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Thursday

10 March, 2016

20 Phalgun, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 10th March, 2016/20th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Coir Board, Kochi and related papers**

### **II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of KVIC Mumbai and NI-MSME, Hyderabad and related papers**

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

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

(a) Sixty-first Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) 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. 4276/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4277/16/16]

(ii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4275/16/16]

**I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of CARA, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2012-13.
  - (c) Action Taken Note on the recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.
- (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. 4238/16/16]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4239/16/16]

**I. Outcome Budget (2016-17) for Department of Higher Education**

**II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) for Department of School Education and Literacy**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Higher Education. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4283/16/16]



- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4282/16/16]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

**II. Report (2014-15) of CIC, New Delhi and related papers**

**III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) for Department of Space**

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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1012 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2015.
  - (2) G.S.R. 1013 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules 2015.
  - (3) G.S.R. 1014 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2015.
  - (4) G.S.R. 1015 (E), dated the 29th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2015.
  - (5) G.S.R. 1021 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2015.
  - (6) G.S.R. 1022 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2015.
  - (7) G.S.R. 1023 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) fifth Amendment Regulations, 2015.

- (8) G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (9) G.S.R. 1029 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (10) G.S.R. 1030 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (11) G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 12th January, 2016, publishing the All Indian Services (Joint Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (12) G.S.R. 90(E), dated the 20th January, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (13) G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 20th January, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1 to 13) *See* No. L.T. 4202/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4203/16/16]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Space. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4205/16/16]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on the various Assurances, Promises and Undertakings**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

- 1. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4495/16/16]
- 2. Statement No. XXXVI Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4496/16/16]

3. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4497/16/16]
4. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4498/16/16]
5. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4499/16/16]
6. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4500/16/16]
7. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4501/16/16]
8. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4502/16/16]
9. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4503/16/16]
10. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4504/16/16]
11. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4505/16/16]
12. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4506/16/16]
13. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4507/16/16]
14. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4508/16/16]
15. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4509/16/16]
16. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4510/16/16]
17. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4511/16/16]
18. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4512/16/16]

19. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4513/16/16]
20. Statement No. .III Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4514/16/16]
21. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4515/16/16]
22. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4516/16/16]

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various States' Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Mission and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3087/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA), Aizawl, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4318/16/16]

**I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIVH, Dehradun and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIMH, Secunderabad and related papers**

**III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIRTAR, Cuttack 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 हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4402/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4403/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research (NIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4156/16/16]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various NITs and related papers**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various IITs and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Visva-Bharati Santiniketan and related papers**

**V. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of different Universities and related papers**

**VI. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various IIMs, Universities, IITs and Kendriya Hindi Sikshan Mandal and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कठेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. 27/RIFD/Pay Scale/01/2013-14, dated the 6th January, 2016, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (clarifications on certain issues/anomalies pertaining to Qualifications, Pay Scales, Service Conditions, Career Advancement Schemes (CAS) etc. for Teachers and other Academic Staff of Technical Institutions (Degree/Diploma), 2016, under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4338/16/16]

- II. (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) Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Hazratbal, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Hazratbal, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4348/16/16]
  - (ii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15.  
(b) Fifty-fifth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4350/16/16]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, 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. 4322/16/16]
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal 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. 4321/16/16]
  - (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal 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. 4323/16/16]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4335/16/16]
  - (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4325/16/16]
  - (iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4324/16/16]
  - (iv) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4326/16/16]
  - (v) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4327/16/16]
  - (vi) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (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. 4328/16/16]
- IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 and sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984 :—
- (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (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. 4362/16/16]
- V. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4358/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (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. 4356/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, Jharkhand, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4517/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, 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. 4344/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4343/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.



- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4365/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4341/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4325/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4324/16/16]
- (viii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4326/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4327/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4328/16/16]

- (xi) (a) Annual Accounts of Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4342/16/16]
- (xii) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Allahabad University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4363/16/16]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Mandal.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4337/16/16]

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2016."

Sir, I lay copy of the Bill on the Table.

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### **REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Eightieth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Subject "Synergy between Tribal Justice System and Regular Justice System in the Country".

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### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2016 and ending on the 30th April, 2017, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee”.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“कि यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि 1 मई, 2016 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले और 30 अप्रैल, 2017 को समाप्त होने वाले कार्यकाल के लिए लोक लेखा समिति से सहबद्ध होने के लिए राज्य सभा अपने सदस्यों में से सात सदस्यों को नाम-निर्देशित करने के लिए सहमत हो और उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से सात सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“कि यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि 1 मई, 2016 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले और 30 अप्रैल, 2017 को समाप्त होने वाले कार्यकाल के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण संबंधी दोनों सभाओं की समिति में सम्मिलित हो और एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार सभा के सदस्यों में से दस सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**RE. BUSINESSMAN VIJAY MALLYA BEING ALLOWED  
TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order. Under what rule?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: उपसभापति जी, संविधान में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि कौन व्यक्ति सदन का सदस्य बनेगा। संविधान में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि इस सदन का सदस्य बनने के लिए या उस सदन का सदस्य बनने के लिए क्या-क्या औपचारिकताएं पूरी करनी चाहिए। वह भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिए, दिवालिया नहीं होना चाहिए, भगोड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए आदि। उपसभापति जी, दो दिन से चैनल्स पर लगातार आ रहा है कि सदन के एक सदस्य देश छोड़कर भाग गए हैं, जबकि उनके खिलाफ लुकआउट नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें सारी आलोचना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: मैं वही बता रहा हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक आलोचना का बिंदु ...**(व्यवधान)**... बना हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि अगर सदन का कोई सदस्य, वे सारी औपचारिकताएं पूरी नहीं करता, तो क्या वह सदन का सदस्य बना रह सकता है या नहीं रह सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस बात को उठाना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे ख्याल से लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन भी इसी बात को उठाना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, एलओपी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. LOP, what do you want to say? ...**(Interruptions)**... Shrimati Rajani Patil, what are you saying? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down, sit down. When your leader is standing, why do you make noise?

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)**: उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय को इस सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूं। जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आई थी, तब हमें बहुत खुशी हुई थी क्योंकि वह इस वादे के साथ आई थी कि एक साल के अन्दर या कुछ महीनों के अन्दर ही ब्लैक मनी को वापस लाया जाएगा। लेकिन पिछले साल ललित मोदी, जो देश से बाहर है, जिसे वापस लाना है, उसके खिलाफ कई करोड़ रुपये के चार्ज हैं, यह गवर्नमेंट उसको देश में लाने में असफल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is not on Lalit Modi? That is not on that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to that.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: 267 में है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** उपसभापति जी, हम आज तक उसको वापस नहीं लाए। उसको देश भूल गया, सदन भी भूल गया और वह पैसा भी चला गया। अभी एक नई घटना हो गई कि एक बिजनेसमैन विजय माल्या, जिसने अपना बिजनेस चलाने के लिए स्टेट बैंक के द्वारा consortium बनाकर हजारों करोड़ रुपये, लगभग 9,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये बैंकों से लिए। उसने कितना बिजनेस चलाया, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन हम पूरे विश्व के अन्दर टेलीविजन पर एक साल से लगातार देख रहे हैं कि उनका लाइफस्टाइल किस तरह से था, वे किस तरह से उस पैसे से ऐश और असरत की जिंदगी गुजारते थे। हमें तब खुशी हुई, जब 29 जुलाई, 2015 को सीबीआई ने उनके खिलाफ financial irregularities, diversion of funds का क्रिमिनल केस बनाया। पूरा देश सोच रहा था कि अब वह पकड़ में आ गया। यह जो 9500 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बैंकों का लोन है, जिन बैंकों में इस देश के गरीब लोगों के खून-पसीने की कमाई का पैसा जमा है, उस पैसे को एक व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐशो असरत के लिए इस्तेमाल न किया जाए, यह पैसा वापस आए। उसकी interrogation भी हुई और चार different agencies के द्वारा Enforcement Directorate ने उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की और investigation शुरू कर दी। इसी तरह से SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) ने, तीसरी एजेंसी, Serious Fraud Investigation Office ने और चौथी तो सीबीआई थी ही, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की। उपसभापति जी, मुझे बहुत ही आश्चर्य है, सीबीआई कहती है कि हमने लुकआउट नोटिस दिया था। सर, देश के तमाम एयरपोर्ट्स पर उसको ढूंढने के लिए लुकआउट नोटिस दिया गया हो, लेकिन विजय माल्या कोई सुई नहीं है, जो पा न सके। इसका तो सवाल ही नहीं है कि इस देश में या विदेश में, जिस तरह से उसको एक साल से publicity मिल रही है, शायद कोई भी आदमी, विशेष रूप से एयरपोर्ट पर, ऐसा नहीं होगा जो उसकी शक्ल को जानता नहीं होगा। वे लंबे-चौड़े सेहतमंद आदमी हैं। उनके डील-डौल से, उनके चलन से वे एक किलोमीटर से दिखाई देंगे। वे अकेले नहीं चलते हैं, पूरी हूरोں के साथ चलते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप तो टेलीविजन पर देखते ही हैं। जो लोग पार्टियां अटेंड करते हैं, इस सदन और बाहर से, वे तो शायद उन हूरोں से मिलते भी होंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...** उस पर भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। वे गायब हो जाते हैं। और हमारे भारत सरकार के अटॉर्नी जनरल सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कहते हैं कि हमने लुक आउट नोटिस दे दिया था, लेकिन वे देश से भाग गए। वे देश से भाग गए।

सर, मेरा इस सरकार पर आरोप है कि जब इतनी एजेंसीज उनको इंटरोगेशन कर रही थीं, तो उनको अरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया, उनको गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया, उनका पासपोर्ट जब्त क्यों नहीं हुआ? यह सबको मालूम है कि वे एक ऐसा परिंदा हैं कि एक दिन एक डाल पर होंगे, तो दूसरे दिन दूसरी डाल पर होंगे। विश्व के हरेक देश में उनके ठिकाने बने हैं। यह कोई साधारण आदमी भी सोच सकता है कि वे कभी भी भाग सकते हैं। इसलिए इन तमाम एजेंसीज को सबसे पहला काम यह करना चाहिए था कि उनका पासपोर्ट जब्त करना चाहिए था, **...(समय की घंटी)...** उनको जेल में डाल देना चाहिए था। मेरा यह आरोप है कि उनके भागने में, उनके देश छोड़ने में यह सरकार पार्टी है।\* और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को नोटिस लेना चाहिए। **...(Interruptions)...** Without the active participation and without the active support of this Government, he could not have left this country. That is my allegation on this Government. **...(Interruptions)...**

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آپ سبھاپتی جی، میں ایک بہت ہی سنجیدہ موضوع کو اس ایوان کے سامنے لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جب یہ سرکار اقتدار میں آئی تھی، تب ہمیں بہت خوشی ہوئی تھی کیونکہ وہ اس وعدے کے ساتھ آئی تھی کہ ایک سال کے اندر یا کچھ مہینوں کے اندر ہی بلیک منی کو واپس لایا جائے گا لیکن پچھلے سال للت مودی، جو ملک سے باہر ہیں، جسے واپس لانا ہے، اس کے خلاف کئی کروڑ روپے کے چارجز ہیں، یہ سرکار اس کو دیش میں لانے میں ناکام رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is not on Lalit Modi? That is not on that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to that.

جناب نریش اگروال: 267 میں ہے

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ سبھاپتی جی، ہم آج تک اس کو واپس نہیں لائے۔ اس کو دیش بھول گیا، سدن بھی بھول گیا اور وہ پیسہ بھی چلا گیا۔ ابھی ایک نئی گھٹنا ہو گئی کہ ایک بزنس مین وجے مالیہ، جس نے اپنا کاروبار چلانے کے لیے اسٹیٹ بینک سے ذریعہ consortium بنکر ہزاروں کروڑ روپے، لگ بھگ 9,000 کروڑ سے زیادہ روپے بینکوں سے لیے۔ اس نے کتنا کاروبار چلایا، مجھے معلوم نہیں ہے، لیکن ہم پورے وشو کے اندر ٹیلی ویژن پر ایک سال سے لگاتار دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ان کا لائف اسٹائل کس طرح سے تھا، وہ کس طرح سے اس پیسے سے عیش و عشرت کی زندگی گزارتے تھے۔ ہمیں تب خوشی ہوئی، جب 29 جولائی، 2015 کو سی بی آئی نے ان کے خلاف financial irregularities, diversion of funds کا کرمل کیس بنایا۔ پورا دیش سوچ رہا تھا کہ اب وہ پکڑ میں آگیا۔ یہ جو 9500 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا بینکوں کا لون ہے، جن بینکوں میں اس دیش کے غریب لوگوں کے خون پسینے کی کمائی کا پیسہ جمع ہے، اس پیسے کو ایک شخص کے ذریعہ عیش و عشرت کے لئے استعمال نہ کیا جائے، یہ پیسہ واپس آئے گا۔ اس کی interrogation بھی ہوئی اور چار different agencies کے ذریعہ Enforcement Directorate نے اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی اور investigation شروع کر دی۔ اسی طرح سے SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) نے تیسری ایجنسی، Serious Fraud Investigation Office نے اور چوتھی تو سی بی آئی تھی ہی، اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی۔ آپ سبھاپتی جی، مجھے بہت ہی

حیرت ہے، سی بی آئی کہتی ہے کہ ہم نے لک آؤٹ نوٹس دیا تھا۔ سر، دیش کے تمام انٹرپورٹس پر اس کو ڈھونڈنے کے لیے لک آؤٹ نوٹس دیا گیا ہو، لیکن وجہ مالیا کوئی سوئی نہیں ہے، جو پا نہ سکے۔ اس کا تو سوال ہی نہیں ہے کہ اس ملک میں یا غیر ممالک میں، جس طرح سے اس کو ایک سال سے پبلیسٹی مل رہی ہے، شاید کوئی بھی آدمی، خاص طور پر انٹرپورٹ پر، ایسا نہیں ہوگا جو اس کی شکل کو جانتا نہیں ہوگا۔

وہ لمبے چوڑے صحتمند آدمی ہیں۔ ان کے ڈیل-ڈول سے، ان کے چلن سے وہ ایک کلومیٹر سے دکھائی دیں گے۔ وہ اکیلے نہیں چلتے ہیں، پورے بجوم کے ساتھ چلتے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔۔ آپ تو ٹیلی-ویژن پر دیکھتے ہی ہیں۔ جو لوگ پارٹیاں اٹینڈ کرتے ہیں، اس سدن اور باہر سے، وہ تو شاید ان لوگوں سے ملتے بھی ہوں گے۔ (مداخلت)۔۔ اس پر بھی کاروائی ہونی چاہئے۔ وہ غائب ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اور ہمارے بھارت سرکار کے اٹارنی جنرل سپریم کورٹ سے کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے لک-آؤٹ نوٹس دے دیا تھا، لیکن وہ دیش سے بھاگ گئے۔ وہ دیش سے بھاگ گئے۔

سر، میرا اس سرکار پر آروپ ہے کہ جب اتنی ایجنسیز ان کی انٹروگیشن کر رہی تھیں، تو ان کو اریسٹ کیوں نہیں کیا گیا، ان کو گرفتار کیوں نہیں کیا گیا، ان کا پاسپورٹ ضبط کیوں نہیں ہوا؟ یہ سب کو معلوم ہے کہ وہ ایک ایسا پرندہ ہے کہ وہ ایک دن ایک ڈال پر ہوں گے، تو دوسرے دن دوسری ڈال پر ہوں گے۔ دنیا کے ہر ایک دیش میں ان کے ٹھکانے بنے ہیں۔ یہ کوئی عام آدمی بھی سوچ سکتا ہے کہ وہ کبھی بھی بھاگ سکتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ان تمام ایجنسیز کو سب سے پہلا کام یہ کرنا چاہئے تھا کہ ان کا پاسپورٹ ضبط کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔ ان کو جیل میں ڈال دینا چاہئے تھا۔ میرا یہ آروپ ہے، کہ ان کے بھاگنے میں، ان کے دیش چھوڑنے میں یہ سرکار پارٹی ہے \* اور سپریم کورٹ کو اس کا نوٹس لینا چاہئے۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

Without the active participation and without the active support of this Government, he could not have left this country. That is my allegation on this Government. ... (Interruptions)...

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will tell you. The notice under Rule 267 has not been permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him because he is the LoP. ...*(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, the Leader of the House wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him first. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, there is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, लीडर ऑफ़ द हाउस बोलना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen to the Leader of the House. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो बीच में कोई नहीं बोला और जब लीडर ऑफ़ दि हाउस बोल रहे हैं, तो आपको प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप हमारी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी बात सुनने के बाद आपको समझ में आएगा कि हकीकत क्या है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him because he is the LoP. Otherwise, you should give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले हम लोगों को सुन लें, फिर वे जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was allowed because he is LoP because Rule 267 notice was not allowed by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, my problem is, I tell you, hon. Chairman has not permitted it under Rule 267. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was allowed because he is LoP. So, LoP can say it. For you to speak, you should give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; anyhow, listen to the Minister. In any case, when I allowed the LoP, I have to allow Leader of the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree, but you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे अपने सदस्यों से कहें कि वे ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ़ दि हाउस को सुनें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप केवल अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं और सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आपने सुनाया है, तो सुनिए भी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now listen, ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to listen to me, ...*(Interruptions)*... you go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen, I tell you, please bear with me and please give me indulgence for a few minutes. Number one, there was a notice under Rule 267 from Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and there was another notice from Shri Sharad Yadav for some other subject, which was taken up



yesterday. Now, the notice under Rule 267 was not permitted by hon. Chairman. But since LoP stood up and said that he wants to raise an important matter, being LoP, I allowed, and I have to allow. Therefore, it is quite natural that when the LoH wants to respond to that, I have to allow him. So, let the LoH speak. After that, if necessary, I can listen to your issue also. That is a natural thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, आर्टिकल 84 में मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Zero Hour. When I take up the Zero Hour, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me look at Article 84 because I am not an expert in Constitution.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: This pertains to 'Qualification for membership of parliament'. इसमें तीन क्लॉज दिए हैं। एक, उसे citizen of India होना चाहिए, अगर उसे काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट में रहना है, तो उसके हिसाब से उम्र होनी चाहिए और Parliament ने जो other laws बनाए हैं, उसे उनको पूरा करना चाहिए। श्रीमन् पार्लियामेंट ने उसके लिए जो नियम बनाए हैं, उन नियमों के अंतर्गत वही व्यक्ति सदन का सदस्य हो सकता है, जो दिवालिया न हो, भगोड़ा न हो और राष्ट्र के खिलाफ गतिविधियों में लिप्त न हो, ये सब चीज़ें इसमें दी हुई हैं।

श्रीमन्, इस सदन का एक सदस्य, जो सदन में चुनकर आया है, अगर वह उन शर्तों को तोड़ देता है, तब या तो वह मैटर एथिक्स कमेटी को जाए और एथिक्स कमेटी उस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। चूंकि इससे पहले मैंने लोक सभा में देखा है कि एक-एक हजार रुपये के कारण लोगों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया था, लेकिन यहां पर तो एक सदस्य पर 9,000 करोड़ रुपये का मामला है, उसके बावजूद भी वह सदन का सदस्य बना रहे, यह कैसे हो सकता है?

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ। Nareshji, I agree with you that this is a matter to be taken up in the Ethics Committee. I think, according to the procedure, it will be done. There is no doubt about it. I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं नरेश अग्रवाल जी से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह 21 साल से एनआरआई हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have explained to you the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have explained to you the reason. I allowed the Leader of the Opposition. So, I have to allow the Leader of the House. It is but natural. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not break that convention. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to break that convention. I have called the Leader of the House and the floor is for him. Now, he will speak and nobody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not going on record.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: \*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not going on record.  
...(Interruptions)... त्यागी जी आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली):** उपसभापति जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष, माननीय श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। उन्होंने जिन कम्पनीज़ और जिस व्यक्ति के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल दो-तीन तथ्य स्पष्ट रूप से सामने रख दूँ। उन कम्पनीज़ को और उन व्यक्तियों को जो पूरी बैंकिंग सुविधा दी गई और जो आज विवाद में पड़ी हुई है, वह पहली बार उन्हें सितम्बर, 2004 में दी गई और 2 फरवरी, 2008 को दोबारा उसे रिन्यू किया गया। जब वह एकाउंट बिगड़ा हुआ था, फिर भी किन हालातों में उन्हें वे सुविधाएं दी गई, ये जांच के विषय हैं। सीबीआई इनकी जांच कर रही है।

महोदय, पहली बार उनका एकाउंट 30 अप्रैल, 2009 को NPA हुआ था। NPA होने के बावजूद भी 21.12.2010 को उस Non Performing Asset को restructure किया गया और restructuring के तहत उनको और सुविधाएं दी गई। किस तरह से ये एकाउंट्स चल रहे थे और ऐसे लोगों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही थी, ये डेट्स अपनी कहानी खुद बतलाती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक):** 2010 में आपके सपोर्ट से ही वे राज्य सभा मेंबर बने थे। आज NPA को किस सपोर्ट से restructure किया गया है? उस वक्त हम तो विपक्ष में थे। इन सारी बातों के बाद, आज की तारीख में 20 नवम्बर, 2015 तक interest, etc. मिलाकर 9,091.40 करोड़, यह उनकी total liability हैं।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** जितने भी बैंकिंग और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उन सब ने अलग-अलग कम्पनीज़ और व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ रिकवरी की, अटैचमेंट की जो-जो कार्रवाई हो सकती है—मेरे पास इस वक्त 22 केसेज की सूची है। ...(व्यवधान)... जो कि देश भर में उनके खिलाफ फाइल किए गए हैं उन्होंने भी कुछ केसेज फाइल किए हैं। उसके अलावा, उनके कई एसेट्स अटैच कर लिए गए हैं और बैंक्स पूरे कदम उठा रहे हैं कि एक-एक पैसा जो इन कम्पनीज़ से और इन व्यक्तियों से रिकवर करना है, वे रिकवर करेंगे। अटॉर्नी जनरल से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बताया, वह विषय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है, क्योंकि बैंक्स ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मूव किया है कि उनको बाहर जाने की अनुमति न दें, उनका पासपोर्ट सीज़ किया जाए, लेकिन वे उससे पहले जा चुके थे। आप अगर उदाहरण चाहते हैं, तो मैं बहुत से उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि जहां लोग ...(व्यवधान)... उस दिन किसी एजेंसी का उनको रोकने का कोई आदेश नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जो जिक्र किया, आपने दूसरे उदाहरण का जिक्र भी किया कि ललित मोदी को लाने के लिए क्या और कब किया, तो वे जब बाहर गए थे, तब आपकी सरकार थी। आपने केवल फेमा में केस रजिस्टर किया था, जिसमें न रोक पाने की सुविधा है, न सजा दे पाने की सुविधा है। पीएमएलए में नहीं किया था, वह बाद में हुआ था। तो इसलिए ये लोन कब दिए गए, कैसे दिए गए, एनपीए को कैसे रीस्ट्रक्चर किया गया, अगर आज़ाद साहब चाहें, तो मैं उनको चेम्बर में इसकी सारी

ڈیٹےल्स دیکھنا بھی सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कम से कम आपको स्वयं इसमें बहुत अधिक आत्मनिरीक्षण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, अभी ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने जो बताया और डेट्स पढ़कर इन्होंने यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की कि जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी इसमें शामिल हो। सर, इस साइड में शायद, बल्कि इस साइड मिलाकर, शरद जी को छोड़ कर, सबसे ज्यादा लम्बे अरसे तक और सभी कांग्रेसी प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स के साथ इंदिरा जी से लेकर मनमोहन जी तक मैं गवर्नमेंट में रहा। रिकॉर्ड है कि आज तक हमने एक नये पैसे की भी किसी को बैंक लोन की सिफारिश नहीं की। तो सत्ता में रहने का मतलब नहीं, ये बैंक वाले गरीब आदमी को अगर 5,000 रुपये लोन लेना है, तो उसका भी 1 परसेंट लेते हैं। ये बैंक्स न मनमोहन सिंह जी के वश में थे, न इंदिरा गांधी जी के वश में थे, न राजीव गांधी जी के वश में थे और न आपके वश में है। हमारे लोगों के वश में तो वे बिल्कुल ही नहीं थे। ये सारे बैंक्स एक परसेंट, दो परसेंट और पांच परसेंट पर चेयरमैन और सब, जिसकी भी अथॉरिटी 5 हजार है, वहां से लेकर ऊपर तक पैसे लेकर करते हैं। इसलिए इसमें जो भी इन्वॉल्व है, बैंक वाला या पॉलिटिशियन है, सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी कर रही है, उसको भी उसके साथ लटका दीजिएगा। जिसने भी किया है, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कीजिए, एक्शन लीजिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि हम उसमें इन्वॉल्व्ड हैं। मेरा यह आरोप था कि अगर एक मैंने ललित मोदी का उदाहरण दिया कि एक भाग गया, उससे हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए था ताकि दूसरा ललित मोदी न बने। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह मेरा उदाहरण था।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ابھی آنریبل لیڈ آف دی ہاؤس نے جو بتایا اور تاریخیں پڑھ کر انہوں نے یہ ثابت کرنے کی کوشش کی کہ جیسے کانگریس پارٹی اس میں شامل ہو۔ سر، اس سائنڈ میں شاید، بلکہ اس سائنڈ ملاکر، شرد جی کو چھوڑ کر، سب سے زیادہ لمبے عرصے تک اور سبھی کانگریسی پرائم منسٹرس کے ساتھ اندرا جی سے لیکر منموہن سنگھ جی تک، میں گورنمینٹ میں رہا۔ ریکارڈ ہے کہ آج تک ہم نے ایک نئے پیسے کی بھی کسی کو بینک لون کی سفارش نہیں کی۔ تو سٹہ میں رہنے کا یہ مطلب نہیں، یہ بینک والے، غریب آدمی کو اگر پانچ ہزار روپے لون لینا ہے، تو اس کا بھی 1 فیصد لیتے ہیں۔ یہ بینکس نہ منموہن سنگھ جی کے قابو میں تھے، نہ اندرا جی کے قابو میں تھے، نہ راجیو گاندھی جی کے قابو میں تھے اور نہ آپ کے قابو میں ہیں۔ ہمارے لوگوں کے قابو میں تو وہ بالکل ہی نہیں تھے۔ یہ سارے بینکس ایک فیصد، دو فیصد، اور پانچ فیصد پر چیئرمین اور

सब, जिस की भी अठारठी पान्च ह्रर है, वहां से लरकर ओपर तक पैसे लरकर करते हैं- अस लैने अस में जो भी शामिल है, बैंक वाला है या सलसत दा है, सी-सी-आनी- अन्कवारी कर रही है, अस को भी अस के साथे लुका दलने गा- इस ने भी कल है, अस के खलफ कारवानी कलने, अलकशन ललने, ललकन अलस नहल है के हं अस में शामिल हैं- मलरा ये आरुप तहा के अकर अलक में ने ललत मूदी की मलल दी के अलक बहाग कल, अस से हमल बूशलर रहना चानै तहा ताके दूसरा ललत मूदी ने बने --(वूत की क्हेन्ती) -ये मलरी मलल तही-

**श्री उपसभापतल:** शरद यादव जी, आपका 267 के तहत World Cultural Festival के मामले में जो नूतलस है, वह कल होगा या ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगलकी मंत्री (श्री रवल शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बताइए कल ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वातूची कैसे भागे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे एक्यूज्ड थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज़ाद साहब, बताइए कल ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वातूची कैसे भागे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापतल:** शरद जी, चेयरमैन साहब ने इसे परमलट नहीँ कलया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल यह सब्जेक्ट उठाया गया था, इसललए चेयरमैन साहब ने इसे परमलट नहीँ कलया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सब्जेक्ट कल हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बारे में? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what happened to Zero Hour? Sir, you start the Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, if you want a discussion on this subject, please give notice.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we have already given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice on what subject?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, let me take up Zero Hour.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is the third consecutive day we are missing the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापतल:** शरद यादव जी, आपको जो बूलना है, बूललए, उसके बाद I will go to the zero Hour... **(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: जो सवाल उठाया है और जो सदन के नेता ने जवाब दिया है, अजीब हालत है, यानी इस देश के जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, ऐसे कानून बने हुए हैं कि उनका कुछ बिगड़ नहीं सकता। मैंने इस व्यक्ति के बारे में बताया था कि इतना सब कुछ घपला होने वाला है, अब यह देश से बाहर चला गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If any more discussion is needed on this subject, you give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, I will take up the Zero Hour. Shri Vijay Darda. ...**(Interruptions)**... What do you want? ...**(Interruptions)**... If I allow you two minutes, will all of you go back to your seats and not disturb the House? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. Then, go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is Zero Hour time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Vijay Darda. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you disturb Zero Hour? ...**(Interruptions)**... See, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I will allow you two minutes. But, ask your Members to go back to their seats. I will allow you after Mr. Vijay Darda. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, Zero Hour must come in seriatim. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nobody should come in between. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have enough of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I am saying that I will take the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am coming to the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, nobody can infiltrate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Darda, have you finished? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I have not yet started. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिबंधित मनुस्मृति के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your subject is not that. Your subject is 'Losses due to unseasonal rains in Vidarbha region.' That is the subject. You speak on that.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I have given two notices. जो मनुस्मृति ग्रंथ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

Now, Navaneethakrishnan, you take only two minutes. After two minutes, nobody from your side should disturb the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. I tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is your promise. You adhere to that. You take two minutes.

**RE. COMMON MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our Chief Minister, *Amma*, has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister to withdraw the Review Petition pending before the Supreme Court of India against the judgment of the Supreme Court. Also, there is a Cabinet Note of the Central Government contemplating a Common Entrance Examination for the State quota medical seats. The Government of Tamil Nadu strongly opposes that move.

So, I urge the Central Government to withdraw the Review Petition and also not to introduce a Common Entrance Examination for the State quota medical seats. We strongly condemn it. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I will convey the feelings and demand of the hon. Member to the concerned Ministry for appropriate action.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Ongoing agitation by aadivasis Against Damodar Valley Corporation  
in Dhanbad**

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, धनबाद जिले के बलियापुर प्रखण्ड में स्थित सिमापाथर गांव में करीब दस दिनों से सैकड़ों लोग अर्धनग्न अवस्था में धरने पर बैठे हैं। यह लड़ाई और धरना आदिवासियों की तीसरी पीढ़ी लड़ रही है, जो निराश तो है पर थकी बिल्कुल नहीं है। महोदय, यह बात 1954-56 के बीच की है, जब 240 गांव के 12 हजार परिवारों से 38 हजार एकड़ जमीन एवं 5 हजार घरों का डी.वी.सी. द्वारा डैम बनाने के नाम पर अधिग्रहण किया गया था। जिसके कारण कई गांव डूब गए थे। महोदय, बाद में DAV द्वारा एक सर्कुलर जारी किया गया था, जिसके तहत 9,500 विस्थापितों को नौकरी दी गई थी, परन्तु विस्थापित आंदोलनकारियों का मानना है कि उनमें 9,000 ऐसे फर्जी लोगों को नौकरी दी गई है, जो विस्थापित नहीं हैं और जिन्होंने वास्तव में कोई जमीन या मकान नहीं गंवाया है। विस्थापित पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी न्याय और हक की मांग के लिए आज भी लड़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, पंचेत और मैथन डैम के विस्तार के कारण हुए विस्थापित लोगों की विकट समस्या एवं उसके उपरांत हुए फर्जीवाड़े और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ उत्पन्न यह आंदोलन घटवार आदिवासी महासभा के बैनर तले लड़ा जा रहा है। महोदय, आंदोलनकारियों का मानना है कि झारखण्ड के धनबाद एवं जामताड़ा जिला के अलावा वेस्ट बंगाल की जमीन, जो इन डैमों के विस्तार के लिए अधिग्रहित की गई है, इस संबंध में विस्थापितों की ओर से राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री एवं सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक का दरवाजा खटखटाया जा चुका है।

महोदय, आंदोलनकारियों का मानना है कि इस फर्जीवाड़े में बड़े-बड़े नेता, नामधारी लोगों

के आलावा DAV के अधिकारी लिफ्ट हैं, इसलिए राज्य सरकार मामले की जांच सीबीआई द्वारा कराने की recommendation नहीं कर रही है, जबकि गृह मंत्रालय इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे चुका है।

महोदय, आंदोलन समय के साथ दबा नहीं है, बल्कि बढ़ता जा रहा है। आंदोलनकारी हजारों की संख्या में, जिनमें पुरुष और स्त्री, दोनों हैं, जंतर-मंतर में आकर अनिश्चितकालीन धरने के अलावा पूरे झारखण्ड के विस्थापितों को एकजुट कर बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए संकल्पित हैं।

महोदय, DAV का इतिहास रहा है कि किसानों की जमीन acquire करने के बाद उन्हें मुआवजे एवं नौकरी के लिए लटका कर रखना। DAV ने मैथन पॉवर लिमिटेड को स्थापित करने के लिए किसानों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन अधिग्रहित करने के बाद कुछ लोगों को ही कॉन्ट्रैक्ट के आधार पर नौकरी दी है, बाकी लोगों को आज कल के नाम पर टाला जा रहा है।

महोदय, सीमा पत्थर के आंदोलनकारियों का मानना है कि सरकार ने उनके जमीन अधिग्रहण के बाद कोई मुआवजा या नौकरी नहीं देकर उन्हें भूखा, नंगा रहने पर मजबूर किया है, इसलिए वे अपना आंदोलन अर्धनग्न अवस्था में रह कर जारी रखना चाहते हैं, ताकि संसार को यह पता लगना चाहिए कि आज तक आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी सरकार ने आदिवासियों एवं विस्थापितों के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया है। अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से उन हजारों-लाखों आदिवासियों एवं विस्थापितों की तरफ से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उनकी जो जायज मांगें हैं, उन्हें मान लिया जाए एवं कई दशकों से चल रहे इस आंदोलन को समाप्त किया जाए।

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : مہودے، میں خود کو بھی اس وشنے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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



**Adverse effects of the Polavaram Project on the Ecology and  
People of Odisha**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश में पोलावरम परियोजना को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट का दर्जा दिया गया है, मगर ओडिशा की जो चिंताएं हैं, उनका समाधान अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। हम लोग या हमारी सरकार डेवलपमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जरूरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में चूक हुई है। पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट पर काम जारी रहने से ओडिशा के अनेक गांवों के डूबने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश गांव ट्राइबल आबादी वाले हैं। इससे हजारों लोग विस्थापित होने जा रहे हैं। इस परियोजना से हजारों एकड़ खेती की जमीन भी डूब जाएगी और बड़ी मात्रा में संरक्षित वन-क्षेत्र भी नष्ट होगा। हमारा यही कहना है कि परियोजना पर काम होने के साथ-साथ पुनर्वास और मुआवजे का भी ठोस इंतजाम होना चाहिए। इस प्रोजेक्ट में डैम की ऊंचाई अगर 1980 के मूल समझौते के अनुसार रखी जाए, तो बहुत सी समस्याएं अपने आप खत्म हो जाएंगी। इस परियोजना में मूल रूप से 36 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ने की क्षमता प्रस्तावित थी, मगर आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने एकतरफा कार्रवाई करके इसे बढ़ाकर 50 लाख क्यूसेक कर दिया। इससे उस इलाके के पर्यावरण को भी भारी नुकसान होने की आशंका है। पर्यावरण को होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए भी अभी तक कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। इससे प्रभावित होने वाले राज्यों में सिर्फ ओडिशा ही नहीं, बल्कि छत्तीसगढ़ और तेलंगाना भी हैं, इसलिए हमारी यह मांग है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ट्राइबल आबादी के प्रभावित होने और पर्यावरण तथा खेती की जमीन को होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करने के बाद ही पोलावरम परियोजना पर आगे काम किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.



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

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, हम भी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से रिसपांस चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.T.S. Tulsi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please sit down and your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupinder, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't trouble him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Minister. I can't ask him; please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I can't ask him. This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submission means you can have your submission, but whether the Government responds or not is up to the Government. I can't ask the Government. If you want a response, you may give a notice on Special Mention. Then, the Government will examine it; the Government will consider and give you a reply also. But you made the Zero Hour submission and demand a reply! It can't be done; please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't ask the Government. Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you encroaching upon the time of Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down Mr. Bhupinder. I can't allow you and nothing else will go on record except what Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi says.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: \*

### **Concern over increasing NPAs of Public Sector Banks**

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to refer to a very important development with respect to NPAs of the public sector banks which continue to surge and the balance sheets of banks continue to bleed. I submit that publicly-traded banks in India added nearly ₹ 1 trillion in bad loans in the quarter which ended on 31st December, amounting to a 29 per cent increase in the stocks of deteriorated debt from end-September. The Central Bank expects the clean-up, which started in the December quarter, to be able to restore the health of banks, revive lending and, in turn, boost economic growth. But the aggregate net profit of the 39 listed banks fell by 98 per cent to ₹ 307 crore in the December quarter from ₹ 16,806 crore in the year earlier. Such has been the surge in bad loans that it has

wiped out the profits of 12 out of the 39 listed banks. India's third largest State-run bank, Bank of Baroda, reported a third quarter loss of ₹ 3,342 crore, being the highest by any lender in the December quarter. The Indian Overseas Bank, which has been under RBI observation, has the highest gross NPA ratio of 12.64 per cent. The UCO Bank, which reported a gross NPA ratio of 10.98 per cent, has the second highest ratio of bad loans across the sector. Instead, most of them would have had to depend on infusion from the Government, which the Government has assured would be readily available. However, as the NPA ratio continues to surge, even as we speak, it is expected of the Government that it will take concrete and urgent steps to contain the present situation. The Government should apprise the House as to what steps they are taking against wilful defaulters. Why there is no action against those people who were declared 'wilful defaulters' almost a year ago despite of clear and strict RBI guidelines *vide* the Master Circular dated July 1, 2014 and I read from the Circular of the Reserve Bank of India.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : مہودے، میں خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھ  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

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

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

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

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has just raised the issue of a leading industrialist who is right now in London. The Non-Performing Assets of this industrialist works out to about ₹ 9,200 crores. The Leader of the House tried to portray that all the loans that were given to this industrialist were during UPA-I and UPA-II. But that is not the issue that I am raising today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He gave only the dates. ...(*Interruptions*)... He didn't say UPA ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, what I want to raise today is that evidence has surfaced this morning that on the 28th February, the banks met the lawyers and the lawyers told the banks to file a petition in the court on the 29th February to prevent Mr. Mallya from leaving India. The banks did not file the case till the 5th March. Till the 5th March, the case was not filed. The Attorney-General makes the admission that Mr. Mallya has left for London on the 2nd March and this admission was made yesterday, on the 9th March. Sir, this evidence has come out. The names of the lawyers have been mentioned under the circumstances. The key issue is: Why were the banks asked to delay approaching the courts to prevent Mr. Mallya from leaving India? That is the only issue. The issue is not who gave loans to Mr. Mallya. The issue is: Why was Mr. Mallya allowed to leave India, even though the lawyers had told the banks on the 28th February that, in view of the fact that Mr. Mallya might leave India, the case should be filed on the 29th February? The case is filed on the 5th March. This is the real issue which the Leader of the House has evaded.

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : : مہودے، میں خود کو بھی اس وشنے سے  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added.

**Non-release of funds for Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means  
Scholarship funds to SCs/STs and OBCs**

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के बच्चों को, छात्रों को प्रि-मैट्रिक, पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और मैरिट-कम-मीन्स स्कॉलरशिप का प्रावधान केंद्र सरकार के बजट में है। 31 मार्च, 2016 को यह फाइनेंशियल ईयर समाप्त हो जाएगा। सरकार ने नेशनल पोर्टल बनाने की योजना बनाई थी, जिसके माध्यम से इन छात्रवृत्तियों का वितरण होना था, लेकिन वह नेशनल पोर्टल क्रैश हो चुका है और आज तक देश के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल पा रही है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बारे में अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह लाखों-करोड़ों छात्रों का प्रश्न है और वह भी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के छात्रों का है। गुजरात सरकार तो अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं देती, यह तो हम सब को मालूम है, लेकिन अब इस हालात में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के छात्रों का हक न मारा जाए। इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा, क्योंकि यह सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री का भी मसला है, ट्रायबल मिनिस्ट्री का मसला भी है, मॉइनारिटी मिनिस्ट्री का भी मसला है। इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि नेशनल पोर्टल का प्रयोग होता रहेगा, लेकिन किसी भी हालत में इन छात्रों का हक न मारा जाए, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): सर, इस पर सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी सार्धो** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूं।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं।

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): : مہودے، میں خود کو بھی اس وشنے سے  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): : مہودے، میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो स्कॉलरशिप से रिलेटिड इश्यु उठाया है, हमारी सरकार जिन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति मिलनी चाहिए, उनके लिए पूरी मुस्तैदी के साथ, पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ प्रतिबद्ध है। आपने जिस स्पेसिफिक इश्यू के बारे में कहा है, तो किसी राज्य में कहीं पर इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घट रही हैं, जिनके बारे में आपको पता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप हमें बताएं, तो हम संबंधित मंत्री को और संबंधित मंत्रालय को बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं मिल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't encroach on the time of Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please stop them and re-start the clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It starts now. Nothing else will go on record. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you start now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### **Alleged Discrimination and Exploitation of women workers through Violation of the Equal Remuneration Act**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am already delayed. I should have raised the issue on 8th March itself, on the International Women's Day because I could not get the chance. Again, I took a chance on 9th, but because of the *din* I lost that opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you speak about this.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Now, today I use the opportunity. It is on the Women's Day, the entire House has pledged to empower women, to bid justice to women. But the worst kind of repression and discrimination against the women are facing in the place of work. The Equal Remuneration Act is being flagrantly violated in the name of ease of doing business, and women workers in construction, in bidi, in plantations, where they have big women population, are being given much less wage compared to the same work being done by their male counterparts. In this situation, the problem is of enforcement. But unfortunately the Equal Remuneration Act is being diluted further, as the Labour Ministry proposed in their Labour Code Bill. So, only sound bytes cannot bring justice to women.

Secondly, the Government itself is the biggest violator. Almost one crore scheme workers, Anganwadi, Mid-Day Meal and ASHA, who are maintaining the human development standard of the country, are not being recognized as workers even and as usual being deprived of the minimum statutory wages and social security benefits. The issue is being raised since long by the entire scheme workers movement. But if the Government takes a lead to deprive the workers of the statutory minimum wage, who can save them? So, it is not enough to pledge for empowering women and meeting justice to them. It is something that is to be done on the ground. Sir, both the concerned Ministers are here. I request the HRD Minister and the Health Minister, who are looking after Mid-Day Meal, ASHA, and Anganwadi under the Women and Child Development Department, to take care of their long pending demands. They don't want more than recognition as a worker to ensure statutory minimum wage and the attendant social security benefits. Please let us not do justice only by sound bytes. Let us do some justice in terms of action. That is my demand before the Government. Thank you very much, Sir.

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

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

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय यहां उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय यहां उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय यहां उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय यहां उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the names of the hon. Members should be added, including my name. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said all the names to be added, including my name. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

### **Concern over the Pathetic Condition of the Inhabitants of Lakshadweep Islands**

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring before this august House an issue relating to the pathetic living condition of the inhabitants of Lakshadweep Islands. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep was formed in 1956. Even after 60 years of its formation, the Government failed to ensure basic needs of the people of Lakshadweep. Proper healthcare facilities and higher education facilities are not ensured for the people of Lakshadweep. In Lakshadweep, everything is uncertain. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I have been there many times. That is why, I am saying all these things. I would like to raise here a very vital issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... If we take up the example of health care, till today, no referral hospital has been established there by the Central Government. There is no referral hospital. Though the Government has already sanctioned twelve posts of specialist doctors, yet only one post has been filled up on regular basis. The remaining eleven posts are lying vacant. There are no doctors in small, small hospitals which are there in different *dweeps*. That is the situation. For every emergency, they have to depend on Kerala. Every time when there is an emergency, the patients have to be taken to Kerala. The Lakshadweep Administration has to evacuate these patients and send to Kerala. Every year, the administration is spending around fifteen crores of rupees on evacuation of emergency patients. Why can't the administration use



this huge amount for setting up a referral hospital, equipped with all speciality provisions. But that is not being done. Another pathetic thing is that if a patient dies in Kerala or outside the Lakshadweep, his body is not sent to Lakshadweep. That has to be buried in Kerala. I must appreciate the Ministry of External Affairs for taking a lot of efforts for bringing the bodies of the people who work abroad and die there. Why cannot done in the case of the people of Lakshadweep? This is a very sensitive issue. I request the Central Government to immediately intervene in the matter and ensure that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr, Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): 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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... All those who are associating, their names will be added. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. All the names will be added, including Mr. Praful Patel. ...(Interruptions)...

### **Alleged victimization of Scheduled Caste female teacher in the Nursing College under A.I.I.M.S.**

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Thank you very much, Sir. I strongly condemn when I refer to this House the incidence of victimization of a Scheduled Caste female teacher, Ms. Shashi Mawar. She is a faculty member of a Nursing College, which is under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. A caste-based conspiracy is hatched by Dr.\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Do not mention the names of those who cannot come here and defend themselves. ...(Interruptions)... I expunge her name. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I withdraw here name, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I expunge her name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: The conspiracy is joined by the Principal of the nursing college as well as the Director of the Administration and the Director (AIIMS). Sir, this country is supposed to be the holy land of culture for the entire world civilization. Hundreds of instances are taking place every day that there is a caste-based discrimination against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. All sorts of humiliation, indignity, infirmity, exploitation are inflicted upon them. Dr. Ambedkar had called it a monster. And, this country has never taken note of the fact that this monster is killing the very fabric of the socio-political life of the country. In this particular instance, we discuss how the conditions were created under which the internationally known scholar of social sciences and natural sciences, Rohit Vemula — who was unfortunately referred to by the HRD Minister as a child — was compelled to commit suicide. Under these conditions, I expect that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should investigate into the matter so that an end is put to this kind of a conspiracy. In every sphere, Government officers, students, teachers, and others are subjected to victimization. Conditions are created that sometimes they are retiring, they are resigning, they are giving up the job and, sometimes, helplessly, they are committing suicide. This is the greatest blot on the culture that we are talking about.

Under these conditions, I expect that the Government should immediately investigate the matter and look into the allegation and these kinds of complaints made by her so far as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is concerned. Thank you very much, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

### **Alleged apathy of Central Government towards Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति की जाने वाली उपेक्षा की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। सौभाग्य है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी भी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, स्मृति इरानी जी भी कहीं न कहीं उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ी हैं, कलराज जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे मिनिस्टर हैं। लेकिन श्रीमन् हमारे मुख्यमंत्री जी ने केंद्र सरकार को करीब सौ पत्र लिखे होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश को विभिन्न मदों में पैसा दिया जाए, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रियों ने उन पत्रों का acknowledgement तक देना उचित नहीं समझा, जवाब तो अलग बात है। एक परम्परा हरदम रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री को बुलाते रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के सम्बन्ध में बात करते रहे हैं। चुनाव में बड़े वादे किए गए थे। जब बनारस में चुनाव लड़ा जा रहा था, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास की तमाम बातें की थीं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 28 फरवरी को बरेली में किसान रैली आयोजित की, उसमें उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ऊपर ही तमाम आरोप लगा दिए, जबकि सत्यता यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने इतनी चीजों की मांग की, कम से कम 10 मंत्रालय ऐसे हैं, जिनको उसने पत्र लिखे कि उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष सहायता दी जाए। यहां तक कि हमें जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, वह भी नहीं मिल रही है, बल्कि रैली में हम पर अलग से आरोप लगा दिए गए। उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों की फसल का जो नुकसान हुआ, हमने उसके लिए 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये मांगे, जबकि मात्र 257 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए। इसके ऊपर भी कह दिया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पैसा नहीं मांग रही है। यह एक ज्यादाती है, एक उपेक्षा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश एक प्रदेश नहीं, बल्कि एक देश के समान है। 21 करोड़ आबादी वाला उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से 80 एमपीज चुन कर आते हों, लेकिन आप उस प्रदेश की उपेक्षा सिर्फ राजनीतिक कारणों से करें, बदले की भावना से करें, इसलिए करें कि सरकार बदनाम हो जाए और असेम्बली के चुनाव में हम कहां से जीत कर चले आएंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर सरकार इस बदले की भावना से काम करेगी, तो यह किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं है। ठीक है, हम राजनीतिक दल हैं। हमारे अलग-अलग विचार हो सकते हैं, हमारे विचारों में मतभेद भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि किसी प्रदेश का विकास रोक दिया जाए। गुजरात को तमाम पैसा दिया जा रहा है, महाराष्ट्र को तमाम पैसा दिया जा रहा है, हरियाणा, जहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, वहां आज कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं संभाली जा रही है, उसे पैसा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन इतना बड़ा राज्य होने के बाद जिस प्रकार इसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है, हम उसको condemn करते हैं। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आपका तो आदेश है कि एमपीज के पत्रों का acknowledgement देना चाहिए। हम लोगों के पत्रों के acknowledgements नहीं आते हैं। स्मृति इरानी जी बैठी हैं,

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हमने इनके पास कई पत्र लिखे हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने उनका acknowledgements नहीं दिया है। यहां तक कि ये हरदोई गई, तो इन्होंने मुझे बुलाना भी उचित नहीं समझा। ये हरदोई पहुंची, मैं वहां से एमपी हूं, लेकिन इन्होंने मुझे बुलाना भी उचित नहीं समझा। अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार होगा, तो श्रीमन्, मैं इसको बहुत उचित नहीं मानता हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं मांग करता हूं कि कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा बंद की जाए।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Nareshji is a very senior and seasoned Parliamentarian. But we should not use the forum to just make an allegation against the Government of India. As far as the Government of India is concerned, there is no question of discrimination against any State. Every State is an Indian State. The Centre does not show any discrimination. But the problem I tell you is this. Please help. My MPs are all crying that none of them is taken into consideration — this Party or that Party — by the State Government. They are not called for the meetings. You should take them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: इसलिए मैंने तो कहा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री को एक बार भी बुलाया होता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु**: उन्होंने बुलाया है, लेकिन वे नहीं आए। प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा बुलाते रहते हैं, नीति आयोग में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: कभी नहीं बुलाया है। यह मेरा स्पष्ट आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु**: आरोप लगाना आपका अधिकार है। आप आरोप लगाइए, इस पर मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन यह गलत है। There is no question of any discrimination. But the relevant thing which is said about a particular Minister, we will bring it to the notice of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Taking into consideration particularly the backward districts ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai... ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Smriti Irani...*(Interruptions)*... One second, Mr. Husain Dalwai, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I would like to humbly submit, since I was named by the hon. Member....(*Interruptions*)... Sir, since I was named by the hon. Member, I would like to very humbly put forth.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Later. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have to give an explanation now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Mr. Agarwal was not a Rajya Sabha Member from that nodal district. I had to give respect to the Rajya Sabha Member from that nodal district. In fact, his ...(*Interruptions*)... is very much there on the plaque. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**12.00 Noon**

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MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### National Small Industries Corporation in Gujarat

\*136. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works being undertaken by the National Small Industries Corporation in Gujarat;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized by the NSIC in Gujarat in each of the past three years including the current year; and

(c) number of people who became entrepreneurs in Gujarat with the help of NSIC during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) operates in Gujarat through its offices at Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Nadiad. It provides

Support for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through various schemes and services such as raw material distribution, credit support for raw materials procurement, tender and consortia marketing and technical assistance to MSMEs. It also implements two Schemes of the Ministry namely Performance and Credit Rating (PCR) Scheme and Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS).

(b) There is no specific allocation of funds for any State (including the State of Gujarat). However, NSIC provided ₹ 50.80 crore in 2013-14, ₹ 116.16 crore in 2014-15 and ₹ 89.16 crore in 2015-16 (up to 29 Feb, 2016) under credit support in Gujarat. It also distributed 67093 MTs of raw materials in 2013-14, 60641 MTs in 2014-15 and 76438 MTs in 2015-16 to MSME units in Gujarat. Under PCR Scheme, 3358 units, 3131 units and 1312 units have been rated in Gujarat during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 29 Feb, 2016) respectively. Under Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS), 268 units, 85 units and 53 units have been assisted in Gujarat during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 29 Feb, 2016) respectively.

(c) Only recently, NSIC has started one Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI) at Rajkot on 18th December, 2015 to impart Entrepreneurship Development Training and handholding support to the youth under ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) Scheme. However, four Training cum-Incubation Centres (TIC) have already been working under PPP mode in Anand, Vadodara (two) and Gandhi Nagar. At these Centres the trainees are encouraged to take wage/self employment. No budgetary support is being provided to these PPP Centres.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question 136.

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) की स्थिति बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक व दयनीय है। हम बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की चिन्ता तो करते हैं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो साल में MSMEs के कितने सिक यूनिट्स सामने आए हैं? उनको रिवाइव करने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? हम Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) के बारे में और Assets Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) के बारे में तो समझ रहे हैं, लेकिन जो Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) हैं, जिनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है, उनके बारे में हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? पिछले दो सालों में कितनी सिक यूनिट्स हुई हैं और उनको रिवाइव करने के लिए क्या आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा है, उस में इन्होंने 'details of works being undertaken by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), in Gujarat' के बारे में पूछा है। दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय केशव राव जी का है, जिसे आप पूछ रहे हैं। ज्यादा उपयुक्त होता यदि आप अपने प्रश्न पर ही प्रति-प्रश्न पूछते।

**SHRI AHMED PATEL:** It is related to this only. It is about Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. मैंने आपसे केवल यही पूछा है कि कितनी सिक यूनिट्स हैं और उनको रिवाइव करने के लिए क्या आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** ठीक है, मैं बता रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपने अपना सवाल NSIC के बारे में पूछा था और आपने यह पूछा था कि गत दो वर्षों में NSIC के द्वारा कितने उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया? आपका मूल प्रश्न यह था और उसी के बारे में हमने तैयारी की थी। फिर भी आपने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि कितनी सिक इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि Reserve Bank of India की तरफ से जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके अनुसार यह संख्या 5,77,000 हैं। MSMEs में, हर सिक यूनिट, जो रिवाइव हो सकती है, उनमें से लगभग हरेक को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया है। उस दिशा में हमने हर संभव प्रयत्न किया है।

महोदय, जो NPA होने के क्रम में हैं, उनके लिए भी हमने प्रयत्न किया है। उनके लिए हमने 'a framework for revival and rehabilitation of the enterprises' का कार्य किया है। इसमें जो NPA होने वाली यूनिट होगी, जो सिक होगी और रिवाइव होने की प्रक्रिया में होगी, ये दोनों बैंक को आवेदन करेंगे और बैंक उस आवेदन पर विचार करेगा। Reserve Bank of India की तरफ से हमें यह निर्देश आया है कि जो यूनिट्स 10 लाख रुपये तक की हैं, उनके बारे में बैंक मैनेजर स्वयं विचार कर लेगा। इससे ऊपर की यूनिट्स के बारे में एक कमेटी बनेगी, जिस कमेटी का नाम होगा— 'Corrective Action Plan Committee'. वह कमेटी इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वह wilfully NPA हो रहा है या सचमुच में है। ऐसे में बैंक के द्वारा उसे अवसर प्रदान किया जाएगा कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर वह अपनी यूनिट को restructure कर ले। इनके revival की दृष्टि से हमने ये सभी प्रयत्न किए हैं।

दूसरा, सिक होने की ज्यादा स्थिति वहां होती है, क्योंकि इनके रजिस्ट्रेशन की प्रक्रिया में बहुत अधिक जटिलताएं हैं। उन जटिलताओं को दूर करने के लिए, ताकि रजिस्ट्रेशन की प्रक्रिया जल्दी हो सके, इसके लिए वेब पोर्टल के आधार पर हमने एक नया उद्योग आधारित मेमोरेंडम फॉर्म कायम किया है। जहां अभी तक 230 पेज पढ़कर क्वेरी की जाती थी, वहां केवल एक पेज में 20 प्वाइंट्स दिए गए हैं, जो ऑनलाइन हैं। उन्हें क्लिक करने के बाद, जिसे रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाना है, वह उस फॉर्म को भरेगा और उसको फिल करने के बाद within five minutes he would get the Registration Number.

मान्यवर, मुझे आपको यह जानकारी देते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि इस में अब तक 3 लाख से ज्यादा रजिस्ट्रेशन हो चुके हैं।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** सर, हम लोग 'start-ups' की बात कर रहे हैं। स्कीम भी है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 'start-ups' है, उनसे एमएसएमई, स्मॉल और माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज़ को कोई फायदा होगा या नहीं अथवा क्या इसके लिए कोई सेपरेट फंड हम लोग क्रीएट करने जा रहे हैं? खास तौर पर जो महिलाएँ हैं, जो लघु उद्योग शुरू करने जा रही हैं, उनके लिए उनको फाइनेंशियली मदद करने के लिए क्या कोई स्कीम है?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** सर, जो एमएसएमई की डेफिनिशन है, उसके अंतर्गत स्वयं हमने एक लिमिट सुनिश्चित की है। उस में 25 लाख तक माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज़ की लिमिट है, 5 करोड़ तक

स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ की है और 10 करोड़ तक की मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज़ की है। माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज़ को एनकरेज करने की दृष्टि से हमारी तरफ से लगातार प्रयास चलते रहे हैं और उस में 1 करोड़ तक का लोन जो होगा, वह collateral-free loan होगा और उस लोन के आधार पर हम उनको उद्योग लगाने की दृष्टि से प्रेरित करते हैं। उस में अगर बैंक की तरफ से और परेशानी होती है, तो एमएसएमई में एक 'क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड', जैसा आपने बताया, 'क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड' के माध्यम से थर्ड पार्टी गारंटी लेने की दृष्टि से सुनिश्चित किया है और उसके आधार पर हम उनको लोन दिलवाते हैं, जिसके कारण माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज़ और स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ को लोन लेने में सुविधा हो। उसको SIDBI के द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है।

महिलाओं की दृष्टि से और एससी/एसटी की दृष्टि से हमने विशेष प्रयास किया है। Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme के अंतर्गत रूरल क्षेत्र में जो विलेज इंडस्ट्री होगी, वहां जनरल लोगों के लिए 25 परसेंट की सब्सिडी है, महिलाओं के लिए 35 फीसदी की है। शहरों में सामान्य लोगों के लिए 15 फीसदी की है और महिलाओं के लिए 25 परसेंट की है। इस तरह से उनको इनकरेज करने का हमारा प्रयास है। इसी ढंग से हम वहां इम्प्लॉयमेंट पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत महिलाओं को भी जोड़ने जा रहे हैं, एससी/एसटी को जोड़ा है। उसमें earnest money बगैर टेंडर दे सकेंगे और टेंडर लेने के बाद L1+15 परसेंट उसकी सुविधा दी जाएगी।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, इस देश में अगर उद्योग बढ़ेगा, तो रोजगार बढ़ेगा। उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए 'मेक इन इंडिया' जैसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे मुम्बई में भी शुरू हो गए हैं। लेकिन सर, 'मेक इन इंडिया' से 30 लाख रोजगार निर्माण होने की बात सरकार की तरफ से, प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से भी महाराष्ट्र में की गई, लेकिन वह अभी कागज पर है। एमओयू हो गये हैं। सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार इन छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़, माइक्रो, स्मॉल, मीडियम, इन इन्डस्ट्रीज़ की तरफ से उपलब्ध होता है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न है कि सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि NSIC के माध्यम से गुजरात को 2013-14 में ₹ 50.80 crores, 2014-15 में ₹ 116.16 crores और 2015-16 में ₹ 89.16 crores as a credit support for the small industry मिला है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि अब तक, 2016 तक, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को महाराष्ट्र में इस तरह से कितना क्रेडिट सपोर्ट for small industries, micro industries and medium industries मिला है?

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल गुजरात पर है।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, यह देश की बात है।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** सर, मैं बताता हूँ। अब तक के हिसाब से, जबकि हमारी तरफ से धन का कोई आवंटन नहीं होता है, स्कीम्स के हिसाब से होता है। स्कीम्स के हिसाब से हमसे गुजरात के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया था, जिसका उत्तर दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठा करके मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister will appreciate the fact that Ahmedabad was once called the 'Manchester of India'. There were 60 textile mills



in Ahmedabad itself. Now, there is none. Only one NTC mill is working. Thousands of educated and uneducated youth are unemployed and we are all waiting for small scale industries to start, but, as admitted by the Ministry, only recently, the NSIC has started one livelihood business at Rajkot. Now, Gujarat has got many cities. Urbanisation in Gujarat is the highest in India. If the ratio of rural and urban areas is 70:30 in India, in Gujarat, 40 per cent areas are urban areas. Unemployed youth is there. There is no name of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat. Only one city's name is given. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to take care of all urban cities of Gujarat where educated and uneducated youth unemployment is highest.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** मान्यवर, यह जो प्रश्न है, एन.एस.आई.सी. के बारे में, यह केवल स्कीम को उद्योगों के विकास की दृष्टि से लागू करती है। उसके लिए एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है कच्चे माल को देना, एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है सहायता प्रदान करना, एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है जो टेंडर और मार्केट कंसोर्टियम है, उसको प्रदान करना, टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंस प्रदान करना, परफार्मेंस रेटिंग की दृष्टि से करना और साथ ही साथ जो अनेक प्रकार की परेशानियाँ होती हैं उद्यमियों को, उनको बैंक से कैसे राहत प्रदान की जाए, इस दृष्टि से विचार करना। इस हिसाब से केवल हमने एक नई स्कीम— ASPIRE, चालू की है। — A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship. इस हिसाब से एक इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर राजकोट में खुला। यह स्कीम जो अभी प्रारम्भ हुई है, जिसको सात-आठ महीने पहले प्रारम्भ की है, उस स्कीम के अंदर हमने लाइवलीहुड बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर सेंटर, राजकोट के अंतर्गत खोला है और उसका बड़ा लाभ है एम्प्लॉयमेंट जनरेट करने की दृष्टि से उसका बड़ा उपयोग होगा। हम इंडस्ट्री खोल रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। एन.एस.आई.सी. केवल सहयोग प्रदान करता है प्रारम्भ से ही।

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग एम.एस.एम.ई. के अंदर आता है और गुजरात में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की स्थिति कुछ नाजुक है। तो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या सरकार ने एम.एस.एम.ई. के द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई है?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र:** मान्यवर, यह भी मूल प्रश्न से तो अलग है, लेकिन तो भी इसमें हमने कई इनीशिएटिव लिए हैं खादी ग्रामोद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, पी.एम. के माध्यम से।

### Impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

\*137. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan all over India; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make India as Swachh Bharat before Gandhiji's 150th birth anniversary in different fields through different departments?

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

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Swachh Bharat Mission is making an impact all over the Country and is gradually turning into a Jan Andolan for cleanliness.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission in the urban areas, against the target of constructing 25 lakh Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) upto March 2016, work has commenced on around 23.25 lakh IHHLs and 10.28 lakh have been completed. Against the target of constructing 1 lakh community and public toilet seats in Urban areas upto March 2016, work has commenced on 1.34 lakh seats and 35,216 have been constructed, as reported by States. Similarly, in the rural areas, 1.48 crore Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed upto 03.03.2016 as per demand since the launch of SBM.

In the area of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), against the target of achieving 100% door to door collection in 50% of the wards upto March 2016, 43.92% of the wards have door-to-door collection, as reported by States.

In MSWM, Ministry has taken several policy measures in collaboration with other Ministries under Waste-to-Wealth initiative. The Policy on Promotion of City Compost has been approved, under which provision has been made for providing market development assistance of ₹ 1500 per tonne of city compost for enabling scaling up production and consumption of the product. The chemical fertilizer companies have been mandated to co-market city compost made out of municipal solid waste along with chemical fertilizers.

The Ministry of Power has amended the Electricity Tariff Policy. The provision now made in the Electricity Tariff Policy is that “*Distribution Licensees shall compulsorily procure 100% power produced from all the Waste-to-Energy plants in the State,... at the tariff Determined by Appropriate Commission*”.

For the recycling and reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has amended the IS 383 – *Specification for Coarse and Fine aggregates, enabling the use of recycled aggregates in construction activities*.

These interventions of SBM in Waste-to-Wealth initiative would give a big boost to the recovery, reuse and recycling of municipal solid waste so that dumping, landfilling and pollution is brought down.

On the financial side, ₹ 1,641.57 crore have been released to the States and UTs for implementing the Urban component of Mission till 4.3.2016 whereas ₹ 7,631.47 crore have been released under the Rural component upto 29.2.2016.

Different Ministries/Departments are also taking up activities of Swachh Bharat Mission on their own in the areas of their jurisdiction.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल:** माननीय सभापति जी, आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" की एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा है और सारे देश के हृदय को इसने छुआ है। विद्यालय, कम्पनियां, अलग-अलग लोगों ने इसको बड़ी अच्छी मात्रा में लिया है। अभी साढ़े तीन साल बाद के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी के उस ऐतिहासिक जन्मदिन के लिए हम एक सुंदर भारत की कल्पना कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह सरकार विचार कर रही है कि सबसे बड़ी गंदगी रेलवे स्टेशन के आसपास होती है। शहर के आसपास एक किलोमीटर, आधा किलोमीटर, दो किलोमीटर इसके बारे में कोई स्वच्छता की दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ टूरिस्ट प्लेस है, धार्मिक स्थान हैं। इससे बढ़कर एक महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक भारत में प्लास्टिक के ऊपर बैन नहीं लगाया जाएगा, शायद ही यह स्वच्छ भारत का अभियान सफल हो सकता है, इस दिशा में सरकार सभी मंत्रालयों से जोड़कर और इस प्लास्टिक पर बैन लगाकर एक ऐतिहासिक स्वच्छ भारत की कल्पना को पूरा करने में सरकार कारगर उतरेगी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सभापति महोदय, मैं इनके दूसरे सवाल का जवाब पहले दूंगा। प्लास्टिक पर बैन लगाने का मामला मेरे मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। यह डिमांड कई इलाकों से आ रही है, वही एक मुख्य कारण भी है। उसको समुचित मंत्रालय से मैं बातचीत करके यहां की जो गंभीरता है, उसके बारे में देश भर में उनको अवगत कराने की कोशिश करूंगा। दूसरा, जो उन्होंने कहा रेलवे या पब्लिक यूटिलिटी, उसके आसपास में गंदगी ज्यादा होती है, ऐसा सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया। उसके बारे में मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि Indian Railways have taken up the provision of mobile bio-toilets in coaches to prevent open discharge of human faecal matter. As per the information that is already furnished, so far, 30,000 bio-toilets have been fitted in 9,700 Railway Coaches. With regard to the point raised by hon. Member regarding metro station, railway station, airport or bus stand, I would like to say that their surroundings have to be taken care by the respective organizations. They have already been given proper advice, they have been sensitized also. With regard to half-a-kilometer or one kilometer area, that again comes under the purview of the local body, whether it is Panchayat or the Municipality.

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Municipalities and Panchayats also are provided a good number of funds. They are all engaged in this work. I am happy to share with the House, this movement is becoming a people's movement slowly. I am confident by the targeted day, this will become a reality.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से अच्छे उत्तर मिले हैं, फिर भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2 अक्टूबर को महात्मा गांधी की जयंती होती है, यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं कई बार यह देखता हूँ कि जो सरकारी कचहरियां होती हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की हों या केंद्र सरकार की हों, वहां पर 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त नाम मात्र के रूप में मनाया जाता है। वहां पर चारों तरफ पुरानी बिल्डिंगें होती हैं, वहां पर गंदगी रहती है। Everybody's office is nobody's office जैसा होता है। क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकार इसके लिए विशेष बजट प्रोजेक्ट करके, 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त को अपनी कचहरियों पर विशेष ध्यान देकर, उनको एक जिंदा कचहरी के रूप में प्रस्तुत करेगी? मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" और भारत के इन पवित्र उत्सवों को गौरव देने की दिशा में मंत्रालय और सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे।

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** This is a good suggestion. But it is already receiving the attention of the Government. All the Ministries have been sensitized. In fact, I had a meeting with a number of my colleagues also. Every Minister has been asked, first of all, to clean their offices. The Prime Minister is also very clear about it. They have also chosen particular occasions also and, periodically, for every quarter, certain areas are selected, certain sub-components are selected for cleaning of those areas and sectors also. That also has been the mandate given to the different Ministries.

Sir, in addition to this, three important initiatives were taken because *Swachh Bharat* depends on solid waste management. One is the sanitation, drinking water and, then, solid waste management. So, for the solid waste management, three important initiatives were taken. I will, briefly, mention them only within half-a-minute.

One is waste to compost. Now, the Cabinet has approved it and we are going to give subsidy also for converting waste to compost. Otherwise, people will not do it. The second one is waste to renewable energy. That also has been approved now. We are going to give a mandate to the discoms – electrical companies – to use certain amount of power generated by this renewable energy also through waste to energy plants. And the third one is the construction material, whichever is lying open at a number of places, that is, C&D. For that also, I had a meeting with six Ministers, including the Minister for Consumer Affairs, with regard to Bureau of Indian Standards. They have relaxed the norm and said that certain portion of this C&D waste material can be used for construction purpose. That will also consume a lot of C&D material. Otherwise, C&D material itself is becoming a big problem in many of the cities because construction is going on a large scale and nobody removes it also. These aspects are also being attended to.

**SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is focussed on the impact of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. I would like to ask, through you, the hon. Minister that whatever details he has provided on substantial achievement, how

much of the total Budget has been spent on the publicity projection of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. What is the percentage of this expense as compared to the total Budget for this project? How does this expense compare with normal Government of India norms for the projection and promotion through print and electronic media of such welfare programmes? Does he have a concrete answer?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is about the impact; impact that cannot be quantified in such a short time. Though I understand the purport of the question, it cannot be quantified in this short duration. But, at the same time, when 4,17,000 toilets are constructed for the girl children at schools, things have improved in the schools. That much I can tell you considerably.

Secondly, with regards to urban areas also, the movement is catching up day by day and, now, everybody is saying '*Swachh Bharat*'. They are talking about it. Some people are doing it, some people are doing it seriously.

