Put a question; that is all. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. No more names. I cannot accept any more name. ...(*Interruptions*)... Put the question. Only two minutes.

श्री संजय राउत:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sanjayji, not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down; sit down.

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*Not Recorded.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः सर, भारत के संविधान की सौगंध लेकर जब कोई मंत्री मंत्री-पद पर आसीन होता है, तो उसकी सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उस संविधान की रक्षा करने की होती है, भारत के कानून की रक्षा करने की होती है, भारत के कानून की रक्षा करने की होती है। एक माननीय मंत्री जी, जिन पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, वह भारत के संविधान का खुला उल्लंघन है। उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा भी कहा है, वह भारत के संविधान का खुला उल्लंघन है। उन्होंने सीधे-सीधे कहा है और उनकी उपस्थिति में यह कहा गया है, एक जाति विशेष का नाम लेकर मुसलमानों के लिए कहा गया है कि यह* है और तेरहवीं के पहले मां दुर्गा चाहती है कि*। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब संविधान में यह लिखा है कि सब जातियां, धर्म, लिंग एक बराबर हैं, अगर एक मंत्री ऐसा कहता है, तो संविधान का उल्लंघन होता है या नहीं होता है?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय ये सारी बातें कही जा रही थीं, उस समय कहा जा रहा था, एक सांसद ने कहा कि लाइन खींच दो, उस पार उनको खड़ा कर दो और इस पार हमें खड़ा कर दो और फैसला हो जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार हर मोर्चे पर असफल हो गयी है। इन्हीं के विधायक ने कहा कि याद रखना 2017 आने वाला है, 2017 के इलेक्शन की तैयारी कर लो और तैयारी किस तरह से करो — बंदूक की ताकत पर, तलवार की ताकत पर, रायफल की ताकत पर और एक समुदाय के प्रति घृणा पैदा करके। इन्होंने कहा कि आगरा उत्तर प्रदेश में है, इसे मुजफ्फरनगर बनाना होगा। अगर इन्होंने ऐसा कहा है, तो क्या इन मंत्री महोदय को, जिन्होंने* की है और यह आदतन है। मैं इनकी डिग्री पर नहीं जाता, डिग्री फर्जी है या नहीं है, मैं उस पर नहीं बोलता हूं। मैं यह भी नहीं बोलता, जो दैनिक जागरण में लिखा है कि ये छात्र* हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... ये छात्र* हैं, मैं इस पर भी नहीं जाता, छात्रों को* कहा है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आगरा तो जाना जाता है वहां एक बहुत बड़ा अस्पताल है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी, एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस अस्पताल का उपयोग करके, उस* आप क्यों नहीं कराते हैं? अगर वह* ...(**समय की घंटी**)... तो ऐसे मंत्री को एक पल भी मंत्रिपरिषद का सदस्य बने रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have other names also asking like this. Shri Raj Babbar asked; Shri Rashtrapal asked. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; you have not given your name. See, you are putting the Chair in real trouble. I am telling you. I am really sorry. What can I do? आप लोगों ने पहले नाम दिया नहीं है। आप लोग पहले नाम लिखकर क्यों नहीं देते, and putting lot of pressure on me. Raj Babbar came here and requested. आप एक-एक मिनट में एक-एक क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए। Rashtrapalji, you can give your name. ...(*Interruptions*)... You all are putting me in trouble. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, all right, as a special exemption, you put one question. Take one minute.

श्री राज बब्बरः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, मैं तो जान की अमान चाहता हूं। जिस तरह के हालात आज बन गए हैं कि संसद में सिर कलम करके किसी के कदमों में रखते हैं। जो ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सिर कलम करने की बात करते हैं और इनके मंत्री, इनके विधायक, इनके सांसद

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जो हैं, वे मंचों पर खड़े होकर, शोक सभा के नाम पर जो बातें करते हैं, उसमें संवेदना नज़र नहीं आती, बात नज़र आती है बंदूकों की, बात नज़र आती है गोलियों की, बात कही जाती है लाठियों की, बात कही जाती है रेखाएं खींचने की। मैं उस शहर में पैदा हुआ हूं और आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे रहे हैं। मैंने जिस शहर में मुसलमान को 'राम-राम' कहते हुए सुना है, हिन्दू जब गमछा बांधकर यमुना के किनारे से निकल रहा होता है, तो वह कहता है मौलाना साहब, 'सलामालेकुम'। मैं उस शहर का आदमी हूं। मैं ऊंचाइयां चढ़ता हुआ, उस घर में रहा हूं। मैं कुआंवाली बस्ती में रहा हूं, जहां पर शरणार्थी रहते थे, वे सामने वाले सरदार को कहते थे 'सतश्री अकाल'। मौलाना भी कहता था, हिन्दू भी कहता था, लेकिन आज हमारे साथी ने उस तरफ से बोला कि सिखों की बात करते हैं। मैं सिखों की, मुसलमानों की या हिंदुओं की बात करने नहीं आया हूं। मैं उस बेटे की बात करने आया हूं, मैं उस मां के बेटे की बात करने आया हूं, मैं उस पति की बात कहने आया हूं, उस बाप की बात कहने आया हूं, जिसका पच्चीस तारीख को कत्ल हुआ है, जिसकी हत्या हुई है। मैं यह कहने आया हूं कि हत्यारे को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। उस हत्यारे की बिना पर आगरा, जो दुनिया के अंदर मुहब्बत का शहर कहलाता है, ''सिटी ऑफ लव'', जिसके बारे में हिंदुस्तान को पहचानने की अगर कोई खिड़की है, तो ताज महल है, आगरा है, यह सूरदास का शहर है, यह शहर है नज़ीर अकबराबादी का, यह शहर है मुहब्बत का, जहां पर शाहजहां और मुमताज़ की मुहब्बत को देखने के लिए दुनियां के लोग इस शहर के सामने तस्वीरें खिंचवाने आते हैं, उस पटरी पर बैठते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं इसलिए भी उनका आदर करूंगा कि वे इस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। उन्होंने मुहब्बत की बात को वहां पर पार्टी का चाहे कुछ भी रहा हो, लेकिन उन्होंने मुहब्बत के साथ लोगों के दिल जीतने की कोशिश की है। मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि जब वे मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो वहां पर किसी एक व्यक्ति की हत्या हुई थी, मैंने वहां, हत्या वाली जगह पर खड़े होकर इनको फोन किया था। तब मुख्य मंत्री ने मेरा फोन उठाया था और उन्होंने उस हत्यारे को सजा देने का वादा किया था, जबकि वह इन्हीं की पार्टी का एक सभासद था। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं, आज मैं फिर आपसे दो हाथ जोड़ने के लिए आया हूं। आज आप इस देश के गृह मंत्री हैं ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; all right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः माननीय महोदय, यदि आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री राज बब्बरः यह बात आगरा की नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह बात उस मौहब्बत के शहर की है, जिसको नफ़रत की प्रयोगशाला की तरह इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं उस शहर की बात कर रहा हूं — आगरा शहर। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं बोलता बहुत कम हूं। मैं कभी-कभी बोलने की कोशिश करता हूं, रोज़-रोज़ नहीं बोलता हूं, लेकिन जब बोलता हूं, तो यहां से बोलता हूं, इसलिए मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। मैं आज उस शहर की बात कर रहा हूं, जिस शहर के अंदर मामूली-मामूली लोग सिर्फ इसलिए चलते हैं कि मुझे उसके साथ रोजगार करना है। बात यह नहीं है कि वह हिंदू की दुकान थी या मुसलमान की दुकान थी ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह कत्लेआम करने वाला कौन था? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः अभी बंद कीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राज बब्बरः कैसे बंद कर दूं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब तो खुल्ले में सुनवाया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कैसे बंद कर दूं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह दुकान नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह इंसानियत की चौखट पर ताला लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आरएसएस, बीजेपी के लोग वहां पर खड़े होकर इस बात का ऐलान कर रहे हैं और आज यहां बैठकर वे लोग कहते हैं कि हम देश के अंदर विकास की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

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

श्री राज बब्बरः यह राजनीति विकास की नहीं हो रही है, यह राजनीति नफ़रत की हो रही है ...(**व्यवधान**)... और नफरत को पालने वाले वे लोग, जिन लोगों को दो बरस ...(**व्यवधान**)... दो बार ...(**व्यवधान**)... सांसद हुए हैं, मंत्री बने हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री राज बब्बरः हमारे साथी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा। वह डिग्री क्या है, मुझे नहीं मालूम, वे कहां पढ़े हैं, यह भी नहीं मालूम, लेकिन जो ज़बान वे बोल रहे हैं, वह एक अनपढ़ से भी गई-गुजरी ज़बान है, वह इंसान की जबान नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसे शख्स की ज़बान है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not do like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not do like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः * कहना, छात्रों के लिए यह कहना कि ये * हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री राज बब्बरः मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा व्यक्ति ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Dhindsa. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Dhindsa, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब)ः उपसभापति जी, वे बंद करेंगे, तभी तो बोलूंगा ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं कैसे बोलूं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not give your name. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yet, I allowed you for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj Babbar, it is not good. You did not give your name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he taking the House for a ride. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
**Not Recorded.

श्री राज बब्बरः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not give his name, yet I allowed him for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very bad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... There should be some rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... There should be some norms. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not give his name. ...(*Interruptions*)... But because you requested, I allowed him for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... But he is lecturing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बरः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you encourage this indiscipline? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you encourage this indiscipline? ...(*Interruptions*)... You may be anything. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, you should know the basic rules of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before speaking, you should give your name. That is all I am asking for. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was only for one-and-a-half hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Because you requested, I gave you one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... And, you are exploiting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Dhindsa. Just one minute. Because he requested, I gave him one minute, and, then, he is exploiting. Mr. Dhindsa, you have one minute only. You have also not given your name. आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करिए। Simply put your question.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसाः सर यहां पर डिस्कशन हो रही थी, मैं भी सुबह से अपने कांग्रेसी साथियों की बातें सुन रहा था। वे घुमा कर बात कर रहे थे, मैं उन्हें वह बात याद कराना चाहता हूं, जो खन्ना साहब ने भी बताई कि 1984 में आप कहां थे, जब तीन दिन लगातार सिखों का कत्ल होता रहा? सरकार आपकी थी, किसी पुलिस ने रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की। दिल्ली में तीन हजार से ज्यादा सिखों का कत्ल किया गया और लगभग आठ हजार सिखों का कत्ल बाहर किया गया। उस वक्त आप कहां थे? आपने वहां क्यों नहीं आवाज उठाई, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं? मैं फिर इस पर बात करूंगा, जब मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस पर बोलूंगा।

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*Not Recorded.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**) *पीठासीन हुए*]

आपकी सरकार थी, लेकिन आपने आर्मी को नहीं बुलाया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब बड़ा दरख्त गिरता है, तो धरती हिलती है। धरती इतनी हिली कि दस हजार से ज्यादा सिखों का कत्ल किया गया और आपने एक दफा भी उसका अफसोस तक नहीं किया। आज तक हमें इंसाफ नहीं मिला, इतने साल हो गए। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें इंसाफ चाहिए। दिल्ली में सिख रोज जंतर-मंतर जाते हैं या कहीं और जाते हैं, लेकिन हमें कोई इंसाफ नहीं मिला। हमें इंसाफ चाहिए। होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, मैं इनसे यही पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या अभी भी सिखों को इंसाफ मिल सकेगा? ये वे सिख हैं, जिन्होंने इतनी बड़ी कुर्बानियां दी हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि इस देश को आजाद कराने के लिए एक परसेंट आबादी ने 80 परसेंट कुर्बानियां दीं। उनके साथ यह हुआ और किसी हाउस में अफसोस का resolution तक पास नहीं किया गया। हम हर रोज resolution पास करते हैं, लेकिन न राज्य सभा में, न लोक सभा में कहीं resolution पास नहीं किया गया। मैं सारे लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सिख, जिन्होंने इस देश की आजादी के लिए इतना काम किया, क्या उनकी कभी कोई नहीं सुनेगा? क्या आप यह नहीं सोचेंगे कि उनको भी इंसाफ चाहिए? जिन्होंने आजादी के लिए अपना खून दिया है, जिन्होंने, जब लोग भूखों मर रहे थे, 1960s में अनाज पैदा करके इस देश के सेंट्रल पूल को बढ़ाया उनका इंसाफ कौन करेगा? मैं नई सरकार से यही विनती करूंगा कि हमें इंसाफ चाहिए बहुत कमीशन बने, लेकिन किसी कमीशन में कोई इंसाफ नहीं मिला। जिनके खिलाफ कहा भी गया, उनका भी केस नहीं बना। कम से कम जिनका नाम आया है, उनके खिलाफ तो कुछ न कुछ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, यही मेरी विनती है।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): सर, यह जो मुद्दा उठाया गया है, मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि कभी भी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपना शोक, अपना regret एलान करने में कसर नहीं छोड़ी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा, आपने उनको टाइम दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): ठीक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अभी आपकी पार्टी के ही ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Law will take its course and law has taken its course. ...(*Interruptions*).. There was something missing and ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. Now, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. राष्ट्रपाल जी, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का निर्देश है कि आप सिर्फ एक मिनट में एक सवाल उठा सकते हैं।

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे सवाल नहीं उठाना है, बल्कि इसके बारे में सिर्फ एक बात कहनी है।

जब 2002 में गुजरात के दंगे हुए, तब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी थे। वे गुजरात आए, तब गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी थे। नरेंद्र मोदी साहब ने एक बड़ी मीटिंग में सबके सामने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा कि साहब, मैं क्या करूं, तो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि आप अपना राजधर्म निभाओ। आज मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि

"एक घर बनाने में हम पूरी जिन्दगी लगा देते हैं,
तुम घंटों में बस्तियां उजाड़ देते हो। 2
अरे दरिंदों! तुमसे तो परिंदे अच्छे,
कभी मंदिर पर भी बैठ लेते हैं,
कभी मस्जिद पर भी बैठ लेते हैं,
कभी गिरजाघर पर भी बैठ लेते हैं,
कभी गुरुद्वारा पर भी बैठ लेते हैं।

जय हिन्द।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो इस चर्चा में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है, मैं उन सबको अपनी तरफ से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उन सभी ने बहुत ही धैर्यपूर्वक, किसी सदन में जिन भी मर्यादाओं का पालन किया जाना चाहिए, उन मर्यादाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त किए हैं। इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मुद्दे पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है, उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्टेटमेंट पहले ही हमने सदन के पटल पर रख दी है, इसलिए उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां तक हमारे मंत्री, डा. राम शंकर जी की बात है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। एक अरुण माहौर नामक दलित, जिसकी हत्या हुई थी, उसकी शोक सभा थी और उस शोक सभा में भाग लेने के लिए ये भी गए थे। बहुत सारे लोग उस शोक सभा में मौजूद थे, लेकिन हमने जो सीडी देखी है, उस सीडी में राम शंकर जी की स्टेटमेंट को हमने गौर पूर्वक देखा है। हमने वह सीडी अपने अधिकारियों को भी दी थी खुद भी देखी थी, लेकिन उस सीडी को देखने के बाद मेरे अधिकारियों ने भी मुझे बतलाया कि इसमें कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके कारण यह कहा जा सके कि राम शंकर जी ने कोई इन्फ्लेमेटरी या उत्तेजना पैदा करने वाली स्पीच दी है।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तीन लोगों के खिलाफ आगरा की पुलिस ने एफआईआर दर्ज की है, जो लोग मंच पर मौजूद थे, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज की थी, उसी मंच पर राम शंकर जी भी मौजूद थे। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि राम शंकर जी ने सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करने वाली कोई स्पीच दी होती तो जिन लागों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है, शायद उनमें पहला नाम राम शंकर जी का होता, लेकिन आगरा पुलिस ने इनके खिलाफ कोई भी एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सब बातें अपनी जगह पर हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जहां तक इस देश का प्रश्न है, भारत दुनिया का इकलौता ऐसा देश है, जिसके लिए मैं बहुत ही गौरव और sense of pride के साथ कह सकता हूं कि दुनिया के जितने भी प्रमुख धर्म हैं, अगर सभी प्रमुख धर्मो के लोग दुनिया के किसी एक देश में रहते हैं, तो हम सबके इस भारत देश में रहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, यहां हिन्दू और मुस्लिम की बात की जाती है, लेकिन इस्लाम के भी 72 फ़िरक़े होते हैं, इस इतिहास को हमने पढ़ा है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि इस्लाम के 72 के 72 फ़िरक़े, जो इस्लामिक कंट्रीज़ हैं, शायद उनमें भी नहीं पाए जाते होंगे, लेकिन यदि इस्लाम के ये 72 फ़िरक़े दुनिया के किसी एक देश में पाए जाते हैं, तो हम सबके इस भारत देश में पाए जाते हैं। यह है इस भारत की पहचान।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

क्रिश्चिएनिटी के जितने भी सेक्ट्स होते हैं, सारे के सारे सेक्ट्स, जो क्रिश्चियन कंट्रीज़ हैं, वहां नहीं पाए जाते होंगे, लेकिन दुनिया का इकलौता ऐसा देश हमारा भारत है, जिसमें क्रिश्चिएनिटी के सारे के सारे जितने प्रमुख सेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लोग यहां पाए जाते हैं।

पारसी ईरान से भागे थे, पारसी समुदाय इस बात को स्वीकार करता है। अगर कोई पर्शियन हिस्ट्री उठाकर पढ़ ले तो देखेगा कि दुनिया में पारसियों को सर्वाधिक सम्मान यदि किसी देश ने दिया है, तो भारत ने दिया है। इतना ही नहीं यहूदी, जो दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भटक रहे थे, इज़राइल के एग्ज़िस्टेंस में आने के बाद वहां की जो हिस्ट्री लिखी गई है, उसमें उन्होंने इस हक़ीकत को स्वीकार किया है कि दुनिया में सर्वाधिक सम्मान, सर्वाधिक इज्जत यदि हमको कहीं पर नवाज़ी गई, तो केवल भारत में नवाज़ी गई। हमारा भारत देश ऐसा है। भारत की इस आइडेंटिटी को हम सभी को समझना चाहिए। भारत की इस आइडेंटिटी पर दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत क्वेश्चन मार्क लगाने की हिम्मत न जुटा सके, हम सबको मिलकर यह प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है। आज मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम आप पर आरोप लगायेंगे, आप हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगायेंगे। हम कहेंगे आपने हिन्दू आतंकवाद की बात की, आपने टेररिज्म को कलर दे दिया, सैफ्रन कलर की बात की, आपके विधायक ने यह कर दिया, आपके सांसद ने यह कर दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिलसिला थमने वाला नहीं है। यह नहीं थमने वाला है, मैं जानता हूं।

भारत विविधताओं से भरा हुआ है। भारत में हर मामले में diversities मिलेंगी। लेकिन कम से कम हमको, जिन लोगों को जनता ने चुन कर भेजा है, जिन राज्यों का हम प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं, हम सब को आज संकल्प लेने की आवश्यकता है। हम कैसे भारत की वह आइडेंटिटी, कि दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सेक्युलर कंट्री यदि कोई है, तो हम गर्व के साथ कहें कि हमारा यह भारत देश दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सेक्युलर कंट्री है। हम सबको मिल-जुल कर इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सबके स्टेटमेंट्स के बारे में अलग-अलग नहीं कहूंगा। हमारे माननीय नेता विरोधी दल, जनाब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, डी. राजा साहब, भूपिंदर सिंह जी, हुसैन दलवई साहब, जावेद अली खान साहब, माननीय शरद यादव जी, बहन मायावती जी, रहमान खान साहब, के. एन. बालगोपाल जी, अविनाश राय खन्ना जी, संजय राउत जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी, राज बब्बर जी, आदरणीय सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा जी, बहन अम्बिका सोनी, प्रवीण जी आदि कई लोगों ने विचार व्यक्त किये। किसने क्या कहा, मैं समझता हूं कि इसका उल्लेख करने की यहां पर कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नाथू राम गोडसे की बात आई। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कैसे यह भारत नाथू राम गोडसे की पूजा करेगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहता हूं कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। यदि कोई उसकी पूजा करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ वह राज्य कानूनी कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करता है? हमने कब कहा है कि उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं की जानी चाहिए? मैं समझता हूं कि सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द, communal harmony जैसे विषय को राजनैतिक लाभ और हानि के तराजू पर नहीं तौला जाना चाहिए। इसे तौला जाना चाहिए तो इंसाफ और इंसानियत के तराजू पर

ही तौला जाना चाहिए। कोई एक पार्टी देश की एकता और अखंडता बचाकर नहीं रख सकती। भारत की एकता, अखंडता, भारत की संप्रभुता को बचाकर रखने के लिए सबको अपने जिस्म का पसीना बहाना पड़ेगा। किसी सज्जन ने बोलते-बोलते यह कहा। मैं तहे दिल से हमारे नेता विरोधी दल, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को मानता हूं, मैं उनकी बहुत इज़्ज़त करता हूं। भारत में कोई यह कैसे कह सकता है कि मुसलमान नेशनलिस्ट नहीं हैं? क्या मैं उस अशफाक उल्ला खां को भूल सकता हूं? चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद ने, इसी इलाहाबाद के कम्पनी गार्डन में अपने रिवॉल्वर की गोलियों से अंग्रेज दुश्मनों को भूनते-भूनते जब रिवॉल्वर की अंतिम गोली शेष बची थी, तो आज़ाद को यह चिन्ता सताने लगी कि विदेशियों के रिवॉल्वर की विदेशी गोली हमारे जिस्म में प्रवेश कर हमारे जिस्म को नापाक न कर दे, तो उन्होंने अपने ही रिवॉल्वर की अंतिम गोली अपने सीने में दाग ली थी, तब भारत आज़ाद हुआ। वह अशफाक उल्ला खां, जिसकी 21 साल की जवानी थी, उसकी मां कहती थी कि बेटा, शादी कर लो, बहू लाओ। लेकिन अशफाक उल्ला के दिल में तो आज़ादी हासिल करने की दीवानगी थी। वह मुस्कुराकर मां के आग्रह को टाल देता था। उसे फांसी की सज़ा हो गई, फांसी के तख्त पर ले जाया गया। मजिस्ट्रेट ने पूछा कि बोलो, तुम्हारी अंतिम मुराद क्या है? तो कहा-जाकर मेरी मां तक यह संदेश पहुंचा दे कि तुम्हारा बेटा अशफाक उल्ला आज फांसी के तख्त पर खड़े होकर अपनी शादी रचाने जा रहा है और अपनी मां की मुराद पूरी करने जा रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस अशफाक उल्ला ने भी इस देश को आज़ादी दिलायी है। कैसे हम कहेंगे कि इस देश का मुसलमान नेशनलिस्ट नहीं है? चाहे कोई भी धर्म हो, किसी भी धर्म के मानने वाले क्यों न हों, जो भी भारत में रहते हैं, हम सबको नेशनलिस्ट मानते हैं।

जहां तक टेररिज्म का सवाल है, टेररिज्म का कोई कलर नहीं होता, कोई कास्ट नहीं होता.. कोई कम्युनिटी नहीं होती, कोई शक नहीं होता और मैं जानता हूं जैसे हमारे यहा के सीनियर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी, वाह-वाह भले कर लें लेकिन मैं गले के ऊपर से कभी नहीं बोलता हूं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल): आपकी बात सुनकर हमें एक ही शंका हो रही है कि ऐसा न हो कि भूत में जो भारत था, उसका विवरण कर रहे हो। आजकल वर्तमान में जो हो रहा है, उसका जिक्र करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please continue ...(*Interruptions*)... Please continue ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: आज़ादी हासिल होने के बाद जो कुछ भी मिला, हम सब मिलकर उस भारत को बनाएंगे, जैसा हमारा भारत था, जैसी भारत की पहचान थी। आइए, मिलजुल कर बनाएं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि आज के अवसर पर बहुत कुछ ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बहन मायावती जी का जहां तक सवाल है, हम दोनों लोग साथ रह चुके हैं। इसलिए हम दोनों एक दूसरे को खूब अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे विषयों पर जब चर्चा होती है, ऐसे मुद्दो पर चर्चा होती है तो आरोप और प्रत्यारोप का कोई बहुत महत्व नहीं है। मैं अपने द्वारा किसने क्या कहा, गलत कहा, सही कहा, यह सब कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। जो कुछ कहा, यह आज़ादी है। सबने अपनी सोच के आधार पर कहा। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]
लगाना चाहता हूं कि उसने राजनीतिक लाभ और हानि को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी बात कही है। जो कहा अपनी सोच के आधार पर कहा है। मैं सब का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन मैं अंत में इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आइए, भारत की जो पहचान, जो आइडेंटिटी, जो कभी थी, उस आइडेंटिटी पर हम कभी आंच न आने दें, यही संकल्प लेकर हम सबको एक साथ कदम आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: We appreciate your sentiments. We appreciate what you have said. But as the Home Minister of this country, the reality is there. We appreciate the call you have given, but what action are you going to take against those who violated the Constitution? ...(*Interruptions*)... You tell us to forget that; we will forget. But constitutionally you have a duty to do it. How are you going to do it? We want this assurance from the hon. Home Minister.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह तकलीफ नहीं दूंगा, सिर्फ एक सवाल, और मैं आपसे जवाब भी नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन flag off करना चाहता हूं। दो साल से कितनी घटनाएं हुईं, गवर्नर्स से लेकर, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से लेकर, मिनिस्टर्स से लेकर, एम.पीज. से लेकर, आगरा और कर्णाटक से लेकर, लेकिन अफसोस होता है कि एक भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ आपने ऐक्शन नहीं लिया, उसको पार्टी से सस्पेंड नहीं किया, एक्सपेल नहीं किया। यह मैसेज देना यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का काम था, आप का नहीं था। अगर आपने एक आदमी को भी पार्टी से एक्सपेल किया होता, ड्रॉप किया होता, तो हम समझते कि नीयत ठीक है। लेकिन आपने एक के खिलाफ भी एक्शन नहीं लिया, तो इसलिए हमारा रोष है कि सब मिली भगत से हो रहा है, यह मेरा कहना है। बस, मैं जवाब भी नहीं चाहूंगा।

RE. DISCUSSION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will start discussion of President's Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sharad Yadav ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)ः सर, प्रेजिडेंट मोशन पर जो डिस्कशन है, हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि हाउस 8 बजे के बाद तक चलाया जाए। डिनर का भी अरेंजमेंट किया गया है। चूंकि अभी कई ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स इसमें बोलने से रह गए हैं। तो जो भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोलें और आज यह कन्क्लूड हो जाए, ताकि वह कल तक खत्म हो जाए।

श्री उपसभापतिः हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान)ः अगर यह आज समाप्त हो तो प्रधान मंत्री जी का रिप्लाई भी आज ही होगा। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी का रिप्लाई कल है तो विपक्ष की तरफ से कल रैपअप होगा। यह हमको मंजूर नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते।

4.00 P.M.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः आनन्द शर्मा जी, हम चाहते हैं कि चर्चा आज ही खत्म हो। अब हर बार आपकी एक ही जिद होती है कि हम प्रधान मंत्री के सामने बोलेंगे। यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह विपक्ष का अधिकार है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः अगर आपकी यह जिद है कि हम प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने बोलेंगे, तो आज जितना हो सकता है, उतना खत्म कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह मेरा अधिकार है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः आपका अधिकार है, लेकिन आपका यह अधिकार नहीं है कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने बोलेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, हम आठ बजे के बाद नहीं बैठेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः जो समय है, उसको पूरा कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If this is the attitude, we are not agreeing. We are making it very clear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will decide like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have consulted. The Chair can call a meeting of the floor leaders and decide it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You call the floor leaders and the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide. Anyhow, the BAC has decided to sit up to 8.00 p.m. We will sit up to 8.00 p.m. and then we will decide. In any case, up to 8.00 p.m., you have to ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will not sit till midnight just because the Government desires so and the Prime Minister desires so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; we will decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is why we are requesting the Chair to call a meeting at 8 o'clock. We have not agreed even to sit up to 8 o'clock then. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Up to 8 o'clock, we have decided. The BAC has decided.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this cannot be decided at 8.00 p.m. This has to be decided well before that and now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, It has been decided in the BAC meeting. BAC meeting में यह डिसाइड किया हुआ है। आप BAC meeting का minutes देखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 8.00 p.m., we will decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why don't you have another BAC meeting?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Why? What is the problem?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Call all the floor leaders. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः 8 बजे तक में आपको क्या दिक्कत है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case...(*Interruptions*)..Listen...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सर, सरकार यह आश्वस्त करे कि चाहे रात के बारह बजें, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब देने के लिए आएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नहीं होगा, कल वे आएंगे, जवाब देंगे और चले जाएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I agree with my colleague. Either we should have the reply today or it should be open tomorrow for discussion followed by the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, कल जब एलओपी बोल रहे थे, तब पूरे समय तक प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will decide at 8.00 p.m. Anyhow, BAC's decision is there. There is consensus up to 8.00 p.m. Let us go up to 8.00 p.m. Then, if necessary, we will consult it again. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESDS — *Contd.*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार)ः उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है, मैं उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हालात ऐसे हैं कि आज रात को मुझे एक सपना आया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