The third point which hon. Member Shri Varma has asked is how much money is spent for publicity. With regard to publicity, the Budget is 15 per cent for behavioural changes. Both the bodies, together are trying to change the mindset of the people through various campaigns, through print media, through electronic media. We have also requested various icons from public life to come forward and lend their voice, and also their personality, so that it will catch up the imagination of the people very effectively. Then, I also had an interaction with the hon. Human Resource Development Minister wherein because schools and educational institutions are in large number. Recently we have seen the NDTV where Amitabh Bachchanji was also there. Voluntarily he has come forward. The entire day from morning till evening he was there on the T.V. channel exhorting students to participate in the programme in a big way. Simply by advertisement alone it will not suffice, people have to be properly motivated. So, we are engaged with spiritual gurus, with religious leaders, with icons from sports, cricket, industry and business. Lastly, the media also plays a role. I am happy to share with the House certain media groups across the country — very difficult to name all of them — which have taken it up as a campaign and they are devoting adequate space every day to focus what are the good examples, success stories and what are the bad examples also because that is also required to alert the local administration. Capacity building of the urban local bodies is an important component to really make them understand about the scheme. So, the ranking of the cities is done on the basis of *Swachh Bharat*, we have taken it up recently. Now I advise all the States asking them to rank the cities within the State, wards within the cities; this is also going to give some more impetus to the campaign.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now mentioned that Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is becoming a people's movement. No doubt, Sir, when the Prime Minister declared this movement there was a lot of enthusiasm amongst the citizens. But now we see that the enthusiasm among the citizens is also fading out because local Governments are not responding the way they should. So, there are two things which are required to be done. The mindset of the people has to be changed. Secondly, if they don't do it they need to be penalised, even the officers need to be penalised, or, made accountable in case they are not responding to the needs. Is the Government really thinking about how to make officers more accountable if they really do not meet the demands of the citizens?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are in a federal system. The Central Government, the State Government and urban local bodies and at the end of the day it is the urban local body, whether panchayat or the municipality, which has to lead this campaign. We have to supervise this campaign. We have to monitor this campaign. We have to get involved. The relevant question asked by the hon. Member is about the dereliction of duty. Non-performance of the officers or the employees concerned, is a big issue and a sensitive issue. I have the example of Delhi where you have thousands of employees on rolls. But how many of them are seen on the roads? We all know about it. I do not want to go in detail into that. At the same time, we have been sensitising the urban local bodies to see that there is accountability factor brought into the system and then the ranking also gives a lot of weightage for the local people's participation. Recognition for local bodies doing good work is also part of this campaign.

Lastly, we are having a three-pronged strategy. Firstly trying to educate the people, changing the mindset. Second one is creating infrastructure, creating a toilet, sanitation facility and waste management. Thirdly, the last option which we have not yet tried, we have to create the mindset, make people prepare for penalisation also.

For example, like Western countries and Singapore they have that system. But I can't go straightway to the system without creating infrastructure. Somebody coming to the Connaught Place, if he wants to go for urination, there is no public toilet anywhere; you can't ask him to go back to your native place and then have it there. We have to create infrastructure also. So, we are doing both.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में स्वच्छता के साथ ही कचरे के पुनर्चक्रण का भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। खास तौर से, मुम्बई जैसे शहर के देवनार में डंपिंग ग्राउंड की प्रॉब्लम है, जो बहुत ही गंभीर हो गई है, क्योंकि उस में बहुत बार आग लग चुकी है। इसी के साथ, मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि बंगलादेश, जिसे

अगर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कम्पेयर किया जाए तो वह एक बहुत गरीब देश है और वहां लोगों की संख्या भी ज्यादा है, लेकिन वहां ज्यादा साफ-सफाई है। जब ऐसा हमने चर्चा में सुना, तो हमने उनसे पूछा कि यह कैसे है? तब उन्होंने बताया कि वहां हर शुक्रवार को जो नमाज़ अदा की जाती है, उस समय उनके धर्मगुरु या मौलवी अपने भाषण में लोगों को स्वच्छता के लिए बोलते हैं। सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार करने के बारे में सोचा है, जिससे मंदिर, मस्जिद या चर्च जैसे धर्मस्थलों पर स्वच्छता के बारे में जन-जागरण किया जाए? चूंकि सबसे ज्यादा अस्वच्छ एरिया धार्मिक स्थल ही होते हैं, तो क्या ऐसा आपने सोचा है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving this suggestion. Madam, this suggestion has already received the attention of the Government. As I told you earlier. I have written letters to all the religious institutions, like the Jamaat-e- Islami Hind, the Sikh Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the Bishops Council of India, various gurus of Hindu religion, and most of them have come forward to accept it; they are also doing it. But with regard to the specific suggestion of having it as a pravachan or a discourse after the namaz or after the prayers in a church or a temple, I will keep it in mind and see to it in what way we can communicate with them. They should also not feel that we are trying to impose something. At the same time, it is a good suggestion, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: स्कूल के बच्चों के बारे में भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: दर्डा जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a good suggestion, Sir. I will take it seriously and try to pursue it.

#### **Exclusion of names of western intellectuals from school text books**

\*138. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a State Government has excluded the names of western intellectuals from school text books, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government supports such moves; and

(c) whether Government also plans to cleanse the text books from foreign influences?

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) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. As a follow up of the NCF, model curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material are developed by NCERT. Whereas, Central Board of Secondary Education schools follow NCERT curriculum, syllabi and textbooks, States are free to adopt or adapt NCERT syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks based on the NCF.

There were newspaper reports in February, 2016 about new Rajasthan textbooks having dropped Western writers. However, the State Government of Rajasthan has denied this and stated that on the contrary, there are certain chapters where the western intellectuals find expression in the new textbooks.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, through you, I want a categorical answer from the Minister because in the answer it is written, "There were newspaper reports in February, 2016 about new Rajasthan textbooks having dropped Western writers." Sir, Indian newspapers had reported it. The *Times of India* had reported it on February 17, 2016. Then, the internationally acclaimed newspaper, *The Guardian*, had reported it on February 15, 2016, categorically that names of John Keats, Thomas Hardy, William Blake, Issac Newton and Pythagoras had been dropped from textbooks in Rajasthan. The Minister has also stated in her reply that some Western names have been included. I want to know from her whether the names I have mentioned have been dropped or not; and I also want to know the new names that have been added in the textbooks.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, my answer categorically states that the newspapers that have been quoted are factually incorrect. And this is an answer that is based on the communication received from the State Government.

Let me here categorically state that subjects like mathematics and science are universal in nature. Hence, to say that Thomas Edison can be divorced from subjects like this, would be a great anomaly.

Let me also here categorically state that, for instance, in areas like social sciences, according to the information received from the State Government, historians and intellectuals like Megasthenes, Fa Hien, Huen Tsang, Copernicus, Yuri Gagarin, all of them, find mention in social science books. In fact, for Eighth standard English book, we do have, according to the Rajasthan Government, extracts from Robert



Frost's poem, 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening', etc. Hence, like my answer categorically States, the concerned Government of the State has categorically denied these newspaper reports and have furnished the information, which is a part of the answer given.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, the answer is not satisfactory, because in *Guardian's* report, we read that teacher-leaders belonging to the BJP have welcomed this initiative. There are reports that Asaram Babu has been claimed as a famous saint in Class III textbooks in Jodhpur schools. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Ismat Chughtai's *Kamchor*, this Urdu text, doesn't find a mention. Now, I want to know from the Minister, because the *Guardian* report says that Pythagoras's name is not there. ...(Interruptions)... The report says and the teacher-leaders belonging to the Bharatiya Janta Party are welcoming this move. That has been mentioned in the Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I want to know from the Minister categorically about the theorems of Pythagoras, because without the theorems of Pythagoras, mathematical deductions cannot be there. Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar is here. She mentioned about the NCERT. At one point of time, Dr. Munekar was the in-charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, my specific question is whether the Pythagoras Theorem is there in the mathematics textbooks.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I recognize that my learned friend has political compulsions to reiterate a falsification. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we getting into all this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have said this in my answer, mathematics cannot be devoid of.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Mathematics cannot be devoid of theorems like the Pythagoras Theorem. I have also categorically stated here that this is an information which has also been furnished by a democratically elected State Government. However, for my learned colleague, to impress time and again, that in this august House information furnished by the Government of India and a

democratically elected State Government is not to be taken cognizance of and a newspaper report, which is basing its report on suppositions that Mathematics now will be devoid of Pythagoras Theorem, is wrong. I think I am extremely aggrieved. I am reiterating that Pythagoras Theorem cannot be divorced from the teaching of Mathematics in any classroom, let alone the State of Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*..

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जिस प्रकार से आया है कि बहुत सारे विद्वानों के नाम पाठ्यपुस्तकों से हटा दिए गए हैं और इसके कारण बहुत सारे पतन होते जा रहे हैं। आपने स्वतंत्र छोड़ दिया है, आप जिसको चाहे रखें और जिसको चाहे हटा दें, तो मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश के लिए जो लोग हंसते-हंसते फांसी पर चढ़ गए, खुदीराम बोस, अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी, दामोर साहनी, बैकुंठ शुक्ला जी। इन लोगों का नाम पाठ्यपुस्तक में क्यों नहीं जोड़ा जाता है? अगर आप इन लोगों का नाम पाठ्यपुस्तक में जोड़ते हैं, तो बच्चों के मन में बचपन से देश के प्रति त्याग और बलिदान की भावना ही पैदा होगी। आप इनका नाम न जोड़कर आसाराम बापू जैसे लोगों का नाम जोड़ देते हैं। मैं आपसे इस पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप अमर शहीद लोगों के नाम क्यों नहीं जोड़ते हैं, इन में कर्पूरी ठाकुर हैं, जिन्होंने गरीबों को जगाने का काम किया है और लोहिया जी और अम्बेडकर जी हैं, इनके नाम पाठ्यपुस्तक में क्यों नहीं जोड़े जाते हैं, ताकि इनके जीवन से शिक्षा लेकर हमारे बच्चे होनहार बन सकें और देश के एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक बन सकें। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके पास इनके नाम जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है या नहीं है और यदि नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** सर, मैं आदरणीय सांसद को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि जो लोग हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए शहीद हुए हैं और जिन्होंने संग्राम और संघर्ष किया, ताकि हमारा राष्ट्र आज़ाद हो सके, उनका उल्लेख हमारे यहां पाठ्यक्रम में होना चाहिए। महोदय, संवैधानिक दृष्टि से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि नेशनल करिकुलम फ्रेम वर्क जिसका आगाज़ साल 2005 में हुआ, उसके अंतर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारों के पास इस बात का अधिकार है कि वे NCERT का syllabus तो देखेंगे, किन्तु उनका संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि वे अपने पाठ्यक्रम को राज्य की दरकार के हिसाब से उसको कहीं न कहीं adapt करें। यह कहना भी सच होगा कि जो राजस्थान की सरकार है, उसने हमें इस बात की information दी है—जैसे कि इन्होंने कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात की है, तो अशफ़ाक उल्ला खान का पत्र भी कक्षा आठ में पढ़ाया जाता है। मुझे इस बात का उल्लेख करते हुए भी हर्ष हो रहा है कि जो परमवीर चक्र विजेता हैं, उनके बारे में वीरगाथा राष्ट्र के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का सौभाग्य मेरे मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुआ। मैं सार्वजनिक रूप से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ कि NCERT ने भी, जो सैनिक हमारे राष्ट्र की सरहद पर शहीद होते हैं, उन सैनिकों की वीरगाथाओं को additional reading material के माध्यम से पूरे राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया। हमने जब राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक की थी, तो सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने उसका समर्थन और उसकी सराहना भी की। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि राष्ट्र के इतिहास में पहली बार- चूंकि राष्ट्रवाद के मुद्दे पर आदरणीय सांसद ने अपनी चिंता को व्यक्त किया है, तो राष्ट्र के इतिहास में पहली बार हमने सभी राज्यों की सरकारों से अपील की थी कि जो हमारे स्कूली छात्र हैं, सरहदों पर हमारे जवान कैसे तैनात होते हैं, कैसे राष्ट्र को सेवा देते हैं, वे उसका भी अनुभव करें।

मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि 'सीमा दर्शन' नाम के कार्यक्रम से स्कूली बच्चों ने एक सप्ताह अखनूर में बिताया और अटारी, वाघा बार्डर पर 26 जनवरी का पर्व राष्ट्र के सैनिकों के साथ मनाया।

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन उन मां-बाप के लिए बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है क्योंकि इससे उनकी जिन्दगी का सवाल पैदा हो जाता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट CBSE के स्कूलों को परमिशन देती है। उसका राज्य से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है। 'बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ' स्कीम के अंतर्गत बेटियों को प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात है। कई CBSE के स्कूलों में ऐसा होता है कि बच्चियों को टॉचर किया जाता है। उसको इस तरह से मानसिक रूप से टॉचर किया जाता है कि वे कुछ भी गलती करें, तो उनको बोला जाता है कि तुम कैसे पास होती हो, तुम इस साल कैसे आगे बढ़ती हो, मैं देखती हूँ। ऐसे प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ हम लोग क्या स्टेप्स लेते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल:** मेरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपके पास ऐसी कम्प्लेंट आती है तो क्या आप ऐसे स्कूल और ऐसी प्रिंसिपल के विरुद्ध कोई स्टेप उठाना चाहेंगी या नहीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it related to this question?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, though it is not related to the question, I would still like to respond since it is an issue of public concern. मेरा सांसद महोदय से आग्रह है कि उन्होंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका इस प्रश्न से बिल्कुल संबंध नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, don't reply. Let us move on.

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** फिर भी, सर, अगर इनके ध्यान में ऐसी कोई भी घटना आती है, जिसमें कोई प्राइवेट स्कूल किसी छात्रों को प्रताड़ित कर रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No, no; that is not the question.

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** यदि वे यह मामला हमारे ध्यान में लाते हैं और वह स्कूल हमारे किसी बोर्ड के अंतर्गत आता है तो हम उस सूचना के आधार पर बोर्ड को कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहेंगे।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will not at all be surprised if Newton's name is removed from the syllabus for a very simple reason. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, because the name of Newton was mentioned, I will not be at all surprised if Newton's name is removed in the present dispensation because if, you can see, plastic surgery was available 5000 years ago, then, we can say that the Law of Gravitation was discovered before Newton. My specific question is with reference to this. I hear that, in course of time, some paragraphs of Savarkar's Hindutva and Golwalkar's bunch of thoughts are also to be included in the text books from 1st to 10th Standards. Is it correct?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, my appeal, through you, to the entire House is — this is the House of the Elders and the entire nation listens to us — instead of propagating new fears and pointing out baseless allegations which cannot be substantiated, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer his question.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am answering, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to construct my answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Just answer the question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Allow me to construct my answer, as I deem fit. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let her answer. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. You have raised a question. ...(Interruptions)... Let the question be answered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would like to invoke my freedom of speech and expression and only say that the insinuation and allegation ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is a question. Please answer it. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Yes, Sir. I am answering the question but allow me to structure my answer as per my need and as per my right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. No. Answer the question only. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am answering the question, Sir. Please permit me not to be interrupted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I will only say that the allegation, which has been made by hon. Member, is absolutely baseless and this is an allegation which is something which surprises me coming from a learned colleague as Mr. Mungekar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Fine. Thank you.

### **Misuse of Corporate Social Responsibility funds**

\*139. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects where Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds have been utilized during the last three years and the current year with the CSR funds available with the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether Government is aware of the media reports regarding misuse of CSR funds in PSUs of Department of Public Enterprises; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that CSR funds are utilized properly as per the standard guidelines?

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

### *Statement*

(a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal Department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) but does not have any CPSE under its direct administrative control. These CPSEs are controlled by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

Details of projects where CSR funds have been utilized are maintained only after the provisions of CSR came into force under the Companies Act, 2013. All eligible corporates, including CPSEs are now mandated to furnish details of funds allocated and utilized for undertaking activities under CSR in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. This information has to be uploaded by CPSEs on the website of MCA.

As per information furnished by 116 CPSEs an amount of ₹ 2447.59 crore has been incurred during 2014-15 for undertaking CSR activities/ projects. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) DPE has not received any complaints regarding misuse of CSR funds by CPSEs. CSR activities are taken up by the CPSEs on the recommendations of CSR Committee constituted by the CPSE, with the approval of Boards of respective CPSEs. All CPSEs eligible for CSR are mandated to undertake CSR activities and also to follow the procedure as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of CSR expenditure incurred by CPSEs during 2014-15*

Sl. No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
1.	Airports Authority of India	25.79
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.32
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	0.80
4.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	3.88

Sl. No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
5.	BEML Ltd.	3.25
6.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	4.32
7.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	2.17
8.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	23.04
9.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	102.05
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	33.97
11.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	0.10
12.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	0.69
13.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0.77
14.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.03
15.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	48.86
16.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.81
17.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.40
18.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	3.75
19.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.35
20.	Coal India Ltd.	24.72
21.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.27
22.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	20.57
23.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.48
24.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	0.54
25.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.71
26.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	3.37
27.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	24.82
28.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	0.11
29.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.71
30.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.22
31.	Engineers India Ltd.	16.83
32.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	0.81
33.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.22
34.	Gail (India) Ltd.	71.89
35.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	2.40

Sl. No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
36.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	0.86
37.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	0.10
38.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	46.19
39.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7. 27
40.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	34.07
41.	Hll Lifecare Ltd.	1.31
42.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3.23
43.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	0.40
44.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	24.24
45.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.29
46.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	0.43
47.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	113.78
48.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	0.97
49.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	26.94
50.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2.01
51.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	0.63
52.	Ircon International Ltd.	6.73
53.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	3.18
54.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.26
55.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.02
56.	KIOCL Ltd.	1.00
57.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	0.19
58.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0.16
59.	MMTC Ltd.	0.48
60.	MSTC Ltd.	1.28
61.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.03
62.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	61.30
63.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	4.81
64.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	5.00
65.	Mecon Ltd.	1.41
66.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	0.84

Sl. No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
67.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2.27
68.	Moil Ltd.	13.57
69.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.23
70.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	19.10
71.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	3.96
72.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.37
73.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	0.08
74.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	0.74
75.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.18
76.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	9.44
77.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	1.23
78.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	1.86
79.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	0.25
80.	NEPA Ltd.	4.59
81.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	47.49
82.	NHDC Ltd.	2.95
83.	NHPC Ltd.	52.24
84.	NMDC Ltd.	188.63
85.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	8.88
86.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	61.78
87.	NTPC Ltd.	205.16
88.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	0.80
89.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	7.64
90.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	495.24
91.	Oil India Ltd.	133.31
92.	PEC Ltd.	2.15
93.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	0.44
94.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.11
95.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	49.88
96.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	47.43
97.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	4.54



Sl. No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
98.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	2.50
99.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.40
100.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	8.31
101.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	14.04
102.	RITES Ltd.	7.89
103.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	103.26
104.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.31
105.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	8.19
106.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0.99
107.	SJVN Ltd.	24.83
108.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	40.42
109.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	35.04
110.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.03
111.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.30
112.	THDC India Ltd.	29.09
113.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.21
114.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.81
115.	WAPCOS Ltd.	1.85
116.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	20.15
TOTAL		2447.59

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, I would bring it to the notice of the Government, through the Chair, that in the last Session, many questions regarding CSR Funds were asked in both the Houses of Parliament, but the Government has failed to give proper replies. It is a well-known fact that the leakage, diverting and siphoning off of CSR Funds, meant for development works happen in the country. It is an established fact that the CSR Funds are routed through charitable trusts which are governed by rules of respective States and there is no centralized system to track these trusts. My question is: What are the steps to be taken by the Government for establishing a centralized system for prevention of diversion of CSR Funds through trusts?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने सीएसआर फंड के बारे में जो चिंता जताई है, मैं उनकी चिंता से सहमत हूँ। यदि सीएसआर फंड का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो उस दुरुपयोग को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। दुर्भाग्य से विभाग को, मंत्रालय को अभी तक एक भी शिकायत

[श्री अनंत गीते]

लिखित रूप में नहीं मिली है। यदि लिखित में शिकायत मिलती है, तो निश्चित रूप से उस शिकायत पर कार्यवाही हो सकती है। सीएसआर के माध्यम से—जब मंत्री जी प्रश्न संख्या 137 का जवाब दे रहे थे, तब यहां पर "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" का जिक्र हुआ था, मुझे सदन को यह जानकारी देते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि यदि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" में सबसे अधिक योगदान किसी का है, तो वह हमारे CPSUs के सीएसआर का है। इसी वजह से हम 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' को सफल बनाने में कामयाब रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, इसीलिए यदि माननीय सदस्या के पास इस प्रकार के दुरुपयोग की कोई विशेष शिकायत है और यदि वे उस specific शिकायत को हमारे समक्ष रखेंगी, तो निश्चित रूप में उस संदर्भ में कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, the hon. Minister says that there is no complaint. Actually, I asked as to whether the Government is aware of the media reports regarding misuse of CSR funds and not about complaints. Sir, even the Courts and the Election Commission have spoken about the misuse of CSR funds as election expenditure. I presume that the Government is very much aware of the misuse of the CSR funds during elections or in the pre-poll months for their own gains. Actually, the reply says that the information about CSR has to be uploaded by the CPSEs on the website of MCA. This relates to the details about the PSU CSRs and not about those of big private companies. So, my question is: What is the mechanism with the Government for monitoring CSR activities of private companies at the Central level?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, जब से नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की नई सरकार बनी है और नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने DPE की जिम्मेदारी मुझ पर सौंपी है, हम हर छः महीने में CSR की monitoring कर रहे हैं। मंत्री होने के नाते इसकी शुरुआत मैंने स्वयं की है। मुम्बई में हमने पहली monitoring की बैठक बुलाई थी, जिसमें हमने western region के सारे CPSUs को आमंत्रित किया था। इसी प्रकार हम हर छः महीने पर monitoring कर रहे हैं। हमने विभाग को इस प्रकार की सूचना दी है कि समय पर monitoring होना आवश्यक है। अखबारों में जो खबरें आती हैं, हम विभाग की ओर से उन सारी खबरों का संज्ञान निश्चित रूप में लेते हैं। इसीलिए जो CPSUs हैं या प्राइवेट कंपनीज़ हैं, ये सारी प्राइवेट कंपनीज़ और हमारे CPSUs कंपनी एक्ट के तहत चलते हैं। उस कंपनी एक्ट के तहत यदि CSR का कोई दुरुपयोग होता है, तो उस CPSU को भी अधिकार है, उस कंपनी को भी अधिकार है और उस बोर्ड को भी अधिकार है कि उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करे। यदि इस प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है और हमें उसकी जानकारी दी जाती है, तो मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा, यदि वे सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हैं, तो जो concerned Ministry है, उसके द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

DR. T. N. SEEMA: I asked about private companies.

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सर, सरकार का प्राइवेट कंपनी से सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं है, सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हम उन्हें गाइडलाइन देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उन्हें गाइडलाइन देते हैं, लेकिन प्राइवेट कंपनी

के ऊपर सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। हम उन्हें दिशा-निर्देश जरूर देते हैं। जो CPSUs के बारे में है, वही प्राइवेट कंपनी के ऊपर लागू है। उन्हें भी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। यदि वे कार्रवाई नहीं करती हैं और यदि किसी विशेष कंपनी के बारे में आपके पास शिकायत है, तो निश्चित रूप में सरकार द्वारा उस पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** सभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। 'Corporate Social Responsibility', इस शब्द को पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है कि शायद यह फंड इसलिए बना है कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जैसे अनुसूचित जाति, आदिवासी, अल्पसंख्यक, ऐसे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, ऐसे लोगों के विकास के लिए जो कमी रह गई है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए यह फंड बना है। मीडिया के माध्यम से शिकायतें बहुत आ रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि कोई complaint नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, पार्लियामेंट में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का प्रावधान है, क्या उनकी जानकारी में है कि इस विषय पर Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Undertakings की एक विशेष रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसके आप मंत्री हैं। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने लिखा है कि इस में बहुत बड़ा घपला हुआ है। सभापति जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उसे शिकायत के रूप में या complaint के रूप में नहीं जानते हैं?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, मंत्रालय के द्वारा स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का कॉग्निजेंस लिया जाता है और जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं, उन सिफारिशों को भी स्वीकार किया जाता है। मैंने अपने उत्तर में यही कहा था कि जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, हम उस दुरुपयोग को नकार नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां पर भी दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उस संदर्भ में कार्यवाही करने हेतु कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायत अभी तक मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यदि कोई स्पेसिफिक कम्प्लेंट आती है, तो निश्चित रूप से हम उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस दुरुपयोग को रोकने का प्रयास हम कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री पुनिया जी से सहमत हूं कि हमारे पूरे देश की जो रचना है, उसमें जो रीजनल इम्बैलेंसिज हैं, चाहे वे सामाजिक हैं या प्रादेशिक हैं, उन इम्बैलेंसिज को कम करने के लिए सीएसआर द्वारा विकास की योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम बनाए जाते हैं। अधिकतर उसी दिशा में इसे खर्च किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, सरकार द्वारा यही गाइडलाइन्स और यही निर्देश दिए जाते हैं। इसीलिए शुरू में मैंने यहां पर "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" का जिक्र किया था, जो उसका एक सफल उदाहरण है। यदि पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो निश्चित रूप से हम उसको रोकने के लिए मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं। मॉनिटरिंग करते हुए यदि हमें कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, तो उस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** माननीय सभापति जी, सीएसआर सामाजिक दायित्व का निर्वाह करने की एक अच्छी पहल है। इससे निश्चित रूप से उन लोगों को फायदा हुआ है, जो अनदेखे रह जाते हैं, इस दृष्टि से सीएसआर में कंट्रीब्यूट करने के लिए एक निश्चित प्रतिशत तय किया गया है, इस निश्चित प्रतिशत में उन्हें कंट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिए। ऐसे कंट्रीब्यूशन से वे ठीक प्रकार से काम भी करें, इसकी समीक्षा भी होनी चाहिए। जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसकी समीक्षा की पद्धति के निर्देश दिए गए हैं, किन्तु यदि इसके निर्देशों की और अच्छे तरीके से समीक्षा करने के उपाय किए जाएं तो अधिक उचित होगा। चूंकि इस रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी के लिए, सीएसआर के साथ-साथ एनएसडीएफ भी इस प्रकार के खेलों के विकास के साथ-साथ बाकी

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

की रिस्पांसिबिलिटी का काम कर रही है। परंतु यह स्ट्रक्चर इतना ढीला-ढाला है कि इस में कुछ संस्थाएं तो सहयोग कर रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपने जो निर्देश दिए हैं, उनका पालन ठीक प्रकार से हो, इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सर, डीपीई के द्वारा हर छह महीने में हम सार्वजनिक उद्यम की मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं। मॉनिटरिंग करते हुए, 2014-15 की जो फिगर हमारे सामने आई है, उसमें देश भर के जो 129 सार्वजनिक लोक उद्यम हैं, उन पर सीएसआर को 3,558 करोड़ रुपये खर्च पड़ा, जो इसके नेट प्रॉफिट, 2 परसेंट से आता है। इन 14-15 साल में जो खर्च हुआ है, वह 2,447 रुपये है। वैसे यह अमाउंट sizable है। इस तरह सीएसआर के माध्यम से हम सामाजिक दायित्व की जिम्मेदारी को निभा रहे हैं और इसी दिशा में हम मंत्रालय द्वारा निरंतर यह प्रयास और यह कोशिश करते आए हैं कि चाहे निजी सेक्टर हो, चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, सीएसआर का सदुपयोग हो सके।

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, my question is, actually the whole concept of CSR was brought by the Department of Public Enterprises only. Subsequently, it was extended to the private companies by an enactment in the Companies Act. Now, being a pioneer of it, after the enactment of the Companies Act, 2014-15 is the year where you have to check the implementation of law in respect of private companies, the heavy industries' private companies. You are already doing in the public sector. Now, we are almost in the year 2016-17. Your report gives details from 2014-15, the counting year for checking or enforcement of CSR provisions under the Companies Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how CSR provisions are being enforced in the private sector companies, how much they have done and how many are defaulters.

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, जहां तक सार्वजनिक लोक उद्यम का सवाल है, CPSUs का सवाल है, उसकी जिम्मेवारी निश्चित रूप से लोक उद्यम विभाग की है। जो निजी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, निजी कम्पनीज़ हैं, ये सारी कम्पनीज़ कॉरपोरेट अफेयर्स के अंतर्गत आती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने वही जानकारी आपको दी है कि ये कॉरपोरेट अफेयर्स के अंतर्गत आती हैं। जहां तक मेरे मंत्रालय का सवाल है, लोक उद्यम विभाग का सवाल है, हम उनकी जानकारी रखते हैं और केवल जानकारी ही नहीं रखते, यदि CSR में कोई दुरुपयोग होता है, तो इस संदर्भ में सुझाव भी दिए जाते हैं।

### नई शिक्षा नीति संबंधी सुझाव

\*140. **श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त करने हेतु देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के मंत्रियों, सचिवों और शिक्षाविदों के साथ मंत्रालय की बैठकें सम्पन्न हो चुकी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठकें किन-किन स्थानों पर और संस्थानों में आयोजित की गई थीं; और

(ग) क्या राज्यों से प्राप्त सुझावों में शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन किये जाने को स्पष्ट किया गया है?

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने नई शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) तैयार करने के लिए लगभग एक वर्ष तक अभूतपूर्व सहयोगात्मक, बहु-हितधारक और बहु-आयामी परामर्श प्रक्रिया चलाई है। इस त्रि-आयामी परामर्श प्रक्रिया में ऑनलाइन, जमीनी और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विषयगत विचार-विमर्श शामिल था।

यह ऑनलाइन परामर्श प्रक्रिया 26 जनवरी से 31 अक्टूबर, 2015 तक [www.MyGov.in](http://www.MyGov.in) पोर्टल पर चली थी और 33 अभिचिन्हित प्रकरणों के संबंध में लगभग 29,000 सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। मई से अक्टूबर, 2015 के बीच सभी ग्राम पंचायतों, ब्लॉक, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, जिलों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एक व्यापक समयबद्ध, सहभागितापूर्ण, जमीनी स्तर पर परामर्श प्रक्रिया चलाई गई थी और दिनांक 29.02.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार, स्कूल शिक्षा के संबंध में 1,10,623 ग्रामों, 3250 ब्लॉकों, 725 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, 340 जिलों और 18 राज्यों ने उच्च शिक्षा के संबंध में और 2738 ब्लॉकों, 962 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, 406 जिलों तथा 19 राज्यों ने अपने सुझाव <http://survey.mygov.in> पर अपलोड कर दिए हैं।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने नई शिक्षा नीति तैयार करने के लिए परामर्श प्रक्रिया पर विचार-विमर्श करने और भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों के सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए दिनांक 14.02.2015 को एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक आयोजित की थी। कुल मिलाकर, भारत सरकार के 15 मंत्रालयों ने अपने सुझाव, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को भेज दिए हैं।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने 21 मार्च, 2015 को विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में, शिक्षा मंत्रियों, सचिवों और राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ एक बैठक की थी, जिसमें *MyGov.in* पर सिफारिशों को अपलोड करने की प्रक्रिया सहित परामर्श प्रक्रिया विस्तृत रूप से स्पष्ट की गई थी और प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ प्रकरणों के संबंध में राज्यों से सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने जुलाई-अक्टूबर, 2015 के दौरान विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षाविदों, उद्योग जगत के प्रतिनिधियों, नागरिक समाज आदि सहित सभी प्रासंगिक हितधारकों को आमंत्रित करते हुए यूजीसी, एआईसीटीई, एनसीटीई, एआईयू, एनसीईआरटी, सीबीएसई, आईआईएस, एनएलएमए, एनएएसी, नूपा, इग्नू और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे शीर्ष संस्थानों के माध्यम से प्रकरणगत विचार-विमर्श आयोजित किया था। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि एनसीईआरटी, सीबीएसई, एनसीटीई और इग्नू ने पैन इंडिया परामर्श किए थे पूरे भारत में परामर्श प्रक्रिया आयोजित की थी। इसके अतिरिक्त मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रकरणगत परामर्श किए जिनमें विषय-विशेषज्ञता वाले विशेषज्ञों के साथ-साथ हितधारकों को विचार-विमर्श के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था।

विषय के अग्रणी विशेषज्ञों के साथ छह ऑनलाइन वार्तालाप आयोजित किए गए, यूएन सोल्यूशन एक्सचेंज प्लेटफॉर्म (70 संख्या 0) के माध्यम से फील्ड प्रैक्टिशनर्स को नियुक्त किया

गया, सीबीएसई द्वारा ऑनलाइन सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें 15000 उत्तर प्राप्त हुए, सर्वसाधारण को शामिल करने के लिए एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यूनेस्को के प्रथम श्रेणी के संस्थान, महात्मा गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर एजुकेशन फॉर पीस एंड सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट द्वारा 6017 युवाओं को शामिल करके युवा सर्वेक्षण और फोकस ग्रुप सामूहिक विचार-विमर्श भी आयोजित किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त कई संगठनों ने डाक और ई-मेल के माध्यम से अपनी राय सुझाव और इनपुट भेजे हैं।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने जुलाई, 2015 में राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को लिखा है जिसमें नई शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में उनके सुझाव और सुविचारित राय आमंत्रित की गई थी।

केंद्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड (केब) की दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 2015 को विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित बैठक की कार्यसूची में एक विषय परामर्श प्रक्रिया था। परामर्श प्रक्रिया और प्रकरणों के संबंध में सभी राज्यों और केब के सदस्यों की राय मांगी गई थी। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शामिल करके सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 2015 में पूर्व, मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर, पश्चिमी, दक्षिणी और उत्तरी क्षेत्रों में छह क्षेत्रीय बैठकें आयोजित की थीं जिनमें संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सुझावों सहित अपने निष्कर्ष दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं।

भारत सरकार ने 'नई शिक्षा नीति को तैयार करने हेतु समिति' गठित की है। समिति में अध्यक्ष के रूप में श्री टी.एस.आर. सुब्रह्मण्यन, पूर्व मंत्रिमंडल सचिव और सदस्यों के रूप में श्रीमती शैलजा चंद्रा, पूर्व मुख्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, श्री सेवाराम शर्मा, पूर्व गृह सचिव, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, श्री सुधीर मांकड़, पूर्व मुख्य सचिव, गुजरात और प्रोफेसर जे. एस. राजपूत, पूर्व निदेशक, एनसीईआरटी शामिल हैं। बहु-हितधारकों से प्राप्त सुझाव समिति के पास भेज दिए गए हैं। समिति को अधिदेश दिया गया है कि वह प्राप्त परिणाम दस्तावेज, सिफारिशों और सुझावों की जांच करेगी तथा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति मसौदे के साथ ही कार्रवाई के लिए फ्रेमवर्क (एफएफए) तैयार करेगी।

### **Suggestions for new education policy**

†\*140. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has concluded its meetings with the ministers, secretaries and educationists of various States of the country to get suggestions for change in the education policy;

(b) if so, the names of places and institutes where these meetings were held; and

(c) whether the suggestions received from the States indicate a change in the education policy?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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) to (c) The Government of India carried out an unprecedented collaborative, multi-stakeholder and multi-pronged consultation process over nearly a year, for formulating the New Education Policy (NEP). The three-pronged consultation process included online, grassroots and national level thematic deliberations.

The online consultation process was undertaken on [www.MyGov.in](http://www.MyGov.in) portal from 26th January, 2015 to 31st October, 2015 and nearly 29,000 suggestions have been received on the 33 identified themes. An extensive, time-bound, participative, bottom-up consultative process across Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Urban Local Bodies, districts and States/Union Territories was carried out between May to October, 2015 and as on 29.02.2016, in respect of School Education 1,10,623 villages, 3250 Blocks, 725 ULBs, 340 districts and 18 States and in respect of Higher Education 2738 Blocks, 962 ULBs, 406 districts and 19 States have uploaded their suggestions on <https://survey.mygov.in>

A High Level meeting was taken by Minister for Human Resource Development on 14.02.2015 to discuss the consultative process for formulation of New Education Policy and invite suggestions of other Government of India Ministries and Departments. In all, 15 GoI Ministries have sent their suggestions to MHRD.

A meeting was held by the Minister of Human Resource Development on 21st March, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with Education Ministers, Secretaries and other senior officials of the State Governments in which the consultation process, including the process of uploading the recommendations on [MyGov.in](http://MyGov.in), was explained in detail and suggestions of States on the process as well as the themes were also invited.

MHRD held thematic consultations through Apex level institutions and regulators, such as, UGC, AICTE, NCTE, AIU, NCERT, CBSE, IAS, NLMA, NAAC, NUEPA, IGNOU and Central Universities by inviting all relevant stakeholders including experts, academics, industry representatives, civil society etc. during July-October, 2015. It may be mentioned that NCERT, CBSE, NCTE and IGNOU held Pan – India consultations. Further, the Ministry held thematic consultations at the national level, in which experts having domain expertise as well stakeholders were invited for deliberations.

Six online talks with leading subject experts, field practitioners engagement through the UN Solutions Exchange Platform (70 nos.), 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. In addition, several organizations and individuals have sent in their views, suggestions, inputs through post and e-mails.

Minister for Human Resource Development wrote to all Hon'ble Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in July 2015 inviting their suggestions and considered views on the New Education Policy.

The consultation process was one of the agenda points in the meeting of Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) held on 19th August 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Views of all States and members of CABE were invited on the consultation process and the themes. Six Zonal Meetings were held by the Minister of Human Resource Development in Eastern, Central, North-Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Zones covering all States and UTs in September-October 2015 which was attended by Education Ministers and officials of the respective States/UTs. States have submitted their outcome documents with suggestions.

The Government of India has constituted a 'Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy' for drafting the New Education Policy (NEP). The Committee consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Shrimati 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 of the Committee. All the suggestions received from multiple stakeholders have been forwarded to the Committee. The Committee is mandated to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा:** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के नेतृत्व में बनी समिति में जो पांच सदस्य हैं, क्या उनमें एससी, एसटी व अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का भी प्रतिनिधित्व है?

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member, when a Committee for evolution of Education Policy was constituted, issues looked at hand were administrative experience of the Committee Members not only in the Centre or the States but also in the area of the NCERT. The Committee was thus constituted. In fact, one of the Members of the Committee — with an apology to her, I am making a declaration here — Shrimati Shailaja Chandraji asked me, 'Please appoint me, because I have been an able administrator. Do not look at me from the context of gender.' So, my request is: This Committee, after exhaustive deliberations, has ensured to include members of all communities across all States. In fact, we particularly engaged even with Ministries across the Government of India and we have received information with regard to what the Education Policy should contain from the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, Youth Affairs and



also Tribal Affairs Ministry. Hence, to say that any community would have been excluded from deliberations is not factually correct.

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा:** नयी शिक्षा नीति कब तक लागू की जाएगी?

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, I am awaiting a draft from the Committee. Post receipt of draft, it is my intention to call upon every education Minister and Education Secretary of the States, deliberate with them the draft that has been submitted, follow proper constitutional guidelines to ensure this engagement and also discuss with my Cabinet colleagues. After exhaustive deliberations on the draft submitted by the Committee, I can give a timeline with regard to when policy will roll out.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, बात यह है कि एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के बारे में बार-बार यहां चर्चा हुई है। आप जो युनिफार्म एजुकेशन पॉलिसी बनाने जा रही हैं, उसके अन्दर क्या आप इसके बारे में ज्यादा गुरुत्व देंगी कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन, नेशनलिज्म और patriotism के बारे में सिलेबस में बच्चों को सबसे ज्यादा शिक्षा दी जाए? उसके लिए 'पहले मैं इंडियन हूँ' का भाव हो, इसके बारे में क्या जात-पात और धर्म से ऊपर उठ कर कोई ऐसा सिलेबस बनेगा? जो नयी पॉलिसी बनेगी, उसके ऊपर कुछ सुझाव आपके पास आए हैं, अभी तक डेढ़ लाख सुझाव आए हैं, तो क्या उनमें ज्यादातर ऐसे सुझाव हैं और क्या आप उनके ऊपर गौर करने जा रही हैं?

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** I would like to extend my appreciation for the concern that is being expressed by the senior colleague with respect to this question. Yes, we have received suggestions from across the nation on patriotism and nationalism as the forefront. But, I would also like to say here that to address the National Education Policy, the nomenclature of Uniform Education Policy will do a great disservice to the diversity of culture, heritage and language that we have across the States. I, particularly, also like to recognize that there are many MPs that I had written to in both the Houses of Parliament. Eleven have written back to me with their views. Two hon. Members I can mention. Today, in fact, I thank personally Dr. Karan Singh and Shri P.L. Punia, who was here; he also, in his communication to my Ministry has stated that they would like to see that there is no disparity between communities and classes in terms of the education that is given.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, thank you. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any terms of reference are given to the Committees. The recent statistics show that out of the passed out engineering graduates, only 26 per cent are employable. So, instead of producing just graduates, I would like to know from the Ministry whether the new National Education Policy will aim at producing candidates who are employable. Will it aim at that? Do you fix any terms of reference to the Committee?

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, the Committee has been requested to ensure that apart from drafting a policy, to also gives us a framework of action, like I have said before that this framework of action and the roll out of the same will be worked upon and implemented in conjunction with the State Governments. But,

absolutely, it is true that I, as a Minister, also am concerned about not only education but also of the fact that there are institutions to enable employment opportunities for the graduates that come out of our institutions irrespective of them being from engineering institutions or from institutions that impart education in the social science sector. I am sure that the Committee, given that apart from the exhaustive deliberations that has happened across the nation, I am given to believe that it has conducted over 120 meetings including regional workshops based on all the information given to them. Particularly I would like to thank here that over 1,687 urban local bodies and 5,990 blocks had given us their suggestions apart from the fact that 1,10,623 villages have given their written suggestions to us as to what they aspire this policy to have. Employability is very much one of the factors.

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी:** शुक्रिया सर, जिस हिसाब से माननीया मंत्री जी ने अपनी बात बताई, इस वक्त जो पूरे मुल्क में खास तौर से एजुकेशन से और समितियों के ताल्लुक से जो माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया, सुब्रह्मण्यम जी से रिलेटिड, उसमें बहुत सीधा सा सवाल था कि उसमें अल्पसंख्यक और आपके पिछड़े-ओ.बी.सी. के लोग हैं कि नहीं? तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो मौजूदा सैटअप है एजुकेशन का और कमेटियों के गठन का, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं इन दो बड़े सेक्टर को सिंस-आउट करने की कोई नीति है और अगर नहीं है तो आखिर इनमें क्या कसूर है कि इनको नहीं लाया जाता?

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: شکریہ سر، جس حساب سے مائیں منتری جی نے اپنی بات بتائی،

اس وقت جو پورے ملک میں خاص طور سے ایجوکیشن سے اور سمیٹیوں کے تعلق سے جو مائیں سدسٹے نے سوال کیا، سبرامنیم جی سے متعلق، اس میں بہت سیدھا سا سوال تھا کہ اس میں اقلیتوں اور آپ کے پچھڑے، او بی سی۔ کے لوگ ہیں کہ نہیں؟ تو میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا جو موجودہ سیٹ۔اپ ہے ایجوکیشن کا اور کمیٹیوں کو گٹھن کا، کہیں ایسا تو نہیں ان دو بڑے سیکٹر کو سنس۔آؤٹ کرنے کی کوئی نیتی ہے اور اگر نہیں ہے تو آخر ان میں کیا قصور ہے کہ ان کو نہیں لایا جاتا؟

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to very humbly appeal to the hon. Member that I don't want to invoke my own sermon to show how micro-minorities are also a part of deliberations. I will only say that, including the Minister seated right before me, the Ministry of Minority Affairs was also very much a part of the deliberations that were undertaken. I can particularly give public thanks to Anjuman-e-Islam Educational Institution from Mumbai that also deliberated on issues with respect to education. Let me reiterate, Sir, that every community, every social segment was taken into consideration and, now, because the Government has given it to able administrators to give us a framework for action on a described policy, we are awaiting a response from them in terms of a policy draft.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

**Number of out of school children**

\*141. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about number of children who are out of school now;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details about the number of children from SC, ST and Minority communities among the children who are out of school, State-wise?

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) and (b) As per an independent survey commissioned by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2014, 60.64 lakh children were out of school in the age group of 6 to 13. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of children from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Minority communities among the children who are out of school are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I******Details of out of school children***

Sl. No.	State	No. of Out of school children
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6517
4.	Assam	157813
5.	Bihar	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	745
9.	Daman and Diu	421
10.	Delhi	85084
11.	Goa	00
12.	Gujarat	159308
13.	Haryana	43879

Sl. No.	State	No. of Out of school children
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45468
16.	Jharkhand	140426
17.	Karnataka	122139
18.	Kerala	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	450952
21.	Maharashtra	145326
22.	Manipur	7037
23.	Meghalaya	17237
24.	Mizoram	972
25.	Nagaland	2896
26.	Odisha	401052
27.	Puducherry	285
28.	Punjab	91578
29.	Rajasthan	601863
30.	Sikkim	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	57529
32.	Tripura	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	86794
35.	West Bengal	339239
TOTAL		6064230

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Details of Out of school children from SC, ST and Minority Communities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	Other Minorities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27911	12721	2187	2564	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6517	0	4691	1826
4.	Assam	5850	10138	97206	4935	641

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	524150	30746	246004	6950	0
6.	Chandigarh	1090	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2410	119426	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	172	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	421	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	22185	5788	52138	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	69721	30155	21889	0	0
13.	Haryana	4023	35997	30294	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15382	7379	44177	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	24438	25644	63805	4214	0
17.	Karnataka	52769	10034	560	13147	0
18.	Kerala	5016	6343	9620	2701	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	267	267	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	130562	130680	117830	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	43454	28702	15928	0	12574
22.	Manipur	0	1751	2789	563	536
23.	Meghalaya	505	16109	0	14194	2538
24.	Mizoram	0	972	0	583	389
25.	Nagaland	0	2896	0	2896	0
26.	Odisha	109987	215994	7287	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	63489	0	0	0	19041
29.	Rajasthan	129861	133459	83487	0	3936
30.	Sikkim	0	535	0	0	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	41556	1189	1508	3670	0
32.	Tripura	277	3037	0	1590	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	560531	108833	557870	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	36611	0	43296	0	0
35.	West Bengal	93383	62251	158957	0	0
TOTAL		1966029	1007563	1557099	62698	42016

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, as per the answer given here, is very clear that 60,64,230 children within the relevant age-group are out of school. Out of this total out of school students, 46,35,405 students are it from SC/ST and minority communities. It means that 75 per cent of the total out-of-school children are from these communities. So I want to know whether the Government has any special plan or sub-plan for ensuring the presence of these students in schools.

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

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### **Housing units sanctioned under various categories**

\*142. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of housing units sanctioned under various categories in the last three years, and in the current year, State-wise;

(b) the Central and State's share in the construction of houses in each State;

(c) the details of target fixed by Government to build housing units for poor by 2022 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana; and

(d) the total number of houses completed in the last three years, State-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry has been implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) [PMAY-HFA (U)] Schemes, for extending Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing houses and related civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers. The JNNURM which was initially for a seven year period (2005-2012), has been extended upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only in the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012. RAY which was started in year 2011, has been discontinued *w.e.f.* 19.05.2015 and liabilities created thereunder (in respect of 183 on-going projects) have been subsumed in the new mission PMAY-HFA (U) which was launched on 25th June, 2015.

Under JNNURM, no new housing project was sanctioned in last three years as the Mission period has been extended upto 31.03.2017 only to complete ongoing

projects sanctioned till 31.03.2012. Under RAY, 1,27,829 houses were sanctioned in last three years and no housing projects has been sanctioned in the current year as Scheme has been discontinued. Under PMAY-HFA (U), 5,08,902 houses have been sanctioned till date. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the Scheme guidelines, sharing pattern between Centre and State under Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM is 50:50 for cities having million plus population, 80:20 for other cities and 90:10 for North Eastern (NE) States and J&K. Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of JNNURM, sharing pattern is 90:10 for NE and Special Category States and 80:20 for remaining cities. As per the recent instructions of Ministry of Finance, the revised sharing patterns are in the ratio 80:20 (for North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States) and 50:50 (for other States).

For RAY Scheme, sharing pattern between Central and State is 50:50 for cities having population five lakh and above, 75:25 for cities having population less than five lakh and 80:20 for North Eastern (NE) States and Special Category States (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). As per the recent instructions of Ministry of Finance, the revised sharing pattern is in the ratio of 60:40 for cities having population less than 5 lakhs, 50:50 for cities having population more than 5 lakh and 80:20 for North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States.

Under PMAY-HFA (U), fixed GoI assistance is being provided on per unit basis as per Scheme guidelines and remaining share will be borne by concerned State/Urban Local Body/beneficiary. Under the Mission, Grant of ₹ 1.00 Lakh per house is provided under Slum Rehabilitation component. Central grant of ₹ 1.50 Lakh per EWS house is provided under each of the Affordable housing in Partnership and Beneficiary-Led component of the Mission.

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component which is a Central Sector Scheme, an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6.00 lakh for a tenure upto 15 years is provided to both EWS/LIG categories.

(c) Total housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group in 2012 is 18.78 million. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is set to address an estimated shortage of 20 million slum and non slum households by 2022 covering all eligible urban families/beneficiaries; actual numbers, however; would depend upon the demands from States/UTs and beneficiaries. No State-wise targets have been set by this Ministry under this Mission.

(d) Under JNNURM and RAY, houses completed in last three years including current year are 3,90,445 and 17,040 respectively. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*) Under PMAY (U), no houses have been reported completed so far.

***Statement-I***

*State/Union Territories-wise details of construction of dwelling units involved under various categories during last three years and current year in JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban), implemented by the Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)*

[as on 1st March 2016]

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Construction of Dwelling Units completed during last three years			Construction of Dwelling Units completed during current year		
		JnNURM	RAY	PMAY	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,617	-	-	-	1,93,147
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1,536	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	11,276	-	-	-	13,315
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	300	-	-	-	12,670
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	30,494	-	-	-	32,311
13.	Haryana	-	3,226	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	300	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	369	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	3,931	-	-	-	20,239
17.	Karnataka	-	23,125	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	1,086	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	4,206	-	-	-	19,241
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	142	-	-	-	10,286
25.	Nagaland	-	1,054	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	10,243	-	-	-	5,548
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	15,028	-	-	-	12,307
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	4,880	-	-	-	34,013
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	80,481
33.	Tripura	-	3,005	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	8,409	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	-	3,130	-	-	-	464
36.	West Bengal	-	472	-	-	-	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		-	1,27,829	-	-	-	5,08,902

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territories-wise details of completed dwelling units under various categories during last three years and current year in JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban), implemented by the Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)*

[as on 1st March 2016]

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Construction of Dwelling Units completed during last three years			Construction of Dwelling Units completed during current year		
		JnNURM	RAY	PMAY	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,503	-	-	3,643	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	184	-	-	144	-	-
4.	Assam	1,700	-	-	101	-	-
5.	Bihar	7,484	-	-	203	250	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	14,637	-	-	3,288	96	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	8,080	-	-	4,420	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	30,033	984	-	5,565	2,618	-
13.	Haryana	2,573	-	-	280	409	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	818	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,020	-	-	395	62	-
16.	Jharkhand	5,310	-	-	2,120	285	-
17.	Karnataka	9,172	704	-	411	1,272	-
18.	Kerala	8,163	83	-	1,444	7	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18,694	-	-	4,092	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	37,875	-	-	19,266	-	-
22.	Manipur	3,197	-	-	42	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	292	-	-	160	-	-
24.	Mizoram	1,920	-	-	68	38	-
25.	Nagaland	2,994	-	-	45	-	-
26.	Odisha	5,894	-	-	891	157	-
27.	Puducherry	432	-	-	528	-	-
28.	Punjab	3,095	-	-	1,752	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	18,672	5,692	-	7,405	1,572	-
30.	Sikkim	208	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	37,994	-	-	16,785	1,416	-
32.	Telangana	3,574	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	1,549	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,624	267	-	4,923	951	-
35.	Uttarakhand	1,041	-	-	48	88	-
36.	West Bengal	49,614	-	-	6,032	89	-
GRAND TOTAL		3,06,394	7,730	-	84,051	9,310	-

### **Lack of facilities in Juvenile Correctional Homes of Delhi**

\*143. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi, the Juvenile Correctional Homes lack the required reform facilities that help delinquent children revert to normal life;

(b) the details of such juvenile delinquent homes in Delhi and how far have they been equipped with the required reform facilities in the matter; and

(c) the action plan of Government to further improve such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions including homes for children in conflict with law vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. As per the information provided by Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi, there are seven homes for children in conflict with law including four Observation Homes (three for boys and one for girls), One Special Home and two Place of Safety (one each for boys and girls). The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that these homes are equipped with the reform facilities such as vocational training, counselling, non-formal education, computer education, health facilities, referral to drug-de addiction centre, legal aid services, sports facilities, referral facilities etc. A Management Committee has also been formed in every Child Care Institution.

(c) The Government of India has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. This Act is to be implemented by State Government/UT Administrations. Under Section 41 of the new Act, registration of institutions including Homes for children in

conflict with law has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Section 53 of the Act provides for several rehabilitation and re-integration services in institutions such as education, vocational training, mental health interventions, counseling, etc. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Juvenile Justice Board is required to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. Under Section 54, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes, from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

#### **Meeting with Vice-Chancellors over discrimination**

\*144. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that she had a meeting with the Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities to discuss ending possible discrimination of socially disadvantaged students; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A meeting with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities was convened on 18th February, 2016. Matters related to promotion of equity in Higher Educational Institutions, strengthening of grievance redressal system, sensitization of University Administrators towards handling issues faced by students of disadvantaged sections, need of counseling of youth, implementation of 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan', adequate representation of women and weaker sections in the statutory bodies and prevention of sexual harassment, were discussed. The Vice Chancellors and Senior Officers of the Central Universities were requested to be more vigilant and put a proper system in place to ensure that the students from these categories are not put to any disadvantage/hardship.

The Vice Chancellors have *inter-alia* agreed to institutionalize peer-assisted learning through an active mentoring system, to commence cost effective and transparent online admission process, to take steps to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio to 30%, to introduce new and innovative courses, to ensure instructions in English and an Indian language as applicable to the State, counseling of students by experts, to institutionalize a suitable grievance redressal mechanism and to appoint an Anti-Discrimination Officer, to ensure a healthy, safe and congenial work environment for women, students, staff and faculty and to inculcate a spirit of dignity of labour among the youth, etc.

The Government of India and University Grants Commission (UGC) have already taken several initiatives to check the incidents of harassment and discrimination of all students and to safeguard their interests, including all disadvantaged groups, in higher educational institutions of the country which include formulation of UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 and UGC (Grievance Redressal), Regulations, 2012. These Regulations intend to give effect in letter and spirit to the statutory provisions and policies for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste, creed, religion, language, ethnicity, gender, disability. The Regulations also provide for setting up of Equal Opportunity Cells in each Higher Educational Institution. In order to make the universities/colleges more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the UGC is also giving financial assistance to all eligible Colleges/Universities to establish Equal Opportunity Centres. The aim and objective of this Scheme is to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance the diversity within the campus. The UGC also provides financial assistance to establish the Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy to support focused research on the issue of social exclusion related to dalits, tribal and religious minorities. UGC has also approved establishment of 126 SC/STs cells in various Universities with a view to safeguarding the interest of SC/ST students. UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 provide for elimination of ragging in all its forms from universities. The UGC has a Nationwide 24X7 anti ragging helpline for receiving and tracking complaints of ragging and for various consequential actions in respect of fresh complaints.

It is also pertinent to mention here that the Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are governed by their own Acts and Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made thereunder and are competent to take all administrative decisions including to prevent all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of students.

**Closure of MSME units**

\*145. DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MSME units which have closed down in the last two fiscal years, State-wise, and the reasons therefor;

(b) how often does competition from either large Indian corporate houses or MNCs serve as the factor for closure; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Ministry to aid and promote such MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Information on closure among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is obtained through conduct of periodic Census. As per the fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-07, number of closed MSME in Registered Sector is 4.96 lakh. State and UTs wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). The reasons for closure of MSMEs are varied and range from inadequate access to capital, technology and Market, inability to survive competition and financial non-viability due to changing business environment.

(b) Cheap imports as well as competition from large manufacturing units does affect the profitability of the sector, but MSMEs' existing is complimentary to the large scale units, and later even promote setting up of MSMEs.

(c) The Government is implementing several Schemes/programmes, which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes, Performance and Credit Rating Schemes, Cluster Development Programme, etc., for the promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness and productivity.

***Statement***

*State-wise distribution of closed enterprises in registered sector  
as on 31.03.2007*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Closed
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
3.	Punjab	24553
4.	Chandigarh	559
5.	Uttarakhand	8219

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Closed
6.	Haryana	10973
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	17342
9.	Uttar Pradesh	80616
10.	Bihar	16344
11.	Sikkim	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	167
13.	Nagaland	2395
14.	Manipur	929
15.	Mizoram	669
16.	Tripura	424
17.	Meghalaya	665
18.	Assam	6266
19.	West Bengal	10708
20.	Jharkhand	3712
21.	Odisha	5744
22.	Chhattisgarh	15485
23.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
24.	Gujarat	34945
25.	Daman and Diu	24
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27.	Maharashtra	41856
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
29.	Karnataka	47581
30.	Goa	2754
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	34903
33.	Tamil Nadu	82966
34.	Puducherry	711
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
ALL INDIA		4,96,355

**Schemes for retiring officials for voluntary work**

\*146. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started two initiatives *i.e.* Sankalp and Anubhav for engaging retiring officials for voluntary work and later leaving a note on ones achievement in service, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not many retiring employees opted for the said two initiatives and there was nearly zero response to them; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of response, Government organised or planning to organise many more workshops, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) An initiative, “Sankalp” was launched in January 2014 which aims at channelizing skill, experience and time available with retired Government servants into meaningful, voluntary contribution to society. This would add to the social capital of the country and at the same time restore dignity and purpose to life post-retirement. So far, around 1600 pensioners, 19 pensioners association and 16 organisations have successfully registered under Sankalp.

Another initiative, “Anubhav” was launched in February 2015 which provides a platform for retiring employees to share outstanding work accomplished during their working in the Government and also to preserve as well as benefit from the institutional memory of the retiree employee for better governance. The retiring employees may, voluntarily submit their write-up along with their pension papers. An online system has been developed to enable the retiring employees to upload these write-ups in a methodical manner. Till date 78 Ministries/Departments have been registered, 1249 write-ups have been published and 411 write-ups are being processed by the Head of Office for uploading on the web portal as per laid down procedure. A total of 40 write-ups have been rejected.

(c) To date the department has conducted 28 Pre-Retirement Counseling Workshops and 7 Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshops under the initiative “Sankalp” for employees retiring from Ministries/Departments at New Delhi and for Central Armed Police Forces at different locations all over the country. Further, to sensitize the Ministries/Departments, Awareness workshops on ‘Anubhav’ have been organized by this Department on 24.03.2015, 24.04.2015 and 25.05.2015. Review meeting have been held on 08.05.2015, 10.07.2015 and 22.09.2015. Recently a combined Workshop on “Sankalp and Anubhav” was organized on a large scale at Vigyan Bhavan, New



Delhi on 19.02.2016. Six best write-ups under 'Anubhav' were also conferred awards. The Department organises such workshops from time to time to create awareness amongst the retiring employees.

**Fear of theft of nuclear products from the country**

†\*147. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report given by an American agency on the atomic security, according to which the international level gangs are active for theft of the nuclear products from the nuclear establishments of India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tackle this situation, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India does not recognize the report released by the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), a non-Governmental Organisation. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Interpol are the international institutions dealing with nuclear smuggling. India participates in both and has taken the necessary measures to tackle nuclear smuggling. All nuclear material in India is subject to strict oversight and controls.

**Constitution of national level welfare board for transgenders**

\*148. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a national level welfare board for transgenders, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect and provide rights for transgenders as well as reservations in education and employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Presently, the Ministry does not propose to constitute a National Level Welfare Board for Transgender Persons. However, an Expert Committee was constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their conditions. The Committee submitted its report on 27th January, 2014. The recommendations of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include a State level authority duly designated or constituted by the respective States/UTs on the lines of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board, a National Council for Transgender persons on similar lines as that of the National Councils for Senior Citizens, formulation of an Umbrella Scheme for rehabilitation, socio-economic and educational empowerment of the community, intensive publicity campaigns etc.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 15.04.2014 in WP No. 400/2012 filed by National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) Vs Union of India has, *inter-alia*, directed Centre and the State Governments to take steps to treat transgender persons as socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and extend all kinds of reservation in cases of admission in educational institutions and for public appointments. The Court has further directed that the recommendation of the Expert Committee be examined based on the legal declaration made in the judgement and implemented within six month. Subsequently, this Department has sought clarification in Supreme Court regarding, *inter-alia*, inclusion of transgender persons belonging to SC/ST category by birth into the OBC category. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

The Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee to pursue implementation of the Expert Committee's recommendations. The Government is also working on a proposal to frame a Bill on the Rights of Transgender Persons.

### **Success of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Campaign**

\*149. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the success of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign in the country particularly in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to plug the shortcomings in the campaign?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme for survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue which itself requires long-term attitudinal change. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Scheme focusses 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 100 selected districts. The Scheme is being implemented through the State Government/UT Administration.

The BBBP Scheme has just completed its one year of implementation and is in nascent stage for assessing its impact, although 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 and sensitization around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain. In the State of Maharashtra, the Scheme is being implemented in ten districts *i.e.* Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Jalgoan, Beed, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Jalna, Buldhana and Washim. During the financial year 2014-15 an amount of ₹ 158.73 lakh was released and in the current financial year 2015-16, fund released to the State of Maharashtra is ₹ 338.38 lakh. State wise status of implementation of the PC&PNDT Act is given in Statement (*See below*).

BBBP Scheme has been extended to additional 61 districts across 11 States including Maharashtra keeping in view the criticality of the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio, where it has been extended in additional six districts namely, Hingoli, Parbhani, Latur, Nashik, Solapur and Pune.

Monitoring of Multi-Sectoral implementation of the Scheme is done at various levels *viz.*, National level, State level/UT level, District level, Block level, Gram Panchayat/Ward level. Besides, Conferences of State WCD Secretaries and Video Conferences are organized where progress of the Scheme is reviewed.

### **Statement**

*State-wise status of implementation of the PC&PNDT Act as on December 2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of bodies registered	No. of ongoing Court/Police Cases	No. of Machines Seized/ Sealed	Convictions	Medical licenses cancelled/ suspended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2450	13	11	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-	0	0
3.	Assam	800	5	3	0	0
4.	Bihar	1629	118	-	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	608	8	-	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	154	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5056	4	0	9	1
8.	Haryana	1766	146	241	63	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	264	1	-	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	6	71	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	699	21	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4106	45	5	0	0
13.	Kerala	1737	-	-	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1513	43	20	2	2
15.	Maharashtra	9078	512	454	76	62
16.	Manipur	105	0	-	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	40	-	-	0	0
18.	Mizoram	55	0	-	0	0
19.	Nagaland	48	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	791	58	-	3	0
21.	Punjab	1447	142	14	30	1
22.	Rajasthan	2492	626	432	85	21
23.	Sikkim	19	0	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6128	86	-	18	0
25.	Telengana	2844	28	109	1	0
26.	Tripura	51	-	-	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	566	41	10	1	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5293	139	39	8	1
29.	West Bengal	2552	13	15	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	-	-	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	119	3	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	-	-	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	12	-	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1491	84	141	7	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	-	-	0	0
36.	Puducherry	98	1	-	0	0
TOTAL		54476	2144	1568	306	100

### Funding for various projects

\*150 SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent funding for Smart City Mission, 10 per cent funding for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and 32 to 50 per cent funding for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation is being done by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner States are going to fund the above projects in their States; and

(c) what has been the progress with regard to above projects in various States, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The funding for the three Mission/Program is different and also depends on the components. The details are given below.

#### (i) Smart Cities Mission

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).

As per the financial plan of 20 winning cities contained in their Smart City Proposals, which are available on the Mission's website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)), the requirement of financial resources is around Rupee Foradian 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 of ₹ 48,063.61 crore, amount of ₹ 20,000 crore will come from the Central/State Government, ₹ 8,324.20 crore from convergence with other Schemes/programmes

of various Ministries/Departments, ₹ 13,580.62 crore from Private Investment and remaining amount *i.e.* ₹ 6158.79 crore from other sources. However, the actual funding requirement will depend upon the projects taken up during implementation. The fund will, therefore, be known only after the projectivization of plan contained in the Smart City Proposal.

### (ii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Under this Mission, Central share is provided as fixed grant. Remaining of the projects cost will be met out from State/ULB/Beneficiary share. Grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house is provided under Slum Rehabilitation component of the Mission. Central grant of ₹ 1.5 per EWS house is provided under each of the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Beneficiary – Led component of the Mission. Further, under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component which is a Central Sector Scheme, An interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakh for a tenure upto 15 years with Net Present Value (NPV) of the Interest Subsidy calculated at discount rate of 9% is provided by the GoI for both EWS/LIG categories. Financial resources required under this Mission will be met through Central Assistance and shares of State/Urban Local Body (ULBs) Beneficiary. State Governments/ULBs may, however, monetize the land required for the projects under the Mission *in lieu* of their share.

### (iii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Under AMRUT, the funding pattern between Centre and State is as under:—

Sl. No.	States	Funding pattern (city wise)	Fund ratio	
			Centre	State
1.	All States (other than North Eastern and Hilly States)	(a) Cities with a population of above 10 lakh	1/3rd (33.33%)	2/3rd (66.67%)
		(b) Cities with a population upto 10 lakh	50%	50%
2.	North Eastern and Hilly States	All cities	90%	10%
3.	UTs	All cities	100%	-

State Government is to provide/identify the resources to arrange for the State's share.

(c) The progress of Smart Cities Mission, PMAY and AMRUT in various States is given below.

### Smart Cities Mission

The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of competitive and cooperative federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities in two stages. In Stage 1 of the Competition, 98 potential Smart Cities were selected based on the recommendations of the State Governments. In Stage 2, Smart City Proposals submitted by 97 potential Smart Cities, were evaluated by a Panel of Experts on the basis of set criteria and top 20 scoring cities have been selected for funding in the current financial year (2015-16).

### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

The State-wise details of Physical and Financial Progress of PMAY are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

So far, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of 20 States namely-Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, West Bengal, Haryana, Bihar, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Punjab have been approved by the Apex Committee. The details of the SAAP size approval State-wise under AMRUT for the financial year 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*PMAY: Physical and Financial Progress (as on 1st March, 2016)*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No	Name of the State	Number of Projects	Central Assistance Accorded	Central Assistance Released (Projects)	EWS Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	2,897.21	334.95	193,147
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	40	199.73	-	13,315
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	190.05	76.02	12,670

1	2	3	4	5	6
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.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
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
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	197	510.20	40.50	34,013
32.	Telangana	144	1,207.22	261.76	80,481
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	2	6.96	-	464
36.	West Bengal	108	1,123.20	88.85	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		746	7,545.63	1,099.48	508,902



**Statement-II**

*The details of the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) size approval State-wise under AMRUT for the financial year 2015-16 are as under:*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Name of the State	Total size of SAAP	Committed Central Assistance	Amount released as 1st instalment (20% of Central Assistance)
1.	Rajasthan	919.00	459.50	91.90
2.	Gujarat	1204.42	564.30	112.86
3.	Andhra Pradesh	662.46	300.41	60.08
4.	Jharkhand	313.36	137.95	27.59
5.	Odisha	461.30	228.14	45.63
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	672.03	134.41
7.	Mizoram	73.00	36.50	7.30
8.	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	1372.41	274.48
9.	Kerala	575.96	287.98	57.60
10.	Telangana	415.51	204.75	40.85
11.	Chhattisgarh	573.40	276.47	55.29
12.	West Bengal	1104.86	552.43	110.49
13.	Haryana	438.02	219.01	43.80
14.	Maharashtra	1989.41	914.92	182.98
15.	Himachal Pradesh	158.82	79.41	15.88
16.	Bihar	664.20	332.10	66.42
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3287.26	1409.07	281.81
18.	Karnataka	1258.54	592.29	118.46
19.	Uttarakhand	269.93	133.68	26.74
20.	Punjab	709.66	318.86	63.77
TOTAL			9091.70	1818.34

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Mining of Monazite by private players**

1440. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Energy (Working of Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substances) Rules prevent private players from mining Monazite;

(b) whether Monazite and Thorium in any form considered as "Prescribed Substance" under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and prohibits acquisition, production, possession, use or export of this "Prescribed Substance";

(c) if so, whether there is rampant illegal mining and export of beach sand containing Monazite from beaches of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, what action it has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since Monazite Contains Thorium, both Monazite and Thorium are coming within the purview the Prescribed Substances under the Atomic Energy Act 1962 as amended from time to time. Since the other beach sand minerals and monazite (which contains thorium) occur together, companies handling beach sand minerals have to get a license under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules 2004 from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). As per the licensing conditions, the licensee, after separating the beach sand minerals has to dispose of the tailings, which contain monazite, within its Company premises or as backfill, depending on the monazite content.

(c) No, Sir. However, there were some media reports on the subject, which were not based on any fact.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above

**Manufacturing of components of atomic plants**

†1441. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government would start manufacturing the components of the atomic plants in India under the agreement signed recently between ROSATOM, Russia and Atomic Energy of India;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether transfer of the technology is also a part of the said agreement; and

(c) whether India-made parts would be used in other reactors being established in Kudankulam, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A “Programme of Action” for localisation of manufacturing in India for Russian designed nuclear power plants, was signed between Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Russia’s Atomic Energy Corporation ‘ROSATOM’ on 24.12.2015. Under the above Programme of Action, both sides agreed to take time-bound specific steps towards finalising the details, including those related to transfer of technology, in consultation with Russian Technology Providers and Indian manufacturers for commencement of localisation in India.

(c) The nuclear power plants at Kudankulam are being set up on technical cooperation basis with shared scope of work between Indian and Russian sides. While construction, equipment erection and commissioning are in the Indian scope, supply of major equipment is in the Russian scope. Some of the equipment is also sourced from within the country. It is planned to progressively increase the share of indigenous supplies in future units to be set up at Kudankulam.

#### **Disposal of nuclear waste**

1442. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the quantity of nuclear waste produced by nuclear power plants in the country, if so, the details thereof, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) the method adopted by Government for disposal of nuclear waste; and

(c) whether safety audits are conducted at various plants to mitigate risks, if so, the details of the same, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive radioactive waste management is established taking into account the operational capability under the supervision of an independent regulatory agency. The radioactive solid wastes generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants are segregated and volume reduced prior to its disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These disposal systems are designed on multi-barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned

manner. This policy is on par with international practices following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The quantity of low and intermediate level waste to be stored at site is about 0.15 cubic meters/year/MW.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the power plants are subjected to detailed safety reviews and inspection by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) during all stages, namely siting, construction, commissioning and operation. The plants are licensed for operation only after satisfactory review of design, construction and commissioning, to demonstrate compliance with the specified safety requirements, including the aspects related to waste generation, its safe management and disposal. The safety requirements are specified with the objective of prevention of accidents and to mitigate the consequences of the accidents should they occur, and it is ensured that the risks are minimised.

During operation of the plant, AERB conducts regular inspections and safety reviews to verify that the plant continues to comply with the specified safety requirements. The license for operation of the nuclear power plants have a maximum validity period of five years. Renewal of this license requires an in depth safety review, which involves all safety aspects including comparison with the current safety norms, aging aspects and operating experience.

The plant-wise status of the validity of the current operating license based on the latest such reviews for the nuclear power plants is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Period by which next review to be completed
1.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS), Maharashtra-1 and 2	March 2016
2.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS), Maharashtra-3 and 4	August 2016
3.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), Rajasthan-1 and 2	December 2016
4.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), Rajasthan-3 and 4	October 2017
5.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), Rajasthan-5 and 6	May 2016
6.	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), Tamil Nadu-1 and 2	June 2016
7.	Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS), Uttar Pradesh-1 and 2	June 2018
8.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS), Gujarat-1 and 2	July 2019
9.	Kaiga Generating Station (KGS), Karnataka-1 and 2	May 2017
10.	Kaiga Generating Station (KGS), Karnataka-3 and 4	April 2018
11.	Kudankulam Atomic Power Project, Tamil Nadu-1	July 2020

**Negative health impacts of radiation**

1443. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negative health impact in and around nuclear power plants in the country has been found by any national or international agency due to radiation, if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken in this regard;

(b) whether the State Governments have been instructed to start their own Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS) and enforce Atomic Energy Regulatory Board safety norms, if so, the number of States that have established such bodies till date; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that the remaining States establish such department within a definite time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has not come across any report of any genuine negative health impact in and around the Nuclear Power Plants in the country due to radiation.

(b) Yes, Sir. AERB has strongly urged all State Governments and Union Territories to establish Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS)/Radiation Safety Agency (RSA), for carrying out inspections of the medical X-ray diagnostic facilities in their respective States, in order to ensure that these facilities comply with the safety requirements specified by AERB. Six States have already established DRS/RSA.

(c) AERB follows up periodically with the remaining States to ensure that they expeditiously establish similar DRS/RSA for conducting inspection of medical X-ray diagnostic facilities located in those States. In this connection, AERB has signed MoUs for establishing DRS/RSA with seven more States.

**Investment in atomic energy sector**

†1444. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is expectation of increase in investment in the atomic energy sector in the country in the wake of enforcement of new rules regarding nuclear liability, the quantum of the foreign investment in the atomic sector currently;

(b) whether the foreign companies investing in India would also transfer technology for atomic energy; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of nuclear reactors proposed to be set up at present and the number of proposals which have been approved by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India's nuclear power programme is not allowed. However, there is no restriction on FDI in the nuclear industries for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and other related facilities.

(b) Transfer of Technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy is part of the scope of cooperation under bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreements that India has signed with international partners. Transfer of Technology constitutes an important aspect in our negotiations with foreign suppliers.

(c) The Government had accorded 'in principle' approval of sites for locating a total of 46 new reactors comprising 23 twin unit projects to be set up in a phased manner. Two projects Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) Units 1&2 (2x700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 3&4 (2x1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu have been accorded administrative approval and financial sanction.

#### **Capacity addition plan of nuclear plants**

1445. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the capacity addition plans of various atomic power plants of the country;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up new atomic power plants; and

(c) if so, the States wherein new atomic power plants proposed to be set up in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government, in July 2014, had announced tripling of the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years, *i.e.* by the year 2024. Pursuing this target, one unit KKNPP – 1 at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu of capacity 1000 MW was brought into commercial operation in December, 2014. Further, the nuclear power projects under commissioning/construction/sanctioned along with their location and State are tabulated below:

Nuclear Power Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)	Status
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) Unit-2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1x1000	Under Commissioning. Expected completion by 2016-17
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) Units-3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2x700	Under Construction. Expected completion by 2019
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Units-7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x700	
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1x500	Expected completion by 2016-17
Gorakhpur Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) Units-1 and 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2x700	Project accorded Financial Sanction, Being readied for launch
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) Units-3 and 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2x1000	Project accorded Financial Sanction, Excavation commenced

Another 2x700 MW indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) Project is also planned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of the following sites for location of nuclear power plants in future:

Location and State	Capacity (MW)
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>	
Gorakhpur, Haryana (Units 3 and 4)	2 x 700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	4 x 700
Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	4 x 700
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 600
<b>Reactors with Foreign Technical Cooperation</b>	
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu (Units 5 and 6)	2 x 1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	6 x 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	6 x 1000*
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	6 x 1000*
Haripur, West Bengal	6 x 1000*

\*Nominal Capacity

**Raising of resources to fund Nuclear Insurance Pool**

1446. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has raised adequate resources to fund the Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool;

(b) if not, by what amount is the Pool falling short and how does the Ministry propose to address the shortage;

(c) what would be the liability of the main equipment vendors of a project in case of an accident; and

(d) what would be the liability of component suppliers, foreign suppliers and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) of a project in case of an accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 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.

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

(c) and (d) The extent of suppliers' liability is as stipulated in Sec.17 of CLND Act, 2010 and explained in Rule 24 of the CLND Rules, 2011. As per Section 6(2) of the CLND Act 2010, the liability of NPCIL, as the operator, for a nuclear incident will be ₹ 1500 crore.

**Installation of new nuclear plants**

1447. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2032 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 2014 and state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by the Department, in coordination with concerned State Governments and other entities, to sort out issues like land etc., so as to facilitate early installation of new plants, along with the achievements in the efforts made, so far;

(b) whether Government is also contemplating to offer better rehabilitation/compensation package for the affected people, the details thereof; and



(c) by when the proposed new nuclear power stations are expected to be functional to meet nation's requirements, project-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A close coordination with the respective State Governments for land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Project Affected Persons is established. The land at Gorakhpur, Haryana and Jaitapur, Maharashtra is already acquired. At other sites, namely Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan and Chutka, Madhya Pradesh, the land acquisition has reached final stages.

(b) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) packages for Project Affected Persons are formulated by the respective State Governments in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in this regard and funded by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL).

(c) The present installed nuclear power capacity comprises 21 reactors with a total capacity of 5780 MW. In addition, a capacity of 4300 MW comprising 6 nuclear power reactors is at various stages of commissioning/construction.

The details are as follows:

Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)	Expected Completion
KKNPP-2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1 X 1000	2016
KAPP 3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 X 700	2018/19
RAPP 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 X 700	2018/19
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1 X 500	2016

KKNPP : Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, KAPP : Kakrapar Atomic Power Project.  
RAPP : Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, PFBR : Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor

On progressive completion of the above Projects the installed capacity of nuclear power will reach 10080 MW by 2019. The Government has also accorded sanction for the following two new projects:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Completion Schedule
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3 and 4)*	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	2020
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP 1 and 2) #	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700	The project is targeted to be completed in 6 years from first pour of concrete (FPC), likely in the financial year 2016-17

\* Approved in 2013. # Approved in 2014.

**Ratification of convention on nuclear damage**

1448. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ratified the convention on Supplementary Compensation for nuclear damage, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the ratified law is in conflict with the prevalent domestic law in India regarding nuclear damage liability, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has ratified the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC), and the instrument of ratification in this regard has been deposited to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 4th February 2016. The objective of CSC is to establish a worldwide liability regime and to increase the amount of compensation available to the victims of nuclear accidents. On becoming a party to the Convention, should a need arise, India will be able to access international funds under the CSC beyond the national limit for liability [which under Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 is rupee equivalent of 300 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)] in the event of a nuclear incident.

(b) No, Sir.

**Funds spent for development of North Eastern Region**

1449. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) how much funds were allocated for the development of the NER during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) how much funds were actually spent during these years;

(c) what were the major items of expenditure; and

(d) what was the outcome of this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The allocation under the 'Plan' Budget of Ministry of DoNER and expenditure during the three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2012-13	1905.00	1727.08	1640.69
2013-14	2006.00	1806.00	1781.09
2014-15	2306.00	1800.00	1694.80

(c) and (d) The major items of expenditure and their outcome is given below:

Sl. No	Item of Expenditure	Expenditure (₹ in crores)			Outcome
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North Eastern Council	729.69	696.56	578.66	Improvement of infrastructure and Human Resource
2.	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	60.00	60.00	60.00	Assistance to entrepreneurs in the form of loans for industrial development
3.	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	775.00	850.60	705.24	Funding of infrastructure gaps based on priorities given by North Eastern States
4.	Special Package for Bodoland Territorial Council	16.41	17.04	30.00	Creation of economic and social infrastructure
5.	Special Package for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council	0.00	0.00	10.52	Creation of economic and social infrastructure
6.	North East States Road Investment Programme-World Bank Assisted	4.58	40.38	125.11	Upgradation/improvement of priority roads
7.	Advertising and Publicity	3.76	5.29	4.81	Showcasing and mainstreaming of NER
8.	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	12.19	17.25	15.99	Training to youth and Government officers of NER

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	NER Livelihood Project (NERLP)	3.09	26.00	90.00	Improvement of income and natural resource sustainability of the rural population.
10.	NLCPR-Central	35.97	61.97	71.97	Development of economic and social infrastructure
11.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	0.00	6.00	2.50	Implementation of VRS and equity investment

**Funds under non-lapsable central pool of resources**

1450. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds, allocated to the North Eastern States under the Non-lapsable central pool of resources Scheme and the actual funding made available to the NE States, year-wise;

(b) how much of this allocated funding was actually utilized by the NE States and whether some funds were lapsed and if so, how much funds lapsed at the end of the financial year; and

(c) whether the non-lapsable central pool of resources has indeed been a Central budgetary support, rather than a pool for faster growth of NE States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of funds allocated to the North Eastern States under the “Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme” and the actual funding made available to the North Eastern States under the Scheme, year-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) From the inception of the Scheme till 26.02.2016 an amount of ₹ 10832.97 crore has been released, out of which an amount of ₹ 8742.74 crore has been utilised by the North Eastern States. Central Ministries/Departments have to ensure a lump-sum provision of 10% of the Central budgetary support for the projects/Schemes in the North East Region unless otherwise exempted. Funds available under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) are being utilised for funding critical economic and social infrastructure gaps in the region to promote faster growth.

**Statement**

*Funds allocated to the North Eastern States under the “Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme” implemented by Ministry of DoNER and the actual release to the North Eastern States, year-wise*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation (Revised Estimates)	Expenditure/Release
1998-99	106.34	106.34
1999-00	409.96	409.96
2000-01	309.25	309.25
2001-02	491.57	491.57
2002-03	550.00	550.00
2003-04	550.00	550.00
2004-05	650.00	650.00
2005-06	679.18	679.18
2006-07	700.00	689.83
2007-08	600.00	636.00
2008-09	650.00	660.38
2009-10	700.00	668.62
2010-11	799.99	805.77
2011-12	798.99	798.99
2012-13	775.00	775.00
2013-14	850.00	850.00
2014-15	704.50	704.50
2015-16	635.42	497.58 @
TOTAL	10960.20	10832.97

@: as on 26.02.2016

**Development in technology for deep sea mining**

1451. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state whether there are any plans in pipeline for development of technology and industrial base for deep sea mining to extract deep-sea reserves like gas hydrates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Yes, Sir. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) under the aegis of Ministry of Earth Science, Government of India is engaged in developing technologies for establishing the feasibility of extraction of gas from the marine gas hydrates. A Remotely Operated Underwater Vehicle and an Autonomous Coring System have been developed for the exploration of gas hydrates. Numerical and laboratory experiments are conducted for studying efficacy of various techniques in extraction of gas from the hydrates. Experiments at the potential gas hydrates sites have been planned in association with offshore industry for establishing the technical feasibility of extraction of gas from the marine gas hydrates.

**SMS alert to farmers about weather conditions**

1452. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers get SMS alert about weather conditions, if so, the details of the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that this facility is available only to farmers who are in and around the meteorological stations; and

(c) if so, what about the farmers who are in remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) of Earth System Science Organization (ESSO)-India Meteorological Department (IMD) is rendered on twice weekly basis in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), IITs etc. District level weather forecast for next 5-days in respect of:

- Rainfall
- maximum temperature, minimum temperature
- wind speed, wind direction
- relative humidity and clouds
- weekly cumulative rainfall forecast
- Crop specific advisories

are provided to farmers. The GKMS of ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers through different print/visual/Radio/IT based media including Short Message Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions. Weather forecast based

agrometeorological advisories are disseminated through Kisan portal launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and also under public private partner. At present, the GKMS Products are disseminated through SMS and IVRS to 11.5 million farmers in the country.

(b) No Sir. The SMS services are meant for any farmer across the country who registers in Kisan Portal or through the designated SMS service providers under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

ESSO-IMD also launched an SMS-based alert system for general public for dissemination of weather and disaster-related (cyclone, severe weather storms, heavy rains) information. Under this round-the-clock web-based operational system, the ESSO-IMD will send SMS to individuals who would register themselves at the weather forecaster's official website ([www.imd.gov.in](http://www.imd.gov.in)) for this purpose. Besides giving information about natural calamities, the system will also suggest what action needs to be taken.

ESSO-IMD had a mobile application for Android based smart phone/tablets. The mobile app by the name "Indian Weather" is downloadable from Google play store, free of cost. Presently, the app provides current weather and 4 days weather forecast across the country for 310 cities. The mobile app. shall also be hosted for free download from the Government mobile appstore (<https://apps.mgov.gov.in/indwx.isp>).

(c) Does not arise.

### **Issuance of many passports to a single person**

1453. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of passports have been issued to a person having different names and citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per law, Indian passports are issued to Indian citizens after confirming the passport applicant's identity including name, address and citizenship, on the basis of identity and address proof documents submitted by the applicants as well as the police verification reports either before or after issuance of passports. Whenever cases of suspected foreign nationals obtaining Indian passports or those with false identity obtaining passports or those obtaining multiple passports are reported, appropriate actions such as revoking of the passports and initiation of criminal proceedings are taken immediately as stipulated under the Passports Act, 1967.

**Proposals for Haj Pilgrimage**

1454. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals for Haj pilgrimage this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of applications received/admitted/ rejected, State/UT-wise particularly from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the present status thereof; and
- (c) the financial assistance being provided to the Haj pilgrims so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Haj Committee of India (HCoI) had invited applications from pilgrims intending to go for Haj-2016 from 14.01.2016 to 15.02.2016. Collation and scrutiny of applications received for Haj-2016 is still under process. However, the total number of Haj applications received by the HCoI till the closing date this year is approximately 4.15 lakhs. The total number of applications received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is 4499 and 20936 respectively. The Qurrah (draw of lots) for selection of pilgrims for Haj-2016 would be conducted in due course.

(c) No financial assistance is given directly to Haj pilgrims. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation provides subsidy for air travel to pilgrims going for Haj through the Haj Committee of India.

**Establishment of passport office at Patiala**

1455. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government has received requests from the public to establish a passport office at Patiala, Punjab;
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the timeline to establish the Passport Office at Patiala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has received a few requests from elected Representatives and public figures for opening of a Passport Seva Kendra in Patiala. At present, three Passport Offices provide services to the people of Punjab – Jalandhar, Amritsar and Chandigarh (UT) with the help of six Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located in Ludhiana, Jalandhar (2), Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Chandigarh (UT). PSK Chandigarh caters to passport needs of citizens



from Patiala district which is about 70 kms away. The Ministry is working on a long term plan to provide better and faster services to Passport seekers across the country. It has initiated the process to engage an agency to conduct a comprehensive study for Passport Seva Project Version 2.0 including exploring the possibility of opening more PSKs across the country. The recommendation of this Study will be considered once the current Contract of the Passport Seva Project expires in June, 2018.

### **Indian workers in gulf countries**

1456. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian migrant domestic workers in different gulf countries;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints of physical and sexual abuse of migrant domestic workers in Gulf countries in the last year, if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government; and
- (c) whether Government is considering restricting all women from travelling to Gulf countries to work in blue-collar jobs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per the information received from the Indian Missions in Gulf Countries, the number of Indian migrant domestic workers in the Gulf countries is as under:

Sl.No.	Country	Number of Domestic Workers
1.	Bahrain	19,214 @
2.	Kuwait	2,80,854 #
3.	Oman	438*
4.	Qatar	65*
5.	UAE	Not available as Domestic Workers do not register with the Mission.
6.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	300*

@ As per Bahrain Labour Market Regulatory Authority's data.

# As per General Department of Immigration, Kuwait.

\*These are the numbers of Female Domestic Sectors Workers for whom \$2500 or equivalent have been submitted by Foreign Employers as security deposit in the Indian Mission.

(b) As per the information made available to this Ministry by the Indian Missions/ Posts in six GCC countries, there are complaints of alleged physical abuse, maltreatment by the company/sponsor, non-payment of salary, wages and other related grievances. A fraction of complaints are of physical abuse and no complaint of sexual abuse

has been reported by the Missions. Details of complaints received during the year 2015 are given in Statement (*See below*). Most of these complaints were addressed by the Indian Missions by taking them up with the concerned foreign authorities. Complaints pertaining to employment were taken up by the Indian Missions with the concerned foreign employer/Labour officials in that country, or the concerned Recruiting Agents in India for immediate redressal, under intimation and follow up action by the Protector General of Emigrants in the Ministry of External Affairs. All possible assistance is provided to them including shelter, travel documents, air tickets and legal assistance wherever required. Mission also remains in touch with exploited workers to render assistance.

(c) No.

***Statement***

Sl.No.	Name of Mission	Number of complaints on physical abuse reported	Number of Sexual abuse reported
1.	Bahrain	11#	Nil
2.	Kuwait	538*	Nil
3.	Oman	Nil	Nil
4.	Qatar	Nil**	Nil
5.	Saudi Arabia	282	Nil
6.	UAE	05	Nil
7.	Iraq	Nil@	Nil

# Mission has taken up all these cases with local authorities for appropriate action

@ Migration of workers to Iraq is banned.

\*\* Indian domestic workers do not generally register with the Mission

\* Including other complaints.

**Congestion tax on Indian Mission in London**

1457. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is among top five on the list whose mission is located in central London owes the Transport for London a UK Government body a sum of £4,477,605 in congestion tax introduced in 2003 to deter traffic congestion and raise funds for the transport system;

(b) whether India has contended that it should be exempted from payment of congestion tax, under the privileges enjoyed under the Vienna convention; and

(c) whether the Transport for London is seeking a solution in the International Court of Justice claiming that the levy imposed is a service charge and not a tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) High Commission of India (HCI) in London received a notification dated 24 March 2014 from the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) regarding levy of congestion charges of £3,324,700/-. Subsequently, an amount of £4,477,605/- is now shown as outstanding against the Office of the High Commissioner for India at serial number 5 in the list published by the Transport for London on its website. HCI London has been contesting the improper levy of 'Congestion Tax' and therefore, no payment has been made on this account. This Ministry is not aware of further course of action under consideration of Transport for London.

**New process for availing passports**

1458. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether availing a passport has been made easy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the new process thereof;
- (c) whether the process ensures that unwanted people are not provided passports due to post issue verification; and
- (d) if so, the remedial measures and processes that have been put in place to guard against this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Ministry has been taking various steps to fast-track and simplify the process of passport issuance. These include:

- (i) Under the new Passport Seva Project system, citizens apply for passport services online through the Passport Portal and visit the PSK, headed by a Government officer, at the appointed date and time. Front-end activities, such as token issuance, initial scrutiny of the application forms and acceptance of fee where applicable, scanning of documents, taking biometrics and photos, are performed by the Service Provider's Staff. The sovereign functions of verification, granting, issuing, revocation and impounding of passports are performed by Government officials.
- (ii) The entire process including payment of passport fee through debit/credit card and State Bank of India net-banking and allotment of appointments is online.
- (iii) The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSKs ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing.

- (iv) The number of public dealing counters has been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 in the new system and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.
- (v) An SMS/e-mail alert is sent to applicant as soon as passport is dispatched to the applicants by Speed Post. The mPassport Seva mobile phone app is also available for providing passport service related information. An optional Premium SMS Service has also been introduced for intimating each step of the passport issuance process.
- (vi) For assistance one can call toll-free helpline 1800-258-1800. An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 call centre have been set up to provide requisite information to citizens in 17 vernacular languages.

2. With a view to further fast-track and simplify passport application submission procedure, the following steps have been implemented during the last two years:

- (i) First time applicants who furnish Aadhar, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit in the format of Annexure-I under normal Passport Application will get faster service without any additional fees, subject to validation of Aadhar and other documents, if required from their respective databases. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.
- (ii) Applicants are facilitated to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available working days for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment. Hitherto, System used to offer only one available date to applicant for seeking appointment for Passport related services.
- (iii) The Ministry has also launchedm Passport Police App for speedy submission of Police Verification Report by State Police authorities. 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, within the desired time limit of 21 days.
- (iv) Acceptance of Birth Certificate in respect of abandoned/orphaned children liberalized for providing passport services.
- (v) Liberalization of the requirement of NOC by Government officials for passport applications.

- (vi) Doing away with ink signatures of Passport Issuing Authorities to optimize use of manpower.
- (vii) Acceptance of registered rent agreement and photo passbooks issued by Scheduled Indian banks and Regional Rural banks in addition to the ones issued by Scheduled Public Sector banks, as proof of address and identity.
- (viii) Acceptance of self-attested documents instead of attestation by Gazetted officer.

3. Passports are issued on post police verification basis only to those applicants who already possess passports; those who apply under Tatkaal Scheme with Verification Certificates issued by Government/PSU officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above; and those who furnish Aadhaar card, PAN card and Voter ID card. The passports are dispatched by India Post to be delivered personally to the passport applicant at the given address, thus physically confirming correct address of the applicant. In case of issuance of passports on Post-Police Verification process, whenever 'adverse' verification reports are received from the Police, after giving adequate opportunity to the passport holders to explain their case, the passports are impounded or revoked under the Passports Act, 1967 and criminal proceedings are also initiated against the passport holders and anyone abetting them.

### **Passport Seva Kendra in Puducherry**

1459. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) set up in Puducherry has started functioning;

(b) if so, the number of passports so far issued by this PSK; and

(c) if not, by when it is likely to become functional and reasons for delay in making it functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in Puducherry was formally inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Puducherry on 22nd February, 2016.

(b) 208 applications have been received and processed by the PSK, Puducherry in February, 2016

(c) Does not arise.

**Agreement signed between India and Nepal**

1460. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed between India and Nepal on the recent visit of Nepalese Prime Minister to India, along with details thereof;

(b) the status of various projects which India is executing in Nepal under the various agreements signed earlier; and

(c) the role India played in encouraging talks among the parties in Nepal to address the differences and to broad-base the Constitution of Nepal to bring all communities in Nepal on the mainstream, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Mr. K. P. Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal, visited India from 19 to 24 February 2016. The following bilateral documents were signed:

- MoU on utilization of US\$ 250 million Grant component of GOI's Assistance package for Post-earthquake reconstruction assistance
- MoU on strengthening of road infrastructure in the Terai area of Nepal
- MoU between Nepal Academy of Music and Drama and Sangeet Natak Akademi
- Letters of Exchange on Transit Routes: (i) Transit between Nepal and Bangladesh through Kakarbitta-Banglabandh Corridor (ii) Operationalization of Vishakhapatnam Port
- Letters of Exchange on Rail Transport: (i) Rail transport to/from Vishakhapatnam (ii) Rail transit facility through Singhabad for Nepal's Trade with and through Bangladesh.

Further, the Muzaffarpur-Dhalkebar transmission line was inaugurated. The establishment of an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) comprising four members from each country was announced.

(b) Details of status of major GOI assisted projects in Nepal, along with details of MoUs signed, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) All through Nepal's constitution drafting process, India consistently expressed support for the promulgation of a broad-based inclusive Constitution that would

accommodate the aspirations of all stakeholders based on the widest possible consensus. India repeatedly urged the political leadership of Nepal to display flexibility and maturity to resolve all outstanding political issues in a spirit of dialogue and reconciliation. The Constitutional amendments passed by the Parliament of Nepal in January 2016 were a positive development. The Government of India hopes that other outstanding issues would also be addressed similarly in a constructive spirit.

India has always stood for peace, stability and prosperity in Nepal and hopes that the internal political issues confronting the country will be resolved through political dialogue and reconciliation. India will continue to extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

### *Statement*

Sl.No.	Details of Projects	Details of MoUs signed along with Status of Projects
1.	Goiter Control Programme	MoU was signed on 3rd August, 2014. Under the programme ₹ 4.4 crore financial assistance was granted to GoN to supply iodized salt in Nepal. Programme was completed in August, 2015.
2.	Installation of 2700 Shallow Tube Wells [STWs] under Nepal-Bharat Maitri Irrigation Project.	MoU was signed on 26th July, 2014. Under the project, 2700 STWs are being installed in 12 districts of Terai. So far, 61% of the project is completed.
3.	Establishment of National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk.	MoU was signed between GoI and GoN on 25th Nov, 2014. The 1st Joint Project Monitoring Committee has been held in January 2016. Land has been acquired by Government of Nepal.
4.	Strengthening of Road Infrastructure in the Terai area of Nepal.	Government of India has taken up Phase-I of the project covering 605 Kms stretches of roads divided into Six Packages. Package-I of the Phase-I of the project covering 88.80 Kms was completed in 2015.
5.	Integrated Check Posts (ICPs).	Two ICPs at Raxaul/Birgunj and Jogbani/Biratnagar are under construction. Construction of ICP facilities at Raxaul is completed while 66% of the work for ICP Birgunj is completed. 53% work at ICP Jogbani is completed, while award of work is under process for ICP Biratnagar.

Sl.No.	Details of Projects	Details of MoUs signed along with Status of Projects
6.	Rail Links Phase-I: Jogbani-Biratnagar, Jaynagar-Bardibas (Phase-II: Nepalgunj Road/Nepalgunj, Nautanwa/Bhairahawa, New Jalpaiguri/Kakrabhatta)	Under Phase-I, Jogbani-Biratnagar rail link: 75% earthwork and bridgework has been completed on the available land. Similarly, 40% work has been completed in Jaynagar-Bardibas link on the available land.
7.	Muzaffarpur Dhalkebar Transmission lines	The line has been charged at 132 KV and was inaugurated on 20 Feb., 2016. 80 MW power is being supplied.

### **Attack on Indian Consulate in Pakistan and Afghanistan**

†1461. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been terrorist attacks on the Indian Embassy/Consulate situated in Pakistan and Afghanistan in the year 2016;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the security of Indian Embassies abroad, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, by when the required security arrangements would be made in embassies/consulates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Consulate General of India in Mazar-e-Sharif in Balkh Province of Afghanistan was attacked by terrorists on January 3, 2016. The Consulate General of India in Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province of Afghanistan was similarly attacked by terrorists on March 2, 2016.

Government constantly reviews and upgrades security arrangements at our Missions and Posts abroad, including those in Afghanistan. All measures are undertaken in close consultations with, and with the assistance of, local security agencies in view of various inputs received regarding threats to our interests abroad from time to time. A thorough review of security measures regarding our Missions and Posts in Afghanistan was undertaken earlier this year through the visits to the Embassy and the Consulates General by security and inspection teams headed by senior officers from the Headquarters. Government remains vigilant to ensure safety and security of Indian diplomats, staff, Missions and Posts abroad.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Indian firms attacked in Nepal**

1462. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian firms operating in Nepal have recently been attacked by protesters in the neighbouring nation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Foreign investors' sites/offices in Nepal are reportedly targeted sometimes by miscreants. Government of India has taken all necessary measures to safeguard Indian economic interests in Nepal.

**Pakistan investigating Pathankot terrorist attack**

1463. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has reportedly made no headway in its investigation in the Pathankot terrorist attack and have now sought more evidence from India to move forward and, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(b) Government's reaction in this regard therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government of Pakistan stated in January, 2016 that the specific and actionable information provided by India on the involvement of terrorist groups and individuals in Pakistan in the Pathankot attack was being investigated. After Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif chaired high-level meetings involving Senior Cabinet Ministers and top civilian, Army and intelligence leadership, the Government of Pakistan stated in a press release on 13 January 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 also mentioned that the Government of Pakistan would send a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in consultation with Government of India. Government has conveyed to Pakistan that it awaits the visit of SIT and has also sought details such as its composition and itinerary. An FIR has been filed in the matter on 18 February, 2016 in Gujranwala, Pakistan against unknown persons.

**Indians in jails of Saudi Arabia**

1464. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian nationals are languishing in various jails of Saudi Arabia most of them are trapped in due to their ignorance of laws and legal procedures in that country; and

(b) if so, the number of Indian nationals arrested and detained in various jails in Saudi Arabia and measures being taken by the Indian Embassy officials to provide them legal help and get them freed and deported back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per the information available with our Embassy in Saudi Arabia, 1575 Indian nationals are in Saudi jails. They are convicted of crimes committed by them in violation of Laws and Regulations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Indian Embassy takes all possible steps, to protect the rights of Indians in Saudi jails. These include: (i) regular visits to all the jails in Saudi Arabia; (ii) provision of Arabic-speaking Interpreters to visit the jails to assist the Indians; (iii) provision of initial legal assistance with the help of Arabic-knowing experts, well-versed in Saudi laws and Sharia laws; (iv) regular interaction with Saudi police and jail authorities to provide assistance to Indians in jail; (v) taking up their cases with Saudi authorities through diplomatic channels; (vi) fully utilizing the services of Embassy-registered volunteers from the Indian community to help the inmates; (vii) efforts to protect the inmates and their families from touts and agents who try to exploit them by offering untenable legal assistance, and conducting regular investigation into the affairs of such touts who try to exploit Indians in jails; (viii) providing travel documents, including Emergency Certificates for expeditious travel of those who completed their sentences; (ix) providing airfares to deserving cases to avoid any delay in their departure, and; (x) ascertaining the welfare of the jail inmates, including through consular access through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In deserving cases, penalties/fines are paid out of the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF). Our Mission also forwards mercy petitions received from the family members of convicted Indians on charges of murder for clemency and release.

**Discussion with veteran diplomats on talks with Pakistan**

1465. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held discussion with veteran diplomats on talks with Pakistan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the veteran diplomats had put forward many opinions on the talks with Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the deliberations made in the said discussion with veteran diplomats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. On 3 January 2016 External Affairs Minister chaired an interaction with former High Commissioners of India to Pakistan and other former senior Indian diplomats. Their discussions dwelt on various aspects of bilateral relations with Pakistan. The former envoys shared their professional experience and perspective.

#### **Amount collected/contributed towards CSR**

1466. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected/ contributed by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds out of that spent on CSR, State-wise;

(c) whether PSUs are allowed to undertake CSR activities around their areas of operations and factories only or they can undertake developmental works in any of the backward/ rural areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the guidelines issued by Government regarding CSR work areas for PSUs both at the State and Central levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal Department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) but does not have any CPSE under its direct administrative control. These CPSEs are controlled by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Details of projects where CSR funds have been utilized are maintained only after the provisions of CSR came into force under the Companies Act, 2013. All eligible corporates, including CPSEs are now mandated to furnish details of funds allocated and utilized for undertaking activities under CSR in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. This information has to be uploaded by CPSEs on the website of MCA.

As per information furnished by 116 CPSEs an amount of ₹ 2447.59 crore has been incurred during 2014-15 for undertaking CSR activities/projects. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the first provisio to Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 on CSR, companies shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities. CPSEs may also decide under their CSR Policy to undertake CSR activities in backward/rural areas of the country. CPSEs may decide to select any geographical area in the country to undertake CSR activities with the approval of their Boards. Selection of area for undertaking CSR work/ projects by CPSEs is decided by the respective CPSEs under their CSR Policy approved by the Board.

***Statement***

*Details of CSR expenditure incurred by CPSEs during 2014-15*

Sl.No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
1.	Airports Authority of India	25.79
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.32
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	0.80
4.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	3.88
5.	BEML Ltd.	3.25
6.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	4.32
7.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	2.17
8.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	23.04
9.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	102.05
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	33.97
11.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	0.10
12.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	0.69
13.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0.77
14.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.03
15.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	48.86
16.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.81
17.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.40
18.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	3.75
19.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.35

Sl.No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
20.	Coal India Ltd.	24.72
21.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.27
22.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	20.57
23.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.48
24.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	0.54
25.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.71
26.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	3.37
27.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	24.82
28.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	0.11
29.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.71
30.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.22
31.	Engineers India Ltd.	16.83
32.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	0.81
33.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.22
34.	Gail (India) Ltd.	71.89
35.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	2.40
36.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	0.86
37.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	0.10
38.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	46.19
39.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7.27
40.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	34.07
41.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	1.31
42.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3.23
43.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	0.40
44.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	24.24
45.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.29
46.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	0.43
47.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	113.78
48.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	0.97
49.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	26.94
50.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2.01

Sl.No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
51.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	0.63
52.	Ircon International Ltd.	6.73
53.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	3.18
54.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.26
55.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.02
56.	KIOCL Ltd.	1.00
57.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	0.19
58.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0.16
59.	MMTC Ltd.	0.48
60.	MSTC Ltd.	1.28
61.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.03
62.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	61.30
63.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	4.81
64.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	5.00
65.	Mecon Ltd.	1.41
66.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	0.84
67.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2.27
68.	MOIL Ltd.	13.57
69.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.23
70.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	19.10
71.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	3.96
72.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.37
73.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	0.08
74.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	0.74
75.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.18
76.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	9.44
77.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	1.23
78.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	1.86
79.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	0.25
80.	NEPA Ltd.	4.59
81.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	47.49

Sl.No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
82.	NHDC Ltd.	2.95
83.	NHPC Ltd.	52.24
84.	NMDC Ltd.	188.63
85.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	8.88
86.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	61.78
87.	NTPC Ltd.	205.16
88.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	0.80
89.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	7.64
90.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	495.24
91.	Oil India Ltd.	133.31
92.	PEC Ltd.	2.15
93.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	0.44
94.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.11
95.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	49.88
96.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	47.43
97.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	4.54
98.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	2.50
99.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.40
100.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	8.31
101.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	14.04
102.	Rites Ltd.	7.89
103.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	103.26
104.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.31
105.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	8.19
106.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0.99
107.	SJVN Ltd.	24.83
108.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	40.42
109.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	35.04
110.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.03
111.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.30

Sl.No.	CPSEs	₹ in crores
112.	THDC India Ltd.	29.09
113.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.21
114.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.81
115.	Wapcos Ltd.	1.85
116.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	20.15
TOTAL		2447.59

### PSUs running in losses

1467. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PSUs running in losses/closed down/on the verge of closure during last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the details of PSUs, that have been sold during last three years, State-wise?

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 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 laid in the Parliament in respective years, the details of loss making and closed down Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the last 3 years are given below:

Years	Loss incurring CPSEs	Closed CPSEs
2014-15	77	(1) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (2) Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. (3) Triveni Structurals Ltd. (4) Power Equity Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
2013-14	70	Nil
2012-13	78	Nil

Out of the 235 operating CPSEs, 44 CPSEs have negative net worth continuously for the last 3 years. The year-wise and State-wise details of these CPSEs are given in Statement (*See below*). No CPSE has been sold during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2013-14 and 2012-13.



**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise continuous negative networth of CPSEs  
for the last 3 years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	Negative Networth during		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-18817	-22836	-27502
<b>Assam</b>				
2.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-526	-491	-623
<b>Bihar</b>				
3.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-3252	-3918	-5486
<b>Delhi</b>				
4.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-5	-5	-22293
5.	Air India Ltd.	-1593890	-1664659	-1626067
6.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-82877	-104999	-126220
7.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	-14215	-12595	-9133
8.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	-2	-30	-25
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-855033	-893083	-931226
10.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-76917	-81538	-102329
11.	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	-17	-17	-17
12.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-21	-16	-6
<b>Haryana</b>				
13.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-731489	-681553	-698379
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
14.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-48230	-48230	-58220
15.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-776	-849	-929
<b>Karnataka</b>				
16.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-20166	-25432	-39247
17.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-201266	-224573	-250560
18.	STCL Ltd.	-209675	-244990	-286158
19.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-37096	-40287	-43179

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kerala</b>				
20.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-19175	-45673	-85667
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
21.	NEPA Ltd.	-58768	-1632	-1504
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
22.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-199313	-234054	-165367
23.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-27871	-36345	-45438
24.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-11491	-29309	-51820
25.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-6057	-8939	-13985
26.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-38826	-39209	-39574
<b>Odisha</b>				
27.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	-1364	-1487	-1549
28.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1522	-1581	-1653
29.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-8840	-15390	-29161
30.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-352	-315	-1304
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
31.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-1089704	-1272219	-1488655
32.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-1903	-2137	-2137
33.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-30623	-20619	-34261
<b>Telangana</b>				
34.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-2369	-4851	-5256
35.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-7692	-9290	-11075
36.	NMDC Power Ltd.	-258	-333	-282
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
37.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-41245	-50506	-59949
<b>West Bengal</b>				
38.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1970	-9230	-9748
39.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-10445	-10711	-11296

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-531260	-609448	-702747
41.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-139178	-141045	-141740
42.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-23915	-13819	-13592
43.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-23764	-24419	-24468
44.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-2478	-4354	-7196
TOTAL		-6174653	-6637016	-7177023

### Request for heavy industries/PSUs

1468. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heavy industries/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning in different parts of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up heavy industries/PSUs under 'Make in India' programme in the rural and backward areas of the country;

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

(d) whether Government has received any proposal for setting up of such industries from various States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (d) The list of Central Public Sector Enterprises in different States/Union Territories is given in the Statement (*See* below). Since Industry is a State subject, no central list of industries in the private sector is maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry.

Department of Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has informed that the Government has launched the 'Make in India' initiative, which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset.

***Statement***

*Central Public Sector Enterprises under different State/Union  
Territories as on 31.3.2015*

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Port Blair
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
3.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Itanagar
<b>Assam</b>		
4.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Guwahati
5.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd.	Guwahati
6.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Guwahati
7.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	Guwahati
8.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Assam
9.	Oil India International Ltd.	Guwahati
10.	Oil India Ltd.	New Delhi
<b>Bihar</b>		
11.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	Patna
12.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Patna
<b>Chandigarh</b>		
13.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	Chandigarh (Punjab)
14.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	Chandigarh (Punjab)
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
15.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Raipur
16.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	Bhilai
17.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	Raipur
18.	NMDC-CMDC Ltd.	Raipur
19.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Bilaspur

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
<b>Delhi</b>		
20.	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	Delhi
21.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	Mumbai
22.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	Delhi
23.	Air India Ltd.	Delhi
24.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	New Delhi
25.	Airports Authority of India	New Delhi
26.	Baira Siul Sarna Transmission Ltd.	Delhi
27.	Ballabgarh - Gn Transmission Co. Ltd.	Delhi
28.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	Delhi
29.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	New Delhi
30.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi
31.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	Delhi
32.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	Delhi
33.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Delhi
34.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Delhi
35.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Sahibabad (U.P.)
36.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	New Delhi
37.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	New Delhi
38.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	New Delhi
39.	Cheyur Infra Ltd.	New Delhi
40.	Chhattisgarh-WR Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
41.	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	New Delhi
42.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	New Delhi
43.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	New Delhi
44.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	New Delhi
45.	Concor Air Ltd.	New Delhi
46.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	New Delhi
47.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	New Delhi
48.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
49.	Deoghar Mega Power Ltd.	New Delhi
50.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	Visakhapatnam
51.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	Noida
52.	Engineers India Ltd.	New Delhi
53.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	Noida
54.	Food Corpn. of India	New Delhi
55.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	New Delhi
56.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	New Delhi
57.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	New Delhi
58.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	Odisha
59.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	New Delhi
60.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	New Delhi
61.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Noida
62.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	New Delhi
63.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata
64.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	New Delhi
65.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Visakhapatnam
66.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
67.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	Noida
68.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	New Delhi
69.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
70.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	New Delhi
71.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
72.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
73.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
74.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	New Delhi
75.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	Manesar (Haryana)
76.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	New Delhi
77.	Ircon International Ltd.	New Delhi
78.	Ircon PB Tollway Ltd.	New Delhi
79.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
80.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi
81.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	New Delhi
82.	MMTC Ltd.	New Delhi
83.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi
84.	Mohinder Garh-Bhiwani Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
85.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	New Delhi
86.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
87.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Noida
88.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	Faridabad
89.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
90.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	New Delhi
91.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	New Delhi
92.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Faridabad (Haryana)
93.	National Research Development Corpn.	New Delhi
94.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	New Delhi
95.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	Delhi
96.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	New Delhi
97.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
98.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
99.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
100.	Nellore Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
101.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	Noida
102.	NTPC Ltd.	New Delhi
103.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi
104.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mumbai
105.	Odisha Infrapower Ltd.	New Delhi
106.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
107.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	New Delhi
108.	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	New Delhi
109.	PEC Ltd.	New Delhi

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
110.	Pawan Han Ltd.	New Delhi
111.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	New Delhi
112.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	New Delhi
113.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	New Delhi
114.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
115.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Gurgaon
116.	Power Grid Jabalpur Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
117.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
118.	Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
119.	Powergrid NM Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
120.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	New Delhi
121.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi
122.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	New Delhi
123.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	New Delhi
124.	Raipur-Rajanand Warona Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
125.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	New Delhi
126.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	New Delhi
127.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	New Delhi
128.	Rites Ltd.	Gurgaon
129.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi
130.	Sail Jagadishpur Power Plant Ltd.	Sultanpur (U.P.)
131.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	New Delhi
132.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	New Delhi
133.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	Pantnagar
134.	Sipat Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
135.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	New Delhi
136.	South-Central East Delhi Power Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
137.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Delhi
138.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	New Delhi
139.	Tanda Transmission Company Ltd.	New Delhi



Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
140.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	New Delhi
141.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	New Delhi
142.	TCIL Lakhnadon Toll Road Ltd.	New Delhi
143.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	New Delhi
144.	Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
145.	Vizag Transmission Ltd.	New Delhi
146.	WAPCOS Ltd.	New Delhi
<b>Goa</b>		
147.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Pernem
148.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Goa
<b>Gujarat</b>		
149.	Indian Catalyst Pvt. Ltd.	Ahemdabad
<b>Haryana</b>		
150.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Gurgaon
151.	NHPC Ltd.	Faridabad
152.	RailTel Enterprises Ltd.	Gurugram (Haryana)
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
153.	SJVN Ltd.	New Shimla (H.P.)
154.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	Patna (Bihar)
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
155.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Srinagar
156.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	Jammu
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
157.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Dhanbad
158.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Ranchi
159.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	Ranchi
160.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	New Delhi
161.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	Ranchi
162.	Jharkhand National Mineral Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	Ranchi
163.	MECON Ltd.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
164.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Ranchi
165.	SAIL Sindri Projects Ltd.	Chasnala (Jharkhand)
166.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Jharkhand
<b>Karnataka</b>		
167.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	Bangalore
168.	Bel-Thales Systems Ltd.	Bangalore
169.	BEML Ltd.	Bangalore
170.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Bangalore
171.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Bangalore
172.	HMT (International) Ltd.	Bangalore
173.	HMT Ltd.	Bangalore
174.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Bangalore
175.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Bangalore
176.	ITI Ltd.	Bangalore
177.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Bangalore
178.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Bangalore
179.	Karnataka Vijay Nagar Steel Ltd.	Bangalore
180.	KIOCL Ltd.	Bangalore
181.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore
182.	STCL Ltd.	Bangalore
183.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Karnataka
184.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Karnataka
<b>Kerala</b>		
185.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	Kasargod (Kerala)
186.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Kochi
187.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Kochi
188.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Kerala
189.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	Kerala
190.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	Kerala
191.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Thiruvananthapuram

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
192.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Bhopal
193.	NEPA Ltd.	Nepa Nagar
194.	NHDC Ltd.	Bhopal
195.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	M.P.
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
196.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Mumbai
197.	Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd.	Mumbai
198.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	Pune
199.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	Mumbai
200.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Mumbai
201.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Mumbai
202.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	Navi Mumbai
203.	ECGC Ltd.	Mumbai
204.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pune
205.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Maharashtra
206.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Mumbai
207.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mumbai
208.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi
209.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Mumbai
210.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Navi Mumbai
211.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	Mumbai
212.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	Mumbai
213.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	Nagpur
214.	Moil Ltd.	Nagpur
215.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai
216.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Mumbai
217.	NPCIL - Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai
218.	NPCIL - Nalco Power Company Ltd.	Mumbai
219.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Mumbai

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
220.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Mumbai
221.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Mumbai
222.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	Nagpur
<b>Manipur</b>		
223.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	Imphal (Manipur)
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
224.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Shillong
225.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	Shillong
<b>Nagaland</b>		
226.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	Kolkata
<b>Odisha</b>		
227.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Odisha
228.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Odisha
229.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	Odisha
230.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	Odisha
231.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	Bhubaneswar
232.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	Bhubaneswar
233.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puri
<b>Puducherry</b>		
234.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puducherry
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
235.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	Jodhpur
236.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Jaipur
237.	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	Jaipur
238.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota
239.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Jaipur
240.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	Jaipur
241.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	Jaipur

Sl.No.	States/CPSEs	City Name
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
242.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Chennai
243.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Chennai
244.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Ootacamund
245.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	Chennai
246.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	Chennai
247.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Chennai
248.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
249.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
250.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	Salem
251.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	Chennai
252.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Chennai
<b>Telangana</b>		
253.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Hyderabad
254.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	Hyderabad
255.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	Hyderabad
256.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Hyderabad
257.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Hyderabad
258.	NMDC Ltd.	Hyderabad
259.	NMDC Power Ltd.	Hyderabad
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
260.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	Kanpur
261.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	Bulandshahr
262.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Allahabad
263.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Kanpur
264.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	New Delhi
265.	Bundelkhand Saur Urja Ltd.	Lucknow
266.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	Lucknow
267.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	Lucknow
268.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	Lucknow
269.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	Noida

Sl.No.	State/CPSE	City Name
270.	Scooters India Ltd.	Lucknow
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
271.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd	Almora
272.	THDC India Ltd.	Rishikesh
<b>West Bengal</b>		
273.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	Kolkata
274.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	Kolkata
275.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	Kolkata
276.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Kolkata
277.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	Kolkata
278.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	Kolkata
279.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	Kolkata
280.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	Kolkata
281.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Kolkata
282.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Kolkata
283.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	Kolkata
284.	Coal India Ltd.	Kolkata
285.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Kolkata
286.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	Kolkata
287.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata
288.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Kolkata
289.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Kolkata
290.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	Kolkata
291.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata
292.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	Kolkata
293.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata
294.	MSTC Ltd.	Kolkata
295.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata
296.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	Kolkata
297.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	Kolkata
298.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	Kolkata

**Profit making CPSEs**

1469. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which are sick and closed and the Ministry under which the cases of sickness is maximum;

(b) the number of CPSEs which are loss-making and the Ministry under which the cases of loss-making is maximum;

(c) the gross loss incurred by all the CPSEs during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of profit-making CPSEs and the gross profit earned by all the CPSEs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey, 2014-15 laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2016, 63 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as on 31.03.2015. The Ministry-wise details of sick CPSEs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There were 77 CPSEs which were incurring losses during the year 2014-15. Ministry-wise details of loss incurring CPSEs are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of gross loss incurred and gross profit earned by the CPSEs for the last three years is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*Ministry-wise list of sick CPSEs registered with BIFR as on 31.03.2015*

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Ministry/Department
<b>I. Declared 'No Longer Sick'</b>		
1.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Ministry of Defence
2.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marktg. Corpn.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Ministry of Coal
<b>II. Dropped (Positive Networth)</b>		
4.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.	Department of Biotechnology

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Ministry/Department
5.	Hindustan Salts Limited	Department of Heavy Industries
6.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
7.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
8.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
9.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
<b>III. Dismissed as 'Non-maintainable'</b>		
10.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
11.	Manipur State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
12.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Ministry of Coal
13.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Ministry of Petroleum
<b>IV. Scheme Sanctioned by AAIFR</b>		
14.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution
<b>V. Revival Scheme Sanctioned</b>		
15.	The British India Corpn. Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
16.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
17.	National Instruments Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
18.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
19.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
20.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
21.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
22.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
23.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Ministry of Coal
24.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
25.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
26.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries



Sl.No.	CPSEs	Ministry/Department
27.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
28.	ITI Ltd.	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications

#### **VI. Winding up Recommended**

29.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
30.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
31.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
32.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
33.	Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharma. Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

#### **VII. CPSEs recommended for winding up and have been 'closed'**

34.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	Ministry of Mines
35.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
36.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
37.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
38.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
39.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
40.	Weighbird India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
41.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
42.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
43.	Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
44.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
45.	Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
46.	Rayrolle Burn Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
47.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Ministry/Department
<b>VIII. Others/Abated/Deregistered from BIFR</b>		
48.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
49.	The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles
<b>IX. Draft Revival Scheme (DRS) Awaited</b>		
50.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
51.	Scooters India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
52.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
53.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
54.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
55.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
56.	NEPA Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
57.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	Ministry of Railway
58.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
59.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
60.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries
61.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Department of Fertilizers
<b>X. Failed and Reopened</b>		
62.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
<b>XI. Remanded by AAIFR</b>		
63.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

**Statement-II***Ministry-wise list of loss making CPSEs for the year 2014-15*

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	Ministry/Department-wise CPSEs	Amount of losses
1	2	3
<b>Ministry of AYUSH</b>		
1.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-14

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</b>		
2.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1732
3.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-39991
4.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-8963
5.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38075
6.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-377
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-21549
8.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-234
9.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16721
10.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13469
11.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	-586
12.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1976
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>		
13.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-6103
14.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-38950
15.	Air India Ltd.	-585991
16.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18403
17.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5046
<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b>		
18.	PEC Ltd.	-20854
19.	STCL Ltd.	-41259
<b>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</b>		
20.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-29
21.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-823409
22.	ITI Ltd.	-29712
23.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-289339
24.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-942
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>		
25.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-20284
26.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-22

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>		
27.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-440
28.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589
<b>Ministry of Enviroment, Forest and Climate Change</b>		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-4509
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>		
30.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	-35207
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>		
31.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-7
<b>Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises</b>		
32.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-5482
33.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-396
34.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-24169
35.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-93299
36.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-781
37.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-2508
38.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-216436
39.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-495
40.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
41.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905
42.	HMT Ltd.	-9657
43.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-13494
44.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920
45.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-14154
46.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1538
47.	Nepa Ltd.	-4871
48.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-365
49.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-983
50.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>		
51.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-139
52.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-919
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
53.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-3429
54.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-3899
55.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-507
56.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-8437
57.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-1376
58.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	-171223
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>		
59.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1568
60.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	-4461
61.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2466
62.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1447
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>		
63.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-164
64.	National Research Development Corpn.	-76
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>		
65.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	-1272
66.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-810
67.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-80
68.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-2727
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>		
69.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-585
70.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9494
71.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-49
72.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	-31625
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>		
73.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-119
74.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	-3

1	2	3
75.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-31
76.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-107
77.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-70
TOTAL		-2735982

***Statement-III***

*The details of Gross Profit and Gross Loss of the CPSEs for the last 3 years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	Gross Profit/Loss		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	0	0	430
2.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	98	263	10088
3.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-12819	-10289	33532
4.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	0	0	-38950
5.	Air India Ltd.	-376288	-325536	-182474
6.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-13248	-22122	-8023
7.	Airports Authority of India	136917	285294	294872
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-1805	-2042	-2151
9.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	2416	3699	2462
10.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	25395	29634	32540
11.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	2351	3147	3223
12.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-26	35	-114
13.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	22774	22562	21551
14.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	3261	3609	3769
15.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	601	809	663
16.	BEML Ltd.	854	10365	7727
17.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-818	-2370	-1271
18.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	93	509	116
19.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0	283	-11

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	172803	211923	115764
21.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	41942	50903	61450
22.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	111537	117814	146807
23.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	955771	514693	223166
24.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	887	887	317
25.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-38264	-16617	-3438
26.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	586093	730806	799861
27.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-2377	-1069	-4154
28.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-760389	-690455	-834153
29.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-682	-615	-1756
30.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-106	-107	-391
31.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	12	110	141
32.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-67	-72	-135
33.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	5815	-6738	-3609
34.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	1230	1685	-4246
35.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	5883	6852	7422
36.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	7424	3797	3532
37.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-4528	-3487	-3632
38.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-785	462	500
39.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-1655	-355	-2541
40.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	1395	-2390	2115
41.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	269111	253385	274142
42.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	-52	30	37
43.	Central Electronics Ltd.	355	880	1060
44.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	544	14328	-451
45.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	2986	3477	3957

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	3166	3433	2734
47.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	20966	25841	26095
48.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	1136	958	1339
49.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-122893	23700	-33866
50.	Coal India Ltd.	1071368	1567901	1389649
51.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	29868	31072	38589
52.	Concor Air Ltd.	0	554	2883
53.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	121208	128425	129457
54.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	15003	20571	34988
55.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-35	-86	-125
56.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	134	132	162
57.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	7	32	-1
58.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	2307	4982	8989
59.	ECGC. Ltd.	35000	53905	25517
60.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	190566	130362	178241
61.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	196	24	-1263
62.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	806	1409	711
63.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	5917	13577	10474
64.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	3797	3551	4827
65.	Engineers India Ltd.	89094	69802	46756
66.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	3851	5212	5475
67.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	409	1413	2673
68.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	3771	6	-450
69.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-19897	-17696	-17956
70.	Food Corpn. of India	638772	766878	824431
71.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-256	-3133	-784
72.	Gail (India) Ltd.	625279	642356	458280
73.	Gail Gas Ltd.	4062	2769	3246
74.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	19367	18555	6274
75.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0	295	482
76.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	5036	-4237	5390



1	2	3	4	5
77.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	370	374	1588
78.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	3139	-13915	-17471
79.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	349697	357866	318079
80.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-3976	-5196	-5437
81.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-31453	-19414	-19040
82.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	40789	43297	8113
83.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	206	209	185
84.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	201	-2338	-858
85.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	850	1097	1228
86.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-1112	89	213
87.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-10845	-13309	-16333
88.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-21766	-7688	-28038
89.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	349387	395187	486071
90.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-4771	-4791	-4766
91.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-335	67	670
92.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	282	283	-211
93.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-2981	-3667	-15234
94.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	8833	8615	11236
95.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	0	0	-11
96.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	5183	5462	5615
97.	HMT (International) Ltd.	685	49	166
98.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	232	-189	-174
99.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	185	185	-416
100.	HMT Ltd.	-4134	-15484	-7821
101.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-2162	-2675	-10209
102.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-5337	-5358	-6346
103.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-3743	-6502	-2842
104.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	35	45	53
105.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-3560	-3663	-3735
106.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	106170	93435	143094

1	2	3	4	5
107.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-7118	-3388	-4077
108.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	3601	3713	3795
109.	ITI Ltd.	-22281	-22400	-14073
110.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-341	-234	-234
111.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	134803	326703	365564
112.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	364	879	3507
113.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	14945	17694	20183
114.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	242	-634	284
115.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	464	400	-22
116.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1205695	1326313	976247
117.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	0	-358	-1300
118.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	9955	13570	21311
119.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	145417	157203	191417
120.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	0	0	293
121.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	25411	5177	53
122.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	25058	34030	37857
123.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	77	-119	-70
124.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-3175	-4047	-4928
125.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	279	1827	2590
126.	Ircon International Ltd.	102560	128751	85322
127.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	1304	1269	977
128.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-96	-74	-80
129.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	26699	44927	52069
130.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-1313	341	5608
131.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1590	1236	1748
132.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	574	464	1246
133.	KIOCL Ltd.	3234	7076	3126

1	2	3	4	5
134.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	6932	13390	16358
135.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	557	849	843
136.	MMTC Ltd.	34871	32536	5383
137.	MSTC Ltd.	32802	25319	21796
138.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	105	116	15
139.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	9805	18859	-5072
140.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	620745	544397	530546
141.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-414086	-190847	-145377
142.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	-19275	61924	-178224
143.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	63979	58766	74603
144.	Mecon Ltd.	15552	7157	3428
145.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	3	6	18
146.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	3133	3823	9160
147.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	12463	12300	14511
148.	Moil Ltd.	63678	76933	65057
149.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1224	2301	3657
150.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1064	-1036	-971
151.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	91249	96718	196500
152.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	2569	1985	2153
153.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	30696	38360	43125
154.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	-4348	4273	34608
155.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	845	-201	-785
156.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	464	964	959
157.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	1078	2084	3955
158.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	7166	7977	10253
159.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-1570	-620	-18
160.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	4361	2909	3439

1	2	3	4	5
161.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	6292	5219	2631
162.	National Research Development Corpn.	-246	-170	-134
163.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	576	670	888
164.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	2518	3006	3614
165.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	1739	2009	2142
166.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	6721	8330	3712
167.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	22358	27530	34733
168.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	3512	-12438	-25678
169.	Nepa Ltd.	-2447	-4901	-3414
170.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	207970	246368	219341
171.	NHDC Ltd.	95174	150931	107679
172.	NHPC Ltd.	334750	260546	348399
173.	NMDC Ltd.	947555	971733	988148
174.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-146	-232	-483
175.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	30238	29071	42368
176.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-183	-246	-151
177.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	444084	337116	371373
178.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	-2466	1976	160
179.	NTPC Ltd.	1681888	1631124	1329027
180.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	6304	9132	6649
181.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	317024	336585	329674
182.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	33515	61354	116947
183.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	3057197	3243230	2655801
184.	Oil India Ltd.	528583	447922	406938
185.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	692398	735325	554347
186.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	142	112	180
187.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	2625	1674	2584

1	2	3	4	5
188. PEC Ltd.		28241	12819	5450
189. Pawan Hans Ltd.		5645	8651	9068
190. PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.		127	449	278
191. PFC Consulting Ltd.		2339	4086	3333
192. PFC Green Energy Ltd.		-25	1955	2831
193. Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.		-21	-24	-31
194. Power Finance Corporation Ltd.		596704	755831	837823
195. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.		818008	943127	1026870
196. Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.		12531	9773	9775
197. Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.		-113	-1354	233
198. Projects and Development India Ltd.		1533	194	-1048
199. Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.		16746	19517	23635
200. RailTel Corporation India Ltd.		14225	16891	16621
201. Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.		0	0	32
202. Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		336	-1312	-779
203. Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.		4042	2079	2187
204. Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.		-93	-84	-97
205. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.		46837	49861	62658
206. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.		88572	88727	53808
207. REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.		1598	5034	5261
208. REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.		447	3447	6999
209. Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.		1275	1898	2739
210. Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.		0	-3	15
211. RITES Ltd.		34507	38609	45610
212. Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.		516395	1656958	1927165
213. Sail Refractory Company Ltd.		1479	2332	3373
214. Sambhar Salts Ltd.		146	332	-438
215. Scooters India Ltd.		-413	1425	1138
216. Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.		57872	34672	-28176
217. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.		-20637	-1365	45546

1	2	3	4	5
218. SJVN Ltd.		123864	136707	224409
219. Solar Energy Corporation of India		0	-416	1299
220. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.		629852	720908	566009
221. State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.		24039	24955	19249
222. STCL Ltd.		193	309	-196
223. Steel Authority of India Ltd.		421764	323307	381314
224. Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation		2167	2752	2343
225. TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.		0	0	48
226. Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.		3304	3607	4005
227. THDC India Ltd.		120261	119624	117683
228. The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.		-1695	-1749	-2592
229. The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.		1918	1655	1632
230. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.		-423	-442	-60
231. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.		17221	6364	6749
232. Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.		-41	-36	-46
233. Vignyan Industries Ltd.		-182	-123	-61
234. WAPCOS Ltd.		8506	10251	11216
235. Western Coalfields Ltd.		43174	32812	54479
TOTAL		18934495	21872158	20355497

### **Machine tools and equipments being imported**

1470. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the heavy machine tools and equipments that are still being imported in the category of turbines, heavy duty cranes, road clearance machines etc.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of equipments for heavy industries are being imported from China, the volume of such imports, the details thereof, category-wise and the foreign exchange spent on such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes. A number of Indian users of Capital Goods are importing Heavy Industrial Equipment like Electrical Equipment, Machine Tools, Textile Machinery, Printing Machinery,

Plastic Processing Machinery, Metallurgical Machinery, Earthmoving and Construction Machinery, etc. from China.

The details of import for the last year (2014-15) from China are as under:

Sl. No.	Item	2014-15 China Import (₹ crore)	2014-15 Total Import (₹ crore)	China import Percentage on total import during 2014-15 (%)
1.	Boiler, Turbine, Generator and Transformer	6297.96	16430.92	38.33
2.	Construction and Mining Machinery	6192.17	24245.9	25.54
3.	Textile Machinery	3698	10912.98	33.89
4.	Printing Machinery	3167.39	7653.18	41.39
5.	Machine Tool	1982.58	12218.18	16.23
6.	Process Plant Equipment and Machinery Including Pumps and Compressors	1772.62	7225.89	24.52
7.	Metallurgical Machinery	1314.96	4567.81	28.78
8.	Plastic Machinery	1029.14	4206.45	28.78
9.	Paper and Pulp Machinery	552.57	1834.64	30.12
10.	Agriculture Machinery	298.32	806.19	37
11.	Leather Machinery	161.38	623.08	25.9

Source: Department of Commerce website.

### **Permanent shelters for urban homeless poor**

1471. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether all States have complied with the Supreme Court order to provide permanent shelters for urban homeless poor and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken mapping of homeless concentration zones in cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 55 of 2003 with W.P. (C) 572 of 2003 in the matter of E. R. Kumar and ANR *Vs.* Union of India and Ors regarding shelter for urban homeless, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has advised all States/UTs for effective implementation of the Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)', a component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission. As per the information received from the States/UTs, as on 29.02.2016, a total of 770 shelters have been sanctioned by 20 States/UTs. Out of this, 270 shelters have become operational and rest are under different stages of construction. The Ministry is constantly pursuing with the States/UTs for timely completion of the projects.

(b) and (c) As per the operational guidelines of SUH, it is the responsibility of the concerned State/UTs and Urban Local Bodies to map the concentration areas of homeless persons and decide the location of the shelter. The States/UTs are authorized to sanction projects under the Scheme on the basis of operational guidelines of SUH issued by the Ministry.

#### **Urban areas under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana**

1472. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bring all the 4041 statutory urban areas under the ambit of Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above Scheme aims at enhancing employment and opportunities and incomes for the urban poor through skill development and training besides setting up of individual and group micro enterprises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) To take the benefits of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission to all the urban poor in the country, the States have been allowed to extend the scheme to all the Statutory Towns as per their local capacity and requirement.

(b) Under the "Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)" component of the Mission free of cost skill training is provided to urban poor so that they can find gainful wage employment or set up self-employment ventures. Under



the 'Self Employment Programme' component of the Mission, loan at subsidized rate of 7% per annum is provided to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up individual and group micro-enterprises.

### **Urban and rural poverty rate**

1473. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN PROVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the urban and rural poverty rate in the country;
- (b) whether the urban poverty rate has been declining in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures taken to reduce urban poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the poverty estimates released by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the percentage of persons below the poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural and 13.7% in urban areas. As per these estimates, the poverty ratio in urban areas has declined from 25.7% in 2004-05 to 13.7% in 2011-12.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, *w.e.f.* 23th September, 2013, has started the "Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission" to reduce vulnerability of the urban poor households by focusing on social mobilization, skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and credit availability for the poor. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken under this Mission.