एक माननीय सदस्यः आज रात को आया या कल रात को आया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादवः जो रात बीत गई है, उसी रात को मुझे एक सपना आया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उपसभापति जी, सपने में रात को सोते-सोते काफी संख्या में लोगों ने मुझे घेर लिया। उन्होंने पूछा, राजभक्तो, देशभक्तो... हमने इधर देखा, उधर देखा, फिर दूसरा आदमी बोला, 'लव जिहाद', उसके बाद फिर दूसरी तरफ से एक आदमी बोला, 'घर वापसी', फिर एक आदमी बोला, 'जय बजरंग बली', 'अलख निरंजन श्रीराम' और फिर रात में मुझे दिखा कि जो कन्हैया है, उसे लोग तिरंगा झंडा लेकर पीट रहे हैं। आजकल तिरंगा झंडा लेकर घूमने का बड़ा भारी रिवाज़ है। ऐसा रिवाज़ है कि इस देश के जितरने तरह के लोफर हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में हैं। ऐसा उपद्रव कर दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सीएम नहीं, हरियाणा के एमपी थे, उनका अन्य कोई काम तो है नहीं, केवल पैसा कमाना है और उन्होंने सब जगह झण्डा चला दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो आदमी उठता है, वह झण्डा लेकर उठता है। कोई हो, वह झण्डा दिखाता है। यह ऐसा सपना है जिसमें कहा जा रहा है कि तुम राष्ट्रभक्त हो, देशभक्त हो, तो जोर से बोलो "भारत माता की जय।" हमने अपनी जिन्दगी में पहले कभी ऐसा घेराव और ऐसा दौर नहीं देखा। आप राष्ट्रभक्ति का जिस तरह से ढोल पीट रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि आपको छोड़कर बाकी सब लोग— और हमको सपने में पकड़कर आप जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगवा रहे हो। इतनी दूर तक आपका खेल बन गया है। इस देश में जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसमें यह निकलकर सामने आया है कि जो वीडियो वगैरह बनाए गए हैं, वे सब फर्जी हैं। हम तो भुगते हुए आदमी हैं, हम साढ़े चार साल जेल में बन्द रहे, इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि वहां के जो नौजवान हैं, उन पर इस देशभक्ति का ऐसा दौर चढ़ा है कि वहां के सारे प्रोफेसर्स कह रहे हैं कि कहां-कहां कन्हैया छुपा था, उनको ढूंढ़ेंगे। एक उमर खालिद है, उसने नारे लगाए या नहीं लगाए, पता नहीं, लेकिन जब मैंने उसको भाषण देते देखा तो मुझे लगा कि साहब, इसकी मस्ती गजब है। अब इस मस्ती को आपने जेल में बन्द कर दिया है। यह जवानी की मस्ती है। याद रखो, देशभक्ति के खिलाफ या राष्ट्रदोह का यह क़ानून सन् 1860 का है। जब हमारे बाप-दादा आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, तब अंग्रेज़ों ने इसे बनाया था। आप तो उस क़ानून का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हो और वह भी नौजवानों पर! यहां से वहां तक एक चैनल है। मुझे लोगों ने बताया कि वह चैनल जब वहां पहुंचा तो उसने अरेंजमेंट की और तरीका निकाला। कोई दिखता ही नहीं है कि कौन कहां से नारे बोल रहा है। कोई वीडियो में नहीं दिखता है, लेकिन वे सब नारे दिखते हैं। यानी, देश में जो लोग हैं, नौजवान हैं, बेकार हैं, बेरोजगार हैं, उनके लिए आप एक हथियार दे रहे हैं कि कुछ नहीं मिले तो देश के खिलाफ नारे लगाओ। आजकल तो जो भूखे-प्यासे लोग हैं, वे जेल चले जाएंगे तो ज्यादा सुकून में रहेंगे। क्यों तमाशा किए हुए हो? इस देशभक्ति का सपने तक में घेराव हो गया।

आपने वर्ष 2014 में जो वादे किए थे, उनको मैं याद करना चाहता हूं। आपने जो वादे किए थे, उनमें से आपने एक वादा भी पूरा नहीं किया, अब आपने फिर नये-नये वादे कर दिए हैं। अभी यहां अरुण जेटली जी नहीं हैं। उन्होंने फिर यह कह दिया कि हम किसान की आमदनी दोगुना कर देंगे। मैं और बातों को अभी छोड़ देता हूं। अब किसान की आमदनी क्या है, वह समझ लीजिए। आपकी सरकार कहती है कि वह 1,700 रुपये है, अगर वह दोगुनी भी हो गई तो क्या होने वाला है? आपने कहा था कि आप दो करोड़ रोजगार देंगे, आपने कहा था कि हर खेत में पानी ले जाएंगे और उसके लिए आपने 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये रखे। 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये में इस देश के 125 करोड़ लोगों के खेत कैसे सिंचित होंगे। आपने कह दिया कि "मनरेगा" में कुआं खोदेंगे। यानी, पहले खुदे हुए कुओं को हमने भर दिया, पहले बने हुए तालाब हमने खत्म कर दिए और अब हम फिर कह रहे हैं कि "मनरेगा" में तालाब बनाएंगे और कुएं खोदेंगे। आपने

[श्री शरद यादव]

कहा था कि हम महंगाई घाटा देंगे। जब हम लोग एनडीए में थे, जब महंगाई हुई थी, तब हमने मिलकर एक बार भारत बंद किया था। उस समय सबसे बड़ी बात हम यह कहते थे कि तेल के दाम बढ़ गए और आपने महंगाई को 100 दिन में कम करने को कहा था। मित्रों, हजारों वर्ष से ''गंगा'' का नाम ''गंगा'' है। ''गंगा'' का नाम किसी ने नहीं बदलाफ इन्होंने ''गंगा'' के आगे लिख दिया ''नमामि गंगे''। अब ''नमामि गंगे'' की दुर्गति क्या है? मिश्रा जी, उसकी बड़ी दुर्गति है। नीचे गटर बन गया था, लेकिन ऊपर से ठीक पानी आता था। आपने कहा कि उन गटरों को सुधारेंगे। यूपीए की मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एफिडेविट दिया हुआ है। आपने फिर से जाकर कहा कि यह ठीक बात है कि वहां जब जलजला आया था, बाढ़ आई थी, वह इन बांधों का कारण है। आप गंगा पर कितने बांध बना रहे हो, गंगा बेसिन में भागीरथी, अलकनंदा, मंदाकिनी, गौरी, विरही पर 24 बांध बनाए जा रहे हैं। जहां से गंगा निकलती है, जहां से गंगा बनती है, उसकी भ्रूण हत्या कर रहे हैं। आप गंगा को बचा नहीं रहे हैं। गंगा में गटर तो ज्यों के त्यों हैं, लेकिन आप गंगा की उसके गर्भ में ही भ्रूण हत्या कर रहे हो। उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पत्र लिखे हैं, लेकिन सरकार जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं है। नीयत खराब है, ठेकेदारों से कुछ लोग मिले हुए हैं। कौन मिले हुए हैं, उन्हें मैं नहीं जानता। कच्चा पहाड़ है, ये सारी नदियां गंगा में जाकर मिलती हैं, आप वहां पर बांध बनाकर तबाही का रास्ता बना रहे हो। वहां तबाही हो चुकी है।

आपने बेकारी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने की बात कही है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो बच्चा अंग्रेज़ी स्कूल में पढ़ने चला गया, उसके लिए तो रोजगार है, लेकिन जो बच्चा भारतीय भाषाओं में पढ़ता है, चाहे वह कन्नड़ हो, चाहे तेलगु हो, चाहे मराठी हो, चाहे हिन्दी हो, यानी भारतीय भाषा या भारतीय स्कूलों में जो बच्चा पढ़ता है, उन सबके सामने रोजगार का संकट है। आप दो करोड़ स्किल डेवलपमेंट का वायदा करते हो। आपसे पहले इन्होंने भी शुरू किया था, लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। आपकी सरकार कहती है कि 11 करोड़ लोग आज बेरोजगार हैं। आपका वायदा था कि हर साल दो करोड़ बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देंगे और पांच साल में 10 करोड़। 10 करोड़ का मतलब है कि आप पांच फीसदी आदमी उसके साथ लगा दीजिए, तो 50 करोड़ लोगों की जिंदगी संवार सकते हैं, ऐसा आपने वायदा किया था। आपने गंगा को बचाने का वायदा किया था। हर खेत तक पानी ले जाने का वायदा किया था। आपने कहा था कि किसान की जो उपज है, उसके डेढ़ गुणा दाम देंगे। आपने कहा था कि जो पैसा बाहर गया हुआ है, उसे वापस लाएंगे। अब तो आप उसका नाम भी नहीं लेते हैं। इस बार राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कालेधन का नाम ही इन्होंने नहीं लिया है। अब तो उसको जुमला भी नहीं कहते। अब तो उसका नाम ही भूल गए हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): अब कालाधन सफेद हो गया, अब क्यों कहेंगे?

श्री शरद यादव: हां, राम गोपाल जी कह रहे हैं कि कालाधन ...(**व्यवधान**)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सफेद हो गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव: किसने कर लिया? इन्होंने कर लिया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पता नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव: तो थोड़ा हमें भी पहुंचाओ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

आपने कहा था कि डेढ़ गुना दाम देंगे। क्या किया आपने? अब कह रहे हैं कि दुगना कर देंगे। कितने में? कब तक दुगना कर देंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब ये 2022 तक रहेंगे। ये यहां से हटने वाले नहीं हैं, ये 2022 तक रहेंगे। मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप लोग जल्दी जाने वाले हो, क्योंकि आप ऐसे उपद्रव कर रहे हो कि देश भर की जनता रोज सोती है तो हाहाकार करती है, उठती है तो हाहाकार करती है। मतलब, आप रोज दिमाग में ऐसी चोट मारते हो। आजकल टीवी इतना ज्यादा चल गया है, इसका इतना ज्यादा विस्तार हो गया है कि इसका कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए। इसको चौबीस घंटे चलना है। इनके जितने खराब बयान आते हैं, यानी कहते हैं कि अगर गोश्त खाना है तो यहां से मुंह काला करो, पाकिस्तान जाओ। कहते हैं कि यदि बिहार में भी जीत गए तो वहां भजन-कीर्तन होगा। कहां? पाकिस्तान में पटाखा। हां, वहां भजन नहीं होता है। दुनियां ऐसी बनी है, है एक ही बात, लेकिन जितना धर्म ने दुनिया में इंसान का कत्ल कराया है, उतना किसी ने नहीं कराया है। हमारे यहां तो 33 करोड़ देवी-देवता हैं। यहां मंत्री कहते हैं कि—कोई एक देवता है, जिसको बंगाल में पूजते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महिषासुर।

श्री शरद यादव: महिषासुर तो एक नया पैदा हो गया है। आजकल इस देश में एक रिवाज़ है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... दुर्गा। दुर्गा के साथ शेर भी है, लक्ष्मी के साथ उल्लू भी है, उसको पूजते हैं, भैरों बाबा है। भैरों बाबा जानते हैं या नहीं? कालभुशुण्डि है। यानी किस-किससे जान बचाएं? पता नहीं आपकी भावना कालभुशुण्डि पर खड़ी हो जाए या आपके भैरों बाबा पर। कौआ, चील, हेड़-पेड़ सब भगवान हैं, करें क्या? कहां जाएं? गणपति बप्पा ...(**व्यवधान**)... चूहे पर लेटा हुआ है। ऐसे मत बोलो, नहीं तो निकल पड़ेंगे ये लोग कि हमारी भावना भड़का दी। आपसे ये बोलेंगे नहीं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: बोलेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव: हम खड़े हैं, हमसे बोलेंगे, वे कहेंगे कि तुम भावनाएं भड़का रहे हो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप भी आरोप मत लगाइए, हम कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: आपके कहने से हम तो बोल दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जो आफत हमारी होगी, उस समय हम कहेंगे कि सीताराम बुलाओ सीताराम ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: 'राम-राम' कह दीजिए। बेस्ट है, आप राम-राम कह दीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: किसानों की रोज घटनाएं आती हैं। आपकी पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का एक बड़ा विद्वान आदमी है, उसने कहा है कि 42 किसानों की रोज हत्या हो रही है। इस देश में सब कुछ था, हिंदुस्तान का किसान इस देश का ऐसे मजबूत मन का इंसान था कि हजारों बरस में कितनी दिक्कतें आईं, पर उसने आत्महत्या नहीं की। लेकिन आज़ादी के बाद हमारा राज और हमारी सरकारें जो चलीं, उसमें आत्महत्या का एक सिलसिला बना है। जब से बाजार आया है, तब से आत्महत्याएं शुरू हुई हैं। मैं उस पर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में आपने कुछ नहीं किया। सारे देश में खुष्क हवा है। आपको पता होना चाहिए कि आपके जमाने में, मनमोहन

[श्री शरद यादव]

जी के जमाने में एग्रीकल्चर 2.3 परसेंट हो गई थी, वह फिर से 1.1 परसेंट हो गई है। यानी खेती का जो मामला है, वह नीचे जा रहा है। मैं आपसे दाल के मामले में निवेदन करूं, पिछली बार आपने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर दाल इम्पोर्ट की। आपने 500 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला? दाल कहां बढ़ी? यानी हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास में दाल कभी इतनी महंगी नहीं बिकी, जितनी महंगी आपके रिजीम में बिकी है। यानी दाल, रोटी और चटनी भी महंगी हो गई। दाल डेढ़ सौ रुपये तक गई, दो सौ रुपये तक गई। कभी अपने पिता जी से या घर में कोई बूढ़ा आदमी हो, तो उससे पूछ कर देखना कि कभी दाल दाम इतने बढ़े हैं। यानि अगर कोई दाल का नाम लेगा, तो दाल अरहर की दाल ही है, और कोई दूसरी दाल नहीं है। न मसूर की दाल है, न चना की है, असली दाल अरहर की है। वह कितनी बढ़ गई? आपने 500 रुपए लगाए, 500 रुपए खर्च किए, किसी दूसरे ने खर्च किए, किसी दूसरे ने खर्च नहीं किए। हालात और हैं कि यह जो NPA है, इसके बारे में कोई ठीक से बताता ही नहीं है। 4 लाख 26 हजार करोड़ रुपया NPA हो गया। यह जनता का पैसा है। कहते हैं कि काला धन बाहर से वापस लाएंगे। भाई, आप अजीब लोग हो, 4 लाख 26 हजार करोड़!

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः अब latest है 5 लाख, 62 हजार करोड़ रुपए।

श्री शरद यादवः सीताराम जी कह रहे हैं कि 5 लाख, 62 हजार करोड़ रुपए! सही में कम्युनिस्ट लोग इकोनॉमी के बारे में ज्यादा पढ़ने वाले लोग होते हैं। यह सफेद धन है। यह हमारा पैसा है, जनता का पैसा है। उद्योगपति से लेकर कौन-कौन इसको खा गए, हड़प कर गए और वे सबके सब हमारे सामने तमाशा कर रहे हैं। ये बड़े-बड़े होटलों में टेबल पर बैठते हैं। आजकल ऐसे नहीं सुनते हैं, टेबल पर खाते हैं, फिर सुनते हैं और पैसा हड़प जाते हैं। पूरे देश की जनता का पैसा हड़प गए। यह देश के पूंजीपतियों का कोई पुरुषार्थ नहीं है, सारा पैसा जनता का बनाया हुआ है, सारा पैसा जनता से लिया हुआ है। इसी तरह से खाकर ये पैसे वाले बन गए। लेकिन कोई ऐसी सरकार नहीं आती, जो इनका इलाज करे। आप तो इनके बारे में पूरी तरह से बताने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं कि किसके पास कितना पैसा है। 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' नाम का एक अखबार है, उसमें नाम निकला, नहीं तो ये नाम भी बताने को तैयार नहीं हैं। यह आपकी हालत है।

उपसभापति जी, अभी दुनिया के बाजार में तेल का दाम गिर गया है। तेल तो हमारे यहां होता नहीं है, इन लोगों ने ऐसा खेल किया है कि हम पहले सुनते थे कि ऑयल बाहर से आता है, इसलिए दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। डीजल पर सबसे ज्यादा काम चलता है। पहले जो एक बैरल का दाम 110 डॉलर था, अब उसका दाम हो गया है 28 डॉलर। मैं अरुण जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने तीन हिस्से कर लिए हैं। एक राज्य को दे दिया, एक ONGC कंपनी को दे दिया और एक भारत सरकार ने सड़क बनाने के लिए ले लिया है, रेल बनाने के लिए ले लिया है। यानी यह जो packaged drinking water है, उसके दाम पर एक लीटर ऑयल मिल सकता है, इस महंगाई का ऐसा इलाज हो सकता है, लेकिन आपने तो उससे माल पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया।

सर, मैं एक और सवाल के बारे में बहुत तकलीफ और दर्द के साथ बोलना चाहता हूं, वह रोहित वेमुला के बारे में है। लोग बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को quote कर रहे थे, महात्मा फूले

को quote कर रहे थे। हिन्दुस्तान में यदि सबसे ज्यादा कोई लड़ाई हुई है, विषमता के खिलाफ कोई संग्राम हुआ है, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की जाति व्यवस्था की दुष्टता के खिलाफ हुआ है। यह जो भारतीय समाज में caste system है, जाति व्यवस्था है, इसके खिलाफ जो लड़ाई हुई है, उतनी लड़ाई किसी बात के लिए नहीं हुई है। चाहे वह कबीर हो, चाहे रैदास हो, चाहे रहीम हो, चाहे गुरु नानक हो, चाहे साहू महाराज हो, चाहे महात्मा फूले हो, चाहे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर हो। कर्णाटक का बसवन्ना हो या नारायण गुरु हो, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो जाति व्यवस्था है, उसकी पीड़ा और तक़लीफ के खिलाफ़ हिन्दुस्तान में जितना संग्राम हुआ है, उतना किसी दूसरी बात पर नहीं हुआ है। उन्हीं में से एक संग्रामी आदमी ने यहां पर संविधान बनाया, जिसका नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पेरियार जी का नाम भी ऐसे ही लोगों में आता है। मैं और कितने लोगों के नाम लूं। हिन्दुस्तान में इस तुच्छ व्यवस्था के खिलाफ सदैव लड़ाई हुई है। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहता, क्योंकि यह संस्था तो बन गई है, यह अच्छी है या बुरी, इस पर बहस करो, लेकिन कोई भी आदमी इस पर बहस करने को तैयार नहीं होता है। जब भी मैं खड़ा होता हूं, तो इसका जिक्र करता हूं। यदि इसको ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस देश में जाति व्यवस्था की जो सामाजिक विषमता है, डिस्पैरेटी है, इसके खिलाफ सबसे ज्यादा लड़ाई हुई है। लड़ाई का अंत यह है कि जिस आदमी ने संविधान बनाया, उसी ने कहा कि जो सामाजिक लोकतंत्र है, सोशल डेमोक्रेसी है, उसके बगैर हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र नहीं चलेगा। हमने क्या किया? संविधान में हमने क्या प्रावधान किया? आप किसी भी जगह चले जाइए, बैंक में चले जाइए, यूनिवर्सिटी में चले जाइए या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाइए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जितने कर्मचारी हैं, वहां कोई भी रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है। यहां गहलोत साहब बैठे हुए हैं। जहां पर न्याय चलता है, उस न्यायालय के कर्मचारियों में आज तक भी रिज़र्वेशन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं रिज़र्वेशन के प्रावधान को बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं मानता हूं, लेकिन आपने दे दिया और यह मिलने के बाद लोगों को लगा कि हमको हक मिल गया, इसलिए वे यूनिवर्सिटी चले गए, बैंक में चले गए, एलाइड सर्विस में चले गए, लेकिन सब जगह लोग त्रस्त हैं। उपसभापति जी, मेरे पास बहुत सारे लोग आते हैं, सब जगह लोग त्रस्त हैं, सताए हुए हैं, तकलीफ में हैं, सप्रेस्ड हैं। आप चाहे जहां भी चले जाइए, आपका यह जो एम्स है, आप वहां देख लीजिए। एक तरफ आपने उनको हक़ दिया, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उनके हक़ को इस तरह से छीन रहे हैं, छीन ही नहीं रहे, उनको सप्रेस कर रहे हैं, कुचल रहे हैं। एक तरफ आपने उन्हें बुलाकर कहा कि लो भाई, आधा खाना खाओ और दूसरी तरफ उनकी थाली छीनकर आप उनका अपमान कर रहे हैं, कदम-कदम पर उन्हें जुल्म और ज्यादती का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

आप यूरोप और अमरीका की बहुत नकल करते हैं, लेकिन अमरीका में अगर एक बार एफर्मेटिव एक्शन को तय कर लिया, तो वह बदला नहीं गया। एक बार वहां मार्टिन लूथर किंग बोले, तो वहां शहादत हो गई और अब्राहम लिंकन ने बोर्ड दे दिया। वह अमरीका गोरे लोगों का मुल्क है, क्योंकि अमरीका यूरोप से बना है। वहां हाल ही में काले और गोरों में इतनी बड़ी और इतनी विकट लड़ाई थी। आप उनके कपड़ों की, खाने-पीने की, मीटिंग की हर चीज़ की नकल करते हो और उनको आदर्श मानते हो, लेकिन वहां 60-70 फीसदी गोरे हैं। जिस वाइट हाऊस का नाम गोरे लोगों के नाम पर वाइट हाऊस पड़ा, उनका दिल इतना चौड़ा है, तभी वे दुनिया में आगे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने उस वाइट हाऊस में एक ब्लैक को बैठा दिया। उनका दिल ऐसा है, वे इतने बदल गए, लेकिन आप हजारों बरसों में भी बदलने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

[श्री शरद यादव]

बाबा साहेब, जिन्होंने संविधान बनाया, उन्होंने उसकी आत्मा के विषय में कहा कि यदि इसमें सोशल डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रहेगी, तो बात नहीं बनेगी। बाबा साहेब ने जिन तकलीफों के साथ सारे देश में लड़ाई लड़ी, वैसी लड़ाई कोई भी नहीं लड़ा। वे हिन्दू धर्म में रहना चाहते थे, लेकिन हिन्दू धर्म के बारे में उन्होंने क्या लिखा है? अभी कोई उनकी बात कह रहा था और उनको क्वोट कर रहा था। आप उनकी अच्छी बातों को क्वोट करते हो, लेकिन उन्होंने गंदगी और बीमारी के बारे में जो लिखा है, उसको क्वोट नहीं करते हो। Second Round Table Conference में उन्होंने जो काम किया, उसमें आ करके महात्मा जी भी बदल गए। उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म के अन्याय की कदम-कदम पर चर्चा की है। वे सारी किताबें भरी पड़ी हैं महात्मा फूले की भरी पड़ी हैं। देश भर में भरी पड़ी हैं। यह दुनियां भर की लड़ाई है। वहां का सब कुछ नकल करते हो, लेकिन एक चीज की नकल नहीं करते हो। यहां जाति व्यवस्था की विषमता है, सोशल डिस्पैरिटी है। एक-चौथाई आदमी को बस्ती में रहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। बाबा साहेब लड़ते-लड़ते अंत में इतना तंग आ गये कि उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस धर्म में पैदा हुआ, लेकिन मेरे वश में यह नहीं है कि मैं इसमें मरूं। तब उन्होंने अपना धर्म बदल लिया। रोहित वेमुला का मामला सामने आया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**) *पीठासीन हुए*]

वक्त जो है, वह कभी पीछे नहीं सरकता, वह आगे चलता है। यह वक्त आगे चलता है, कभी पीछे नहीं जाता, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक व्यवस्था ने वक्त को भी पीछे कर दिया, अवैज्ञानिक काम कर दिया। रोहित वेमुला ने कहा कि जिस जगह मेरा जन्म हुआ है, वह मेरा सबसे बड़ा अपराध है। एक आदमी ने धर्म बदला था और एक आदमी ने कहा कि मैं प्राण त्यागता हूं, मैं इस धर्म में नहीं रहूंगा, इसमें अन्याय और जुल्म का और कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है, बल्कि मेरा जन्म ही मेरा गुनाह है, मेरा जन्म ही मेरी त्रासदी है, मेरा जन्म ही सब तरह के मान-अपमान की जिन्दगी जीने का कारण है। यह सरकार कहती है, उस पर पत्र लिखा जाता है। इनके पत्र से वहां दबाव बनता है। कहते हैं कि वहां पुलिस नहीं पहुंची, कहते हैं कि वहां इलाज नहीं हुआ। आपके पास पेंडिंग है। कहते हैं कि वह दलित नहीं था और कहते हैं कि हमारा मंत्री भी पिछड़ा है। इसका क्या मतलब है? आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? 70 वर्षों में एक बदलाव होना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसके नतीजे में आपने क्या किया? एक आदमी दलित होकर यह सोचे कि मेरा जन्म ही मेरा गुनाह है और उसने अपनी जान दे दी। इस सदन में और उस सदन में बहस होगी, लेकिन कोई रत्ती भर भी बदलने को तैयार नहीं है। कास्ट सिस्टम या जाति व्यवस्था ऐसी दुष्ट व्यवस्था है कि इस कमरे के बाहर निकलेंगे तो सब जाति के लोग सूंघेंगे कि मेरी जाति कहां बैठी है। इंसान की इस तरह की स्पेशीज़ बन जाए, इस तरह से उसकी शक्ल बदल जाए ऐसा आप हिन्दुस्तान में देख कर के पता कर सकते हैं। यानी काला-गोरा तो दूर हो सकता है, इसकी लड़ाई हो सकती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जाति व्यवस्था या कास्ट सिस्टम एक ऐसी बीमारी है कि उस पर इतनी बड़ी लम्बी लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद भी कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला। जब वह नहीं निकला, तो आज, जो रोहित वेमुला है, उसने अपनी जान देकर आवाज़ दे दी, शहादत देकर आवाज़ दे दी। ऐसे हजारों नौजवान हैं, जिन्हें कहा गया कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के चलते तुम्हें हम विशेष अवसर देते हैं। लेकिन विशेष अवसर देकर उन्हें कुचलतें हैं, उनके साथ अन्याय करते हैं और उनके साथ हर तरह से जुल्म-ज्यादती करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बहस के बाद भी यहां कोई नहीं बदलेगा। मैंने कहा कि कबीर से बड़ा कोई नहीं हो सकता। एक ही इंसान इस देश में पैदा

हुआ, बाकी तो सबकी जाति है। यह एक ऐसा बांझ देश है, जिसमें ऐसा कोई इंसान पैदा नहीं हो सकता। एक ही आदमी ऐसा पैदा हुआ है। उसका नाम 'महात्मा कबीर' है। वही एक ऐसा इंसान पैदा हुआ, जिसकी न जाति है, न धर्म है। आज भी आप मगहर में चले जाइए। वहां मुसलमान और हिन्दू औंधे लेटे हुए हैं कि तू हिन्दू था कि मुसलमान था। तो वैसा एक ही इंसान पैदा हुआ। उसने क्या नहीं बोला, इंसान को अच्छा बनने के लिए क्या नहीं कहा, लेकिन यहां इंसान अच्छा नहीं बनता। यहां इंसान मंत्री से लेकर फूल-पत्ती तक, जो दलित नौजवान हैं, उनको हुदियाते हैं, उनको अपमानित करते हैं। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि दलित जब पढ़ने आता है, तो उसको आप जो वजीफा देते हो, वह वजीफा उसके लिए बहुत कीमती है। उसके घर में उसे रोटी नहीं मिलगी, उसे खाना नहीं मिलेगा—इसके बाद इस सदन में यह ऐलान करना ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कि वहां डॉक्टर नहीं पहुंचा, वह जिंदा बच जाता। वहां पुलिस नहीं पहुंची। किस तरह से भाषण कर रहे हैं? गुनाह करके जो अहंकार है, अभिमान है, चेहरे पर जो गुरूर है, मैं आपसे कहूं कि मैंने इस सदन में नहीं देखा, मंत्री रह करके इतना गुरूर, इतना अहंकार, इतना अभिमान! सरकार में अगर कोई बैठता है तो विनम्र होता है, सारी ताकत और शक्ति तो हिन्दुस्तान में, इस धरती पर जो भारत है, उसमें सबसे बड़ी ताकत तो आपके पास है। लेकिन जब आप ऐसा बोलते हो तो आप खबरदार करते हो। आज जवाब देना है, जो आपका एक्शन है। गुनाह करने के बाद दुख देता है, तकलीफ देता है। आप अहसास नहीं करते, आपको महसूस नहीं होता। इंसान तो वह है जो गलती करने के बाद अहसास करे और हमारे देश में इसकी लम्बी परम्परा है, लेकिन आप उसको डिफेंड करते हो, जस्टिफाई करते हो। आप कहते हो कि उसको निकालने वाली जो कमेटी थी, उसमें दलित था। यह सही नहीं है, उसमें दलित नहीं था। कहीं किसी भी जगह दलित को जगह नहीं मिलती। मायावती जी ने एक बात कही। वह कौन सी बड़ी बात थी? न्याय की बात है। यानी न्याय आप करोगे, अदालत आप लगाओगे, वकील आप लगाओगे। कब तक लगाओगे, हजारों साल से लगाओगे? कभी तो इन गरीबों के लिए, इनकी जुबान से न्याय मांगोगे। बाबा साहेब तो धर्म बदल लेता है और एक आदमी जान दे देता है। यह सोचने और समझने का हृदय है हम सब के पास। एक ही बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आप जाति व्यवस्था के ऊपर एक दिन की, तीन दिन की चार दिन की, एक महीने की बहस करो। मैं आपको रोडमैप देने को तैयार हूं कि उसका रास्ता क्या है। फिर कोई रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। याद रखिए, वेमुला की जो मां है, उसका जन्म भी महान है। आप कहते हो कि उसकी जात क्या है, पूरे देश भर में बड़ा काम किया कि अंतर्जातीय शादी से वह बच्चा पैदा हुआ। इस देश में जिस दिन जाति टूटेगी उस दिन देश का विकास होगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी कितने ही उपाय कर लीजिए, कितनी ही तरह के नारे लगा लीजिए, जब तक भारतीय समाज की यह जो जातीय व्यवस्था है, यह है तो कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती। यह जो व्यवस्था आई है, यह खा जाएगी, क्योंकि यह पूरी तरह से तब तक यह अगस्त मुनि है, यह कोई चीज नहीं होने देगी, सर्वनाश करेगी। इसलिए हम सब को जनता को वचन ही नहीं देना चाहिए, वायदा ही नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन उन वायदों को पूरा करने का ईमान भी चाहिए और अगर ईमान नहीं है तो लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा। ईमान का एक ही मतलब है कि जो जनता से कहो, उसको पूरा करो। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश से ईमान उठ रहा है। कदम-कदम पर जुल्म है, कदम-कदम पर अन्याय है, कदम-कदम पर चोरी है, कदम-कदम पर डकैती है, कदम-कदम पर मिट्टी खा रहे हैं, रेत खा रहे हैं। कोई चीज नहीं है जिसको इस देश का आदमी खाकर के अपना घर नहीं भर रहा हो?