### **Objectives of Prime Minister Awas Yojana**

1474. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Prime Minister Awas Yojana;
- (b) in what manner it is different from the earlier IAY and RAY;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified some of the cities in the country under Prime Minister Awas Yojana; and
- (d) if so, the details of cities identified in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government has

launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission on 25.6.2015 with the aim and objective to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through four components as under:

- (i) “In situ” Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developer using land as resource - a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by GoI in all such projects.
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy - an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure upto 15 years is provided by the GoI for both EWS/LIG categories. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is to be calculated at a discount rate of 9%.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector - Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the GoI in projects where at least 35% of the houses in the project are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement - ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by GoI for EWS category for those who have not been able to take advantage of other three components.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission is comprehensive and wider in coverage whereas Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was basically a slum redevelopment/slum rehabilitation programme. RAY has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) wherein assistance is provided to the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction of dwelling units.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 8.3.2016, total 2508 cities of 26 States have been identified and selected for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise list of 2508 cities/towns is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of cities approved under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana —  
Housing for All (Urban) Mission*

(As on 8.3.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cities Approved
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	140
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	36
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-
10.	Delhi (NCR)	-
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	171
13.	Haryana	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
16.	Jharkhand	38
17.	Karnataka	214
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74
21.	Maharashtra	51
22.	Manipur	28
23.	Meghalaya	10
24.	Mizoram	23
25.	Nagaland	23
26.	Odisha	103
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cities Approved
28.	Punjab	163
29.	Rajasthan	183
30.	Sikkim	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	191
32.	Telangana	68
33.	Tripura	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	628
35.	Uttarakhand	81
36.	West Bengal	125
TOTAL		2508

***Statement-II****City/Town Coverage under PMAY*

(As on 8.3.2016)

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		16.	Guntakal
1.	Adoni	17.	Guntur
2.	Amadalavalasa	18.	Hindupur
3.	Amalapuram	19.	Kadapa
4.	Amaravati	20.	Kadiri
5.	Anantapur	21.	Kakinada
6.	Atmakur	22.	Kandukur
7.	Bhimavaram	23.	Kavali
8.	Bobbili	24.	Kurnool
9.	Chilakaluripet	25.	Machilipatnam
10.	Chirala	26.	Madanapalle
11.	Chittoor	27.	Mandapeta
12.	Dharmavaram	28.	Mangalagiri
13.	Eluru	29.	Markapur
14.	Gudivada	30.	Mydukur
15.	Gudur	31.	Nandyal

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
32.	Narasaraopet	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
33.	Nellimarla	1.	Aalo
34.	Nellore	2.	Anini
35.	Ongole	3.	Basar
36.	Palacole	4.	Boleng
37.	Palasa Kasibugga	5.	Bomdila
38.	Parvathipuram	6.	Changlang
39.	Peddapuram	7.	Daporijo
40.	Pithapuram	8.	Deomali
41.	Ponnur	9.	Dirang
42.	Proddatur	10.	Hawai
43.	Rajahmundry	11.	Itanagar
44.	Ramachandrapuram	12.	Jairampur
45.	Rayachoti	13.	Khonsa
46.	Rayadurg	14.	Koloriang
47.	Salur	15.	Longding
48.	Samalkota	16.	Miao
49.	Sattenapalle	17.	Naharlagun
50.	Srikakulam	18.	Namsai
51.	Srikalahasti	19.	Pasighat
52.	Tadepalligudem	20.	Roing
53.	Tadipatri	21.	Sagalee
54.	Tenali	22.	Seppa
55.	Tirupati	23.	Tawang
56.	Tuni	24.	Tezu
57.	Vijayawada	25.	Yingkiong
58.	Visakhapatnam	26.	Ziro
59.	Vizianagaram	27.	Dumporijo
60.	Yemmiganur	28.	Mariyang

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
29.	Palin	29.	Bikramganj
<b>Bihar</b>		30.	Birpur
1.	Amarpur	31.	Bodh Gaya
2.	Araria	32.	Buxar
3.	Areraj	33.	Chakia
4.	Arrah	34.	Chhanpatia
5.	Arwal	35.	Chapra
6.	Aurangabad	36.	Dalsinghsarai
7.	Bagaha	37.	Darbhangha
8.	Bahadurganj	38.	Daudnagar
9.	Bairganja	39.	Dehri
10.	Bakhri	40.	Dhaka
11.	Bakhtiarpur	41.	Dighwara
12.	Balia	42.	Dinapur Nizamat
13.	Banka	43.	Dumra
14.	Banmankhi Bazar	44.	Dumraon
15.	Barahiya	45.	Ekma Bazar
16.	Barauli	46.	Fatwah
17.	Barbigaha	47.	Forbesganj
18.	Barh	48.	Gaya
19.	Begusarai	49.	Ghoghardiha
20.	Belsand	50.	Gogri Jamalpur
21.	Benipur	51.	Gopalganj
22.	Bettiah	52.	Hajipur
23.	Bhabua	53.	Hilsa
24.	Bhagalpur	54.	Hisua
25.	Biharsharif	55.	Islampur
26.	Bihat	56.	Jagdishpur
27.	Bihyan	57.	Jainagar
28.	Bikram	58.	Jamalpur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
59.	Jamui	89.	Manihari
60.	Janakpur Road	90.	Marhaura
61.	Jehanabad	91.	Masaurhi
62.	Jhajha	92.	Mehsi
63.	Jhanjharpur	93.	Mirganj
64.	Jogabani	94.	Mohania
65.	Kahalgaon	95.	Mokameh
66.	Kanti	96.	Motihari
67.	Kasba	97.	Motipur
68.	Kataiya	98.	Munger
69.	Katihar	99.	Murliganj
70.	Kesaria	100.	Muzaffarpur
71.	Khagaria	101.	Nabinagar
72.	Khagaul	102.	Narkatiaganj
73.	Kharagpur	103.	Nasriganj
74.	Khusrupur	104.	Naubatpur
75.	Kishanganj	105.	Naugachhia
76.	Koath	106.	Nawada
77.	Kochas	107.	Nirmali
78.	Koilwar	108.	Nokha
79.	Lakhisarai	109.	Pakri Dayal
80.	Lalganj	110.	Parsa Bazar
81.	Madhepura	111.	Patna
82.	Madhubani	112.	Phulwari Sharif
83.	Maharajganj	113.	Piro
84.	Mahnar Bazar	114.	Purnia
85.	Mahua	115.	Rafiganj
86.	Mairwa	116.	Rajgir
87.	Makhdumpur	117.	Ramnagar
88.	Maner	118.	Raxaul Bazar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
119.	Revelganj	9.	Bhilai Charoda
120.	Rosera	10.	Bhilai Nagar
121.	Saharsa	11.	Bijapur
122.	Sahebganj	12.	Bilaspur
123.	Samastipur	13.	Birgaon
124.	Sasaram	14.	Champa
125.	Shahpur	15.	Chirmiri
126.	Sheikhpura	16.	Dantewada
127.	Sheohar	17.	Dhamtari
128.	Sherghati	18.	Durg
129.	Silao	19.	Gobra Nawapara
130.	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	20.	Jagdalpur
131.	Sitamarhi	21.	Jashpur Nagar
132.	Siwan	22.	Kanker
133.	Sonepur	23.	Kawardha
134.	Sugauli	24.	Kondagaon
135.	Sultanganj	25.	Korba
136.	Supaul	26.	Mahasamund
137.	Teghra	27.	Mana-Camp
138.	Thakurganj	28.	Manendragarh
139.	Tikari	29.	Mungeli
140.	Warisaliganj	30.	Naila-Janjgir
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		31.	Narayanpur
1.	Ahiwara	32.	Pendra
2.	Ambikapur	33.	Raigarh
3.	Bade Bacheli	34.	Raipur
4.	Bagbahara	35.	Rajnandgaon
5.	Baikunthpur	36.	Sukma
6.	Balod	<b>Gujarat</b>	
7.	Baloda Bazar	1.	Ahmedabad
8.	Bhatapara	2.	Amod



Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
3.	Amreli	34.	Chorvad
4.	Anand	35.	Chotila
5.	Anjar	36.	Dabhoi
6.	Anklav	37.	Dakor
7.	Anklesvar	38.	Damnagar
8.	Babra	39.	Deesa
9.	Bagasara	40.	Dehgam
10.	Balasinor	41.	Devgadbaria
11.	Bantwa	42.	Dhandhuka
12.	Bardoli	43.	Dhanera
13.	Bareja	44.	Dharampur
14.	Barwala	45.	Dholka
15.	Bavla	46.	Dhoraji
16.	Bayad	47.	Dhrangadhra
17.	Bhabhar	48.	Dhrol
18.	Bhachau	49.	Dohad
19.	Bhanvad	50.	Dwarka
20.	Bharuch	51.	Gadhada
21.	Bhavnagar	52.	Gandevi
22.	Bhayavadar	53.	Gandhidham
23.	Bhuj	54.	Gandhinagar
24.	Bilimora	55.	Gariadhar
25.	Bopal	56.	Godhra
26.	Boriavi	57.	Gondal
27.	Borsad	58.	Halol
28.	Botad	59.	Halvad
29.	Chaklasi	60.	Harij
30.	Chalala	61.	Himatnagar
31.	Chanasma	62.	Idar
32.	Chhaya	63.	Jafrabad
33.	Chhota Udaipur	64.	Jambusar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
65.	Jamjodhpur	96.	Maliya
66.	Jamnagar	97.	Manavadar
67.	Jasdan	98.	Mandvi
68.	Jetpur Navagadh	99.	Mandvi
69.	Jhalod	100.	Mangrol
70.	Junagadh	101.	Mansa
71.	Kadi	102.	Mehmedabad
72.	Kadodara	103.	Modasa
73.	Kalavad	104.	Morbi
74.	Kalol	105.	Nadiad
75.	Halol	106.	Navsari
76.	Kanjari	107.	Ode
77.	Kansad	108.	Okha
78.	Kapadvanj	109.	Padra
79.	Karamsad	110.	Palanpur
80.	Karjan	111.	Palitana
81.	Kathlal	112.	Pardi
82.	Keshod	113.	Patan
83.	Khambhalia	114.	Patdi
84.	Khambhat	115.	Pethapur
85.	Kheda	116.	Petlad
86.	Khedbrahma	117.	Porbandar
87.	Kheralu	118.	Prantij
88.	Kodinar	119.	Radhanpur
89.	Kutiyana	120.	Rajkot
90.	Lathi	121.	Rajpipla
91.	Limbdi	122.	Rajula
92.	Lunawada	123.	Ranavav
93.	Mahesana	124.	Rapar
94.	Mahudha	125.	Raval
95.	Mahuva	126.	Sachin (CT)

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
127.	Salaya	158.	Vallabh Vidyanagar
128.	Sanand	159.	Vallabhipur
129.	Santrampur	160.	Valsad
130.	Saputara	161.	Vanthali
131.	Savarkundla	162.	Vapi
132.	Savli	163.	Veraval
133.	Shehera	164.	Vijalpor
134.	Sidhpur	165.	Vijapur
135.	Sihor	166.	Viramgam
136.	Sikka	167.	Visavadar
137.	Sojitra	168.	Visnagar
138.	Songadh	169.	Vyara
139.	Surat	170.	Wadhwan
140.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	171.	Wankaner
141.	Sutrapada	<b>Haryana</b>	
142.	Talaja	1.	Faridabad
143.	Talala	2.	Gurgaon
144.	Talod	3.	Hisar
145.	Tarsadi	4.	Karnal
146.	Thangadh	5.	Panipat
147.	Thara	6.	Rohtak
148.	Tharad	7.	Sirsa
149.	Thasra	8.	Sonipat
150.	Umbergaon	9.	Yamunanagar
151.	Umreth	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
152.	Una	1.	Baddi
153.	Unjha	2.	Bilaspur
154.	Upleta	3.	Chamba
155.	Vadali	4..	Dharmsala
156.	Vadnagar	5.	Hamirpur
157.	Vadodara	6.	Kullu

Sl. No.	City
7.	Mandi
8.	Nahan
9.	Nalagarh
10.	Parwanoo
11.	Shimla
12.	Solan
13.	Una
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	
1.	Anantnag
2.	Badgam
3.	Baramula
4.	Bashohli
5.	Bhaderwah
6.	Bijbehara
7.	Doda
8.	Ganderbal
9.	Handwara
10.	Jammu
11.	Kargil
12.	Kathua
13.	Kishtwar
14.	Kupwara
15.	Leh Ladakh
16.	Pulwama
17.	Punch
18.	R.S. Pora
19.	Rajauri
20.	Ramban
21.	Samba
22.	Shupiyan
23.	Sopore

Sl. No.	City
24.	Srinagar
25.	Udhampur
<b>Jharkhand</b>	
1.	Basukinath
2.	Bishrampur
3.	Bundu
4.	Chaibasa
5.	Chakardharpur
6.	Chakulia
7.	Chas
8.	Chatra
9.	Chirkunda
10.	Deoghar
11.	Dhanbad
12.	Dumka
13.	Garhwa
14.	Giridih
15.	Godda
16.	Gumla
17.	Hazaribagh
18.	Hussainabad
19.	Jamshedpur
20.	Jamtara
21.	Jhumri Tilaiya
22.	Khunti
23.	Kodarma
24.	Latehar
25.	Lohardaga
26.	Madhupur
27.	Majhion
28.	Medininagar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
29.	Mihijam	21.	Basavana Bagevadi
30.	Nagar Uttari	22.	BBMP
31.	Pakaur	23.	Belgaum
32.	Phusro	24.	Bellary
33.	Rajmahal	25.	Beltangadi
34.	Ramgarh Cantonment	26.	Belur
35.	Ranchi	27.	Bhadravati
36.	Sahibganj	28.	Bhalki
37.	Seraikela	29.	Bhatkal
38.	Simdega	30.	Bidar
<b>Karnataka</b>		31.	Bijapur
1.	Afzalpur	32.	Bilgi
2.	Aland	33.	Birur
3.	Alnavar	34.	Byadgi
4.	Alur	35.	Challakere
5.	Anekal	36.	Chamarajanagar
6.	Ankola	37.	Channagiri
7.	Annigeri	38.	Channapatna
8.	Arkalgud	39.	Channarayapatna
9.	Arsikere	40.	Chikkaballapura
10.	Athni	41.	Chikmagalur
11.	Aurad	42.	Chiknayakanhalli
12.	Badami	43.	Chikodi
13.	Bagalkot	44.	Chincholi
14.	Bagepalli	45.	Chintamani
15.	Bail Hongal	46.	Chitapur
16.	Bangarapet	47.	Chitgoppa
17.	Bankapura	48.	Chitradurga
18.	Bannur	49.	Dandeli
19.	Bantval	50.	Davanagere
20.	Basavakalyan	51.	Devadurga

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
52.	Devanahalli	83.	Hosdurga
53.	Dod Ballapur	84.	Hospet
54.	Gadag-Betigeri	85.	Hubli-Dharwad
55.	Gajendragarh	86.	Hukeri
56.	Gangawati	87.	Hungund
57.	Gauribidanur	88.	Hunsur
58.	Gokak	89.	Ilkal
59.	Gubbi	90.	Indi
60.	Gudibanda	91.	Jagalur
61.	Gulbarga	92.	Jamkhandi
62.	Guledgudda	93.	Jevargi
63.	Gundlupet	94.	Jog Kargal
64.	Gurmatkal	95.	Kadur
65.	Haliyal	96.	Kalghatgi
66.	Hangal	97.	Kamalapuram
67.	Hanur	98.	Kampli
68.	Harapanahalli	99.	Kanakapura
69.	Harihar	100.	Karkal
70.	Hassan	101.	Karwar
71.	Haveri	102.	Kerur
72.	Heggadadevankote	103.	Khanapur
73.	Hirekerur	104.	Kolar
74.	Hiriyur	105.	Kollegal
75.	Holalkere	106.	Konnur
76.	Hole Narsipur	107.	Koppa
77.	Homnabad	108.	Koppal
78.	Honavar	109.	Koratagere
79.	Honnali	110.	Kotturu
80.	Hoovina Hadagalli	111.	Krishnarajanagara
81.	Hosakote	112.	Krishnarajpet
82.	Hosanagara	113.	Kudchi

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
114.	Kudligi	145.	Mysore
115.	Kumta	146.	Nagamangala
116.	Kundapura	147.	Nanjangud
117.	Kundgol	148.	Narasimharajapura
118.	Kunigal	149.	Naregal
119.	Kushalnagar	150.	Nargund
120.	Kushtagi	151.	Navalgund
121.	Lakshmeshwar	152.	Nelamangala
122.	Lingsugur	153.	Nipani
123.	Maddur	154.	Pandavapura
124.	Madhugiri	155.	Pavagada
125.	Madikeri	156.	Piriyapatna
126.	Magadi	157.	Puttur
127.	Mahalingpur	158.	Rabkavi-Banhatti
128.	Malavalli	159.	Raichur
129.	Malur	160.	Ramanagara
130.	Mandya	161.	Ramdurg
131.	Mangalore	162.	Ranibennur
132.	Manvi	163.	Raybag
133.	Molakalmuru	164.	Robertson Pet
134.	Mudalgi	165.	Ron
135.	Mudbidri	166.	Sadalgi
136.	Muddebihal	167.	Sagar
137.	Mudgal	168..	Sakleshpur
138.	Mudhol	169.	Saligram
139.	Mudigere	170.	Sandur
140.	Mulbagal	171.	Sankeshwar
141.	Mulgund	172.	Saragur
142.	Mulki	173.	Saundatti-Yellamma
143.	Mundargi	174.	Savanur
144.	Mundgod	175.	Sedam

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
176.	Shahabad	207.	Ullal
177.	Shahpur	208.	Vijayapura
178.	Shiggaon	209.	Virajpet
179.	Shikarpur	210.	Wadi
180.	Shimoga	211.	Yadgir
181.	Shirhatti	212.	Yelandur
182.	Shorapur	213.	Yelbarga
183.	Shrirangapattana	214.	Yellapur
184.	Siddapur	<b>Kerala</b>	
185.	Sidlaghatta	1.	Alappuzha
186.	Sindgi	2.	Kalpetta
187.	Sindhur	3.	Kannur
188.	Sira	4.	Kasaragod
189.	Siralkoppa	5.	Kochi
190.	Sirsi	6.	Kollam
191.	Siruguppa	7.	Kottayam
192.	Somvarpet	8.	Kozhikode
193.	Sorab	9.	Malappuram
194.	Sringeri	10.	Palakkad
195.	Srinivaspur	11.	Pathanamthitta
196.	Sulya	12.	Thiruvananthapuram
197.	Talikota	13.	Thodupuzha
198.	Tarikere	14.	Thrissur
199.	Tekkalakote	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
200.	Terdal	1.	Agar
201.	Tiptur	2.	Alirajpur
202.	Tirthahalli	3.	Anuppur
203.	Tirumakudal Narsipur	4.	Ashoknagar
204.	Tumkur	5.	Ashta
205.	Turuvekere	6.	Balaghat
206.	Udupi	7.	Barwani



Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
8.	Basoda	39.	Mandla
9.	Berasia	40.	Mandsaur
10.	Betul	41.	Morena
11.	Bhind	42.	Murwara (Katni)
12.	Bhopal	43.	Nagda
13.	Bina-Etawa	44.	Narsimhapur
14.	Budni	45.	Nasrullaganj
15.	Burhanpur	46.	Neemuch
16.	Chandla	47.	Panna
17.	Chhattarpur	48.	Patharia
18.	Chhindwara	49.	Pithampur
19.	Dabra	50.	Raisen
20.	Damoh	51.	Rajgarh
21.	Datia	52.	Rampur Baghelan
22.	Dewas	53.	Ratlam
23.	Dhar	54.	Rehti
24.	Dindori	55.	Rewa
25.	Guna	56.	Sagar
26.	Gwalior	57.	Sarni
27.	Harda	58.	Satna
28.	Hoshangabad	59.	Sehore
29.	Indore	60.	Sendhwa
30.	Itarsi	61.	Seoni
31.	Jabalpur	62.	Shahdol
32.	Jhabua	63.	Shahganj
33.	Khajuraho	64.	Shajapur
34.	Khandwa	65.	Sheopur
35.	Khargone	66.	Shivpuri
36.	Khurai	67.	Sidhi
37.	Maihar	68.	Sihora
38.	Manawar	69.	Singrauli

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
70.	Sonkatch	26.	Kolhapur
71.	Tikamgarh	27.	Latur
72.	Ujjain	28.	Malegaon
73.	Umaria	29.	Mira-Bhayander
74.	Vidisha	30.	Nagpur
<b>Maharashtra</b>		31.	Nanded Waghala
1.	Achalpur	32.	Nandurbar
2.	Ahmednagar	33.	Nashik
3.	Akola	34.	Navi Mumbai
4.	Alibaug	35.	Osmanabad
5.	Ambdarnath	36.	Panvel
6.	Amravati	37.	Parbhani
7.	Aurangabad	38.	Pimpri-Chinchwad
8.	Badlapur	39.	Pune
9.	Barshi	40.	Ratnagiri
10.	Beed	41.	Sangali
11.	Bhandara	42.	Satara
12.	Bhiwandi	43.	Sawantwadi
13.	Bhusaval	44.	Solapur
14.	Brihanmumbai	45.	Thane
15.	Buldhana	46.	Udgir
16.	Chandrapur	47.	Ulhas Nagar
17.	Dhule	48.	Vasai-Vihar
18.	Gadchiroli	49.	Wardha
19.	Gondiya	50.	Washim
20.	Hingan Ghat	51.	Yavatmal
21.	Hingoli	<b>Manipur</b>	
22.	Ichalkaranji	1.	Andro
23.	Jalgaon	2.	Bishnupur
24.	Jalna	3.	Heirok
25.	Kalyan-Dombivali	4.	Imphal

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
5.	Jiribam	7.	Shillong
6.	Kakching	8.	Shillong CB
7.	Kakching Khunou	9.	Tura
8.	Kumbi	10.	Williamnagar
9.	Kwakta	<b>Mizoram</b>	
10.	Lamlai	1.	Aizawl
11.	Lamsang	2.	Bairabi
12.	Lilong (Imphal West)	3.	Biate
13.	Lilong (Thoubal)	4.	Champhai
14.	Mayang Imphal	5.	Darlawn
15.	Moirang	6.	Hnahthial
16.	Moreh	7.	Khawhai
17.	Nambol	8.	Khawzawl
18.	Ningthoukhong	9.	Kolasib
19.	Oinam	10.	Lawngtlai
20.	Samurou NP	11.	Lengpui
21.	Sekmai Bazar	12.	Lunglei
22.	Sikhong Sekmai	13.	Mamit
23.	Sugnu	14.	N. Kawnpui
24.	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar	15.	North Vanlaiphai
25.	Thoubal	16.	Saiha
26.	Wangjing	17.	Sairang
27.	Wangoi	18.	Saitual
28.	Yairipok	19.	Serchhip
<b>Meghalaya</b>		20.	Thenzawl
1.	Baghmara	21.	Tlabung
2.	Jowai	22.	Vairengte
3.	Mairang	23.	Zawlnuam
4.	Nongpoh	<b>Nagaland</b>	
5.	Nongstoin	1.	Changtongya
6.	Resubelpara	2.	Chumukedima

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
3.	Dimapur	10.	Banapur
4.	Jalukie	11.	Banki
5.	Kiphire	12.	Barapali
6.	Kohima	13.	Barbil
7.	Longleng	14.	Bargarh
8.	Medziphema	15.	Baripada
9.	Mokokchung	16.	Basudebpur
10.	Mon	17.	Baudhgarh
11.	Naginemora	18.	Bellaguntha
12.	Peren	19.	Belpahar
13.	Pfutsero	20.	Bhadrak
14.	Phek	21.	Bhanjanagar
15.	Tseminyu	22.	Bhawanipatna
16.	Tuensang	23.	Bhuban
17.	Tuli	24.	Bhubaneswar
18.	Wokha	25.	Binika
19.	Zunheboto	26.	Biramitrapur
20.	Shamator	27.	Brahmapur
21.	Noklak	28.	Brajarajnagar
22.	Meluri	29.	Buguda
23.	Aboi	30.	Burla
<b>Odisha</b>		31.	Byasanagar
1.	Anandpur	32.	Chhatrapur
2.	Anugul	33.	Chikiti
3.	Asika	34.	Choudwar
4.	Athagad	35.	Cuttack
5.	Athmallik	36.	Debagarh
6.	Balangir	37.	Dhamanagar
7.	Baleshwar	38.	Dhenkanal
8.	Balimela	39.	Digapahandi
9.	Balugaon	40.	G. Udayagiri

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
41.	Ganjam	72.	Malkangiri
42.	Gopalpur	73.	Nabarangapur
43.	Gudari	74.	Nayagarh
44.	Gunupur	75.	Nilagiri
45.	Hinjilicut	76.	Nimapada
46.	Hirakud	77.	Padmapur
47.	Jagatsinghapur	78.	Paradip
48.	Jajapur	79.	Paralakhemundi
49.	Jaleshwar	80.	Patnagarh
50.	Jatani	81.	Pattamundai
51.	Jeypur	82.	Phulabani
52.	Jharsuguda	83.	Pipili
53.	Joda	84.	Polasara
54.	Junagarh	85.	Puri
55.	Kabisurjyanagar	86.	Purusottampur
56.	Kamakshyanagar	87.	Rairangpur
57.	Kantabanji	88.	Rajagangapur
58.	Karanjia	89.	Rambha
59.	Kashinagar	90.	Raurkela
60.	Kendrapara	91.	Rayagada
61.	Kesinga	92.	Redhakhhol
62.	Khalikote	93.	Sambalpur
63.	Khandapada	94.	Sonapur
64.	Khariar	95.	Soro
65.	Khariar Road	96.	Sunabeda
66.	Khordha	97.	Sundargarh
67.	Kochinda	98.	Surada
68.	Kodala	99.	Talcher
69.	Konark	100.	Tarbha
70.	Koraput	101.	Titlagarh
71.	Kotpad	102.	Udala

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
103.	Umarkote	30.	Bhikhiwind
<b>Punjab</b>		31.	Bhogpur
1.	Abohar	32.	Bhucho Mandi
2.	Adampur	33.	Bhulath
3.	Ahmedgarh	34.	Boha
4.	Ajnala	35.	Budhlada
5.	Alawalpur	36.	Chamkaur Sahib
6.	Amargarh	37.	Chaukey
7.	Amloh	38.	Cheema
8.	Amritsar	39.	Dasua
9.	Anandpur Sahib	40.	Dera Baba Nanak
10.	Arniwala Shekhsuban	41.	Dera Bassi
11.	Badhni Kalan	42.	Dhanaula
12.	Bagha Purana	43.	Dharamkot
13.	Balachaur	44.	Dhariwal
14.	Ballianwali	45.	Dhilwan
15.	Banga	46.	Dhuri
16.	Banur	47.	Dina Nagar
17.	Bareta	48.	Dirba
18.	Bariwala	49.	Doraha
19.	Barnala	50.	Faridkot
20.	Bassi Pathana	51.	Fatehgarh Churian
21.	Batala	52.	Fazilka
22.	Bathinda	53.	Firozpur
23.	Begowal	54.	Gardhiwala
24.	Bhadaur	55.	Garhshankar
25.	Bhadson	56.	Ghagga
26.	Bhagta Bhai Ka	57.	Ghanaur
27.	Bhairupa	58.	Gidderbaha
28.	Bhawanigarh	59.	Gobindgarh
29.	Bhikhi	60.	Goniana

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
61.	Goraya	92.	Machhiwara
62.	Gurdaspur	93.	Mahilpur
63.	Guru Har Sahai	94.	Majitha
64.	Handiaya	95.	Makhu
65.	Hariana	96.	Malerkotla
66.	Hoshiarpur	97.	Mallanwala Khass
67.	Jagraon	98.	Maloud
68.	Jaitu	99.	Malout
69.	Jalalabad	100.	Maluka
70.	Jalandhar	101.	Mamdot
71.	Jandiala	102.	Mandi Kalan
72.	Joga	103.	Mansa
73.	Kapurthala	104.	Maur
74.	Kartarpur	105.	Mehatpur
75.	Khamanon	106.	Mehraj
76.	Khanauri	107.	Moga
77.	Khanna	108.	Moonak
78.	Kharar	109.	Morinda
79.	Khem Karan	110.	Mudki
80.	Kot Fatta	111.	Mukerian
81.	Kot Ise Khan	112.	Muktsar
82.	Kot Kapura	113.	Mullanpur Dakha
83.	Kot Shamir	114.	Nabha
84.	Kotha Guru	115.	Nadala
85.	Kurali	116.	Nakodar
86.	Lalru	117.	Nangal
87.	Lehra Mohabbat	118.	Nathana
88.	Lehragaga	119.	Nawanshahr
89.	Lohian Khass	120.	Naya Gaon
90.	Longowal	121.	Nihal Singh Wala
91.	Ludhiana	122.	Nurmahal

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
123.	Pathankot	154.	Sultanpur
124.	Patiala	155.	Sunam
125.	Patran	156.	Talwandi Bhai
126.	Patti	157.	Talwandi Sabo
127.	Payal	158.	Talwara
128.	Phagwara	159.	Tapa
129.	Phillaur	160.	Tarn Taran
130.	Qadian	161.	Urmar Tanda
131.	Rahon	162.	Zira
132.	Raikot	163.	Zirakpur
133.	Raja Sansi	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
134.	Rajpura	1.	Abu Road
135.	Raman	2.	Ajmer
136.	Ramdas	3.	Aklera
137.	Rampura	4.	Alwar
138.	Rampura Phul	5.	Amet
139.	Rayya	6.	Antah
140.	Rupnagar	7.	Anupgarh
141.	S.A.S. Nagar	8.	Asind
142.	Sahnawal	9.	Baggar
143.	Samana	10.	Bagru
144.	Samrala	11.	Bali
145.	Sanaur	12.	Balotra
146.	Sangat	13.	Bandikui
147.	Sangrur	14.	Banswara
148.	Sardulgarh	15.	Baran
149.	Shahkot	16.	Bari
150.	Sham Chaurasi	17.	Bari Sadri
151.	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib	18.	Barmer
152.	Sri Hargobindpur	19.	Bayana
153.	Sujanpur	20.	Beawar



Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
21.	Begun	52.	Dungarpur
22.	Behror	53.	Falna
23.	Bhadra	54.	Fatehnagar
24.	Bharatpur	55.	Fatehpur
25.	Bhawani Mandi	56.	Gajsinghpur
26.	Bhilwara	57.	Ganganagar
27.	Bhinder	58.	Gangapur
28.	Bhinmal	59.	Gangapur City
29.	Bhiwadi	60.	Gulabpura
30.	Bhusawar	61.	Hanumangarh
31.	Bidasar	62.	Hindaun
32.	Bikaner	63.	Indragarh
33.	Bilara	64.	Jahazpur
34.	Bissau	65.	Jaipur
35.	Bundi	66.	Jaisalmer
36.	Chaksu	67.	Jaitaran
37.	Chhabra	68.	Jalor
38.	Chhapar	69.	Jhalawar and Jhalrapa
39.	Chhoti Sadri	70.	Jhunjhunu
40.	Chirawa	71.	Jobner
41.	Chittorgarh	72.	Jodhpur
42.	Chomu	73.	Kaithoon
43.	Churu	74.	Kaman
44.	Dausa	75.	Kanor
45.	Deeg	76.	Kapasan
46.	Deogarh	77.	Kaprain
47.	Deoli	78.	Karanpur
48.	Deshnoke	79.	Karauli
49.	Dhaulpur	80.	Kekri
50.	Didwana	81.	Keshoraipatan
51.	Dungargarh	82.	Kesrisinghpur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
83.	Khairthal	114.	Nawa
84.	Khandela	115.	Nawalgarh
85.	Kherli	116.	Neem-Ka-Thana
86.	Khetri	117.	Nimbahera
87.	Kishangarh	118.	Niwai
88.	Kishangarh Renwal	119.	Nohar
89.	Kota	120.	Nokha
90.	Kotputli	121.	Padampur
91.	Kuchaman City	122.	Pali
92.	Kuchera	123.	Parbatsar
93.	Kumher	124.	Phalodi
94.	Kushalgarh	125.	Phulera
95.	Lachhmangarh	126.	Pilani
96.	Ladnu	127.	Pilibanga
97.	Lakheri	128.	Pindwara
98.	Lalsot	129.	Pipar City
99.	Losal	130.	Pirawa
100.	Makrana	131.	Pokaran
101.	Malpura	132.	Pratapgarh
102.	Mandalgarh	133.	Pushkar
103.	Mandawa	134.	Raisinghnagar
104.	Mangrol	135.	Rajakhera
105.	Merta City	136.	Rajaldesar
106.	Mount Abu	137.	Rajgarh
107.	Mukandgarh	138.	Rajgarh (M)
108.	Mundwa	139.	Rajsamand
109.	Nadbai	140.	Ramganj Mandi
110.	Nagar	141.	Ramgarh
111.	Nagaur	142.	Rani
112.	Nainwa	143.	Ratangarh
113.	Nathdwara	144.	Ratannagar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
145.	Rawatbhata	176.	Udaipur
146.	Rawatsar	177.	Udaipurwati
147.	Reengus	178.	Uniara
148.	Sadri	179.	Vidyavihar
149.	Sadulshahar	180.	Vijainagar
150.	Sagwara	181.	Vijainagar (M)
151.	Salumbar	182.	Viratnagar
152.	Sambhar	183.	Weir
153.	Sanchore	<b>Sikkim</b>	
154.	Sangaria	1.	Gangtok
155.	Sangod	2.	Gyalshing
156.	Sardarshahar	3.	Jorethang
157.	Sarwar	4.	Mangan
158.	Sawai Madhopur	5.	Namchi
159.	Shahpura	6.	Nayabazar
160.	Shahpura (M)	7.	Rangpo
161.	Sheoganj	8.	Singtam
162.	Sikar	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
163.	Sirohi	1.	Abiramam
164.	Sojat	2.	Achampudur
165.	Sri Madhopur	3.	Adikaratti
166.	Sujangarh	4.	Alagappapuram
167.	Sumerpur	5.	Alangudi
168.	Surajgarh	6.	Alur
169.	Suratgarh	7.	Alwarkurichi
170.	Takhatgarh	8.	Alwarthirunagari
171.	Taranagar	9.	Andipatti Jakkampatti
172.	Tijara	10.	Aravakurichi
173.	Todabhim	11.	Ariyalur
174.	Todaraisingh	12.	Arumuganeri
175.	Tonk	13.	Athanur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
14.	Athur (TP)	45.	Irugur
15.	Attayampatti	46.	Jagathala
16.	Aygudi	47.	Jalakandapuram
17.	B. Meenakshipuram	48.	Kadathur
18.	B. Mallapuram	49.	Kalakad
19.	Bikketti	50.	Kalladaikurichi
20.	Boothipuram	51.	Kalugumalai
21.	Chennai	52.	Kamayagoundanpatti
22.	Cheranmadevi	53.	Kambainallur
23.	Chettipalayam	54.	Kanadukathan
24.	Chinnakkampalayam	55.	Kancheepuram
25.	Chitlapakkam	56.	Kandanur
26.	Coimbatore	57.	Kannamangalam
27.	Cuddalore	58.	Kannampalayam
28.	Devadanapatti	59.	Kannivadi (Dindigul)
29.	Dhali	60.	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)
30.	Dharmapuri	61.	Kappiyarai
31.	Dindigul	62.	Karungal
32.	Eral	63.	Karur
33.	Eriodu	64.	Kasipalayam (G)
34.	Erode	65.	Kaveripakkam
35.	Erumaipatti	66.	Kaveripattinam
36.	Ettimadai	67.	Kayatharu
37.	Ezhudesam	68.	Keeranur
38.	Gangaikondan	69.	Kelamangalam
39.	Ganguvarpatti	70.	Kinathukadavu
40.	Hanumanthampatti	71.	Kolappalur
41.	Hosur	72.	Kombai
42.	Huligal	73.	Konganapuram
43.	Ilanji	74.	Koothappar
44.	Ilayangudi	75.	Kottaiyur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
76.	Krishnagiri	107.	Orathanadu
77.	Kuchanur	108.	Palani Chettipatti
78.	Kunnathur	109.	Pallapalayam (TP)
79.	Labbaikudikadu	110.	Pallathur
80.	Lalpet	111.	Pannaipuram
81.	Madambakkam	112.	Papanasam
82.	Madathukulam	113.	Paramathi
83.	Madurai	114.	Pasur
84.	Mallasamudram	115.	Pattamadai
85.	Mamallapuram	116.	Peerkankaranai
86.	Manamadurai	117.	Peraiyur
87.	Mangalampet	118.	Peralam
88.	Manimutharu	119.	Perambalur
89.	Marandahalli	120.	Peranamallur
90.	Markayankottai	121.	Periya Negamam
91.	Marungoor	122.	Perumagalur
92.	Melachokkanathapuram	123.	Perungalathur
93.	Melagaram	124.	Perungulam
94.	Mohanur	125.	Pothanur
95.	Nagapattinam	126.	Pudukkottai
96.	Nagercoil	127.	Pudupatti (C)
97.	Nagojanahalli	128.	Pudur (S)
98.	Namakkal	129.	Puduvayal
99.	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	130.	R.S. Mangalam
100.	Nanguneri	131.	Ramanathapuram
101.	Naranammaipuram	132.	Ranipet
102.	Nattarasankottai	133.	Salem
103.	Nazareth	134.	Samathur
104.	Nilakkottai	135.	Sankarnagar
105.	Odaipatti	136.	Sathankulam
106.	Omalur	137.	Sayapuram

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
138.	Sevugampatti	169.	Tirukoilur
139.	Singampunari	170.	Tirunelveli
140.	Sivaganga	171.	Tiruppur
141.	Srivaikuntam	172.	Tiruvannamalai
142.	Suchindrum	173.	TNPL Pugalur
143.	Sulur	174.	Udangudi
144.	Sundarapandiam	175.	Udhagamandalam
145.	Sundarapandiapuram	176.	Uppidamangalam
146.	Swamimalai	177.	Uthamapalayam
147.	T.Kallupatti	178.	V. Pudur
148.	Thadikombu	179.	V. Pudupatti
149.	Thamaraikulam	180.	Vadakarai Keezhpadugai
150.	Thanjavur	181.	Vadugapatti
151.	Thedavur	182.	Veerapandi
152.	Theni Allinagaram	183.	Veeravanallur
153.	Thenkarai	184.	Vellore
154.	Thenthiruperai	185.	Velur
155.	Thirukkurungudi	186.	Vennanthur
156.	Thirukattupalli	187.	Vilapakkam
157.	Thirumalayampalayam	188.	Vilathikulam
158.	Thirumuruganpoondi	189.	Viluppuram
159.	Thirunindravur	190.	Virudhunagar
160.	Thiruporur	191.	Zamin Uthukuli
161.	Thiruppanandal	<b>Telengana</b>	
162.	Thiruvalam	1.	Achampet
163.	Thiruvallur	2.	Adilabad
164.	Thiruvarur	3.	Andole-Jogipet
165.	Thiruvidadimarudur	4.	Armoor
166.	Thisayanvilai	5.	Badangpet
167.	Thoothukudi	6.	Badepally
168.	Tiruchirappalli	7.	Bellampalle

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
8.	Bhainsa	39.	Manugur
9.	Bhongir	40.	Medak
10.	Bhupalpalle	41.	Medchal
11.	Bodhan	42.	Metpally
12.	Devarakonda	43.	Miryalaguda
13.	Dubbaka	44.	Nagarkurnool
14.	Gadwal	45.	Nalgonda
15.	Gajwel	46.	Narasannapeta
16.	GHMC	47.	Narayanpet
17.	Husnabad	48.	Nirmal
18.	Huzurabad	49.	Nizamabad
19.	Huzurnagar	50.	Palwancha
20.	Ibrahimpattanam	51.	Parakal
21.	Ieeja	52.	Pedda Amberpet
22.	Jagtial	53.	Peddapalle
23.	Jammikunta	54.	Ramagundam
24.	Jangaon	55.	Sadasivpet
25.	Kagaznagar	56.	Sangareddy
26.	Kalwakurthy	57.	Sathupalle
27.	Kamareddy	58.	Shadnagar
28.	Karimnagar	59.	Siddipet
29.	Khammam	60.	Sircilla
30.	Kodada	61.	Suryapet
31.	Kollapur	62.	Tandur
32.	Koratla	63.	Vemulawada
33.	Kothagudem	64.	Vikarabad
34.	Madhira	65.	Wanaparthy
35.	Mahabubabad	66.	Warangal
36.	Mahbubnagar	67.	Yellandu
37.	Mancherla	68.	Zahirabad
38.	Mandamarri		

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		31.	Atasu
1.	Achhalda	32.	Atrauli
2.	Achhnera	33.	Atrauliya
3.	Adari	34.	Auraiya
4.	Afzalgarh	35.	Aurangabad
5.	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri)	36.	Auras
6.	Agra	37.	Awagarh
7.	Ahraura	38.	Ayodhya
8.	Ailam	39.	Azamgarh
9.	Ajhuwa	40.	Azmatgarh
10.	Akbarpur (NP)	41.	Babarpur Ajitmal
11.	Akbarpur (NPP)	42.	Bareru
12.	Aliganj	43.	Babralla
13.	Aligarh	44.	Babugarh
14.	Allahabad	45.	Bachhraon
15.	Allahganj	46.	Bachhrawan
16.	Allapur	47.	Baghpat
17.	Amanpur	48.	Bah
18.	Ambehta	49.	Bahadurganj
19.	Amethi	50.	Baheri
20.	Amethi (NP)	51.	Bahjoi
21.	Amila	52.	Bahraich
22.	Aminagar Sarai	53.	Bahsuma
23.	Amraudha	54.	Bahuwa
24.	Amroha	55.	Bajna
25.	Anandnagar	56.	Bakewar
26.	Antu	57.	Bakshi Ka Talab
27.	Anupshahr	58.	Baldeo
28.	Aonla	59.	Ballia
29.	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	60.	Balrampur
30.	Atarra	61.	Banat



Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
62.	Banda	93.	Bhatpar Rani
63.	Bangarmau	94.	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar
64.	Banki	95.	Bhinga
65.	Bansdih	96.	Bhogaon
66.	Bansgaon	97.	Bhojpur Dharampur
67.	Bansi	98.	Bhokarhedi
68.	Baragaon	99.	Bidhuna
69.	Baraut	100.	Bighapur
70.	Bareilly	101.	Bijnor
71.	Barhalganj	102.	Bikapur
72.	Barhani Bazar	103.	Bilari
73.	Barkhera	104.	Bilariaganj
74.	Barsana	105.	Bilaspur
75.	Barua Sagar	106.	Bilaspur (NPP)
76.	Barwar	107.	Bilgram
77.	Basti	108.	Bilhaur
78.	Behat	109.	Bilram
79.	Bela Pratapgarh	110.	Bilsanda
80.	Belthara Road	111.	Bilsi
81.	Beniganj	112.	Bindki
82.	Beswan	113.	Bisalpur
83.	Bewar	114.	Bisanda Buzurg
84.	Bhabnan Bazar	115.	Bisauli
85.	Bhadarsa	116.	Bisharatganj
86.	Bhadohi	117.	Biswan
87.	Bhagwant Nagar	118.	Bithoor
88.	Bharatganj	119.	Budaun
89.	Bhargain	120.	Budhana
90.	Bharthana	121.	Bugrasi
91.	Bharwari	122.	Bulandshahr
92.	Bhatni Bazar	123.	Chail

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
124.	Chakia	155.	Dewa
125.	Chandauli	156.	Dhampur
126.	Chandausi	157.	Dhanaura
127.	Charkhari	158.	Dhaura Tanda
128.	Charthawal	159.	Dhaurehra
129.	Chaumuhan	160.	Dibai
130.	Chhaprauli	161.	Dibiyapur
131.	Chharra Rafatpur	162.	Dildarnagar Fatehpur B
132.	Chhata	163.	Doghat
133.	Chhatari	164.	Dohrighat
134.	Chhibramau	165.	Domariyaganj
135.	Chilkana Sultanpur	166.	Dostpur
136.	Chirgaon	167.	Dudhi
137.	Chitbara Gaon	168.	Ekdil
138.	Chitrakoot Dham	169.	Erich
139.	Chopan	170.	Etah
140.	Chunar	171.	Etawah
141.	Churk Ghurma	172.	Etmadpur
142.	Colonelganj	173.	Faizabad
143.	Dadri	174.	Faizganj
144.	Dalmau	175.	Farah
145.	Dankaur	176.	Faridnagar
146.	Dariyabad	177.	Faridpur
147.	Dasna	178.	Faridpur (NP)
148.	Dataganj	179.	Fariha
149.	Daurala	180.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fate
150.	Dayalbagh	181.	Fatehabad
151.	Deoband	182.	Fatehganj Pashchimi
152.	Deoranian	183.	Fatehganj Purvi
153.	Deoria	184.	Fatehpur
154.	Derapur	185.	Fatehpur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
186.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	217.	Gosainganj
187.	Fatehpur Sikri	218.	Gosainganj (NP)
188.	Firozabad	219.	Govardhan
189.	Gajraula	220.	Gulaothi
190.	Gangaghat	221.	Gulariya
191.	Gangapur	222.	Gulariya Bhindara
192.	Gangoh	223.	Gunnaur
193.	Ganj Dundawara	224.	Gursahaiganj
194.	Ganj Muradabad	225.	Gursarai
195.	Garautha	226.	Gyanpur
196.	Garhi Pukhta	227.	Haidergarh
197.	Garhmukhteshwar	228.	Haldaur
198.	Gaura Barhaj	229.	Hamirpur
199.	Gauri Bazar	230.	Handia
200.	Gawan	231.	Hapur
201.	Ghatampur	232.	Hardoi
202.	Ghaziabad	233.	Harduaganj
203.	Ghazipur	234.	Hargaon
204.	Ghiraar	235.	Hariharpur
205.	Ghorawal	236.	Harraiya
206.	Ghosi	237.	Hasanpur
207.	Ghosia Bazar	238.	Hasayan
208.	Ghughuli	239.	Hastinapur
209.	Gohand	240.	Hata
210.	Gokul	241.	Hathgram
211.	Gola Bazar	242.	Hathras
212.	Gola Gokaran Nath	243.	Hyderabad
213.	Gonda	244.	Iglas
214.	Gopamau	245.	Ikauna
215.	Gopiganj	246.	Ilfatganj Bazar
216.	Gorakhpur	247.	Islamnagar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
248.	Itaunja	279.	Kabrai
249.	Jafarabad	280.	Kachhauna Patseni
250.	Jagner	281.	Kachhla
251.	Jahanabad	282.	Kachhwa
252.	Jahangirabad	283.	Kadaura
253.	Jahangirpur	284.	Kadipur
254.	Jais	285.	Kaimganj
255.	Jaithara	286.	Kairana
256.	Jalalabad (NPP)	287.	Kakod
257.	Jalalabad (NP)	288.	Kakori
258.	Jalalabad (NP)	289.	Kakrala
259.	Jalali	290.	Kalinagar
260.	Jalalpur	291.	Kalpi
261.	Jalaun	292.	Kamalganj
262.	Jalesar	293.	Kampil
263.	Jangipur	294.	Kandhla
264.	Jansath	295.	Kannauj
265.	Jarwal	296.	Kanpur
266.	Jasrana	297.	Kanth
267.	Jaswantnagar	298.	Kanth (NP)
268.	Jatari	299.	Kaptanganj
269.	Jaunpur	300.	Karari
270.	Jewar	301.	Karhal
271.	Jhalu	302.	Karnawal
272.	Jhansi	303.	Kasganj
273.	Jhinjhak	304.	Katghar Lalganj
274.	Jhinjhana	305.	Kathera
275.	Jhusi	306.	Katra
276.	Jiyanpur	307.	Katra Medniganj
277.	Joya	308.	Katra (NP)
278.	Jyoti Khuriya	309.	Kauriaganj

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
310.	Kemri	341.	Kotra
311.	Kerakat	342.	Kul Pahar
312.	Khadda	343.	Kunda
313.	Khaga	344.	Kundarki
314.	Khair	345.	Kunwargaon
315.	Khairabad	346.	Kuraoali
316.	Khalilabad	347.	Kurara
317.	Khamaria	348.	Kursath
318.	Khanpur	349.	Kursath (NP)
319.	Kharela	350.	Kushinagar
320.	Khargupur	351.	Kusmara
321.	Kharkhoda	352.	Laharpur
322.	Khatauli	353.	Lakhimpur
323.	Khekada	354.	Lakhna
324.	Kheragarh	355.	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura
325.	Kheri	356.	Lalganj
326.	Khetasara	357.	Lalitpur
327.	Khudaganj	358.	Lar
328.	Khurja	359.	Lawar
329.	Khutar	360.	Loni
330.	Kiraoali	361.	Lucknow
331.	Kiratpur	362.	Machhlishahr
332.	Kishni	363.	Madhoganj
333.	Kishunpur	364.	Madhogarh
334.	Kithaur	365.	Maghar
335.	Koeripur	366.	Mahaban
336.	Konch	367.	Maharajganj
337.	Kopaganj	368.	Maharajganj (NPP)
338.	Kora Jahanabad	369.	Mahmudabad
339.	Koraon	370.	Mahoba
340.	Kosi Kalan	371.	Maholi

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
372.	Mahona	403.	Mirganj
373.	Mahrajanj	404.	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal
374.	Mahroni	405.	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar
375.	Mailani	406.	Modinagar
376.	Mainpuri	407.	Mogra Badshahpur
377.	Majhauriraj	408.	Mohammadabad (NP)
378.	Malihabad	409.	Mohammadabad (NPP)
379.	Mallawan	410.	Mohammadi
380.	Mandawar	411.	Mohan
381.	Manikpur	412.	Mohanpur
382.	Manikpur Sarhat	413.	Moradabad
383.	Maniyar	414.	Moth
384.	Manjhanpur	415.	Mubarakpur
385.	Mankapur	416.	Mughalsarai
386.	Marehra	417.	Muhammadabad
387.	Mariahu	418.	Mundera Bazar
388.	Maswasi	419.	Mundiya
389.	Mataundh	420.	Muradnagar
390.	Mathura	421.	Mursan
391.	Mau Aima	422.	Musafirkhana
392.	Maudaha	423.	Muzaffarnagar
393.	Maunath Bhanjan	424.	Nadigaon
394.	Mauranipur	425.	Nagina
395.	Maurawan	426.	Nagram
396.	Mawana	427.	Nai Bazar
397.	Meerut	428.	Najibabad
398.	Mehdawal	429.	Nakur
399.	Mehnagar	430.	Nanauta
400.	Mendu	431.	Nandgaon
401.	Milak	432.	Nanpara
402.	Miranpur	433.	Naraini

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
434.	Narauli	465.	Patti
435.	Naraura	466.	Phalauda
436.	Naugawan Sadat	467.	Phaphund
437.	Nautanwa	468.	Phulpur
438.	Nawabganj (NP)	469.	Phulpur (NP)
439.	Nawabganj (NPP)	470.	Pihani
440.	Nawabganj (NPP)	471.	Pilibhit
441.	Nawabganj (NPP+OG)	472.	Pilkhana
442.	Nehtaur	473.	Pilkhuwa
443.	Nichlaur	474.	Pinahat
444.	Nidhaul Kalan	475.	Pipiganj
445.	Niwari	476.	Pipraich
446.	Nizamabad	477.	Pipri
447.	Noorpur	478.	Powayan
448.	Nyoria Husainpur	479.	Pratapgarh City
449.	Nyotini	480.	Pukhrayan
450.	Obra	481.	Puranpur
451.	Oel Dhakwa	482.	Purdilnagar
452.	Orai	483.	Purquazi
453.	Oran	484.	Purwa
454.	Pachperwa	485.	Rabupura
455.	Padrauna	486.	Radhakund
456.	Pahasu	487.	Rae Bareli
457.	Paintepur	488.	Railway Settlement Roza
458.	Pali	489.	Raja Ka Rampur
459.	Pali (NP)	490.	Rajapur
460.	Paliya Kalan	491.	Ramkola
461.	Parikshitgarh	492.	Ramnagar (NP)
462.	Parsadepur	493.	Ramnagar (NPP)
463.	Patala	494.	Rampur
464.	Patiyali	495.	Rampur Karkhana

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
496.	Rampur Maniharan	527.	Saiyad Raza
497.	Rampura	528.	Sakhanu
498.	Ranipur	529.	Sakit
499.	Rasra	530.	Salempur
500.	Rasulabad	531.	Salon
501.	Rasulabad (NP)	532.	Sambhal
502.	Rath	533.	Samdhan
503.	Raya	534.	Samthar
504.	Renukoot	535.	Sandi
505.	Reoti	536.	Sandila
506.	Richha	537.	Sarai Aquil
507.	Risiya Bazar	538.	Sarai Mir
508.	Rithora	539.	Sardhana
509.	Rudauli	540.	Sarila
510.	Rudayan	541.	Sarsawa
511.	Rudrapur	542.	Sasni
512.	Rura	543.	Satrikh
513.	Sadabad	544.	Saunkh
514.	Sadat	545.	Saurikh
515.	Safipur	546.	Seohara
516.	Sahanpur	547.	Sewalkhas
517.	Saharanpur	548.	Sewarhi
518.	Sahaspur	549.	Shahabad
519.	Sahaswan	550.	Shahabad (NP)
520.	Sahatwar	551.	Shahganj
521.	Sahawar	552.	Shahi
522.	Sahjanwan	553.	Shahjahanpur
523.	Sahpau	554.	Shahpur
524.	Saidpur	555.	Shamli
525.	Saidpur (NP)	556.	Shamsabad
526.	Sainthal	557.	Shamsabad (NPP)



Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
558.	Shankargarh	588.	Subeha
559.	Shergarh	589.	Sultanpur
560.	Sherkot	590.	Sumerpur
561.	Shikarpur	591.	Suriyawan
562.	Shikohabad	592.	Swamibagh
563.	Shishgarh	593.	Talbehat
564.	Shivli	594.	Talgram
565.	Shivrajpur	595.	Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad
566.	Shohratgarh	596.	Tanda
567.	Siana	597.	Tanda (NPP)
568.	Siddharthnagar	598.	Thakurdwara
569.	Siddhaur	599.	Thana Bhawan
570.	Sidhauri	600.	Thiriyā Nizamat Khan
571.	Sidhpura	601.	Tikait Nagar
572.	Sikanderpur	602.	Tikri
573.	Sikanderpur (NP)	603.	Tilhar
574.	Sikandra	604.	Tindwari
575.	Sikandrabad	605.	Tirwaganj
576.	Sikandrarao	606.	Titron
577.	Singahi Bhiraora	607.	Tondi Fatehpur
578.	Sirathu	608.	Tulsipur
579.	Sirauli	609.	Tundla
580.	Sirsa	610.	Ugu
581.	Sirsaganj	611.	Ujhani
582.	Sirsi	612.	Ujhari
583.	Sisauli	613.	Umri
584.	Siswa Bazar	614.	Umri Kalan
585.	Sitapur	615.	Un
586.	Soron	616.	Unchahar
587.	Suar	617.	Unnao

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
618.	Usawan	19.	Dharchula
619.	Usehat	20.	Didihat
620.	Uska Bazar	21.	Dineshpur
621.	Utraula	22.	Dogadda
622.	Varanasi	23.	Doiwala
623.	Vijaigarh	24.	Dwarahat
624.	Vrindavan	25.	Gadarpur
625.	Warhapur	26.	Gairsain
626.	Wazirganj	27.	Gangolihaat
627.	Zaidpur	28.	Ghansali
628.	Zamania	29.	Gochar
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		30.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam
1.	Almora	31.	Haridwar
2.	Augustmuni	32.	Herbertpur
3.	Bageshwar	33.	Jaspur
4.	Bajpur	34.	Jhabrera
5.	Banbasa	35.	Jonk
6.	Barkot	36.	Joshimath
7.	Berinaag	37.	Kaladhungi
8.	Bhagwanpur	38.	Kapkot
9.	Bhimtal	39.	Karnaprayag
10.	Bhowali	40.	Kashipur
11.	Bindukhatta	41.	Kela Khera
12.	Chamba	42.	Khatima
13.	Chamoli Gopeshwar	43.	Kichha
14.	Champawat	44.	Kirtinagar
15.	Chaukutia	45.	Kotdwara
16.	Chiniyalisaur	46.	Laksar
17.	Dehradun	47.	Lalkuan
18.	Devaprayag	48.	Landhaura

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
49.	Lohaghat	79.	Ukhimath
50.	Mahua Dabra Haripura	80.	Uttarkashi
51.	Mahua Kheraganj	81.	Vikasnagar
52.	Manglaur	<b>West Bengal</b>	
53.	Muni Ki Reti	1.	Alipurduar
54.	Munsyari	2.	Arambag
55.	Mussoorie	3.	Asansol
56.	Nainital	4.	Ashokenagar Kalyanga
57.	Nanakmatta	5.	Baduria
58.	Nandprayag	6.	Baidyabati
59.	Narendranagar	7.	Balurghat
60.	Naugaun	8.	Bangaon
61.	Pauri	9.	Bankura
62.	Pithoragarh	10.	Bansberia
63.	Pokhri	11.	Baranagar
64.	Purola	12.	Barasat
65.	Ramnagar	13.	Barddhaman
66.	Ranikhet	14.	Barrackpore
67.	Rishikesh	15.	Baruipur
68.	Roorkee	16.	Basirhat
69.	Rudraprayag	17.	Beldanga
70.	Rudrapur	18.	Berhampore
71.	Satpuli	19.	Bhadreswar
72.	Shaktigarh	20.	Bhatpara
73.	Shivalik Nagar	21.	Bidhannagar
74.	Sitarganj	22.	Birnagar
75.	Srinagar	23.	Bishnupur
76.	Sultanpur	24.	Bolpur
77.	Tanakpur	25.	Budge Budge
78.	Tehri	26.	Buniadpur
		27.	Chakdaha

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
28.	Champdani	58.	Haringhata
29.	Chandannagar	59.	Hugli-Chinsurah
30.	Chandrakona	60.	Islampur
31.	Contai	61.	Jalpaiguri
32.	Cooper's Camp	62.	Jangipur
33.	Dainhat	63.	Jaynagar Mazilpur
34.	Dalkhola	64.	Jhalda
35.	Dankuni	65.	Jhargram
36.	Darjiling	66.	Jiaganj-Azimganj
37.	Dhulian	67.	Kaliaganj
38.	Dhupguri	68.	Kalimpong
39.	Diamond Harbour	69.	Kalna
40.	Dinhata	70.	Kalyani
41.	Domkal	71.	Kamarhati
42.	Dubrajpur	72.	Kanchrapara
43.	Dum Dum	73.	Kandi
44.	Durgapur	74.	Katwa
45.	Egra	75.	Kharagpur
46.	English Bazar	76.	Kharar
47.	Gangarampur	77.	Khardah
48.	Garulia	78.	Khirpai
49.	Gayeshpur	79.	Koch Bihar
50.	Ghatal	80.	Kolkata
51.	Gobardanga	81.	Konnagar
52.	Guskara	82.	Krishnanagar
53.	Habra	83.	Kurseong
54.	Haldia	84.	Madhyamgram
55.	Haldibari	85.	Maheshtala
56.	Halisahar	86.	Mal
57.	Haora	87.	Mathabhanga
		88.	Medinipur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
89.	Mekhliganj	108.	Rampurhat
90.	Memari	109.	Ranaghat
91.	Mirik	110.	Rishra
92.	Murshidabad	111.	Sainthia
93.	Nabadwip	112.	Santipur
94.	Naihati	113.	Serampore
95.	Nalhati	114.	Siliguri
96.	New Barrackpore	115.	Sonamukhi
97.	North Barrackpore	116.	South Dum Dum
98.	North Dumdum	117.	Suri
99.	Old Malda	118.	Taherpur
100.	Panihati	119.	Taki
101.	Panskura	120.	Tamluk
102.	Pujali	121.	Tarakeswar
103.	Puruliya	122.	Titagarh
104.	Raghunathpur	123.	Tufanganj
105.	Raiganj	124.	Uluberia
106.	Rajpur Sonarpur	125.	Uttarpara Kotrung
107.	Ramjibanpur		

### **Implementation of Street Vendors Act in Delhi**

1475. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status with regard to the implementation of the Street Vendors Act, 2014, particularly in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether vending on these streets is a big cause of encroachment, traffic congestion and inconvenience to public on the streets and public places in the urban areas; and

(c) the Government's plan of action particularly with reference to the NCT of Delhi to put the street vending activity in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 1st May, 2014. The Act aims at protecting the rights of urban street vendors and also to regulate street vending activities in urban areas. The implementation of provisions of the Act is the responsibility of concerned States/UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws and Street Vending Plan as per provisions of the Act. As per information received from Government of NCT of Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi has notified Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016 and Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016 on 7th January, 2016.

**Livelihood of urban roadside vendors**

†1476. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Urban Livelihood Mission is being operated by Government with a view to provide proper locations, institutional loans, social security, impart skill development to avail advantage of upcoming opportunities of market and for redressal of problems relating to livelihood of the urban roadside vendors, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the achievements of National Urban Livelihood Mission during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission” since September, 2013 to address the issues of livelihoods concerns of Urban Poor. Support to Urban Street Vendor is one of the components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission which provides funding support to States/UTs for survey of street vendors, development of street vending plans, infrastructure of vending zones, training and skill development, access to credit, social security schemes etc.

(b) As per information received from States/UTs, 253 cities have completed the street vendors survey and 5,84,402 number of street vendors have been identified till now.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**House to every citizen**

1477. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any blue print has been prepared by Government to ensure house to every citizen of the country as declared by the Prime Minister, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the achievements made by Government to achieve the goal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In pursuance of 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 components:

- (i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developer using land as resource — a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by GoI in all such projects.
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy — an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure upto 15 years is provided by the GoI for both EWS/LIG categories. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is to be calculated at a discount rate of 9%.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector — Central Assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the GoI in projects where at least 35% of the houses in the project are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement — ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by GoI for EWS category for those who have not been able to take advantage of other three components.

(b) State-wise details of proposals for construction of houses accepted for central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of proposal for construction of houses accepted for central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - PMAY (Urban) Mission*

as on 1st March, 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 Island	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	1,93,147	2,897.21	334.95
3.	Arunachal 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
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	38	20,239	303.59	50.00
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
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



1	2	3	4	5	6
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. Uttarakhand		2	464	6.96	-
36. West Bengal		108	74,880	1,123.20	88.85
GRAND TOTAL		746	5,08,902	7,545.63	1,099.48

### Shelters sanctioned under NULM

1478. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the details of shelters sanctioned under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the progress in the construction of night shelters has been very slow across most of the States despite the Government providing 80 per cent of funds required for building and refurbishing the shelters for the urban homeless under the 'Scheme for Shelters for Urban Homeless'; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the Urban Homeless people. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as a component of Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission for providing permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless. The Scheme is implemented through respective States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of the shelters sanctioned under the Scheme since its inception are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the States/UTs, as on 29.02.2016, a total of 770 shelters have been sanctioned by 20 States/UTs. Out of this, 270 shelters have become operational and rest are under different stages of construction. The Ministry is constantly pursuing with the States/UTs for effective implementation of the Scheme and timely completion of the projects.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of shelters sanctioned under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-  
National Urban Livelihoods Mission since its inception*

(As on 29.02.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UTs*	Number of shelter sanctioned under NULM (New construction, refurbished and assistance for operation and maintenance)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Bihar	48
3.	Chhattisgarh	11
4.	Gujarat	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7
6.	Jharkhand	35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
8.	Karnataka	26
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Maharashtra	29
11.	Madhya Pradesh	133
12.	Mizoram	35
13.	Odisha	26
14.	Punjab	16
15.	Rajasthan	87

1	2	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	95
17.	Telangana	41
18.	Uttarakhand	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	72
20.	West Bengal	50
TOTAL		770

\* Rest of the States/UTs have not sanctioned any project proposals for shelters till now.

### **Accommodation to poor tribals in cities**

1479. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide accommodation to poor tribals coming from forest areas to live in cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the total number of poor tribals who are residing permanently in cities and have been provided accommodation so far, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry has been implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Under these Schemes, entire slum is taken up for redevelopment and houses with civic infrastructure are provided to all eligible slum dwellers (including the tribals) residing in the slum selected for relocation/up-gradation by the States concerned. Due to universal coverage/approach envisaged in the JNNURM/RAY Schemes Guidelines, no separate data regarding tribals benefitted under these Schemes is maintained by this Ministry.

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. The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing for urban poor belonging to different categories including tribals.

**Short fall in providing houses**

1480. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortfall in providing housing to urban poor;
- (b) if so, reasons and dimension of the shortfall; and
- (c) what are being done to achieve the target and upto what time?

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 Committee, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of Twelfth Plan Period *i.e.* in 2012, was 18.78 million. Out of the total urban housing shortage of 18.78 million, 10.55 million (56.18%) is in Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Category, 7.41 million (39.44%) is in Lower Income Group (LIG) and the rest of 0.82 million (4.38%) is in the Middle Income Group and above category.

(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 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor [Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Categories] through following four verticals:

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

**Filling of vacancies in Central Universities**

1481. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of all Central Universities in the country;
- (b) the sanctioned strength of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in each of these universities as on 31 December, 2015;

(c) how many vacancies in each of these categories in each of the Universities were not filled in as on 31 December, 2015;

(d) what steps were taken by the Ministry during the last two years; and

(e) what is the road-map to fill in these vacancies as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A list of Central Universities under purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of sanctioned and vacant teaching posts in 40 Central Universities under University Grants Commission (UGC) and in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), as on 31.12.2015, are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Occurring of vacancies and filling them is a continuous process. MHRD and UGC continuously monitor it with universities. However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament.

This issue has been discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th-5th February, 2015 and Visitor's Conference on 4th-6th November, 2015 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President. In the Vice Chancellors' Conference and Visitor's Conference, the Vice-Chancellors were exhorted to fill up the vacant position of teachers in a time bound manner. Further, it was also discussed in a meeting with Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on 18th February, 2016. With the appointment of regular Vice-Chancellors and providing of Visitor's nominees to all Central Universities for Selection Committees for teachers, the process of filling up of vacant teaching posts has gathered momentum.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *List of Central Universities under the purview of MHRD*

Sl. No.	Name of Central University
1.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, P.O. Doimukh, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh-791112
2.	Assam University, PO: Assam University, Silchar-788011
3.	Tezpur University, Napaam, Sonitpur, Assam-784028
4.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500046
5.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500032

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Sl. No.	Name of Central University
6.	English and Foreign Languages University, O.U. Campus, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500007
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025
8.	University of Delhi, Delhi-110007
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110067
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
11.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh-484886
12.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh-470003
13.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Post Box No. 16, Panchtila, Umri Village, Arvi Road, Wardha, Mumbai-442001
14.	Mizoram University, Post Box No. 190, Aizwal, Mizoram-796009
15.	North Eastern Hill University, NEHU Campus, Shillong, Meghalaya-793022
16.	Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur-795003
17.	Nagaland University, Headquarter Lumami, Zunheboto, Nagaland-798627
18.	Puducherry University, R. Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry, Puducherry-605014
19.	Sikkim University, 6th Mile, Samdur, P.O. Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737102
20.	Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala, Tripura-799130
21.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.-202002
22.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareilly Road, Lucknow, U.P.-226025
23.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P.-221005
24.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad, U.P.-211002
25.	Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal-731235
26.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal-246174
27.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, C/O Collectorate Annexe, Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu-610001
28.	Central University of Rajasthan, NH-8, Bandar Sindri, Dist.-Ajmer-305801, Rajasthan

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Sl. No.	Name of Central University
29.	Central University of Punjab, City Campus, Mansa Road, Bathinda-151 001, Punjab.
30.	Central University of Odisha, Central Silk Board Building, Landiguda, Koraput-764020
31.	Central University of Kerala, BKM Towers, Nayanmar Moola, Vidyanagar P.O., Kasaragod-671123
32.	Central University of Karnataka, Kadaganchi, Aland Road, Aland Taluk, Gulbarga-585311, Karnataka
33.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ratu-Lohardaga Road, Brambe, Ranchi-835205, Jharkhand
34.	Central University of Kashmir, Transit Campus : Sonwar, Near GB Pant Hospital, Srinagar-190005 (J&K)
35.	Central University of Jammu, 8/8 Trikuta Nagar, Jammu-180012 (J&K)
36.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, P.O. Box No. 21, Dharamshala, Distt.-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh-176215
37.	Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali Villages, Mahendergarh, Haryana-123029
38.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-495009
39.	Central University of Bihar, BIT Campus, P.O. – B.V. College, Patna-800014
40.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar
41.	Central University of Gujarat, Sector-30, Gandhinagar-382030

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**Statement-II**

*Teaching position as on 31.12.2015 (category-wise) indicating sanctioned/  
existing/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 31.12.2015 in Central Universities									
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<b>No. of Sanctioned Posts</b>												
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47			
			Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88			
			Assistant Professor	138	37	18	49	7	249			
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	90	8	8	0	2	108			
			Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229			
			Assistant Professor	132	34	14	33	6	219			
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32			
			Associate Professor	50	6	3	0	1	60			
			Assistant Professor	75	22	14	32	3	146			
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58			
			Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108			
			Assistant Professor	129	40	20	72	8	269			



5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264
			Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	125	0	0	0	1	126
			Associate Professor	198	0	0	0	3	201
			Assistant Professor	405	67	20	0	10	502
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	149	27	13	0	8	197
			Associate Professor	279	51	24	0	11	365
			Assistant Professor	220	44	19	44	11	338
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	4	43
			Assistant Professor	42	13	6	23	4	88
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	30	9	4	14	2	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193
			Associate Professor	383	0	0	0	0	383
			Assistant Professor	1036	0	0	0	0	1036
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253
			Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528
			Assistant Professor	570	167	84	301	17	1139
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79
			Associate Professor	151	30	15	0	5	201
			Assistant Professor	274	85	42	154	17	572

17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	20	3	88
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	1	82
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	38	7	3	0	2	50
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	27	3	100
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	3	45
			Assistant Professor	47	15	7	26	4	99
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40
			Assistant Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88

29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	21	4	1	0	1	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	52	16	8	28	4	108
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	49	14	7	26	0	96
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	34	4	2	0	1	41
			Associate Professor	92	9	4	0	1	106
			Assistant Professor	171	30	15	34	2	252
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54
			Associate Professor	55	11	6	0	4	76
			Assistant Professor	71	23	11	41	4	150
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	33	5	2	1	0	41
			Assistant Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	30	5	2	1	0	38
			Associate Professor	64	11	6	5	1	87
			Assistant Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	184	26	19	30	2	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29
			Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68
			Assistant Professor	57	17	8	31	3	116
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46
			Associate Professor	50	10	5	0	2	67
			Assistant Professor	81	21	17	34	4	157

GRAND TOTAL									
	Professor	1929	271	124	1	46	2371		
	Associate Professor	3752	568	277	6	105	4708		
	Assistant Professor	5778	1190	605	1745	203	9521		
		11459	2029	1006	1752	354	16600		
No. of Existing Posts									
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	26	2	1	0	1	30
			Associate Professor	50	0	0	0	2	52
			Assistant Professor	130	30	13	45	7	225
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	59	2	0	0	0	61
			Associate Professor	158	10	1	0	1	170
			Assistant Professor	103	26	10	17	5	161
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	17	2	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	32	5	1	0	1	39
			Assistant Professor	70	19	12	18	1	120
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	1	1	0	0	17
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	92	24	11	45	1	173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	122	3	1	0	2	128
			Associate Professor	256	9	2	0	2	269
			Assistant Professor	295	56	25	42	17	435
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	70	1	0	0	0	71
			Associate Professor	158	0	0	0	0	158
			Assistant Professor	347	67	20	0	6	440
7.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	99	9	0	0	2	110
			Associate Professor	215	17	4	0	2	238
			Assistant Professor	174	34	12	29	8	257
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	31	2	0	0	0	33
			Assistant Professor	118	43	7	42	2	212
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	9	1	0	0	0	10
			Associate Professor	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Assistant Professor	31	10	4	20	0	65
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	10	1	0	0	0	11
			Associate Professor	11	2	0	0	0	13
			Assistant Professor	27	8	2	14	2	53



11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	27	1	0	0	1	29
			Associate Professor	84	15	0	0	3	102
			Assistant Professor	142	33	17	34	9	235
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	1	37
			Assistant Professor	207	15	4	19	4	249
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	123	0	0	0	0	123
			Associate Professor	265	0	0	0	1	266
			Assistant Professor	863	0	0	0	3	866
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	133	2	0	0	0	135
			Associate Professor	326	11	1	0	0	338
			Assistant Professor	611	116	44	85	6	862
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	32	4	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	39	11	5	18	0	73
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	48	1	0	0	1	50
			Assistant Professor	185	23	7	36	1	252

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	46	4	0	0	0	50
			Associate Professor	103	12	2	0	0	117
			Assistant Professor	227	55	26	54	4	366
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	7	2	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	42	9	4	19	2	76
19.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Assistant Professor	23	5	4	11	2	45
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Assistant Professor	16	4	1	6	0	27
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	26	10	3	9	3	51

23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
			Assistant Professor	24	6	2	12	1	1	45
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Assistant Professor	22	5	3	8	0	0	38
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	38	10	4	20	1	1	73
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	22	5	2	9	0	0	38
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	8	1	0	1	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	19	5	2	9	0	0	35
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	10	2	1	3	1	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	16	0	0	0	0	16
			Assistant Professor	33	9	2	16	1	61
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	1	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	40	8	5	18	1	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Assistant Professor	11	4	1	5	1	22
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	25	1	0	0	1	27
			Associate Professor	83	6	2	0	1	92
			Assistant Professor	153	30	15	34	2	234
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	37	1	1	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	47	6	1	0	1	55
			Assistant Professor	67	18	11	30	1	127
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	23	3	1	1	0	28
			Assistant Professor	60	7	20	22	1	110

35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	40	4	3	0	0	47
			Assistant Professor	140	15	10	7	0	172
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	54	1	1	0	0	56
			Associate Professor	84	1	5	0	0	90
			Assistant Professor	131	21	15	19	1	187
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	27	0	0	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	43	3	1	0	0	47
			Assistant Professor	167	25	19	28	2	241
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	41	1	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	91	9	11	5	0	116
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	5	0	1	0	1	7
			Associate Professor	28	2	0	0	0	30
			Assistant Professor	51	12	7	26	2	98
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	23	2	1	0	0	26
			Assistant Professor	60	13	14	25	2	114

GRAND TOTAL	Professor	1039	37	10	0	8	1094
	Associate Professor	2365	124	28	2	16	2535
	Assistant Professor	4907	802	375	859	100	7043
		8311	963	413	861	124	10672

**No. of Vacant Posts**

Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 31.12.2015 in Central Universities

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	+ Vacant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	10	5	2	0	0	17	384
		Associate Professor	16	13	6	0	1	36	307	
		Assistant Professor	8	7	5	4	0	24	77	
2.	Telagana	University of Hyderabad	Professor	31	6	8	0	2	47	556
		Associate Professor	13	27	16	0	3	59	392	
		Assistant Professor	29	8	4	16	1	58	164	
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	9	2	1	0	0	12	238	
		Associate Professor	18	1	2	0	0	21	179	
		Assistant Professor	5	3	2	14	2	26	59	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	31	7	3	0	0	41	435
		Associate Professor	50	14	8	0	0	72	226	
		Assistant Professor	37	16	9	27	7	96	209	

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	75	36	18	0	7	136	1706
			Associate Professor	227	88	46	0	18	379	832
			Assistant Professor	84	63	34	172	6	359	874
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	55	-1	0	0	1	55	829
			Associate Professor	40	0	0	0	3	43	669
			Assistant Professor	58	0	0	0	4	62	160
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	50	18	13	0	6	87	900
			Associate Professor	64	34	20	0	9	127	605
			Assistant Professor	46	10	7	15	3	81	295
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	34	6	4	0	1	45	329
			Associate Professor	40	11	7	0	2	60	251
			Assistant Professor	-31	-15	7	8	4	-27	78
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	9	2	1	0	0	12	153
			Associate Professor	19	5	3	0	4	31	87
			Assistant Professor	11	3	2	3	4	23	66
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	5	1	1	0	0	7	92
			Associate Professor	1	0	1	0	0	2	77
			Assistant Professor	3	1	2	0	0	6	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	26	8	4	0	0	38	489
			Associate Professor	25	6	10	0	1	42	366
			Assistant Professor	19	8	3	12	1	43	123
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	468
			Associate Professor	29	10	6	0	2	47	298
			Assistant Professor	45	36	21	73	7	92	170
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	70	0	0	0	0	70	1612
			Associate Professor	118	0	0	0	-1	117	1255
			Assistant Professor	173	0	0	0	-3	170	357
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	61	35	18	0	4	118	1920
			Associate Professor	78	65	36	0	11	190	1335
			Assistant Professor	41	51	40	216	11	277	585
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	13	4	1	0	0	18	175
			Associate Professor	6	4	3	0	0	13	118
			Assistant Professor	13	4	1	8	0	26	57
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	47	11	5	0	3	66	852
			Associate Professor	103	29	15	0	4	151	315
			Assistant Professor	89	62	35	118	16	320	537



17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	9	7	5	0	2	23	650
			Associate Professor	15	11	9	0	4	39	533
			Assistant Professor	64	7	5	-29	8	55	117
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	10	1	1	0	1	13	153
			Associate Professor	17	6	3	0	2	28	100
			Assistant Professor	4	4	2	1	1	12	53
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	10	2	1	0	1	14	147
			Associate Professor	26	6	3	0	1	36	60
			Assistant Professor	18	7	2	11	-1	37	87
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25	175
			Associate Professor	35	7	3	0	2	47	30
			Assistant Professor	32	11	6	21	3	73	145
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	67
			Assistant Professor	27	6	5	19	0	57	121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	14	3	1	0	1	19	148
			Associate Professor	29	6	3	0	2	40	50
			Assistant Professor	17	6	4	10	2	39	98
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15	152
			Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	1	38	47
			Assistant Professor	23	8	3	16	2	52	105
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	11	3	1	0	1	16	167
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	3	36	89
			Assistant Professor	9	5	3	6	3	26	78
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	140
			Associate Professor	24	4	3	0	1	32	52
			Assistant Professor	18	6	4	12	2	42	88
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	15	3	1	0	0	19	147
			Associate Professor	24	5	3	-1	1	32	47
			Assistant Professor	23	7	4	13	2	49	100
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18
			Assistant Professor	34	11	5	20	1	71	136

29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	14	3	1	0	0	18	147
			Associate Professor	16	6	3	0	1	26	80
			Assistant Professor	9	3	4	6	1	23	67
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	16	4	0	0	1	21	188
			Associate Professor	24	7	3	0	1	35	96
			Assistant Professor	12	8	3	10	3	36	92
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	166
			Associate Professor	30	7	4	0	0	41	31
			Assistant Professor	38	10	6	21	-1	74	135
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	9	3	2	0	0	14	399
			Associate Professor	9	3	2	0	0	14	353
			Assistant Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18	46
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	4	7	3	0	1	15	280
			Associate Professor	8	5	5	0	3	21	221
			Assistant Professor	4	5	0	11	3	23	59
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	6	3	1	0	0	10	184
			Associate Professor	10	2	1	0	0	13	152
			Assistant Professor	5	1	2	0	1	9	32
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	16	4	2	1	0	23	314
			Associate Professor	24	7	3	5	1	40	234
			Assistant Professor	-5	2	-1	18	3	17	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	29	5	2	0	1	37	445
			Associate Professor	46	9	1	0	1	57	333
			Assistant Professor	10	4	1	2	1	18	112
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	15	5	0	0	0	20	382
			Associate Professor	22	2	2	0	1	27	315
			Assistant Professor	17	1	0	2	0	20	67
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	25	5	1	0	1	32	253
			Associate Professor	13	4	0	0	1	18	173
			Assistant Professor	9	6	-4	16	3	30	80
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	17	4	1	0	0	22	213
			Associate Professor	24	8	4	0	2	38	135
			Assistant Professor	6	5	1	5	1	18	78
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	31	7	3	0	1	42	270
			Associate Professor	27	8	4	0	2	41	144
			Assistant Professor	21	8	3	9	2	43	126
GRAND TOTAL				890	234	114	1	38	1277	16600
			Associate Professor	1387	444	249	4	89	2173	10672
			Assistant Professor	871	388	230	886	103	2478	5928
				3148	1066	593	891	230	5928	

**Statement-III**

*Status of vacant posts in each reservation category in IGNOU  
as on 31.12.2015 (Teaching)*

Name of the Post	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
<b>Sanctioned</b>						
Professor	54	10	5	-	-	69
Reader/Associate Professor	106	20	9	-	-	135
Asst. Professor	128	37	18	67	-	250
<b>Existing (Regular)</b>						
Professor	29	3	-	-	-	32
Reader/Associate Professor	78	5	2	-	-	85
Asst. Professor	119	18	11	14	-	162
<b>Vacant</b>						
Professor	25	7	5	-	-	37
Reader/Associate Professor	28	15	7	-	-	50
Asst. Professor	09	19	7	53	-	88

*Note:*

1. The reservation for SC/ST at the level of Professor/Reader and equivalent had been implemented only w.e.f. December, 2006. .
2. Reservation for OBCs in teaching/academic positions (admissible in the positions of Lecturer and equivalent) is being implemented as per directions of UGC/MHRD from January, 2007.
3. A total of 3 per cent of the teaching/academic posts are reserved for the Differently abled.

**Assessment of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in States**

1482. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many States are utilizing the Centre's share for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme properly;

(b) whether Government ever tried to sincerely and seriously assess the performance of the State Government in reaching the benefit of the Mid-Day Meal to the actually needy children; and

(c) which State Government could actually achieve the maximum of the Scheme and what is the population of the children who could benefit out of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State-wise status for utilization of Centre's share for the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for the year 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) In order to ensure effective implementation of the MDMS, an elaborate monitoring mechanism exists at both State and the Central levels. At the national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) and Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the Scheme and suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the Scheme. At the State level, there is a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by Chief Secretary and at the District Level, there is a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha to monitor the Scheme. Joint Review Missions (JRM) headed by experts also review the Scheme. In addition to this, the Central Government has engaged 38 independent Monitoring Institutes for monitoring of the Scheme on half yearly basis with defined Terms of Reference. States are also encouraged to conduct social audit in the districts. States such as Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have conducted social audit during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(c) State-wise details of the number of children enrolled in Government and Government Aided Schools and the number that benefitted under the Scheme during the year 2014-15 are given in Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released by Central Government and utilized by State Governments under Mid Day Meal Scheme during 2014-15*

(₹ In Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31556.76	31090.81	99%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351.71	3283.49	98%
3.	Assam	47985.16	53411.93	111%
4.	Bihar	136532.1	140647.23	103%
5.	Chhattisgarh	31564.09	35760.45	113%
6.	Goa	1403.61	1578.86	112%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	44783.33	45366.71	101%
8.	Haryana	16398.99	15358.13	94%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	7544.43	101%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	7650.404	123%
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	36332.05	169%
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	59165.6	105%
13.	Kerala	22575.34	22623.77	100%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	76947.5	97%
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	116062.05	122%
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2286.05	70%
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	6211.95	99%
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	1859.55	91%
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	2679.41	63%
20.	Odisha	49303.55	51824.23	105%
21.	Punjab	13500.81	19084.34	141%
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	49361.93	118%
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1203.99	116%
24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	63061.73	99%
25.	Telangana	20114.42	21567.02	107%
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5085.171	105%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8931.74	8678.57	97%
28.	Uttarakhand	105142.49	117628.94	112%
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	113916.42	104%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	276.27	86%
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	486.57	60%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	425.63	104%
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	183.8	86%
34.	Delhi	7892.3	12308.585	156%
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	87.09	80%
36.	Puducherry	597.7	587.29	98%
TOTAL		1046521	1131628	108%

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise and State-wise number of children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools and benefitted under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2014-15*

Sl.No	States/UTs	Primary		Upper Primary		Total Enrolment		Total Coverage		% Coverage
		Enrolment	Coverage	Enrolment	Coverage	Pry+U. Pry	Pry	Pry+U. Pry		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2216678	1836648	1314321	1080953	3530999		2917601		83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	182813	175512	72562	69779	255375		245291		96
3.	Assam	3350804	3045360	1668480	1429543	5019284		4474903		89
4.	Bihar	14317759	9457393	6058807	3693030	20376566		13150423		65
5.	Chhattisgarh	2194362	1785175	1348825	1091863	3543187		2877038		81
6.	Goa	93765	86136	68359	59216	162124		145351		90
7.	Gujarat	3826977	2661338	2228995	1599189	6055972		4260527		70
8.	Haryana	1266824	1191188	796596	754036	2063420		1945224		94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	335967	312671	248274	230079	584241		542750		93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	722108	482888	347128	230103	1069236		712990		67
11.	Jharkhand	3560241	1852915	1514273	732227	5074514		2585142		51
12.	Karnataka	3216734	2974790	1965080	1792310	5181814		4767100		92
13.	Kerala	1605968	1525606	1145463	996718	2751431		2522323		92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6279376	4774525	3128779	2470066	9408155		7244591		77
15.	Maharashtra	7144768	5990562	4661258	3772288	11806026		9762850		83
16.	Manipur	181258	149549	45455	37047	226713		186596		82



17.	Meghalaya	405753	375456	159747	135094	565500	510550	90
18.	Mizoram	98825	94950	46550	42173	145375	137123	94
19.	Nagaland	170352	170304	47955	46482	218307	216786	99
20.	Odisha	3613811	3122746	1939730	1610806	5553541	4733551	85
21.	Punjab	1186480	1002012	785033	651080	1971513	1653092	84
22.	Rajasthan	4394065	3232414	2376767	1713516	6770832	4945930	73
23.	Sikkim	43352	43738	36477	32382	79829	76120	95
24.	Tamil Nadu	3103706	2699640	2452359	2110830	5556065	4810470	87
25.	Telangana	1544008	1249038	876744	763291	2420752	2012329	83
26.	Tripura	334298	235188	188253	119968	522551	355156	68
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13374374	7334808	5759496	2991235	19133870	10326042	54
28.	Uttarakhand	499992	401996	345095	265652	845087	667647	79
29.	West Bengal	7901634	7542550	4945036	4556190	12846670	12098740	94
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21341	16447	14762	11511	36103	27958	77
31.	Chandigarh	61375	28067	42454	18712	103829	46779	45
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24484	19605	18694	14716	43178	34320	79
33.	Daman and Diu	10972	8318	7519	5915	18491	14232	77
34.	Delhi	1097581	717452	711763	449132	1809344	1166583	64
35.	Lakshadweep	4389	4144	3237	3024	7626	7168	94
36.	Puducherry	33052	27233	29770	28241	62822	55474	88
TOTAL		88420246	66628360	47400096	35608394	135820342	102236754	75

**SWAYAM programme in the country**

1483. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that despite passage of over 15 months, Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) has not initiated, hampering education prospects of millions of young students;

(b) the expected time-period by which SWAYAM programme is expected to be launched across the country, the details of courses to be offered under SWAYAM, University-wise; and

(c) the details of the courses offered by Foreign Universities along with their global ranking under SWAYAM programme including courses offered under Indo-US Partnership for Online Education (IUPOE)?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The tender process for identifying the System Integrator for the IT platform for the Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is currently underway. The Platform is expected to be launched across the country during first half of 2016. The areas assigned to five National Coordinators for development and delivery of courses under Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) through SWAYAM platform are as under:—

Sl.No.	National MOOCs Co-ordinator	Area
1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	Post Graduation (Non Technical)
2.	National Programme Technology on Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)-IIT Madras	Under Graduation and Post Graduation (Technical/Engineering)
3.	Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)	Under Graduation (Non Technical)
4.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	Diploma and Certificates
5.	National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)	School Education Drop Outs (9th to 12th Standard)

(c) No courses are proposed to be offered by Foreign Universities or Institutions under Indo-US Partnership for Online Education on SWAYAM.

**World class university at Bhubaneswar**

1484. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2008-09, the then Minister, had intimated the Chief Minister of Odisha regarding establishment of a 'World Class University' at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in establishment of the university and when will the university be established; and

(c) the details of concept of world class university?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government had approved setting up of 14 'world class universities' during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans. Subsequently, the concept of 'world class universities' was elaborated and formalised as Universities for Research and Innovation. The Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 provided for establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation which would be at the fount of making India the global knowledge hub and set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning through path-breaking research and promoting synergies between teaching and research. The Ministry of Human Resource Development introduced the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 in the Parliament. However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Bill has since lapsed.

**Heritage grants to colleges and universities**

1485. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) aims and objectives of heritage grants to colleges and universities which are more than a century old;

(b) if so, details of colleges, with names and places where they are situated, identified under the above Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether it is true that six colleges have been identified from the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons that not even a single college has been approved under the above Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that its Scheme of "Granting Special Heritage Status to Universities and Colleges" aims at recognizing and rewarding heritage institutions, that are more than 100 years old, to conserve and maintain the repositories of intellectual heritage resources such as library, museum, herbarium, scientific instruments of yester years etc., and their heritage building, build expertise in branches of heritage studies and undertake extension work related to cultural heritage of the region.

(b) The State-wise details of colleges, identified under the above Scheme, are given in Statment (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The UGC has informed that it had invited proposals under its "Granting Special Heritage Status to Universities and Colleges" Scheme from eligible Universities and Colleges in the country. The UGC received proposals from six colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The UGC has further informed that these proposals were, however, not approved by the UGC Expert Committee as two of the colleges did not have the highest grading by an assessment and accreditation agency recognized by the UGC and the remaining four colleges did not submit proposals in conformity with the spirit and objectives of the Scheme.

### ***Statement***

#### *Colleges identified under the Scheme of "Granting Special Heritage Status to Universities and Colleges"*

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Sl.No	Name of the State/College
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#### **Assam**

1. Cotton College, P.O. Pan Bazar, Guwahati

#### **Bihar**

2. Langat Singh College, Kalambagh Road, Muzaffarpur

#### **Haryana**

3. D.A.V. College, Near Jagadhari Gate, Ambala City

#### **Himachal Pradesh**

4. St. Bede's College, Shimla-171002

#### **Jammu and Kashmir**

5. Government Gandhi Memorial Science College, Kanal Road, Jammu-180001

#### **Karnataka**

6. University College, Hampankatta, Mangalore
-

Sl.No	Name of the State/College
<b>Kerala</b>	
7.	CMS College, Kottayam
8.	Government Brennan College, Dharmadam, Thalassery Distt. Kannur.
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
9.	Government Model Science College, Jabalpur
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
10.	St. Xavier's College, 5, Mahapalika Marg, Mumbai
11.	Deccan Education Society's Fergusson College, F.C. Road, Pune
12.	Hislop College, Temple Road, Civil Road, Nagpur
<b>Punjab</b>	
13.	Khalsa College, G.T.Road, Amritsar-143002
14.	Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Vidyalaya Marg, Tanda Road, Jalandhar-144004
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
15.	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
16.	Agra College, Agra-282002
17.	Meerut College, Opposite District Court, Civil Lines, Meerut-250001
<b>West Bengal</b>	
18.	Midnapore College, P.O. Midnapore (West)
19.	St. Xavier's College, 30th Mother Teresa Sarani, Park Street, Kolkata

#### **Vice-Chancellors belonging to SC/ST community**

1486. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Central Universities and non-agricultural State Universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many Central and State Universities have regular Vice-Chancellors; and

(c) how many of these Vice-Chancellors of the Central and State Universities belong to the SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Presently, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under

the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development. At present, only 3 posts of Vice-Chancellors at University of Delhi, Assam University and Visva Bharati are lying vacant. Details of the Central Universities and State Universities are given in Statement (*See below*).

Data about appointment of regular Vice-Chancellors in State Universities and category/community of Vice-Chancellors of both Central and State Universities is also not maintained.

***Statement***

*Details of Central and State Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Central Universities	Number of State Universities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	20
2.	Assam	2	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
4.	Bihar	2	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	12
6.	Goa	-	1
7.	Gujarat	1	26
8.	Haryana	1	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7
11.	Jharkhand	1	7
12.	Karnataka	1	24
13.	Kerala	1	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21
15.	Maharashtra	1	21
16.	Mizoram	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	-
18.	Manipur	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-
20.	Odisha	1	12

1	2	3	4
21.	Puducherry	1	-
22.	Punjab	1	9
23.	Rajasthan	1	21
24.	Sikkim	1	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	22
26.	Telangana	3	16
27.	Tripura	1	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4	24
29.	Uttarakhand	1	10
30.	West Bengal	1	25
31.	NCT of Delhi	4	7
32.	UT of Chandigarh	-	1
TOTAL		41	344

### **Caste discrimination in schools**

1487. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of caste discrimination in schools were reported during the last two years, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to address such offences: if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education, 2013-14, the elementary education system covers 19.89 crore children in over 10.9 lakh Government schools. Whenever any complaints regarding poor quality, irregularity, mismanagement and caste discrimination are received by the Central Government, they are sent to the concerned State Government with a request to enquire and take prompt action on the matter.

(b) The Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of Section 8 and 9 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 regarding non-discrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools, requesting the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate

steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan include strategies to provide teacher training to sensitize teachers on inclusion and non-discrimination and training of Headmasters/Principals for School Leadership so that they help establish inclusive schools. Curriculum and textbooks also emphasize value of equity and inclusion. Grievance redressal systems from grass root level to the National Council for Protection of Child Rights have also been set up by the State and Central Government to deal with such issues, under the RTE Act. Training of cooks and supervisory staff under the Mid Day Meal Programme, to deal with such issues have been especially undertaken and where such incidents have come to light, exemplary action against school administrators has been taken.

### **Stipulated period for grant of degree**

1488. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (Grant for Degree and other Awards by Universities) Regulation, 2008, prescribes that degree award date(s) shall be within 180 days of the date(s) by which the students are expected to qualify and become eligible for grant of degrees; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many Central Universities including the School of Open Learning (SOL) have not been issuing degrees/certificates to successful students within the stipulated period, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that UGC (Grant for Degree and other Awards by Universities) Regulations, 2008, prescribes that degree award date(s) shall be within 180 days of the date(s) by which the students are expected to qualify and become eligible for grant of degrees. The Regulations are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/regulation\\_awarddegree.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/regulation_awarddegree.pdf)

(b) The UGC has informed that such data is not maintained centrally by it.

### **SC/ST students in Central Universities**

1489. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many SC/ST students were studying and pursuing research in Central Universities during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;



(b) how many of them completed their courses and passed out examinations;

(c) how many had to discontinue studies, of them, how many were subjected to disciplinary actions; and

(d) how many SC/ST students in Central Universities had committed suicide during these years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The University-wise details are given in Statement.

**Statement*****Details of SC/ST Students pursuing Ph.D in Central Universities during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16***

Sl. No.	Name of the University	No. of SC/ST students pursuing research in Central Universities		No. of SC/ST students who completed their courses and passed out examinations		No. of SC/ST Students who had to discontinue studies		No. of SC/ST Students who were subjected to disciplinary action		No. of SC/ST students in Central Universities who had committed suicide during the period	
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	5	6	5		5	Nil	2	1	Nil	
2.	University of Hyderabad	510	504	516	51	55	32*	There is provision for de-registration after 2 year of residential requirement, if the Student gets job; de-registration provision is also there for those cases where the student completes 5+1 years is allowed to de-register and can submit thesis within 5 years of deregistration.			
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	37	31	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	10	Nil	

4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	38	54	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5.	University of Delhi	126	110	129	Nil	Nil	Consolidated data not maintained.					Nil
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia				The data is not maintained.							
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	1114	1132	1145	157	230	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	22	13	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Nil	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya		43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
11.	Pondicherry University	22	35	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	55	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	30	34	19	01	04	03	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	
14.	Banaras Hindu University	729	791	701	80	81	67	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	
15.	B.B.A.U.	266	267	273	13	20	43	01 (SC)	01	Nil	Nil	
16.	University of Allahabad		86			50		5	Nil	Nil	Nil	
17.	Visva Bharati	273	253	268	41	72	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
18.	C.U. of South Bihar	Nil	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	C.U. of Gujarat	38	44	12	2	Nil	Nil	19	Nil	Nil
21.	C.U. of Haryana	6	17	19	4	4	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
22.	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	34	30	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	Nil
23.	C.U. of Jammu	16	10	8	Nil	Nil	13	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	C.U. of Kashmir	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	One candidate cancelled his admission due to admission in some other University.	Nil	Nil
25.	C.U. of Jharkhand	9	4	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	C.U. of Karnataka		30		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	C.U. of Kerala	3	4	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	C.U. of Odisha	10	12	06	6	8	6	2	Nil	Nil
29.	C.U. of Punjab	37	29	80	11	24	73	19	Nil	Nil
30.	C.U. of Rajasthan	13	19	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	05	Nil	Nil
31.	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	1	3	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Assam University	98	90	95	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Tezpur University	72	81	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

34.	Rajiv Gandhi Univ.	122	142	217	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Manipur University	182	171	180	9	29	6	3	Nil
36.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	444	495	483	36	76	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	Mizoram University	521	544	603	59	82	83	Nil	Nil
38.	Nagaland University	173	192	169	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	Sikkim University	14	50	40	13	Nil	Nil	01	Nil
40.	Tripura University	145	140	75	15	32	33	Nil	Nil

**Vacant posts in higher education**

†1490. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts lying vacant for years in higher educational institutions have not been filled so far, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the number of vacant posts filled during last two years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Education is a concurrent subject and the majority of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) come under the purview of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The incidence and filling up of vacancies in the very large numbers of HEIs is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributable, *inter-alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansions and opening up of new institutions. This data is not centrally maintained.

**CAG audit for Deemed to be Universities**

1491. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought the expert opinion on extending the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to examine the books of accounts of 85 privately run Deemed to be Universities that do not avail any grant from Government;

(b) whether Government's move to get the accounts of the privately-run deemed universities is in accordance with the 2010 Deemed Universities Regulations which provide for a CAG audit of all Deemed to be Universities; and

(c) whether Government feels that a CAG audit would ensure quality of work and teaching at the Deemed to be Universities while curbing unfair financial practices?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 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 Regulations, pertaining to audit of Institutions Deemed to be Universities, is as under:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*“20.0 Funds, Accounts, Audits and Annual Report*

*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”*

In the context of above, a clarification was sought from Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) on whether auditing of Institutions Deemed to be Universities which are neither funded by Central Government/State Government or by the UGC comes under the purview of CAG. In response, CAG 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.

**Kendriya and Navodaya schools in Tamil Nadu**

1492. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals have been received so far for starting up of Kendriya and Navodaya schools in Tamil Nadu, the status of such proposals;

(b) whether Government got plans to improve quality of education in all Kendriya Vidyalayas by appointing World Class teachers, since good and capable teachers enriched with knowledge and multilingual abilities can bring a change in educational upgradation; and

(c) whether Government got plans for improvement of education in Tamil Nadu, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Krishnagiri, Pudukkottai, Theni, Shivgangai, Tirunelveli, Kittampalayam, Vellore, Madurai and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, have been received. However, none of these proposals conform to the prescribed norms and are not feasible for further processing. No Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas could be established in the State of Tamil Nadu so far as the State Government of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b) To maintain a high standard in teaching, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) follows the academic and other essential qualifications for recruitment of

teachers as prescribed by the National Council for Teacher Education. Recruitment of the teaching staff is done in a centralized manner to ensure greater degree of objectivity, transparency and uniformity in standards. For seeking appointment in the KVs as Trained Graduate Teachers and Primary Teachers, only those candidates who have qualified the Central Teacher Eligibility Test are eligible. The selected teachers are posted to the KVs located all over the country including Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments for universalizing elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. The Central Government through 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 SSA and RMSA, to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in the Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities. Additionally, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training etc. Since inception of the Scheme of SSA in 2001, 7392 schools have been opened and 34908 teachers recruited under the Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Since inception of the Scheme, 1096 new schools and 13320 teachers have been approved for the State of Tamil Nadu.

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

#### **Online classroom lectures by universities**

1493. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) or any other university considering



to conduct online classroom lectures to expand its reach of the students across the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of such concept and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is promoting such idea to conduct online classroom lectures for the benefit of more students in the country; and

(d) if so, details of support and co-operation will be made to the universities for the technology based learning in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has invited proposals from Universities including Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for contributing to the conduct of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to expand the reach of education to students across the country, in the near future.

(b) The MHRD is in the process of preparing, under the project 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), a software platform for launch of MOOCs and MHRD has assigned the work to 'National Coordinators' for preparation of Online Course material from School class 9 to Post Graduation levels, in all disciplines.

(c) Yes Sir. The Ministry is promoting the idea to conduct online classroom lectures for the benefit of more students in the country.

(d) The Government is fully committed to support the Indian MOOCs in the country, in terms of preparing SWAYAM Platform; commissioning the preparation of Online Courses; providing financial support on preparation and launch of MOOCs; providing the Data Centers, suitable Cloud Network, Content Delivery Network; issuing MOOCs Guidelines; involving Regulators in formulating the Credit Framework for seamless integration of conventional education with MOOCs etc.

### **Validity status of foreign degrees**

1494. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring comprehensive list of foreign degrees and its validity status for the benefit of students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be brought in public domain?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Association of Indian Universities

(AIU) accords Equivalence to such foreign degrees which: (i) are awarded by the foreign universities which are approved/recognized/accredited in its own country; (ii) are pursued by a student as a full time regular student on the campus of the university of its origin or on the duly approved offshore campus of the University; (iii) the minimum prescribed duration of the programme of the studies is at least the same as applicable in case of Indian Universities; and (iv) the minimum eligibility requirements for admission in the programme of studies is at least the same as applicable in case of Indian Universities.”

### **Seminar of Education Ministers of Asia region in Visakhapatnam**

1495. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seminar/Meeting of Human Resource Development/Education Ministers seminar/meeting of Asia region will be held in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the arrangements made so far; and

(c) the funds sanctioned/to be sanctioned/spent so far?

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

(b) and (C) Do not arise.

### **Huge expenditure for hospitality of NAAC in Jamia University**

†1496. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether Jamia Millia University has shown a huge expense incurred on welcoming the representatives of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in the year 2015;

(b) the item-wise details of amount spent on the representatives of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council; and

(c) whether similarly apprehension is also being raised about bungling of money spent on salary and other items in the name of research on Maulana Azad Chair and M K Gandhi Chair between the year 2013 and 2014?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Jamia Millia University (JMI) has reported that the total expenditure incurred on the visit of NAAC Peer Team in 2015, including incidental expenditure was ₹ 26.50 lakh. The details are as follows:—

Sl. No	Item	Expenditure (₹)
1.	Lunch, Dinner and Snacks	4,19,382/-
2.	Taxi	1,93,072/-
3.	Hotel Expenses	6,16,299/-
4.	Bags	1,02,496/-
5.	TA/DA	4,85,833/-
6.	Portrait/Photos/Mementoes/Banners etc.	62,963/-
7.	Tent/Crockery	72,368/-
8.	Stationery, Brochures, Labour and Misc.	6,97,674/-

(c) The details of money spent on salary and other items with respect to Maulana Azad Chair and M. K. Gandhi Chair during 2013 and 2014 are as under:

Financial Year	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Chair	MK Gandhi Chair
2012-13	15,32,332/-	16,80,970/-
2013-14	17,11,519/-	18,78,428/-
2014-15	1,33,237/-	20,96,026/-

### **Emergency response mechanism for schools**

1497. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government set up emergency response mechanism like national disaster response force for schools across the country to deal with emergency situations like fire, violence, stampedes, terror attacks, children falling sick due to food-poisoning in mid-day-meal etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether set of guidelines have been issued to all concerned to deal with the State of emergency and safety precautions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether all schools have been recommended to have CCTV installed and in working order, if so, the percentage of schools with CCTV facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has issued guidelines to States/UTs to incorporate designs and parameters in construction of schools which are resistant to earthquakes and which provide protection against fire, flood and other natural calamities. The Government has also advised the States to put in place Emergency Medical Plans in the schools to avoid any untoward incidents. Fire extinguishers have been installed in a large number of the schools. The Ministry has also issued guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for school based kitchens in February, 2015. These *inter-alia* include guidelines to prevent food contamination etc.

(c) 'Education' is in the concurrent list and school education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. As such, matters relating to installation of CCTV cameras in schools are within the purview of the respective State Governments. No instruction regarding installation of CCTVs in schools has been issued from this Ministry.

#### **Enrolment of students in rural areas**

1498. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government reviewed the enrolment of students in rural areas in Government schools, in the last 3 years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) steps taken to improve the standard of primary and secondary education in the country, with comprehensive details;

(c) efforts taken and funds spent for improving the quality through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat; and

(d) coordinated efforts taken to bring uniformity in curriculum and syllabus of various Boards under Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE), especially in classes 9 to 12, with details?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collects data on various educational indicators including the enrolment of children at elementary and secondary level through the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). Details of State-wise enrolment of children at elementary level in Government schools in rural areas during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and the enrolment in Government secondary schools in rural areas during

2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See* below). Data on enrolment in rural areas were collected only from 2012-13 in the case of secondary stage.

(b) There are two centrally sponsored schemes of the Department of School Education and Literacy *viz.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to assist States in universalization of elementary education and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universal access to secondary education. The Central Government through 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 SSA and 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 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 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.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the RMSA. These include provisions 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.

(c) Under SSA Programme, approval was given to projects worth ₹ 37516.71 crore and ₹ 48693.52 crore during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively for improving the quality. Further, amounts of ₹ 456.00 crore and ₹ 525.00 crore have been approved for Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat during the same period.

(d) Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) in collaboration with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has brought out common syllabi in Science (Physics, Chemistry and Biology), Mathematics and Commerce (Economics, Accountancy and Business Studies) for classes XIth and XIIth. The Member-Boards of COBSE are autonomous bodies functioning in their respective States and it is for them to take appropriate decision in this matter.

### ***Statement***

#### *Enrolment of children at elementary level and secondary level in Government schools in rural areas*

State/UTs	Elementary			Secondary*	
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30022	29465	28861	8382	7865
Andhra Pradesh	5320168	5159351	5097449	583410	615604
Arunachal Pradesh	220252	214662	204354	24945	25021
Assam	3824030	3702258	4210314	378100	554739
Bihar	19347460	17778165	18746216	1589401	1745789
Chandigarh	25720	27267	16333	4209	3181
Chhattisgarh	3432596	3409393	3220195	535728	623706
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	38487	34989	33952	6140	6813

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman and Diu	10707	10971	10713	2295	2322
Delhi	277712	34129	34779	7842	12412
Goa	35309	32232	31058	4039	4313
Gujarat	5040306	5244560	5129829	64952	88659
Haryana	1831406	1791531	1725011	321442	320054
Himachal Pradesh	658068	621659	594314	205184	201920
Jammu and Kashmir	1063681	1025622	990445	177921	183865
Jharkhand	5004874	4776328	4677929	452479	493443
Karnataka	3917808	3789315	3536016	485207	486461
Kerala	850529	784690	761832	253200	256493
Lakshadweep	7823	6080	6186	1635	2229
Madhya Pradesh	9206745	8945229	8581218	1323965	1285043
Maharashtra	5841485	5627033	5084012	100975	99837
Manipur	171045	177504	181867	11487	11491
Meghalaya	330170	338491	339425	729	963
Mizoram	132693	129505	85197	8469	9084
Nagaland	165662	169432	164918	11546	11483
Odisha	5105562	5017616	4927635	591112	601630
Puducherry	34601	31258	28441	12147	11776
Punjab	1791850	1752849	1770769	347110	353042
Rajasthan	6579735	6278704	5940705	938634	1007766
Sikkim	89888	84257	79399	13854	16046
Tamil Nadu	3314562	3175788	3102985	712469	749552
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	477366	471736	437947	101958	108064
Uttar Pradesh	18637264	17686077	16952342	171502	190858
Uttarakhand	830298	787915	754012	186204	187926
West Bengal	11205636	10946300	9971232	1783798	1850521

Source: UDISE.

\*Enrolment at Secondary level during 2011-12 is not available in UDISE.

**Irregularities in Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha**

1499. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1143 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated status and details of the action taken by the Ministry regarding alleged irregularities in construction of building and the recruitment of staff for the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University (MGIHU), Wardha;

(b) the corrective steps taken/contemplated by Government to improve reputation and efficiency of this University; and

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted or is in the process of conducting any inquiry regarding poor quality of various building of this University, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Principal Director of Audit, Accountant General, Mumbai raised audit objections in matters relating to irregularities in construction of buildings and recruitment of staff. The audit objection was basically on account of awarding the construction works to UPSKNN which is a State Government organisation and the audit wanted the ex-post facto approval under Rules 126(4) of GFR 2005 from the M/o Urban Development. The M/o Urban Development granted approval to the University for award of construction work to UPSKNN, Lucknow in terms of amended provision of Rule 126(2) of GFR 2005.

Regarding recruitment to 11 posts of teaching staff, the matter was referred to the Visitor after the approval of the EC. The President's Secretariat pointed out that the EC of MGIHU (MGAHV) had accepted the recommendation of the Selection Committee and the matter needs to be referred to the Visitor only in the case EC does not accept the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

The audit objection raised by Principal Director (Audit), AG, Mumbai has been closed. A Writ Petition filed by one of the candidate regarding selection was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala on 5.10.2006.

Central Universities are autonomous bodies set up by an Act of Parliament and the Universities function according to their Acts and Statutes. Academic Council and Executive Council are the statutory authorities of the University who can take decisions to improve the efficiency of the University. Government does not interfere in the day-to-day activities of the University.



**Complaints regarding improper construction of toilets**

†1500. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the toilets in all Government schools in the country are being built by school management or through any other organisation;

(b) if so, name of the organisation and State-wise details of funds allotted to States in 2015-16 for the purpose;

(c) whether Government has received complaints that the students are not able to use the toilets built for them as they are not built properly; and

(d) if so, name of States from which the complaints were received and the steps taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including construction of toilets in Government schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The SSA Framework for Implementation provides that construction activities are to be undertaken with community involvement. The RMSA Framework provides that the School Management and Development Committee headed by the Principal would be empowered to conduct any civil works including repairing and maintenance for improvement of school facilities after following the procedures. Toilets in Government schools are generally constructed by the concerned School Management Committee or Public Works Department as per the procedure laid down by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

Under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools in one year during 15th August, 2014 to 15th August, 2015. Out of these, 1,45,102 school toilets were constructed through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding by 76 Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates. Details of these organisations who contributed in construction of toilets under the initiative are given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of funds released to States and UTs in 2015-16 under SSA and RMSA for all the approved activities including construction of toilets are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. This Department has not received any such complaint from States.

(d) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the organisations (Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates) contributed in construction of toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative*

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	No. of toilets constructed
1.	Bharat Dynamics Limited	193
2.	Bharat Electronics Limited	6
3.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	27
4.	Corporation Bank	131
5.	Dena Bank	23
6.	IDBI Bank	40
7.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	252
8.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	140
9.	State Bank of India	235
10.	State Bank of Mysore	23
11.	State Bank of Travancore	18
12.	Syndicate Bank	87
13.	The New India Assurance Company Limited	194
14.	UCO BANK	39
15.	Coal India Limited	51,115
16.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	1,274
17.	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)	2
18.	Airport Authority of India	1,078
19.	Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI)	4
20.	Andhra Bank	29
21.	Punjab National Bank (PNB)	7
22.	United Bank of India	7
23.	Bridge and Roof Co.	4
24.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPIL)	13
25.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	3

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	No. of toilets constructed
26.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL)	14
27.	Hindustan Copper Limited	197
28.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	16
29.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	355
30.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA)	338
31.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	273
32.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1,616
33.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)	9
34.	Engineers India Limited	505
35.	GAIL (India) Limited	2,799
36.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	999
37.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2,686
38.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	57
39.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	102
40.	Oil India Limited	1,500
41.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	7,958
42.	Petronet LNG Limited	114
43.	HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL)	4
44.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	633
45.	NHPC Limited	7,322
46.	NTPC Limited	24,626
47.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	9,026
48.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	7,104
49.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	12,379
50.	SJVN Limited	2,156
51.	THDC India Limited (formerly known as Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.)	790

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	No. of toilets constructed
52.	Ircon International Limited	34
53.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited	3
54.	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	3
55.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	6
56.	MECON Limited	53
57.	MOIL Limited	99
58.	MSTC Limited	50
59.	NMDC Limited (National Mineral Development Corporation)	2,089
60.	The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC)	8
61.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	86
62.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	672
63.	Jute Corporation of India	1
64.	National Building Construction Corporation	10
TOTAL		141636

  

Sl.No	Private Corporate	No. of toilets constructed
1.	Tata Consultancy Services	1509
2.	Mahindra Group	1,171
3.	Infosys Foundation	252
4.	Insurance Fraud Investigators Group (IFIG)	150
5.	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	138
6.	Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.	69
7.	ITC Limited	60
8.	Titan Company Limited	42
9.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce (FICCI)	38
10.	Microsoft India	22
11.	Coca Cola India Pvt. Ltd.	14
12.	Mercedes Benz	1
TOTAL		3466

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds released to States and UTs in 2015-16 under SSA and RMSA for all the approved activities including construction of toilets*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Share released in 2015-16 (as on 29.2.2016)	
		SSA	RMSA
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	27182.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17169.60	2126.43
3.	Assam	88347.80	11877.02
4.	Bihar	251557.33	3601.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	46851.63	18039.60
6.	Goa	560.36	135.50
7.	Gujarat	45196.01	12238.29
8.	Haryana	26816.32	7523.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8529.54	9508.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	9614.42
11.	Jharkhand	38631.98	6203.76
12.	Karnataka	31115.00	20968.84
13.	Kerala	10107.88	10193.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120286.36	18803.34
15.	Maharashtra	25993.98	18167.53
16.	Manipur	9966.07	1733.02
17.	Meghalaya	9483.04	40.08
18.	Mizoram	6189.83	1368.08
19.	Nagaland	8739.53	5326.42
20.	Odisha	59829.94	19870.99
21.	Punjab	27220.12	3907.23
22.	Rajasthan	178164.68	37129.87
23.	Sikkim	2138.81	1158.28
24.	Tamil Nadu	79543.55	31471.84

1	2	3	4
25.	Telangana	21776.01	20008.10
26.	Tripura	11389.00	688.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	12543.81
28.	Uttarakhand	19380.06	3513.94
29.	West Bengal	60836.89	2909.39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	158.06
31.	Chandigarh	3521.81	290.98
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	462.00	152.67
33.	Daman and Diu	78.38	45.58
34.	Delhi	6022.16	1952.97
35.	Lakshadweep	33.55	9.79
36.	Puducherry	226.15	152.56
TOTAL		1918750.49	320615.84

### **Sustained enrolment of SC/ST students**

1501. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finding it difficult to ensure sustained enrolment of socially disadvantaged students in higher education;

(b) whether there is a sharp dip in the rate of growth in enrolment of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in higher education over the past four years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial steps Government is taking so that universities can take affirmative action to retain them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students over the last four years is as under:—

*GER in Higher Education (18-23 Years)*

Year	SC Students	ST Students
2011-12	14.9	11.0
2012-13	16.0	11.1
2013-14	17.1	11.3
2014-15 (P)	18.5	13.3

P – Provisional.

Source – AISHE, MHRD.

It can be seen from the above table that there is an increasing trend in GER of SC/ST students in higher education over the last four years.

(c) Government has taken several measures to increase the enrollment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher education. The University Grants Commission implements several Schemes/measures such as Rajiv Gandhi National fellowships for SC/ST students, post-graduate scholarships for SC/ST students, post-doctoral fellowships for SC/ST students, coaching Schemes for SC/ST students, establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells in universities and establishment of Centres in universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also scholarship Schemes for SC/ST students like Post Matric scholarship for SC/ST students, Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC/ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST students.

**Central University of North Bihar**

1502. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central University of North Bihar, Motihari has not been started even after one year of enactment of Act by the Parliament, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there has been long delay in establishment of the university due to selection of Vice-Chancellor, release of funds, etc.;

(c) if so, whether there is urgent need to start its functioning by coming academic session 2016-17 to serve the educational aspirations of people of the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The President has assented to the Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2014 on 17.12.2014 for establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University (MGCU), having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the territory in the north of river Ganges in the State of Bihar. The Vice-Chancellor of the MGCU has been appointed by the President and he took over the charge on 3.2.2016. The State Government has been requested on 17.02.2015, 04.06.2015, 15.06.2015, 25.06.2015, 24.08.2015 and lastly on 27.02.2016 to provide land, free of all encumbrances, for establishment of the University.

### **Upgradation of secondary schools**

1503. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior secondary schools are there in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) how many secondary schools are upgraded as senior secondary school in 2015-16 as contemplated in Union Budget 2015-16; and

(c) how many junior/middle schools are upgraded to senior secondary school level in 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 109318 senior secondary schools in the country as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) for 2014-15. The State-wise list of these senior secondary schools are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. RMSA at present does not have provision to support senior secondary schools, and its scope presently includes only secondary schools.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the number of senior secondary schools in the country in the year 2013-14 was 103569, and this increased by 5749 to 109318 in the year 2014-15. The UDISE data for the year 2015-16 are yet to be compiled.



**Statement***List of Senior Secondary schools as per UDISE for 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Senior Secondary Schools 2014-15
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2577
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139
4.	Assam	1728
5.	Bihar	3574
6.	Chandigarh	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	3704
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	1662
11.	Goa	103
12.	Gujarat	6387
13.	Haryana	4210
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2144
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1068
16.	Jharkhand	1202
17.	Karnataka	2917
18.	Kerala	4410
19.	Lakshadweep	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7775
21.	Maharashtra	8407
22.	Manipur	192
23.	Meghalaya	254
24.	Mizoram	132
25.	Nagaland	169
26.	Odisha	166

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	153
28.	Punjab	4364
29.	Rajasthan	12682
30.	Sikkim	87
31.	Tamil Nadu	12291
32.	Telangana	2210
33.	Tripura	396
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15197
35.	Uttarakhand	2155
36.	West Bengal	6658
INDIA		109318

Source: UDISE

#### **Fast food in school canteen**

1504. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various Courts including High Courts have recently banned the fast food in school canteens, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government propose to ban fast food in school canteens throughout the country keeping in view the health of school children; 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) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, *vide* its order dated 25.02.2015 in WP No. 8568/2010 directed Government of NCT of Delhi and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to issue instructions to schools for implementing the guidelines developed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in September, 2013. CBSE *vide* its Circular dated 06.01.2016 advised its affiliated schools to ensure that no HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) food is available in the school canteens. Government of NCT of Delhi, *vide* its Circular dated 29.02.2016 directed all Government, Government Aided, Recognized Unaided Schools to implement the guidelines regarding ill effects of HFSS food.

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools being under the purview of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/ Union Territory Government to take appropriate action in this regard.

### Research scholars in Central University

1505. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present number of dalit research scholars at the Central Universities, details thereof, University-wise; and

(b) ratio of total number of research scholars compared to dalit students pursuing Ph.D.?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University-wise details are given in the Statement.

### Statement

*Details indicating the consolidated present number of dalit research scholars and ratio of total number of research scholars*

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Present number of dalit research scholars	Ratio of total number of research scholars compared to dalit students pursuing Ph.D.
1	2	3	4
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	16	1:0.04
2.	University of Hyderabad	344	4.84:1 (1666:344)
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	184	3:1
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	56	4.39:1 (246:56)
5.	University of Delhi	University of Delhi has informed that there is a provision of reservation for SC/ST/OBC category research scholars as per Government of India rules as adopted by the University from time to time. Although, the University does not maintain any consolidated data with respect to category-wise details of the existing research scholars spanning over the	

1	2	3	4
		entire University, as per available input received from the concerned offices for the last three academic years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, the following is the information at this stage:	
		Year	SC ST OBC
		2013-14	98 28 354
		2014-15	79 31 293
		2015-16	84 45 330
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	11	—
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	745	7:1 (5219:745)
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	79	4.8:1 (380:79)
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	16	2.06:1 (33:16)
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	45	5:1
11.	Pondicherry University	90	6.45:1 (599:90)
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	121	4.98:1 (603:121)
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	19	67.89:1 (1290:19)
14.	Banaras Hindu University	701	5.65:1 (3961:701)
15.	B.B.A.U.	273	1:0.56
16.	University of Allahabad	138	7.56:1 (1044:138)
17.	Visva Bharati	268	2.01:1 (541:268)
18.	C.U. of South Bihar	8	4:1 (32:8)
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Nil	Nil
20.	C.U. of Gujarat	106	4.85:1 (514:106)
21.	C.U. of Haryana	27	3.77:1 (102:27)
22.	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	25	15.08:1 (337:25)
23.	C.U. of Jammu	33	4:1 (132:33)
24.	C.U. of Kashmir	Nil	Nil
25.	C.U. of Jharkhand	11	10.82:1 (119:11)
26.	C.U. of Karnataka	30	3.36:1 (101:30)
27.	C.U. of Kerala	15	11:1 (167:15)
28.	C.U. of Odisha	8	4.75:1 (38:8)

1	2	3	4
29.	C.U. of Punjab	55	3:1 (168:55)
30.	C.U. of Rajasthan	46	4.59:1 (211:46)
31.	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	10	69:1 (36:10)
32.	Assam University	149	6.28:1 (936:149)
33.	Tezpur University	42	13.02:1 (547:42)
34.	Rajiv Gandhi University	Nil	Nil
35.	Manipur University	Nil	Nil
36.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	228	1:3
37.	Mizoram University	Nil	Nil
38.	Nagaland University	4	47.75:1 (191:4)
39.	Sikkim University	287	3:1
40.	Tripura University	102	0.36:1

### Free English tuition for SC/ST students of IITs

1506. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the main problems faced by SC/ST students who make it to IITs is lack of English competence;

(b) the steps Government is taking to tackle the problem;

(c) whether Government considers to provide them free English tuition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some students who have had schooling in local language sometimes face difficulty in adjusting to higher conceptual learning in IITs transacted in English language. In order to alleviate this problem, it has been decided to operationalise a Peer-group Assisted Learning (PAL) programme for socially and educationally disadvantaged students. Under this, senior students mentor fresh students especially from socially and educationally disadvantaged sections and help to cope with the academic pressures of IIT.

Apart from this, many IITs have taken steps such as:

(a) Operationalising a basic English language course to improve English competency.

- (b) Offering two-non-graded courses in language and writing skills using professional software for English language instruction.
- (c) Conducting formal and informal English language remedial sessions by student mentors.
- (d) Holding special English classes on weekends or evening tutorials, and
- (e) Provision of additional help through teaching assistants.

The above support is provided by IITs without charging any fee.

### **Setting up of new technical institutes in the country**

†1507. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to set-up new technical institutes or to upgrade existing institutes in the field of education in the country;

(b) if so, whether those areas have been selected where this scheme is to be implemented; and

(c) the amount declared for above scheme by Government and the details of the amount allocated under this scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Government has already approved setting up of 6 new IITs, a new IIM at Jammu, two new IISERs in Tirupati and Odisha, and 20 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs), on a Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis. There are no plans at present for opening new technical institutions in the country.

### **Entry of foreign educational institutions**

†1508. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to allow foreign educational institutions, entry into the field of education to promote the higher education;

(b) if so, whether a draft of policy has been formulated to facilitate the entry of such institutions, if so, by when the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the process of identifying various educational areas for entry of foreign institutions has been initiated under the scheme; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of State/Union Territory-wise institutions identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal.

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

### **Reports on high rate of teacher absenteeism**

1509. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of high teacher absenteeism rates reported by the World Bank Survey and the Annual Status of Education Report;

(b) if so, the details of the teacher absenteeism rates recorded by these surveys; and

(c) the reasons Government has identified for such high rates of teachers absenteeism and the measures it is taking to address each of the causes of teacher absenteeism?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments/ UT Administrations and the Central Government has requested States/UTs to intervene.

As per the World Bank Report, 2009 titled "Reducing Teacher Absence and Providing Incentives for Performance", surprise school visits revealed that 25% teachers were absent especially in rural, remote, and poor areas.

PRATHAM, a non-Governmental organisation conducts annual achievement surveys released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). As per ASER 2014, 85% of appointed teachers were present in the school on the day of the visit as compared to 89.1% in 2009. The 2014 figure for teacher attendance in upper primary schools is 85.8% as against 88.6% in 2009. The surveys conducted by PRATHAM are restricted to rural areas with no fool-proof system of authentication of whether the child is in Government or private school, and tests are conducted in unfamiliar/unstructured/non-school environment. Its tests are conducted by volunteers having little training and varied educational background.

Central Government has also conducted two studies of teachers' attendance in 2006 and 2013. According to these two studies, the overall attendance of teachers improved from 81.7% to 84.3% at primary level and from 80.5% to 81.3% at upper primary level.

(c) As per Central Government study of teacher absenteeism conducted in 2013, the main reasons for teacher absenteeism include: illness of a family member, health reason of teacher, residence far away from school, lack of transport suited to school timing, engaged in other economic activities (*e.g.* agriculture, business, tuitions, etc.), posting in a school not of the teacher's liking, participation in political/social activities, etc.

Section 24 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time. The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' attendance include, *inter-alia*, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres.

#### **Blacklisting of technical educational institutions**

1510. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has blacklisted any higher technical educational institution of the country during the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There is no provision in AICTE Act, 1987 or in the Approval Process Handbook of AICTE for blacklisting higher technical educational institutions. However, AICTE approved technical institutions not adhering to the norms and standards prescribed in AICTE Approval Process Handbook are liable for penal action, which includes suspension of approval for supernumerary seats, no admission status in respective courses for one academic year, withdrawal of approval in the respective course, reduction in seats intake, withdrawal of approval of the institution and even closure of the institution. 121 such technical institutions have been closed during 2015-16.

#### **Pilot project for teaching in schools**

1511. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to launch a pilot project to encourage volunteers and retired teachers for teaching in schools; and



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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) 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 in collaboration with State Governments.

### **Restructuring of curriculum in higher education**

†1512. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of human resources in the country upto 2022 and the scheme of Government to meet it sector-wise;

(b) whether the human resources are being enrolled in Central Universities, State Universities and colleges of the country for the future needs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the justification for the curriculum which is no more required; and

(d) the reasons for not restructuring the curriculum of higher education as per the future requirement of human resource, so that the youth of the country may have better tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) India is one of the youngest nations in the world with more than 62% of its population in the working age group (15-59 years), and more than 54% of its total population below 25 years of age. A skill gap study conducted by National Skill Development Corporation over 2010-2014, indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 in twenty-four key sectors. The sector-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15 (Provisional), the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education is 23.6% which in absolute figures is 33.3 million. The GER target is 25.2% at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan in 2017 and 30% by 2020. As per AISHE 2014-2015 (P), the data of enrolled students for various streams are as follows: Ph.D.-112456, M.Phil-32371, PG-3578587, UG-24257984, PG Diploma-160244, Diploma-559541, Certificate-91810 and Integrated Programmes-131736. Further, enrollment in stand-alone institutions indicates:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Polytechnics-1391775, PGDM-30500, Nursing-146704, Teacher Training-246795 and within Institutions under Ministries-17752.

During the Twelfth Plan period, though the thrust is on consolidation of higher education, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of higher learning have been established. A new scheme 'Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)' has been launched which aims to assist States to open new institutions, consolidate old ones and take appropriate steps to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is providing General Development Assistance (GDA) to universities and colleges declared fit to receive grants under 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 access to higher education in the States. Besides, private universities/institutions are also catering to the educational aspirations of the youth.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several steps to include innovation and improvement in course-curricula, introduction of paradigm shift in learning and teaching pedagogy, examination and education system. With a view to allow the flexibility in education system, so that students depending upon their interests and aims can choose inter-disciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill-based courses, Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), is adopted. The Choice Based Credit System not only offers opportunities and avenues to learn core subjects but also explore additional avenues of learning beyond the core subjects for holistic development. The UGC has prepared mainline and specialised model syllabi for undergraduate programmes and made it available to the universities to facilitate the implementation of CBCS.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted various academic boards for Engineering/Management/Pharmacy/Architecture programmes consisting of eminent educationists for restructuring the curriculum for all AICTE approved institutions, as per the need of industry/academia. Based on the recommendations of these academic boards, AICTE has designed "Model Curriculum" for PG/UG and Diploma programmes in Engineering/Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture, Management and Hotel Management and Catering Technology, which is available at AICTE web-portal link <http://www.aicte-india.org/modelsyllabus.php>.

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 superpower 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.

Three themes under higher education are relevant to policy initiative for restructuring of the curriculum. The theme "Integrating skill development in higher education" on integrating skills within the higher education; theme "Linking higher education to society" regarding re-establishing and strengthening of higher education's close linkages with the society and the theme "New Knowledge" relating to higher education institutions identifying the new domains of knowledge in the global scenario.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Shrimati 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).

### ***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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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

*Source:* National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015.

### **Revival of student union in BHU**

1513. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Universities where student unions stand dissolved as on date along with the reasons therefor, university-wise;

(b) whether students have demanded for revival of student union in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) during visit of Prime Minister in BHU on 22nd February, 2016, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Details of status of Students' Union in Central Universities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No Sir. No formal representation(s) on 22nd February, 2016 or thereafter is received from any student for revival of student union.

(c) Does not arise.

### ***Statement***

#### *Status of students unions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of University	Details of Student Union/Student Council in Central University
1	2	3
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	Students Unions exists .
2.	University of Hyderabad	The elections for the Students' Union are held every year.
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Elected Student Union functioning.
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	The Student Union is constituted as per recommendation of Lyngdoh Committee.
5.	University of Delhi	The Student Union in the University has not been dissolved.
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Election to the Students Union has not been held. However, representative bodies of the students namely "Subject Association" at the level of the Departments/Centres are constituted with direct elected representation of students as well as by nomination.
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Students' Union exists.
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	No Student Union has been dissolved in this University. As per Central Universities Act, 2009, there is a Students' Council in this University.
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	As per Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, Students' Council is constituted for every academic year. No Union was dissolved.
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Student Union does not exist in the University. Preparation of Statutes for Student Election is in final Stage. Student Election will be held after finalization of Statutes for Student Election.

1	2	3
11. Pondicherry University	Pondicherry University has not dissolved Students' Union as on date. Pondicherry University conducted the Students' Union elections for the academic year 2015-16 in accordance with the recommendations of the Lyngdoh Committee.	
12. H.N.B. Garhwal University	Student Union exists.	
13. Aligarh Muslim University	The AMU Student Unions have not been dissolved. The elections for the session 2016-17 will be held within 6-8 week of start of new academic session.	
14. Banaras Hindu University	<p>The University disbanded the Students' Union in the wake of large scale election related violence, hooliganism and closure of the University <i>sine die</i> which resulted in vitiating the academic atmosphere of the University and delay of academic sessions.</p> <p>However, in terms of recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee, Students' Council was formed in Banaras Hindu University since 2007-08.</p>	
15. B.B.A.U.	Student Council is working as per the Statutes passed by University Act.	
16. University of Allahabad	Student Union exists in the University. Student Union election is being conducted every session since 2012-13 as per recommendation of Lyngdoh Committee.	
17. Visva Bharati	<p>In terms of Statute 201 of the Visva-Bharati Statutes, there shall be a Students' Council in the University which shall make suggestions to the appropriate authorities of the University in regard to the programmes of studies, students welfare and other matters of importance in regards to the working of the University in general, and such suggestions shall be made on the basis of consensus of opinion.</p>	

1	2	3
18.	C.U. of South Bihar	The Central University of South Bihar came in existence in 2009. Keeping in view the number of students and few courses, the election for Students' Union has not been conducted, to this day. Hence, question of dissolving the union does not arise.
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Central University is yet to begin functioning.
20.	C.U. of Gujarat	As per the provisions of Central Universities Act 2009, Central University of Gujarat is having Students' Council, a body elected by the students every year.
21.	C.U. of Haryana	In compliance with the Central Universities Act 2009, University has the provision of Students Council.
22.	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	The Students' Council has not been dissolved as on date.
23.	C.U. of Jammu	The Students' Union not dissolved as it is still to be constituted in Central University of Jammu. However, the departmental representatives have been nominated as student' representatives.
24.	C.U. of Kashmir	No Student Union has been dissolved in Central University of Kashmir.
25.	C.U. of Jharkhand	The ordinance on Students Union is under progress in Central University of Jharkhand. Hence, Students Union is not formed in the University.
26.	C.U. of Karnataka	Student Union is yet to be formed. However, there are nominations for Student's Council as per University Statute 36.
27.	C.U. of Kerala	The Election to the Students Council was held on 18.08.2015 and the result was published on 20.08.2015. Apex Body of the University <i>i.e.</i> the Executive Council has approved the result on 25.08.2015.

1	2	3
28.	C.U. of Odisha	C.U. of Odisha doesn't have a Student Union.
29.	C.U. of Punjab	Students' Union exists.
30.	C.U. of Rajasthan	The Student's Union does not exist and constituted Student Council as per the Statute 36 of Central University Act, 2009.
31.	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	Student Union does not exist.
32.	Assam University	Students Union is already in existence and election of the office bearers was held on 1st October, 2015 at Assam University, Silchar as per recommendation of the Lyngdoh Committee.
33.	Tezpur University	Students' Council exists.
34.	Rajiv Gandhi University	Students' Union already exists.
35.	Manipur University	University has revived the Student's Union from the Academic Session 2014-15.
36.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Students' Union has not been dissolved so far.
37.	Mizoram University	Students' Council is fully functioning in the University as on date.
38.	Nagaland University	The Student Union in the University stands firm, not dissolved.
39.	Sikkim University	The Students' Council of the University was constituted <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.08.2014. However, Sikkim University has initiated the process of establishment of Sikkim University Students Association (SUSA).
40.	Tripura University	There is no Student Union in Tripura University as there is no provision of Student's Union in the Tripura University Act, 2006 and the relevant Statutes.



**Peer Assisted Learning programme**

1514. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Peer Assisted Learning programmes to be implemented in IITs;
- (b) the details of funding allocated by Government to each IIT for this scheme; and
- (c) whether this scheme or any other has been created to ensure that IIT students not fluent in English have academic and social support to help them catch up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The IITs have been asked by the IIT Council to implement a Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) programme for mentoring socially and educationally disadvantaged students so that they can cope with the academic rigour of IITs. Under this, senior students mentor fresh students especially from socially and educationally disadvantaged sections. The programme is being implemented by IITs from their internal resources.

Apart from this, many IITs have taken steps to improve the fluency of students in English language such as:

- (a) Operationalising a basic English language course to improve English competency,
- (b) Offering two-non-graded courses in language and writing skills using professional software for English language instruction.
- (c) Conducting formal and informal English language remedial sessions by student mentors.
- (d) Holding special English classes on weekends or evening tutorials; and
- (e) Provision of additional help through teaching assistants.

The above support is provided by IITs without charging any fee.

**Fellowship for research degrees**

1515. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students pursuing research degrees, including M.Phil and Ph.D. who receive fellowships from Government, year-wise since 2013;

(b) the average benefits of these fellowships, including stipend, tuition fee allowance and study grants;

(c) the total budget allocated to research fellowships and the proportion disbursed, year-wise since 2013; and

(d) the number of research fellowships awarded to different subjects such as social sciences, humanities or engineering?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the number of students pursuing research degrees, including M.Phil. and Ph.D. who received fellowships, under their schemes, year-wise since 2013, is the following:

Year	Number of students
2013-14	41970
2014-15	56024
2015-16	69435
(till 8th March, 2016)	

(b) The UGC is implementing several fellowship schemes for students pursuing research degrees, namely: (i) Junior/Senior Research fellowship; (ii) Maulana Azad National fellowship; (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National fellowship for Scheduled Caste (SC) students; (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National fellowship for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students; (v) Rajiv Gandhi National fellowship for students with disabilities; (vi) National fellowship for Other Backward Classes; (vii) Swami Vivekanand Single Girl Child fellowship; (viii) Basic Scientific Research (BSR) Fellowship; and (ix) Non-National Eligibility Test (NET) fellowship. The UGC has informed that its fellowship amount, under these schemes, for students pursuing research degrees is ₹ 25,000/- per month for the initial two years and ₹ 28,000/- for the remaining tenure, as per the fellowship scheme. The students are also eligible for matching allowances, as per the fellowship scheme. The fellowships awarded under the Non-National Eligibility Test fellowships, through the UGC grants, are ₹ 8,000 per month for Ph.D. course and ₹ 5,000 per month for M.Phil. course. The details of these UGC fellowships are at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/XII-Plan-Guidelines.aspx#quality>.

The AICTE has informed that the scholarship given to the teachers sponsored under Ph.D. [Quality Improvement Programme (QIP)] is ₹ 9000 per month, along with ₹ 10,000 per annum as contingency, and the scholarship is in addition to their regular salary and allowances to be paid by the parent institutions.

(c) The UGC has informed that there is no fixed allocation for fellowships and scholarships in its fund. The Central Government releases block grants to the UGC for promotion, determination and maintenance of standards of education. The year-wise fellowship amount released by the UGC and AICTE on fellowship schemes for students pursuing research degrees, since 2013, is the following:

Year	Grants released by the UGC and AICTE (₹ in crores)
2013-14	439.40
2014-15	874.53
2015-16 (till 8th March, 2016)	1013.23

(d) As per information made available by the UGC a total of nearly 30000 students are selected every year under its research promotion fellowship schemes, namely: (i) Post-Doctoral fellowships for students in professional courses; (ii) Post-Doctoral fellowship for women; (iii) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post-Doctoral Fellowship for women in humanities and social sciences, including languages; (iv) Dr. D. S. Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship, (v) UGC-BSR Faculty Fellowship; (vi) Emeritus Fellowship; (vii) Junior/Senior Research Fellowship; (viii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for students belonging to minorities; (ix) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students; (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students; (xi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for students with disabilities; (xii) National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes; (xiii) Swami Vivekanand Single Girl Child Fellowship; (xiv) BSR Fellowship and (xv) Non-NET Fellowship. The AICTE is currently supporting 382 Ph.D. Students under its QIP scheme.

#### **Business schools without AICTE approval**

1516. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether some business schools are being run even without AICTE approval;
- if so, the names thereof and how these are allowed;
- what actions have been taken against them; and
- whether students from such institutions are being employed by private sector?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) AICTE has issued Notices as per the provisions of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 to (279) Institutions found to

be running without statutory approvals. The list of these institutions is available in the AICTE's web-portal: <http://www.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/unapproved.php>

(c) Notices have been issued to the above unapproved institutions for closing down the programmes or fulfil the mandatory requirements and approach AICTE for approval.

(d) No such information is available with the Ministry.

### **SSA and RMSA in Puducherry**

1517. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in Puducherry in the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether it is true that allocations for the above two programmes have been coming down in the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial measures the Ministry proposes to provide more funds and effectively implement SSA and RMSA in Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) maintained by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), the status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below). District-wise data are not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) The State/UTs submit their proposal through Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) under SSA and RMSA every year. Based on their proposal, Project Approval Board (PAB) allocates the funds as per programmatic and financial norms of the schemes. Under SSA, the UT of Puducherry was allocated ₹ 2035.18 lakh, ₹ 806.34 lakh, ₹ 814.13 lakh and ₹ 762.67 lakh during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. Under RMSA, the UT of Puducherry was allocated ₹ 160.139 lakh, ₹ 261.44 lakh, ₹ 410.85 lakh and ₹ 259.58 lakh during the same period.

The fund sharing pattern between Centre and State/UTs for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA and RMSA has been revised from 65:35 and 75:25 respectively to 100% for all UTs, including Puducherry from 2015-16. To ensure full utilization of the fund, the Central share is released in installments based on pace of expenditure,

receipt of commensurate State share and receipt of utilization certificates. The utilization of funds is reviewed every quarter with State/UTs.

The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of SSA and RMSA periodically with the States and Union Territories at different fora. 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. SSA and RMSA are reviewed twice every year by Joint Review Missions (JRM)s comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details on implementation SSA and RMSA in UT of Puducherry*

Educational Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>SSA (Elementary level)</b>			
Enrolment (Elementary)	180992	178307	174122
Average Annual Drop-out Rate	*	0.21	0.34
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (Primary)	*	111.79	92.29
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (Upper Primary)	*	108.68	95.08
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	16	15	15
<b>RMSA (Secondary level)</b>			
Enrolment (Secondary)	46061	46585	47291
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (Secondary)	111.02	113.44	101.1
Average Annual Dropout Rate	*	15.21	14.24
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	100	31	12

Source: UDISE

\*Not Available/Collected.

### **Upgradation of autonomous colleges to university**

1518. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government autonomous colleges has been upgraded to university in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the private autonomous college to university; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to revise the guidelines of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA)?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Proposals from State Governments for seven Government autonomous colleges for support for upgradation to universities have been approved by the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Project Approval Board (PAB). The State-wise details are: Jharkhand (1), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Odisha (2), Uttar Pradesh (1) and Puducherry (1).

(b) No, Sir. Private unaided institutions are not eligible for funding under RUSA.

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

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Mayurbhanj, Odisha**

†1519. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Mayurbhanj in Odisha;

(b) whether there is Kendriya Vidyalaya in Udla and if not, by when Kendriya Vidyalaya will be opened;

(c) whether it is possible to open residential school in Mayurbhanj constituency as it is a tribal dominated forest covered area;

(d) the number of places where Central Governments programme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is functioning keeping in view State's requirement; and

(e) whether funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are due in Mayurbhanj and if not, by when this amount will be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. These are located at Baripada, Murgabadi and Mahuldiha (Rairangpur).

(b) No, Sir. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India or State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations or Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. No proposal in prescribed format has been received from the State Government of Odisha or the district administration of Mayurbhanj district for opening of a new KV at Udla.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) which is a residential school in each district of the country. There is already a functional JNV at Salbani of Mayurbhanj district.

There are 26 functional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) which are residential schools for girls in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha, covering all 26 educationally backward blocks in the district. Two residential schools with total capacity of 100 children have been sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme to district Mayurbhanj of Odisha and have been opened by the State Government.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned two Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Out of these, one is functional and the other one is under construction. The scheme of construction of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas is implemented through the State Governments and is demand driven. Hence any proposal for construction of Ashram School has to be submitted by the State Government after due assessment, for consideration by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

(d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is being implemented in all the States/UTs including Odisha.

(e) Allocation of outlays of the States/UTs under the SSA are made on the basis of their Annual Work Plan and Budget proposals, based on the SSA framework of implementation. The Central Funds are released in two or more instalments to the States, depending on the State/UT's opening balance, release of commensurate State share, pace of expenditure, submission of audit reports and other such criteria laid down in the scheme. The details of Central Funds released to State Government of Odisha under SSA during the last two years and the current year are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)		
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
73956.08	66695.31	59829.94
		(as on 01.03.16)

### **Problem of grade inflation in country**

1520. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CBSE students in the country who have received 90 per cent and above marks in the Twelfth standard board examinations, year-wise details since three years;

(b) whether Government has recognised the reasons, which have led to the problem of grade inflation in the country and its impact on university admissions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering increasing application based questions or taking steps to increase efficiency in the way examiners mark answers to address the issue of grade inflation, if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 44,649, 59,837 and 73,961 students scored aggregate marks of 90% and above in the Class-XII examinations of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(b) to (d) Various initiatives taken by CBSE such as introduction of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation scheme (CCE), provision of 15 minutes' additional time for reading question papers, restructuring and simplification of question papers, publication of sample question papers and marking schemes to familiarize teachers and students with the nature of questions, change over from content based testing to problem solving and competency based testing and providing counseling facilities to students have improved performance of students. CBSE has already introduced application based questions for classes IX-XII in the range of 20% to 30% in design of question papers in all major subjects and more than 60% questions from the domain application, higher order thinking skills and evaluation. The final marking scheme in all major subjects is prepared by subject experts, Principals and teachers on the basis of feedback received from various stakeholders including students. The marking scheme is finalized in such a way that subjectivity is minimized and uniformity of standards amongst subject examiners is ensured. After declaration of results, students are provided answer books, if demanded. No systematic analysis of impact of grade inflation on university admissions is maintained by the Ministry.

### **Employment generation for rural areas**

†1521. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the latest programmes for employment generation for the rural areas by the Ministry;

(b) the details of employment opportunities created in the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the areas where employment opportunities have been created and the amount spent by Government for the said purpose, Statewise?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry is implementing the scheme of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for employment generation in the micro enterprises in the non-farm sector for rural and urban areas. PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy scheme of Government of India, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and 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).

During the current FY 2015-16, an allocation of ₹ 1275.68 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 in rural as well as urban areas throughout the country. State-wise details of the number of projects assisted, margin money subsidy utilized and estimated employment generated during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.1.2016) under PMEGP Scheme is given at Statement (*See below*).

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.

Under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), 26 clusters 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.

State-wise details of Employment Generation under Coir Sector for the year 2014-15 is as under:

Sl. No.	States	2014-15
1.	Kerala	590
2.	Tamil Nadu	2881
3.	Karnataka	245
4.	Andhra Pradesh	230
5.	Odisha	225
6.	Others	140
TOTAL		4311

Ministry through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) offers industry oriented, demand driven skill development training programs 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. 21860 trainees passed from National Small Industries Corporation during the year 2014-15.

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 ESDPs/EDPs are aimed at generation of Wage-employment and Self-employment. As on 31.01.2016, 23057 numbers of trainees were able to get Wage-Employment and 12454 number of trainees were able to get Self-Employment.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the number of projects assisted, margin money subsidy utilized and estimated employment generation during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under PMEGP Scheme*

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15				2015-16 (upto 31.1.2016)			
		Margin Money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin Money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin Money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin Money subsidy utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025	3506.8	1267.79	769	4294
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352	1912.88	332.04	165	652
3.	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438	3506.8	982.95	374	2655
4.	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160	100	38.86	16	133
5.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889	2072.2	477.28	318	1687
6.	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024	3347.4	1220.66	490	3920
7.	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584	1753.4	98.44	102	821
8.	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002	5260.43	1209.00	601	4578
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604	11955	5950.44	1858	18163
10.	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240	6057.2	3166.76	1226	9992
11.	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54	454.77	11.80	2	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871	1932.77	30.05	26	93
13.	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407	1250.62	385.44	122	579
14.	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829	1023.23	401.46	239	772
15.	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736	909.6	206.07	194	1552
16.	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333	909.54	513.65	348	2997
17.	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680	1250.62	568.84	222	1776
18.	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535	3069.86	2866.94	3480	9018
19.	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646	3188	2891.74	1589	11623
20.	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495	3825.6	1734.53	1192	9536
21.	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211	4782	2473.51	1367	8240
22.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821	4303.8	1370.85	450	4178
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896	8129.4	2103.87	544	4066
24.	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107	5260.2	3085.25	664	5993
25.	Maharashtra**	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311	5738.4	2621.16	1236	9927
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220	2072.28	1211.61	322	4191
27.	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604	1594	1355.09	389	4742
28.	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825	4782	3534.98	1218	8033

29. Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406	318.82	0.00	0	0
30. Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93	100	0.00	0	0
31. Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738	2231.6	1605.99	706	4839
32. Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190	5100.8	1927.57	930	7315
33. Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386	100	29.56	19	124
34. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790	100	33.10	61	157
TOTAL	109306	112253.87	48168	357502	101900	45707.28	21239	146657

# Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* Including Daman and Diu.

\*\* Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Working group on rehabilitation of sick SMEs**

1522. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a working Group on Rehabilitations of sick SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) was constituted by RBI to look into the issues of considerable delay or nursing of this vital sector and suggest remedial measures thereon, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the working Group has since submitted its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and what action Government has taken or proposes to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Working Group on rehabilitation of sick SMEs, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. C. Chakrabarty, the then Chairman and Managing Director, Punjab National Bank, to look into the problems faced by new as well as sick SMEs and suggest remedial measures. The Working Group submitted its Report in the year 2008.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Group, *inter-alia*, include (i) lending in case of all advances upto ₹ 2 crore to be done on the basis of scoring model; (ii) the applications forms to be so designed that all documents required to be executed by the borrower on sanction of the loan form its part; (iii) simplified application cum sanction form be introduced in case of all micro enterprises for loans upto ₹ 1 crore and working capital under Nayak Committee norms; (iv) banks who have sanctioned term loan singly or jointly must also sanction working capital limit singly (or jointly), to avoid delay in commencement of commercial production; (v) introduce Centralised Credit Processing Cell; (vi) banks to focus on opening more specialised micro, small and medium enterprise branches; (vii) banks to consider introduction of Factoring Services, particularly for MSMEs (viii) new definition of sick small enterprise to remove the delay and (ix) timely identification and treatment of sickness in MSME sector.

The RBI issued guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on May 4, 2009 advising them to consider, for speedy implementation, the recommendations made by the Working Group with regard to timely and adequate flow of credit to the MSE

sector. Ministry of MSME has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs' vide a Gazette Notification dated 29.05.2015 for the purpose of facilitating the promotion and development of MSMEs. Under this framework, any enterprise can seek revival and rehabilitation benefit through a Committee constituted by the banks which comprises representative of State Government, experts, regional or zonal head of the bank and the officer in charge of MSMEs credit department of the bank.

**Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises**

1523. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has in collaboration with SIDBI launched Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGFTMSE) scheme for the benefit of Micro and Small Enterprises, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of beneficiaries utilized along with the amount sanctioned, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the details of the other such credit guarantee schemes and programmes available with banks for micro and small entrepreneurs; and

(d) whether any collaterals have to be provided for availing such schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), together have established a Trust named Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries, now known as Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), for implementing the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS). Since its inception, CGTMSE has facilitated easy access to credit from organized banking Sector to first generation entrepreneurs in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Sector. CGTMSE, in turn, provides guarantee to its registered Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) against the loans/credit facilities upto ₹ 100 lakh extended by them without taking any collateral security and/or third party guarantee.