[श्री शरद यादव]

आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भ्रष्टाचार पर कोई ऐसा जिक्र नहीं है कि कोई उसका ठीक रास्ता निकालेंगे? भ्रष्टाचार की जननी भी यह जाति व्यवस्था है। मां की गुलामी से यह परिवार बनता है। और परिवार जो है वह मन चंगा तो कठौती में गंगा। घर चंगा तो कठौती में गंगा, यह उसके असली मायने हैं। हर आदमी मजबूर है उसके घर के सिवाए उसकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। हर आदमी की प्रायोरिटी पहले घर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अब समाप्त किया जाए।

श्री शरद यादवः इन्हीं बातों के साथ अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रोहित वेमुला है, उसके बारे में इस सदन में इतने तरह की बहस होने के बाद एक साथ काम करिए, एक काम करिए। एक दिन, दो दिन, चार दिन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की समाज व्यवस्था पर चर्चा करिए। अगर अच्छी है तो बनाए रखिए और ठीक नहीं है तो इसके बारे में कोई रास्ता सोचिए। इंसान-इंसान के बीच में भारत खंड-खंड हो गया है। आप इसकी एकता की बात करते हो, आप भारत को एक राष्ट्र बनाने की बात करते हो, वह कैसे बनेगा? खंड-खंड भारत है, खंड-खंड पोखर होता है तो फिर सड़ता है और खंड-खंड बिछता है तो नदी बनती है और गंगा बनती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सारे सदन से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए। यही रोहित वेमुला के लिए सच्ची श्रद्धांजली होगी। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, some dreams come true in India. In 1935, there was a small village called Mirati. The father was a freedom fighter, the mother was a freedom fighter and a son was born. The son went on to go to the college, and after that became a Professor. He got out of the small village and came to the city, and became a journalist and then a social worker. That was in 1935. Today, some dreams do come true because that boy from Birbhum is now Rashtrapatiji of our country, who delivered the Address, for which I stand here to thank him. Yes, Sir, in all this negativity, if you look carefully, you can find some bit of positivity. Sir, I told you the first story of positivity using nouns, verbs and adjectives. I will attempt a second little story on positivity using only nouns. One example, Sir, Azad, Singh, Sinh, Antony, Sharma, Mayawati, Yadav, Yadav, Yechury, Pawar, O'Brien, Tirkey, Krishnan, Goud, Naidu, Modi and Jaitley. It is a beautiful diversity, Sir. You go through any row here in Parliament, this is the diversity, which is India. This is the diversity of our everyday life. This is the diversity you will find in our villages, in our communities, and sometimes we have a chance to celebrate that diversity. Sir, 5,482 words were there in the President's Address. I wish there were 5,486 words! I was looking for four words. 'Diversity' was not there; 'tolerance' was not there; 'communal harmony' was not there. I would like to restrict my observations today paragraph by paragraph to some of the points which were raised in that Address. But before that we heard another speech today in the other House. So, one is a little confused because in the other House as in that speech, we were told that Parliament must run; we must debate, deliberate

and legislate. Very good! The Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha said that. But what does the Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha say? The Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha — this he said in 2012 — says, "Debate is intended to be used merely to put a lid in parliamentary accountability. The opposition's right to disrupt is a legitimate tactic for the opposition to expose the Government." Who is right? Is it the Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha or the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha? The second one is also very confusing. What is that? Productivity of Parliament. Let us look at the productivity of Parliament. Let us look at the hard numbers. Since Independence, the most unproductive was the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. Who was in the opposition? Who did the disrupting? Look at those numbers: Sixty per cent of Lok Sabha time and 66 per cent of Rajya Sabha time only. We have to ask these questions, rather than try and pass the buck because the House belongs to the opposition. If you look at the last 20 months, the most productive Session was when 123 per cent work was done in Parliament. Who wants to take laurels for this? I believe the opposition should take laurels for this for cooperating. Now let me go paragraph by paragraph. Let me start with Paragraph 3 — "गरीबों की उन्नति"। I heard a speech earlier today in Parliament where that gentleman quoted three generations of one family. Very good. But I will quote him. This is what he said last year. "यह आपकी विफलता का स्मारक है।" My Hindi is bad but I have practised this. He said, "आज़ादी के 60 साल बाद आपको लोगों को गड्ढे खोदने के लिए भेजना पड़ा। What was he commenting on? He was commenting on MNREGA. Today, the tune was a little different. But, basically, this was a hatchet job on MNREGA. MNREGA Funds have been stopped not just to my State, but now, everyone is making noise about MNREGA Funds which is only about ₹ 38,000 crores. If you look back to 2010, ₹ 40,000 crores was on MNREGA. These are the hard numbers.

Sir, the Member, who proposed this motion, threw a lot of numbers at us. He said, 'India's GDP growth is growing at 7 per cent to 7.3 per cent.' Very good. I am not so happy because, in my State, Bengal, we are growing at 12.5 per cent. When he said, the lowest inflation is in India, where is it? It is happening in Bengal where it is 3 per cent. There are so many figures. I can share them with you. But these are hard numbers. This is not what we will do, but this is what we have done. The situation is so bad that today a King of good times can disappear from this country and he will get a golden handshake of ₹ 550 crores. The public sector banks, in the last two years, have written off ₹ 1,14,000 crores. The net bad assets of these banks is one-third of their net worth. What is going on? And, of course, in my State, the previous Government left us with a burden of ₹ 2,50,000/- crores. What did we do? Sit down and fuss about it! No, we worked to increase our taxes, and our tax collection has improved by 200 per cent in the last four years. So, one is 'talk' and the other is 'do'.

[Shri Derek O'brien]

Paragraph 12: किसानों की समृद्धि। The BJP speaker said here, "Trust the poor", yes, you may trust the poor but the question they need to ask themselves is: Does the poor trust them? If you say, 'you trust the poor', if you say, 'you trust the *Kisans*', what has happened to the Land Bill? We have been asking from day one to withdraw the Land Acquisition Bill. We have been consistent. We had voted against the UPA Bill and we will vote against this Bill. Why don't you withdraw that Bill? What is the delay? This Government is good at coining names. To the Ministry of Agriculture, they have added a nice name, 'Farmers' Welfare'. I am quoting a BJP MP from Lok Sabha. "All farmers' suicides are not because of hunger and employment. There is a fashion trend going on." We will be debating the Budget Speech for 12 hours. In these 12 hours, 12 farmers will die in India. Sir, you have allocated ₹ 36,000 crores for 70 per cent farmers who do a quick back-of-the-envelope calculation. It constitutes ₹ 36,000 crores for 70 per cent; it comes to 1 rupee 40 paise per farmer per day.

Paragraph 18 spoke about Second Green Revolution. Good. India's Agri GDP grew at 1.1 per cent. But I am smiling more because in Bengal it grew at 5.5 per cent. You are talking about doubling farmer's income, not by 2019, but by about 5 years or 6 years from now, that is, by 2022. Very interesting time is 2022. By that time, where you will be, we don't know. Actually, we know. But look at the example, Sir. In 2010-11, the average farmer income in Bengal was ₹ 91,000/- per family. That was four years ago. Sir, that figure is 76 per cent up now; at ₹ 1,60,000/- farmer family income. We have done this. We have absorbed the cost of cultivation. We have introduced mechanization and this is including the farm labour cost, which has doubled during this period. These are the realities. I am not faffing around. This is why I am staying absolutely to the paragraphs of the speech.

Paragraph 21, "युवाओं को रोजगार।" Everyone has mentioned this. You have done 'Skill India', 'Make in India', 'Swachh Bharat'. All the fancy names are here. Here is my one question: How many jobs have you created? Instead of empowering the youth, you are putting the youth in jails. That is the bottomline, Sir.

Sir, Para 24 spoke about MSMEs. Check these figures. It talks about No.1 bank loans given to MSMEs. We all know which State has given No.1 bank loans for MSMEs.

Sir, come to para 40. Para 40 talks about co-operative federalism. What co-operative federalism are we talking about? Sir, how many projects have been stopped? This is the new spin which the BJP gives. Thirty-two per cent devolution has gone up to forty-two per cent devolution! What is the spin? How many Central funding schemes have they stopped? What is the number? How have they changed the percentages? Sir, let me just give you one example. Under the Pradhan Mantri

Gram Sadak Yojana, last year, if a State had spent ₹ 3,000 crores on the roads, the Central Government would have compensated them with ₹ 3,000 crores. But, after this Budget, the State will have to spend ₹ 1,200 crores and the Centre will spend ₹ 1,800 crores. So, what, in effect, is happening is, if you summarise, they give with one hand and, from the States, they take with two hands. This is cooperative federalism! We are beseeching the Government to stop cooperative federalism. Instead, let us make that operative federalism, Sir.

Para 79 of this speech is '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*'. We celebrated the Constitution Day. We all had big speeches given on Dr. Ambedkar. And then what happened in Hyderabad? My party was one of the first parties which went there. Of course, it is not about being first or seventh or eighth, but everybody was there in Hyderabad to stand by the family of this boy. We met his mother and the family members. We can do all we can, but Rohith will not come back. He is gone. Sir, I don't normally like to quote European Kings. But this one was so perfect. King George III said, "Everybody, who does not agree with me, is a traitor." This is what we are seeing today. Sir, there are two or three different ways of looking at India. The BJP, in the last 20 months, when they look at India, I think, they look at themselves in the mirror. When you listen to the Congress (I), they look at India through a rearview mirror. We are a little different. But I will come to that later. Sir, when we look at Bengal, we don’t look at it through a rearview mirror or a mirror. We look at it from the windshield of a cockpit. And what is that windshield of the cockpit telling us? The Seconder of this Motion also had lived in Bengal for a while but he has been away from Bengal for twenty or twenty-five years and it may be his nostalgic view. But these are the realities. Which State has given most of the scholarships for minorities? It is Bengal. Aliah University was set up in Bengal. Through OBC reservation, 96 per cent of minorities communities, which comprise Muslims in Bengal, are getting the benefit. One, out of the five WCs officers, on merit, is from Bengal. So, the gentleman, who spoke and seconded the Motion, is welcome to come to Bengal any time. He can come for Id. He can come for Christmas. He can eat what he wants. We won't peek into his fridge to see whether it is 'A', 'B' or 'C'. And he can also come for Diwali. We won't send him to a neighbouring country. Sir, a lot more have happened in Bengal. But I want to restrict myself to the President's Speech. Kanyashree has happened. A transgender Principal is there. Everything is happening together.

Let us come to Paras 31 to 35 on health care. What is the situation today? We live in a country where only one out of four Indians is covered by health insurance. India has achieved barely two out of eight MDGs of the U.N. Three out of ten of the world's stunted children are from India. Again, what did we do? 'Will do, have done'.

[Shri Derek O'brien]

Sir, if this Government talks about federalism, I beseech them. Ask us how to do it. We will tell you how to do it. Bengal provides medicines and health-care free of cost to all State hospitals. Ask us how to do it. We will tell you how to do it. Bengal is leading No.1 in the country in child immunisation. Ask us how to do it. We will tell you how to do it. We have 82 fair price diagnostic centres and 109 fair price medicine shops. Again, I say, 'Ask us how to do it and we will tell you how to do it'.

Sir, let us get to Para 65 which is about blackmoney. And I quote, "Black money have started yielding results." Of course, they have started yielding results. But, my point is, they are very bad results, as bad as the UPA-II. Look at these figures. Six hundred and forty-four people in the whole country complied with that. Look at the UPA figures and look at your figures, the NDA figures; six hundred and seventy prosecutions - NDA and six hundred and forty - UPA. Sir, where are we headed? Provident Fund, I don't want to go into that because we know what happened. Roll back EPF, bad enough. That was a bad idea. And after that, what happened? This is like a college Committee. A clarification for a clarification for another clarification does not remain a clarification. It remains a comedy. So, these are the kind of things, Sir, which are happening.

Sir, I want to come to one of the most important and significant points. The point I want to speak today about, Sir, is paragraph No. 57, "The Government is taking the benefits of Digital India to common citizens." Yes, let's be fair. There are one or two ideas like the mobile app for the electrification of villages. It is very, very good. That is happening. But, Sir, what is the most bothersome is; Is it digital India or is it divisive India? Sir, I made these three points which I have to repeat this year, which I made on the President's Motion of Thanks last year. This is how it works, loudspeakers, rumour-mongering and technology. This is exactly what I said last year - loudspeakers, rumour-mongering and technology. We all know loudspeakers, how this is done in the pre-elections. We all know rumour mongering but, now we are seeing how technology is being used, not only WhatsApp but modified, pardon the pun, videos. In fact, Sir, there is a story that the RSS has a unique medical school where they don't teach you gynaecology or cardiology. They teach you video doctorology. This is a fact, Sir. It is a very serious issue. Don't take it light-heartedly. Maybe, I am being facetious, but I have been talking about this from last year because this doesn't happen. Technology has good uses, technology has bad uses and if you want to divide this country, please do not use technology like this. Let us celebrate technology. If you don't want to take our advice or anybody else's advice, please take former President Kalam Saheb's advice. For great men, religion is a way of making friends. Small people make religion a fighting tool. Sir, the bottom line is, when you haven't delivered on jobs, when you haven't delivered on

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farmers, when you haven't delivered on manufacturing, when you haven't delivered on election promises, what do you do? You change the narrative. You have got one year to go for the UP elections, you have got one month to go for the Bengal elections and the Tamil Nadu elections. So, you change the narrative. It is really unfortunate that in this debate on secularism, Sir, the debate is bookended, as someone put it so beautifully, on two unspeakable problems. Actually, we quote so many people, but Barkha Dutt put it very nicely in her book. She called it, 'A chess board of comparative communalism'. Let me stick to these two problems; 2002-Gujarat and 1984-Delhi. And, Sir, it is these two political parties, who are involved, one in 1984 and the other in 2002, and all of us here, sitting in the middle, are much more responsible in our behaviour and in the way we govern. What happens?

Who stalled the GST? Who stalled the Prevention of Corruption Bill? Who stalled the Real Estate Bill? So, between one and two, they stall and stall, and all of us in the middle, sometimes, are painted as villains!

In Paragraph 10, the hon. President quoted Dr. Ambedkar. I will quote Dr. Ambedkar. What did he tell the then President of India in 1952? And, I want my friends from this side please listen to Dr. Ambedkar and I want my friends from Congress also listen to Dr. Ambedkar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): We also want you to listen. We are patiently listening to you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am reading it, yaar. He said, "No hungry man is going to be a sympathetic to a critic who is going to tell him, 'My dear fellow, although I am in power, although I am in authority, although I possess all the legal power at my command, please don't expect me to do a miracle, because I have inherited a past which is inglorious." So, don't blame the past; let us move on from there.

Paragraph 21 talks about youth which is the future of our country. If we are saying that youth is the future of our country, I ask my friends in the Government: Why are you stifling youth and why are you stifling intellectual freedom? I come from a State, as you do, Sir, which knows what stifling education and stifling intellectual freedom is all about. We know this. The party decided who would teach. The party decided what you would learn. The party decided how you would think. The party decided which comrade would be the VC. * Sir, for 34 years this has happened. But, now, let me quote Pandit Nehru. I know everyone will listen to Pandit Nehru. I want that this party to listen more to Pandit Nehru. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You please address the Chair. Mr. Derek, please, address the Chair.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Which party? ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the hon. Minister is heckling me. What do I say? Grow up, boy. Grow up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, it is not heckling. You take it in good spirit.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You are in the Rajya Sabha. You are a Member of the Lok Sabha. You know your role as Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will teach you after my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You address the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Come. You teach me singing; I will teach you debating. Come.

Sir, let me read this quote for everybody. Dr. Manmohan Singhji is here and other senior Congress leaders are also here. Now I quote and it says, 'The Communist Party's unfortunate association with violence encourages a certain evil tendency in human beings." Explain. Sir, I can tell you the political violence, A to Z of political violence and the lexicon of political violence. (A) Anada Margi Massacre in 1982 where Anada Margis were killed in Kolkata. (B) Bantala in 1990, when three health officers were coming back from an immunization programme, what had happened? (C) Chota Angaria in 2001 where 11 Trinamool workers killed. A, B, C and I will finish, Sir. (D) Dhantala in 2003 where 6 women were raped. I can carry on till Z. (M) Marich-Jhapi, Sunderbans, in 1979. (N) Netai in 2011, Nandigram in 2007. Don't you remember Nandigram? Sir, 14 farmers were killed and 100 are missing.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): What have you done between 2011 and 2014? *.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You concentrate on the President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I did not say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...I can handle this.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, * ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please concentrate on the President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I can handle this, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, they will get a chance to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please continue, but restrict yourself to the President's Address.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, somebody has found a newfound love for the Communist Party of India. It is a newfound love! I like that analogy of 'fair and lovely'! I thought it was quite funny. Actually it was a nice way to make the black money white money! So, I thought the newfound love can also be a personal care product! We call it 'CloseUp'!

Sir, this is what Dr. Ambedkar said, and I promise you that this is my last Dr. Ambedkar quote because I will conclude. I am quoting Dr. Ambedkar because the President quoted Dr. Ambedkar: "As regards the Labour Movement carried on by the Communist Party, there is no possibility of me joining them. I am a confirmed enemy of the Communists who exploit labour." Yes, Sir, I am a confirmed enemy of the Communists and I will remain so. I will remain so, I will remain so, I will remain so. In spite of what everyone else will do, we will remain so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, for six days and seven nights, the citizens of the ancient Rome watched helplessly as their city burnt. The great fire of AD 64 consumed that entire city. Of the million people, half-a-million lost their lives. Ten districts of that city were burnt down and only four survived. There were rumours that the king himself had actually set the fire. There were also rumours that he did this because he wanted to build a new city according to his plan. Sir, but the most interesting tale about this fire was that the king during the fire played the fiddle while his city burnt.

Sir, I stand here to thank the President for his Address. Will India's Neros stand up? Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to the Joint Sitting of both the Houses, assembled together, on the 23rd February, 2016. *"Murai seidu kapattrum mannavan makkattu iraiyennu vaikkappadum kural."* It means, the people regard the ruler as God, for just rule and God. The ruler who administers justice and protects citizens will be regarded as God. These are the wise words of Thiruvalluvar, the divine poet. True to these words of saint Thiruvalluvar, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who has showered affection on the people of Tamil Nadu and has, in the firm conviction

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

that 'I am because of you and I am for you', toiled tirelessly to uplift their lives and enhanced their prosperity, is adored by the people as their incomparable leader in whom they have reposed their faith, as the savior of the poor, as the embodiment of the people's power who can never be vanquished by her opponents and as a deity in human form. The President in his Address promises a strong and forward looking India within the reach of its people; the opportunities and development promised by our Constitution. This development philosophy is captured in Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, the fundamental tenet. Our leader had a dream. She dreamt of a State, Tamil Nadu, where no youth remain unemployed; where poverty is totally eradicated; where the people get all the basic amenities, including good drinking water, good healthcare, proper hygienic sanitation and all the more, everything they need, and live happily in the country.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has shown the way, the path ahead through the innovative ideas for welfare schemes which has ignited our minds with great vision for Tamil Nadu. It was only due to her deft handling of the energy crises faced by the State in the year 2011, we are today an energy surplus State and power deficit is a thing of the post. It was because of her towering leadership and passionate pursuance of peoples' cause that ensured that Cauvery Tribunal's Award was notified in the Central Government Gazette; that the water storage level in Mullai Periyar Dam was raised to 142 feet; that our fishermen were freed from the clutches of Sri Lankan Navy and the cause of the Sri Lankan Tamils found voice at the international fora.

Led by our hon. Chief Minister, our Government not only fulfilled the electoral promises, but went much beyond that and made our State one of the best administered States in the country.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair.*)

I just wanted to mention a few achievements; free rice to all cardholders, about 1.84 crore rice cardholders are given free rice of 20 kilos and this ensures food security for all; milch cows, goats/sheep to the poor free of cost. Like what Mr. Derek said, 'ask Amma, how she is doing this.' She is doing this because she has got a will for doing that; fans, mixies, grinders to all the rice cardholders free of cost; laptop computers to school and college going students in Government and Government-aided institutions; doubling of the social security pension from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1,000/- per month for the aged and needy; doubling of the marriage assistance to poor girls besides giving gold for their *Mangalsutra;* doubling of maternity benefit under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme; comprehensive health cover to the

common people, Government employees and pensioners through well-designed health insurance schemes; substantially increasing the food allowance to hostel students; extending post-matric scholarship to SC/ST students studying in private colleges; four sets of uniform to school children besides giving them all learning kits, including free notebooks, bags, etc., three lakh green houses to the rural poor, 10,000 such houses to the weavers and 20,000 green houses to houseless families in Town Panchayats. The innovative New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) for first generation entrepreneurs is a very big move for the women empowerment. There is the State Balanced Growth Fund for bridging the intra-State socio-economic gap. There is the unique and pioneering Tamil Nadu Habitation Improvement (THAI) Scheme for providing amenities to village habitations. Mega Schemes like the Chennai Mega City Development Mission and the Integrated Urban Development Mission for Urban Infrastructure Development are transforming Tamil Nadu from a power deficit State to a power surplus State. It is because when the DMK Government left in 2011, it was a power deficit State. But Amma has turned it from a power deficit State to a power surplus State in a record-breaking time of three years.

In the successful first year, there was the ever-global investors' meet in Tamil Nadu where she has attracted about ₹ 2,42,160 crores from the multi-national companies abroad. It was a very successful event. There is no doubt that the prosperity of the State lies in the able hands of our efficient and tall leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Sir, I want to bring to the kind notice of the Government, as the Finance Minister and the hon. Leader of the House is here, one point which has been stressed by our hon. leader. The Government of India has proposed to take a stand that 60 per cent of the Provident Fund will attract tax and the remaining 40 per cent should be invested in some form of bonds, etc. The Government of India has no right to impose restrictions in withdrawing the EPF and PF amount by the Government servants. For example, EPF subscribers retire at the age of 58 or 60 years. Sixty per cent of his hard earned money, the saving which he has got after working for 30 years or 40 years, has been taxed. It is the money which he has saved from his hard earned earnings, and 60 per cent of that money is proposed to be taxed. Our party, under the leadership of Amma has opposed it fully. It is nothing but inhuman violation of natural justice. After all, an employee withdraws from his Provident Fund for higher education of his daughter or son, or, for the marriage of his daughter, or, for building a house without getting a loan. So, it is a security for them to lead a peaceful and happy retired life. That is the security they have got after their retirement. But taxing that amount is a punishment to the EPF subscribers. Please do not punish them. Do not violate the natural rights of the working class, and kindly withdraw the levy of tax on the EPF deposits fully and wholly.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Sir, in the President's Address, there is no mention about inter- State water disputes and inter-linking of rivers. Due to the stern efforts of our visionary leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, a Detailed Project Report of the Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Project at a cost of ₹ 1,862 crores was prepared in 2011. This Project envisages a diversion of flood surplus of 2,000 cusecs from the Bhavani River at Pillur to 31 Water Resources Department Tanks; 40, Panchayat Union Tanks; and 538 ponds in Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode Districts. This Report was sent to the Government of India for assistance. However, the then DMK-coalition UPA Government did not approve this Project. Hon. Chief Minister has ordered to implement the Athikadavu-Avinashi Scheme as an irrigation groundwater recharge and drinking water scheme forthwith.

Accordingly, a revised proposal is being sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for consideration of the Central Government to immediately sanction the required amount for the implementation of this project. Every year, 30 TMC of water is wasted and drains into the sea from the perennial river Tambiraparani, which flows in my district.

Now, I come to formation of flood carrier canal from the Kannadian Channel to drought-prone areas of Sathankulam, Tisayanvilai by interlinking Tambiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts in Tamil Nadu. With the implementation of this scheme, a total of 23,040 hecatares of land will come under cultivation. The Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources has approved this project for ₹ 872.45 crores for which our State has, under the able leadership of Amma, sanctioned an amount of ₹ 208.3 crores, till date. I urge upon the Central Government to sanction this amount.

I would also like to touch upon the issue of formation of Cauvery Management Board and Water Regulation Committee. How and when will it be formed? With the interlinking of rivers and with the formation of this Committee, we can share the water between the two States without any dispute. I do want that the Government should mention this when they reply on the floor of this House.

The success achieved by our hon. Chief Minister in protecting the genuine rights of Tamil Nadu in the inter-State river water disputes, especially in the Cauvery and the Mullai Periyar issues will remain unparalled in the years to come. It is only due to the timely pre-emptive steps taken by the hon. Chief Minister by filing interlocutory application in the Supreme Court that Karnataka has been restrained from constructing a reservoir across the river Cauvery at Mekedatu. The hon. Chief Minister has also steadfastly urged the Government of India to take forward the inter-

State river linkage projects to resolve the water deficit in the State. On its part, the Government has gone ahead in implementing the inter-State river linking projects. And, there is no doubt that the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is the world's most successful financial inclusion programme. The programme has gone beyond opening of banking accounts to becoming a platform for poverty eradication by offering basic financial services and security to the poor. But, I would like to mention that it is only a tool in the hands of administrators and it will bear fruits if and when this tool is used in an appropriate manner to serve the poor and deprived people.

I would like to go on record in this august House that in the aftermath of the heavy floods in Tamil Nadu more than 34 lakh people have been affected. They were provided ₹ 5,000 each. The cash transfer has been effected directly to their bank accounts. This is a massive work done under a record quick time, which has benefited poor and affected people without any trouble or hindrance. This is the perfect example of true federal system, where a State Government worked in perfect coalition with the Central Government. The Union Government should give full credit to our hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for having proved the effectiveness of this scheme to reach the needy in record quick time.

The three new insurance and pension schemes – launched by the Union Government, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yohana, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and the Atal Pension Yojana – afford insurance cover to hitherto uncovered sections of society to universalize social security. This will be a boon for all the sections of the poor people.

The three new insurance and pension schemes launched by the Union Government, namely, the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and the Atal Pension Yojana,* which afford insurance cover to hitherto uncovered sections of the society to universalize social security, will be a boon for all sections of the poor people.

Sir, I am glad to know that the Government is committed to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022. The *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* launched on June 25, 2015, envisages construction of about two crore houses to benefit primarily slum dwellers, urban poor and people from economically weaker sections and lower income groups of society. This Mission too needs a perfect federal system where the State Governments are responsible for the proper implementation of the scheme. Here too, Tamil Nadu leads from the front in providing housing for all. I would like to request the Union Government to allocate Tamil Nadu State the requested amount for construction of houses for the people who lost their houses during the massive floods recently. She has also allotted 10,000 houses for the people, those who have been affected by the floods reccently.

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As regards the fisheries' section, the hon. Chief Minister has accorded the highest priority to the safety and security of our fishmermen, particularly, of those pursuing their avocation of fishing in the traditional fishing waters of the Palk Strait. The persistent efforts of the hon. Chief Minister have led to the release of 2,271 Tamil Nadu fishermen and 357 fishing boats from the clutches of the Sri Lankan Navy. In the wake of frequent arrests of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Amma, seeks a time-bound action plan to achieve a permanent solution to this problem and also put in place a strong robust diplomatic response. The Tamil Nadu Government, once again, reiterates its resolve to retrieve Kachatheevu as it is the only permanent solution to this vexatious problem. Here, Sir, I also want to place on record that in the accords in 1974 and 1976, the DMK was also a part of ceding the Kachatheevu to Sri Lanka, which is the main source of fishing harbour for all the fishermen in Tamil Nadu. So, we are entitled to have the Katchatheevu. Our predecessors who were with the then Government had to seek Katchatheevu, which is the permanent solution. Now, the retrieval of Katchatheevu is the permanent solution to the Sri Lankan issue.

The hon. Chief Minister has always championed the cause of justice for Sri Lankan Tamils. It was only due to her persistent efforts that the Government of India has taken steps to make Sri Lankan Government initiate reconciliatory steps such as to investigate and try the war crimes and to return the lands to the affected displaced people. We urge that the Government of India, with the help of international agencies, should ensure that the perpetrators of these crimes are brought to justice and the affected Sri Lankan Tamils are resettled at the earliest.

In the agriculture sector, *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* has been launched for crop insurance with the lowest ever premium rates for farmers. Under Paramparagat *Krishi Vikas Yojana*, 8,000 clusters have been developed to promote organic farming. It is a very good move. Organic farming is the future of India to help us lead a healthy life. Soil Health Cards will be distributed to all 14 crore farm-holdings by March 2017. The National Agriculture Market is working towards setting up a common e-market platform to connect 585 wholesale markets across the country. The new Urea Policy, 2015, has been notified to improve the efficiency and plug subsidy leakages by providing 100 per cent neem-coated urea to farmers. In this also, our Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam has benefited 37.52 lakh beneficiaries with a sum of ₹ 3,032 crores in the last five years. The unprecedented heavy rainfall during the recent North-East Monsoon has caused loss of life and extensive damage to the property.