(b) As on February 29, 2016, 22,59,044 guarantees for an amount of ₹1,06,927.55 crore have been approved by CGTMSE since inception. The State-wise guarantees approved (no. of beneficiaries and amount of credit/loan covered) under Credit Guarantee Scheme upto the current year (as on February 29, 2016) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The other credit guarantee schemes and programmes available with banks wherein micro and small units are also among the beneficiaries include Credit Guarantee Fund for the MUDRA Scheme in the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance and Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes operated by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(d) No collateral is required for accessing loan under the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

***Statement***

*Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises  
State-wise Report Guarantee approved as on  
February 29, 2016 (Cumulative)*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals	Approved Amount (in ₹ lakh)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1777	8948.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73063	202216.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5913	27408.98
4.	Assam	80336	268238.58
5.	Bihar	116181	489791.86
6.	Chandigarh	4914	31513.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	29790	164013.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	414	10019.43
9.	Daman and Diu	356	8727.28
10.	Delhi	25382	273903.01
11.	Goa	14471	89470.95
12.	Gujarat	90242	756727.83
13.	Haryana	28753	212528.98
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41213	225699.55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58215	123251.61
16.	Jharkhand	90305	529176.29
17.	Karnataka	196363	992785.5
18.	Kerala	211422	511848.52
19.	Lakshadweep	280	753.94
20.	Madhya Pradesh	77759	405407.71
21.	Maharashtra	163898	1201330.98



Sl. No.	State	Proposals	Approved Amount (in ₹ lakh)
22.	Manipur	5325	16444.6
23.	Meghalaya	6816	30798.34
24.	Mizoram	3338	12521.91
25.	Nagaland	5143	17269.8
26.	Odisha	107716	444980.16
27.	Puducherry	3586	13207.25
28.	Punjab	48048	278427.03
29.	Rajasthan	73070	357619.12
30.	Sikkim	1765	7213.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	222353	875958.21
32.	Telangana	41407	230732.43
33.	Tripura	9261	31549.33
34.	Uttar Pradesh	252263	1054959.73
35.	Uttarakhand	29193	147883.45
36.	West Bengal	138713	639428.39
TOTAL		2259044	10692755.36

NB: Actuals may vary due to intervening cancellations/modifications.

### Protection of whistleblowers

1524. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court observed recently to set up administrative mechanism to protect whistleblowers who are exposing corruption;

(b) if so, the response/position of Government at present; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the absolute vacuum in the system, to protect whistleblowers, including giving them police protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government of India *vide* Resolution dated 21.04.2004 on Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers had authorized the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) as the Designated Agency to receive written complaints for disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office and to recommend appropriate action.

The Government has *vide* Resolution dated 14.08.2013 also authorized the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government as the Designated Authority to receive written complaint or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office in respect of any employee of that Ministry/Department or any organization falling under their jurisdiction. If the Designated Authority in the Ministries/Departments, either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, is of the opinion that the complainant needs protection, the Designated Authority shall take up the matter with the CVC, for issuing appropriate directions to the authorities concerned.

The Commission, after receipt of such representation(s) from Whistle Blowers about threat to their life, takes up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Nodal Agency, to undertake the responsibility of providing security cover to the genuine Whistle Blowers. The Home Ministry, in turn, asks individual State Governments to examine the threat and provide security cover, if needed. On the advice of Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments have appointed Nodal Officers in respective States and detail about Nodal Officers nominated by various State Governments has been communicated to the Commission for referring the matters to them.

#### **Vacancies in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and KVs in Punjab**

1525. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of vacancies exist in teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, with particular reference to Punjab; and
- (c) the efforts taken by Government for filling up of these vacancies and ensuring adequate number of teaching staff in each school so that teaching is not affected?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There were 2,551 vacancies of teaching staff in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 10,644 vacancies of teaching staff in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) as on 01.02.2016. Details showing the State/UT-wise vacancies in the teaching staff in JNVs and KVs including the State of Punjab are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The filling up of vacancies of teaching staff is a continuous process. However, while the process for regular recruitment is undertaken from time to time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged, as per requirement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise vacancies of teaching staff in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas (as on 01.02.2016)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Vacancies of teaching staff in JNVs	Vacancies of teaching staff in KVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	15	41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69	315
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	195
4.	Assam	75	789
5.	Bihar	215	324
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	01	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	93	258
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	05	10
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	09	03
10.	Delhi	01	175
11.	Goa	06	67
12.	Gujarat	116	240
13.	Haryana	72	76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33	101
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	98	383
16.	Jharkhand	157	194
17.	Karnataka	107	471
18.	Kerala	35	340
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	06	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	214	629
21.	Maharashtra	134	2094
22.	Manipur	30	127
23.	Meghalaya	53	110
24.	Mizoram	50	45
25.	Nagaland	64	81

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	171	427
27.	Puducherry (UT)	09	58
28.	Punjab	87	290
29.	Rajasthan	116	229
30.	Sikkim	08	23
31.	Tamil Nadu*	—	553
32.	Telangana	44	288
33.	Tripura	23	125
34.	Uttar Pradesh	180	611
35.	Uttarakhand	40	269
36.	West Bengal	116	676
TOTAL		2551	10644

\*The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

### **Redressal of public grievances**

1526. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of public grievances received during the last three years and the current year till date, year-wise and department/Ministry-wise;

(b) the case referred to concerned authorities to redress, cases finally disposed and pendency, year-wise and authority-wise; and

(c) whether grievances redressed are satisfactory, if not, the steps taken to make grievance disposal mechanism effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of number of cases of public grievances received, disposed and pending on the online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) during the last three years and current year till date, year-wise and Ministry/Department-wise are given in Statement I-IV (*See* below). The grievances also include the grievances forwarded by the nodal department/offices to the concerned authorities listed on CPGRAMS.

(c) Some of the major steps taken for making the grievance disposal mechanism more effective and for improving the satisfactory disposal of a grievance include:-

(i) Issue of instructions to all the nodal Ministries/Departments/Organizations listed on CPGRAMS to close a grievance on the online system only after giving well reasoned reply to the aggrieved citizen;

(ii) Grievance Analysis Study of 20 top grievance receiving Ministries/Departments/Organizations for identifying the major grievances, root- cause analysis and systemic reforms necessary for reducing the incidences of grievances; and

(iii) Issue of instructions to Secretaries of all the Ministries/Departments having substantial public dealing, to personally examine 10 grievances every week, while Additional Secretary/CMD rank and Joint Secretary level officers are required to examine 20 and 30 grievances respectively every week.

***Statement-I***

*Department-wise report for the period 1.1.2013 to 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department/State	Brought forward as on 01.1.2013	Received during the Period	Disposed during the period	% of Disposal	Pending as on 31.12.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administrative Reforms and PG	56	181	233	123.20	14
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	99	332	371	111.75	60
3.	Agriculture Research and Education	48	197	214	108.63	31
4.	AIDS Control	18	27	0	0.00	45
5.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	70	149	151	101.34	68
6.	Atomic Energy	52	340	307	90.29	85
7.	Ayush	407	88	486	552.27	9
8.	Bio Technology	8	52	37	71.15	23
9.	Border Management	0	0	0	0.00	0
10.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax)	3448	9683	7754	80.08	5377

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Central Board of Excise and Customs	387	2273	2334	102.68	326
12.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	7	184	172	93.48	19
13.	Civil Aviation	1222	1001	1570	156.84	653
14.	Coal	82	603	291	48.26	394
15.	Commerce	88	568	552	97.18	104
16.	Consumer Affairs	1528	3186	3314	104.02	1400
17.	Corporate Affairs	711	2572	2377	92.42	906
18.	Culture	96	382	234	61.26	244
19.	Defence	3027	3786	2966	78.34	3847
20.	Defence Finance	206	798	779	97.62	225
21.	Defence Production	332	427	49	11.48	710
22.	Defence Research and Development	38	183	210	114.75	11
23.	Development of North Eastern Region	0	22	21	95.45	1
24.	Disinvestment (M/o Finance)	23	163	168	103.07	18
25.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	27	291	200	68.73	118
26.	Earth Sciences	6	121	113	93.39	14
27.	Economic Affairs	215	537	481	89.57	271
28.	Electronics and Information Technology	54	1110	1075	96.85	89
29.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	146	123	4	3.25	265
30.	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	508	615	162	26.34	961
31.	Ex Servicemen Welfare	2146	3489	2323	66.58	3312

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Expenditure	44	218	205	94.04	57
33.	External Affairs	4650	6022	9677	160.69	995
34.	Fertilizers	28	59	60	101.69	27
35.	Financial Services (Banking Division)	3148	10783	12406	115.05	1525
36.	Financial Services (Insurance Division)	746	1790	2239	125.08	297
37.	Food and Public Distribution	94	418	474	113.40	38
38.	Food Processing Industries	58	67	113	168.66	12
39.	Health and Family Welfare	1368	2546	3280	128.83	834
40.	Health Research	3	10	4	40.00	9
41.	Heavy Industry	67	205	220	107.32	52
42.	Higher Education	2888	3845	1089	28.32	5644
43.	Home Affairs	2313	6896	6555	95.06	2654
44.	Housing and Poverty Alleviation	24	187	76	40.64	135
45.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	81	460	314	68.26	227
46.	Information and Broadcasting	845	1849	1204	65.12	1490
47.	Internal Security	0	4	1	25.00	3
48.	J and K Affairs	0	2	0	0.00	2
49.	Justice	664	1794	1194	66.56	1254
50.	Labour and Employment	1503	3842	3649	94.98	1694
51.	Land Resources	100	152	223	146.71	29
52.	Legal Affairs	82	554	409	73.83	227
53.	Legislative Department	43	491	75	15.27	459

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	139	294	273	92.86	160
55.	Mines	171	322	290	90.06	203
56.	Minority Affairs	66	227	222	97.80	71
57.	NCT of Delhi	2321	4493	4214	93.79	2600
58.	New and Renewable Energy	19	71	80	112.68	10
59.	NITI Aayog	311	829	832	100.36	308
60.	O/o the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	191	429	543	126.57	77
61.	Official Language	24	40	55	137.50	9
62.	Overseas Indian Affairs	205	262	34	12.98	433
63.	Panchayati Raj	1	235	222	94.47	14
64.	Parliamentary Affairs	142	247	182	73.68	207
65.	Personnel and Training	682	2566	1767	68.86	1481
66.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1107	3115	3211	103.08	1011
67.	Pharmaceutical	43	116	119	102.59	40
68.	Posts	1757	5080	5472	107.72	1365
69.	Power	148	606	629	103.80	125
70.	Pubile Enterprises	6	225	228	101.33	3
71.	Railways (Railway Board)	3611	15484	13949	90.09	5146
72.	Revenue	536	707	471	66.62	772
73.	Road Transport and Highways	518	1010	583	57.72	945
74.	Rural Development	180	613	664	108.32	129
75.	School Education and Literacy	859	1600	2	0.13	2457



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Science and Technology	120	344	300	87.21	164
77.	Scientific and Industrial Research	54	90	85	94.44	59
78.	Shipping	234	291	203	69.76	322
79.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0.00	0
80.	Social Justice and Empowerment	204	730	539	73.84	395
81.	Space	44	105	84	80.00	65
82.	Sports	0	0	0	0.00	0
83.	States	0	20	0	0.00	20
84.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	60	123	84	68.29	99
85.	Steel	20	291	255	87.63	56
86.	Telecommunications	3127	37202	36835	99.01	3494
87.	Textiles	125	281	261	92.88	145
88.	Tourism	175	363	166	45.73	372
89.	Tribal Affairs	64	228	269	117.98	23
90.	Unique Identification Authority of India	504	940	793	64.36	651
91.	Urban Development	461	1733	1527	88.11	667
92.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	108	373	366	98.12	115
93.	Women and Child Development	64	531	482	90.77	113
94.	Youth Affairs	129	194	227	117.01	96
TOTAL		52324	158087	148923	94	61486

***Statement-II****Department-wise report for the period 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department/State	Brought forward as on 1.1.2014	Received during the period	Disposed during the period	% of Disposal	Pending as on 31.12.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administrative Reforms and PG	14	172	133	77.33	53
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	60	732	735	100.41	57
3.	Agriculture Research and Education	31	289	262	90.66	58
4.	AIDS Control	45	50	47	94.00	48
5.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	68	341	330	96.77	79
6.	Atomic Energy	85	429	464	108.16	50
7.	Ayush	9	371	128	34.50	252
8.	Bio Technology	23	98	98	100.00	23
9.	Border Management	0	36	0	0.00	36
10.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax)	5377	8653	8438	97.52	5592
11.	Central Board of Excise and Customs	326	2889	2605	90.17	610
12.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	19	225	230	102.22	14
13.	Civil Aviation	653	1414	1237	87.48	830
14.	Coal	394	769	1019	132.51	144
15.	Commerce	104	863	838	97.10	129
16	Consumer Affairs	1400	2780	2863	102.99	1317
17.	Corporate Affairs	906	3283	2376	72.37	1813
18.	Culture	244	416	472	113.46	188
19.	Defence	3847	5037	5543	110.05	3341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Defence Finance	225	1393	1191	85.50	427
21.	Defence Production	710	611	1189	194.60	132
22.	Defence Research and Development	11	297	281	94.61	27
23.	Development of North Eastern Region	1	61	22	36.07	40
24.	Disinvestment (M/o Finance)	18	126	133	105.56	11
25.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	118	683	664	97.22	137
26.	Earth Sciences	14	174	182	104.60	6
27.	Economic Affairs	271	759	613	80.76	417
28.	Electronics and Information Technology	89	2108	2112	100.19	85
29.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	265	330	199	60. 30	396
30.	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	961	1119	600	53.62	1480
31.	Ex Servicemen Welfare	3312	3452	6384	184.94	380
32.	Expenditure	57	332	328	98.80	61
33.	External Affairs	995	7338	7862	107.14	471
34.	Fertilizers	27	69	74	107.25	22
35.	Financial Services (Banking Division)	1525	13129	13258	100.98	1396
36.	Financial Services (Insurance Division)	297	2338	2366	101.20	269
37.	Food and Public Distribution	38	839	831	99. 05	46
38.	Food Processing Industries	12	96	100	104.17	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Health and Family Welfare	634	5120	4842	94.57	912
40.	Health Research	9	174	0	0.00	183
41.	Heavy Industry	52	375	334	89.07	93
42.	Higher Education	5644	5132	6924	134.92	3852
43.	Home Affairs	2654	5831	4862	83.38	3623
44.	Housing and Poverty Alleviation	135	314	213	67.83	236
45.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	227	337	453	134.42	111
46.	Information and Broadcasting	1490	2780	1492	53.67	2778
47.	Internal Security	3	129	0	0.00	132
48.	J and K Affairs	2	51	0	0.00	53
49.	Justice	1254	2489	3713	149.18	30
50.	Labour and Employment	1694	4486	4163	92.80	2017
51.	Land Resources	29	204	195	95.59	36
52.	Legal Affairs	227	811	963	116.74	75
53.	Legislative Department	459	343	642	187.17	160
54.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	160	361	414	106.66	127
55.	Mines	203	394	487	123.60	110
56.	Minority Affairs	71	1505	1564	103.92	12
57.	NCT of Delhi	2600	9291	6081	65.45	5610
58.	New and Renewable Energy	10	206	167	81.07	49
59.	NITI Aayog	308	364	621	170.60	51
60.	O/o the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	77	522	568	108.81	31
61.	Official Language	9	77	64	83.12	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62.	Overseas Indian Affairs	433	412	783	190.05	62
63.	Panchayati Raj	14	557	533	95.69	38
64.	Parliamentary Affairs	207	327	405	123.85	129
65.	Personnel and Training	1481	5614	6463	115.12	632
66.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1011	8836	8147	92.20	1700
67.	Pharmaceutical	40	263	231	87.83	72
68.	Posts	1365	8086	7435	91.95	2016
69.	Power	125	964	968	98.37	141
70.	Public Enterprises	3	266	257	96.62	12
71.	Railways (Railway Board)	5146	20028	18656	93.15	6518
72.	Revenue	772	1193	1274	106.79	691
73.	Road Transport and Highway	945	2135	1383	64.78	1697
74.	Rural Development	129	1246	1297	104.09	78
75.	School Education and Literacy	2457	2600	2633	101.27	2424
76.	Science and Technology	164	956	752	78.66	368
77.	Scientific and Industrial Research	59	193	175	90.67	77
78.	Shipping	322	442	533	120.59	231
79.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0.00	0
80.	Social Justice and Empowerment	395	1157	1271	109.85	281
81.	Space	65	197	75	38.07	187
82.	Sports	0	133	0	0.00	133
83.	States	20	168	0	0.00	188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
84.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	99	236	290	121.85	47
85.	Steel	56	397	370	93.20	83
86.	Telecommunications	3494	52266	52977	101.36	2783
87.	Textiles	145	286	275	95.49	158
88.	Tourism	372	488	474	97.13	386
89.	Tribal Affairs	23	399	409	102.51	13
90.	Unique Identification Authority of India	651	1337	1898	141.96	90
91.	Urban Development	667	2956	2197	74.32	1426
92.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenuation	115	874	853	97.60	136
93.	Women and Child Development	113	771	723	93.77	161
94.	Youth Affairs	96	169	170	100.59	95
TOTAL		61486	221393	218876	99	64003

***Statement-III****Department-wise report for the period 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department/State	Brought forward as on 1.11.2015	Received during the period	Disposed during the period	% of Disposal	Pending as on 31.12.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Administrative Reforms and PG	53	2773	2807	101.23	19
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	57	9246	8177	88.44	1126
3.	Agriculture Research and Education	58	1574	1067	67.79	565
4.	AIDS Control	48	69	51	73.91	66
5.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	79	2496	2316	92.79	259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Atomic Energy	50	1565	1399	89.39	216
7.	Ayush	252	1995	1881	94.29	366
8.	Bio Technology	23	452	302	66.81	173
9.	Border Management	36	31	0	0.00	67
10.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax)	5592	19694	17163	87.15	8123
11.	Central Board of Excise and Customs	610	7773	7491	96.37	892
12.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	14	813	790	97.17	37
13.	Civil Aviation	830	4999	4525	90.52	1304
14.	Coal	144	2735	2159	78.94	720
15.	Commerce	129	5101	4638	90.92	592
16.	Consumer Affairs	1317	4195	4537	108.15	975
17.	Corporate Affairs	1813	4709	4805	102.04	1717
18.	Culture	188	2738	2553	93.24	373
19.	Defence	3341	15680	13586	86.65	5435
20.	Defence Finance	427	1724	1752	101.62	399
21.	Defence Production	132	1487	1313	88.30	306
22.	Defence Research and Development	27	759	750	98.81	36
23.	Development of North Eastern Region	40	424	383	90.33	81
24.	Disinvestment (M/o Finance)	11	291	299	102.75	3
25.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	137	7867	7713	98.04	291
26.	Earth Sciences	6	478	413	86.40	71
27.	Economic Affairs	417	5917	5602	94.68	732
28.	Electronics and Information Technology	85	6041	5868	97.14	258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	396	2285	2621	114.70	60
30.	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	1480	10884	8135	74.74	4229
31.	Ex Servicemen Welfare	380	5975	5307	88.82	1048
32.	Expenditure	61	1848	1605	86.85	304
33.	External Affairs	471	16664	16635	99.83	500
34.	Fertilizers	22	571	349	61.12	244
35.	Financial Services (Banking Division)	1396	53866	50178	93.15	5084
36.	Financial Services (Insurance Division)	269	6902	6505	94.25	666
37.	Food and Public Distribution	46	4287	4156	96.94	177
38.	Food Processing Industries	8	656	596	90.85	68
39.	Health and Family Welfare	912	22349	20141	90.12	3120
40.	Health Research	183	668	742	111.08	109
41.	Heavy Industry	93	1605	1263	78.69	435
42.	Higher Education	3852	30629	28024	91.49	6457
43.	Home Affairs	3623	34024	33601	98.76	4046
44.	Housing and Poverty Alleviation	236	4964	5040	101.53	160
45.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	111	2497	2467	98.80	141
46.	Information and Broadcasting	2778	7832	4933	62.99	5677
47.	Internal Security	132	147	0	0.00	279
48.	J and K Affairs	53	51	0	0.00	104
49.	Justice	30	11267	11089	98.42	208



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Labour and Employment	2017	22343	23340	104.46	1020
51.	Land Resources	38	2017	1994	98.86	61
52.	Legal Affairs	75	2573	1996	77.57	652
53.	Legislative Department	160	1009	905	89.69	264
54.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	127	2475	2397	96.85	205
55.	Mines	110	1095	975	89.04	230
56.	Minority Affairs	12	1347	1179	87.53	180
57.	NCT of Delhi	5810	17411	10012	57.50	13209
58.	New and Renewable Energy	49	2257	1672	74.08	634
59.	NITI Aayog	51	2088	1016	48.66	1123
60.	O/o the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	31	755	711	94.17	75
61.	Official Language	22	596	582	97.65	36
62.	Overseas Indian Affairs	62	1535	1467	95.57	130
63.	Panchayati Raj	38	796	805	101.13	29
64.	Parliamentary Affairs	129	1467	1507	102.73	89
65.	Personnel and Training	632	17688	17105	96.70	1215
66.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1700	14691	14984	101.99	1407
67.	Pharmaceutical	72	941	624	66.31	389
68.	Posts	2016	16329	17488	107.10	857
69.	Power	141	5939	5662	95.34	418
70.	Pubilc Enterprises	12	689	700	101.60	1
71.	Railways (Railway Board)	6518	46693	43491	93.14	9720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72.	Revenue	691	13700	9196	67.12	5195
73.	Road Transport and Highway	1697	13997	11176	79.85	4518
74.	Rural Development	78	6945	6025	86.75	998
75.	School Education and Literacy	2424	22795	19672	86.30	5547
76.	Science and Technology	368	2953	1968	66.64	1353
77.	Scientific and Industrial Research	77	808	749	92.70	136
78.	Shipping	231	1173	1226	104.52	178
79.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0	1143	1009	88.28	134
80.	Social Justice and Empowerment	281	7565	7409	97.94	437
81.	Space	187	575	662	115.13	100
82.	Sports	133	2076	1026	49.42	1183
83.	States	188	189	0	0.00	377
84.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	47	466	450	96.57	63
85.	Steel	83	1501	1428	95.14	156
86.	Telecommunications	2783	63964	62087	97.07	4660
87.	Textiles	158	1804	1844	102.22	118
88.	Tourism	386	2091	1811	86.61	666
89.	Tribal Affairs	13	717	641	89.40	89
90.	Unique Identification Authority of India	90	2490	2312	92.85	268
91.	Urban Development	1426	11390	10735	94.25	2081
92.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenuation	136	5168	4506	87.19	798

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93.	Women and Child Development	161	5318	5230	98.35	249
94.	Youth Affairs	95	836	878	105.02	53
	TOTAL	64003	665995	610379	92	119619

**Statement-IV***Department-wise report for the period 1.1.2016 to 07.03.2016*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department/State	Brought forward as on 01.1.2016	Received during the period	Disposed during the period	% of Disposal	Pending as on 7.3.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administrative Reforms and PG	19	123	125	101.63	17
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	1126	1179	1407	119.34	898
3.	Agriculture Research and Education	565	303	120	39.60	748
4.	AIDS Control	66	14	1	7.14	79
5.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	259	235	430	182.98	64
6.	Atomic Energy	216	245	189	77.14	272
7.	Ayush	366	302	310	102.65	358
8.	Bio Technology	173	41	3	7.32	211
9.	Border Management	67	17	0	0.00	84
10.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax)	8123	4440	5161	116.24	7402
11.	Central Board of Excise and Customs	892	1478	1470	99.46	900
12.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	37	116	96	82.76	57
13.	Civil Aviation	1304	967	986	101.96	1285
14.	Coal	720	533	420	78.80	833

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Commerce	592	821	1172	142.75	241
16.	Consumer Affairs	975	1063	1828	171.97	210
17.	Corporate Affairs	1717	1276	1887	147.88	1106
18.	Culture	373	391	599	153.20	165
19.	Defence	5435	2865	3632	126.77	4666
20.	Defence Finance	399	536	532	96.88	405
21.	Defence Production	306	457	552	120.79	211
22.	Defence Research and Development	36	200	195	97.50	41
23.	Development of North Eastern Region	81	39	24	61.54	96
24.	Disinvestment (M/o Finance)	3	42	22	52.38	23
25.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	291	426	695	163.15	22
26.	Earth Sciences	71	98	120	122.45	49
27.	Economic Affairs	732	764	840	109.95	656
28.	Electronics and Information Technology	258	759	924	121.74	93
29.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	60	557	508	91.20	109
30.	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	4229	1208	3742	309.77	1695
31.	Ex Servicemen Welfare	1048	1315	1824	138.71	539
32.	Expenditure	304	544	381	70.04	467
33.	External Affairs	500	2037	2156	105.84	381
34.	Fertilizers	244	135	326	241.48	53
35.	Financial Services (Banking Division)	5084	11951	11764	98.44	5271
36.	Financial Services (Insurance Division)	666	1543	1536	99.55	673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	Food and Public Distribution	177	616	660	107.14	133
38.	Food Processing Industries	68	95	126	132.63	37
39.	Health and Family Welfare	3120	3285	3449	104.99	2956
40.	Health Research	109	176	56	31.82	229
41.	Heavy Industry	435	366	511	139.62	290
42.	Higher Education	6457	4574	8501	185.85	2530
43.	Home Affairs	4046	5053	4460	88.26	4639
44.	Housing and Poverty Alleviation	160	571	684	119.79	47
45.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	141	659	551	83.61	249
46.	Information and Broadcasting	5677	1364	4349	318.84	2692
47.	Internal Security	279	30	0	0.00	309
48.	J and K Affairs	104	22	0	0.00	126
49.	Justice	208	3072	2293	74.64	987
50.	Labour and Employment	1020	4905	4827	98.41	1098
51.	Land Resources	61	139	111	79.86	89
52.	Legal Affairs	652	939	1237	131.74	354
53.	Legislative Department	264	126	169	134.13	221
54.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	205	472	578	122.46	99
55.	Mines	230	179	255	142.46	164
56.	Minority Affairs	180	221	210	95.02	191
57.	NCT of Delhi	13209	3238	6573	203.00	9874
58.	New and Renewable Energy	634	280	466	166.43	448
59.	NITI Aayog	1123	255	78	30.59	1300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60.	O/o the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	75	146	134	91.78	87
61.	Official Language	36	46	58	126.09	24
62.	Overseas Indian Affairs	130	219	71	32.42	278
63.	Panchayati Raj	29	189	169	89.42	49
64.	Parliamentary Affairs	89	140	213	152.14	16
65.	Personnel and Training	1215	15678	4389	27.99	12504
66.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1407	2440	2661	109.06	1186
67.	Pharmaceutical	389	437	9	2.06	817
68.	Posts	857	3787	3762	99.34	882
69.	Power	418	563	301	53.46	680
70.	Pubile Enterprises	1	132	120	90.91	13
71.	Railways, (Railway Board)	9720	9382	10565	112.61	8537
72.	Revenue	5195	2963	4143	139.82	4015
73.	Road Transport and Highway	4518	1577	4778	302.98	1317
74.	Rural Development	998	673	780	115.90	891
75.	School Education and Literacy	5547	3146	6478	205.91	2215
76.	Science and Technology	1353	503	844	167.79	1012
77.	Scientific and Industrial Research	136	211	174	82.46	173
78.	Shipping	178	234	317	135.47	95
79.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	134	440	483	109.77	91
80.	Social Justice and Empowerment	437	853	1070	125.44	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81.	Space	100	75	42	56.00	133
82.	Sports	1183	193	659	341.45	717
83.	States	377	66	0	0.00	443
84.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	63	70	64	91.43	69
85.	Steel	156	304	313	102.96	147
86.	Telecommunications	4660	10392	11233	108.09	3819
87.	Textiles	118	264	307	116.29	75
88.	Tourism	666	280	219	78.21	727
89.	Tribal Affairs	89	162	91	56.17	160
90.	Unique Identification Authority of India	268	713	553	77.56	428
91.	Urban Development	2081	1378	1856	134.69	1603
92.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	798	527	561	106.45	764
93.	Women and Child Development	249	853	982	115.12	120
94.	Youth Affairs	53	162	195	120.37	20
TOTAL		119619	128857	144715	112	103761

### **Sending of Government officials for foreign training**

1527. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any observations as to the need for sending Government officials to foreign universities for training, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the PMO has stated that domestic capacity of institutions should be built rather than sending officials to foreign universities;

(c) whether Government plans to review or cancel the Scheme for sending officials to foreign universities for training, if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details and number of Government officials sent for training for last ten years and the expenditure incurred by Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As part of its mandate for capacity building of civil servants, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) implements the plan Scheme of Domestic Funding of Foreign Training (DFFT) for nominating civil servants for training in universities/institutions abroad, in thematic areas of public policy, public administration, finance and budget, urban policy, health policy, education policy, environment policy etc. after obtaining approval of competent authority each year.

(d) The year-wise expenditure incurred by the Department of Personnel and Training for sending Government officials to foreign universities and the number of officials deputed thereon during last 10 years under DFFT are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*No. of officers deputed for training abroad under DFFT Scheme and expenditure incurred during last ten years*

Year	No. of officers deputed	Expenditure (in cr. rupees)
2005-06	150	12.63
2006-07	208	17.11
2007-08	228	17.73
2008-09	244	18.99
2009-10	119	12.09
2010-11	282	20.94
2011-12	242	27.95
2012-13	322	33.91
2013-14	396	43.00
2014-15	334	50.20

**Approval of Minister to suspend IAS officer**

1528. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers working with the Centre can now be suspended only with the approval of the Minister in charge of the Department of Personnel and Training, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the States would now have to inform the Union Government within forty eight hours of suspending any All India Services officer; and



(c) whether the States would also have to give reason of suspension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. All India Services (Discipline and Appeal), 1969 as amended, *vide* Gazette Notification No. G.S.R 1001(E) dated 23.12.2015 provides:—

- (i) Rule 3(1)(c): IAS officers working under Central Government shall only be suspended on the recommendations of the Central Review Committee as amended with the approval of Minister-in-charge, Department of Personnel and Training.
- (ii) Rule 3(10): As soon as a member of the Service is placed under suspension or is deemed to have been placed under suspension, the information in this regard shall be communicated by the concerned State Government to Government of India expeditiously and within the period of forty-eight hours.
- (iii) Rule 3(9)(d): A copy of the suspension order alongwith the reasons or grounds of suspension shall be communicated to the Cadre Controlling Authority in the Central Government not later than forty-eight hours.

#### **Doing away with self-attestation of documents**

1529. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure of attestation of documents by any authority has been done away with;

(b) if so, whether it has been notified by Government and circulated to all State Governments for implementation; and

(c) if not, by when it would be circulated to all State Governments for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As a part of simplification of procedures, the Central Government had issued advisories to all States/UTs to do away with the requirement of taking affidavits for executive level jobs and for allowing self certification of certificates in a phased manner. Action in this regard is to be taken by States/UTs. Further, as per the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP), notification is mostly used for notifying the promulgation of statutory rules.

**Approving of LIGO India**

1530. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO), India, if so, the details thereof along with purpose and proposed research projects to be undertaken; and

(b) what is the amount of fund allocated for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has given in-principle approval for setting up Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) in India. The LIGO India Project will establish a state-of-the-art gravitational wave observatory on the Indian soil in collaboration with the LIGO Laboratory in the U.S. run by Caltech and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Project will bring unprecedented opportunities for our scientists and engineers to dig deeper into the realm of gravitational wave and take global leadership in this new astronomical frontier. LIGO-India will also bring considerable opportunities in cutting edge technology for the Indian industry which will be engaged in the construction of eight kilometre long beam tube at ultra-high vacuum on a levelled terrain. The LIGO-India Project will be jointly co-ordinated and executed by three premier Indian lead institutions viz., the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune, the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar and the Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore. Some of the Universities in the Country will also participate in the project. The Twelfth Plan outlay for the project is ₹ 105 crore.

**Progress in Big Data Initiative**

1531. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the Big Data Initiative; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated and spent therein, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) At present, Big Data and Analytics, Data Science, Technology, Research and Applications (DASTRA) Programme was approved as a Pilot Project for two years, *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for scaling up has also been prepared. During the Financial Year,

2015-16, a total amount of ₹ 14.00 crores was allocated out of which ₹ 5.00 crores have been spent on R&D and applications development in the areas of Hyperspectral Data Analytics, wetland Ecosystem data analytics, Indian Digital Heritage (IDH) data analytics and digital heritage documentations and tools development. Funds have also been spent on 34 number of capacity building and trainings programmes on Big Data Analytics for Graduates, Scholars, Young Academicians and Scientists across the country and also supported 15 national level workshops and conferences on usage of Big Data Analytics in various thematic domains of Science and Technology.

### **Dearth of science teachers in colleges**

1532. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the volume of the dearth of science teachers in various colleges;
- (b) what are Government plans and the budget allocated for it to encourage innovations in the area of science and technology; and
- (c) the details of some of the most remarkable innovations by Indian scientists in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Enhancing research capabilities in universities of Gujarat**

1533. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to enhance capabilities of researches in the universities and R&D institutions based in Gujarat;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and released to various research institutions based in Gujarat in each of past three years; and
- (c) the number of research projects entrusted to the said institutions during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Government has taken several steps to enhance capabilities of researches in the universities and R&D institutions in the country including those based in Gujarat. Researchers working in these institutions in Gujarat have been supported through various competitive Schemes like Core Research

Grant (individual centric), Young Scientist Project Scheme and Research Fellowship. In addition, several University Departments in Gujarat have received support through Fund for improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST) to build research infrastructure for enhancing research capabilities. Through the State Science and Technology Programme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Gujarat State S&T Council is also supported to equip them with S&T manpower and office infrastructure to address the State level S&T issues.

(b) and (c) Several academic institutions such as The M.S. University of Baroda, Saurashtra University, Central University of Gujarat, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Gujarat Forensic Science University, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhi Nagar, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Surat etc. and R&D Institutions such as CSIR- Central Salt Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Indian Centre for Climate and Societal Impacts Research, Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research, Directorate of Groundnut Research, Physical Research Laboratory, Institute of Seismological Research etc. received project based support from the Government. Most of the Schemes under Ministry of Science and Technology do not have State-wise or Institute-wise allocations and financial assistance is dependent on proposals received and approved. Consequent to this, funds released to various research institutions based in Gujarat by the Ministry of Science and Technology in each of the past three years (2012-15) are ₹ 122.99 crore, ₹ 112.99 crore and ₹ 104.69 crore respectively. The number of research projects entrusted to these institutions during the said period are 55, 67 and 62 respectively. In addition, CSIR-CSMCRI has been entrusted with 24 theme based projects during this period.

### **Progress in Clean Energy and Water Mission**

1534. PROF. M. V. RAJEEVGOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in promotion and operationalization of the Technology Mission on Clean Energy and Water, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any fund allocation has been done under this mission in the past one year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The Technology Mission on Clean Energy was initiated as solar energy research initiative in 2009. In 2015-16, the programme was rechristened as clean energy research initiative and projects on building energy efficiency, smart energy grids and energy storage were also included

in the ambit of the programme. The Mission has supported 136 research projects, 160 research professionals, 2 advanced research facilities at industrial scale for achieving higher solar efficiency and test beds for decentralized power generation and cogeneration such as power, cooling, desalination etc. through national, bilateral and multilateral programs at a cost of ₹ 225 crores.

The Technology Mission on Water has addressed 19 water challenges pertaining to problems of water availability, water quality and water recycle in 25 clusters directly benefiting 212 villages from 23 States. So far, 200 R&D projects have been supported under mission and allied activities at a total cost of ₹ 125.16 crore. The Mission Programme has leveraged global experience through Indo-EU partnership and Dutch India Water Alliance for Leadership Initiative (DIWALI) for developing cost optimized water solutions.

(b) An allocation of ₹ 67 crores was made for Technology Mission on Clean Energy and Water during 2014-15. The allocation during the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 also remains the same.

### **Comprehensive plan for fresh entrants of labour**

1535. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan for 10.4 crore fresh entrants who will be entering labour market between 2015-2022 under Skill India Mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government has taken several additional measures to scale skilling with speed and standards in the country. This includes:

- (i) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 which provides an umbrella framework to all skilling activities including skill development Scheme/programme being carried out within the country.
- (ii) A National Skill Development Mission which seeks to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis. The Institutional framework of the National Skill Development 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) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) a flagship outcome-based skill training Scheme was launched on 15 July, 2015 to benefit 24 lakh youth across India. So far over 17 lakh persons have been enrolled/trained under PMKVY.
- (iv) Strategic partnerships have been undertaken between Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and other Ministries/Departments in the Central Government, to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure.
- (v) Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.
- (b) Does not arise.

**Redressal of grievance and quality assurance under  
Skill Development Scheme**

†1536. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessary measures are being given practical shape in mission mode to complete the target of training fifty crore people upto 2020 under new National Skill and Entrepreneurship Development Policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether necessary measures have been taken to ensure quality and redressal of grievances for the proper implementation of Skill Development Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government has launched the National Skill Development Mission to provide overall institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across India. 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.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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.

(b) All training under PMKVY is compliant to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). The Training Courses are based on the standards developed by Sector Skill Councils in consultation with industry and taking into account job based skill requirement. These standards further undergo scrutiny and filtration at several channels and thereafter approved by the National Skills Qualification Committee to ensure quality of training. Further, to ensure quality of trainings to the satisfaction of trainees, following measures are taken under PMKVY:

- (i) Grievance Portal: There is a grievance portal for candidates to register their grievances. PMKVY monitoring team conducts investigation and actions as per PMKVY Consequence management system are taken.
- (ii) Call Validation: Candidates undergoing training are contacted *via* phone calls to seek their feedback on the training being provided.
- (iii) Site Visits: The SSC and PMKVY monitoring team conduct site visits on sample basis to ensure that quality trainings are being provided to students, also before authorizing a centre it is the responsibility of the SSCs to ensure that training centre is well equipped to conduct the trainings.
- (iv) Student Feedback Forms: The students have to fill a Student Feedback Form which seeks candidate's experience of training, these forms are collected by the Assessor at the time of assessments.

**Skill Development Universities**

1537. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to set up Skill Development Universities in different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any plan/target to provide skill development and training to youths of the country, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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 had constituted a Working Group to explore the feasibility for setting up of National Skills Universities across the country which can function as reputed national institutes responsible for aggregating skill development effort through implementation of a credible, aspirational and nationally acceptable skill training system. The Working Group submitted its report along with the draft Bill. The draft Bill is under inter-Ministerial consultation.

Further, there are over 40 skill development Schemes implemented by over 18 Central Ministries/Departments across various sectors which have the mandate to promote skilling of all the people including youth, in the country.

Furthermore, to enable and mobilize a large of Indian youth to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood, the flagship Scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' has been launched by the Government on 15th July, 2015. 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 with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 8th March, 2016, 17.82 lakh candidates have been enrolled and 9.70 lakh persons trained across the country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs).

**Funds for National Skill Development Fund (NSDF)**

1538. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds received by National Skill Development Fund (NSDF)



during last two years from Government, Non-Government and Private Organisation, which aims to provide financial assistance to conduct skill development activities in the country;

(b) whether Government has received any additional financial assistance from private sector organisations/corporates to aid skill development activities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider entering into an agreement with private sector organisations/corporate which would enable them to provide workshops/training for skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Details of funds received by National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) during last two years are as under:

		₹ in crore	
Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14	2014-15
(i)	Skilling	250	-
(ii)	UDAAN Scheme	60	52
(iii)	STAR Scheme	1000	-
(iv)	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	-	435
TOTAL		1310	487

(b) The National Skill Development Fund has signed several agreements with organisations under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for skill development. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) provides financial assistance to Training Partners. Loan is one of the mode of such assistance. NSDC has disbursed soft loan to 157 training partners during last three years as under:—

Number of Training Partners	Purpose	2013-14 (₹ in crore)	2014-15 (₹ in crore)	2015-16 (₹ in crore)
148	Training	232.83	125.38	118.86
9	Innovation	3.93	10.40	3.71
TOTAL		236.76	135.78	122.57

**Statement***MoUs signed by NSDF*

Funding Entity	Objective	Project Cost (in cr)	Fund received (in cr)
POWERGRID	To provide skill training to 5000 Indian youths and women across 33 locations through NDSC approved training providers, with required trades in each location identified through Baseline Study	6.52	1.30
NTPC-I	To provide skill training to 5000 Indian youths and women across 22 locations through NDSC approved training providers, with required trades in each location identified through Baseline Study	6.50	1.30
NTPC-II	To train 25000 candidates across under-served locations	30.00	6.00
Coal India Ltd	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognition of Prior Learning for unskilled and semi-skilled workers-100000</li> <li>2. Skill training and certification for contract workers-70000</li> <li>3. Fresh Skilling for youth and women in the operational areas-70000</li> <li>4. National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) in Schools-30000</li> </ol>	To be De-cided	
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	To train 6400 youth, women and school going students over a period of two years as per NSQF in Central and Eastern Region of India including Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand etc.	10	
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)	To train 200 persons over a period of 2 years as NSQF in its operational areas and neighbouring regions	0.26	
National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	<p>To explore opportunities for skill development of employees, substantially affected persons, locals, and provide employment and apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>To provide facilities, equipment, expertise to support training for world class standards</p> <p>Will work with NSDC to evaluate centres of excellence in Mining sector</p>	1.3	

**Adarsh ITIs in Odisha**

1539. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of establishment of Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode in Odisha under Kaushal Vikas Yojna and by when it would be implemented; and

(b) how many such Adarsh ITIs has been taken up in the country the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Sir, the Government has at present no Scheme to set up Adarsh ITIs in PPP mode in Odisha.

(b) Question does no arise.

**National conclave on skill development**

1540. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has organized a national conclave on skill development recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the deliberations made in the said conclave; and

(c) whether Government has made any call for the improvement of skill development across all sectors and regions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) National Industry Conclave on Skills was held on 12th January, 2016 at Mumbai which was attended by various Ministers of the Central and State Government, industry leaders and members of the industry associations. The conclave was held with the objective to seek pro-active participation of industry in skills space. The industry was requested to set up Corporate Skilling Centres across various districts in the country and earmark some portion of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for skilling of youth across the country. The pro-active participation of industry will help in better alignment of training with employability and improvement in quality.

**Training in disciplines with most job opportunities**

†1541. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that training is being imparted in only some specific disciplines while many other important sectors are untouched;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government would pressurize training institutes to impart training in all important disciplines; and

(c) if not, the names of those disciplines the training under which has provided the most number of job opportunities to youths so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government has taken initiatives for skill development in all the priority sectors identified by the industry. Accordingly, 126 skill development courses have been developed by the Government under Craftsmen Training Schemes (CTS) and 256 (Trade Apprentice) under Apprenticeship Training Schemes (ATS). Besides, 578 courses under 68 sectors have also been developed for skill development programmes under Skill Development Initiative Schemes (SDIS).

Further, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), set up by the Government as a public private partnership entity, has constituted 40 industry led bodies called Sector Skill Councils to promote industry/employer participation. Various kinds of training is imparted by NSDC training providers based on the 1660 Qualification Packs (QPs) and 9295 National Occupation Standards (NOS) developed by the respective Sector Skill Councils as per the industry requirements.

It is observed that skill training is being given under 600 Job Roles/Qualification Packs under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) launched by the Government on 15th July, 2015.

**Skill development programme and technology development mission**

1542. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has announced a Skill Development Programme for the India Youth;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this programme; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) in what way it differs from the Technology Development Mission launched and successfully implemented by previous Government which has produced millions of young Indian engineers who are now working all over the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister has launched the National Skill Development Mission on 15th July, 2015. This Mission provides the overall framework for skill development Schemes within the country. There are currently over 40 odd programmes on skill development across 18 different Ministries/Departments being implementation across the country. The Mission aims to converge these efforts and ensure that quality of training is maintained. The Ministry is also currently running the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which has the target of training 24 lakh youth across the country including 10 lakh youth under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

Further, Technology Development Missions Programme (TDMP) launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development had the mandate to promote strong linkage between the industry and Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The TDMP focused on budding engineers whereas National Skill Development Mission majorly targets unemployed youth and school dropouts.

#### **Funds under Training and Employment Programme**

1543. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated any fund under Training and Employment Programme for updating skills and new knowledge to support women;

(b) if so, the details of fund allocated during the last three years State-wise;

(c) the details of target fixed/achieved during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has achieved the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Women's Training Division under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship conducts Training and Employment Programmes through a network of 01 National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) exclusively for women at Panipat, Jaipur, Tura, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Trivandrum, Indore, Vadodara, Allahabad and Mumbai. Besides this, 05 more RVTIs at Shimla, Punjab, Patna, Trichy and Agartala have started functioning *w.e.f.* August, 2016.

The Government has allocated a fund of ₹ 32.92 crores for updating skills and new knowledge to support women during the current financial year.

(b) The details of fund allocated during the last three years State-wise is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of NVTI/RVTI	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
			Funds allocated		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	NVTI-Noida	365.00	420.03	454.53
	-do-	RVTI-Allahabad	175.75	307.81	224.02
2.	Haryana	RVTI-Panipat	186.36	273.59	279.14
3.	Rajasthan	RVTI-Jaipur	149.11	241.79	195.63
4.	Meghalaya	RVTI-Tura	129.93	194.46	312.18
5.	West Bengal	RVTI-Kolkata	244.99	289.82	252.61
6.	Karnataka	RVTI-Bengaluru	227.87	300.04	313.63
7.	Kerala	RVTI-Trivandrum	197.00	205.81	234.41
8.	Madhya Pradesh	RVTI-Indore	97.09	214.57	238.13
9.	Gujarat	RVTI-Vadodara	97.56	172.52	168.92
10.	Maharashtra	RVTI-Mumbai	138.29	177.69	199.34

(c) The details of target fixed/achieved during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Target Fixed (in lacs)	Achievement (in lacs)
2012-13	2153.35	2036.95
2013-14	2798.13	2070.38
2014-15	2878.54	2328.33

(d) Yes, the Government has achieved the desired results.

#### **Skill development programmes in professional colleges**

1544. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared and implemented guidelines to augment and implement Skill Development Programme in the existing Colleges Particularly Professional colleges in the country;

(b) if so, how many such centre have been allocated to rural areas;

(c) what is interface of private schools and colleges with Government to implement the Skill Development Programmes in India; and

(d) how much money has been earmarked for such institution to implement these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) has taken a decision to run the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Accordingly, the applications are invited from all the Technical Institutes and Polytechnics approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Scheme to train the unemployed youth in engineering skills. One of the main objectives of the Scheme is to encourage the institutions for making the best use of available infrastructure of higher education system during off hours of skill training.

Under the Scheme, 10 lakh youth are to be given engineering skill during the next three years starting from the academic year 2016-17.

#### **Skill development in rural areas**

1545. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts to identify the new areas for the skill development, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is formulating any Scheme for more skill development in rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry has notified Constitution of Sector Mentor Committees (SMCs) to synergise the role of Mentor Councils (MCs) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and create a common entity which is solely responsible for development of curricula/content for skill training courses across the country. One of the roles of SMC is identification of new areas and courses for skill development in their respective sectors.

Further, 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 to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood. It is a skill certification and reward Scheme where in 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 with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 8th March, 2016, 17.82 lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training under different sectors spread across the country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs). The Scheme mainly focuses on rural areas and school dropouts.

**Voluntary and other organisations working for SCs in Uttar Pradesh**

1546. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary and other organizations working for Scheduled Castes in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of Grant-in-Aid given to each voluntary and other organizations working for Scheduled Castes in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year and last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is releasing grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of all sections of the society including the Scheduled Castes. The details of such organizations are given in Statement.



**Statement**

*List of NGOs from the State of UP to whom Financial Assistance was provided by MSJE for the welfare of SCs during the last five years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Name of Project	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
Uttar Pradesh													
1.	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra, Village and PO Auras, Distt. Unnao, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	1507663	200	852680	100	853328	100	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti, B- 290, New Ashok Nagar, Opp. East End Apartment, Delhi-96	Residential Secondary School	1162959	200	0	0	1869273	200	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arya Sugandh Sansthan, Vill. Mussepur PO: Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	339405	80	166560	40	187380	40	187380	40	0	0	0
4.	Arya Sugandh Sansthan, Vill. Mussepur PO: Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	981180	100	981180	100	981180	100	1471770	200	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
5.	Arya Sugandh Sansthan, Vill. Mussepur PO: Mandavali Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	10-bedded Hospital	1410111	0	0	806937	0	832050	0	416025	0	0	0
6.	Atal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Mohalla: Chanakyapuri, PO: Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Non-Residential Primary School	504900	100	510300	100	515700	100	1031400	200	1607600	100	1607600
7.	Bal Bani Avom Nirbal Seva Nari Kala Kendra Samiti, Vill. and Post Dangauli, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	Non-Residential Secondary School	1241550	300	0	0	778950	100	218244	100	0	0	0
8.	Bal Kalyan Kendra, Village: Pindra, Post: Deoria, Distt. Deoria,-274001, Uttar Pradesh	Non-Residential Primary School	1020600	200	0	0	432180	100	1031400	200	1210950	200	0
9.	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Baraf Khana Mishri Ki Bagh, Thakurganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	1791630	100	857760	100	1715520	100	0	0	804150	100	0

10.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Swami Ramirth Nagar, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055	Residential Primary School	1298288	200	443916	0	594685	100	67522	100	1577868	100	874778	0
11.	Gyan Bharati Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Prasari Samiti, 102, Holi Gate, Etah, Uttar Pradesh-3	Residential Primary School	925990	100	869457	100	872160	100	436080	100	1193902	100	0	0
12.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009	Residential Primary School	1610420	200	0	0	4733962	425	0	0	5825833	681	0	0
13.	Modern Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Prem Nagar, Line Par, Near Mata Mandir, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Non-Residential Primary School	457458	100	0	0	868416	200	868416	200	0	0	0	0
14.	New Public School Samiti, 504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan, Tagore Marg, Daliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Computer Training Centre	228103	30	178145	30	178640	30	178640	30	143475	30	0	0
15.	New Public School Samiti, 504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan, Tagore Marg, Daliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	981180	100	937980	100	937980	100	937980	100	937980	100	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
16.	Pawan Seva Sansthan, Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Near Chhungi Naka Naushahara, Distt.	Mobile Dispensary	877155	0	0	315090	0	630180	0	325890	0	325890	0	
17.	Pawan Seva Sansthan, Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Near Chhungi Naka Naushahara, Distt.	Residential Primary School	2662756	300	0	981180	100	981180	100	981180	100	0	0	
18.	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Swami Vivekanand Marg, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	121522	0	845932	0	707292	0	0	0	693693	0	128267	0
19.	Samaj Seva Sansthan, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad Road, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	Hostel (Primary)	488788	75	496437	50	522450	50	522450	0	522450	0	861086	0
20.	Sarvodaya Ashram, Village- Sikandarpur Block and Post. Tandiyanwan Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Secondary School at Hardoi	1230660	250	2560095	250	3795255	250	1232910	250	3698730	250	0	0

21.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Shanti Kunj Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	968220	100	981180	100	1962360	200	981180	100	1143180	100	30780	0
22.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Shanti Kunj Moh. Mewatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	Non-Residential Primary School	1519349	300	0	0	515700	100	515700	100	1279800	100	764100	0
23.	Shri Shivpal Smarak Nidhi, Malikmau, Near Railway Crossing, Lucknow Road, Raebareli, U.P.	Mobile Dispensary	280264	0	315090	0	313650	0	0	0	289057	0	0	0
24.	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti, Mo. Saidpur, P.O. Mohammadabad Gohna, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	Residential Primary School	1770380	200	975780	100	1642920	200	817650	100	0	0	0	0
25.	Sw. Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti, Mo. Saidpur, P.O. Mohammadabad Gohna, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	Type and Shorthand Training Centre	164730	40	0	0	411320	120	177750	0	177750	40	0	0
26.	Upasana Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, Vill. Madhupuri, Post Digoi, Tehsil Aonla, Distt. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	1706373	0	0	0	942750	0	1885500	0	942750	0	942750	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
27.	Vandematram Foundation (Society), Vill. Pure Moti, Post Wajirganj, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh	10-bedded Hospital	0	0	1302165	0	799358	0	21600	0	1698262	0	0	0
28.	Yasodanandan Gramodyog Seva Avom Shiksha Sansthan, Vill. and P.O. Ibrahim Patti, Distt. Balua, Uttar Pradesh	10-bedded Hospital	0	0	1843	0	2118075	0	942750	0	1379025	0	0	0
29.	Yasodanandan Gramodyog Seva Avom Shiksha Sansthan, Vill. and P.O. Ibrahim Patti, Distt. Balua, Uttar Pradesh	Non- Residential Secondary School	0	0	14745	100	1526850	300	616500	100	1364850	100	0	0

### Release of funds for scholarship and pension

†1547. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund to be provided to States for heads like scholarship for students pension for widows, pension for the differently abled etc., has been released;

(b) if so, the names of such States to whom the allotted fund has not been fully released and the names of the States along with the details of the outstanding amount; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not releasing the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is mainly implementing Schemes for scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The pension Schemes for widows under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Pension for the Differently Abled under Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has reported that under Central Sector Scheme, scholarship for college and university students is disbursed directly into the beneficiary's bank account and no funds are being provided to the States. Scheme-wise details of major scholarship and pension schemes are given in Statement.

#### Statement

##### *I. Details of schemes under the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment*

(A) Pre-Matric scholarship for SC students studying in Classes IX and X as on 08.03.2016

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	CA released 2015-16	Outstanding demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	No SC Population
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	4335.00	Action has been initiated
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	No SC Population
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	No proposal received

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	10223.33	0.00	CA released
6.	Chandigarh	42.00	0.00	CA released
7.	Chhattisgarh	4662.14	0.00	CA released
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.65	Action has been initiated
9.	Daman and Diu	2.65	0.00	CA released
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
12.	Gujarat	1600.00	0.00	CA released
13.	Haryana	3279.66	0.00	CA released
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	531.00	Action has been initiated
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	No CA becomes due as the State Government has unspent balance
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
17.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
18.	Kerala	1731.06	0.00	CA released
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	7072.00	Action has been initiated
20.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	State Government has unspent balance of ₹ 155.78 cr.
21.	Manipur	0.00	32.49	Action has been initiated
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	No additional fund is required as they have unspent balance
23.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	No SC Population
24.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	No SC population
25.	Odisha	5070.64	0.00	CA released
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
27.	Punjab	4862.00	0.00	CA released
28.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	No proposal received
29.	Sikkim	5.22	0.00	CA released
30.	Tamil Nadu	6514.44	3783.00	CA released
31.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	No proposal received



1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tripura	0.00	135.00	Action has been initiated
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	State Government has informed us that no additional fund is required as they have unspent balance.
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	789.00	Action has been initiated
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	State Government informed us that no additional fund is required as they have unspent balance.
TOTAL		37993.14	16678.14	

(B) Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for SC students (PMS-SC) as on 08.03.2016

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CA released for 2015-16	Outstanding demand#	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4974.00	77747.00	
2.	Assam	0.00	2600.00	Release in process
3.	Bihar	7476.00	11666.46	
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	590.44	
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.00	2600.13	
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	26.78	
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	Incomplete proposal
8.	Goa	14.00	49.64	
9.	Gujarat	5964.00	15934.09	
10.	Haryana	6867.00	18174.00	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	7300.00	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.00	809.84	
13.	Jharkhand	911.00	3856.73	
14.	Karnataka	3840.00	37664.16	
15.	Kerala	1647.00	10381.00	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9100.00	12644.98	

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Maharashtra	27988.00	116104.61	
18.	Manipur	521.29	0.00	
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	Incomplete proposal
20.	Odisha	3314.00	41675.00	
21.	Punjab	7930.00	69347.00	
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	Proposal not received
23.	Rajasthan	7552.00	33378.00	
24.	Sikkim	164.53	0.00	
25.	Tamil Nadu	46064.00	140264.87	
26.	Telangana	11090.00	52913.22	
27.	Tripura	1400.00	659.64	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	46903.00	77840.00	
29.	Uttarakhand	1728.00	17081.66	
30.	West Bengal	2284.00	13970.00	
TOTAL		200582.82	765279.25	

# The demands are based on estimates for the current year and arrears of the previous year, if any. The demand shall be met in subsequent years depending on availability of funds.

(C) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs		
		Released Amount for 2015-16	Outstanding Amount for 2015-16	Reasons for non-release of full allotted amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	635.00	0.00	
2.	Bihar	2180.00	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	296.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
4.	Goa	320.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	678.88	23.12	*High Committed Liability of the State

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	0.00	295.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	80.00	No Demand from the State
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	145.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
9.	Jharkhand	214.85	169.15	**Low Demand from the State
10.	Karnataka	1285	0.00	
11.	Kerala	703.00	0.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	844.00	Proposal not received
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	0.00	
14.	Odisha	0.00	487.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
15.	Punjab	582.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	598.33	198.67	*High Committed Liability of the State
17.	Tamil Nadu	628.50	209.50	*High Committed Liability of the State
18.	Telangana	0.00	414.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1740.00	580.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	117.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
21.	West Bengal	952.28	108.72	**Low Demand from the State
22.	Assam	0.00	1228.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
23.	Manipur	0.00	106.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
24.	Sikkim	11.60	12.40	**Low Demand from the State
25.	Tripura	142.00	0.00	
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	11.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
27.	Chandigarh	1.33	59.67	**Low demand from the UT
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.00	No proposal received from UT

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	11.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
30.	Delhi	93	0.00	
31.	Puducherry	7.00	0.00	
TOTAL		12078.77	5412.23	

*Note:* Under the scholarship schemes under Backward Classes Division, the outstanding amount is not carried forward to the next year. Due to funds-limited nature of the schemes, the allotment decided at the beginning of the year is released based on the UCs. In case of additional demands, savings (if any) are also distributed to the States beyond their Notional Allocation.

\* After deducting the Committed Liability of the State from its demand, the admissible amount for release is less than the Notional Allocation earmarked for the State.

\*\* Fund demanded by the State was less than the Notional Allocation earmarked for the State.

#### (D) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs		
		Released Amount for 2015-16	Outstanding Amount for 2015-16	Reasons for non-release of full allotted amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3408.00	0.00	
2.	Bihar	7205.00	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1770.00	Pending Utilization Certificate
4.	Goa	104.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	4192.00	0.00	
6.	Haryana	1434.39	328.61	Pending Utilization Certificate
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479.00	0.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	742.74	125.26	Pending Utilization Certificate
9.	Jharkhand	2291.00	0.00	
10.	Karnataka	4241.00	0.00	
11.	Kerala	2122.70	195.30	Pending Utilization Certificate
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5039.00	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	7802.00	0.00	
14.	Odisha	2383.39	524.61	Pending Utilization Certificate
15.	Punjab	1923.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	4762.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Tamil Nadu	5004.00	0.00	
18.	Telangana	2471.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13854.00	0.00	
20.	Uttarakhand	701.00	0.00	
21.	West Bengal	6312.81	24.19	Pending Utilization Certificate
22.	Assam	0.00	7255.00	No demand from the State
23.	Manipur	602.62	25.38	**Low demand from the State
24.	Sikkim	500.00	0.00	
25.	Tripura	1532.65	0.00	
26.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.00	11.00	No proposal received from the UT
27.	Chandigarh	60.89	0.11	Pending Utilization Certificate
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.00	No proposal received from the UT
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	
30.	Delhi	0.00	93.00	Incomplete proposal received, also Pending Utilization Certificate
31.	Puducherry	7.00	0.00	
TOTAL		79186.19	10369.46	

*Note:* Under the scholarship schemes under Backward Classes Division, the outstanding amount is not carried forward to the next year. Due to funds-limited nature of the schemes, the allotment decided at the beginning of the year is released based on the UCs. In case of additional demands, savings (if any) are also distributed to the States beyond their Notional Allocation.

\* After deducting the Committed Liability of the State from its demand, the admissible amount for release is less than the Notional Allocation earmarked for the State.

\*\* Fund demanded by the State was less than the Notional Allocation earmarked for the State.

## *II. Details of Schemes under Ministry of Rural Development*

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the following pensions schemes:  
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

The assistance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are provided only to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. The pension

schemes for widows under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Pension for the differently abled under Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) is provided as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The Central Assistance under IGNOAPS is provided at the rate of ₹ 200/- per month per beneficiary for beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for getting pension of ₹ 500/- per month. The rate of assistance under INGWPS and INGDPS is restricted only to the BPL household and not to all widows/ disabled persons.

The funds have been released for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 to all eligible States/UTs who had fulfilled the conditions for release of funds. Funds under the Scheme of NSAP for the year 2014-15 were not released to the State/UT of Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep due to non submission of requisite documents.

**Facilities available in public places for physically challenged**

1548. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to ensure dedicated facilities at public places, public transport and Government offices for differently able/physically challenged people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the State of current limited facilities available in public places for the physically challenged; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any detailed study regarding this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Section 44 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, establishments in the transport sector, within the limits of their economic capacity and development for the benefit of persons with disabilities, are required to take special measures to adapt rail compartments, buses, vessels and aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons and adapt toilets in rail compartments, vessels, aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit the wheel chair users to use them conveniently. Further, as per Section 46 of the said Act, the appropriate Government and local authorities, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, are required to provide for:

- (i) ramps in public buildings;
- (ii) adaptation of toilets for wheel chair users;
- (iii) braille symbols and auditory signals in elevators or lifts;
- (iv) ramps in hospitals, primary health centres and other medical care and rehabilitation institution.

The Ministry has taken the matter with the State Governments, UT Administration and concerned Ministries/Departments to comply with the above provisions of the Act from time to time. Further, the Ministry also provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations and Institutions run by Central/State Governments for making their important buildings accessible to persons with disabilities. The Government has launched Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) as a national wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to create an enabling and barrier free environment with a focus on three key features, namely, (i) Accessibility of Built up Environment (ii) Transport System Accessibility, and (iii) Accessibility of Information and Communication Ecosystem.

The National Building Code India 2005 incorporated detailed provisions for construction of buildings and made accessible design an inherent part of all plans. The enforcement of these codes and guidelines rests with the local authorities. The office of CCPD takes up the matter with the State Governments and UT Administrations for providing barrier free access for persons with disabilities to public places, amending building Bye-laws, making it mandatory to incorporate accessibility features before passing any building plan and giving completion certificate. The office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also organizes workshops on barrier free environment for persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) and the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are responsible to monitor implementation of the provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 including provisions for accessibility enshrined in the said Act. The Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities receives complaints related to accessibility of public buildings, public places, and public facilities for persons with disabilities which implies that some of the public building/facilities are not fully accessible to persons with disabilities. Providing accessibility for persons with disabilities is an ongoing process. The Ministry has not conducted any detailed survey in this regard.

**Facility provided to OBC students for studying abroad**

1549. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facility is being provided by Government to students belonging to OBC for studying abroad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the details of number of students provided such facilities during the last three years including this financial year and the amount given to them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes. A scheme, namely Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs is being implemented by Government of India *w.e.f.* 2014-15 to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The details of the scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise and year-wise details of number of students provided such facilities and the amount given to them are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Gist of Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)*

The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.

To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 1.00 lakh for EBCs. 50% of the outlay every year is earmarked for girl students.

The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose.

Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period



of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The candidate will bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period.

### **Statement-II**

*State-wise List of No. of OBC Students disbursed interest subsidy under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs during 2014-15 and current financial year (up to 27.01.2016)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of OBC Students	2014-15 Interest Subsidy (in Rupees)	2015-16 Interest Subsidy (in Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	267912	416770
2.	Assam	1	116803	110249
3.	Haryana	1	0	11703
4.	Karnataka	18	607548	978060
5.	Kerala	8	173496	205490
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	78305	99617
7.	Maharashtra	8	451159	47878
8.	Puducherry	3	0	84511
9.	Tamil Nadu	30	742964	1300565
10.	Telangana	13	292652	165615
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3572
TOTAL		102	2730839	3424030

### **Monitoring of fund utilisation by NGOs**

†1550. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the NGOs to which financial aid has been given by the Ministry under various schemes being run in various States in the last three years and current financial year State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has any mechanism to keep vigil on the utilisation of amount given to these non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any complaints regarding misuse of money by NGOs have been received and if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of the NGOs to which financial aid has been given by the Ministry under various schemes in the last three years and current financial year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry monitors and ensures checks on the utilization of funds by the NGOs in following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to implementing agencies during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- (iii) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iv) The Ministry sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter-alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various schemes/Programmes and
- (v) Inspection of NGOs across all States/UTs by officers of the Ministry.

(c) Details of complaints received and the action taken by Government thereon in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Odisha	13	128.09	23	296.89	20	227.5	13	148.65
15.	Punjab	9	115.78	2	31.61	8	53	35	133.98
16.	Rajasthan	8	101.73	11	159.46	8	84.33	9	111.64
17.	Tamil Nadu	13	138.36	12	107.12	22	203	18	192.34
18.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	3	38.65	3	29.79
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19	163.96	19	207.36	19	194	11	81.09
20.	Uttarakhand	2	29.26	2	33.78	2	17	1	7.8
21.	West Bengal	3	22.48	9	130	9	92.56	5	42.47
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	5	19.33	5	76.59	5	360.32	4	206.78
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	1.35
TOTAL (ROC)		154	1480.85	202	2250.35	218	2493.32	219	2189.21
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	19.9	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	4	56.61	7	64.35	13	183.53	7	15.62

3.	Manipur	14	137.6	11	95.88	17	292.31	9	131.34
4.	Meghalaya	1	3.84	2	16.77	1	4.8	1	6.88
5.	Mizoram	8	83.62	6	80.22	4	51.22	9	86.4
6.	Nagaland	5	29.42	1	3.48	0	38.87	4	20.34
7.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
8.	Sikkim	0	0	1	9.95	1	9.95	1	9.3
TOTAL (NE)		32	311.09	29	290.55	41	580.68	31	269.88
TOTAL (ROC+NE)		176	1791.94	231	2540.9	259	3074	250	2459.09

(B) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	(₹ in lakh)									
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		(as on 03.03.2016)	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	365.07	61	347.24	52	352.91	57	325.70		
2.	Bihar	3	20.44	2	8.21	2	5.60	1	3.22		
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	12.22	1	4.88	0	0.00	1	13.85		
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Haryana	11	48.28	14	56.45	4	10.22	11	41.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6.10	2	9.82	2	7.54	2	6.03
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	32	229.33	17	84.10	17	114.39	31	359.22
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	2	11.33	1	5.00	4	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21.52	3	11.60	4	25.19	4	28.67
13.	Maharashtra	22	152.23	30	157.04	15	71.92	25	244.1
14.	Odisha	37	303.06	44	354.43	29	203.98	35	253.04
15.	Punjab	2	5.79	5	16.71	6	14.91	5	17.44
16.	Rajasthan	1	4.88	3	17.59	2	10.29	3	13.81
17.	Tamil Nadu	46	257.72	8	30.73	35	190.07	43	408.48
18.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	34.45	7	38.89
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15	83.88	11	60.73	7	37.17	7	33.20
20.	Uttarakhand	2	23.22	4	26.75	3	7.32	1	0.38
21.	West Bengal	10	42.14	23	182.36	20	108.63	13	96.06

UTs									
22.	Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	5	43.46	4	46.67	6	55.15	5	43.31
28.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
North Eastern Region States									
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.08	0	0.00	0	0	1	1.13
30.	Assam	12	77.71	7	50.07	13	99.26	15	129.58
31.	Manipur	21	112.12	14	79.90	19	131.26	24	196.47
32.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0		0.00
33.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.10	1	3.36
34.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.13		0.00
35.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00
36.	Tripura	2	7.78	0	0.00	2	9.58	2	6.61
TOTAL		296	1821.03	255	1556.61	248	1499.07	298	2280.88

## (C) Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of OBCs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	(₹ in lakh)					
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released
							2015-16 (as on 29.02.2016)
1.	Assam	3	5.24	3	2.05	3	0.00
2.	Delhi	2	0.00	2	201.25	2	372.00
3.	Gujarat	3	6.20	3	11.50	3	3.10
4.	Haryana	3	6.52	3	4.15	3	3.39
5.	Maharashtra	15	11.26	15	26.52	15	19.01
6.	Manipur	17	7.83	17	37.55	17	26.94
7.	Odisha	2	2.50	2	2.00	2	4.41
8.	Rajasthan	6	0.16	6	11.71	6	17.42
9.	Uttarakhand	1	2.39	1	0.00	1	2.34
10.	West Bengal	2	3.61	2	0.00	2	0.00
	TOTAL	54	45.71	54	296.73	54	448.61
						54	369.15



(D) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	(₹ in lakh)									
		2012-13				2013-14				2014-15	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	80.81	7	54.18	6	26.06	1	7.57		
2.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
4.	Gujarat	12	23.28	15	50.27	6	23.80	0	0.00		
5.	Haryana	0	0.00	4	15.59	4	15.32	0	0.00		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6.42	1	6.53	1	6.70	1	3.26		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6.72	1	10.87	1	6.17	5	13.52		
8.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
9.	Karnataka	15	135.97	19	224.8	18	195.27	11	99.69		
10.	Kerala	1	0.69	1	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	82.59	28	194.27	4	40.14	0	0.00		
12.	Maharashtra	31	316.2	37	379.46	35	524.03	7	53.51		
13.	Odisha	12	110.54	21	192.25	14	246.51	0	0.00		
14.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Rajasthan	24	98	18	115.61	27	206.92	3	14.63
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	2	40.60	2	36.24	0	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	24	339.33	19	201.55	18	305.62	4	13.59
18.	Uttarakhand	3	31.32	1	9.81	1	1.64	0	0.00
19.	West Bengal	4	50.59	5	77.34	6	45.66	9	11.90
20.	NCT of Delhi	9	120.8	19	208	13	139.62	14	42.00
21.	Assam	6	60.48	7	63.17	6	52.99	2	7.29
22.	Manipur	6	18.82	8	50.49	5	30.01	1	4.05
23.	Tripura	1	3.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		175	1486.07	213	1895.49	167	1902.70	58	271.01

## (E) Assistance to disabled persons for Purchase/fitings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	(₹ in lakh)									
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		(as on 29.02.2016)	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	79.50	1	8.00	2	22.50	1	15.00		
2.	Bihar	6	60.50	7	143.99	0	0.00	0	0.00		

3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Goa	1	6.00	0	0.00	1	6.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	7	46.47	5	32.4	9	82.80	6	53.75
6.	Haryana	4	24.65	3	12.4	0	0.00	1	15.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.50	0	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1	9.00	2	20.86	1	5.25	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3	19.50	1	16.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	1	26.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	63.00	3	80.43	2	21.00	0	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	8	123.00	13	210.23	3	129.00	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	5	120.50	6	175.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Punjab	2	11.62	1	6	1	10.20	1	29.93
16.	Rajasthan	2	458.50	2	749.69	1	448.00	1	100.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	10.05	1	9.6	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10	102.25	11	119.84	5	55.45	1	8.00
19.	Uttarakhand	1	6.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	West Bengal	4	45.05	3	26.4	3	29.14	0	0.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	1	2.25	1	8.25	0	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Delhi	3	49.50	4	137.93	2	52.50	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Assam	11	223.75	13	313.95	6	66.07	0	0.00
30.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Mizoram	0	0.00	1	4.50	1	2.00	0	0.00
33.	Nagaland	1	18.50	0	0.00	2	18.35	0	0.00
34.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
36.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		76	1477.34	80	2099.97	42	963.01	11	221.68

## (F) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

1. Andhra Pradesh 105 1275.50 98 1538.08 71 937.24 69 621.34

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	20.06	0	0.00	2	6.74
3.	Assam	13	119.75	22	162.31	24	156.81	12	78.24
4.	Bihar	7	43.43	8	90.39	4	55.20	7	47.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	11.87	6	80.56	6	32.88	6	38.16
6.	Delhi	15	137.98	16	229.23	12	77.62	17	185.16
7.	Goa	1	11.60	1	3.25	1	10.09	1	10.09
8.	Gujarat	8	30.95	19	113.80	24	63.45	13	45.14
9.	Haryana	12	87.35	12	273.21	19	121.77	13	93.16
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	28.14	6	39.54	3	8.79	3	19.13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3.67	1	3.73	3	19.46	1	5.31
12.	Jharkhand	2	9.17	2	3.85	2	7.30	2	2.45
13.	Karnataka	44	348.00	47	480.87	14	102.82	10	65.26
14.	Kerala	52	488.05	56	572.88	54	567.05	16	183.23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	102.78	19	120.12	21	135.14	23	85.87
16.	Maharashtra	25	111.50	19	146.12	40	250.45	17	86.25
17.	Manipur	19	128.50	21	324.80	43	225.11	27	211.15
18.	Meghalaya	3	79.86	1	15.45	6	36.61	2	20.26
19.	Mizoram	1	5.89	1	2.03	2	23.93	1	3.96
20.	Odisha	41	399.85	39	608.58	47	363.29	40	273.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Puducherry	1	12.05	1	6.28	1	7.18	1	7.41
22.	Punjab	7	47.72	2	13.54	12	119.00	4	26.69
23.	Rajasthan	22	111.67	25	159.19	29	101.66	23	68.26
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	199.87	34	375.41	27	68.89	23	185.16
25.	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh				79	850.13	52	496.29
26.	Tripura	2	12.58	2	25.14	2	8.44	1	2.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48	503.76	49	590.02	62	463.42	41	316.24
28.	Uttarakhand	6	45.35	6	27.95	9	50.88	6	21.94
29.	West Bengal	33	342.72	35	337.70	23	143.43	43	219.58
TOTAL		518	4699.56	550	6364.09	640	5008.04	476	3425.68

**Statement-II**

*Details of complaints received and the action taken by Government thereon in 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Year : 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Complaints	Action Taken
1.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for the welfare of OBCs	4	Complaints of misuse of funds were investigated through inquiry/inspection and further release of funds released only on receipt of satisfactory report.
2.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	1	In cases where <i>prima facie</i> irregularities were found, show cause notice issued and defaulting NGOs were blacklisted, if necessitated.
3.	Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	5	
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)	4	
5.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	7	

**Special schools under disabled rehabilitation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

†1551. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh State under the disabled rehabilitation Scheme during the last three years and in the current financial year, year-wise;

(b) the number of special schools being run in the State with the help of this Scheme;

(c) the number of disabled children benefited in the last three years districtwise; and

(d) whether under this Scheme more amount of money is likely to be allocated to State, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional level. The details of the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh State as per Notional allocation under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:—

Year	Amount (₹ In lakh)
2012-13	490.00
2013-14	490.00
2014-15	400.00
2015-16	267.80

(b) Total number of 23 special schools in the State of Madhya Pradesh are being assisted under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

(c) Details of number of disabled children benefited in the last three year district wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The total amount of funds released to the organizations in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year 2015-16 (as on 08.03.2016) is ₹ 85.87 lakhs and hence, there is no requirement presently to increase the allocation.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of number of disabled children benefited in the last three years district-wise under DDRS*

Sl.No.	District Name	Number of Disabled Children Benefited		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Betul	30	0	0
2.	Bhind	62	38	103
3.	Gwalior	52	30	0
4.	Indore	556	207	633
5.	Jabalpur	498	257	515
6.	Mandla	63	88	45
7.	Seoni	28	0	0
8.	Shajapur	33	36	30
9.	Sidhi	90	0	208
10.	Ujjain	354	74	527
11.	Satna	0	0	398
TOTAL		1766	730	2459



**'Divyang' for the people with disabilities**

1552. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use the term 'Divyang' for the people with disabilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to get a legal base for the use of this word?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) At present the phrase “person with disability” is used in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The Government has proposed to use the word “Divyang” for the persons with disabilities in consultation with States/UTs and stakeholders. Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. Accordingly with a view to take forward the use of the word “Divyang” for the persons with disabilities and also to give legal base for use of this word, the Government has initiated consultation with stakeholders including the States/UTs.