However, due to effective coordination under the able leadership of hon. Chief

Minister, the rescue and relief operations were carried out on a warfooting and normalcy was restored within a short span of time, demonstrating the resilience of the State Administration again. Our Government has sanctioned ₹ 282.91 crores to 5,25,121 affected families whose huts and houses were damaged and ₹ 1,272.28 crores to about 25,52,572 affected families whose dwellings were inundated. Further, Rs.451.16 crores were granted to 4,81,975 affected farmers as crop loss compensation covering 3.82 lakh hectares. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Thank you, Madam.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want to put on record that hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with a firm resolve to usher in a Second Green Revolution in Tamil Nadu initiated multi-pronged strategies emphasizing crop diversification and better post-harvest management. The concerted efforts made by this Government in this regard in the first five years have resulted in improving crop productivity and in increasing farmers' income.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Your time is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: As a result of this, Tamil Nadu continuously got the Krishi Karman Award for the last two years. For the two years, Krishi Karman Award has been given to Tamil Nadu for the extensive agriculture work which Amma has done for the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, Madam. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I also wanted to put forth the Jallikattu issue here. Actually, we wanted that Jallikattu issue to be mentioned in the Presidential Address. Jallikattu, reputedly one of the oldest living sports, was part of the traditional festivities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is important that the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu are respected. You are also there; you know the difficulty of Tamil people. You know the sentiments were completely trashed, and it is very important that the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu who have a deep attachment to the conduct of the traditional event of Jallikattu are respected.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, I understand. I understand. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The Animal Welfare Division of Environment Ministry under the UPA Government, which was a coalition Government with DMK, in 2011 had issued a notification banning use of bulls as performing animals under Section 22 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The Supreme Court... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): It was upheld by the Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No. Actually, the Jallikattu has been banned. ...(*Interruptions*)... But in your period, the bulls were also added to that act. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The bulls and cows were not added before that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before that, it was not added. The bulls and cows were added only in the UPA period. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am straightway saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am straightway saying. Under that Act, the bulls and ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am just concluding, Sir. I will just touch the Public Distribution System which was one of the topmost...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Next speaker is Shri Sitaram Yechury. He is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I need another two minutes. I will finish. I will mention only the Public Distribution System. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Shri Praful Patel. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, only two lines. Public Distribution System is the most important successful system by which the Amma's Government has given... ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): See, nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

* Not Recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes. Agreed. Please sit down, Madam. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Praful Patel. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; sorry. Shri Ahmed Patel. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, my name is there. It has been called out. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has already called out my name. I have to speak. Even by rotation, my name should come, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*).... I thank you, Sir, and hope that India would be a better place and our State also would be a better place for the youth.. ...(*Interruptions*)... and for the entire human race.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

After having listened to all the very erudite speakers, I feel very humbled to be standing here to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I think, it is an important document because, at the end of the day, his Speech states about the policy and the direction of the Government of the day.

This Government, of course, has come with a huge popular mandate, and that mandate has been manifested after many, many years. The Government has got an

* Not Recorded.

[Shri Praful Patel]

absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. Now, two things can be read out of this mandate – one, certainly, the Government came out with schemes and gave a vision to the country saying that they would be able to give us a certain better future, ensure a better future for our coming generations, and people certainly believed and trusted them for this vision which was spelt out before them. Secondly, the message that seems to have been sent out, and which we have been seeing in many elections, including elections to State Assemblies, is that people have also, in a way, felt that instead of having coalitions and having divisive politics within a coalition, which leads to confusion and blame-game, they should give it to one single entity, so that if at all they had to hold somebody accountable, they know exactly who it is. I think, the message that the verdict of the last Lok Sabha elections sent out was precisely on these lines. Well, it is a huge compliment to Shri Narendra Modi and his Government that he has been able to win the confidence of the people. Much had been promised, much has been promised and much is being promised every single day.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, *in the Chair*)

I was listening to the speech of the Prime Minister on television, because we are not the Members of the other House, and I certainly feel that much is being promised even today. It is, of course, welcome. People want to listen to our leaders. They want to listen to the vision and they want to listen to promises on a daily basis. But I think now, after almost two years of this Government, the time has come when the people of this country would certainly like to see those promises turn into a limited reality, if not an absolute reality. We have heard a debate just a couple of hours ago in the form of a Calling Attention Motion on the situation in Uttar Pradesh and the Minister's statement thereafter. I think, if you look at the entire environment in the country, कलराज जी, जब हम सारे देश का माहौल देखते हैं, तो कहीं आगरा की बात होती है, कहीं जेएनयू की बात होती है, कहीं रोहित की बात होती है, कहीं दादरी की बात होती है। ऐसे एक नहीं अनेक किस्से रोजाना इस देश के लोगों के सामने सुनने को मिलते हैं। जहां एक ओर प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार के कई मंत्री रोज हमारे देश और दुनिया को यह कहते हैं कि हम बहुत समृद्ध हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is no translation; we want to hear him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We are instructing. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are instructing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः देश के लोगों को लगता है कि भारत बहुत सशक्त है, समृद्ध है, भारत की GDP आज विश्व में सारे देशों से आगे बढ़ चुकी है, BRICS देशों में पिघलाव आ गया है,

सारे पिघल गए हैं, लेकिन भारत की GDP बहुत सशक्त खड़ी है। यह परिस्थिति आज हमें निरन्तर, रोज, एक ओर बोली जाती है, दूसरी ओर अगर आप रोज सुबह अखबार पढ़िए, रोज टीवी देखिए, आपको केवल इसी प्रकार की बातें, ये जो सारी घटनाएं मैंने कहीं और इनके अलावा रोजाना इसी प्रकार की खबरें, अखबारों में और टेलीविजन पर चौबीस घंटे वहीं देखने और सुनने को मिलती हैं। मतलब कि आज देश में हो क्या रहा है? देश का एजेंडा, देश का माहौल, अगर हम इतना तनावपूर्ण बना देंगे, तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। आज जितने वक्ता भाषण दे रहे थे, Calling Attention Motion या उसके अलावा भी, रोजाना ये ही बातें, यही तनाव, यही टकराव सामने आ रहे हैं। हम किस दुनिया में और किस युग में जी रहे हैं? हम रोज महात्मा गांधी की बात करते हैं, उनका उल्लेख करते हैं। हमारे देश में आपस में काफी विषमताएं रही हैं, भेदभाव रहे हैं, ऊंचे-छोटे लोगों के, पैसे वालों के, गरीबों के, इस मजहब के, उस मजहब के, इन बातों के बारे में तो हम विरासत में देश में बहुत सालों से सुनते आए हैं, लेकिन जब हम महात्मा गांधी की बात करते हैं, तो महात्मा गांधी ने हमें आजादी किसी गोली और लाठी के भरोसे नहीं दिलाई। केवल एक ही चीज से इस देश को आजादी मिली कि उन्होंने इस देश को एक माला में, प्यार-मोहब्बत से, अहिंसा से पिरोने का काम किया। जब देश में एकता बनी, सारे देश के लोगों में जब आजादी का जज्बा, मन में उमंग उमड़ी, तो अंग्रेजों ने तय कर लिया कि अब यह देश एक हो गया है, अब हम इनके ऊपर ज्यादा दिन राज नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए हमें लाठी और गोली से आजादी नहीं मिली। हमारे काफी शहीदों ने कुर्बानियां दीं, हम उनको तो नमन करते ही हैं, लेकिन इस देश ने सबसे बड़ा नमन महात्मा गांधी को इसलिए करना पसंद किया कि उन्होंने इस देश के लोगों को अहिंसा के माध्यम से एक सूत्र में, एक माला में पिरोने का काम किया। आज आजादी के 69 वर्ष के बाद हम देश की आजादी की हमेशा स्तुति करते हैं, हम देश के झंडे को रोज salute करते हैं और दूसरी ओर हम इसी सदन में, राज्य सभा हो या लोक सभा हो, केवल किसने किसको मारा, किसने किसको काटा, किसने किसको गाली दी, किसने हमारे झंडे का अपमान किया, किसने क्या किया, कौन क्या खा रहा है और नहीं भी खा रहा है, तो उसको कैसे ठिकाने लगाया जाए, इसकी चर्चा हो रही है। यह क्या हो रहा है हमारे देश में? इसके बारे में हमें आत्मचिंतन करने की जरूरत पड़ रही है, इस तरह की परिस्थिति का निर्माण क्यों हो रहा है, हम सब लोगों को यहां पर बैठकर इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्रपति पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ते-पढ़ते कहीं न कहीं उनके मन में भी वेदना तो होती होगी। इसे पढ़ना उनका दायित्व है, क्योंकि यह सरकार का document है और यह संविधान में प्रस्तावित है कि सरकार ने जो कहा है, वह उन्हें पढ़ना है, लेकिन साथ-साथ कहीं न कहीं हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के मन में भी संवेदना या पीड़ा होती होगी और इसलिए आज हमारे देश में, हम लोगों को भी कहीं न कहीं इन सारी बातों पर आत्मचिन्तन करने की जरूरत है। यह एजेंडा, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' क्या है? 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' तो है और होना भी चाहिए, लेकिन क्या पिछली सरकारों ने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' नहीं किया है? आप पहले भी सत्ता में रहे हैं, अटल जी की सरकार रही है, उनके पहले भी ऐसी सरकारें रही हैं, जो कांग्रेस या यूपीए की नहीं थी। आज हम भी कांग्रेस से अलग हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं आज इस देश के भविष्य ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, हम आपसे अलग हैं, लेकिन विचारों से राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी और हम सब लोग उच्च विचारों को लेकर संसद में उपस्थित हैं। राष्ट्रवाद के मामले में किसी को भी संदेह करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस मामले में मेरा मत कई अन्य

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

लोगों से भिन्न होता है। We may have ideological differences. We may oppose each other. We may shout at each other. But at the end of the day, nobody should doubt any body's patriotism because otherwise, fundamentally, we cannot be Members of this House, we cannot be Members of Parliament and then we have no authority either to govern or to oppose. So, let us not question patriotism. But the method and whatever the way you govern, it is certainly something which needs to be thought of and needs to be addressed meaningfully by the Government especially because this is the duty which has been bestowed upon you. इसलिए यह कहना कि यदि किसी राज्य में कोई घटना हो जाती है, तो वह उसी राज्य सरकार का काम है या अमुक चीज़ हो जाती है, तो उसमें हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह उचित बात नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी अभी यहां पर अपनी एक स्टेटमेंट पढ़कर चले गए। अंत में आखिर कहीं न कहीं अगर इस देश के ज़ख्मों पर किसी को मरहम लगाने का जिम्मा दिया गया है, तो केवल आपको दिया गया है। अब यह जिम्मा आपको ही पूरा करना पड़ेगा और आपको ही देश के लोगों में विश्वास पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि हम सबको लेकर चलते हैं। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' केवल बातों से नहीं होता है। एक कारखाना बन गया, एक सड़क बन गई या रेल की पटरी बिछ गई, इससे सबका विकास होने वाला नही है। जब तक देश के लोगों के मन नहीं जुड़ेंगे और सबको सुरक्षित वातावरण महसूस नहीं होगा, तब तक सबका विकास नहीं हो सकता है। आपको भी यही मंत्र लेकर आगे बढ़ना होगा।

देश में बहुत सारी विषमताएं हैं, जिनका मैंने थोड़ा बहुत जिक्र किया है। यहां गरीब और अमीर के बीच बहुत अधिक विषमता है। हमारे देश की सामाजिक परम्पराएं भी बड़ी विचित्र रही हैं, आप उनसे उबरने की बात भी करते हैं और सोशल वेल्फेयर की बात भी करते हैं। इस देश में हमारी जो हजारों साल पुरानी रीतियां और परम्पराएं हैं, उनको सामने रखकर भी लड़ाई लड़ी गई। आजादी की लड़ाई भी लड़ी गई, लेकिन साथ ही साथ सोशल जस्टिस के लिए लड़ाई लड़ने वाले भी हमारे देश में बहुत सारे महानुभाव रहे हैं। महात्मा ज्योतिबा फूले से लेकर डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर तक का नाम ऐसे ही लोगों में आता है। देश के कोने-कोने और अलग-अलग राज्य में सोशल जस्टिस के लिए बहुत तेजी से लड़ाई लड़ी गई। लेकिन एक ओर तो हम डा. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर के संविधान की बात करते हैं, social justice की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ आज भी हमारे देश में रोहित वेमुला का किस्सा होता है या ऐसी ही अन्य कई घटनाएं होती हैं, शायद जिनके बारे में लिखा और पढ़ा भी नहीं जाता होगा। इस तरह की सोशल टेंशंस आज भी हमारे देश में कायम हैं, इन पर काम करके, हमें इन्हें भी दूर करना पड़ेगा।

आपके अभिभाषण में social welfare and social inclusion की बात बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लिखी गई है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद कितना काम हुआ है? हम भी सरकार में रहे हैं। हमने भी देखा है कि सरकार में रहने के बावजूद भी कितने सारे काम होते हैं। चाहे आप कितना भी अच्छा काम क्यों न कर रहे हों या करना चाहते हों, लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने काम नहीं किया, यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा। चूंकि 10 साल तक मैं उसी सरकार का सदस्य रहा हूं, इसलिए अगर कोई यह कहना चाहेगा कि हमारी सरकार ने काम करने की कोशिश नहीं की या अच्छा काम नहीं किया अथवा social justice and social inclusion के लिए भरपूर काम नहीं किया, तो यह सही नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उसकी योजना को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे

हैं, तो आप तारीफ के काबिल हैं, लेकिन आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं, कि इनमें से कोई भी एक ऐसी योजना है, जो हमारे वक्त में हमने शुरू न की हो, उसके लिए हमने भरपूर प्रावधान न किया हो या उसके लिए हमने काम न किया हो। यह कोई नहीं कह सकता।

यहां पर कृषि की बात बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही थी, इसलिए मैं कृषि की बात करूंगा। अब क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री शरद पवार जी हमारे पक्ष के नेता हैं, केवल इसलिए मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, वे इस देश के कृषि मंत्री रहे, मैं इसलिए भी नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन आज इस देश की संसद में या इस देश में एक जाने-माने अनुभवी और विद्वत् नेता के नाते उनका सम्मान होता है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में आप यहां कितनी भी बातें करें, लेकिन जो विक्रमी उत्पादन इस देश में हुआ है, 2013-14 में जो सबसे ज्यादा अनाज इस देश के किसानों ने पैदा किया, वह यूपीए की सरकार के समय में किया। उस दौरान शरद पवार जी डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार में थे, इसलिए यह कोई नहीं कह सकता।

आप कृषि की बात करते हैं। अभी इस बजट में और राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण में आपने कृषि पर और गांव के ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा जोर देने का काम किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन यह भी आप मत कहिए कि यह काम केवल आपके अभिनव प्रयत्न हैं और इसमें आज ही शुरूआत हुई है। आप 2005-06 का बजट उठा कर देख लीजिए। उसमें कृषि के लिए कितना प्रावधान था और 2016 का बजट भी देख लीजिए, उसमें कृषि के लिए कितना प्रावधान कर रहे हैं? आपको 2005-06 में और आज में कोई भी अन्तर नहीं मिलेगा। उतना ही पैसा तब भी दिया गया था और 10 साल में कितनी महंगाई और कितना इन्फ्लेशन हुआ, अगर उसको आप एडजस्ट करेंगे, तो actual or real money to the agriculture sector has actually been reduced. मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर हम कृषि की बात करेंगे, तो कृषकों के लिए loan-waiver scheme हमारी सरकार लायी थी। हम पंजाब और हरियाणा के तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को सलाम करते हैं कि उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से हमारे देश को, विशेष कर चावल और गेहूं में लगातार अन्न सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। अगर हम उनकी बात करें, और अगर आप 2004-05 से लेकर 2014 तक का एमएसपी देखें, तो किसानों के एमएसपी को दुगुने से ज्यादा करने का काम केवल हमारी सरकार ने किया और आपने दो साल में — अगर उसके पहले के सालों में देखिए तो हर साल 100-100 रुपये एमएसपी बढ़ता था — तो केवल 50 और 80 रुपये बढ़ाने का ही काम किया है। मैं आपको दोष तो नहीं दूंगा, लेकिन आप अपनी इतनी भी तारीफ मत करिए कि आप यह कहने लगें कि हम ही कर रहे हैं तथा पिछले लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया। ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। आप अगर किसान की बात करें, तो किसान को जब बैंकों से कर्ज लेना पड़ता था, तो उसे 12 प्रतिशत, 14 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता था। एक समय था कि किसान यह कहते थे। तब 2003-04 में आपकी सरकार थी। तब किसान को 13-14 परसेंट का ब्याज लगता था। किसान यह कहता था कि अगर मैं गाड़ी खरीदूं, रेफ्रिजरेटर खरीदूं और ईएमआई दूं, तो वह मुझे 6 परसेंट ब्याज पर मिलता है, लेकिन मैं अगर ट्रैक्टर के लिए या अपनी किसानी के equipment के लिए कर्ज लेता हूं, तब मुझे 12-14 परसेंट ब्याज लगता है। उसी ब्याज की दर को interest subvention के माध्यम से भारत सरकार ने लगातार कम करते-करते आज 4 प्रतिशत पर लाने का काम किया। मैं आज महाराष्ट्र की ही बात बताता हूं। महाराष्ट्र में हमारी सरकार के रहते हुए एक लाख रूपये तक का अगर किसान सालाना कर्ज ले और वापस दे, तो जीरो परसेंट ब्याज पर उसको कर्ज आज भी उपलब्ध हो रहा है। इसीलिए यह बात ...(**व्यवधान**)...

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

आप अच्छा करें, उसके लिए हम आपको सपोर्ट भी करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन अगर आप यह कहें ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, आप कहीं भी करिए। मध्य प्रदेश में करिए, मगर यह मत कहिए कि यहां से कुछ नहीं हुआ। आज 4 प्रतिशत के subvention पर भारत के ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. Time is already over.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I will wrap up in a minute or two.

सर, अगर केवल 4 प्रतिशत के ब्याज पर कुछ होता था तो यह हमारी सरकार के माध्यम से हुआ। आज हमारे महाराष्ट्र के भी साथी बैठे हैं, मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र में कितना बड़ा सूखा पड़ा है मराठवाड़ा में और पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों में, विदर्भ में, उसके लिए कितना कुछ हमारी भारत सरकार ने किया है? जो सारे ठीकरे आपने हमारे ऊपर फोड़े, आप मुझे बताइए कि उसके बारे में आपके पास दो साल के बाद क्या उत्तर है? वहां पर भी और यहां पर भी आपकी सरकारें होने के बाद, कुछ सिस्टमिक प्रॉब्लम हैं तो उसको स्वीकार करिए कि यह एक सिस्टमिक प्रॉब्लम है। लेकिन केवल राजनीति करने के लिए ठीकरा फोड़ना और दूसरे को दोष देना, कम दिखाना, यह मेरे हिसाब से कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, अंत में केवल इतना कहूंगा कि आप अगर ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं, आप रोजगार की बात करते हैं, पिछले 24 महीने, 22 महीने में इस देश में कितनी उपलब्धि हुई है और कितना रोजगार, कितना औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बढ़ा है, उसे सही मायने में अगर आप स्वीकार न करें और उसके बाद भी आप बढ़ाई करें तो बात अलग है। लेकिन सही में यह चिंता का विषय है, सारे देश के लिए चिंता का विषय है। आप स्किल इंडिया की बात करते हैं, आपने स्किल इंडिया, स्वच्छ इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया, start up India, wake up India, सारे इंडिया कर दिए। खुशी की बात है। लेकिन let India, What is the take home value? आप सभी सांसद हैं, आप अपने गांव में जाते होंगे। जिस तरह से इस देश का किसान पीड़ित है वैसे ही आज पढ़ा-लिखा नौजवान सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित है। यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस देश के लिए और सभी सरकारों के लिए है, हमारी भी थी, आपकी भी है और भविष्य की सरकारों के लिए भी है। अभी परसों सेंसेक्स आया। अहमद भाई, I am aghast 41 per cent of India is 20 years and below and 65 per cent of India was 35 years and below. Now, 60 per cent is 30 years and below. What a big issue for this nation? Every day, you may raise expectations; every day you may promise everything under the Sun. The proof of the pudding is going to be in the eating. आप जब उसको लोगों को पेश करेंगे, आप रोज बोल-बोल कर उनकी अपेक्षाओं को जागृत करेंगे तो Shining India और अच्छे दिन, ये जुमले अगर इसी तरह से रह जाएंगे तो इस देश के नौजवान, इस देश के किसान आपको और हमको और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों को माफ नहीं करेंगे और इसलिए यही समय है, आपको सोचने की जरूरत है, देश के सामने बहुत आह्वान है, टेरोरिज्म का आह्वान है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much. Your time is over.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः पाकिस्तान के साथ हम कितनी भी दोस्ती करने की बात करें, आपने देखा, हमने देखा, कई सरकारों ने देखा। इसको इतना आसान मानकर, हमने वहां जाकर हाथ

6.00 P.M.

मिला लिया, अचानक हम पहुंच गए इसलिए हमारे देश के और पाकिस्तान के रिश्ते सुधर जाएंगे, सब अमन चैन हो जाएगा, यह ऐसी कोई बहुत साधारण बात नहीं है। यह बहुत विकट प्रश्न है। विकट प्रश्न एक ही नहीं है, इस देश के सामने सैंकड़ों विकट प्रश्न हैं। उसके लिए बहुत तरीके से, गंभीर तरीके से आपको भी मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा। केवल आपको ही नहीं, आपको inclusion में सब को लेकर और सबका सहयोग किस प्रकार से प्राप्त हो सके, उसके लिए भी माहौल बनाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है, सरकार के नेतृत्व की होती है। इस जिम्मेदारी को आप समझिए। तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उस पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव में पार्टिसिपेट करने के लिए, उस पर बोलने के लिए मैं सदन के सामने खड़ा हुआ हूं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो वक्त दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं। सामान्य तौर पर जो राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण होता है, उसके दो मकसद होते हैं। एक मकसद यह होता है कि आपने एक साल में क्या किया, जिसे लेखा-जोखा कहते हैं। हिसाब देना चाहिए कि हमने यह किया, वह किया। मेरी सरकार ने यह किया, मेरी सरकार ने वह किया।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

दूसरा मकसद यह होता है कि जो अगला आने वाला साल है उसमें आपकी क्या प्लानिंग है, क्या योजना है। यह दो मकसद के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण होता है, वह मेरे ख्याल से यहां पर किया जाता है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस अभिभाषण में बहुत ही खूबसूरत और रंगीन टेक्नीकलर चित्र जिसे कहते हैं गुलाबी चित्र, पेश करने की कोशिश की गई है। जैसे स्वर्ग ऊपर से नीचे आ गया है, जैसे दो साल में इस सरकार ने सब कुछ कर दिया। अभी प्रफुल्ल भाई बता रहे थे कि देश में हो क्या रहा है। इस दो साल में ये सब जिस तरह के दावे कर रहे हैं, उसके बावजूद भी आज अंधेरों में जो रोशनी दिखाई देती है, बस्ती अमन की जलती हुई दिखाई देती है, और सियासत, सियासत इंसान को कैसे गंदे मोड़ पर ले आई कि इंसानियत आज दम तोड़ती दिखाई देती है। इंसानियत जैसी चीज नहीं है। मैं अभी राजनाथ सिंह जी को सुन रहा था, वह 72 फ़िरके की बात कर रहे थे, मुस्लिम की बात कर रहे थे, क्रिश्चियन की बात कर रहे थे, पारसी की बात कर रहे थे। वह जो बात कर रहे थे, पूर्व भारत की बात कर रहे थे। दो साल से पहले के भारत की बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन दो साल में क्या हुआ? दो साल में हालत क्या हो गए? पहले जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसका श्रेय किसी और को जाना चाहिए... क्योंकि यह धरती राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी की धरती है, गुरू नानक की धरती है, यह धरती महावीर की है, यह धरती गौतम बुद्ध की है, यह धरती सरकार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की है, यह धरती पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की है, यह धरती हमारे साधु-संतों की है, जो हमारे पीर, औलिया फकीर हैं, यह उनकी धरती है। हमारी पांच हजार साल पुरानी जो संस्कृति है, उसकी वजह से आज यह देश टिका हुआ है। राजनाथ सिंह जी भारत की पहचान की बात कर रहे थे, अगर भारत की कोई पहचान है, तो मेरे ख्याल से इसका श्रेय इन सबको जाना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने दो साल में जो किया, उसका श्रेय उसको जाना चाहिए।

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

आज हालात क्या है? हालात बद से बदतर होते जा रहे हैं, और इसीलिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा देश, हमारा भारत, यह सब जो हो रहा है, उसे देखकर चीख-चीखकर यह कह रहा है कि—

"मेरा अज़्म इतना बुलंद है कि मुझे पराए शोलों का डर नहीं,
मुझे खौफ आतिश-ए-गुल से है, कहीं वो चमन को जला न दें"।

अभी आगरा की बात हो रही थी। मैं इस तरह के कई उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हम राष्ट्र निर्माण की बात करते हैं, नेशन बिल्डिंग की बात करते हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्र का निर्माण कोई ईंट, पत्थर या सीमेंट से नहीं होगा। राष्ट्र का निर्माण अगर होगा, तो इस देश में जो लोग हैं, उनके दिलों की एकता जब तक नहीं होगी, जब तक उन्हें जोड़ने का काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं होने वाला है। जब हम राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात करते हैं, तो राष्ट्रीय एकता हिन्दुस्तान का भौगोलिक नक्शा या geographical map नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें रहने वाले जो भी लोग हैं, उनके दिलों की एकता जब तक नहीं होगी, मैं समझता हूं कि तब तक राष्ट्रीय एकता या राष्ट्र निर्माण की बात हम लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में खास तौर पर लीपापोती करने की कोशिश की गई है। जो वास्तविकता है, उस वास्तविकता से लोगों का ध्यान कहीं और ले जाने की या ध्यान हटाने की कोशिश की गई है। इसलिए मैं Noam Chomsky को quote करना चाहूंगा, जो यूएसए के एक philosopher हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि their job is not to inform but to misinform and divert public attention from important issues by technique of flood or continuous flood of distraction and insignificant information. "उनका काम सूचना देना नहीं है, बल्कि गलत सूचना लोगों का ध्यान महत्वपूर्ण मसलों से हटाने के लिए भटकाने वाली और बेमतलबी सूचनाओं को पैदा कर रही है और आज यही हो रहा है।" आज आरोप क्या लग रहा है, इसको आप सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। प्रतिपक्ष पर आज यह आरोप लग रहा है कि हाउस नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं और अगर किसी दूसरे ने आवाज़ उठा ली, तो उस पर कहीं पर anti-national का लेबल लगाया जाता है। अगर किसी युवा ने यूनिवर्सिटी में कहीं नारा लगा दिया, तो उस पर sedition का केस लगाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश का युवा गुमराह हो सकता है, लेकिन कभी भी वह देशद्रोही नहीं हो सकता है, देश विरोधी नहीं हो सकता है, राष्ट्र विरोधी नहीं हो सकता है। अगर उसने कुछ किया है, तो उनके साथ जरा बैठिए, उनसे बात कीजिए। आनन्द शर्मा जी, अगर येचुरी जी और राहुल जी वहां पहुंच गए और पहुंचने के बाद उनसे कुछ बात की, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे राष्ट्र विरोधी हो गए, देशद्रोही हो गए या कोई राजनीति करने वहां पर पहुंचे हुए थे। मैं the then Chief Minister of Gujarat को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब 26/11 को मुम्बई में terrorist अटैक हुआ था, तब वे स्पेशल जहाज लेकर मुम्बई में पहुंच गए थे। प्रफुल्ल जी, आपको मालूम होगा, वहां जाकर उन्होंने press conference की।

वह राजनीति थी या कुछ और था या देशभक्ति थी? मैं समझता हूं कि जब हम किसी पर आरोप लगाते हैं, तो उससे पहले हमें कई बार सोचना चाहिए। आप यह कह रहे थे कि आज देश में क्या हो रहा है। आपने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। यहां पर काफी मुद्दे उठाए गए। एलओपी ने उठाया बाकी लोगों ने उठाया और हमारे बाकी लीडर्स ने उठाए मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता और उनको रिपीट भी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन आज देश में

आतंकवाद है, उग्रवाद है, फिरकापरस्ती है, बेरोजगारी है, भुखमरी है, किसानों की हालत बद से बदतर है, किसान आज आत्महत्या करने पर तुले हुए हैं और राष्ट्रवाद के नाम पर सेडिशन के चार्ज लगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज यह जो हो रहा है, इस पर हमें सोचना होगा, और गंभीरता से सोचना होगा और मेरे ख्याल से उस पर बात करनी होगी। मैं जो बात कर रहा हूं वह यह है कि आज देश अगर टिका हुआ है, अगर आज देश की पहचान है, तो जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो औलिया, पीर फकीर, साधु-सन्त या बाकी जो लोग हैं तथा हमारी जो 5000 साल पुरानी संस्कृति है, यह उसकी वजह से है। अगर ये लोग नहीं होते, संस्कृति का संदेश या मैसेज नहीं होता, तो मेरे ख्याल से देश कभी का तबाह हो गया होता। *छतों पर लगे दीये कब के बुझ गए होते, कोई तो है जो हवा का पर कतरता है, कोई तो है जो हवा का रुख बदलता है।*

अगर आज देश जिन्दा है, एक है, अखंडित है, तो वह न आपकी वजह से है, न हमारी वजह से है, बल्कि जिन लोगों ने बलिदान दिए, जिन्होंने आज़ादी की लड़ाई से पहले और आज़ादी की लड़ाई के बाद कुर्बानी दी, उनकी वजह से है। आज़ादी की लड़ाई के बाद भी कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी और उससे पहले भी वीर भगत सिंह जैसे लोग फांसी के फंदे पर चढ़ गए। जैसा कि आप सब जानते हैं, ये कुर्बानियां ऐसे ही नहीं हुई थीं।

मैं खास तौर पर आपको यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 22 महीनों में जो भी घटनाएं हुई हैं, उन घटनाक्रमों पर हमें एक नजर डालने की जरूरत है। मैं सिर्फ चार उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। जब लेखकों और शिक्षाविदों ने असहिष्णुता को लेकर विरोध दर्ज किया तो आपने यह जानने की जरूरत भी नहीं समझी कि वे किस बात को लेकर इतना विरोध दर्ज कर रहे हैं, बजाय इसके कि उनके साथ बातचीत की जाती, आपने उनको बदनाम करने का रास्ता चुना। दादरी में आपके लिए मुद्दा यह था कि अखलाक ने बीफ खाया था या कोई और मीट? भीड़ का वह पागलपन आपके लिए कोई मसला नहीं था, जिसने किसी इंसान को इसलिए मार दिया क्योंकि वह किसी और धर्म, किसी और मजहब से ताल्लुक रखता था। हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय में आपके लिए मुद्दा यह था कि रोहित देश-विरोधी था और वह दलित नहीं था। यह बात आपके लिए कोई मुद्दा नहीं थी कि राजनीति के दैनिक कामकाज में हस्तक्षेप कौन कर रहा था, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, interference कौन कर रहा था, यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जेएनयू में मुद्दा यह नहीं था कि कुछ गुमराह नौजवान दुर्गा और महिषासुर के नाम पर राष्ट्रविरोधी नारे लगा रहे थे, बल्कि आपने राजकीय ताकत का प्रयोग अनुचित ढंग से किया, वह भी एक ऐसे मसले को लेकर जिसका समाधान यूनिवर्सिटी के परिसर के भीतर ही हो सकता था, उनकी premises में भी हो सकता था।

आपने 2014 के चुनाव में बड़े-बड़े स्लोगंस दिए थे, जो बहुत ही आकर्षक थे, जैसे—"अच्छे दिन आएंगे", "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" आपने सबका साथ तो लिया, लेकिन विकास किसका हुआ? आप किसी भी वर्ग को ले लीजिए, आज हर वर्ग परेशान है। इसलिए मैं खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सुशासन की बात आप इसलिए कर रहे थे कि जनता को यकीन हो जाए कि आप सुशासन और विकास चाहते हैं, लेकिन बिहार चुनाव ने आपके गेम और आपके मकसद को उलट दिया। जब आप बिहार में चुनाव हार गए, तो आपके मुद्दे ही बदल गए। आपने polarization करने की कोशिश की, ध्रुवीकरण करने की कोशिश की। मेरे ख्याल से ये जो चीज़ें हो रही हैं, ये ठीक नहीं है। अभी मुझे कोई बता रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस हाउस में कह रहे थे कि जब मेरे सामने कोई कुछ कह नहीं सकता तो बार-बार गुजरात के इश्यूज़ लाए जाते हैं और गुजरात

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

पर नज़र टिकती है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात मॉडल के नाम पर तो आप चुनाव जीते थे, तो फिर गुजरात के मुद्दे या गुजरात के इश्यूज़ नहीं आएंगे तो कौन-सा इश्यू आएगा?

शासन चलाने के जो मुख्य आधार हैं, वे खास तौर से चार हैं—अर्थव्यवस्था, विदेश नीति, सुरक्षा सामाजिक विकास या सामाजिक न्याय। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? जहां तक अर्थव्यवस्था की बात है, आप जब चाहें जीडीपी के आंकड़ों को बदल सकते हैं। Manipulation भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है, जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए, उतनी वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है। जो वृद्धि दर है, उसके लिए आप डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को बदनाम कर रहे थे, उनका मज़ाक उड़ा रहे थे, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है, आज तो रुपया सबसे निचले स्तर पर है। आज एनपीए की बात हो रही है। जो एनपीए 53 थाउजेंड करोड़ था, आज वह nearly 4 लाख करोड़ है। इसमें stressed assets भी हैं। ये जो चीजें हो रही हैं, इनकी तरफ तो कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। आप कम्पनी बनाने जा रहे हैं। खासतौर से 'एआरसी' कम्पनी की बात कर रहे हैं, उसमें क्या होगा, उसमें bonds ट्रांसफर करेंगे, सरकार बांड्स खरीदेगी। बीच में अफवाहें तो ऐसी थी कि जो भी अकाऊंट होल्डर है, उसके अकाउंट से दस-दस हजार रूपये काटे जाएंगे। मेरे ख्याल से एक तरफ तो काला धन लाकर बाकी लोगों को पैसे देने की बात हो रही थी, लेकिन यहां तो पैसे काटने की बात हो रही है।

आपकी विदेश नीति बुरी तरह से असफल रही है, खास तौर से पाकिस्तान और नेपाल को लेकर। हम बात करते हैं हम जाते हैं, हम गले मिलते हैं। जब कांग्रेस या यूपीए सरकार बात करती थी, तब यह कहा जाता था कि ये तो उनके साथ बिरयानी खा रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां तो सीधे-सीधे लाहौर पहुंच गए, गले मिले और पता नहीं क्या खाया, उसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव के खोखले दावों के बावजूद सांप्रदायिक हिंसा में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। कम्युनल राइट्स आज बढ़ रहे हैं, उस दिन होम मिनिस्टर कह रहे थे कि बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वे यह उत्तर दे रहे थे कि पहले एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं होती थी, अब एफआईआर दर्ज होने लगी हैं, इसीलिए इसमें बढ़ोतरी हो रही है।

आप सुरक्षा के मामले में बुरी तरह से असफल रहे हैं। आतंकवादी हमलों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 22 महीने पहले जो यूपीए की पुरानी योजनाएं थी, ठीक है हम यह दावा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपने कौन-सी योजनाएं बनाईं? जन-धन योजना बनाई, जब मैं जन-धन का नाम सुनता हूं, तो मुझे लगता है कि ढन-ढन-ढन जैसे कोई बैंड बजता है, बिना दूल्हे का बैंड जा रहा है ढन-ढन-ढन और उसकी हालत क्या है? मैं अभी गया था, तो मेरा अडोप्टिड विलेज दोडयापाडा तालुका, नर्मदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हैं। मैंने लोगों से बात की कि कितने पैसे account में जमा हुए। वे बोले कुछ पैसे जमा तो हुए हैं, लेकिन जो उन्होंने जमा किए थे, सिर्फ वही है उनमें एक पैसा का भी एडिशन नहीं हुआ है। उसके विपरीत जो उनके इंश्योरेंस के पैसे हैं, जो पैसे पॉलिसी के लिए देने थे, वे हमारे पैसे में से काट लिए। यह हालत है। जन-धन योजना की बात करें, तो यह टोटली फेल्योर है।

"मेक इन इंडिया" की बात करें। इसके बारे में LoP ने बताया था। लॉयन दहाड़ते हुए आता है, मॉनोग्राम है, जब वह जाता है, तो उसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाते हैं। यह मॉनोग्राम नहीं है, यह लॉयन का हॉलोग्राम है। क्या हुआ "मेक इन इंडिया" का? मेन्युफैक्चरिंग की क्या हालत है? प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है, ग्रोथ है नहीं, सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री की क्या हालत है, स्टील इंडस्ट्री की क्या

हालत है, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिल्कुल खत्म होने जा रही है।

स्टार्ट अप की बात कर रहे थे, ठीक है अच्छी बात है। युवाओं को पैसे मिलें, यह अच्छी बात है। महाराष्ट्र में प्रोगाम किया और मुम्बई में स्टार्ट अप के कार्यक्रम में तम्बू ही जल गया। वहां पर शुरूआत ही ऐसी हुई है। यह कुदरत का करिश्मा है, इसलिए मैं इस पर ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं।

आज स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की बात हो रही है। इतने करोड़ रूपये में एक भी शहर बनने वाला नहीं है। इनकी योजना यह है कि शहर में कुछ इलाके को बिल्डरों के जरिए डेवलप कर दिया जाए और वहां पर लोकल बॉडीज़ म्युनिसिपेलिटीज़ या पंचायत का कोई शेयर नहीं हो। मेरे ख्याल से यह स्मार्ट सिटी के नाम पर स्मार्ट रियल एस्टेट है। एस्टेट बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अच्छा है, आपका प्रोग्राम सफल हो। मुझे खुशी होगी। अभी कुछ दिन पहले एनडीएमसी ने अनाउंस किया था कि कनाट प्लेस एरिया में थोड़ा सी बिल्डिगें बनाई जाएंगी। पता नहीं इसको आप स्मार्ट सिटी कहेंगे या रियल एस्टेट कहेंगे, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है।

अटल पेंशन योजना की शर्तें क्या हैं? जिनकी ऐज 60 साल हैं उनको एक हजार से पांच हजार तक पेंशन के रूप में जब तक उनकी मृत्यु होगी, तब तक दिए जाएंगे। इसमें शर्त लगाई है कि उन्हें 20 साल तक कुछ पैसे जमा कराने पड़ेंगे। इन्फोरमल वर्कर 20 साल तक पैसे कहां से जमा कराएगा? उसके बाद जो शर्त लगाई है, वह यह है कि अगर 6 महीने में पैसे नहीं भर पाए, तो उसका एकाउंट फ्रीज किया जाएगा, अगर 12 महीने में नहीं भर पाए, तो उसका एकाउंट डीएक्टिवेट किया जाएगा और यदि 24 महीने तक, यानी दो साल तक पैसे नहीं भर पाए, तो एकाउंट क्लोज़ किया जाएगा। मुझे बताइए कि क्या यह योजना सफल होने वाली है? क्यों अननेसेसरी ऐसी योजनाएं बनाएं, जिस पर, खास तौर से जनता का विश्वास चला जाता है। आज इनफॉर्मल वर्कर के पास कोई फिक्स इनकम तो है नहीं। वह कहां से पैसा लाएगा और कहां जमा कराएगा? कैसे होगा? यह योजना कैसे सफल होगी? मान्यवर, हम पर आरोप लगता है कि हम संसद चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम यह कह रहे हैं, हम वह कर रहे हैं। हम यह मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उनके पास सुसंगत विचारधारा नहीं है, लेकिन यह कतई मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि वे जनतंत्र का अपमान करें। हम विपक्ष के रूप में सरकार का विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन हम राष्ट्र का विरोध नहीं करते हैं।

यहां पर नेशनल सिक्युरिटी के नाम पर अगर कोई और आवाज़ उठाई जाए तो उसको कुचलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह हमारा संवैधानिक कर्त्तव्य है। आप इसके लिए हमें राष्ट्रविरोधी नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं इससे आगे चलकर कहूंगा कि कुछ लोग सिर्फ झंडे की लंबाई, जो हमारा फ्लैग है, तिरंगा है, उसकी लंबाई से राष्ट्रवाद को नापते हैं, जबकि हम राष्ट्रवाद को भारत के संविधान में अपनी आस्था और श्रद्धा से नापते हैं। उसमें जो हमारी श्रद्धा और आस्था है, उससे हम राष्ट्रवाद को नापते हैं। उनके लिए राष्ट्रवाद सभी आवाज़ों के लिए एक ऊंची आवाज़ को रखना है, लेकिन हमारे लिए राष्ट्रवाद सभी आवाज़ों के लिए ऊंची आवाज़ को रखना है, लेकिन हमारे लिए राष्ट्रवाद अधिक से अधिक आवाज़ों को सुनना है। हम ज्यादा आवाजों को सुनेंगे, जबकि वे सिर्फ एक आवाज को सुनते हैं। क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी है, यह जनतंत्र है? यह जनतंत्र का अपमान है। आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान राष्ट्रवाद के दो रूप थे, एक रूप यह था कि राष्ट्रवाद मज़हब और धर्म के आधार पर बना था, जिसको एक संगठन और मुस्लिम लीग ने अपनाया था, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दूसरा राष्ट्रवाद था, जो भारत की बहुलता के आधार पर खड़ा हुआ था, जिसे कांग्रेस

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

पार्टी ने अपनाया था। इसीलिए सत्ताधारी पार्टी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि कम से कम हमें राष्ट्रवाद न सिखाएं। जिसने कुर्बानियां दीं, जिसने बलिदान दिए, "जिस शान से वह मक़तल में गया, वह शान सलामत रहती है। इस जान का जाना कोई खास नहीं, यह जान तो आनी-जानी है।" हमने इतनी कुर्बानियां दीं, इतने बलिदान दिए, तभी तो आज एक और अंखडित राष्ट्र है। अंत में मैं महाभारत के एक शांतिपर्व से कुछ क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें राजा के छत्तीस कर्त्तव्यों की चर्चा की गई है। मैं आपको राजा के सिर्फ तीन कर्त्तव्य पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा। पहला कर्त्तव्य यह है कि एक राजा को सच्चाई के लिए जरूर लड़ना चाहिए, चाहे उसे अपने आपसे ही बहस क्यों न करनी पड़े, that is the first duty. दूसरा कर्त्तव्य यह है राष्ट्र की इच्छा राजा की इच्छा से ऊपर रहनी चाहिए। राष्ट्र की इच्छा, राजा की इच्छा से ऊपर रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन यहां तो यह हो रहा है कि जो मैं कहूं, वही सही, बाकी जो कहें, वह गलत है। एक ही आवाज़ सुनाई देती है, जबकि हम यहां पर सारी आवाजों को सुनने की कोशिश करते हैं। जो तीसरा कर्त्तव्य है, वह यह है कि राजा को ऐसे विचारों और मतों के प्रति भी सहिष्णु होना चाहिए, जिनसे वह असहमत हो। यहां तो अगर जरा सी भी डिफरेंट वॉयस आ गई, या तो वह राष्ट्र विरोधी हो या सेडिशन का केस लगाया गया। आखिर हो क्या रहा है? क्यों सबके साथ कंसल्ट नहीं किया जाता? क्यों परामर्श नहीं किया जाता? मैं आखिर में यह कहूंगा—क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी गुजरात से हैं, गुजरात का एक गीत है— जै, जै गरवी गुजरात। उसका एक अनुच्छेद है, जिसको मैं क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें बहुलता और अगल-अलग मतों को बनाए रखने की महत्ता की बात कही गई है। जो भी हमारे गुजरात के साथी हैं, वे समझ पाएंगे,* "I have a thread. You have a thread. Come, lets together weave a tomorrow that is special." जो सोशल फ्रेब्रिक है, हमारा जो सामाजिक ढांचा है, वह तहस-नहस हो रहा है। अगर हमें उस ढांचे को बनाना है, तो आइए, इकट्ठे मिलकर चलें। आपके हाथ में भी दोरो है, हमारे हाथ में भी दोरो है, हम मिलकर एक ऐसा खूबसूरत वातावरण बनाएं, जिससे देश को फायदा हो, देश को नुकसान न हो। आज जिस तरह से हमारा सामाजिक ताना-बाना तहस-नहस हो रहा है जैसा मैंने कहा है, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि काफी कुछ प्वाइंट्स यहां पर कहे गए हैं, मैं उन फिगर्स में भी जाना नहीं चाहूंगा। लेकिन खास तौर से मैं एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि आज एक ऐसा माहौल है, जिस माहौल से देश को उठाने की जरूरत है। यह तभी संभव हो सकता है, जब हम मिल कर चलें। खास तौर पर आज Calling Attention Motion में जो बात हो रही थी, किसी की भी हो, चाहे आपकी हो, चाहे हमारी हो, अगर कोई ऐसी बात करे, कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट दे, जिससे किसी भी धर्म या मजहब को चोट पहुंचे, तो आप ऐसे लोगों पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करते? आपको ऐसे लोगों पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। Unfortunately, यह हो नहीं रहा है। कथनी और करनी में बहुत फर्क है। यहां कुछ है, वहां कुछ है। अगर हम ये चीजें ध्यान में रखेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो देश की असली पहचान है, वह हम बना पाएंगे। धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आज इस महत्वपूर्ण मौके पर मेरे दल के नेता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी और आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए दोनों का शुक्रिया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह सरकार का Vision Document मेरे हाथ में है, जो राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा दिया गया है। अब से पहले बादशाहे वक्त नरेंद्र मोदी जी जब चुनाव में आए थे,

* English translation of the speech delivered in Gujrati.

तो उन्होंने वादा किया था कि सरहदें सुरक्षित रहेंगी, दुश्मन से आंखे मिलाकर बात होगी, दो करोड़ नौजवानों को हर साल रोजगार दिया जाएगा, हर खेत को पानी दिया जाएगा, मुल्क में अमन और शांति होगी, मुल्क में समृद्धि और विकास होगा। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर पहले वाला वादा पूरा हो गया होता और आज का यह वादा सुनहरा भी मान लिया जाए, तो इस पर यकीन किया जा सकता था, लेकिन जब साथ पहले किया गया वादा आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ और उसका तसकिरा भी समाप्त हो गया, तो इस वादे के ऊपर कौन यकीन करेगा? लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, इस document में, जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार की तरफ से पेश किया है, माफ कीजिए, जरा रूक जाइए भाई, आपको तो बहुत वक्त मिलता है, लेकिन हम लोगों को थोड़ा वक्त मिलता है, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जो document पेश किया गया है, इस document में किसान को केंद्रित किया गया है, नौजवान को केंद्रित किया गया है। ये जरूर मुल्क की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। जब सब अपने बिस्तरों में आराम से सो रहे होते हैं, तो मेरे देश का किसान जाड़ों में खेत के अन्दर खड़ा होकर पानी देता है। जब सब आराम से एयरकंडिशन में बैठे होते हैं, तो देश का किसान लू और लपट में अपपनी खेती को, अपनी कटाई को पूरा करा रहा होता है। आज जो कराहता हुआ किसान है, उसको इन्होंने केंद्र बनाया है, लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल देकर, चूंकि समय कम है, कहना चाहता हूं कि 60,296 करोड़ रुपए सौ स्मार्ट शहर बसाने के लिए दिए गए हैं, माननीय सरकार के लोग यहां बैठे हैं, और हर खेत को पानी के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। इस एक मिसाल से मैं साबित कर सकता हूं कि किसान को उन्नत बनाने का नारा सिर्फ नारा है, उसके अन्दर यथार्थ कुछ नहीं है। यह सरकार शहर और गांव के बीच ऐसी वैमनस्यता पैदा करना चाहती है, जिसके परिणाम आने वाले वक्त में बहुत खराब होंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, नौजवान की बात की गई है। इस देश में दो करोड़ नौजवानों को प्रति वर्ष रोजगार देने की बात की गई थी, आज 12 करोड़ नौजवान कराह रहे हैं। इस देश की तरूणाई ने आजादी की लड़ाई से लेकर 1977 तक, जब हमें इमरजेंसी के खिलाफ लड़ना था, इस देश के नौजवानों ने एक रोटी का सवाल लेकर मुल्क की सरकारें बदली हैं। इतना स्वाभिमानी और संघर्षशील है हमारा नौजवान! लेकिन उस नौजवान को इन्होंने टारगेट किया है और उससे कहा है कि हम सारा इंडिया बना रहे हैं, Digital India बना रहे हैं, खूबसूरत इंडिया बना रहे हैं, Shining India बना रहे हैं, लेकिन कराहते हुए नौजवानों को रोजगार देने के लिए इसके अन्दर उन्होंने कोई तरीका नहीं बताया है, सिर्फ नारा दिया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो माहौल है, उस माहौल में इन्होंने एक बात छोड़ दी है, यह सरकार की तंगदिली है। बात यह छोड़ दी है कि इस देश में किसान, नौजवान और मुसलमान, जिनके लिए जस्टिस सच्चर ने लिखा कि इनकी तालीमी हालत, इनकी आर्थिक हालत, इनकी सामाजिक हालत दलितों से भी बदतर है। भारत माता तभी स्वस्थ दिखाई देगी, जब उसका हर अंग स्वस्थ होगा। अगर भारत माता का कोई भी अंग कमजोर रह जाएगा, तो भारत माता स्वस्थ दिखाई नहीं देंगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें आपने मुसलमानों को छोड़ दिया है, बस यही तंगदिली का एक सवाल है।

'हम आह भी करते हैं, तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम।
वो कत्ल भी कर दें, तो चर्चा नहीं होती'।।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी चले गए, वे आजम खान साहब की बात बता रहे थे, जिन्होंने गौ हत्या के खिलाफ सबसे पहले अपनी आवाज़ बुलन्द की। वे कैबिनेट में प्रस्ताव लाए, मथुरा के अन्दर उन्होंने गौ-शाला बनावाई और सफल कुम्भ करवाया। हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में उन्हें और अखिलेश जी, दोनों को शेयर करने के लिए बुलाया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने उन लोगों की बात नहीं की, जो जामा मस्जिद के किनारे रहते हैं, क्योंकि वे उनके लोग हैं। उन्होंने हैदराबाद की बिरयानी की बात नहीं की, क्योंकि उसकी बात से उन्हें लाभ मिलता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसी तंगदिली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लोगों को रोज़ पाकिस्तान भेज दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब प्रोटोकोल के विपरीत माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पाकिस्तान गए, तो देश के 20 करोड़ मुसलमान खुली आंखों से उन्हें देख रहे थे। उन्होंने वहां जाकर अपनी भाभी, यानी नवाज़ शरीफ़ साहब की पत्नी को बनारस की साड़ी पेश की और उनकी मां के पैर पड़े।

उपसभापति महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में प्रधान मंत्री जी का मान बढ़ता, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी एहसान जाफ़री की बेवा के पास जाते और कहते कि बहन! तेरी जान-माल की हिफाज़त करना हमारा फ़र्ज़ था। हमारी गलती से, हमारी सरकार की गलती से तेरे लाल कपड़े उतर गए और तूने सफेद कपड़े धारण कर लिए, तू विधवा है, तू हमारी बहन है। इससे पूरे देश के अन्दर एक समरसता का माहौल पैदा होता। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो डॉक्युमेंट है, इसमें समरसता की बात कही गई है, लेकिन यह 'समरसता' शब्द मज़ाक लगता है, जब नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार समरसता की बात करती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर 7.5 लाख गांव हैं, जिनमें 62 फीसदी लोग प्यासे हैं। इस देश में पीने के पानी के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रूपये की योजना दी है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में इन्होंने बताया था कि देहात में 7.5 करोड़ लोग आर्सेनिक मिला हुआ पानी पीने के कारण पेट की बीमारियों से ग्रसित हैं। उन्हें साफ पानी की जरूरत है। हर साल 96,000 लोग खराब पानी के कारण मर जाते हैं। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में यह सरकार ने ही लिखकर दिया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपने किसान की बात कही है कि किसान कैसे समृद्ध बनेगा? किसान समृद्ध बनेगा डा. लोहिया की दाम बांधो नीति से और किसान समृद्ध बनेगा मुलायम सिंह यादव की दाम बांधो नीति से, लेकिन इसके अन्दर यह नहीं कहा गया। आप आलू लेंगे दो रूपये किलो और चिप्स बेचेंगे 2,000 रूपये किलो, आप मक्का लेंगे 1,000 रूपये क्विंटल और कॉर्न फ्लेक्स बेचेंगे 10,000 रूपये क्विंटल। किसान की आमदनी और खरीदारी के बीच जब तक कोई तख़मीना क़ायम नहीं होगा, जब तक मवाज़ना करके उसके लिए कोई रणनीति नहीं बनेगी, तब तक किसान कभी भी सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकता है। अगर किसान नारों से सम्पन्न हुआ करता, तो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बहुत बड़े आादमी थे, जिन्होंने कहा था— 'जय जवान-जय किसान', लेकिन वह सिर्फ नारा ही रह गया। इस एक साल में 3,326 किसानों ने खुदकुशी की है। यह आंकड़े सरकार ने दिए हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, सरकार का विज़न डॉक्युमेंट अधूरा है। सरकार का विज़न डॉक्युमेंट मिथ्या प्रतीत होता है। वह इसलिए मिथ्या प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि सरकार की कथनी और करनी में एकता नहीं है। सरकार के लोग मेरे जैसे आदमी के खिलाफ हैं, जो

अपने शहर विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश में खड़ा होकर हिन्दुओं से मस्जिद और मुसलमानों से मन्दिर बनवाता है। वहां आरएसएस के लोग नारा लगाते हैं,*। मैंने उसकी सीडी भी पेश की है और गृह मंत्री जी को इसकी सीडी दी है। अगर इस तरह के नारे लगेंगे, तो यह सरकार दुनियां में क्या मैसेज देना चाहती है? अगर तुम दुबई के अन्दर जाकर मस्जिद देखोगे, तो एका नहीं बनेगा, तुम जाकर सऊदी अरब के राजा के दरवाज़े पर, उसकी बैठक में उसका इंतजार करोगे, तो मामला नहीं बनेगा, तुम जाकर नवाज़ शरीफ की मां के पैर पड़ोगे, तो मामला नहीं बनेगा। मै आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोग कैसे थे। जब जिन्ना ने ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान से कहा कि तुम पाकिस्तान आ जाओ, हम तुम्हें यहां का जनरल बनाएंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ब्रिगेडियर के ओहदे पर रहते हुए मैं मर जाऊंगा, लेकिन तेरे पाकिस्तान नहीं आऊंगा। वह पाकिस्तान, जो हमारी नफ़रत की बिनाह पर बना है और आप हमसे कहते हो कि हम पाकिस्तानी हैं? पाकिस्तान हमारी नफ़रत की बिनाह पर बना है। आज भी पाकिस्तान में रहने वाला मुसलमान अहमद पटेल, मुनव्वर सलीम और गुलाम नबी आज़ाद से कहता है कि ये लोग गद्दार हैं। इन लोगों ने हमें धोखा दिया है। वह आज भी हमें गाली देता है। जो हमारी नफरत की बुनियाद पर बना है, उस मुल्क के अन्दर जाकर उनकी मांओं के पैर पड़ोगे और तुम्हारे राज में हमारी बहनें बेवा हो जायेंगी, उनके सर पर हाथ भी नहीं रखोगे, तो मुल्क में इत्तेहाद कायम नहीं होगा, यथार्थ के आइने में जाना होगा।

देश कराह रहा है। सामाजिक समरसता सिर्फ मजाक बन कर रह गयी है। उपसभापति जी, इन्होंने कहा कि सरहदों की हिफाजत करेंगे। मुझे याद है, जिस दिन चीन का राष्ट्रपति गुजरात आया और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दोनों हाथ फैलाकर इस्तकबाल किया, उस दिन जनसत्ता ने एक खबर छापी। उसने खबर यह छापी कि चीनी सैनिकों ने हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को लातों से मारा, जोकि आज तक नहीं हुआ था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस्तकबाल कर रहे हैं। नरेंद्र मोदी जी एक कमज़ोर प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क में अमन की फिजाएं कायम करिए। सब दल आपका साथ देंगे। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... आप मुल्क में अमन फिजाएं कायम करिए, सब लोग आपके साथ खड़े होंगे। अभी आपके "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का नारा अधूरा है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भूखे पेटों को देशभक्ति सिखाने वालो, भूख इंसान को गद्दार बना देती है। इस देश के अन्दर 43 करोड़ लोग 32 रूपये रोज पर जीवनयापन करते हैं। इस देश में 66 करोड़ लोग एक कमरे के मकान में रहते हैं। आपको उनके बारे में सोचना होगा। तभी आप मुल्क को "डिजिटल इंडिया" बना सकते हैं, वरना आपका जो पहले का डॉक्यूमेंट है, उसने राजनीतिक जगत में नेताओं की विश्वसनीयता कम कर दी है। ...(**समय की घटी**)... मैं दुआ करता हूं कि इस डॉक्यूमेंट में कम ही सही लेकिन जो वायदे किये हैं, उनको पूरा करिए।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें एक बात अल्पसंख्यकों की पढ़ाई के लिए कही गई है। सर, यह हमारा दर्द है, आप सुन लीजिए। इसमें मदरसों की पढ़ाई के लिए बात की गई है। मदरसे क्या हैं? मदरसों को कहते हैं कि ये मजहबी तालीम के इदारे हैं। राजा राममोहन राय इस सदी के सबसे बड़े क्रांतिकारी थे, वे मदरसे से पास आउट थे, ये दरो-दीवार गवाह रहे हैं, यह बात यह खादिम कह रहा है। भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद मदरसे से पास आउट थे, ये दरो-दीवार

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

गवाह रहे हैं, यह बात मैं कह रहा हूं। मदरसों को आप देंगे और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को मिटा देंगे, जामिया को मिटा देंगे। रामपुर में मोहम्मद अली जौहर युनिवर्सिटी को मिटा देंगे और मदरसों को कुछ अनुदान देने की बात करेंगे? आप ईमानदारी से तालीम के बारे में सोचिए इस देश का मुसलमान तालीम के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। आप उसे अगर सम्पन्न बनाएंगे, तालीम से आरास्ता कर देंगे, तो आपका मुल्क, हमारा मुल्क, सबका मुल्क, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', यह ख्वाब पूरा हो जायेगा आपने मुझे वक्त दिया, बहुत शुक्रिया।

†**چودھری منوّر سلیم (اترپردیش):** اُپ سبھاپتی جی، آج اس اہم موقع پر میرے دَل کے نیتا، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی اور آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لیے دونوں کا شکریہ۔

مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، یہ سرکار کا ویژن ڈاکیومینٹ میرے ہاتھ میں ہے، جو راشٹرپتی جی کے ذریعہ دیا گیا ہے۔ اب سے پہلے بادشاہِ وقت نریندر مودی جی جب چناؤ میں آئے تھے، تو انہوں نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ سرحدیں محفوظ رہیں گی، دشمن سے آنکھیں ملا کر بات ہوگی، دو کروڑ نوجوانوں کو ہر سال روزگار دیا جائے گا، ہر کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے گا، ملک میں امن اور شانتی ہوگی اور ملک اسمردی اور ترقی ہوگی، مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، اگر پہلے والا وعدہ پورا ہوگیا ہوتا، تو آج کا یہ وعدہ سنہرہ بھی مان لیا جائے، تو اس پر یقین کیا جاسکتا تھا، لیکن جب پہلے کیا گیا وعدہ آج تک پورا نہیں ہوا اور اس کا تذکرہ بھی ختم ہوگیا، تو اس وعدے کے اوپر کون یقین کریگا؟ لیکن اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، اس ڈاکیومینٹ میں، جو راشٹرپتی جی نے سرکار کی طرف سے پیش کیا ہے، معاف کیجئیے، ذرا رک جایئے بھائی، آپ کو تو بہت وقت ملتا ہے، لیکن ہم لوگوں کو تھوڑا وقت ملتا ہے، مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، یہ سرکار کی طرف سے راشٹرپتی جی کے ذریعہ جو ڈاکیومینٹ پیش کیا گیا ہے، اس ڈاکیومینٹ میں کسان کو کیندرِت کیا گیا ہے، نوجوان کو کیندرِت کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ ضرور ملک کی ریڑھ کی ہڈی ہیں۔ جب سب اپنے بستروں میں آرام سے سورہے ہوتے ہیں، تو میرے ملک کا کسان جاڑوں میں کھیت کے اندر کھڑا ہوکر پانی دیتا ہے۔ جب سب آرام سے ائیرکنڈشن میں بیٹھے ہوتے ہیں، تو میرے دیش کا کسان لو اور لپٹ میں اپنی کھیتی کو، اپنی کٹائی کو پورا کررہاہوتا ہے۔ آج جو کراہتا ہوا کسان ہے، اس کو انہوں نے کیندر بنایا ہے، لیکن اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے،