**Recommendation of NCBC to lower standards for OBCs**

1553. 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 the Backward Classes (NCBC) recommended to reduce qualifying standards for OBCs to fill up the 27 per cent mandatory reservation for OBCs in employment; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation and the action contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Backward Classes in its report on Creamy Layer dated 27.02.2015 has recommended that the OBC candidates should be judged by relaxing the qualifying standards to ensure that all the 27% seats available for OBCs are filled up at par with SC/ST candidates.

Department of Personnel and Training have provided relaxation in age limit in examinations and interview for OBCs in order to fulfil their quota as in case of SC/ST candidates.

**National level survey on drugs**

1554. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any attempt to assess the prevalence of drug/alcohol use in India;

(b) if so, whether there is any increase or decrease in the prevalence and how has the same been estimated;

(c) when the last survey was conducted by the Ministry regarding number of drugs addicts in the country; and

(d) if not, the reason for not conducting any national level survey on drugs despite Parliament Assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used Opiates and 625 lakh were users of alcohol. However, the sample size being small (40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas) *vis-à-vis* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only. Thereafter, no National Survey on drug abuse has been conducted.

In 2007, the Ministry had requested National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a nationwide survey on extent, pattern and trend of alcohol and drug abuse. Accordingly, the NSSO had conducted a Pilot Survey in the cities of Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai in March-April 2010. The report of the pilot survey was received from NSSO on 05.01.2011. On examination of the report of the pilot survey, certain issues relating to under estimation, non-coverage of certain age groups etc. were raised and a more comprehensive and extended pilot survey was suggested. The National Statistical Commission (NSC) in its meeting held on 06.09.2013 has observed that no purpose would be served by conducting the proposed advanced pilot survey and suggested that the methodology and the sampling design may be looked afresh. Thereafter, a Working Group was constituted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, with NSSO as nodal organization to devise the modalities of advanced pilot survey in the States of Punjab and Manipur. The report of the Working Group has been received. However, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation has informed that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment can conduct the survey through the help of NGOs on the pattern of earlier pilot survey done in the year 2010. The NSSO would provide all the necessary support if required. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing an agency for conducting the National Survey.

### **Grants made by NSKFDC**

1555. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various grants, subsidies soft loans or advances made under National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) for the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the various State channelizing agencies working under the NSKFDC; and

(c) the grants made by NSKFDC categorically under, education loan, term loan, Mahila Adhikarita Yojana, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Micro Credit Finance, Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) NSKFDC is an Apex Corporation under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. This Corporation has been providing concessional loan assistance for self employment ventures, education loan for pursuing higher studies and grant-in-aid for conducting Skill Development Training Programmes for upgrading the skills of the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependants. The Schemes and Programmes of NSKFDC are being provided through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the States Governments/UT Administrations., Regional Rural Banks and Nationalized Banks across the country.

Details of Year-wise and State-wise release of loan and grant-in-aid during the last five years and current Financial Year 2015-16 (29.02.2016) are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) The list of State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs), Regional Rural Banks and Nationalized Banks is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) NSKFDC has been providing soft loans under these Schemes and not grants.

The Scheme-wise details of cumulative release of loans since inception of the Corporation (1997-98 to 2015-16 as on 29.02.2016) is as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme	Loan released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	General Term Loan Schemes	788.78	77254
2.	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	51.98	10078
3.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	181.77	104740
4.	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	179.01	108238
5.	Education Loan	6.24	240
6.	*Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY)/Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme	7.08	137

\*The Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme has been withdrawn by NSKFDC due to introduction of new Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY).



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.40	132	42.50	125	0.00	0	0.00	0	70.00	175	0.00	0	137.90	432.00
9.	Haryana	1.89	7	22.31	17	37.24	30	19.96	9	1.80	1	5.85	5	89.05	69.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	206.50	405	0.86	1	763.83	448	328.74	408	577.15	385	453.96	155	2331.03	1802.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	192.88	417	192.88	417.00
(i).	Vananchal Gramin Bank (VGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	450	400	225.00	350	675.00	750.00
12.	Karnataka	1355.89	2604	2314.67	2347	380.35	902	2822.50	4301	33.29	10	2556.20	2267	9462.90	12431.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
(i)	Kerala Gramin Bank (KGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1330.88	1870	1330.88	1870.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1957.07	2962	612.55	1900	10.37	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2579.99	4864.00
(i)	Madhynchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	202.50	285	100.80	187	303.30	472.00
(ii)	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	450.00	417	450.00	417.00
15.	Maharashtra	1497.01	831	1674.56	628	3247.23	1161	5120.19	3659	12.28	0	0.00	0	11551.26	6279.00

(i) Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	900.00	1250	0.00	0	900.00	1250.00
(ii) Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1001.25	1650	0.00	0	1001.25	1650.00		
16. Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
19. Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	157.50	250	0.00	0	157.50	250.00		
20. Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	195.75	127	0.00	0	195.75	127.00		
(i). Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	450.00	675	450.00	675	450.00	675	900.00	1350.00
21. Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	144.50	100	0.00	0	131.75	85	276.25	185.00		
22. Punjab	79.20	88	99.00	110	99.00	110	49.50	55	49.50	55	0.00	0	376.20	418.00		
23. Rajasthan	411.43	680	376.26	608	451.20	1002	520.89	596	199.42	263	162.99	184	2122.19	3333.00		
24. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
(i) Pallavan Grama Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	603.00	870	603.00	870.00		
(ii) Pandyan Grama Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	450.00	640	450.00	640	900.00	1280.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25.	Tripura	0.00	0	79.80	105	9.00	65	246.97	264	491.04	374	509.40	295	1336.21	1103.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
(i).	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank (AUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1181.25	1500	598.50	915	1779.75	2415.00
(ii).	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank (KGSGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1575.00	1925	498.38	810	2073.38	2735.00
(iii)	Purvanchal Gramin Bank (PGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	472.50	600	410.40	522	882.90	1122.00
(iv)	Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	292.50	450	202.50	350	495.00	800.00
(v)	Gramin Bank of Arvavart (GBA)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.35	195	601.20	1216	701.55	1411.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	99.00	300	66.08	108	0.00	0	0.00	0	165.08	408.00
	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	400.50	285	398.70	430	799.20	715.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0	19.80	198	0.00	0	198.90	243	321.65	538	252.00	370	792.35	1349.00
TOTAL		8198.32	16135	9515.44	18809	10498.51	16787	12772.08	17267	13404.96	19434	12855.32	16259	67244.63	104691.00



**Statement-II***Details of State-wise and year-wise grant-in-aid released from 2010-11 to 2015-16 (upto 29.02.2016) for training programmes*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
		FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY	FIN	PHY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.46	49	23.10	340	0.00	0	9.81	140	37.37	529
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	12.06	360	13.81	130	25.88	490
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	16.20	400	173.07	1990	56.07	500	49.13	517	19.80	540	314.27	3947
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.90	500	10.60	0	26.55	560	12.90	0	3.75	250	8.83	300	83.53	1610
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	123.14	690	152.13	1150	275.27	1840
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0	8.14	420	40.34	980	9.73	500	0.00	0	8.26	80	66.47	1980
8.	Haryana	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	72.50	1000	130.40	977	8.87	345	212.31	2322
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.50	0	35.79	350	69.15	835	13.42	0	33.93	290	17.21	290	176.99	1765
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	11.38	200	0.00	0	28.48	210	3.98	210	43.84	620
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	78.00	650	0.00	0	78.00	650
12.	Karnataka	90.00	400	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7.79	200	1.55	90	99.34	690
13.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.05	40	2.48	40	12.53	80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.06	500	22.85	270	0.00	0	6.75	90	148.12	1134	67.39	780	266.17	2774
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	21.60	400	31.20	400	67.39	810	15.30	230	8.68	290	144.17	2130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	46.48	500	0.83	40	47.31	540
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	6.38	50	80.40	500	9.81	170	96.59	720
20.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	4.50	150	31.65	410	19.16	260	173.97	2090	51.00	480	29.11	640	309.38	4030
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	14.66	310	0.00	0	16.20	40	8.46	115	39.31	465
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	13.55	80	8.26	80	21.81	160
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	105.00	1000	4.02	120	0.00	0	109.02	1120
25.	Telengana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40	15.00	400	15.00	440
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	33.75	450	84.52	682	24.13	980	151.08	2112
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	12.13	200	6.63	0	0.00	0	15.38	440	34.13	640
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0	1.16	0	1.53	60	36.60	1000	69.97	760	6.50	440	115.75	2260
TOTAL		153.17	1550	147.98	2250	403.60	5844	624.17	7830	1006.27	8750	440.31	7690	2775.50	33914

**Statement-III***List of State Channelizing Agencies nominated by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration*

Sl. No	State/Union Territories	Contact Details of Channelizing Agencies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes, Co-Operative Finance Ltd., 5th Floor, Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Samkshema Bhawan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028 (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Assam	Assam State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes, Ltd., Swahid Delip Hozari Path, Sarumotria Dispur, Guwahati-781006 (Assam)
3.	Bihar	Bihar State Scheduled Castes, Ltd., Co-Operative Devp. Corp. Malyanil Buddya Colony, Patna-800001 (Bihar)
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh SCs, BCs, and Minorities Financial and Development Corporation Ltd., Addl. Town Hall Building, Sector-17-C, 3rd Floor, Chandigarh-160017
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chattisgarh State Coop. Antyavasayae Finance and Development Corporation, B-9, Sector-5, Devendar Nagar, Raipur-492001 (Chhattisgarh)
6.	Delhi	Delhi SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, Physical Handicapped Fin. and Devp. Corpn, Ambedker Bhawan, Institutional Area, Sector, 16, Rohini, New Delhi-110085
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli SCs/STs, OBC and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., 2nd Floor, Right Wing, Old, DIC Office PWD Complex, Silvassa-396230
8.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities Finance and Development Corpn. Ltd., 2nd Floor, Right Wing, Old DIC Office, PWD Complex, Silvassa-396230
9.	Goa	Goa State SCs and Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Corporation, 4th Floor, Patto Center, EDC Complex, Near Kadamba Bus Stand, Panaji-403001(Goa)
10.	Gujarat	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam, Karmayogi Bhavan, Block No.1, 3rd Floor, B/1 Wing, Sector-10/A, Gandhinagar-382010 (Gujarat)

1	2	3
11.	Haryana	Haryana SC Finance and Development Corporation SCO 2427-28, Sector-22-C, Chandigarh-160022
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Jain Bhawan, Hospital Road, Solan-160222 (Himachal Pradesh)
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Devp. Corporation, Romesh Market, Shastri Nagar, Jammu-180004 (Jammu and Kashmir)
14.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand State SC Cooperative Development Corporation, No. 232, Kusai Colony, Dorenda, Ranchi-834002, Jharkhand
15.	Karnataka	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd., 9th and 10th Floor, Vishweshwariaih Mini Tower, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore 560001 (Karnataka)
16.	Kerala	Kerala State Development Corporation for SC and ST Ltd., Town Hall Road, Thrissur-680020, Kerala
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative SC Development Corporation, Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, 35 Shyamala Hills, Bhopal-462002, Madhya Pradesh
18.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Phule Backward Class Devp. Corp. Ltd., Juhu Superme Shopping Center, Gulmohar Cross Road No. 9, J.V.P.D. Scheme, Juhu, Mumbai-400049, Maharashtra
19.	Manipur	Manipur Tribal Devp. Corp. Ltd., Lamaphelpat, Imphal-795004, Manipur
20.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Urban Devp. Agency, Raitiong Building, Shillong, Meghalaya
21.	Mizoram	Minzoram Urban Cooperative Devp. Bank Ltd., Lalsawmliani Buiding, Top Floor, Aizwal-796001, Mizoram
22.	Nagaland	Nagaland Industrial Devp. Corporation Ltd., IDC House, Post Box No. 5, Dimapur-797112, Nagaland
23.	Odisha	Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Devp. and Finance Coop. Corp. Ltd., Lewis Road, Bhubaneshwar-751014, Odisha
24.	Punjab	Punjab SC Land Devp. and Finance Corporation Ltd., SCO No. 101 to 103, 1st Floor, Sector 17-C, Chandigarh-160017

1	2	3
25.	Puducherry	Puducherry Adi Darivdar Development Corporation Limited, No.30, 2nd Cross, Pon Nagar, Reddiyarpalayam, Puducherry-605010
26.	Sikkim	Sikkim Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Devp. Corporation Ltd (SABCCO) Bhanupath Road, Gangtok, Sikkim-737101
27.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan SC and ST Fianance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Nehru Sahker Bhawan, Central Block, 3rd Floor, Bhawani Singh Road, Jaipur-302002
28.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd., Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Shopping Complex, 2nd Floor, Thirumangalam (Anna Nagar) Chennai-600101, Tamil Nadu
29.	Tripura	Tripura Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd., Supari Bagan, Krishna Nagar, P.O. Lake Chowmani, West of Tripura, Agartala-799001, Tripura
30.	Telangana	Telangana Scheduled Castes Co-Operative Finance Corporation Ltd., 5th Floor, Damodaram Sanjeevayya Samkshema Bhawan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028 (A.P)
31.	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, B-912, Sector C, Mahanagar Lucknow-266006 Uttar Pradesh
32.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Bahuudeeshiya Vitta Evam Nigam, Directorate ST Welfare Premises Bhagatsingh Colony, Adhoiwala, Dehradun-248001 (Uttarakhand)
33.	West Bengal	West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corpn, 2nd Floor, 135 A Biplabi Reshbehari Basu Road, Kolkatta-700001 (West Bengal)

*Regional Rural Banks and Nationalized Banks – Channelizing Agencies*

Sl. No.	State/UT(s)	Regional Rural Banks and Nationalized Banks
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	(i) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Punjab National Bank) Head Office at Meena Plaza, South of Museum, Patna-800001, Bihar (ii) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank Head Office, Kamalbag Chowk Muzaffarpur-842001, Bihar

1	2	3
2.	Delhi	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB), A-172, Near to Narula Market, Preet Vihar, New Delhi-110092
3.	Gujarat	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Dena Bank) Head Office: Balvantray Mehta Panchayat Bhawan, 'CH' Road, Sector-17, Gandhinagar-382017 (Gujarat)
4.	Jharkhand	Vananchal Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by State Bank of India) Municipality Chowk, Dangal Para, Dumka, Jharkhand
5.	Kerala	Kerala Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Canara Bank) HO, KGB Towers, AK Road, Malappuram-676505 (Kerala)
6.	Karnataka	(i) Vijaya Bank, 41/2, M.G. Road, Trinity Circle, Bangalore-560001 (ii) Syndicate Bank, Corporate Office Gandhinagar, Bengaluru-560009 (Karnataka)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by State Bank of India), Sagar-470001, Madhya Pradesh (ii) Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Head Office: 2nd Floor, Arcade Silver, Near 56 Shops, New Palasia, Indore-452001 (Madhya Pradesh)
8.	Maharashtra	(i) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Bank of Maharashtra) "Bhasker Pushed" Plot No.109, Samart Nagar, Aurangabad-431001 (Maharashtra) (ii) Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Bank of India) Head Office: 'Chandraprastha', 2nd and 3rd Floor, Plot No. 6, Deendayal Nagar, Ring Road, Nagpur-440022 (Maharashtra)
9.	Odisha	Utkal Grameen Bank, (Sponsored by State Bank of India) Head Office: Bolangir, P.O./Dist. Bolangir, Pin No-767001 (Odisha)
10.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) The General Manager, Allahbad UP Gramin Bank D.M. Colony, Civil Lines, Banda-210001 (Uttar Pradesh) (ii) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Bank of Baroda) HO: A-1, Civil Lines, Raebareli-229001 (Uttar Pradesh) (iii) Gramin Bank of Aryavart, (Sponsored by Bank of India) HO: A-2/46, Vijay Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2	3
	Uttar Pradesh	(iv) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by Union Bank of India) C-19/40, Faatman Road, Sigra Varansi-22100 (Uttar Pradesh)
		(v) Purvanchal Bank, (Sponsored by State Bank of India) HO: Mohaddipur, Gorakhpur-273008 (Uttar Pradesh)
		(vi) Prathma Bank, Head Office: Prathma Bhawan, Ram Ganga Vihar Phase-II, Post Box No. 446, Moradabad-244001 (Uttar Pradesh)
11.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Pallavan Grama Bank, (Sponsored by Indian Bank) Head Office: No.6, Yercaud Road, Hasthampatti, Salem-636007 Tamil Nadu
		(ii) Pandyan Grama Bank, (Sponsored by Indian Overseas Bank) Head Office: 2-70-1, Collectorate Complex, Virudhunagar-626002 (Tamil Nadu)
12.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, (Sponsored by State Bank of India) 18, New Road, Dehradun-248001 (Uttarakhand)

### Poverty among Scheduled Castes

1556. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried any survey recently to monitor the prevalence of poverty among Scheduled Castes in India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of various policies Government has implemented or plans to implement to reduce the incidence of poverty among the Scheduled Caste population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per poverty estimate released by the then Planning Commission during the year 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Committee Methodology using large sample surveys data on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Office, 31.5% and 21.7% Scheduled Castes were below poverty line in rural and urban areas respectively.

(b) Details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for economic development of the Scheduled Castes*

**(i) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)**

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a Central Sector Scheme, under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give trust to family oriented schemes of economic development of Scheduled Castes below the poverty line.

**(ii) State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations Scheme**

This Scheme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Share Capital Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) for providing Central Equity Share. Under this Scheme 49% of Share Capital is contributed by the Central Government subject to prior release of 51% of Equity Share by the concerned State Government.

**(iii) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)**

The NSFDC finances income generating activities of SC beneficiaries living below double the poverty line limits (presently ₹ 98,000/- p.a. for Rural Areas and ₹ 120,000/- p.a. for Urban Areas) by way of loan and advances, Skill Training, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Providing Marketing Support through State Channelizing Authority (SCA). Major schemes implemented by NSFDC are as follows:—

Sl. No	Scheme and Amount of Loan	Interest chargeable from SCA	Interest chargeable from beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1.	Term Loan upto ₹ 5.00 lakh	3%	6%
2.	Term Loan above ₹ 5.00 lakh and upto ₹ 10.00 lakh	5%	8%
3.	Term Loan above ₹ 10.00 lakh and upto ₹ 20.00 lakh	6%	9%
4.	Term Loan above ₹ 20.00 lakh and upto ₹ 30.00 lakh	7%	10%
5.	Micro Credit Finance upto ₹ 30,000/-	2%	5%



1	2	3	4
6.	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana upto ₹ 30,000/-	1%	4%
7.	Mahila Kissan Yojana upto ₹ 50,000/-	2%	5%
8.	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana upto ₹ 50,000/-	2%	5%
9.	Education Loan Scheme upto ₹ 10.00 lakh (India) and ₹ 20.00 lakh (Abroad)	1.5%	4%
10.	Skill Training	100% grants with stipend of ₹ 1000/- per month.	

**(iv) Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes**

The objective of the fund is to promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies and to provide concessional finance to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. ₹ 200 crore has been released initially for the fund to IFCI Limited, which is a Nodal Agency to implement it.

**(v) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes**

The objective of this Scheme is to provide Credit Guarantee facility to Young and start-up entrepreneurs, belonging to Scheduled Castes, who aspire to be part of neo middle class category, with an objective to encourage entrepreneurship in the lower strata of the Society resulting in job creation besides creating confidence in Scheduled Castes. Initially, ₹ 200 crore has been released under the scheme to IFCI Limited, which is a Nodal Agency to implement it.

**State-wise list of dry latrines in country**

1557. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses with dry latrines are considered 'Households with Toilets' or 'Households without Toilets' under Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to remove the prevalence of dry latrines from the country; and

(c) the number of dry latrines in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), households with dry latrines are not considered as households with toilets. Conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines is a component of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

(b) “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)” which came into force with effect from 06.12.2013 casts responsibility on the local authority to identify all the insanitary latrines under its jurisdiction within two months from the date of coming into force of the Act. The local authority shall give a notice to the occupier to either demolish the insanitary latrine or convert it into sanitary latrine within period of six months. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Urban Development are implementing Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to provide technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural and urban areas respectively.

(c) State-wise details of insanitary latrines including those serviced by humans as per household and houselisting Census-2011 report released by Registrar General of India, are given in Statement.

**Statement***State/UT-wise no. of insanitary latrines as per Houselisting and Housing Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of households					
		Total number of households	Total			Serviced by animal	Total (6+7)
			Nightsoil disposed into open drain	Serviced Manually	Sub-total (4+5)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93376	151	11	162	57	219
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21024534	165673	10357	176030	52767	228797
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	261614	1865	1059	2924	9579	12503
4.	Assam	6367295	54381	22139	76520	35394	111914
5.	Bihar	18940629	39246	13587	52833	35009	87842
6.	Chhandigarh	235061	164	0	164	32	196
7.	Chattisgarh	5622850	4881	736	5617	3484	9101
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73063	55	168	223	28	251
9.	Daman and Diu	60381	29	16	45	14	59
10.	Goa	322813	667	0	667	3151	3818
11.	Gujarat	12181718	25234	2566	27800	4890	32690
12.	Haryana	4717954	32432	1343	33775	4752	38527
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1476581	3069	310	3379	561	3940

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2015088	64479	178443	242922	13109	256031
15.	Jharkhand	6181607	9317	1836	11153	5986	17139
16.	Karnataka	13179911	61802	7740	69542	28995	98537
17.	Kerala	7716370	12052	3011	15063	1713	16776
18.	Lakshadweep	10703	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14967597	41363	5664	47027	13948	60975
20.	Maharashtra	23830580	154331	9622	163953	45429	209382
21.	Manipur	507152	27713	10062	37775	2964	40739
22.	Meghalaya	538299	1792	1962	3754	4126	7880
23.	Mizoram	221077	583	121	704	562	1266
24.	Nagaland	399965	1208	786	1994	2481	4475
25.	NCT of Delhi	3340538	68424	583	69007	633	69640
26.	Odisha	9661085	30567	26496	57063	24222	81285
27.	Puducherry	301276	638	133	771	88	859
28.	Punjab	5409699	28274	3465	31739	9460	41199
29.	Rajasthan	12581303	94061	2572	96633	8781	105414

30. Sikkim	128131	93	0	93	126	219
31. Tamil Nadu	18493003	149455	27659	177114	26020	203134
32. Tripura	842781	3760	830	4590	3733	8323
33. Uttar Pradesh	32924266	151717	326082	477799	80291	558090
34. Uttarakhand	1997068	6730	4701	11431	2562	13993
35. West Bengal	20067299	78446	130330	208776	72289	281065
TOTAL	246692667	1314652	794390	2109042	497236	2606278

**Financial Development Corporation for differently abled persons**

1558. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has survey and research report on census of differently abled population in the country and if so, the details thereof, category wise;

(b) whether Government is implementing special schemes and job initiatives for the differently abled persons in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in the last five years, year-wise in various States/UTs for the various such Schemes;

(d) whether Government has created exclusive Financial Development Corporation for the development of differently abled persons in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the performance in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Category-wise details of differently abled population in the country as per census 2011 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). There is no survey or research over the census report.

(b) and (c) The details of the special schemes/programme and job initiative for the differently abled persons in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) was set up by Government and incorporated as a Company on 24th January, 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 as an Apex Corporation for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), under the aegis of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

The performance of NHFDC in the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Self-employment loans to PwDs		Skill Training of PwDs		Scholarships to students with disabilities	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released
2012-13	13296	69.59	1061	0.86	1725	8.39
2013-14	13312	75.87	4889	4.22	2805	13.34
2014-15	14703	101.49	9356	11.47	3514	18.08

**Statement-I**

*Category-wise details of Number of Persons with Disabilities as per Census 2011*

	Persons	Male	Female
In Seeing	50,33,431	26,39,028	23,94,403
In Hearing	50,72,914	26,78,584	23,94,330
In Speech	19,98,692	11,22,987	8,75,705
In Movement	54,36,826	33,70,501	20,66,325
Mental Retardation	15,05,964	8,70,898	6,35,066
Mental Illness	7,22,880	4,15,758	3,07,122
Any Other	49,27,589	27,28,125	21,99,464
Multiple Disability	21,16,698	11,62,712	9,53,986

**Statement-II**

*Special schemes/programme and job initiative for the differently abled persons in the country*

The Government is implementing the following schemes/programme and job initiatives for the differently abled persons in the country:

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-A Scheme to provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations for working in the field of disability. The Scheme includes Vocational Training Centres and Special Schools etc.
- (ii) Scheme of distribution of Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). In this scheme Aids and Appliances are provided to PwDs all over the country.
- (iii) National Institutes (NIs) for Persons with Disabilities. There are seven disability specific National Institutes all over the country. These institutes provide, *inter-alia*, skill training to PwDs for their economic and social upliftment.
- (iv) Financial assistance under the Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, SIPDA (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995) as a part of National Action Plan (NAP) for skill development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).
- (v) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDc). It provides concessional credit to the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for self-employment and higher education and also provides scholarships to

deserving PwDs. A Job Portal ([www.disabilityjobs.gov.in](http://www.disabilityjobs.gov.in)) has been developed by NHFDC and has been launched on 27.01.2016 for facilitating PwDs for getting jobs.

- (vi) 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCH) under Ministry of Labour and Employment which provide skill training to PwDs all over the country.

The total funds allocated in the last five years, year-wise for the above said Schemes/programme is as under:

		(₹ in crore)				
Sl.No	Scheme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	SIPDA	100	100	105	80	135
2.	DDRS	120	120	124.85	90	60
3.	NHFDC	50	30	35	37	35
4.	National Institutes	60	70	75	105	105.25
5.	VRCH under M/o L & E	19.63	20.19	22.17	25.44	32.00
6.	ADIP	100	100	110	110	125.50

#### **Reservation for Jats under OBC**

1559. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has agreed to provide reservation to Jats, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time-frame by which Government would provide for Jat reservation under OBC; and

(c) the details of other castes and classes which are likely to be covered under SC/ST and OBC reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes is a continuous process. The Government of India notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different States/ Union Territories on examining the advice tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

(b) NCBC has been empowered in 2011 to review its advices tendered to the Government. NCBC has informed that they would give advice only after Socio



Economic Castes Census-2011 data is available. Hence, no time-frame can be fixed at this point of time.

(c) Inclusion in SC, ST and OBC of the communities/castes is an ongoing process based on the criteria specified by the concerned Ministries. Therefore, the number of castes and classes which are likely to be covered under SC/ST and OBC reservation cannot be specified.

### **Electronic artificial limb production in India**

1560. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the modern electronic artificial limbs are imported from Germany and England, if so, the details thereof;

(b) which of such limbs are made in India;

(c) whether these electronic limbs are quite helpful for the visually impaired and disabled in enhancing efficiency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are any plans to set up 'Make in India' electronic artificial limbs production units in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to provide such limbs at affordable rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per information available with the Government, modern electronic artificial limbs are presently being Imported mainly from the four countries viz. China, Germany, United Kingdom and Unites States of America. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is a Central Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The Corporation is not importing any modern electronic artificial limbs from Germany and England. ALIMCO has signed two agreements on 20.05.2015 with M/s Ottobock Health Care India Pvt. Ltd. for Technical and Consultancy Service and Transfer of Technology (ToT) for mass manufacturing of new generation prosthetic and orthotic devices for Persons with Disabilities in the country at affordable price. M/s Motivation India has also agreed for ToTs with ALIMCO for various models of WHO Manual Wheelchairs. Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with M/s Motivation India on 22.04.2015.

(b) At present such limbs are not made by ALIMCO.

(c) Electronic limbs are meant for Orthopedically impaired beneficiaries.

(d) and (e) Technology transfer will partially enable ALIMCO to produce and provide cost effective and advanced lower limbs prosthetic system in the country. Hence, moving ahead in contributing towards 'Make in India' drive.

### **Beneficiaries of Venture Capital Fund Scheme**

1561. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries of the Venture Capital Fund Scheme along with the expenditure, State-wise;

(b) whether Scheduled Castes women entrepreneurs are preferred during the selection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of women beneficiaries of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The State-wise details of beneficiaries alongwith expenditure incurred under the scheme of the Venture Capital Fund for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, as per the scheme eligibility guidelines, while selecting the Scheduled Castes (SCs) entrepreneurs under the Scheme, women entrepreneurs are preferred. The State-wise number of women beneficiaries covered under the scheme are as follows:

States/UTs	Number of the women beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	01
Delhi NCR	01
Karnataka	02
Maharashtra	04
Puducherry	01
Tamil Nadu	03
Telangana	08
Uttar Pradesh	02
TOTAL	22

**Statement**

*State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of  
Venture Capital Fund for SCs*

		(₹ in lakh)		
States/UTs		Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	Total State- wise
1		3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	1,500.00	1,428.35	
	Rathnam Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	418.00	149.12	1,577.47
Delhi NCR	Ugan Agro Farming Pvt. Ltd.	261.00		
	Krispylicios Foods Pvt. Ltd.	124.88		135.55
	Cogent Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	94.00		
	Chandan and Chandan Industries Pvt. Ltd.	210.00	135.55	
Gujarat	Vera Net Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	200.10	200.10	
	Rainbow Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	326.00		200.10
	Amin Steel Pvt. Ltd.	325.00		
Karnataka	Mallur Flora and Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	1,010.00	400.00	400.00
	Prowess Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	490.00		
	Talenticon Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	142.00		
	20th March Venture Pvt. Ltd.	455.67	333.71	
Maharashtra	Kuchekar Fitness Management Pvt. Ltd.	75.00	75.00	497.71
	Shevantabai Distillery and Fabrications Pvt. Limited	78.00		
	TGN Corporate Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	89.00	89.00	
	Millenium Gateway Infra Pvt. Ltd.	500.00		

1		3	4	5
Maharashtra	Harshraj Oil and Foods Industries Pvt. Ltd.	112.50		
	Liven Health Care Pvt. Ltd.	52.50		
	Yash Cottyan Pvt. Ltd.	983.50		
	Payod Industries Pvt. Ltd.	405.00		
Puducherry	Metal Tech Construction Pvt. Ltd.	150.00	100.00	100.00
Punjab	Janagal Exports Pvt. Ltd.	492.00	481.55	
	MGM Infra Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	850.00	706.56	1,188.11
Tamil Nadu	Aabon Smit alloys Pvt. Ltd.	235.00		
	GD Foods and Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	461.00	434.94	434.94
	Harshamitra Oncology Pvt. Ltd.	500.00		
Telangana	Abhyudaya Green Economic Zone Pvt. Ltd.	1,468.00	1,468.00	
	Omega Roofing Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	111.83		
	Nisarga Information Technology Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	80.00		1,468.00
	Sunfields Energy Pvt. Ltd.	112.26		
	MML Medical and Health Services India Pvt. Ltd.	363.00		
	Waken India Network Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	78.75		
	Dartyens Power Pvt. Ltd.	400.00		
Uttar Pradesh	Duku Innovates Pvt. Ltd.	52.00	12.00	
	B. P. Sons Fun and Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	325.00		12.00
TOTAL		13,530.99	6,013.88	6,013.88

**Improving national space programme**

1562. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the year 2016 is all set to see the national space programme slowly shift gears towards large satellites, a heavy lift launcher and improved earth observation capabilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the space agency would complete on priority the Seven-Satellite Regional Navigational Loop, in the first three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In the year 2016, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) plans to realise (i) the constellation of Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System, (ii) two earth observation satellites with improved capabilities viz. Cartosat-2C and Resourcesat-2A, (iii) an advanced communication satellite GSAT-18, (iv) two weather satellites namely INSAT-3DR for meteorological observations and SCATSAT-1 for wind vector measurements and (v) development of heavy lift launcher GSLV Mk III to build indigenous capability in launching 4-tonne class satellites.

(b) Out of the 7 navigation satellites required in the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) constellation, five navigation satellites (IRNSS-1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E) have already been operationalised in the orbit. The sixth satellite 'IRNSS-1F' is scheduled for launch on March 10, 2016. The seventh satellite 'IRNSS-1G' is likely to be launched by April, 2016.

**ISRO developing station in Vietnam**

1563. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is developing a station in Vietnam;

(b) whether India would allow other nations to access pictures from our satellites;

(c) if so, the safeguards that are being put in place to ensure that Indian data is not accessed by other nations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As part of Space Cooperation between India and Association of South

East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), at the behest of Government of India, is working towards the establishment of a Satellite Tracking and Data Reception Station and Data Processing Facility in Vietnam for ASEAN Member countries. This facility is intended to acquire and process Indian Remote Sensing Satellite data pertaining to ASEAN region and disseminate to ASEAN Member countries.

(b) Yes Sir. Under this initiative, all ASEAN Member countries will be allowed to access processed remote sensing data pertaining to their country.

(c) Ground facility is designed in such a way that it will not allow Indian data to be accessed and processed by the system.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Satellites of other countries launched by ISRO**

1564. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the satellites of other countries which were launched by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) during last three years;

(b) the details of the revenue earned through these launches; and

(c) the details of the revenue earmarked from this revenue earning for Cryogenic Rocket Development Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years starting from January 2013 until December 2015, a total of 28 International customer satellites belonging to 9 countries were launched *viz.* Austria (2), Canada (5), Denmark (1), France (1), Germany (1), Indonesia (1), Singapore (7), UK (6), USA (4). These satellites were launched onboard India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) under the commercial arrangement entered into between Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of ISRO and the international customer. The details of the satellites are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Antrix has earned revenue of 80.6 million Euros through launching of these 28 international customer satellites.

(c) The Cryogenic Rocket Development Programme is funded by the Government.

**Statement***Details of the foreign satellites launched during last three years by ISRO*

Sl.No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch
1.	SAPPHIRE	Canada	25.02.2013
2.	NEOSSAT	Canada	25.02.2013
3.	NLS-8.1	Austria	25.02.2013
4.	NLS-8.2	Austria	25.02.2013
5.	NLS-8.3	Denmark	25.02.2013
6.	STRAND-1	United Kingdom	25.02.2013
7.	SPOT-7	France	30.06.2014
8.	AISAT	Germany	30.06.2014
9.	NLS-7.1	Canada	30.06.2014
10.	NLS-7.2	Canada	30.06.2014
11.	VELOX-1	Singapore	30.06.2014
12.	DMC-3/1	United Kingdom	10.07.2015
13.	DMC-3/2	United Kingdom	10.07.2015
14.	DMC-3/3	United Kingdom	10.07.2015
15.	Carbonite-1	United Kingdom	10.07.2015
16.	De-orbitsail	United Kingdom	10.07.2015
17.	LAPAN-A2	Indonesia	28.09.2015
18.	NLS-14	Canada	28.09.2015
19.	LEMUR-1	USA	28.09.2015
20.	LEMUR-2	USA	28.09.2015
21.	LEMUR-3	USA	28.09.2015
22.	LEMUR-4	USA	28.09.2015
23.	TeLEOS-1	Singapore	16.12.2015
24.	VELOX-C1	Singapore	16.12.2015
25.	KentRidge-1	Singapore	16.12.2015
26.	VELOX-II	Singapore	16.12.2015
27.	Athenoxat-1	Singapore	16.12.2015
28.	Galassia	Singapore	16.12.2015

**Launching of satellites of foreign clients**

1565. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign clients are vying to launch their satellites abroad the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully placed six Singapore satellite in orbit *i.e.* PSLV-C 29 mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) with its string of successful flights has emerged as one of the most reliable launch vehicles in the world. Till date, 57 foreign satellites from 21 countries have been successfully launched onboard PSLV, under the commercial arrangement between Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix) and the foreign clients.

In addition, Antrix has in-hand, signed agreements with foreign clients from seven countries for launching 25 international satellites *viz.* Algeria (3), Canada (3), Germany (4), Indonesia (1), Japan (1), Malaysia (1) and USA (12), on-board PSLV, during 2016-2017 time period.

(b) Yes Sir. On 16th December, 2015, six satellites from Singapore were successfully launched on-board PSLV-C29 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. In this dedicated commercial mission, in addition to TeLEOS-1 (earth observation satellite weighing 401 kg.), which was the primary satellite built by ST Electronics, there were 5 co-passenger satellites belonging to universities in Singapore *viz.* Velox-C1 weighing 123 kg., Kent Ridge-1 weighing 78 kg., Velox-II weighing 15 kg., Athenoxat-1 weighing 7 kg. and Galassia weighing 4 kg.

**Data showing inequality between urban and rural Indian**

1566. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data show stark inequality between urban and rural India and the data shows that 30 per cent of the rural households and 25 per cent of the urban households were under debt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) According to the estimates based on the All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 70th round during January to December, 2013, 31.44% of the rural households and 22.37% of the urban households are under debt.

The details of Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) among households (as on 30.06.12) by asset holding classes and by States/UTs are given in the Statements-I and II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI)\* among household by asset holding classes, All-India upto December, 2013*

Decile class** of household asset holding	IOI (in %)	
	Rural	Urban
1.	19.62	9.34
2.	22.30	14.63
3.	27.05	20.16
4.	27.46	24.16
5.	30.95	21.67
6.	32.99	23.44
7.	32.69	23.77
8.	37.33	25.42
9.	42.64	29.41
10.	41.32	31.74
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	31.44	22.37

\* The percentage of the indebted households is termed as Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI).

\*\* This refers to the 10 decile classes of the Rural/Urban households by asset holding size. Different decile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest decile class in respect of asset holding size), 2, 3, ... 9, 10 (highest decile class).

***Statement-II***

*Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) by States/UTs upto December, 2013*

States	IOI (in %)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	54.06	39.84

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	5.15	14.01
Assam	10.07	17.61
Bihar	29.08	13.25
Chhattisgarh	13.90	11.75
Delhi	3.28	5.56
Goa	16.98	16.74
Gujarat	25.96	19.39
Haryana	23.93	12.51
Himachal Pradesh	25.95	21.88
Jammu and Kashmir	12.67	21.22
Jharkhand	18.49	11.61
Karnataka	46.43	26.53
Kerala	49.50	46.95
Madhya Pradesh	24.70	15.29
Maharashtra	31.29	18.86
Manipur	9.88	6.80
Meghalaya	2.53	7.72
Mizoram	5.32	15.91
Nagaland	1.51	2.96
Odisha	25.73	18.70
Punjab	33.06	18.29
Rajasthan	37.39	22.55
Sikkim	7.06	10.26
Tamil Nadu	39.68	34.79
Telangana	59.06	30.51
Tripura	10.03	12.65
Uttarakhand	25.83	13.91
Uttar Pradesh	29.55	18.91
West Bengal	23.62	14.70
Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	17.72	30.60

1	2	3
Chandigarh	3.84	12.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.82	18.66
Daman and Diu	16.71	7.32
Lakshadweep	7.68	29.37
Puducherry	40.91	40.65
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	31.44	22.37

### **Data on clothing needs of the poor**

1567. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey or has any data on the number of poor and homeless people in the country who do not have adequate and necessary clothing including people who live in extreme climates or disaster prone areas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Funds to set up Project Implementing Units at ULBs**

1568. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance the funds provided for construction of Individual Household, Community and Public Toilets;

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

(c) whether funds provided to set up Project Implementing Units at the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level with 1.5 per cent of the total budget earmarked for capacity building activities is likely to be increased; and

(d) 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 (d) There is no proposal to enhance the fund provided for construction of Individual Household and Community Toilets and setting up of Project Implementation Units at Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level. There is no Central Government support for construction of Public Toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

**Exchange of flats to help paraplegic persons**

1569. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is harassing paraplegic persons by not exchanging their freehold flats to ground floor thereby depriving them to live in their flats; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help paraplegic persons to ensure that the freehold DDA flats owned by paraplegic persons are exchanged without any hassle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that DDA examines the cases of physically challenged applicants including paraplegic persons as per the guidelines/circulars issued from time to time and needful is done in respect of deserving cases. However, there is no policy for change of floor after the flats have been converted from leasehold to freehold.

**Encroachment on Kanjhawala road**

†1570. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the main Kanjhawala road connecting Rohini Sector-20, 21, 22 with outer Ring road is encroached upon;

(b) whether any concrete action has been taken by Delhi Police or other agencies to remove the encroachment of stone market, furniture market and car workshops located in Mangolpur village and Poonth Kala village;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government in this area to smoothen the movement of vehicles and to reduce pollution; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The road in question pertains to Public Works Department (PWD) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). PWD has informed that they are aware of such encroachments. PWD takes up the matter for removal of all encroachments on public lands with District Task Force, which is the nodal agency for this purpose. Further, North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has informed that some of the shopkeepers on this road encroach the footpath/road by putting their material on the road after opening their shops. NDMC takes action against such encroachments from time to time and seizes the material from the site, which is released only after levy of penalty on the shopkeepers.

### **Urban facilities in rural areas**

1571. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has realized that urban development is more expensive than rural development in extending same quality of life to people;

(b) whether it is noticed that developing basic amenities as housing, water, transport, education, health, sewage, waste management, entails more expenditure in cities than villages; and

(c) for this reason, whether Government would reconsider its move to develop more urban areas and try to promote urban facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government has not commissioned any study regarding comparative expenditure in extending same quality of life to people in urban areas and rural areas in developing basic amenities such as housing, water, transport, education, health, sewage and waste management.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Mega cities of Andhra Pradesh**

1572. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested to make Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati as mega cities;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry on the above proposal/request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal received from Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to make Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati as mega cities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **New sewage treatment plants in Bengaluru**

1573. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will or can provide financial and technical assistance to State Governments for establishing sewage treatment plants in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received a request from the Government of Karnataka seeking assistance for setting up new sewage treatment plants in Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to provide financial assistance to all the State Governments for establishing sewage treatment plants including the State Government of Karnataka.

(b) Government of India has approved the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Karnataka State of ₹ 1258.54 crore for 2015-16 and released ₹ 118.46 crore as 1st installment of the Central sharer of ₹ 592.29 crore. The approved SAAP consists of Sewerage Project of Bengaluru costing of ₹ 180.00 crore also.

### **Alternate solid waste management under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

1574. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in metropolitan cities like Bengaluru, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) given the failure of the local Government whether Government of India would intervene to develop alternate models for solid waste management for cities like Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) A Swachh Bharat Survekshan was conducted by the Government in collaboration with the Quality Council of India in 73 cities and the Bengaluru has ranked 38th in the Survekshan. Prioritization of the projects is being done at the State level. However, for the solid waste management, Central assistance is available to the States under Swachh Bharat Mission.

### **Launching of Clean India Campaign**

1575 SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean including tourist destination in the urban areas by 2nd October, 2019. The mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. The total fund allocated to Himachal Pradesh under SBM is ₹ 39.57 crore.

### **Cleanliness Index**

1576. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has finalized a "Cleanliness Index" that would list the top five cleanest cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with cities identified as cleanest cities in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The ranking of 73 cities surveyed under Swachh Survekshan-2016 was announced on 15th February, 2016. Details of the ranking of the cities are given in the Statement (*See* below). All cities with million plus population and State capitals were part of this survey. However, Kolkata and Noida, two of the cities, did not participate in the survey. Following 6 parameters were taken into considerations for determining the rankings of the cities:

Area of Evaluation	Weightage
Strategy for Open Defecation Free (ODF) town and Integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM)	5%
Information, Education and Behavior Change Communication (IEBC) Activity	5%
Door to door Collection, Sweeping, Collection and Transportation	40%
Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste	20%
Public and Community Toilet Provision	15%
Individual Toilet	15%

***Statement****Details of the ranking of the cities*

Sl.No	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
1.	Mysuru	Karnataka	2000	1749
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2000	1716
3.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	2000	1715
4.	Delhi-NDMC	Delhi	2000	1704
5.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2000	1643
6.	Surat	Gujarat	2000	1605
7.	Rajkot	Gujarat	2000	1574
8.	Gangtok	Sikkim	2000	1565
9.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	2000	1559
10.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	2000	1534
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2000	1533
12.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	2000	1530
13.	Vadodara	Gujarat	2000	1511
14.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2000	1452
15.	Imphal	Manipur	2000	1441
16.	Panaji	Goa	2000	1385
17.	Thane	Maharashtra	2000	1367
18.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2000	1361
19.	Hyderabad	Telangana	2000	1355



Sl.No	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
20.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2000	1348
21.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1336
22.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1323
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2000	1284
24.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2000	1279
25.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1276
26.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	2000	1245
27.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	2000	1244
28.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1237
29.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2000	1236
30.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1235
31.	Nashik	Maharashtra	2000	1232
32.	Warangal	Telangana	2000	1226
33.	Agartala	Tripura	2000	1222
34.	Ludhiana	Punjab	2000	1222
35.	Vasai-Virar	Maharashtra	2000	1215
36.	Gurgaon	Haryana	2000	1194
37.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2000	1194
38.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	2000	1182
39.	Delhi-SDMC	Delhi	2000	1180
40.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	2000	1167
41.	Aizawl	Mizoram	2000	1138
42.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2000	1133
43.	Delhi-North DMC	Delhi	2000	1132
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2000	1107
45.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1090
46.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	2000	1089
47.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1081
48.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	1072
49.	Amritsar	Punjab	2000	1062

Sl.No	City	State	Total Score	Score obtained
50.	Guwahati	Assam	2000	1041
51.	Faridabad	Haryana	2000	1037
52.	Delhi-EDMC	Delhi	2000	1015
53.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2000	1012
54.	Hubli and Dharwad city	Karnataka	2000	992
55.	Kochi	Kerala	2000	990
56.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2000	981
57.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2000	971
58.	Kota	Rajasthan	2000	954
59.	Cuttack	Odisha	2000	925
60.	Kohima	Nagaland	2000	893
61.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2000	876
62.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	2000	874
63.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2000	872
64.	Kalyan Dombivli	Maharashtra	2000	858
65.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2000	839
66.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	2000	827
67.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000	820
68.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2000	818
69.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	2000	760
70.	Patna	Bihar	2000	746
71.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	639
72.	Asansol-Durgapur	West Bengal	2000	497
73.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2000	464

### **Urban planning structure and process**

1577. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether India's urbanization efforts have, in the past, suffered from disjointed projects/activities without adequate planning and coordination with different bodies for urban areas as a whole;

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct the situation; and

(c) how the States have been incentivized and provided support to strengthen the urban planning structure and process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The projects for urban infrastructure are prepared as per the City Development Plans/Master Plans. The project execution is done in coordination with various agencies. To obviate the delay at centre, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates that the Central Government only approve the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) once a year and the States/UTs have to sanction and approve the projects at their end. Under Smart City Mission, one of the conditions precedent is constitution of Inter-Departmental Task Force consisting of various departments of State Government, ULBs for adequate planning and coordination and establishing mechanism for timely identification and reporting of issues involving multiple stakeholders/departments/agencies.

(c) The AMRUT mandates to incentivize accomplishment of reforms by setting aside 10% of annual budgetary allocation from second year onwards to be given as incentive. Under AMRUT, one of the reforms is preparation of Master Plan using GIS to facilitate expeditious completion of Master Plan and to ensure planned development.

#### **Periodic review of work/complaints of CPWD**

†1578. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertakes periodic review of work/complaints of CPWD in Kali Bari Area, Gole Market, New Delhi and whether the grievances of allottees are not redressed even after repeated complaints;

(b) if so, whether the complaint No. 9038955 entered in CPWD is pending for redressal since September-October, 2015 and even on contacting with the concerned officer, only assurance is given and the work is yet to be done; and

(c) the number of such complaints received which are pending for redressal for many months and by when these complaints would be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. Periodic reviews are undertaken and grievances of allottees are redressed.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The complaint No. 9038955 was for replacement of garage door. The door was inspected and it was observed that immediate replacement of the door was not required as there was a minor damage on the lower part of the door. The door was inspected on regular intervals and when it was observed that the door had further been damaged, it was replaced on 03.03.2016.

(c) Two major complaints are pending at Kali Bari Marg and these will be attended to within 15 days

### **Privatisation of water supply in Nagpur**

1579. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to undertake privatization of water supply in cities through PPP mode and if so, what is the rationale behind it;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied the success or failure of similar exercise undertaken in Nagpur in 2012;

(c) how many times, since the water supply was handed over to a French Water Corporation in Nagpur, was the tariff raised by the company; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that similar experiments done in cities all over the world have been a failure and lead to unrest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) is being explored as an one of the options to bridge the demand-supply gap in urban water supply sector with a view to improve coverage and efficiency of service delivery.

(b) Government is aware of the 24x7 water supply project of Nagpur. This was sanctioned under JnNURM scheme which has ended on 31.3.2014. The project was monitored as per the guidelines of JnNURM and is transferred to State Government for completion out of its own resources.

(c) Even in the 24x7 water supply project of Nagpur city through PPP, the authority for tariff fixation/revision is vested with the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. Before the finalization of 24x7 water supply contract, the General Body of Nagpur Municipal Corporation had approved the water tariff in the year 2010 and empowered Municipal Commissioner to effect annual increase in water tariff up to 5%. Accordingly, Municipal Commissioner has effected the annual increase of 5% in water tariff since year 2011.

(d) PPP experience in urban water supply the world over has been mixed. In the case of Manila (Philippines), PPP in water supply has improved coverage and reduced non-revenue water, suggesting that PPPs can produce benign outcomes if structured well.

**Metro Rail Project in Ahmedabad**

1580. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed the Metro Rail Project in Ahmedabad;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to connect the Ahmedabad air port with the metro rail; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to start and finish the Ahmedabad metro rail project within particular time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1 consisting of North-South Corridor from APMC to Motera Stadium and East-West Corridor from Thaltej Gam to Vastrapur Gam is being implemented by Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2018.

**Fine for littering in public places**

1581. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government considering to bring a new legislation on the lines of what Singapore has done, in imposing a fine on those littering in public places and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that many organizations have approached Government to bring in such legislation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to amend Environment Protection Act, 1986 to provide for civil monetary penalty for violation of Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000.

**Women Helpline and Women Welfare Committee**

†1582. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had announced the starting of Women Helpline and Women Welfare Committee in all districts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the work in this regard is in progress and whether there is possibility of completing it shortly and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far has it helped the women in distress in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline has been approved for implementation through States/UTs from 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence both in public and private sphere, including in the family, community, workplace etc. All the States/UTs have been requested to submit the proposals in order to release funds. The funds have been sanctioned/released to 33 States/UTs for setting up Women Helplines. As the scheme is at the nascent stage of operationalisation at the field level, no such data regarding number of calls received on these helplines are available.

As far as women welfare committee in all districts of the country is concerned, the Ministry conceptualised an idea of women welfare committee in all districts of the country. However, no such proposal has been formulated so far.

#### **Post-Nirbhaya crisis action plan**

1583. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out some Post-Nirbhaya crisis action plan to help women in distress;

(b) whether under the above action plan, it is proposed to extend financial help to such centres in each district of the country; and

(c) how far has it helped the women in distress in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. The corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya Fund till 2014-15 is ₹ 2000 crore.

Further, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, has enacted which broadened the definition of rape to include non-penetrative sex and made the criminal provisions relating to rape and sexual violence more stringent. New offences such as acid attack, stalking, sexual harassment, voyeurism and disrobing have also been included. The amendment also mandated all the hospitals, public or private to provide free medical treatment to all victims of acid attack and rape.

(b) and (c) The scheme of One Stop Centre for Women affected by violence has been approved with a project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to establish One Stop Centre in each State/UT in the first phase. The proposals of 31 States/UTs have been approved and funds released to these States/UTs. The One Stop Centre at Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Odisha, Haryana have become operational. As these centres have been become operational recently, data regarding number of women benefited have been received only from States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha. In the quarter ending December, 2015 Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha have reported to have registered 103, 30 and 48 number of cases at their respective Centres.

### **Relief and rehabilitation for displaced children**

1584. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children do not get financial aid if they are displaced by Government;

(b) whether children have any right to demand relief and rehabilitation if they and their families are displaced;

(c) what steps Government is taking to ensure that children are treated fairly and with rights;

(d) whether there is any law to protect children's right; and

(e) if so, the details of such laws protecting children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme/programme for the financial aid to the displaced children.

(c) to (e) The National Policy for Children, 2013 reaffirms the Government's commitment to the realization of Child rights in the country. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights are established, The Protection of Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are the laws to protect the rights of the children. The Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection Act, 2015) has come into force from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, is the primary law for the children who are either in need of care and protection or those who are in conflict with law.

**Gender preference in adoption of children**

1585. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to encourage adoption of children by Indians and foreigners and the details thereof;

(b) whether girl child is less likely to be adopted, the general outlook of parents who apply for adopting children in regard to the gender-preferences; and

(c) the number of children who are waiting to be adopted in various Government run shelter homes, the details thereof, State-wise and gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) In order to encourage in-country and inter-country adoption of children, the adoption procedure has been simplified and made online through Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) since August, 2015. The roles and responsibilities of authorities and agencies concerned, the timelines for completing various procedures in the process of adoption have been clearly defined in the adoption guidelines.

(b) As per the information provided by Central Adoption Resource Authority, the number of Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) opting for girl child is 2724, for male child is 2836 and for either girl child or male child is 2159 as on 04.03.2016.

(c) Details of the number of children who are waiting to be adopted in various Government Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), State-wise and gender-wise are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of number of children who are waiting to be adopted in various Government run Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), State-wise and gender-wise as on 04.03.2016*

Sl.No.	State	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	69	115
3.	Delhi	4	6	10
4.	Gujarat	12	18	30
5.	Karnataka	3	12	15
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	5
7.	Maharashtra	4	0	4



Sl.No.	State	Male	Female	Total
8.	Manipur	1	2	3
9.	Rajasthan	9	15	24
10.	Telangana	30	102	132
11.	Uttar Pradesh	15	26	41
12.	Uttarakhand	2	8	10
TOTAL		129	260	389

Source : CARA

### Reproductive rights of women

1586. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to spread awareness about the reproductive rights of women, especially among the rural population;

(b) whether Government is planning to criminalize the offence of marital rape to ensure the protection of these rights for married women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) It is considered that the concept of marital rape, as understood internationally, cannot be suitably applied in the Indian context due to various factors *e.g.* level of education/illiteracy, poverty, myriad social customs and values, religious beliefs, mindset of the society to treat the marriage as a sacrament, etc.

### Indira Gandhi Maternity Benefit Scheme

†1587. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA. Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Indira Gandhi Maternity Benefit Scheme a sum of ₹ 14.95 crore is still payable to Rajasthan Government and by when the outstanding would likely to be released by the Government; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether a sum of ₹ 33.97 crore is still payable to Rajasthan for construction of Anganwadi centres under Mission Mode Scheme and by when the outstanding amount would likely to be released by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

### **Newly constructed Anganwadi Centres**

†1588. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadis having their own buildings in blocks with highest malnutrition and whether these centres are operating as per the norms of the Ministry;

(b) the number of Anganwadi Centres constructed in the last one year, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of children who go to the Anganwadi Centres currently and whether the anganwadi workers are getting their salary in time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As on 31.12.2015, 815458 Anganwadis are operating from own buildings, either Government owned or community owned. The Anganwadi Centres are operating as per the norms of the Ministry. However, no data of block-wise details are maintained centrally.

(b) No Anganwadi centre building has been constructed in the last one year. However, 44709 AWC buildings were sanctioned for construction in 2013-14 in 26 States/UTs for which first instalment of Central share was released. Second instalment has been released to 09 States/UTs during 2014-15 and 2015-16 who have submitted utilization certificate and physical progress report. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

During 2015-16, Ministry has approved for construction of 29941 AWC buildings in convergence with MGnREGA for 10 States. The State-wise details of number of AWC buildings sanctioned and funds released for construction of these buildings in convergence with MGnREGA is as under:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in lahs)

Sl. No.	State	Approved No. of AWCs buildings constructed in convergence with MNREGA	Amount released in 1st instalment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2628	1576.80
2.	Assam	1000	900.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1200.00
4.	Jharkhand	4000	2400.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5000	3000.00
6.	Maharashtra	4908	2944.80
7.	Odisha	5000	3000.00
8.	Rajasthan	1385	831.00
9.	Telangana	1000	600.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3020	1812.00
TOTAL		29941	18264.60

(c) As on 31.12.2015, 8.37 crore children (6 months—6 years) attended the Anganwadi Centres and received supplementary nutrition. Out of this, 3.54 crore children (3 years—6 years) attended pre-school education at the AWCs. MWCD is continuously monitoring the implementation of ICDS Scheme including release of funds to States/UTs for timely disbursement of honorarium to Anganwadi Workers.

### Statement

*Details of Number of AWC Buildings approved for construction during 2013-14 and status of fund released*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl No.	State/UT	Construction of AWCs (Unit Approved in APIP) 2013-14	Released in Ist instalment (50% of GoI Share) 2013-14	Released in 2nd instalment (50% of GoI share) 2014-15 and 2015-16 for construction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3218	5430.38	
2.	Bihar	2915	4919.06	
3.	Chhattishgarh	1600	2700.00	2700.00
4.	Goa	8	13.50	13.50

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	1658	2797.88	2797.87
6.	Haryana	1500	2531.25	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	160	270.00	270.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	1222	2062.13	
10.	Karnataka	1200	2025.00	
11.	Kerala	1052	1775.25	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2933	4949.44	4949.44
13.	Maharashtra	3455	5830.31	
14.	Odisha	5556	9375.75	
15.	Punjab	800	1350.00	
16.	Rajasthan	1943	3278.81	3278.82
17.	Tamil Nadu	1731	2921.06	2921.07
18.	Uttarakhand	1500	2531.25	128.68
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5000	8437.50	
20.	West Bengal	320	540.00	
21.	Delhi	0	0.00	
22.	Puducherry	20	33.75	
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	50	84.38	
24.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1570.13
29.	Assam	5000	10125.00	
30.	Manipur	1000	2025.00	
31.	Meghalaya	500	1012.50	
32.	Mizoram	61	123.53	
33.	Nagaland	0	0.00	
34.	Sikkim	0	0.00	
35.	Tripura	307	621.68	
TOTAL		44709	77764.39	18629.51

### Existing vacancies in Anganwadi Centres

1589. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge vacancy exists at the level of Anganwadi Workers (AW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH) in Anganwadi Centres (AC) across the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the sanctioned posts, in-position and vacancy, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill them in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The details of the sanctioned posts, in-position and vacancy of honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers (AW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH) in Anganwadi Centres (AC) across the country including Tamil Nadu are as under:—

No. of posts	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacant
Anganwadi Workers (AW)	1400000	1282966	117034
Anganwadi Helpers (AWH)	1283150	1159415	123735

State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) MWCD is continuously monitoring the implementation of ICDS Scheme in States/UTs including filling-up of vacant posts through prescribed reports/returns, letters and review meetings.

### Statement

*State-wise details of the sanctioned, in-position and vacancy of honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers (AW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH) in Anganwadi Centres across the country including Tamil Nadu as on 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
No. of Anganwadi Workers (AW)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53962	1645
2.	Telangana	35700	33317	2383

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197
4.	Assam	62153	62153	0
5.	Bihar	115009	82761	32248
6.	Chhattisgarh ,	52474	48632	3842
7.	Goa	1262	1237	25
8.	Gujarat	53029	50540	2489
9.	Haryana	25962	25078	884
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18703	222
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	3231
12.	Jharkhand	38432	35765	2667
13.	Karnataka	65911	63186	2725
14.	Kerala	33318	33110	208
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	90870	6265
16.	Maharashtra	110486	105262	5224
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	1236
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5862	34
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	74154	68865	5289
22.	Punjab	27314	26318	996
23.	Rajasthan	62010	57819	4191
24.	Sikkim	1308	1289	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	42006	12433
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	175308	14837
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	18988	1079
29.	West Bengal	119481	108000	11481
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	717	3
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	0
32.	Delhi	11150	10806	344

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0
34.	Daman and Diu	107	96	11
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0
36.	Puducherry	855	788	67
TOTAL		1400000	1282966	117034

## No. of Anganwadi Helpers (AWH)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	48768	44285	4483
2.	Telangana	31711	28913	2798
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197
4.	Assam	56728	56728	0
5.	Bihar	107894	77156	30738
6.	Chhattisgarh ,	46660	42329	4331
7.	Goa	1262	1238	24
8.	Gujarat	51229	47817	3412
9.	Haryana	25450	24681	769
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18386	18119	267
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	2339
12.	Jharkhand	35881	33493	2388
13.	Karnataka	62580	59026	3554
14.	Kerala	33189	32971	218
15.	Madhya Pradesh	84465	78704	5761
16.	Maharashtra	97475	92128	5347
17.	Manipur	9958	9497	461
18.	Meghalaya	4630	4621	9
19.	Mizoram	2244	2157	87
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	63738	59507	4231
22.	Punjab	26074	25128	946
23.	Rajasthan	55806	50516	5290
24.	Sikkim	1308	1285	23

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	49499	37410	12089
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	167855	153585	14270
28.	Uttarakhand	14947	13939	1008
29.	West Bengal	119481	101897	17584
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689	689	0
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	0
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	253
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	247	220	27
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	5
35.	Lakshadweep	96	96	0
36.	Puducherry	855	788	67
TOTAL		1283150	1159415	123735

#### **Awareness about child adoption**

1590. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how is Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) functioning;

(b) how many applications for adoption of child have been received and how many have been legally adopted, the details thereof; and

(c) the country-wise statistics regarding childless parents with their youth age and whether enough awareness have reached over the people who are eager of a child adoption around the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The functioning of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is being overseen by the Government from time to time. Major outcomes include implementation of Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) and 2015 Adoption Guidelines. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, CARA has been given the statutory status to further strengthen its functioning.

(b) As per the information provided by CARA, the number of Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) registered for in-country Adoption and inter-country Adoption



is 7586 and 292 respectively as on 04.03.2016. The adoption figures for the last three years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Year (April to March)	In-country Adoption	Inter-country Adoption
1.	2012-2013	4694	308
2.	2013-2014	3924	430
3.	2014-2015	3988	374

(c) No such data is maintained Centrally. CARA conducts various awareness activities for various stakeholders including prospective adoptive parents who are eager to adopt.

### **Supplementary nutrition scheme under ICDS**

1591. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of child mortality under five years age can be attributed to malnutrition, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to provide fortified food products like wheat, rice, salt and milk in schools, mid day meal and the supplementary nutrition scheme under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and other States; and

(c) whether this initiative of the Ministry would check malnutrition levels which are shockingly high?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. As per the survey on 'Causes of Death – 2001-03 in India' conducted by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. Some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group.

(b) and (c) Take Home Ration is provided in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food in Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS Scheme. Many State Governments (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, etc.) are providing fortified food under the ICDS Programme, especially for children 6-36 months as a "Take Home Ration" (THR).

As per Mid Day Meal (MDM) guidelines (para 4.5) Double Fortified Salt (DFS) should be used for cooking Mid Day Meal. In addition, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Odisha have taken their own initiative on fortification under MDM Scheme. DFS is used for cooking Mid Day Meal in Gujarat. Government of Uttarakhand used the multi-micronutrient powder for fortification of the MDMs in the Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand in 2007 with the support of World Food Programme (WFP).

The intake of micronutrients in daily diet is far from satisfactory and largely less than 50% RDA is consumed by over 70% of Indian population. Micronutrient deficiencies can be prevented and even eliminated if optimal quantities of micronutrients are consumed by populations on a regular basis. Dietary Diversification, Fortification and Supplementation are strategies to tackle and reduce micronutrient malnutrition.

### **State-wise data of Anganwadi Centres**

1592. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise data including that of Tamil Nadu, of the number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned by Government and the State-wise data on the number of Anganwadi Centres operational;

(b) State-wise data including that of Tamil Nadu on the number of Anganwadi workers sanctioned by Government and in-position; and

(c) the details regarding the steps taken by the Ministry to help the State Government fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 13.49 lakh Operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) out of 14 lakhs AWCs sanctioned by Government including Tamil Nadu as on 31.12.2015.

(b) There are 14 lakhs honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers sanctioned by the Government including Tamil Nadu as on 31.12.2015. 12.83 lakhs Anganwadi Workers (AWs) were in-position in 13.49 lakhs operational AWCs as on 31.12.2015

State-wise details on (a) and (b) above are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) MWCD is continuously monitoring the implementation of ICDS Scheme in States/UTs including filling-up of vacant posts through prescribed reports/returns, letters and review meetings.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned by Government and operational and number of Anganwadi Workers (AW) sanctioned by Government and In-position including Tamil Nadu as on 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Anganwadi Centres		Number of Anganwadi Workers	
		Sanctioned by GOI	Operational	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55594	55607	53962
2.	Telangana	35700	35621	35700	33317
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	6225	6028
4.	Assam	62153	62153	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	115009	82761
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	52474	52474	48632
7.	Goa	1262	1260	1262	1237
8.	Gujarat	53029	52082	53029	50540
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	25962	25078
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18922	18925	18703
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	31938	28707
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	38432	35765
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558	65911	63186
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	33318	33110
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92198	97135	90870
16.	Maharashtra	110486	108010	110486	105262
17.	Manipur	11510	9883	11510	10274
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5863	5896	5862
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	71204	74154	68865
22.	Punjab	27314	26656	27314	26318
23.	Rajasthan	62010	60801	62010	57819
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290	1308	1289
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	42006
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	190145	175308
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	19479	20067	18988
29.	West Bengal	119481	114763	119481	108000
30.	Aandman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	720	717
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	11150	10806
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	96
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	788	855	788
TOTAL		1400000	1349091	1400000	1282966

### **Schemes for women development**

1593. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for women development during last two years, year-wise and Scheme-wise;

(b) the details of physical targets sets and achieved during the above period State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is implementing any special Scheme for women from SC/ST and Other Backward Classes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the above period State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various Schemes for women development. These 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 Mission 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 Janmotsav 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.

(b) State-wise details of the physical targets and beneficiaries covered under the Schemes, IGMSY and for nutrition component under SABLA in 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below). State-wise targets are not set for other Schemes. The Government considers the plan/proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations and the sanctions are then made accordingly after due consideration.

The year-wise and Scheme-wise details of Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the physical achievements under these Schemes during the last two years are available in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, that are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha. The details are also available in the public domain *i.e.* on the Ministry's website *viz.* [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

(c) The Ministry is implementing women related Schemes for all communities including SC/ST and Other Backward Classes in the country.