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

میں صرف ایک مثال دیکر، چونکہ وقت کم ہے، کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ 60296 کروڑ روپے، سو اسمارٹ شہر بسانے کے لیے دیے گئے ہیں، مانیئے سرکار کے لوگ یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، اور ہر کھیت کو پانی کے لیے پانچ سو کروڑ روپے دیے گئے ہیں۔ اس ایک مثال سے میں ثابت کرسکتا ہوں کہ کسان کو اُنّت بنانے کا نعرہ صرف نعرہ ہے، اس کے اندر اس کے علاوہ کچھ نہیں ہے۔ یہ سرکار شہر اور گاؤں کے بیچ ایسی ویمنسیتا پیدا کرنا چاہتی ہے، جس کا نتیجہ آنے والے وقت میں بہت خراب ہونگے۔

اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، نوجوان کی بات کی گئی ہے۔ اس ملک میں دو کروڑ نوجوانوں کو ہر سال روزگار دینے کی بات کی گئی تھی، آج بارہ کروڑ نوجوان کراہ رہے ہیں۔ اس ملک کی ترونائی نے آزادی کی لڑائی سے لیکر 1977 تک، جب ہمیں ایمرجنسی کے خلاف لڑنا تھا، اس ملک کے نوجوانوں نے ایک روٹی کا سوال لیکر ملک کی سرکاریں بدلی ہیں۔ اتنا سوابھیمانی اور سنگھرش شیل ہے ہمارا نوجوان۔ لیکن اس نوجوان کو انہوں نے ٹارگیٹ کیا ہے اور اس سے کہا ہے کہ ہم سارا انڈیا بنارہے ہیں، ڈیجیٹل انڈیا بنارہے ہیں، خوبصورت انڈیا بنارہے ہیں، شائننگ انڈیا بنارہے ہیں، لیکن کراہتے ہوئے نوجوانوں کو روزگار دینے کے لیے اس کے اندر انہوں نے کوئی طریقہ نہیں بتایا ہے، صرف نعرہ دیا ہے۔

اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں مانتا ہوں کہ ہندستان کے اندر جو ماحول ہے، اس ماحول میں انہوں نے ایک بات چھوڑ دی ہے، یہ سرکار کی تنگ دلی ہے۔ بات یہ چھوڑ دی ہے کہ اس دیش میں کسان، نوجوان اور مسلمان، جن کے لیے جسٹس سچّر نے لکھا کہ ان کی تعلیمی حالت، ان کی آرتھک حالت، ان کی ساماجِک حالت دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے۔

بھارت ماتا تبھی سوستھہ دکھائی دے گا، جب اس کا ہر انگ سوستھہ ہوگا۔ اگر بھارت ماتا کا کوئی بھی انگ کمزور رہ جائے گا، تو بھارت ماتا سوستھہ دکھائی نہیں دیں گی۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں آپ نے مسلمانوں کو چھوڑ دیا ہے، بس یہی تنگ دلی کا ایک سوال ہے۔

ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں، تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
وہ قتل بھی کر دیں، تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ابھی ہمارے ساتھی چلے گئے، وہ اعظم خان صاحب کی بات بتا رہے تھے، جنہوں نے گئو-ہتیہ کے خلاف سب سے پہلے اپنی آواز بلند کی۔ وہ کیبنیٹ میں پرستاؤ لائے، متھرا کے اندر انہوں نے گئو-شالہ بنوائی اور کامیاب کمبھہ کروایا۔ ہارورڈ یونیورسٹی میں انہیں اور اکھلیش جی، دونوں کو شیئر کرنے کے لئے بلایا گیا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ان لوگوں کی بات نہیں کی، جو جامع مسجد کے کنارے رہتے ہیں، کیوں کہ وہ ان کے لوگ ہیں۔ انہوں نے حیدرآباد کی بریانی کی بات نہیں کی، کیوں کہ اس کی بات سے انہیں لابھہ ملتا ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اسی تنگ دلی کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے لوگوں کو روز پاکستان بھیج دیا جاتا ہے، لیکن جب پروٹوکل کے خلاف مانّئے پردھان منتری جی پاکستان گئے، تو دیش کے 20 کروڑ مسلمان کھلی آنکھوں سے انہیں دیکھہ رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے وہاں جاکر اپنی بھابھی، یعنی نواز شریف صاحب کی پتنی کو بنارس کی ساڑی پیش کی اور ان کی ماں کے پیر پڑے۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، پوری دنیا میں پردھان منتری جی کا مان بڑھتا، اگر پردھان منتری جی احسان جعفری کی بیوہ کے پاس جاتے اور کہتے کہ اے بہن! تیری جان-مال کی حفاظت کرنا ہمارا فرض تھا۔ ہماری غلطی سے، ہماری سرکار کی غلطی سے تیرے لال کپڑے اتر گئے اور تونے سفید کپڑے دھارن کر لئے، تو ودھوا ہے، تو ہماری بہن ہے۔ اس سے پورے دیش کے اندر ایک سمرستا کا ماحول پیدا ہوتا۔ مانئے پردھان منتری جی کا جو ڈاکیومینٹ ہے، اس میں سمرستا کی بات کہی گئی ہے، لیکن یہ سمرستا لفظ مذاق لگتا ہے، جب نریندر مودی جی کی سرکار سمرستا کی بات کرتی ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، اس دیش کے اندر 7.5 لاکھ گاؤں ہیں، جن میں 62 فیصدی لوگ پیاسے ہیں۔ اس دیش میں پینے کے پانی کے لئے 5000 کروڑ روپےکی یوجنا دی ہے۔ میرے ایک سوال کے جواب میں انہوں نے بتایا تھا کہ دیہات میں 7.5 کروڑ لوگ آرسینک ملا ہوا پانی پینے کی وجہ سے پیٹ کی بیماریوں میں مبتلا ہے۔ انہیں صاف پانی کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہر سال 96000 لوگ خراب پانی کی وجہ سے مر جاتے ہیں۔ میرے ایک سوال کے جواب میں یہ سرکار نے ہی لکھہ کر دیا ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ نے کسان کی بات کہی ہے کہ کسان کیسے اسمردّھہ بنے گا؟ کسان اسمردّھہ بنے گا ڈاکٹر لوہیا کی دام باندھو نیتی سے اور کسان اسمردھہ بنے گا۔ ملائم سنگھہ یادو کی دام باندھو نیتی سے، لیکن اس کے اندر یہ نہیں کہا گیا۔ آپ آلو لیں گے دو روپے کلو اور چپس بیچیں گے دو ہزار روپے کلو، آپ مکّا لیں گے ایک ہزار روپے کوئنٹل اور کارن-فلیکس بیچیں گے

دس ہزار روپے کوئنٹل۔ کسان کی آمدنی اور خریداری کے بیچ جب تک کوئی تخمینہ قائم نہیں ہوگا، جب تک موازنہ کرکے اس کے لئے کوئی رنّ-نیتی نہیں بنے گی، تب تک کسان کبھی بھی سمپنّ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ اگر کسان نعروں سے سمپنّ ہوا کرتا، تو لال بہادر شاستری بہت بڑے آدمی تھے، جنہوں نے کہا تھا 'جے جوان-جے کسان'، لیکن وہ صرف نعرہ ہی رہ گیا۔ اس ایک سال میں 3263 کسانوں نے خودکشی کی ہے۔ یہ آنکڑے سرکار نے دئے ہیں، یہ میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں، سرکار کا ویژن ڈاکیومینٹ ادھورا ہے۔ سرکار کا ویژن ڈاکیومینٹ متھیا پرتیت ہوتا ہے۔ وہ اس لئے متھیا پرتیت ہوتا ہے، کیوں کہ سرکار کی کتھنی اور کرنی میں ایکتا نہیں ہے۔ سرکار کے لوگ میرے جیسے آدمی کے خلاف ہیں، جو اپنے شہر ودیشا، مدھیہ پردیش میں کھڑا ہوکر ہندوؤں سے مسجد اور مسلمانوں سے مندر بنواتا ہے۔ وہاں آر-ایس-ایس کے لوگ نعرہ لگاتے ہیں * میں نے اس کی سی ڈی بھی پیش کی ہے اور گرہ منتری جی کو اس کی سی ڈی دی ہے۔ اگر اس طرح کے نعرے لگیں گے، تو یہ سرکار دنیا میں کیا میسیج دینا چاہتی ہے؟ اگر تم دبئی کے اندر جاکر مسجد دیکھوگے، تو ایکا نہیں بنیگا، تم جاکر سعودی عرب کے راجہ کے دروازے پر، اس کی بیٹھک میں اس کا انتظار کروگے، تو معاملہ نہیں بنے گا، تم جاکر نواز شریف کی ماں کے پیر پڑوگے، تو معاملہ نہیں بنے گا۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندستان میں رہنے والے لوگ کیسے تھے۔ جب جناح نے

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

بریگیڈیئیر عثمان سے کہا کہ تم پاکستان آجاؤ، ہم تمہیں یہاں کا جنرل بنائیں گے، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ بریگیڈئیر کے عہدے پر رہتے ہوئے میں مرجاؤنگا، لیکن تیرے پاکستان نہیں آؤنگا۔ وہ پاکستان، جو ہماری نفرت کی بنا پر بنا ہے اور آپ ہم سے کہتے ہو کہ ہم پاکستانی ہیں؟ پاکستان ہماری نفرت کی بنا پر بنا ہے۔ آج ابھی پاکستان میں رہنے والا مسلمان احمد پٹیل، منوّر سلیم اور غلام نبی آزاد سے کہتا ہے کہ یہ لوگ غدّار ہیں۔

ان لوگوں نے ہمیں دھوکہ دیا ہے۔ وہ آج بھی ہمیں گالی دیتا ہے۔ جو ہماری نفرت کی بنیاد پر بنا ہے، اس ملک کے اندر جاکر ان کی ماؤں کے پیر پڑوگے اور تمہارے راج میں ہماری بہنیں بیوہ ہو جائیں گی، ان کے سر پر ہاتھہ بھی نہیں رکھو گے، تو ملک میں اتّحاد قائم نہیں ہوگا، یتھارتھہ کے آئینے میں جانا ہوگا۔

دیش کراہ رہا ہے۔ سماجک سمرستا صرف مذاق بن کر رہ گئی ہے۔ اپ سبھا پتی جی، انہوں نے کہا کہ سرحدوں کی حفاظت کریں گے۔ مجھے یاد ہے، جس دن چین کا راشٹرپتی گجرات آیا اور ہمارے پردھان منتری جی نے دونوں ہاتھہ پھیلا کر استقبال کیا، اس دن جن-ستّہ نے ایک خبر چھاپی۔ اس نے خبر یہ چھاپی کہ چینی فوجیوں نے ہندوستان کے مزدوروں کو لاتوں سے مارا، جو کہ آج تک نہیں ہوا تھا۔ ہمارے پردھان منتری استقبال کر رہے ہیں۔ نریندر مودی جی ایک کمزور پردھان منتری ہیں۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک میں امن کی فضائیں قائم کرئیے۔ سب پارٹیاں آپ کا ساتھہ دیں گی۔ ---(وقت کی گھنٹی)--- آپ ملک میں امن کی فضائیں قائم کریئے، سب لوگ آپ کے ساتھہ کھڑے ہوں گے۔ ابھی آپ کے "سب ساتھہ سب کا وکاس" کا نعرہ ادھورا ہے۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں آخر میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھوکے پیٹوں کو دیش بھکتی سکھانے والوں، بھوکے انسان کو غدّار بنا دیتی ہے۔ اس دیش کے اندر 43 کروڑ لوگ 32 روپے روز پر گذر بسر کرتے ہیں۔ اس دیش میں 66 کروڑ لوگ ایک کمرے کے مکان میں رہتے ہیں۔ آپ کو ان کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ تبھی آپ ملک کو "ڈیجیٹل انڈیا" بنا سکتے ہیں، ورنہ آپ کا جو پہلے کا ڈاکیومینٹ ہے، اس نے راجنیتی جگت میں نیتاؤں کی معتبرتہ میں کمی کر دی ہے ---(وقت کی گھنٹی)--- میں دعا کرتا ہوں کہ اس ڈاکیومینٹ میں کم ہی صحیح لیکن جو وعدے کئے ہیں، ان کو پورا کرئیے۔

اپ سبھا پتی جی، اس میں ایک بات اقلیتوں کی پڑھائی کے لئے کہی گئی ہے۔ سر، یہ ہمارا درد ہے، آپ سن لیجئے۔ اس میں مدرسوں کی پڑھائی کے لئے بات کی گئی ہے۔ مدرسے کیا ہیں؟ مدرسوں کو کہتے ہیں کہ یہ مذہبی تعلیم کے ادارے ہیں۔ راجہ رام موہن رائے اس صدی کے سب سے بڑے کرانتی کاری تھے، وہ مدرسے سے پاس-آؤٹ تھے، یہ در و دیوار گواہ رہے ہیں، یہ بات یہ خادم کہہ رہا ہے۔ بھارت کے پہلے راشٹر پتی ڈاکٹر راجندر پرساد مدرسے سے پاس آؤٹ تھے، یہ در و دیوار گواہ رہے ہیں، یہ بات میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ مدرسوں کو آپ دیں گے اور علی مسلم یونیورسٹی کو مٹا دیں گے، جامعہ کو مٹا دیں گے۔ رام پور میں محمد علی جوہر یونیورسٹی کو مٹا دیں گے اور مدرسوں کو کچھہ انودان دینے کی بات کریں گے؟ آپ ایمانداری سے تعلیم کے بارے میں سوچئے۔ اس دیش کا مسلمان تعلیم کے معاملے میں بہت پچھڑا ہوا ہے۔ آپ اسے اگر سمپنّ بنائیں گے، تعلیم سے آراستہ کر دیں گے، تو آپ کا

ملک، ہمارا ملک، سب کا ملک، 'سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس'، یہ خواب پورا ہو جائے گا۔ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا، بہت شکریہ۔

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं औपचारिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन वास्तव में यह सरकार का रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। इस रिपोर्ट कार्ड में राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा 81 पैराग्राफ्स में सरकार की जो so-called achievements हैं, उनके बारे में बताया गया है। कुछ भक्त लोग हैं, जो हनुमान चालीसा पढ़ते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में 81 पैराग्राफ्स हैं। उनमें अगर 9/11 और जोड़ देते, तो 100 बन जाता और सरकार का सतनाम बन जाता। सरकार का सतनाम हम गाते रहते।

सर, यह अभिभाषण सरकार की प्रशंसा से भरा हुआ है। इसमें क्या नहीं है? बुलेट ट्रेन भी है और ट्रेन में बायो टॉयलेट्स की भी चर्चा है। सर, इसमें LNG भी है और LED बल्ब भी है। इस अभिभाषण में कायाकल्प भी है, मायाकल्प भी है। अगर कोई ध्यान से इस अभिभाषण को पढ़े, तो कायाकल्प तो जरूर ढूंढ निकालेगा, लेकिन मायाकल्प नहीं ढूंढ पायेगा, क्योंकि इसमें वह नहीं है, लेकिन एक सोच है। सरकार के दिमाग में एक सोच है और वह एक मायाकल्प है। मायाकल्प का मतलब है कि उसमें माया भी है और कल्पना भी है। एक myth भी है, एक dream भी है।

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जैसे 2 सालों में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का चेहरा बदल दिया.. और अब यह सरकार जनता से उम्मीद करने लगी कि सरकार का रूप और रंग देखकर जनता मोहम्मद रफी का उनका पुराना गाना गुनगुनाए। "चौदहवीं का चांद हो या आफताब हो, जो भी हो तुम खुदा की कसम लाजवाब हो", तो सरकार को यह उम्मीद है कि जनता ऐसा गुनगुनाए। लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि सरकार। का यह जो रूख है, यह वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर है, क्योंकि कल मैं सुन रहा था बड़े ध्यान से, यहां ऑनरेबल हैल्थ मिनिस्टर जे.पी. नड्डा साहब अभी नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने इस डिस्कशन को इनीशिएट किया। उनकी जोशीली शुरूआत थी। जोशीली शुरूआत में मैने जब उनका भाषण सुना था तो मेरा ध्यान दूसरी तरफ चला गया सुनते सुनते। क्यों? पिछले दिसम्बर महीने में जेपी नड्डा साहब ने खुद जो हिन्दुस्तान की हैल्थ रिपोर्ट है दिसम्बर, 2015 में उन्होंने प्रेस कांफ्रेस बुलाकर पेश की थी, उसमें क्या है, मैं दो-तीन बुलेट प्वाइंट आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में बताया, "Fifty-five per cent of Indian women, aged between 15 and 49 years, have anaemia and low blood cell count." यह हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की महिला, नारी का, समाज का यह चेहरा है। दूसरा, "Over 38 per cent of children have stunted growth and 18.6 per cent children, under three years, have low birthweight, that is, under 2.5 kgs." यह रिपोर्ट मैं जेपी नड्डा साहब की पढ़ रहा हूं। तीसरा, "Malnutrition is such that only 50.5 per cent infants, between 6 and 35 months, receive solid, semi-solid and soft food, and others don't get." It further says, "44.7 percent of girls, aged between 15 and 18 years, have low Basal Metabolic Rate and 21.3 per cent of our children, under three years of age, receive supplementary food under the ICD Programme for 21 days a month."

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का अचीवमेंट है। सर, इस अभिभाषण में मुद्रा बैंक के बारे में कहा गया। जन धन योजना के बारे में कहा गया। लेकिन हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, पीएसयू बैंक हैं उनकी हालत क्या है? वह बैंक तो फेल होने वाला है। सेकंड वर्ल्ड वार के बाद हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बैंक फेल कर गये थे। अब ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई, NPA 3.7 लाख हमारे देश में, किसने पैसा खा लिया। इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है, अभिभाषण में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। वे big players, big fish जिन्होंने जनता का सारा पैसा खा लिया, उनको कैसे पकड़ा जाएगा, उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। सर, हमारे नेता देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने यहां पर बहुत विस्तार से बात की है। अभिभाषण के ऊपर उन्होंने टिप्पणियां की हैं। अभी मैं उतना और विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मेरा समय खत्म होने वाला है, और मैं कभी टाइम क्रॉस नहीं करता हूं और आज भी नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन अंत में अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए फिर एक बार, क्योंकि मोहम्मद रफी साहब का मैं बहुत बड़ा फैन हूं और बार-बार मेरे ध्यान में मोहम्मद रफी साहब का गाना आ जाता है। एक पुरानी फिल्म, उसमें हीरो बलराज साहनी थे और पंजाब के मशहूर म्यूजिक डॉयरेक्टर एन दत्ता साहब का यह म्यूजिक था और मशहूर गीतकार साहिर लुधियानवी का लिखा हुआ यह गाना है। उनमें से दो-चार चंद कलियां मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं और आपके माध्यम से उन चंद कलियों से मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि उसको ध्यान में रखें, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ गाना नहीं, यह जिंदगी का संगीत है और हरेक इंसान को और सरकार को भी इसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। सर, मैं बीच से शुरू करता हूं, क्योंकि उसकी शुरूआत में कुछ ऐसे लफ्ज़ हैं, जिनकों मैं इस हाउस में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। *"रीत और रिवाज सब तुम्हारे साथ, धर्म और समाज सब तुम्हारे साथ, अपने साथ क्या, धूल और धुआं, आज क्या है तुम, नोंच लो जुबां, आने वाले दौड़ लेगा सब हिसाब।"* सर, इस गाने के माध्यम से मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप हमें हिसाब में मत रखिए, लेकिन आनी वाली दौड़ की तो फिक्र कीजिए, क्योंकि उन्हें तो आपको जवाब देना ही पड़ेगा, चुनाव के बाद भी देना पड़ेगा, चुनाव के पहले भी देना पड़ेगा, हर समय देना होगा। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो हालात हैं, हर पल किसी न किसी जगह जो असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए कोई तरीका निकाला जाए, आप इसके लिए सोचिए।

सर, मैं तो कभी-कभी एक अजीब सी भूल-भूलैया में फंस जाता हूं कि देश में क्या हो रहा है, सरकार क्या बोल रही है, हम विरोधी लोग क्या कर रहे हैं, जनता क्या चाहती है? हम एक अजीब सी भूल-भूलैया में फंस जाता हूं। हमें इस भूल-भूलैया से निकालिए, जनता को निकालिए, यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। थैंक यू, सर।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): He must be the first West Bengal politician to quote Mohammed Rafi. I was waiting for him to quote Rabindranath Tagore, but he has quoted Mohammed Rafi. He is the first one.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: You did not listen. In my last speech I quoted Tagore and this time I quoted Mohammed Rafi. I will again quote Mohammed Rafi. I promise I will again quote Mohammed Rafi.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की पूरे साल की नीतियों और कार्यक्रम का एक आईना होता है। इस लिहाज से इस अभिभाषण में कई महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी मुद्दों की तरफ इस बार ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सबसे पहले तो सरकार जिस "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" और फेडरलिज्म की बात करती है, सरकार की नीतियों में उसी का अभाव है।

महोदय, पिछले कुल सालों के दौरान ओडिशा कई प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का शिकार रहा है, मगर राज्य सरकार को केंद्र से जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह अब तक नहीं मिली है।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

महोदय, ओडिशा अभी "फैलीन साईक्लोन" से हुए नुकसान से उबर ही रहा था कि इस साल राज्य में बड़े भयंकर सूखे ने हालात और खराब कर दिए, लेकिन इससे हुए नुकसान की भरभाई के लिए ओडिशा को केंद्र का उचित सहयोग नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि चर्चा पर जवाब के दौरान सरकार से इस बारे में भी उत्तर मिले। इसी तरह एनडीए सरकार क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन दूर करने की बात करती है, मगर ओडिशा आज भी रेलवे के मैप पर पिछड़ा हुआ है। हालांकि रेलवे बजट में इस बार ओडिशा की कुछ मांगें पूरी हुई हैं, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत वाजिब मांगें अधूरी हैं। सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए।

महोदय, लेफ्ट विंग उग्रवाद का और मामला है, जिसमें बार-बार कहने के बाद भी राज्य को केंद्र का अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जो नक्सल प्रभावित इलाके हैं, वहां पर बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास की भी बहुत जरूरत है, मगर उसमें हमें केंद्र का उचित सहयोग चाहिए।

महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि ओडिशा की कई और उचित और पुरानी मांगों की लगातार उपेक्षा की जा रही है। जैसे हमारी एक मांग है कि ईस्ट-वेस्ट इकनॉमिक कॉरिडोर को ओडिशा में बालासोर तक बढ़ाया जाए। नेशनल हाइवे पर संख्या 326 पर विजयवाड़ा-रांची कॉरिडोर के अपग्रेडेशन की मांग भी काफी समय से लंबित है। इसके पूरा न होने से उस इलाके की ट्राइबल आबादी को काफी परेशानी हो रही है। पोर्ट कनेक्टिविटी एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिससे देश के तटीय राज्यों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है, मगर राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में इसका भी कहीं जिक्र नहीं हुआ है। ओडिशा में कटक शहर हेरिटेज शहर होने के सभी मानकों को पूरा करता है, इसलिए सरकार से हमारी मांग है कि कटक को हेरिटेज सिटी घोषित करते हुए वहां एक वर्ल्ड क्लास यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना को मंजूरी दी जाए।

महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश का पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट ओडिशा तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यों के लिए एक गम्भीर समस्या बना हुआ है, लेकिन हमारी आपत्तियों को दरकिनार करते हुए इस प्रोजेक्ट को राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट का दर्जा दिया जा चुका है। इस प्रोजेक्ट से लाखों की संख्या में आदिवासी विस्थापित होंगे और अभी तक उनकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए कोई ठोस इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी विचाराधीन है। इस प्रोजेक्ट से पर्यावरण को भी खतरा हो सकता है। इतने बड़े मुद्दे का राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में जिक्र न होना बहुत निराशाजनक है।

सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि ओडिशा को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की मांग वर्षों से लंबित पड़ी हुई है, मगर इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। तमाम आंकड़ों और स्टडी से यह बात

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

साफ हो चुकी है कि ओडिशा विशेष राज्य के दर्जे का सबसे बड़ा हकदार है, लेकिन सरकार इस मांग की ओर से भी आंखे मूंदे हुए हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं कमजोर वर्गों, खासकर एसटी और एससी के प्रति सरकारी तंत्र का जो भेदभाव है, उसकी बात करता हूं। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों में हजारों आरक्षित पदों पर जो बैकलॉग है, वह कब भरा जाएगा। वैसे भी देश के ट्राइबल समुदाय में नौकरी का संकट बहुत ज्यादा है और उसमें भी अगर वैकेन्सी न भरी जाए तो क्या हालत होगी? मगर दुःख की बात यह है कि इस ओर सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आज ट्राइबल समुदाय कई प्रकार की समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। वे स्वास्थ्य के मामले में, शिक्षा के मामले में, नौकरी के मामले में लगातार दूसरे वर्गों से पिछड़ते चले जा रहे हैं। ट्राइबल्स के शोषण और उन पर अत्याचार के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। वे बिजनेस में कहीं नहीं हैं। उन्हें लोन मिलने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। उनसे जंगल पहले ही छीना जा चुका है, अब उनकी संस्कृति पर भी खतरा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस चर्चा के जवाब के दौरान सरकार इन बिन्दुओं पर अपना रूख साफ करेगी।

महोदय, देश का माइनॉरिटी समुदाय अभी भी असुरक्षा के माहौल में जी रहा है। सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि माइनॉरिटी की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

एक स्पोटर्सपर्सन होने के नाते इस अभिभाषण से मुझे सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि इस साल रियो में ओलम्पिक होने वाला है, लेकिन सरकार की खेल नीतियों और ओलम्पिक के बारे में कहीं कोई बात नहीं की गई है। दुनिया के सभी देश ओलम्पिक की तैयारी में जी-जान से जुटे हुए हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां कोई हलचल दिखाई नहीं दे रही है।

महोदय, कल माननीय सदस्य श्री एम. जे. अकबर ने क्योंझर में रहने वाली सावित्री नायक के बारे में कहा था कि उनके हसबैंड की डेथ के बाद उन्हें पैसे की काफी असुविधा हो रही थी। मैं उनको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट ने उनके हसबैंड के अंतिम क्रिया-कर्म के लिए "हरिश्चंद्र योजना" के तहत 2,000 रूपये दिए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, सावित्री नायक के परिवार को हमारी ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे मुख्य मंत्री के निर्देश के हिसाब से लगभग 30 हजार रूपये सहायता के लिए दिए हैं। इसके अलावा, उनके दोनों बच्चों को पढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ने ले ली है और "बीजू पक्का घर" के तहत उनको एक घर भी दिया जा रहा है। इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इन बिन्दुओं पर अपनी नीतियों पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और संसद को इस बारे में सही जानकारी देगी, धन्यवाद।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सभी बोलने वालों ने कहा है कि सरकार की नीतियों का, सरकार के काम करने का कि सरकार ने क्या करना है और क्या किया है, इस सब का जिक्र अभिभाषण में होता है। वे कहते हैं कि यह तो राष्ट्रपति जी को बोलना ही पड़ता है। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो पॉलिटिकल इतिहास है ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इनका आपस में बोलना बंद करवाइए। जैसा कि मेरे साथियों ने भी कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का बहुत बड़ा पॉलिटिकल इतिहास है। वे जब भी सरकार में रहे, तो अच्छे महकमे ही उनके पास रहे। उनके अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद करना सभी का फर्ज भी बनता है।

दूसरी बात है कि अपोजिशन का फर्ज है कि वह नीतियों का विरोध करे, वह ऐसा जरूर करे। लेकिन जो अच्छे काम होते हैं, कम से कम उनको अच्छा तो जरूरन कहना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपकी बात पर आने वाला हूं। पहले मुझे अपनी बात बोलने दो। आप उनकी स्कीमें देख लीजिए, चाहे फसल बीमा योजना हो, चाहे कृषि सिंचाई योजना हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना है, चाहे स्वच्छ भारत योजना है, चाहे जन-धन योजना है, ऐसी बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं। उनकी तो अभी शुरूआत है। ऐसा तो नहीं होता कि वे सारी एक ही साल में पूरी हो जाएंगी। रूरल डेवलमेंट के लिए और कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में देखा है कि उस पर अमल शुरू हो गया है। चूंकि हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है, सवा लाख करोड़ की आबादी है। इसमें भी कहीं पहाड़ हैं, कहीं मैदान है, उसके लिए इंतजाम करने में सरकार को टाइम तो लगता ही है। हमारे सामने बैठे जो साथी हैं, इन्होंने तो बहुत लम्बे समय तक राज किया है और वे बता दें कि उन्होंने क्या किया था, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

जब से मोदी जी सरकार में आए हैं, उनका मिशन है कि मैं कुछ करना चाहता हूं और देश के लोगों ने उनको विश्वास भी दिया है। उनको इस काम के लिए टाइम देना चाहिए, उनकी जो स्कीमें हैं, उनको लागू करने के लिए साथ देना चाहिए। हर चीज़ को क्रिटिसाइज नहीं करना चाहिए। जो गलत बात होती है, उसको जरूर क्रिटिसाइज़ करो, मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि न करो। उनकी नीयत क्या है, यह देखना चाहिए। उनकी नीयत बहुत अच्छी है और वे इसको करना भी चाहते हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कृषि पर पहले किसी भी सरकार ने इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है, जितना कि अब ध्यान दिया गया है। कृषि के लिए और भी काम करने की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं पंजाब प्रदेश से आता हूं, जिसने कृषि में सबसे आगे, उसकी डेढ़ परसेंट आबादी है, लेकिन हम पहले तो 70 परसेंट सेंट्रल पूल में फूडग्रेन देते थे, लेकिन आज भी 50 परसेंट से ऊपर देते हैं। मुश्किल यह है कि उन्होंने अपना सब कुछ गंवा दिया। वहां पर पानी 500 फुट नीचे चला गया है। मुझे माफ करना, इधर से इनकी सरकार ने हमारा पानी भी हमसे छीन लिया। जब कोई riparian हक ही नहीं है, तो उससे भी हमारा हक छीन लिया, तो इनकी सरकार ने छीना और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खुद अपनी कलम से छीना है। मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह मामला अभी कोर्ट में है। सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल देश के सबसे सीनियर लीडर हैं, वे पांचवी दफा मुख्य मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने अपने किसानों के लिए स्टेट की तरफ से जो किया जा सकता है, वह किया है। वे जिस दिन से मुख्य मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने किसानों को पानी के लिए बिजली फ्री दी है।

हालांकि इतने ट्यूबवेल हो गए। उनका जो marketing system है, मेरा ख्याल है कि देश में पंजाब जैसी कहीं कोई जगह नहीं है, हर पांच किलोमीटर के बाद आपको purchase सेंटर मिलेगा, आपको पक्की मंडी मिलेगी, जो देश में और कहीं नहीं है। सरकार उनके लिए जो कुछ सिस्टम दे सकती है, दिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने लिखा है कि जो "कृषि बीमा योजना" है, वह पंजाब के हक में नहीं है। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा है, सरकार को लिखा है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा क्योंकि उनका तर्जुबा बड़ा है, आप किसान हैं, उनके बीमा में जरूर कोई चेंज़ेस करने चाहिए क्योंकि उस बीमे से कोई बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि किसान के लिए पानी की बहुत जरूरत है। हमारे पंजाब में ऐसा हाल है कि यदि अगले पांच-सात साल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई तो सारी जमीन बंजर हो जाएगी। सबसे पुरानी UBDC कैनाल है, जो देश में सबसे पुरानी कैनाल है। वह 400 मिलोमीटर में है,

[सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा]

अगर उसकी distributaries वगैरह लगा लें तो वह 1300 किलोमीटर तक भी चली जाती है। पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर जो तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर, और तरणताल यह उन तक जाती है। उसमें उनके लिए पानी कम हो गया है, क्योंकि उसकी रिपेयर नहीं हुई है, कुछ नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए उसकी remodeling के लिए मुख्य मंत्री जी ने सरकार को लिखकर भेजा है, मैं उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे इसका भी जरूर ध्यान रखें। अगर किसानों का भला करना है, तो इसको करना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

तीसरा सर मैं इसमें बहुत ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि आपने मुझे ज्यादा टाइम नहीं देना है। मैं सिख कम्युनिटी से संबंध रखता हूं। इस कौम का इस देश की आज़ादी में बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। मैं जब लोकसभा में था, जब Nanavati Commission की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहा था, तो मैंने उस वक्त भी फिगर्स दी थी, मैं आज भी फिगर्स देता हूं। ये मेरी नहीं हैं, ये recorded by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad about sacrifices made by Sikhs during Independence struggle. इसमें यह है कि जिन लोगों को फांसी की सजा हुई थी, वे 121 थे, जिनमें से 93 लोग सिख थे, जिनको imprisonment for life मिली थी, वे 2,646 थे, उनमें से 2,147 सिख थे, जलियांवाला बाग किलिंग तो आप जानते हैं, उसमें 1,300 बच्चे, बुजुर्ग आदि मारे गए थे, जिनमें से 799-800 सिख थे। जब कूका लहर चली, तो उसमें अंग्रेजों ने 90 सिखों को तोपों से उड़ा दिया था, क्योंकि वे गौ रक्षा की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। इसके अलावा Budge Budge Ghat में जो हुआ, उसमें 113 लोग मरे, जिनमें 67 सिख थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कमागाटामारू, वह अलहदा है। जब अकाली मूवमेंट चला तो उसमें 500 के 500 सिख मारे गए थे। हमारी यह कुर्बानी इस देश को आजाद कराने के लिए थी। लेकिन हमारे साथ हुआ क्या? इस देश में, एक democratic country में हमारी जो सबसे पवित्र जगह थी हरमिंदर साहब, वहां पर फौज भेजी गई। अकाल तख्त, जो सबसे पूजनीय जगह है, टैंको से उड़ा दिया गया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का कत्ल ठीक हुआ। मैं यह नहीं कहता, न ही मेरी पार्टी कहती है, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी से बड़ी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी नहीं थी। गोडसे ने उनको मारा था, लेकिन किसी ने गोडसे को तो कुछ नहीं कहा। श्री राजीव गांधी को एक तमिल ने मारा था, लेकिन किसी तमिल को तो किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा, कहना भी नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें उनका क्या कुसूर है? लेकिन अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को दो सिखों ने मार दिया, तो जिन 8,000 सिखों का कत्ल किया गया और 3,000 का दिल्ली में किया गया, उन सिखों का क्या कुसूर था? यही नहीं, पहले उनका सामान लूटा, दुकानें लूटीं, फैक्ट्रियां लूटीं। उसके बाद सिखों के घरों को लूटकर, उनको मारा गया। उस वक्त की सेंटर की सरकार ने, तीन दिन तक किसी पुलिस को नहीं भेजा, कोई एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं हुई। आर्मी बैठी रही, लेकिन आर्मी को नहीं बुलाया गया। यही नहीं, मुझे याद है, उन्हीं दिनों की बात है कि नवाब पटौदी साहब, जो क्रिकेट के बहुत बड़े कैप्टन भी रहे हैं, जब उन्होंने एक हिरण मार दिया, तो हरियाणा की पुलिस, दिल्ली की पुलिस और फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट, जितनी देर वे arrest नहीं हो गए, ये सारी पुलिस उनके पीछे पड़ी रही, लेकिन यहां पर दिल्ली में तीन हजार सिख मारे गए, तो उस वक्त वह पुलिस कहां गई थी? उसके बाद दस कमीशन बने। नौ कमीशनों में तो कुछ भी नहीं मिला और दसवां, जो श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने नानावती कमीशन बनाया, उसमें भी हमें कोई इंसाफ नहीं मिला, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ कांग्रेस लीडर्स को, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, कहा कि इन लोगों ने इसे शुरू करवाया था, लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को कुछ नहीं हुआ, किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने उस दिन कहा था

7.00 P.M.

कि अगर उस वक्त उन लोगों को पकड़ लिया जाता, उनको सजा-ए-मौत होती, तो न गुजरात की घटना होती और न आज जो हरियाणा में हुआ वह होता। क्यों? क्योंकि लोग यह समझ गए कि जो मर्जी आए, करो, यहां पर किसी को कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इंसाफ मांगते हैं। दिल्ली में हमारी सिख गुरूद्वारा कमिटी है, वह हर रोज वहां पर मुजाहिरे भी करती हैं, इंसाफ मांगती है, हमारी पार्टी इंसाफ मांगती है, लेकिन आज तक हमें कोई इंसाफ नहीं मिला। मैं इन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तो ये बड़ी बात कर रहे थे, उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था, उस वक्त ये कहां थे? क्यों नहीं किसी ने आवाज उठाई? अभी तक दोनों हाउसेज में किसी ने इसका resolution तक पास नहीं किया। क्या हमारा यह कसूर था?

यही नहीं, जब हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ जंगें लड़ीं, तो उनमें पंजाब का कितना बड़ा रोल था। हमारी बहू-बेटियों ने जाकर फौजी भाइयों को पराठे दिए और हमारे सिविलियन ट्रक वहां फौज का सामान देते रहे। उस समय जनरल कौन थे? जनरल हरबख्श सिंह। जिसने बंगलादेश बनाया, वे जनरल कौन थे? जनरल जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा। लेकिन जिस दिन दिल्ली में वह कत्लेआम हो रहा था, जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा, जो किसी समय हीरों थे, उनको अपनी जान आई. के. गुजराल साहब के घर में जाकर बचानी पड़ी। क्या हुआ इस देश में, क्या कोई इसका जवाब दे सकता है?

फिर अनाज के लिए 60s में कभी देश आस्ट्रेलिया जाता था, कभी कहीं और जाता था। देश में कनक नहीं थी, खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं था, लेकिन यह अनाज देश को किसने दिया? हम Green Revolution लाए और हमने इस देश को 70-80 परसेंट अनाज दिया। हमनें सेंट्रल पुल में 80 परसेंट अनाज दिया, जबकि हमारे पास 1.5 परसेंट जमीन है और हमारी आबादी दो परसेंट है। लेकिन हम 80 परसेंट तक अनाज देते रहे और आज भी हम 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा अनाज दे रहे हैं। क्या हमें यह इंसाफ मिला? क्या इसलिए हमारी लड़ाई थी?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें हिस्ट्री बताती है कि जब देश आजाद हो रहा था, तो मि. जिन्ना ने कहा था कि सिख इधर आ जाओ, हम आपको बहुत बड़ा मान देंगे, हम आपको पूरी इज्जत देंगे, सब कुछ देंगे, लेकिन हमारे उस वक्त की लीडरशिप ने फैसला किया कि नहीं, हम देश के साथ रहेंगे और यह हुआ हमारे साथ। आज भी क्या हो रहा है? अभी तक किसी कमीशन ने हमें इंसाफ नहीं दिया। इसीलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि नई सरकार बनी है, हम उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं कि हमें इंसाफ चाहिए। क्या किसी देश में ऐसे हालात पैदा होते हैं, जो हो गए? ...(**समय की घटी**)... क्या हुआ, सर?

मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी हरियाणा में क्या हुआ? हरियाणा में पंजाबी वहां से उजड़ कर आए। सारे पंजाबियों को देख कर उनका वही तरीका रहा, जो दिल्ली में हुआ था। पहले उनकी दुकानें लूटीं, उनका घर लूटा, फिर उनको मारा गया। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आज हरियाणा में जो हुआ, वह बिल्कुल न होता, अगर दिल्ली में कत्लेआम करने वाले लोगों को सजा होती और उनको पकड़कर रोक दिया जाता। सर, मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि अगर 8000 आदमी मर जाएं और उनमें से अभी तक किसी को भी सजा न हुई हो, क्या यह सही है? क्या यही देश का कानून है? क्या देश का कानून यही कहता है कि इतना कत्लेआम होने के बावजूद एक भी आदमी को सजा न हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें इंसाफ चाहिए। यह नई सरकार बनी है। हमें विश्वास है कि यह सरकार हमें इंसाफ देगी, थैंक्यू।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सर। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा चल रही है, मुझे उस पर बोलने का आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं। पिछले दो-तीन सालों से पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन होने से थोड़ा पहले और सरकार बन जाने के बाद, मोदी सरकार का हर व्यक्ति, भारतीय जनता पार्टी का हर कार्यकर्ता, चाहे वह किसी भी प्लेटफॉर्म पर हो, नुक्कड़ सभाएं हों आथवा बड़ी सभाएं हों, विधान सभा हो, लोक सभा हो अथवा राज्य सभा हो या फिर कोई अन्य प्लेटफॉर्म हो, हर जगह एक ही चीज़ कही जाती है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस देश में 60 साल से ज्यादा शासन किया, उन्होंने क्या काम किया? हर प्लेटफार्म से इसी मुद्दे पर सवाल-जवाब पूछे जाते हैं।

महोदय, चूंकि मेरी पैदाइश आज़ादी के बाद की है। मैं बड़े लोगों से जानना चाहती हूं कि इन लोगों के पास यह पूछने का क्या अधिकार है? देश को आजादी दिलाने में इनकी क्या भूमिका थी? ये कहां खड़े हुए थे? देश को आजाद करने में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने कुरबानियां दीं, कांग्रेस के लोग शहीद हुए। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट अपने पीछे एक जर्जर भारत छोड़कर गई थी, उस जर्जर भारत के नवनिर्माण में ये लोग कहां थे? उसमें इनका क्या योगदान था? मैं आपके माध्यम से इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर जानना चाहती हूं।

महोदय, इस देश के नवनिर्माण में कांग्रेस के लोगों का योगदान था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री बने, जो इस देश में हरित क्रांति लाए। उन्होंने कल-कारखानों को मन्दिर और मस्जिद माना और इस देश के किसानों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया। वे कौन थे? फिर इस देश में प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करके, बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके, गरीबों के लिए बैंकों के दरवाजों को किसने खोला? स्वर्गीय इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने खोला। वे कौन थीं? वे कांग्रेस की नेता थीं। उनके बाद चार कदम आगे चलकर स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी पंचायती राज लाए, ताकि सरकार के अन्दर देश की आम जनता की भागीदारी हो सके और जनता यह तय कर सके कि उसकी पंचायत में, उसके गांव में उसकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं, उसे कौन से काम करने हैं ओर उसे क्या स्वीकृति लेनी है? ये सब काम किसने किए थे? ये सब काम हमारे आईटी के जनक, स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने किए थे। उस समय यहां पर उनका बहुत मजाक उड़ाया गया। हालांकि उस समय हम लोग इस हाउस में नहीं थे, लेकिन इसी पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कहा गया था कि देश की गरीब जनता के पेट में अन्न का दाना नहीं है, लेकिन यह प्रधान मंत्री एक खिलौना लाकर देश को देना चाहता है। आप सभी जानते हैं कि उस खिलौने ने क्या कमाल किया। आज वह खिलौना हर व्यक्ति की जरूरत का साधन हो गया है। आप चाहे गांवों के अन्दर चले जाएं, चाहे शहरों के अन्दर चले जाएं, आज उसी खिलौने 'कंप्यूटर' के माध्यम से पूरा देश चल रहा है और उसके माध्यम से पूरे विश्व से आदान-प्रदान हो रहे हैं।

मोबाइल के बारे में मज़ाक उड़ाया गया, लेकिन मोबाइल आज लोगों की जरूरत बन गया है। चाहे कोई अमीर हो या गरीब हो, लेकिन आज इसी मोबाईल से आदमी अपनी दिनचर्या के काम करता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया था कि एक कार्यक्रम गरीबों की उन्नति, किसानों की समृद्धि और युवाओं को रोजगार दिलाने पर केंद्रित है। परन्तु हकीकत जो है, क्योंकि हम जहां से आते हैं, वहां बहुत छोटे-छोटे विलेजेज़ हैं। मैं जहां से आती हूं, वह ट्राइबल बेल्ट है, वहां रिमोट एरियाज़ हैं और वहां दलित आदिवासी रहते हैं। गांवों की हकीकत अगर जाननी है, तो हम जैसे लोगों से पूछें कि सरकार के कार्यक्रमों से गरीबों, किसानों और नौजवानों का अभी तक कोई भी फायदा नहीं हुआ। सरकार सिर्फ वादे करना जानती है और वादों से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ता।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कृषि के बारे में कहा। देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध रखती है। दो साल तक, क्योंकि मई, 2014 में इनकी गवर्नमेंट बनी, तो दो महीने बाद इसके दो साल पूरे होने वाले हैं, इन्होंने कृषि के क्षेत्र को नेग्लेक्ट करके रखा। अब कह रहे हैं कि 2022 में दोगुना लाभ हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इसका कैसे आकलन किया, क्या आकलन किया? 2022 में कौन रहेगा, कौन नहीं रहेगा, किसकी सरकार रहेगी, किसकी सरकार नहीं रहेगी, यह किस तरह का आकलन है? यह तो मुंगेरी लाल के सपने हैं, जो हमेशा से दिखाये हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी जुमलाबाजी है।

आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। आत्महत्या को इनके मंत्री लोग, चाहे वे राज्य के मंत्री हों या केंद्र के मंत्री हो, हमारे यहां, जहां से मैं आती हूं, मध्य प्रदेश से, मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि किसान जो आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, ये इनके कर्मों के कारण कर रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बात हुई? केंद्र के मंत्री कहते हैं कि किसान सरकार के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं करे। पंजाब में जैसे एक फैशन हो गया। अभी ज़ीरो ऑवर में तुलसी जी ने यह बताया था कि आत्महत्या किये जाने की प्रतियोगिता चल रही है। कल ही तुलसी जी ने बताया। पंजाब जैसे प्रदेश में, जोकि अन्नदाता कहा जाता था, वहां भी आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

आप किसान को कर्ज देने की बात कर रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, सब एप्रिशिएट करते हैं। लेकिन उन किसानों का क्या, जो ज्यादा प्रतिशत डिफॉल्टर हैं, जो कर्ज से डूबे हुए हैं? जो किसान डिफॉल्टर हैं, क्या आप उनको कर्ज देंगे? जो कर्ज नहीं ले सकता, क्या आप उनको कर्ज देंगे? आप सबसे पहले यह बात करते कि उनकी लिमिट बढ़ाते या उन किसानों के कर्ज माफ करने की बात करते। आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में, सोनिया जी और राहुल जी के नेतृत्व में इसी यूपीए की सरकार ने 2008 में किसानों का 72 हजार करोड़ रूपये का कर्ज माफ किया था। तब कोई चुनाव नहीं थे। न लोक सभा का चुनाव था और न ही कोई विधान सभा का चुनाव था। लेकिन, जब आत्महत्याएं हो रही थीं, किसान परेशान हो रहा था, तब हमारे नेताओं ने किसानों का वह कर्ज माफ किया था, जिससे करीब-करीब 4 करोड़ 30 लाख लघु और मध्यम कृषकों को कर्ज से मुक्ति मिली थी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर एमएसपी की काफी बातें कहीं गईं। मैं यूपीए सरकार की बात करना चाहूंगी। मेरे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी काफी टीवी पर आते थे। वे हर रोज आते थे कि गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, बारदाना के पैसे नहीं मिल रहे हैं, ढुलाई के पैसे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। कोई भी दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता था, जब वे टीवी पर आकर यह बात नहीं करते थे, लेकिन अभी दो साल से वे बिल्कुल चुप्पी ओढ़े हुए हैं। मैं कुछ आंकड़े बताना चाहती हूं। गेहूं का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 2004-05 में, जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, तो मात्र 640 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल था, जिसको बढ़ाकर यूपीए की सरकार ने 2013-14 में 1400 रूपये किया, यानी 119 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी की। आज मोदी जी की सरकार ने उसमें प्रति क्विंटल 50 रूपये की बढ़ोतरी कर 1400 से सिर्फ 1450 रूपये किया और धान का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 2004-05 में 560 रूपए था जिसको यूपीए की सरकार ने 2013-14 में 1310 रूपए प्रति क्विंटल किया था और मोदी जी की सरकार ने मात्र 50 रूपए उसमें बढ़ाए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस इलाके से आती हूं वह कपास का एरिया है। वह सफेद सोने का एरिया है। वहां पर कपास यूपीए की सरकार

[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ]

में साढ़े 6 हजार से सात हजार रूपए प्रति क्विंटल तक बिकी। लेकिन जिस दिन मोदी जी ने प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में शपथ ली, वह भाव डाउन होकर चार हजार और पैंतीस सौ में आ गए।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

सोयाबीन के भाव जो यूपीए की सरकार में 4042 रूपए प्रति क्विंटल थे, वह घटकर 2800 और 2900 पर आ गए। यह इनकी सरकार है और ये इस तरह की, किसानों की बात करते हैं। ब्याज दर की बात बहुत सारे लोगों ने की। पटेल जी ने की कि 12-13 प्रतिशत से यूपीए की सरकार में 4 प्रतिशत पर लाए। यह कांग्रेस की सरकार ने किया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जमाने भर में घूमते रहते हैं लेकिन कभी भी उन्होंने किसानों का दुख दर्द नहीं बांटा। स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट को लागू करने की बात इन्होंने चुनावों के दौरान की थी। लेकिन आज तक उसका कहीं अता-पता नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में उसका उल्लेख हुआ है। बरेली में बड़ी हुई किसान रैली बहुत। मैं टीवी में देख रही थी। उसमें किसानों का इंटरव्यू भी चल रहा था। इंटरव्यू में बरेली के झुमके की तो बात हुई, लेकिन गन्ने के किसानों की बात नहीं हुई, जो यूपी के अंदर गन्ने का किसान परेशान हो रहा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार के ये क्रियाकलाप हैं। यह सरकार गरीबों की बात तो बहुत करती है, लेकिन फायदा बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों और पूंजीपतियों को पहुंचा रही है। इसका पहला सबूत तो यही है कि यूपीए सरकार द्वारा लागू जो खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना थी, जिसका लक्ष्य था कि देश में कोई भी गरीब भूखा नहीं सोएगा। वह लागू होने के दो साल बाद भी 18 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने इसे लागू नहीं किया। प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का वायदा कर सरकार बनाने वालों ने सरकार में आते ही सरकारी नौकरियों को आउटसोर्स कर दिया, नौकरियों को खत्म कर दिया और केंद्र सरकार के मंत्री जनता में यह बयान देते हैं कि नौजवान सरकार का भरोसा नहीं रखे। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि, "इनके वायदों को न देखो कि क्या कहते हैं, इनके कदमों को देखो कि कहां जाते हैं"।

मनरेगा और आधार की बात का भी बड़ा मजाक उड़ाया गया था। विछले वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भाषण दिया था कि हम इसको स्मारक के रूप में संरक्षित करके रखेंगे, इसको जिंदा रखेंगे। लेकिन आज क्या हो गया कि आज उसकी इतनी तारीफें की जा रही है कि असलियत दो साल बाद आपको समझ आई। लेकिन अच्छी आई इसलिए हम आपका धन्यवाद करते हैं। मनरेगा सबसे बड़ी समाज कल्याण की जो स्कीम है, एक बात यह समझ में नहीं आई कि हम लोग तो बहुत नए-नए हैं, इस हाउस में आाकर बड़े लोगों का अनुसरण करते हैं। जेटली जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा कि इस वर्ष मनरेगा में सबसे ज्यादा पैसा रखा गया। 38500 करोड़ रूपए की उन्होंने बात कही थी। लेकिन 2011 की बात उन्होंने नहीं कही कि उस वक्त 39,377 करोड़ रूपए रखा था जो कि इससे कहीं अधिक था। 2015-16 में उन्होंने 34,699 करोड़ रूपए रखा, जो कि 2011-12 से कम था। अब यह कह रहे हैं कि हमने सबसे ज्यादा रखा। लेकिन जो भी रखा ठीक रखा। पिछले साल पंचायतों में जो रोजगार गारंटी का पैसा जाना चाहिए, जहां कि मैं बात करूं, छः-छः, सात-सात महीनों तक पंचायतों का पैसा वहां डाला नहीं था। लेकिन अब धीरे-धीरे जा रहा है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद करती हूं। एक Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) स्कीम थी, यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम थी। जिसके तहत जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र थे, वहां पर मूलभूत सुविधाएं और infrastructure development की बात होती थी। इससे वहां के लोगों को फायदा मिलता था और काम होते थे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की जो 40 प्रतिशत आबादी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग की है, उनके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक भी शब्द, एक भी फोकस नहीं है। इस तरह से इस community को neglect करके रखा गया। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहती हूं कि जो सरकार सबका साथ और सबका विकास करने की बात करती है, क्या वह इस 40 प्रतिशत लोगों को मुख्य धारा में नहीं जोड़ना चाहती है? क्या वह सोचती है कि ये मुख्य धारा के अन्दर तक नहीं आए? मुझे तो लगता है कि यह कोई अचानक उठाया गया कदम नहीं है, बल्कि एक सोची-समझी साजिश के अंतर्गत इन लोगों के प्रति उन्होंने जो दिशा दिखाई है, वह बजट के अंदर परिलक्षित होती है, क्योंकि बजट के अंदर भी जब हमने देखा, तब हमने पाया कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का जो बजट है, उसको कम कर दिया गया है। इससे यही जाहिर होता है कि इस 40 प्रतिशत आबादी को कहीं न कहीं यह सरकार इसमें जोड़ना नहीं चाहती है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर स्किल इंडिया की भी बहुत बात की गई। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने कहा था, *"शिक्षित बनो, संगठित रहो तथा अपने अधिकारों के प्रति संघर्ष करो।"* महोदय, शिक्षा बहुत जरूरी है। ठोस शिक्षा प्रणाली किसी भी प्रबुद्ध समाज की आधार होती है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं। हमारे शिक्षण संस्थानों का यह परम कर्त्तव्य होता है कि वे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करें। शिक्षा से गरीबी का सीधा संबंध है, शिक्षा से ही गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जवाब देते हुए किसी संदर्भ में यह कहा था कि क्या आपको सरकारी स्कूलों में टॉयलेट नहीं चाहिए, जहां गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं ही इस बात का जवाब दे दिया कि सरकारी स्कूल सिर्फ और सिर्फ गरीब बच्चों के लिए है, इसलिए वहां पर जो प्राथमिक व्यवस्थाएं होनी चाहिए, जो मूलभूत सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं के बराबर है। स्किल इंडिया में सिर्फ प्रशिक्षण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, रोजगार देने की भी आवश्यकता है। चूंकि आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, यह जो रिपोर्ट है, वह मध्य प्रदेश शासन की तरफ से मिली है, वहां इन्हीं की सरकार है, जो स्किल इंडिया की बात कर रही है। इसमें प्रशिक्षण की बात की गई है। इस मद में यानी प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2015-16 का जो पैसा है, वह पैसा केंद्र सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं दिया है। जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनको ही सुचारू रूप से चलाएंगे, तो मैं समझती हूं कि काम हो जाएगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. You have spoken well.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौः माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहती हूं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने दो साल तक अपनी "मन की बात" बहुत लोगों को बताई, बहुत लोगों को सुनाई, लेकिन अब बात सुनने की है, तो वे किसानों की मन की बात सुनें, वे बेरोजगारों की मन की बात सुनें, वे दलितों की मन की बात सुनें, वे आदिवासियों की मन की बात सुनें, वे मिडिल क्लास के मन की बात सुनें, वे आवाम के मन की बात सुनें। अब बहुत हो गई, अब वे सब लोगों के मन की बात सुनें। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

RE. DISCUSSION ON A BILL

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, अभी कई ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स बोलने के लिए रह गए हैं, इसलिए हमारा यह अनुरोध है कि जो The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015 है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: क्या आप कल जाने वाले हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: हां।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, 2012 में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो recommendations दी, उनको include करके यह छोटा-सा बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, पहले मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर इस पर कोई ऑनरेबल मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोलें, नहीं तो इसको हम Half an Hour Discussion में ले सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Two hours are allotted for that Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... These two hours have to be given. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let's not take short-cut method. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the discussion on the President's Address continue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If you want to speak for two hours, we have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari will speak now. ...(*Interruptions*)... After that, we can take up the Bill also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Every day, we are being *. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are being * every day. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... When President's Address is there, you are bringing Bills. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are ready to sit here till eleven. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... ठीक है। हम ग्यारह बजे तक बैठेंगे, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: साढ़े सात बज गए हैं, हम आठ बजे तक बैठेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shantaramji, there is an understanding and that is why he is saying so. ...(*Interruptions*)... In any case, if the House doesn't want, we will not take it up. But there is an understanding that every day we will take up

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

one Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, it is his duty to remind me. If the Houses doesn't want, we will not take it up. But he is doing his duty and reminding me; there is no harm in it. So, don't say that we are being *. The word * is expunged because nobody can * us. So, I am expunging that. Now Mr. Pramod Tiwari, you speak.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को मैंने कई बार पढ़ा, बार-बार पढ़ा, लेकिन उसमें मुझे कुछ नजर नहीं आया। उसमें मुझे एक हताश, निराश और एक ऐसी सरकार का वक्तव्य नजर आया, जो अंधेरे में इधर-उधर भटक रही है, जिसे कहीं रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति तो आदर व्यक्त करता हूं, लेकिन सरकार का जो अभिभाषण है, उसको समर्थन नहीं दे सकता।

जो मौजूदा हालात हैं, उसमें एक बात बहुत साफ दिख रही है। इस सरकार ने दीवार पर लिखी एक इबारत देख ली है। इन्होंने यह वादा किया था कि हर परिवार को ये 15 लाख रूपये देंगे, लेकिन दिया कुछ नहीं, जो था वह भी ले लिया। दो करोड़ नौजवानों को हर साल रोजगार देने का वादा था, रोजगार दिया तो किसी को नहीं, जिनके पास था उनका भी छीन लिया। किसान से कहा था हम 50 प्रतिशत बोनस देंगे, 50 प्रतिशत बोनस तो छोड़ दीजिए, जो एमएसपी है, जो खरीद का रेट था, वह भी इन्होंने कम कर दिया। आज आम किसान बाजार में बिचौलिए के पास अपना अनाज बेचने के लिए मजबूर है।

महंगाई के बारे में इन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली पहुंचेंगे और महंगाई जमीन में चली जाएगी, लोगों ने 200 रूपये प्रति किलो की दाल खा ली। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि भाजपा वालों को 200 रूपये की बिके या 400 रूपये की बिके, इस बात से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता। एक हाथ से देना है, दूसरे हाथ से लेना है, क्योंकि महंगाई यही बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन जिस आम आदमी ने 200 रूपये की दाल खायी होगी, वह इस सरकार को भरपूर श्राप दे रहा है और देख लीजिएगा। 2019 के बाद इनका नामोनिशान नहीं रहेगा, 2019 तक की गलती जनता ने कर दी है, वरना बीच में ही यह चली जाती।

मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना चाहता हूं कि बांहें चढ़ाकर, 56 इंच का सीना फुलाकर यह कहा जाता था कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली पहुंच जाएंगे और सीमाओं पर शांति छा जाएगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पठानकोट की घटना आपके घर में हुई या मेरे घर में हुई? मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इनके आने के बाद जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि हमारी सीमाओं पर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बढ़ी हैं, सीमाओं पर अतिक्रमण बढ़ा है। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि सब चीजों के लिए इनको माफ किया जा सकता है, लेकिन जो सदियों पुराना हिन्दुस्तान का ताना बाना था, जो हमारी कौमी-एकता थी, जिसको ये तोड़ रहे हैं, ये देश तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं और सच पूछिए, तो देश तोड़ना किसी देशद्रोह से कम नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जितना पाप करना चाहे, करें, लेकिन इस देश ताना बाना न तोड़ें, यह मेरा इस सरकार से आग्रह है।

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मैं एक छोटी-सी बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं अभी-अभी बाहर गया था, तो वहां पता चला कि कोई कन्हैया जेल में बंद था, अब जमानत हो गई। कहां उतर आई है यह सरकार ! ऑडियो बदले गए, वीडियो बदले गए, उसके बाद भी अदालत ने इनको ऐसी फटकार लगाई कि आप देशद्रोह की परिभाषा भी जानते हो ! अदालत शायद नहीं जानती थी कि जिनको देशप्रेम से मतलब नहीं होता, वे देशद्रोह भी नहीं जाना करते हैं। चूंकि इन्होंने देश के लिए कुछ किया नहीं— जब कन्हैया को जमानत मिली और मैं अभी इधर से आ रहा था, तो मुझे एक ही चीज़ याद आई। एक कन्हैया और जेल में बंद था, कंस मामा के यहां, तो कंस मामा नमस्कार। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि आज का कन्हैया जहां बन्द था, वह भी किसी कंस मामा की जेल में रहा होगा और जो अभी खड़ा हो जाएगा, मैं मान लूंगा कि वहीं कंस मामा है, वरना चुपचाप बैठे रहना। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुन रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is a bonhomie!

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): That's okay. We can manage this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, there is already an alliance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please continue, Mr. Tiwari.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः मैं आज प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुन रहा था और मैं चाहता हूं कि पूरा सदन भी सुने। हमारी इस सरकार की कितनी दयनीय स्थिति है। बाप-दादाओं से परिचय होता है और आज आपका बाप-दादा कौन था, किसको कोट कर रहे थे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को, इंदिरा गांधी को, राजीव गांधी को? क्या आपके पास कोई नेता नहीं है जिसका नाम लेकर आप अपनी बात पूरी कर सकें? इसलिए कि जब देश की जंग-ए-आज़ादी थी मैं आपका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, लेकिन बहुत से लोग थे, जो कायरों और बुजदिलों की तरह अंग्रेजों के सामने घुटने टेक कर खड़े थे, पता लगा लीजिएगा, अगर आपका कोई लड़ने वाला था, तो कभी-कभी उसका भी नाम ले लिया कीजिए और न मिले, तो फिर उधार से काम चलाइए, जैसे आज चलाया है। मैं आपसे इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है कि आपके पास पूर्वज नहीं हैं — मेरी बात को कलराज मिश्र जी समझ रहे होंगे, आपके परिवार, खानदान में कोई ऐसा नहीं है, जिसका नाम गर्व से लेकर आप कह सकें। उसके बाद भी आपको शौक है कि कौन देशद्रोही है, इसका प्रमाण-पत्र आप देना चाहते हैं, माना कि उन्हीं के बीच में आप हैं, जानते होंगे, वे कैसे हैं, लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी के वंशज और राजीव गांधी के मानने वालों को कभी देशद्रोह का सर्टिफिकेट मत देना, वरना हम कहीं आपका पुराना इतिहास कि किसने, किस अदालत में माफी मांगी थी, बता देंगे, तो आपका शर्म से सिर झुक जाएगा, क्योंकि कुल मिलाकर वही आपकी पूंजी है।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं और बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं, आप एक बात

करिएगा, हम इधर बैठे हैं। जब कभी इंदिरा गांधी जी की शहादत का जिक्र आता है, आतंकवाद से लड़ने की बात आती है, तो हम बड़े गर्व से कहते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी ने अपनी शहादत दी, लेकिन आतंकवाद के सामने घुटने नहीं टेके। राजीव गांधी के शरीर के टुकड़े हुए, लेकिन हमने देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने दिए। आप जरा याद कर लेना, थोड़े दिनों की आपकी सरकार बनी थी। जब आतंकवादियों ने धमकी दी, तो कंधार तक रूपये पैसे लेकर विदा कराने कौन गया था, जरा मुझे बता दीजिएगा। मैं आपको याद दिला देना चाहता हूं कि न आपका इतिहास जंग-ए-आज़ादी का है, न आपका इतिहास आतंकवाद से लड़ने का इतिहास है।

मुझे एक बात की तकलीफ हुई, जो बात मेरे किसी साथी ने कही और मैं उससे अपने आपको जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी पाकिस्तान गए थे। काबुल से चले थे, आना था नई दिल्ली, बीच में चले गए, हो सकता है कि ऊपर खुशबू आई हो कि नीचे कुछ अच्छी बिरयानी वगैरह बन रही है। वहां उतर गए। ठीक किया, लेकिन मैं एक बात आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप वहां गए, गले मिले, वहां तक तो ठीक था, लेकिन आपने वहां के प्रधान मंत्री जी की मां के पैर छुए। उन्हीं के छुए होंगे, मेरे ख्याल से तो* उनकी मां के ही छुए होंगे, लेकिन जिस वक्त आपने पैर छुए थे, क्या आपको इतिहास नहीं याद था कि जब कारगिल युद्ध हुआ था, तो यही प्रधान मंत्री थे। उनकी मां के पैर छूने की जगह आप उन ढाई सौ शहीदों की मांओं के पैर छूते तो शायद आपका पाप कुछ कम हो जाता, जिन्होंने कारगिल को आज़ाद कराने के लिए अपना बलिदान दिया था। आपने पैर छुए,* मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, आप कीजिए, विनम्रता दिखाइए, लेकिन कम से कम उन मांओं का, जिनका सब कुछ लुट गया, उनको अपमानित मत कीजिए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप वहां गए, साड़ी-वाड़ी दी बताया, लेकिन क्या आप वहां से रिटर्न गिफ्ट में पठानकोट लेकर आए? इधर आप पहुंचे, उधर पठानकोट हुआ। यह क्या है? क्या आप दोनों के बीच में कोई समझौता है कि जिससे आपकी असफलताओं से लोगों का ध्यान हटता रहे, इसीलिए कहीं न कहीं कुछ होता रहा? मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाता हूं, लेकिन सवाल तो है। आज नेता सदन नहीं है, मैंने आज उनका भाषण पढ़ा कि कुछ लोग युवावस्था से प्रौढ़ावस्था की ओर जा रहे हैं, लेकिन कब सीखेंगे? यह उनका आज ही का बयान दिया हुआ है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी तरफ से भी एक ट्वीट गया है, पढ़ लेना कि जो लोग प्रौढ़ावस्था से थोड़ा आगे बढ़ गए हैं, एक बड़ी खतरनाक स्टेज होती है, कहीं वे लोग कहीं सठिया तो नहीं गए हैं, जरा उनसे पूछ लीजिएगा। युवावस्था से प्रौढ़ावस्था में जो लोग गए हैं, उन्होंने आपकी नाम में दम कर रखा है, आज आपको चैन की नींद नहीं आती। हमें अपने नेता पर नाज है। पर हम एक बात जरूर कहेंगे, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहेंगे कि आपने जहां शहीदों का अपमान किया है, वहीं आप कहा करते थे कि "अच्छे दिन आएंगे।" बहुत अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं। दूर की बात तो आप छोड़िए, आप सुशासन की बात करते थे। लोग कहते हैं कि हरियाणा का मुख्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री जी की खास पसंद है, बगल में है। 35 हजार करोड़ रूपए की संपत्ति जली है, लूटी गई है और आपकी सरकार वहां पर * ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। सैनी जी का वापस ले लिया। क्या आपने वह जो उनसे एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा था, क्या उसका जवाब आ गया? ...(**व्यवधान**)... भुपेंद्र भाई, मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा था, स्टिंग में तो आप मास्टर हैं, कन्हैया का भी स्टिंग किया था, आपको बड़ी डांट पड़ी है। उसका भी स्टिंग आपने किया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): कल भूपेंद्र सिंह हुडा के समर्थक प्रो. वीरेंद्र सिंह का स्टिंग आया है, सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: विप्लव जी, उसको छोड़िए। मैं आपसे यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि सैनी जी, जो आपके सांसद हैं, उनको नोटिस क्यों जारी किया?

श्री भुपेंद यादव: आप यह बात देखिए कि पुलिस उसकी इंक्वायरी कर रही है, हरियाणा के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के राजनीतिक एडवाइजर का जो स्टिंग आया है, वह कांग्रेस के लिए शर्मनाक है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अभी आया है, साबित नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन आपके बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भुपेंद यादव: चलो यह तो मान लिया कि आया है, आपको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देते हैं कि आपने माना। मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने माना है कि आप उसमें इनवोल्व थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: चलिए, भुपेंद जी ने कहा ...(**व्यवधान**)... हरियाणा तबाह हो गया ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसकी भी बात सुनिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... 35 हजार करोड़ की संपत्ति जल गई, आप रोक नहीं पाए, पर एक चीज आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि बीस से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए, आप उनको बचा नहीं पाए, लेकिन कम से कम इस पर तो शर्म करो। औरतों को खींच-खींचकर खेतों में ले जाया गया, आपकी पुलिस मूक दर्शक बनी रही, खेतों में उनके कपड़े फाड़े गए, उसके बाद आप कहते हें कि आपका प्रशासन है। यदि आपको कहीं भी शर्म है तो आपको सारे राष्ट्र से माफी मांगनी चाहिए कि वहां महिलाओं का चीरहरण होता रहा और आपकी सरकार उनको बचा नहीं पाई। आपको इसके लिए कभी माफ नहीं किया जाएगा। यदि यह हुआ है तो पता लगा लेना, यह आपकी पार्टी का अंदरूनी झगड़ा है। कुछ लोग यहां भी बैठे मेरी बात पर मुस्करा रहे हैं। वे सामने बैठे हैं। वहां पर कांस्टीट्यूशनल मशीनरी का ब्रेक डाउन हुआ है। ऐसी सरकार बर्खास्त होनी चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री को एक मिनट भी पद पर बने रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। सर, मैं विदेश नीति की बात करूं। मैं एक ऐसी बात कर रहा हूं, जिससे मुझे नहीं लगता कि इनको कोई दिक्कत होगी। यह तो सही है, सरकारी आंकड़ा है कि एक हजार से ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, इसको तो आप मानेंगे। मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किसी पंडित से कुंडली दिखवा लीजिएगा। कलराज मिश्र जी बनारस में बहुत से लोगों को जानते हैं। आप यह बता दीजिए कि जब से आपकी सरकार आई है, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, इसका क्या कारण है कि जब बरसात का दिन होता है, तो सूखा पड़ जाता है और जब पानी नहीं बरसना चाहिए, तब ओले गिरते हैं, जब से आप आए हैं, हर दूसरे महीने भूकंप आ जाता है? नेपाल वाले कह रहे हैं कि अब दोबारा प्रधान मंत्री जी को यहां मत भेजना, क्योंकि जब से वे गए हैं, तब से नेपाल हिल ही रहा है, इससे हजारों लोग मर गए हैं। काबुल से चले आए, वहां भी भूकंप हो गया। कलराज जी, जरा इनकी कुंडली दिखवाइए कि क्या गड़बड़ है। कहा जाता है कि अगर राजा का पुण्य होता है, तो जनता सुखी

होती है और अगर राजा का पाप होता है, तो जनता भोगती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों को भोग रही है।

मैं आपसे एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक विरोध तो हमारा और आपका होगा, लेकिन क्या राजनीतिक विरोध की गिरावट इस सीमा तक आएगी? अभी तक तो आप कहते थे कि आपके किसी सहयोगी संगठन ने कह दिया होगा। भुपेंद्र जी, बाड़मेर राजस्थान में है। वहां के आपके एक विधायक ने कहा है कि श्री राहुल गांधी को, जो हमारे नेता हैं, जिनके पिता स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी ने देश के लिए बलिदान दिया है, जिनकी दादी आतंकवाद की शिकार हुई हैं,* क्या यही संस्कृति है आपकी? आज तक आपने उस विधायक के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं सिर्फ यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूं कि अगर आप लोग निरूत्तर होकर बैठे हैं, तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि राजनीति में दुश्मनी यहां तक पहुंचाइए, जहां कभी हम और आप मिलें, तो आंखें झुकाने की नौबत न आए, जैसे भुपेंद्र जी, इस समय आपकी आंखें झुकी हुई हैं। क्या हो रहा है? कल कर्णाटक के हेगड़े जी बोल रहे हैं कि एक धर्म को समाप्त कर दो, अगर आतंकवाद को समाप्त करना है, तो इस्लाम को समाप्त कर दो। अगर मैं कहीं गलती से बोल दूं, मैं बोल नहीं रहा हूं, मेरी बात से यह मत समझिएगा कि मैं बोला हूं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कह रहा हूं कि अगर भाजपा को समाप्त कर दो, तो आतंकवाद समाप्त हो जाएगा, अगर मैं यह बात कहूं, तो आपको बुरी लगेगी न? वैसे ही हमको वह बात बुरी लगी है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आगरा के कथेरिया जी जो जो बोल कर आए, जिस तरह उन्होंने बोला है, उनकी उपस्थिति में कहा गया,*। यह कहा जा रहा है कि बंदूक की गोलियों से हम अगला चुनाव लड़ेंगे। कहां जा रही है भारतीय जनता पार्टी? आपके पूर्वज दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी माफ नहीं करेंगे और अटल जी जब भी होश में होते होंगे, तब वे आपको बहुत कोसते होंगे। आपने उनकी बनी बनाई प्रतिष्ठा समाप्त कर दी। आप हमें यह बता दीजिए कि क्या यह आपकी विदेश नीति है? आपके संबंध नेपाल से खराब हैं, बर्मा से खराब हैं, पाकिस्तान से खराब हैं। हर तरफ आपने संबंध खराब कर लिए। ऐसा हो क्यों न, क्योंकि जब आप लौट कर आ जाते हैं, तो हमारी विदेश मंत्री जी पढ़ लेती हैं कि आप कहां गए थे, वहां क्या बोल कर आए हैं। उनको जिस तरीके से अलग कर दिया गया है, राजनीति में दुश्मनी होती है, लेकिन इस स्तर पर नहीं होती है, जैसी आप दिखा रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आजकल आप मुस्कराते हुए बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं। You always look so good when you smile, Sir. So, keep on smiling, this is my request to you. And, today, you have given me so much time, that is why I am saying so. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Thank you very much, Sir.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ईश्वर से मनाइए कि इनको थोड़ी सद्बुद्धि आ जाए। अहंकार रावण का भी नहीं रहा है, तो अहंकार भाजपा, तुम्हारा भी नहीं रहेगा और जिसमें अहंकार होता है, उसका साम्राज्य नष्ट हो जाता है। आज आप अहंकार में हैं, इसलिए आपके साम्राज्य को कोई बचा नहीं पाएगा। इन्हें शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

RE. DISSUSSION ON A BILL — *Contd.*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, मेरी आपसे एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि अभी 'The Bureau of Indian Standard Bill, 2015' ले लें, क्योंकि अभी जो डिस्कशन है, वह कल सुबह से है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House agrees, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हम लोग डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि कल सुबह 11.00 बजे से इसे कंटिन्यू रखें। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, it is a very exhaustive Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we take this up now, then we will begin, subject to Mr. Chairman's approval, the discussion at 11:00 a.m.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir, 11 o'clock in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is subject to Chairman's approval. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will take it up because we already have an understanding that we can pass one Bill every day. We will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the BIS Bill is an important Bill. Let us not pass it in a hurry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No hurry. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is listed in the business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't say that we will pass it by 9:00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It may go up to 10:00 p.m. or 11:00 p.m. No problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it as much as we want. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me make one point clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already listed in the business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, my request is not to take it up today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापतिः अनुभव जी, आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** It is already listed in the business. Therefore, it is not in a hurry. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are only taking up the business already listed in the List of Business. If there are two hours, then we will discuss it for two hours. There will be no problem.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At the same time, we are supposed to sit up to 8:00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to extend it. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can extend that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question is this. Are we going to sit here till this Bill is passed?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, if the House agrees, then we will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are not agreeing to it, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not agreeing to it, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you cannot ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Jairamji, what is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... बिल का नाम आते ही आप ऐसे क्यों करते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री जयराम रमेशः नहीं, आप बिल के बारे में पहले से बताइए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Bill is for the national development. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह बिल हमारी पर्सनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए नहीं है, यह देश के डेवलपमेंट लिए है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री जयराम रमेशः आप मुझे मत सिखाइए कि national development क्या है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, इस पर सबकी सहमति है, आप इसको कर लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already listed in the List of Business. So, you are aware that the Bill is coming. Why should you object to it now? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If in the morning you would have said that ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If in the morning you would have said that we would sit till 10:00 p.m. to pass this Bill, I would have sat till 10:00 p.m. I have no problem in sitting till 1:00 a.m. I have no problem. But this pulling Bills out of the pocket at 8 o'clock ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is in today's List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the general understanding is that the House will continue up to 8 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, is there any change in the position?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. We have to extend the House if you want to pass the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, is there any change in the position?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, first ascertain that, and then go for the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, if we take up the Bill at 8 o'clock, then we have to extend the House till the Bill is passed. That is within our right. ...(*Interruptions*)... But you can say not to extend it. Even if we take up the Bill now, at 8:00 p.m., I will put the question whether the House should be extended or not. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is for you to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a controversial Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it should not be extended beyond 8:00 p.m. whether we take up the Bill...(*Interruptions*)... Just to make mention of it ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): At 8 o'clock, we will decide whether to extend it or not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we take up this Bill, we will have to sit beyond ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायकः आपको मालूम है कि यह एग्ज़ॉस्टिव बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह इतना छोटा बिल नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः जी हां, यह बहुत बड़ा बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह इतना बड़ा बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायकः आप पूरी मशीनरी एस्टेब्लिश कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You decide now whether you want to sit till you pass the Bill or not. You decide that now. What is the point in starting it now and then deciding at 8 o'clock? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 8 o'clock, the House can be extended if you want. I will take the sense of the House. I will go by the majority then ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, not beyond 8 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायकः कल का बिल छोटा था, लेकिन आज का बिल एग्ज़ॉस्टिव है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नया बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Bill is already listed in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... List of Business में यह already listed है। It is not new. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायकः क्या आप राष्ट्रपति जी का अपमान करना चाहते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is not coming out of the blue. It is already listed. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, if we can take it up, it will be good. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ragesh, the point is that it is listed in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): That is true. Now, it is almost 8 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the collective consent was that we will work up till 8 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think the Government should appreciate that when you take the sense of the House at 8 o'clock, none of us are in compliance to sit and work beyond that. We have other commitments also. You are perfectly in your right till 8 o'clock to conduct the House and at 8 o'clock, please take the sense of the House. We are not going to have compliance of conducting the House beyond that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a suggestion in between. Since the Bill is listed and the hon. Minister is also present, let him

introduce the Bill. Discussion may be held afterwards and not today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I think I will take the sense of the House and then decide. Okay. Now, Mr. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... At 8 o'clock, I will put that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:—

> "कि माल, वस्तु प्रसंस्करण, पद्धति और सेवाओं के मानकीकरण, अनुरूपता निर्धारता और क्वालिटी आश्वासन के क्रियाकलापों के सामंजस्यपूर्ण विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानक निकाय की स्थापना के लिए और उससे संबद्ध या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए"।

उपसभापति जी, यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, हमारी साथी ने ठीक कहा कि यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट विधेयक है। यह भी बात है कि जो पुराना एक्ट था, 1986 का BIS Act था, उसकी जगह पर यह एक नया बिल लाया गया है। नया बिल लाने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जब लोक सभा में यह बिल पेश हुआ था तो उसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दिया गया था और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, जब तक वह बिल पास होता, उसके पहले ही लोक सभा भंग हो गयी। उस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को जब देखा गया, तो उसमें यह पाया गया कि यह 1986 का एक्ट है और आज 2016 है, तो कितने दिन हो गये, देश का पूरा का पूरा जो सेनेरियो है, जो स्टैंडर्ड के मापदंड थे, सारे के सारे चेंज हो गये। तो अंत में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस बिल को नये रूप में लाया जाए। इसलिए, यह जो the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill है, यह 2015 का है। इसकी शुरूआत 1947 में Indian Standards Institute के द्वारा हुई।

श्री जयराम रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश): यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को नहीं गया?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: हां, गया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की पूरी रिपोर्ट, जितनी भी रिपोटर्स हैं, सबको उसमें समाहित किया गया है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह तो सब कुछ आपका किया हुआ है। उस समय अगर लोक सभा भंग नहीं हुई होती, तो आप पास कर देते। लोक सभा भंग हो गयी, इसलिए इसे हमें लाना पड़ रहा है।

डा. के केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें आप देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि 1947 में Indian Standards Institute बनाया गया, जो industrial products के लिए मानक तय करता था। 1952 में IS Act बना। उस IS Act को 1986 में BI Act के रूप में पास किया गया। उसके बाद 1987 में यह लागू हुआ। उसके बाद यह BI Act लोक

सभा में पेश किया गया, उसकी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेजा गया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन 15वीं लोक सभा भंग हो गई और बाद में महसूस किया गया कि पुराने बिल की जगह नयाप बिल लाया जाए। तो यह बिल लाया गया है।

सर, इस बिल में जो मुख्य बातें हैं, जो प्रावधान हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. के. केशव रावः सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः एक मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. के. केशव रावः सर, आप हमारी कमेटी की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप उसकी बात कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... We said that we will take it up later. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already considered by the Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)... We asked that when a new Bill is coming up, what are the new aspects of it? ...(*Interruptions*)... We want to know that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, मेरे पास स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का सारांश है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We said that we will take it up later. It has already been cleared by the Standing Committee. We want to see is the new aspects in the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, मेरे पास स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सारांश है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः और जब जवाब दूंगा तो मैं बतला दूंगा। देखिए, इसमें किसी का कोई मोटिव नहीं है। किसी के मोटिव पर आप क्यों कहते हो। ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम नरेशः मेरा सवाल सिम्पल है। पुराने बिल और नए बिल का जिक्र हो रहा है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और सिफारिश पुराने बिल के तहत की गई थी। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जिस बिल पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, क्या वह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को गया है या नहीं?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): जो 2012 की रिपोर्ट है, इसको इसमें इंक्लूड करके यह नया बिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः नक़वी साहब, नया बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को नहीं गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete. Let the Minister finish. Let him finish.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He is misleading the House.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः मैं आपको ईयर-वाइज बताना चाहता हूं। मई 2012 में लोक सभा में यह बिल इंटरोड्यूज हुआ, तत्पश्चात यह स्थाई समिति को भेज दिया गया। फिर 30 सितम्बर, 2013 को स्थाई समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई। 10 जून, 2014 को विभाग की वेबसाइट पर बिल को डाला गया। 2 सितम्बर, 2014 को मंत्री तथा सचिव के स्तर पर बैठक हुई। 1 सितम्बर, 2014 को अन्य विभागों के अधिकारी तथा उपभोक्ता संस्थाओं के लोगों के साथ बैठक हमने की। 27 अक्तूबर, 2014 को अंतर-विभागीय परामर्श के लिए ड्राफ्ट बिल तथा ड्राफ्ट कैबिनेट को नोट भेजा गया। 30 दिसम्बर, 2014 को विधि मंत्रालय से अनुमोदन लिया गया। 16 फरवरी, 2015 को विधायी विभाग से वीआईएस बिल, 2015 की जांच कराई गई। 19 फरवरी, 2015 को कैबिनेट नोट पीएमओ में भेजा गया, 2 मार्च, 2015 को कैबिनेट को नोट भेजा गया। 16 मार्च, 2015 को पीएमओ में हम लोगों ने प्रजेंटेशन किया। 25 मार्च, 2015 को जीओएम में विचार-विमर्श हुआ। 2 जून, 2015 को विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय से अनुमोदन लिया गया और उसके पश्चात यह बिल नए बिल के रूप में लाया गया। जब यह बिल ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. के. केशव रावः आपने बताया कि 2010 से 2012 तक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का काम पूरा हो गया है। फिर वह कैबिनेट को जाती है, एक्सपर्ट कमेटी को गई है, उसके बाद एक सब-कमेटी बनी थी, उसमें गई है और फिर कैबिनेट को नोट भी भिजवाया गया। इस पकार सब कुछ 2014 तक कार्य पूर्ण हुआ है। 2014 के बाद 2015 में यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आया। अगर वह आपका नया बिल है तो, why don't we discuss? We didn't really take it up. They said that we can discuss it later when we get the Bill. The point is the Standing Committee को कब बिल गया? That was an old Bill. Now, they have come with a new Bill. The new Bill must go to the Standing Committee.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः मेरा कहना है कि why are you wasting the time? यह नया बिल है या संशोधित बिल है। हमने कहा यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का... आप कहें सभी मेम्बर्स के पास में है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की जो अनुशंसा है, पहली अनुशंसा है कि बीआईएस अन्य संस्थाओं को जांच करे और सर्टिफिकेशन देने की मान्यता दे। धारा 16(2) में राज्य सरकार को अधिकार दिया गया किसी संस्था को ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप 8 बजे से पहले मूव करो।

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, सबसे बड़ी बात है कि बिल आपके पास में आया है। 2016 का बिल आपके पास में आया है। आप पास कराना चाहते हैं तो पास कराइए। नहीं पास कराना चाहते हैं तो कह दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप बिल मूव करें, 8 बजने वाले हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, मैंने मूव कर दिया ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, हम लोग 1977 से पार्लियामेंट में हैं। पार्लियामेंट बहुत ही अच्छी जगह है, सर्वोच्च संस्था है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि पार्लियामेंट में अगर कोई कह दे कि रात के 8 बजे हैं तो चर्चा शुरू हो जाती है। कोई कहेगा कि अमेरिका में दिन के 12 बजे हैं, कोई कहेगा कि सवेरे के 8 बजे हैं। और चर्चा शुरू होते-होते सवेरे के 8 बज जाते हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

8.00 P.M.

The question was proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is 8 o'clock. Let me take the sense of the House. The Bill is already moved. Sit down. Now is it the sense of the House to sit beyond 8 o'clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, let us take up Special Mentions. Shri Anubhav Mohanty. Lay it on the Table.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, can I read it, please?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. There is no time.

Demand to confer Bharat Ratna on Late Shri Biju Patnaik, Former Chief Minister of Odisha

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, the 5th of March, 2016, will be the 100th birthday of the daredevil and dynamic leader of masses, late hon. Biju Patnaik, whose contribution during the pre-independence era and post-independence is as fresh as ever in the memories of the patriots who admired and adored him.

Inspired by a boyhood meeting with Mahatma Gandhi during a visit to Odisha in 1927, Mr. Patnaik was trained as a pilot at the Delhi Flying Club in the 1930s and then found novel ways to put his skills to work for the freedom struggle. Enlisting in the Royal Air Force, he combined derring-do on behalf of the British forces fighting the Japanese in Burma with secret missions on behalf of the independence movement.

For dropping political leaflets to Indian soldiers fighting under British command in Burma and flying clandestine missions that carried political leaders from hideouts across India to secret meetings that charted the independence struggle, he was jailed by the British in 1942 and imprisoned until 1946, a year before Britain transferred power to the Indians. Post-independence, Mr. Patnaik concentrated on business, in the interest of the State of Odisha and its people. All the while, he kept up his flying exploits, winning renown for daredevil flights that carried Indian soldiers to battle in Kashmir in 1947, and with a mission in 1948 at the direction of Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in which Mr. Patnaik rescued two key Indonesian independence leaders from a remote hideout in Indonesia and flew them to India, outraging the Dutch colonialists then ruling Indonesia.

In order to pay tribute in the real sense and in a befitting manner to the great patriotic soul, I request the Government of India to confer the highest national award of Bharat Ratna (Posthumous) to late hon. Biju Patnaik.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else with a Special Mention? No. Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Bill has been moved. It will be taken up later. And, tomorrow morning we would continue the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The Bill will be taken up later.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 4th March, 2016.

The House then adjourned at one minute past
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 4th March, 2016

Need to take effective measures to promote professional cricket in rural areas of Telangana (pages 34-35)

Demand in introduce of direct Air Flights from Madurai in Tamil Nadu to Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (page 35)

Demand to restore previous funding pattern for Project Tiger for conservation of National Animal in country (pages 36-37)

Demand to confer Bharat Ratna on Late Shri Biju Patnaik, Former Chief Minister of Odisha (pages 467-468)

Re. Regulatory Authority to cheek arbitrary airfares (pages 37-38)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 39-69)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 70-79)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 79-351)

Government Bills —

The National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010 — *Withdrawn* (pages 351-352 and 357)

The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015 — *Under Consideration* (pages 464-467)

Re. Clarification regarding the Bill being introduced as Money Bill (pages 352-356 and 357-361)

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2015-16 — *Laid on the Table* (page 357)

Calling Attention to the matter of Urgent Public Importance —

The inflammatory speeches made by minister in the Union Government and elected representatives violating the Constitution and Oath of Office and the Response of the Government thereto (pages 361-396)

Re. Discussion on President's Address (pages 396-398)

Motion of Thanks on President's Address — *Discussion not Concluded* (pages 398-453 and 455-460)

Re. Discussion on a Bill (pages 454-455 and 460-464)

Published under Rule 260 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and Printed by DRV Grafix Print
41, Institutional Area, D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058