(d) In view of (c) above, (d) does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the physical targets and beneficiaries covered under the schemes, SABLA and IGMSY in 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	SABLA				IGMSY	
		2013-14		2014-15		2013-14	2014-15
		Physical performance (Nutrition beneficiaries)		Physical performance (Nutrition beneficiaries)			
		Target	Beneficiaries covered	Target	Beneficiaries covered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	642172	655666	360365	336485	72988	49196
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7695	35576	11332	10754	276	612
3.	Assam	385276	399955	399955	409954	46663	NR
4.	Bihar	1649481	1649481	1818073	1818073	60733	52617
5.	Chhattisgarh	354582	411849	407220	361724	11639	NR
6.	Goa	32500	35922	33000	33416	861	3958
7.	Gujarat		789038	596979	1000783	22982	27309
8.	Haryana	172811	136934	134402	150065	2915	4200
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93783	100840	100840	102496	2654	4198

10. Jammu and Kashmir	182217	117120	69006	80487	7246	17659
11. Jharkhand	390445	430045	405457	430045	8700	8815
12. Karnataka	450688	450688	478926	406146	26141	23342
13. Kerala	242197	239781	277541	244443	27025	13947
14. Madhya Pradesh	892666	897000	892666	945000	46494	55496
15. Maharashtra		771586	372444	898132	46809	50238
16. Manipur		38119	38621	38621	NR	NR
17. Meghalaya	53612	53715	52787	56604	850	NR
18. Mizoram	18718	62012	19174	73287	329	NR
19. Nagaland	20424	27890	19893	27890	1052	333
20. Odisha		627265	627265	627265	36012	38438
21. Punjab	196122	161356	199557	161879	8319	7894
22. Rajasthan	796067	703220	603053	625423	36947	47043
23. Sikkim	9888	9511	10227	7661	304	362
24. Tamil Nadu	395453	404020	404085	404521	41672	43203
25. Telangana			305274	293193		87141
26. Tripura	101128	99876	102570	73348	2506	3740

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1934000	1893000	1893000	2082000	5560	2950
28.	Uttarakhand	127600		127600	19946	13074	9830
29.	West Bengal	770280	34414	759029	20849	36090	53448
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9657	11000	11000	11259	2858	596
31.	Chandigarh	1764	2047	2077	1959	3228	768
32.	Daman and Diu		2306	2306	2249	77	NR
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1213		3371		NR	NR
34.	Delhi	192349	126506	140840	118215	15796	8365
35.	Lakshadweep			1631	79	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	4778	4500	4500	3165	171	722
TOTAL		10129566	11382238	11686066	11877416	588971	616420



**Safety of children in creches**

1594. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many issues related to safety of children in creches have come to the light and there have been frequent instances of abuse of children in the creches;

(b) if so, how many such cases of abuse of children have come to the light of Government;

(c) what action have been taken by Government to ensure proper care of children in the creches; and

(d) whether Government regularly monitors the situation in creches, orphanages and other places, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme through Central Social Welfare Board and Indian Council for Child Welfare. In addition, Department of Personnel and Training under the Grih and Kalyan Kendra and Department of Posts under its own Scheme are running creches. No cases related to safety and abuse of children in the creches have come to the notice.

(c) and (d) (i) The revised guidelines (*w.e.f.* 01.01.2016) of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme envisage provision of safe, secure and child friendly place to the children. Provisions of regular monitoring of creches have also been made. Regular monitoring of creches is done by Implementing Agencies *i.e.* Central Social Welfare Board and Indian Council for Child Welfare. Creches under Grih Kalyan Kendra are frequently visited by their supervisory staff and creches under Department of Posts are monitored by Departmental Employees.

(ii) Under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations/Non-Governmental Organisations for *inter-alia*, setting up of various types of Children Homes including Specialised Adoption Agencies. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

**Promotion of breastfeeding**

1595. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks lowest in South Asia in breast feeding practices, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government for promotion of breast feeding including an effective mechanism for strict implementation of regulations controlling baby foods, revival of baby friendly hospitals and maternity protection and policies?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. As per the UNICEF Report “The State of World’s Children, 2015”, the rate of early initiation of breastfeeding in South Asia is 39% and that of exclusive breastfeeding is 47% which is lower than India. In India, as per the recent Rapid Survey on Children, 2013-14, the rate of early initiation of breastfeeding is 44.6% and exclusive breastfeeding up to the age of 6 months is 64.9%.

(b) This Ministry is taking following steps for promotion of breastfeeding in the country:

- National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding, 2006, have been issued, through which appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are emphasised.
- Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, as amended 2003, has been enacted in the country to protect and promote breastfeeding and ensure proper use of infant foods.
- Recently, the National Steering Committee on Infant and Young Child Feeding and National Coordination Committee on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been notified to give policy guidelines, coordinate and integrate all activities relating to breastfeeding and IYCF and advise on measures to promote breastfeeding.
- The restructured ICDS Mission also aims to increase Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in the country. Under the Care and Nutrition Counseling component, focus is to provide counseling to women on issues relating to infant feeding practices. Under the Mission, there is also provision of an additional Anganwadi Worker in 200 High

Burden Districts of the country for imparting counseling and behavior change communication through community and home visits as well as demonstration of appropriate feeding practices.

- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), which is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme for pregnant and lactating women, aims to improve nutritional and health status of pregnant and lactating women across the country by partly compensating for their wage loss. The Scheme encourages women to follow optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for the first six months. The Scheme is now operational in 53 selected districts across the country.
- Food and Nutrition Board under the Ministry is engaged in creating awareness on health and nutrition issues with strong focus on 'Infant and Young Child Feeding' (IYCF). "World Breastfeeding Week" is also celebrated every year from 1-7 August by organizing various activities such as State level Workshop/Seminar, lecture-cum-practical demonstration, etc. for creating greater awareness. Awareness is also generated through audio-visual medium for promotion of optimal IYCF.

#### **IT enabled services in Anganwadi Centres**

1596. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any initiative to apply IT enabled services in Anganwadi Centres in order to obtain real time information; and

(b) 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) Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) of ICDS has been included as one of the key activities for implementation in restructured ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 162 high malnutrition burden districts of 8 States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh. ICT enabled Real Time Monitoring would provide real time information on service delivery at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including growth and nutrition status of children. ICT-RTM would be driven by a Common Application Software (CAS), an Android based solution having six tiered Dash Board with AWC as the basic information generation node.

**Schemes for the benefit of the widows, destitute and aged women**

1597. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any survey and census research in the recent times to evaluate the current status of widows, destitute women and aged women population in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is implementing any special schemes for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in the last three years, year-wise in various States/Union Territories for the various such schemes; and

(d) whether Government has created any exclusive Financial Corporation to benefit the widows, destitute women and aged women and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Details of the number of widows and female aged 60 years and above as per Census 2011, as provided by Registrar General of India are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A Scheme Swadhar was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2001-2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The Scheme is being implemented through Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government. Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organisations, The Short Stay Home Scheme which is similar in nature as Swadhar Scheme in being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. Now, the Scheme Swadhar and Short Stay Homes have been merged and revised as "Swadhar Greh" Scheme. The revised financial norms are effective from 1.1.2016. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centers, Mobile Medicare Units Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Government/UT Administrations.

(c) Details of Swadhar Shelter Homes and Short Stay Homes showing funds released during the last three years are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(d) Details of total number of projects of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows assisted, funds released during the last three years in respect of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows are given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*Details of number of widows and females aged 60 years  
and above Census 2011*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Females	
		Widows	Aged 60 and above
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	283650	440076
2.	Himachal Pradesh	293475	362134
3.	Punjab	928158	1422155
4.	Chandigarh	24496	32245
5.	Uttarakhand	387215	458912
6.	Haryana	773297	1105134
7.	NCT of Delhi	456613	570690
8.	Rajasthan	1983634	2679875
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4856188	7402771
10.	Bihar	2238793	3600552
11.	Sikkim	13717	18280
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	31787	30450
13.	Nagaland	39496	47947
14.	Manipur	77990	100225
15.	Mizoram	28569	34283
16.	Tripura	164969	147624
17.	Meghalaya	84825	71963
18.	Assam	1156042	1023727
19.	West Bengal	3792184	3891068
20.	Jharkhand	1027878	1174933
21.	Odisha	1612627	1990178

1	2	3	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	973787	1075750
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2160609	2943760
24.	Gujarat	2015742	2540958
25.	Daman and Diu	6816	6488
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7378	7533
27.	Maharashtra	4520764	5853226
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4297481	4371913
29.	Karnataka	2989429	3043960
30.	Goa	77935	89180
31.	Lakshadweep	2448	2596
32.	Kerala	2010984	2309798
33.	Tamil Nadu	3856398	3848532
34.	Puducherry	73579	67017
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12525	11235
INDIA TOTAL		43261478	52777168

***Statement-II****Details of Funds Released Under Swadhar Scheme*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released 2012-13	Amount released 2013-14	Amount released 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.51	184.77	93.78
2.	Assam	112.96	97.98	128.91
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	33.01	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.11	7.17	7.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
10. Delhi		0	0	0
11. Gujarat		44.46	27.75	19.20
12. Goa		0	0	0
13. Haryana		21.98	9.07	0
14. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0
15. Jharkhand		21.40	7.79	28.58
16. Jammu and Kashmir		0	20.23	5.99
17. Karnataka		293.17	270.96	268.04
18. Kerala		15.61	16.10	20.79
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		126.93	114.58	76.12
21. Maharashtra		321.02	301.49	279.06
22. Mizoram		3.10	8.64	2.51
23. Manipur		165.14	148.52	106.63
24. Meghalaya		0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0
26. Odisha		465.96	16.20	104.86
27. Punjab		1.60	1.80	0
28. Puducherry		0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		47.53	58.65	23.35
30. Sikkim		0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		101.82	120.63	38.53
32. Telangana		0	0	74.85
33. Tripura		0	0	0
34. Uttar Pradesh		402.73	144.39	247.03
35. Uttarakhand		48.39	0	60.91
36. West Bengal		73.73	128.81	74.18
TOTAL		2363.15	2018.55	1660.32

***Statement-III****Details of Funds Released Under Short Stay Home Scheme*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released 2012-13	Amount released 2013-14	Amount released 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340.07	33.17	85.23
2.	Assam	108.85	116.29	90.36
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.96	9.28	8.52
5.	Bihar	51.73	217.99	51.74
6.	Chandigarh	2.28	5.01	4.46
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.45	35.44	23.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	14.71	18.63	2.71
11.	Gujarat	20.2	21.41	8.69
12.	Goa	4.37	7.03	0.19
13.	Haryana	34.50	9.98	7.63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	15.04	8.16	10.70
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.19	11.98	6.03
17.	Karnataka	311.63	246.54	14.60
18.	Kerala	31.68	40.60	15.26
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	148.45	139.29	114.55
21.	Maharashtra	272.29	275.42	126.91
22.	Mizoram	7.92	4.68	9.02
23.	Manipur	60.26	40.16	42.17
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	14.63	7.76	6.19
26.	Odisha	312.94	309.37	173.43
27.	Punjab	23.01	14.82	11.29
28.	Puducherry	2.23	10.07	2.32
29.	Rajasthan	28.85	23.44	19.88
30.	Sikkim	4.84	5.83	3.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	333.37	343.57	234.21
32.	Telangana	-	-	130.14
33.	Tripura	37.45	44.24	23.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	344.38	342.27	249.49
35.	Uttarakhand	49.21	63.99	42.13
36.	West Bengal	240.44	281.89	146.76
TOTAL		2860.05	2987.31	1810.16

**Statement-IV**

*Details of grants released to the NGOs for the project of Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widowed Women (MFCC) under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		No. of beneficiaries of MFCC	No. of MFCC assisted	Funds released	No. of beneficiaries of MFCC	No. of MFCC assisted	Funds released	No. of beneficiaries of MFCC	No. of MFCC assisted	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>ROC States</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	100	2	13.93	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	100	2	13.94	150	3	15.37	0	0	0

11. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	50	1	1.44	50	1	6.97		
13. Maharashtra	200	4	27.57	250	5	20.07	50	1	12.96			
14. Odisha	50	1	6.97	200	4	19.82	50	1	6.97			
15. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
16. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
17. Tamil Nadu	50	1	6.59	50	1	1.44	50	1	6.91			
18. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
19. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
20. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
UTs												
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
22. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
24. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
25. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
26. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			
27. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NE Region States										
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
29.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
TOTAL		400	8	55.07	800	16	72.07	200	4	33.81

**Fast track adoption in special cases**

1598. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will allow fast track adoptions in special cases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the department of women and child development has outlined certain special circumstances that will allow prospective parents to jump the queue; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that applications of these cases will be scrutinized by a committee headed by the Central Adoption Resource Agency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Schemes for single earning mothers**

1599. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes provided by Government to the single earning mothers to sustain their family;

(b) the steps Government has taken to provide professional/vocational training to such mothers; and

(c) list of such professional courses being imparted to such mothers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not administering any specific Scheme to help single earning mothers. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various Schemes/programmes such as Swadhar and Short Stay Home, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) for the welfare and empowerment of women which can also be availed by single earning mother, on meeting the specific requirements prescribed there under.

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

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*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. POINT OF ORDER REGARDING LEGISLATIVE COMPETENCE OF  
THE PARLIAMENT**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before you take up the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015, I would like to say something.

I have a lot of regard, respect and fondness for the hon. Minister. He represents my home State in the Lok Sabha. I represent his home State in the Rajya Sabha. We have a long relationship. *...(Interruptions)...* However, in all the newspapers today, I have read reports that the hon. Minister had said that he tried to bring this Bill in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. *...(Interruptions)...* But there were forces *...(Interruptions)...* from doing so. *...(Interruptions)...* I would like to categorically state that my party, the Congress Party, from day one has been demanding that this Bill be taken up for consideration and passing.

Number two, if it was not taken up yesterday, presumably the Business Advisory Committee had not allotted time for it. If that is the case, I would like to know whether the Government insisted on taking up the Bill yesterday or not. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute; one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* I have been very hurt from what the hon. Minister has *...(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): We had repeatedly requested the hon. Chair and the hon. leaders of the parties to take it up. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my party wants this Bill. And, I would like to know whether the Government is keen on this Bill or not. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Government is very much keen. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Okay. All right. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, what is your point of order, Nareshji? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, इस बिल को लाने के पहले मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूँ। आप संविधान के Seventh शेड्यूल का आर्टिकल 246 देख लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Article 246 of the Constitution? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yeah. *...(Interruptions)...* You see the Seventh Schedule. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have become a Constitution expert. *...(Interruptions)...* Did you learn it from Mr. Fali S. Nariman? *...(Interruptions)...* Article 246. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not an expert. So, I will have to go through all this. *...(Interruptions)...* One second, let me find it. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह पेज नम्बर 271 पर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Page 271! No; no. My edition is different. *...(Interruptions)...* You are talking about Article 246. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me read the Article. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** महोदय, Seventh शेड्यूल में तीन सूचियां हैं, जिनमें से पहली यूनियन लिस्ट है, दूसरी स्टेट लिस्ट है और तीसरी कॉनकरंट लिस्ट है। श्रीमन्, कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह बड़ा स्पष्ट किया गया है कि राज्य सरकार के क्या सबजेक्ट्स होंगे, केंद्र सरकार के क्या सबजेक्ट्स होंगे और राज्य तथा केंद्र के मिले-जुले क्या सबजेक्ट्स होंगे। श्रीमन्, ये जो रियल एस्टेट का बिल ला रहे हैं, मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। अगर ये राज्य सरकारों को सलाह के तौर पर यह कहते कि वे अपने यहां इन चीजों को लागू करें, तो मैं समझ भी जाता, लेकिन यह बिल राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है, क्योंकि लैंड का विषय केंद्र सरकार का नहीं बल्कि राज्य सरकार का है। आप लिस्ट टू, यानी राज्य की सूची को देख लीजिए, उसका पांचवां, चौदहवां और अठारहवां प्वाइंट देख लीजिए, उन तीनों में बड़ा साफ दिया गया है कि लैंड या डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी राज्य सरकार का विषय है, केंद्र सरकार का विषय नहीं है। श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इन्होंने अटॉर्नी जनरल की राय ले ली। आप बताइए, हम भी ऐडवोकेट जनरल की राय ले लें, जो हम चाहेंगे वह ऐडवोकेट जनरल लिख देंगे। अगर आप अटॉर्नी जनरल की राय के आधार पर इस बिल को यह मानकर ला रहे हैं कि अटॉर्नी जनरल ने कह दिया कि इस विषय को केंद्र सरकार ले सकती है, तो यह उचित नहीं है। अगर आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ले लेते, तो मैं उस राय को मानता, लेकिन आप राज्य में कैसे हस्तक्षेप कर लेंगे? मुझे नहीं मालूम मेरे अन्ना डीएमके के मित्र क्या समझ रहे हैं, लेकिन इश्यू यह है कि राज्य का जो अधिकार है, उसके अंदर अगर केंद्र हस्तक्षेप करेगा तो राज्य सरकारें उसको नहीं मानेंगी। ऐसा न हो कि आप इस बिल को पास कर दें और तमाम राज्य सरकारें इसको मानने से इन्कार कर दें तथा जैसा हाल एनजेएसी बिल का हुआ, वही हाल इस बिल का हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर अपनी रूलिंग दे दें।

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, with all respect to my colleague, Nareshji, the point of order which he has raised quoting Article 246 of the Constitution does not hold good because this issue was raised earlier, and then we discussed about it also. Some people raised it in the Committee also. This matter was referred

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

to the Law Ministry for detailed examination, and the Law Ministry has categorically said the Central law comes under Concurrent List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. This opinion was given earlier when Seljaji was the Minister of Law and Justice. Entry 6 talks about 'Transfer of property; registration of deeds and documents'; Entry 7 is related to 'Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contracts'; and Entry 46 talks about 'Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court'.

Subsequently, Sir, not simply leaving it to the Law Ministry, we referred it to the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General also concurred with the views of the Law Ministry in July, 2011 itself, and he has opined that the Parliament is competent to enact a law. Subsequently, the then Government, in its corrective wisdom, has brought this law and it was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee discussed it at length, made certain recommendations and those recommendations were considered by the subsequent Government for including in the Bill and then the Bill had some here, and, here, as some Members wanted it to be referred to the Select Committee, again, it was referred to the Select Committee and it came back.

Sir, the Parliament has the jurisdiction according to Article 246 also, the provision quoted by Shri Naresh Agrawal. The Parliament do have the right. Now we are saying that we are taking the right of the States. Yesterday only, when a State made a legislation, we questioned the legislation of the State. I am not going into the details of it. The States have got a power to make laws, undoubtedly. But here is a subject which is agitating the minds of the entire country. Different sections of the society, who are mostly the consumers, are all agitating for long for such a Central law. But, at the same time, I can assure the hon. Member -- I will come to the details of the Bill -- that there is flexibility given to the States also. I will explain it in detail. I request the hon. Member not to insist on these things and ask the Chair to please allow me to move the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you are questioning the legislative competence. But you could have raised it at the time of the introduction. That was the proper time. That is the proper time to question the legislative competence. At that time, if it was raised, that issue must have been disposed of. Otherwise, this Bill cannot come up to this stage. At this stage means, it was introduced here; then the Standing Committee considered it, and it was considered by the Select Committee also. The Select Committee is our product, our own Members *per se*. So, it is already in the process of passing. One of the steps is over. This is only the next stage of considering and passing. *...(Interruptions)...* If you had raised *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete.



**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, अगर कहीं गलती हो जाए, तो उसे कहीं तो सुधारा जा सकता है। हम कहते हैं कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने पास करके दे दिया, लेकिन आप राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों को तो नहीं मार सकते? कल आप, राज्य सरकारों की कानून-व्यवस्था कैसे अच्छी हो, इसके लिए कहेंगे कि हमने तो अटार्नी जनरल की राय ले ली और राज्यों के लिए कानून बना दिया। सर, हम लॉ बनाने जा रहे हैं। आपने हमको सुना, आपने संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी को सुना, जो कि अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इंडिपेंडेंट होकर इस पर अपनी ओपिनियन दे दीजिए कि मैंने जो 7th शैड्यूल की बात उठाई है, उस शैड्यूल में राइट स्टेट का है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, what I am saying is that the time to question the legislative competence was at the time of introduction of the Bill. Now that stage is gone. Now we are ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Not gone. How has it gone? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** कभी भी आप राज्यों के अधिकार ले लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** तो राज्य की सरकारें भी केंद्री ...(व्यवधान)... राज्य की सरकारें केंद्री से बाहर नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to complete. ...(Interruptions)... You allow me to complete. Let me reply to that point.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** स्टेट खुद ही कानून बनाएंगी।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me respond... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose off that issue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Attorney General has already considered the issue. The Attorney General has given a written opinion. I don't know why we are discussing this issue. The Attorney General has given his opinion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now, listen. Nareshji, that stage is gone, because already it went the Select Committee, then Standing Committee, and, at this stage, I cannot stop it. But the House can consider all these views too. When you consider and finally decide on this Bill, you can consider all these aspects. That is all. Therefore, I am proceeding with the Bill.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम इस बिल के विरोध में नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is ruled out.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन हमारा कहना है ...(व्यवधान)... कि आप इस तरीके का बिल बना लें, स्टेट अपने आप बिल बना ले ...(व्यवधान)... केंद्र बिल बनाकर स्टेट को दे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, at this stage, your point of order has no relevance. Therefore, I am ruling it out. Now, before calling the hon. Minister to move The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015, I would like to clarify one point about this Bill. Yesterday, in the morning, in the meeting of the hon. Chairman with the leaders of various parties, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs made a request for bringing this Bill in the House yesterday itself through a Supplementary List of Business. The consensus, however, that emerged in the meeting was to take up the Real Estate Bill, 2015 in the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, that is, today, the 10th of March, and not to bring it in the House yesterday through the Supplementary List of Business. Accordingly, we are taking up the Bill today, as per yesterday's decision. The Bill could not be included in the List of Business earlier because the Business Advisory Committee had not allotted time for consideration of the Bill.

Now, the hon. Minister to move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I don't wish to join issues now, at this stage, but it is always the prerogative of the Government to list it. It is up to the Business Advisory Committee to decide when and how much to give it time. In my little experience of 17-18 years in the Parliament, that has been the practice. So, I don't wish to join issues here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You may move the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have been trying to do this since the day Seljaji left that responsibility in that Government. After the new Government came, we have been making efforts on this, and then, in our collective wisdom, we sent it to the Select Committee. The Select Committee has compiled a draft. I would like to commend the work of the Select Committee also that has made suggestions. Subsequently, this present Government has considered it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the entire House wants it. This side also said, they want to pass it, the Congress also said they want to pass it, and the Government also likes to pass it. So, nobody should pass the buck. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody wants it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we too want it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You too want it. Yes, yes; the middle side. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you did not mention us. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not composed of just the Congress Party and the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, you have to be either in the left or in the right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you are in the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*... You say you are in the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Not at all! This House.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, this House is very much concerned about this Bill. The country is concerned about this Bill. They want this Bill to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please move the Bill.

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## GOVERNMENT BILL

### **The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015**

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

"That the Bill to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, or sale of real estate project, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector and to establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal and also to establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the adjudicating officer and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Selja.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, do you want me to make some preface?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can do so.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with regard to what my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has said, he is right. He made it very

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clear and I got the signals also. And, I can put in on record that not only from the Congress side, but almost all sides of the House, when I interacted with them — and some people also directly communicated to me — they were also eager to have this Bill passed in this Session itself. That is why I would like to thank all the people for the interest they have shown and the support they are extending to the Bill. I am thankful for that.

Sir, with regard to not bringing the Bill — because Mr. Ramesh has made a remark, I have to just put it on record — on 22nd December itself, I brought the Bill to the House. For whatever reason, it could not be taken up. On 15th again, I placed it. Then, on 4th also, on 7th also, 8th also and on 9th also, I placed it. So, there is no hesitation from the Government side. Let me put it straight on the record. But, now, the entire House is broadly for it. Even my friend Shri Naresh Agrawal has said that he is not against the Bill; he was only questioning the competence of the Parliament. For that matter, I have to put it on record because he has taken the name of the Attorney General -- I am thankful to Shri Jairam Ramesh also because he has also clarified the issue -- that the Attorney General is the highest judicial officer of the Government. Whenever there is any problem with regard to the legality of any legislation, it is referred to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General gives his opinion. So, that being the case, there is no need to doubt the capacity or competence of the Attorney General.

Sir, the Parliament is the highest forum in democracy. It is required to do the needful to meet the aspiration of the people. What is the aspiration today? We have a programme called 'Housing for All'. Sir, I must admit that 'Housing for All' is not possible by the Government's effort alone. You need private sector's participation also in a big way. The Government and also the private sector should join together to take up this challenge, this daunting task of 'Housing for All by 2022'.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the real estate sector is the second largest employer in the country only next to agriculture besides accounting for 9 per cent of the GDP. Construction sector supports 250 ancillary industries. So, the role of this sector is very important. That is why the previous Government also proposed this Bill, and, for the same reason, the present Government is also pursuing this Bill.

Thirdly, Sir, such an important sector, over the decades, has been marked by a lack of trust and confidence between the consumers and the project developers. It is a reality of the fact. We have also seen in the recent days where some people are agitating and they are meeting the Members of Parliament also about what has happened to them, particularly to the consumers by certain fly-by-night operators. I am not making a general comment on all the real estate developers. This sector, in certain

areas, has acquired some negativity, adversely impacting the investment climate, besides hurting the interests of lakhs of home-buyers every year.

According to the industry sources, Sir, ten lakh people buy houses every year. There is an investment of about ₹ 13.5 lakh crores. According to the information available for 27 major cities, including 15 Capital cities, 2,349 to 4,488 new housing projects were launched every year between 2011 and 2015. Thus, in these 27 cities, during the last five years, a total of 17,526 projects were launched with a total investment value of ₹ 13,69,820 crores. So, delay in implementation of these housing projects due to lack of transparency and accountability has been the bane of real estate sector in this country. The credibility has come into question. This results in huge cost and time overruns. If you delay, the cost goes up resulting in increased cost of houses. That is a matter of serious concern. That is one of the reasons for bringing in this Bill.

For various reasons, including lack of regulation in this sector, consumers have been reduced to a state of helplessness. Consumers drive the sector by investing their hard-earned money. For them, to be at the receiving end is not the right way ahead of this critical sector by simply asking them to go to courts and all. Sir, in this connection, I would like to share a small personal experience. When I went to the United States for the first time in 1991, I think, to attend a political exchange programme, after my tour was completed, I was dropped at the Washington Airport. From Washington, I was supposed to go to Los Angeles to meet some of my friends and visit certain areas.

The lady who was sitting there asked me, "Mr. Naidu, have you not got our message". I was shocked because getting a message in America could mean that something might have happened back home. I was worried. She said that they had sent a message to the Embassy that the flight was delayed for technical reasons and all. I replied that I could not get the message because I left the Embassy long back. Then she told me not to worry, and, she asked me if there was any problem. I told her that I was new and my friend was waiting there at the airport. She asked me for his telephone number and contacted him and then I spoke to my friend. He told me to find out the alternative flight and told me that he would be waiting there for me. I was a little worried because I had gone for the first time to America. Of course, now, in India also, there are many things equivalent to America. After that, I went to the first floor where I was given a \$7 coupon, and, I was asked that since the flight was delayed and there was time, I could go and have some snacks with that \$7 coupon. I was elated. Afterwards, when I boarded the flight, I found that there was a letter addressed to me — it was electronically typed letter, just like printed — and, it stated, "Mr. Naidu, we are very sorry for what has happened. There was some unexpected technical reason and the flight got delayed. Anyhow, as a token of regard, please accept a \$25 cheque

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as compensation". My impression about America had gone up like anything. Then, after landing at the destination, I told all this to my friend while going in the car. My friend said, "They are useless fellow, they have deceived you as these are cheap tactics." I said, "What! अगर इंडिया से लेट होती है, तो जो देर हुई, उसके लिए खेद है, ऐसी एक लाइन बोलते हैं। मगर यहां पहले 7 डॉलर्स दिए, फिर लेटर दिया, उसके बाद फिर 25 डालर्स दिए।" He said, "You don't know, here in America, if the flight is delayed, and, there is some time, people go to the Attorney and file damages under the Law of Torts, which is very strong here, and, people get compensation of \$1,000 to \$10,000 in such cases". To avoid that, उन लोगों ने आपको मसका मारा, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा।

In India, Sir, unfortunately, we are yet to develop a system where the Law of Torts is effective. The remedies that are available to the people are limited. Once you go to the court, so much time is taken. It is known to everybody. It is not a commentary about judiciary or anybody, but it is a matter of fact that lakhs of cases are pending and it takes years. Certain cases suddenly come up due to some other reasons, which I do not want to comment. So, here, Sir, the consumer, according to me, shall be the king as has happened in the sectors like telecom after regulatory mechanism has been put in place. And, if there is a king, there ought to be a queen also. The queen, obviously, is the developer and there shall be a happy marriage between the king and the queen. It is for both of them to live happily ever after.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Who is the prince? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Prince is prince. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Real Estate Bill that we are taking up today seeks to form a happy alliance between the buyers and the developers. This Bill seeks to address the complexities of the sector by putting in place a regulatory mechanism. Sir, it is really a regulation; not a strangulation. I want to make it very clear that this Bill is not aimed at against anybody. I see a role for the private sector also in a big way in all this. It will make my task easy. The private sector also should be encouraged that they should follow certain regulations. Then only will there be a healthy growth in this sector. So, for the sake of both, the buyers and the developers, we are now bringing in a Bill for rights and obligations and a harmonious endeavour, as envisaged in the Bill. As per the latest information, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs have told us that a total of 76,044 companies are involved in the real estate sector, with more than 17,000 in Delhi and the list continues to mention about various other States and cities. But, unfortunately, the real estate sector has come to be seen as otherwise on account of unscrupulous activities by some of the developers. There are many developers who are guided by principles and ethics. That is why, those companies are shining better and they are doing a good job. At the same time, there are some black sheep. Even though they

are a few in number, they are bringing bad name to the entire sector. So, this Bill will really help the sincere people in the real estate sector also. For only a handful of operators in telecom regulator, there is a regulatory mechanism. So, for so many thousands of people in the real estate sector, there is a need to have a regulatory mechanism in the real estate sector. This is also one of the reasons for bringing in this Bill. Today, with your cooperation, we are taking up this important Bill, which was brought in 2013, which provides for registration of all real estate projects with the regulatory authority. This is number one.

Then, they have to disclose information before hand, including details of promoter, project, layout plan, land status, status of approvals, agreements along with details of real estate agents, contractors, architects, structural units – all these details are needed to be provided. They are mandated. This is necessary for ensuring timely execution of the projects, and also for enhancing the credibility of the developers to provide transparency in the field.

Before introduction of this Real Estate Bill, thanks to my colleague Seljaji, that she also did a lot of work and then brought this Bill and thanks to the Standing Committee; they have also gone through it and made many meaningful suggestions. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just coming to it. First, I am dealing with the earlier Standing Committee. Then, after that when the matter came here, the House, in its collective wisdom, has referred it to the Select Committee. I am thankful to the Chairman of Select Committee, Shri Dave and also the Members who worked in the Select Committee. In a record time and in a more meaningful and constructive manner they have completed the job. Some Members, of course, have added dissent also. Dissent is a part of democracy. They have added their dissent note also. After going through all this, I have brought certain changes and then that Bill, as recommended by the Select Committee, is before the House. As I told you, the Government has proposed a minimum of 70 per cent collection from buyers shall be deposited in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land cost also. Earlier, it was proposed as 70 per cent. Then, it was brought down to 50 per cent. Subsequently, the Select Committee broadly said 50 per cent, but dissenting note and all spoke about 70 per cent. As I understood the concern, finally, we have come back to the position of 70 per cent. We have put it as the 70 per cent.

So, the Bill seeks to make the consumer, as I told you, happy. At the same time, it also gives some sort of comfort to the real estate developers. It also aims at improving the credibility of real estate sector through necessary regulation. The demand for granting infrastructure status for real estate sector, which includes affordable housing, could be considered only when there is an effective regulatory mechanism. Otherwise, I cannot even argue my case effectively with the Finance



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Minister. There is a huge potential for foreign investment in the sector; that also needs to be looked into. But what is happening? The desired scale is not happening because of the vacuum of the regulatory mechanism. So, that is why the original Bill, introduced in 2013, has undergone substantial changes after consultation, Sir, – this is a point again – after consultation with the State Governments, consultation with various stakeholders, consultation with the consumer organisations, consultations with CREDAI, real estate sector. Detailed consultations were held. I have given them as many audiences as possible to hear their point of view also because, I feel, they are also important stakeholders. My Secretary also had a workshop for different stakeholders. A-day-long workshop also has been conducted. After all the discussions, bringing in substantial changes, this Bill has come.

Sir, the real estate sector has been brought under the purview of the present Bill. This is one. Projects under implementation before coming to effect of this Bill will also be required to be registered. Thirdly, norms for registration of project with regulatory authority now stand reduced from the earlier Bill of 1,000 sqm or 12 apartments. Present Bill says, 500 sqm or 8 apartments. Even the small people also are brought in. Our area preference for registration of the draft Bill was earlier 4,000 sqm. Carpet area is now specifically defined, which forms the basis of payment as in the case of developed countries, which ends malpractices. This is one area, all hon. Members are aware, carpet area. Many of us do not know what exactly carpet area is and whatever he says in the carpet area, built up area and common area and all. The consumer never had an opportunity to check. What I am bringing in the Bill is, the carpet area is defined. Then both the developers and consumers have to pay interest at the same rate for any delay. If there is a delay, there is an interest also. Aggrieved buyers can also approach 644 consumer courts available at the district level because there was a concern expressed saying that you are going to have a regulator at the State level; how do you expect every consumer to go to the regulator, to go into the State capital? It is not possible. We have not debarred the consumer court's jurisdiction. So, all the 644 consumer courts will also have the jurisdiction and the regulator also is there.

Sir, the Bill now provides for arranging insurance of land title which was not there earlier. It is an improvement after collective wisdom. This helps both buyers and promoters in case of defective land titles. That is another problem. The developer after building, after completing the project, he goes away. Then the original owner comes and says this is wakf's property, this is temple's property, this is private property and this is somebody's property. Then, the consumers are left in the lurch. For that also we have now provided insurance.



Consent of two-thirds of allottees is now required for changing project plans. Sometimes what happens is they show something on paper or in brochure. They say you pay advance money. Then, they change the plans according to their own liking. Now, unless two thirds of people who are allottees accept, you can't change the plan. Some flexibility is given because sometimes even the allottees also come to a view that you should have a better option.

Then, the Appellate Tribunals will now be required to adjudicate cases in 60 days as against the earlier provision of 90 days. It is an improvement. Regulatory Authorities are to dispose of complaints in 60 days, 60 days also a long period but still from 90 days we are bringing it to 60 days.

A provision is now made for imprisonment of up to 3 years in case of promoters and up to one year in case of real estate agents and buyers for continuous violation of orders of Appellate Tribunals or monetary penalties or both. There is a concern about this among some sectors, including the real estate sector. In this regard some of the Members have also spoken to me. But this is the last resort. There will be a warning. There will be a penalty and if there is a continuous violation of the Appellate Tribunals order, then, the provision which is there in the Indian Penal Code will apply. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only to deter them from violating this, not for any other reason. We do not want to harass anybody. As I told you it is only a regulation and not a strangulation.

Hon. Members, there is an unsold housing stock of over 10 lakh houses in major cities on account of increase in prices due to cost and time overruns and dwindling investor confidence. Recently the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) — Housing for All Urban mission to realise the Prime Minister's vision for "Housing for All" by 2022. To achieve this gigantic task active participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector is required. So, that is why I appeal to the private sector also to join us and participate in a big way; and take advantage of this. I must also confess before the House that there must be a consultation with these people. Some of the leading developers in the country have told me, "Sir, we are one with you. Nothing to worry. There may be some fly-by- night operators who are spoiling our name. Please go ahead." We had wider consultations, not only here but in different parts of the country also.

I am also happy that the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget for 2016-17, has highlighted the importance of Housing Sector; and also has given certain tax exemptions, service tax exemption, 100 per cent deduction on profit. Then the size of the houses up to 30 sqm. in four metropolitan cities and 60 sqm in other cities. Then he has given excise duty exemption to ready mix concrete, additional ₹ 50,000 deduction on Income Tax for houses with a value up to ₹ 50 lakhs and housing

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loan up to ₹ 35 lakhs. Then, raising the HRA deductions from ₹ 24,000 to ₹ 60,000 under Section 80 GGG. All these things are going to help the real estate sector. They are also for business. So, they have to get some incentives.

Secondly, home buyers also need some support. They are going to get these things also. Even in my Housing Programme for All, I am offering a credit-linked housing subsidy of record 6.5 per cent interest subvention which will be given in the beginning of the loan itself. That will also give a fillip to this movement. As I told you, the capacities of the Government have its own limitations and unless the private sector joins this, we will not be able to achieve our targets.

At the end, I want to say, I tried to strike a balance to the extent possible in my own way after hearing the views of different sections. There will still be scope for improvement. We can think about it later because already from 2013 to 2016, three years have passed. So, I commend this Bill to the House for discussion; and urge upon the House to give valuable suggestions, but at the same time, please extend support for passing this Bill.

*The question was proposed*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kum. Selja. Every party should adhere to their time.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): What is our party's time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has 33 minutes. You can take 15 minutes.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, my party is already on record to have supported this Bill. The Congress President and the Vice-President have publicly supported this Bill.

First of all, Sir, let me set the record straight. Many apprehensions have been expressed, but those apprehensions have been there right from the beginning. I would like to share with this august House and our friends in the media, that, in the beginning, when I was the Housing Minister, a lot of people, consumers and others, had come and requested me to do something for this sector. A lot of consumers were falling a prey to very unfair practices in this sector. This sector was totally unregulated. It had been a totally opaque sector. Many people were being taken for a ride by the people in this sector. Some journalists had come to me. I remember a lady journalist had come. She was in a great deal of distress. Sir, this was in the year 2009. Actually, it struck a chord and, then, we, as the Ministry, decided to do something about it, because we are called the Ministry of Housing and if we are not able to do anything for the consumers in this sector, then we are failing them somewhere. So, we did a lot of consultations and held a lot of discussions.

At first, it was decided that we should bring out a model Bill, but it was felt that that was not effective and it would really have no impact on this sector. So, we had further discussions. An expert committee was set up. The expert committee gave its report. The report of this Committee was circulated widely in 2011. Subsequently, many discussions took place with the States. Let me say, all the States have been consulted. The States have concurred on this and they have all agreed that this sort of a legislation is required. So, Sir, as it was explained by the hon. Minister, today we stand on a very firm ground. The Parliament is competent to make a law on this. The Law Ministry gave its opinion. The learned Attorney General has also given his opinion. As the Minister himself has stated, Sir, in the 7th Schedule of the Concurrent List, as per Entries 6, 7 and 46, we are competent. The Law Ministry is very clear on that and the learned Attorney General is very clear on that. I do not think that we need to open up this aspect once again. As I said, States themselves have been consulted and they have supported an enactment of this law. So, I don't think we should go back on this. The whole country is waiting; everybody is waiting, the consumer as well as the real estate sector. A lot of people in the real estate sector also feel that some regulation needs to be brought in. This was the whole genesis of this issue. I am happy that finally, and it gives me a great deal of personal satisfaction, today we are going to pass this Bill and make it an Act.

Sir, the need was also felt because the real estate sector has grown by leaps and bounds in the last 15-20 years. There was a strong need felt for its regulation. As the Minister said, the telecom sector and so many other sectors have regulators. For this sector also, a need was felt to have a regulator. Sir, consumers are waiting, and they are waiting with a baited breath, for this law. The consumers give their money, the real estate developers take their money and, then, for years together, nothing happens on the ground. They give some explanation or the other. But for the consumers, it is their hard-earned money which is at risk. Of course, there are some good developers also. But they too expressed the need for something to be done in this sector.

Sir, I must say here that I would like to thank the hon. Minister for having agreed to take on board one or two of our suggestions. Then, the Select Committee had gone into the whole thing in great depth. I would like to personally, and on behalf of my colleagues, place on record our appreciation and praise for the excellent work done by the Committee, the Members and especially, by the hon. Chairman, Shri Anil Dave. He really tried to take everybody on board. Sir, there were wide consultations throughout the country with all the stakeholders, whether they were associations of the consumers or the real estate developers. They all had a point of view and we tried to take everybody's view on board. And, Sir, I am very

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happy to note that even though the Select Committee had recommended 50 per cent of the money to be kept in a separate account, escrow account, the Government in its wisdom has taken our suggestion because we felt very strongly about it. Sir, we have felt very strongly and we gave an amendment also that it should not be 50 per cent, but 70 per cent of the money should be kept in an escrow account. I am very happy that they have done it. Please take the credit for it. We have no issue with that. But this was something which is flagged by us, time and again, and you have done it. It is indeed in the interest of the consumer. So, it is good that you have done it. Sir, regarding the carpet area also, a lot of discussions went into defining the 'carpet area' and I am happy to say that the Committee in its wisdom has given a very fair definition of the 'carpet area'.

Sir, another issue that really concerns all of us is that the Minister himself has said here that in the 27 cities, a lot of such developments are taking place and the Committee has recommended that an area of 500 square metres or a unit with 8 apartments should come into its purview. So, we feel and our suggestion is that we must include all. What are we talking about? The first point is, we have made it very clear that this is not merely about property, about area. What we are talking about is the contract. What we are talking about is the deed between the buyer and that seller. Sir, if that is the crux, then why are we limiting ourselves to this square metre area? As my hon. colleague has said, the property falls within the purview of the State. That is a separate issue. But, why are we confining ourselves to this? So much development is taking place. In a city, in the poorer sections, the plot area is very small. So, are we going to keep them out? Are we going to keep those consumers out? What protection will they have against these developers or any unscrupulous elements? Sir, my earnest request to the Minister is, please do away with this area specification of 500 square metres and 8 apartments. What will the poor consumer do? What will the smaller consumer do? And, what will happen to the inner cities? What will happen to the smaller cities, smaller towns? So, this, Sir, thus seems as if it is a bit unfair. In fact, it is unfair and I urge the hon. Minister to kindly take a look at it even at this late hour; please agree with us because this whole Act is in favour of the consumer, the last man. So, let us not keep him out of it and only talk about bigger cities and people who can own bigger apartments. So, this is my earnest request to the hon. Minister.

Sir, then, there is another issue. We had given one suggestion that it should also have a clause for non-discrimination. A non-discriminatory clause should be there. Sir, many times we find, and I know I can speak for one section, that the people coming from the downtrodden sections of the society, the Dalits or any other are

discriminated against. They say that they will not be given a house; they will not be given any property like this; they can't buy. That is there and I would say even the Transgenders, Mr. Siva is sitting here, are discriminated against. People coming from Jammu and Kashmir are discriminated against. I know the hon. Minister will say that there are already provisions in the main law. But, since, we are talking about a comprehensive Bill we should also include that non-discriminatory clause in this. This is again my request to the hon. Minister. Sir, this sector is evolving. Many things will come up. Even now, many suggestions have come and many more will come. In the times to come, we will see that more requirements have to be met. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, hon. Member said about transgenders ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? Don't interrupt.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Mr. Siva is sitting here. But its meaning will be wrong ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; nobody will consider like that.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, he is a promoter... ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, may I clarify? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I would like to clarify it. With all due respects, Sir, my colleague Mr. Gehlot, the hon. Minister, is sitting here and I was also a Minister for Social Justice because we had dealt with this issue of transgenders and how they are discriminated against. And I greatly admire Mr. Siva for having brought in a Private Members' Bill which was passed unanimously in this House. So, Sir, I will take this opportunity. The Government should bring in a Bill, on the same lines, that was piloted by Mr. Siva and passed by the whole House, so that the transgenders are not discriminated against. That was my point, that certain sections of the people, like, transgenders or any other minority groups, who are discriminated against, should also be given a fair chance here. So, I hope the Government will take this point also on board and I hope the hon. Minister will say something on this.

There are a few suggestions which we had given and I would like to thank you for having given me this opportunity and I would like to say that Congress Party (I) stands committed to protecting the interests of the consumers, big or small, and we are against any discrimination. We also want to see the real estate sector grow in this country. So, we support this. We had brought in this Bill in 2013. Sir, let

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the Government take all the credit for it. We have no issue on that, even 70 per cent credit. Once again, let them take the credit and I request the Government to do the needful. We stand by the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इस देश के अंदर छोटी-बड़ी बातों के लिए सब जगह रेगुलेशन केबल के लिए है, मोबाइल के लिए है, खाने की चीजों में है, दवाइयों में है, लेकिन इस देश का 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा पैसा जिस सेक्टर के अंदर घूमता है, वह रीयल एस्टेट है। उसमें वास्तव में पैसा घूमता है। उसमें ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई सौदा हो गया और लेन-देन का हिसाब शाम को हो रहा है। चाहे जमीन हो या भवन-निर्माण की सामग्री हो, जिसे कंज्यूमर खरीद रहा हो, हर क्षेत्र के अंदर जो सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है, वह रीयल एस्टेट है। इसे वर्ष 2013 से 2016 तक जिन-जिन सरकारों ने, व्यक्तियों ने, मंत्रियों ने छुआ है, मैं उन सबको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। पहले मुझे इस सेक्टर का बहुत ज्ञान नहीं था, लेकिन जब इस समिति के साथ देश भर में घूमना हुआ तो मैंने देखा कि यह तो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। आज इस देश के अंदर रेगुलेशन उस फील्ड में बनने जा रहा है, जिसके अंदर इस देश के वित्त का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा घूमता है। जैसा वेंकैया जी ने कहा कि कुछ आज होगा, कुछ कल होगा, लेकिन शुरुआत हो जाएगी तो हम कहीं न कहीं पहुंच ही जाएंगे।

जब सेलेक्ट कमिटी की जवाबदेही मेरे पास आई तो उसके बीच में मुझे ब्रिटेन जाने का अवसर मिला, तब मैंने वहां के सेक्टर को समझने की कोशिश की वहां एक-दो लोग दूसरे देशों से भी आए थे, उनसे भी मैंने पूछा कि आपके यहां रीयल एस्टेट को लेकर क्या व्यवस्था है? मेरे ध्यान में आया कि दुनिया बिल्कुल ही अलग है। मैं सोचने लगा कि ऐसा कभी हमारे देश में भी होगा, ठीक ऐसा ही हो जाएगा। आज जो शुरुआत हुई है, वह कुछ समय में, दो साल बाद, पांच साल बाद, वैसे ही ट्रांसपेरेंट हो जाएगी, जैसी हम कल्पना करते हैं। यह बिल उपभोक्ता को कांच के घर के अंदर झांकने के लिए ताकत देता है, आकार देता है। जैसे आप कहते हैं कि एडवरटाइजमेंट करने से पहले रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना है, आज क्या होता है? एक विज्ञापन आता है, एक खूबसूरत विदेशी लड़का, लड़की उसके साथ एक-दो बच्चे और उसके पीछे मकान बना हुआ है। अनादि काल से मकान किसी भी नए गृहस्थ का स्वप्न होता है कि मेरा अपना मकान होना चाहिए। भले ही वह सपना रिटायरमेंट के बाद पूरा होता है। वह 30-40 साल तक प्रोविडेंट फंड, ग्रेज्युटी, पता नहीं क्या-क्या नहीं बचाकर अपना घर बनाने की सोचता है। वह जब कभी बैड बिल्डर्स के पास चला जाता है, उनके हाथ में फंस जाता है। हमारी समिति के सामने कई कंज्यूमर्स आए और उन्होंने अपना दर्द बताया। उस रिटायर्ड आदमी की पीड़ा को सुनकर लगता था कि इसको अभी पास कर दो, मुम्बई में ही पास कर दो। ऐसा लगता था कि इसको यही पास करो, लेकिन विधान है, अपनी प्रक्रियाएं हैं, उनसे ही काम होता है। व्यक्ति का जो स्वप्न है, विज्ञापनों के अंदर, जैसे वायदे और इरादे किए जाते हैं और बातें कहीं जाती हैं कि यह हो जाएगा, वह जाएगा, वैसे ही सारे स्वप्न दिखाए जाते हैं। कम्प्यूटर के अंदर डिजाइन किए हुए चित्र दिखाकर हम उसको कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा घर ऐसा होने वाला है। जब वह यथार्थ में जाकर खड़ा होता है, तो उसका स्वप्न धूमिल हो जाता है, भंग हो जाता है। सच यह है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से, भविष्य में कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा विज्ञापन नहीं दे पाएगा, जैसा उसको बना करके देना है। अब दिखाने और देने के बीच में अंतर नहीं रहेगा। आप वही दिखाएंगे, जो आप देंगे। सच का

दिखना अपने आप में सब कुछ है और केवल विज्ञापन ही नहीं, रजिस्ट्रेशन के साथ ही, उसको अपनी सारी जानकारी देनी पड़ेगी। जैसे मेरे से लोग मोबाइल नम्बर लेते हैं, तो मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सभा की वेबसाइट पर चले जाएँ। मेरा मोबाइल नम्बर और घर का एड्रेस क्या, मेरा ब्लड ग्रुप भी वहाँ से पता चल जाएगा। वेबसाइट पर सब कुछ मिल जाता है। इस वेबसाइट पर पूरा प्रोजेक्ट होगा, केवल प्रोजेक्ट ही नहीं होगा, उसने पिछले पांच साल में कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट पूरे किए हैं, उसके कंज्यूमर्स कौन थे, उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है? जब हम होटल का कमरा लेने जाते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि रिव्यु देख लो, हजार, दो हजार, पांच हजार का कमरा किराए पर लेने में हम 10 रिव्यु पढ़ते हैं कि अगर मैं उस शहर में जाऊंगा, तो इस होटल में रूकूँ या नहीं रूकूँ, इसका रिव्यु क्या है? जब आप 25 लाख, 50 लाख रुपये का मकान लेने जा रहे हैं और बिल्डर का रिव्यु नहीं जान रहे हैं कि उनका रिव्यु क्या है? उसकी वेबसाइट पर अब रिव्यु होगा। उसकी डिटेल्ड जानकारी होगी और उसके फाइनैशियल क्लोजर्स भी होंगे। वह एकदम कांच की तरह खुला है। कंज्यूमर उसको पढ़ सकता है, देख सकता है, किसी पुराने कंज्यूमर से बात कर सकता है। अपने आप में यह ट्रांसपेरेंसी गुड गवर्नेंस का भी हिस्सा है, कंज्यूमर की रक्षा के लिए भी जरूरी है और अच्छे बिल्डरों के लिए भी जरूरी है। बिल्डर्स के बारे में यह राय रखना कि सभी बिल्डर्स खराब होते हैं, मुझे लगता है कि यह ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं खुद कुछ ऐसे बिल्डरों को जानता हूँ, जो बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे मकान बनाकर देते हैं, इसलिए अपनी बहन को भी कहने की इच्छा होती है कि एक तुम भी ले लो। ऐसा कहने की इच्छा होने लगे, ऐसे बिल्डरों की देश में कमी नहीं है। यह बात अलग है कि इसमें बैड बिल्डरों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। इस बिल के संबंध में मुझे एक चैनल ने नोएडा में बुलाया कि आप हमारे यहां डिबेट में आइए। मैं वहां गया। मैंने रास्ते में देखा कि लोग एक फोल्डिंग टेंट के अंदर चीख-चीख कर प्लाट खरीद लो, ऐसा चिल्ला रहे थे। यह मेरे लिए पहला दृश्य था। मुझे जो चैनल के लोग लेने के लिए आए थे, मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यह क्या बेच रहे हैं? क्योंकि मेरे दिमाग में कल्पना थी कि भोपाल या इंदौर के अंदर बस स्टैंड के बाहर पूड़ी-सब्जी वाले एक रस्सी पकड़कर चिल्लाते हैं कि आ जाओ, आ जाओ, मेरी दुकान से पूड़ी-सब्जी ले लो मैंने समझा कि ये ऐसे ही तो कुछ नहीं बेच रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, फ्लैट बेच रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा कि एक, दो लाख के बेच रहे हैं? उसने कहा कि पच्चीस लाख, पचास लाख, एक करोड़ के फ्लैट बेच रहे हैं।

### [उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

जहां दो हजार, पांच हजार का लड़का सड़कों पर ऐसे खड़े होकर फ्लैट बेच रहा हो, तो चिंता सेक्टर की होती है। चिंता यह होती है कि यह माल ऐसे कैसे बिक रहा है और इस सेक्टर में हो क्या रहा है? अंततोगत्वा उसको लेकर, मुझे चैनल पर वह बात कहनी पड़ी कि भाई, अगर मैं इंग्लैंड में मकान लेने जाऊंगा तो उसके लिए, जो उसका मध्यस्थ है, जिसको हमने दलाल कहा है, मैं यहां उसको ब्रोकर कह रहा हूँ, उसकी भी जवाबदारी है और वहां पर इतनी जवाबदारी है कि करीब-करीब न खरीदने वाला बेचने वाले को जानता है और न बेचने वाला खरीदने वाले को जानता है, यह जो बीच का व्यक्ति है, यह न केवल सक्षम है, न केवल समर्थ है, न केवल तकनीकी दृष्टि से समर्थ है, कानून की दृष्टि से समर्थ है, वह दोनों की रक्षा करता है तथा उसका कहना है कि मुझे 5 per cent लेना है, 10 per cent लेना है, वह लेता है। यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था का लक्षण है और उसके ठीक विपरीत मैंने देखा कि रेग्युलेशन न होने के कारण सड़कों पर फ्लैट बेचे जाते हैं। मुझे वहां जाकर मालूम पड़ा कि 75,000 से ज्यादा फ्लैट्स खाली हैं। उसका कारण



[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

यही है कि इस प्रकार के सेक्टर के अंदर जब रेगुलेशन नहीं होता है, तो अव्यवस्था होती है और अव्यवस्था का लाभ हमेशा अपराधियों को मिलता है, गलत लोगों को मिलता है और अच्छे लोग किनारे खड़े हो जाते हैं, वे भीड़ में धक्का-मुक्की नहीं करते। वह नहीं कहता कि मैं धक्का मारकर मंच पर चढ़ूंगा, भाई, मुझे यह बोलने दो, मुझे वह बोलने दो। वह खड़ा रहेगा। ठीक है, आपकी इच्छा है तो आप करिए, नहीं तो हमको नहीं करना। इसलिए यह बिल अच्छे बिल्डरों के प्रमोशन का है। इस बिल के लिए कई लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि भाई, इस बिल के आ जाने से सेक्टर के अंदर एक कमी आ जाएगी। मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं, जितना अध्ययन है, उसके आधार पर और जितना मैं वित्त को जानता हूं, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को जानता हूं कि इस बिल के आने के बाद इस सेक्टर के अंदर बूम आएगा। यह बूम बिल्डर्स को भी आएगा। और कंज्यूमर्स को भी आएगा। यह कंज्यूमर उसको लेकर आगे बढ़ेगा। इससे कंज्यूमर्स के हितों की रक्षा होगी।

एक बहुत अच्छा काम यह हो रहा है कि इसके अंदर एक शब्द स्पष्ट हुआ है, जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी कह रहे थे। कंज्यूमर को नहीं मालूम होता है कि ये अलग-अलग शब्द क्या हैं, बिल्ट-अप एरिया और कॉरपेट एरिया। अगर पूरे देश के अंदर एक विधा चलने लग जाए कि यह कॉरपेट एरिया है और यह कॉरपेट एरिया की डेफिनेशन है, दीवार के एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक यूज़ेबल एरिया है और उसके अतिरिक्त बाहर की दीवार के क्षेत्र हैं, बाकी क्षेत्र हैं, वे उससे अलग हैं, तो कम से कम यह तो समझ में आएगा कि मैं जो भुगतान कर रहा हूं, यह किसका कर रहा हूं, और कॉरपेट एरिया को कोई भी समझ लेगा। सामान्य आदमी भी समझता है कि कॉरपेट एरिया का मतलब होता है, वॉल टू वॉल कॉरपेट। एक दीवार से दूसरी दीवार के बीच का जो अंतर होता है, वह कॉरपेट एरिया है। यह बिल भी एक सामान्य उपभोक्ता को कई प्रकार के शब्द जालों के बीच में संरक्षित कर रहा है। इन शब्द जालों से वह उगा नहीं जाएगा। वह कॉरपेट एरिया के माध्यम से अपने को प्राप्त होने वाले कुल भूखंड या फ्लैट या जो हिस्सा उसके हिस्से में आ रहा है, उसकी कुल लम्बाई और चौड़ाई को समझ सकेगा। यह बिल एक और बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहा है। यह वाटर कंजर्वेशन और एनर्जी मैनेजमेंट के अंदर उपभोक्ता ही नहीं, निर्माण करने वाला एलॉटी, जो भवन बना रहा है, यह सुनिश्चित कर रहा है कि उसको ये दोनों काम करने पड़ेंगे और बाद के उपभोक्ताओं को उसको संरक्षित करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि यह भविष्य की समस्या है। जैसे कहते हैं कि सबको यमुना से पानी चाहिए, लेकिन यमुना कहां से पानी लाएगी, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। हम प्रत्युत्तर में यमुना को क्या दे देते हैं, एक करोड़ लोगों का कचरा ले जा और इसी के लिए ही तू है। हर आने वाले भविष्य का प्रोजेक्ट, हर आने वाली कॉलोनी, हर आने वाला मकान इस बात के लिए होगा कि उसे जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में और ऊर्जा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में अंदर उन सारे नियमों के आधार पर काम करना पड़ेगा, जो राज्य सरकारों ने बनाए हैं, जो केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा बने हुए हैं या किसी बॉडी, नगर निगम, नगर पालिका के द्वारा बने हैं। जो स्थानीय नियम हैं, उन नियमों के अधीन कम से कम जल प्रबंधन और ऊर्जा प्रबंधन पर काम करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि यह भविष्य की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। अभी यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा भी था। यह बात भी सही है और पूरे विश्व में इसको लेकर बात हो रही है, लेकिन अगर जल बचाना है, तो एक लोटा पानी की भी चिंता करनी होगी।



**3.00 P.M.**

मैं यह उदाहरण यहां पर पहले भी दे चुका हूं, अब फिर से देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इससे बेहतर उदाहरण नहीं मिलता है। पंडित जवाहरलाल जी गांधी जी का हाथ धुलवा रहे थे, जब आधा लोटा पानी चला गया तो गांधी जी ने कहा क्यों? जब उन्होंने उनसे कुछ कहा, तब उन्होंने कहा कि एक लोटा भी महत्वपूर्ण है। This Gandhian way of conservation of water, this Gandhian way of conservation of energy is the only way for climate change. दुनिया में जो भाषण देना है, उसको देते रहिए। आप पर्यावरण पर कोपेनहेगन, डरबन सेमिनार में इधर-उधर जो बातें करनी हैं, कीजिए। मैं सारे सेमिनारों में गया हूं, मैं सबको सुबह से रात तक सुनता रहता हूं। मैं अच्छा वक्ता नहीं हूं, लेकिन लिसनर बहुत अच्छा हूं, मैं घंटों बाद भी थकता नहीं हूं। मैं थक-थक कर इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि ये कहीं नहीं पहुंचेंगे क्योंकि इनके पास गांधी नहीं है। हमारे पास गांधी है, इसलिए हमारे पास जवाब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए स्वयंवर में सबको अपना-अपना वर चुनने की इच्छा रहती है। आप जिसे चाहें उसके गले में वरमाला डाल सकते हैं। बहुत गांधी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक दूसरी बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिसका हमने उल्लेख किया है कि जब एलॉटमेंट के साथ, पजेशन के साथ बिल्डर्स का काम खत्म हो जाएगा, उसके बाद उस बिल्डिंग या उस कॉलोनी में रहने वालों की जो समिति बनेगी, उसके अंदर बल्क परचेज़र भी हो सकते हैं। हमने कहा कि बल्क परचेज़र रहेगा, लेकिन उसका वोट एक ही होगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप दस फ्लैट ले लेंगे तो आपके दस वोट हो जाएंगे और आप भविष्य में या अभी निर्माणाधीन भवन के अंदर कोई परिवर्तन कर देंगे। उसके लिए दो-तिहाई बहुमत चाहिए। वह दो-तिहाई बहुमत बल्क परचेज़र के हाथ में नहीं जा सकता, वह उसके ओरिजिनल कंज्यूमर्स के हाथ में रहना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की बहुत फाइन ट्यून बातें शैलजा जी से लेकर यहां तक आते-आते हुई हैं। इस समिति के प्रत्येक सदस्य ने इस पर बहुत चिंता से काम किया है। मैं इसके लिए समिति के सभी सदस्यों को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उनका इतना कोआपरेशन रहा है, उन्होंने इतनी अच्छी तरह से काम किया है—चेयरमैन की तो वैसे ही बड़ाई होती रहती है, लेकिन अगर यह टोटल है, This is the sum total of all the hon. Members of the Committee. इसलिए मैं सभी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** शुक्र है मनी बिल नहीं बनाया।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** धन्यवाद। यह जो 70 परसेंट और 500 मीटर वाला विषय है, मुझे लगता है कि यदि धीरे-धीरे चलेंगे तो यह काम और आसान हो जाएगा, क्योंकि इसके जो बहुत बड़े लोग हैं, बड़े बिल्डर हैं, सामान्यतः डिफॉल्टर्स बड़े लोग हैं इसलिए सामान्यतः जो गड़बड़झाला होता है वह ऊपर वाले लेवल पर ज्यादा होता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर बड़ी चीज़े पहले हाथ में आ जाएंगी तो अच्छा होगा। जैसा कि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि फेज़ वाइज इसका विकास होगा, अतः निरंतर क्रमागत विकास के द्वारा ही हम इसको पूरा कर पाएंगे। मेरी ऐसी अपेक्षा है कि 2010, 2020, 2025 तक आते-आते यह अपने आप में एक बहुत परफेक्ट बिल बन जाएगा।

एक और अच्छी चीज़ है कि जब मुझे चेन्नई और मुंबई के अंदर कंज्यूमर्स ने फोटोग्राफ्स दिखाए कि हमें एलॉटमेंट में यह मकान मिला है, तो उसके अंदर व्यक्ति तो क्या, यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने कोई जानवर भी पाला होगा, आप उसको भी नहीं रख सकते हैं, पर बिल्डर ने वह मकान बनाकर उसको एलॉट कर दिया। यह देखकर बहुत बुरा लगा, लेकिन फिर लगा कि यदि

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

बनने के बाद कोई डिफाल्ट आता है तो क्या होना चाहिए। उसके अंदर दो साल की अवधि का प्रावधान था कि यदि दो साल के अंदर निर्माणाधीन भवन में कोई त्रुटि है तो वह दूर की जा सकती है, जो बाद में पांच साल कर दी गई। क्योंकि निर्माण में त्रुटि आने पर कभी-कभी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग डिफेक्ट बहुत देर से दिखता है इसलिए उसके दिखने पर कंज्यूमर का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए।

जैसा कहा गया है कि भूमि पर स्वामित्व को लेकर कई प्रकार के विवाद बाद में आते हैं। इन सारी चीजों की बीमा में भी रक्षा है। इन सारी चीजों की एलॉटी या निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्ति को भी चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। वह पांच साल तक उस विषय को देख सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें किसी प्रकार के भय या जेल वाला कोई विषय नहीं है।

अगर आप इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर का अमेंडमेंट बिल 2015 देखें तो उसमें लिखा है कि यदि कोई बगैर रजिस्ट्रेशन के किसी पॉलिसी को फ्लोट करता है तो उसके लिए दस साल की सजा है। शासन के अंदर कहीं न कहीं यह व्यवस्था का हिस्सा होना ही चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि इन सारी बातों को लेकर यह बिल, जो सदन के सामने है, सदन के सभी सदस्य इसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह भविष्य में एक अच्छा बिल साबित होगा। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि आज इस देश के कोने-कोने में जो consumers हैं, इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वे शाम को निश्चित ही हलवा बनाएंगे। जब provident fund और gratuity से मकान खरीदा जाता है, तो उसकी पीड़ा कोई कर्मचारी ही समझ सकता है, उसकी पीड़ा कोई मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार ही समझ सकता है। जिसके होटल का बिल ही 20 हजार आ रहा हो, उसको यह समझ में नहीं आएगा। वह कभी नहीं समझ सकता कि इसका कष्ट क्या है। वह कष्ट वही समझता है और उसमें भी अगर वह किसी bad builder के पास फंस चुका है, तो उसके कष्ट की कोई सीमा नहीं है, क्योंकि शायद उसको वह पैसा वापस मिले या न मिले, इसका पता नहीं, कम से कम वह यह तो कहेगा, जैसे मां बेटे से कहती है कि जा बेटा, जहां रहना, वहां सुखी रहना, हम कैसे भी रह लेंगे, लेकिन तुम सुखी रहना। वह कहेगा कि मेरा पैसा डूब गया, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन भविष्य में किसी का पैसा नहीं डूबेगा। कम से कम वैसे consumers के लिए हमको लड़ना ही है और उनके लिए यह बिल लाना ही है।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ चीजें कह नहीं सकता और कुछ चीजें कह सकता हूँ। मुझे भी यह समझ में आया कि इस देश के अन्दर पावर कितनी है और कैसी-कैसी पावर। साउथ में बेंगलुरु गया, तो अलग पावर ने मुझे प्रभावित किया। ऐसी पावर सुबह 7 बजे से पहले और रात 10 बजे के बाद मिलती है कि यह करो, वह करो। दिल्ली जाओ, तो अलग समस्या, मुम्बई जाओ, तो अलग समस्या, कोलकाता जाओ, तो अलग पावर। लेकिन भगवान ने कृपा की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पावर सब जगह, गांव-गांव के अन्दर, सब जगह है, लेकिन हमने सब कुछ पूरा किया। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरी समिति उस दबाव में नहीं आई, कोई सदस्य उस दबाव में नहीं आया। सारे सदस्यों ने उपभोक्ता और यह सेक्टर है, इस सेक्टर के उत्थान के लिए इतने विवेक से और इतनी अच्छी तरह से उसके अन्दर भाग लेकर अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव इसमें जोड़े हैं कि उन सबके लिए मैं पुनः समिति के सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आप सबको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

**कुमारी शैलजा:** सर, अनिल जी यह भी मानेंगे कि जब इतनी पावर उन्होंने भी देख ली और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी देख ली होगी, तो आप इस बात को मानेंगे कि इस पावर से जूझते हुए हमने यह बिल create किया।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सेलेक्ट कमिटी का सदस्य मैं भी था। जब हम लोगों की सेलेक्ट कमिटी बैठी, तो हम लोगों ने बहुत प्रयास किया कि आज consumers के साथ जो हो रहा है, वह न हो, क्योंकि एक स्थिति ऐसी खड़ी हो गई थी कि किसी से पूछो कि क्या काम करते हैं, तो हर व्यक्ति कहता था कि रीयल एस्टेट का काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, प्रॉपर्टी डीलिंग नहीं, रीयल एस्टेट, ब्रोकर भी रीयल एस्टेट कहता था। जैसे मुम्बई में चले जाइए और किसी से पूछ लीजिए कि क्या कर रहे हो, तो वह कहता है कि फिल्म में काम कर रहे हैं। चाहे वह फिल्म में काम कर रहा हो या नहीं, लेकिन हर व्यक्ति कह देगा कि हम फिल्म में काम करते हैं, साइड रोल कर रहे हैं। ऐसे ही यहां हुआ। श्रीमन्, ऐसा लगा कि जैसे रीयल एस्टेट इस देश का मेन बिजनेस हो गया और बाकी बिजनेस खत्म हो गए। यह बात भी सही है कि तमाम consumers को छला गया, ठगा गया। आज भी हम लोगों के पास बहुत से लोग आते हैं। नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा से लोग आते हैं, जहां तमाम लोगों से पैसा लिया गया, लेकिन अभी तक उनको उस पर right नहीं मिला, possession नहीं दिया गया, वे मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी कुछ ऐसा करें, जिससे आपने जो कोर्ट बनाया है, उसमें consumers को तुरन्त न्याय मिले। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ऐसा Consumer Court हो जाए, जैसे पहले के Consumer Courts थे। 20 साल पहले हमने रेलवे पर एक मुकदमा किया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस मुकदमें में Consumer Court से कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ। यह 20 साल पहले का मुकदमा है, जो हमने Consumer Court में किया था। हम District Court से जीत गए, लेकिन State Consumer Court में जाकर यह फंस गया और उस मुकदमें में आज तक कोई decision नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कुछ ऐसा करें कि consumers का interest सुरक्षित रहे। जब हम लोगों ने बुलाया था, तो बिल्डर्स को बुलाया था, Consumers को बुलाया था, अथॉरिटी को बुलाया था, मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन हमें कुछ आशंकाएं थीं, क्योंकि इस पर स्टेट के भी ऐक्ट बने हुए हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी real estate का bill बना हुआ है और वह बिल भी लागू है। अब यहां पर यह बात आएगी कि स्टेट का बिल ज्यादा effective है या सेंटर का बिल ज्यादा effective है। बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारें यह कहेंगी कि हम इसको कैसे लागू कर दें, हम अपनी राज्य सरकार का कानून लागू करेंगे। आपने एक अथॉरिटी तो बना दी, लेकिन उस Development Authority का रोल क्या होगा?

आप जो बिल्डर की बात कह रहे हैं, अभी दवे जी कह रहे थे कि वह बिल्डर, आपने जो Regulatory Authority बनाई है, उसी से लाइसेंस लेगा, लेकिन कानून तो यह कहता है कि सारे अधिकार Development Authority के पास हैं। ऐसे में Development Authority क्या रोल अदा करेगी? उस Development Authority का अधिकार क्षेत्र क्या रह जाएगा?

महोदय, आज नोएडा में जो बिल्डिंग बनाने जाएगा, वह नोएडा की अथॉरिटी के पास जाएगा या आपकी Regulatory Authority के पास जाएगा? चूंकि इस कानून से तो Regulatory Authority बड़ी हो गई, तब तो Regulatory Authority को अधिकार होगा, लेकिन फिर नोएडा अथॉरिटी कहेगी कि हमारे अधिकार अलग हैं। इस तरह अगर कहीं दो अथॉरिटीज के बीच अधिकारों का झगड़ा पैदा हो गया, तो यह बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसे देखें।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

एक चीज जो बिल में छूट गई है, वह यह है कि आप बिल्डर उनको मान रहे हैं, जो मकान बना रहे हैं। जो लोग प्लॉट बेच रहे हैं, उनका क्या होगा? बहुत से लोग तो सिर्फ प्लॉट ही बेचते हैं। उन्होंने अपना प्लॉट बेच दिया, रास्ता भी नहीं छोड़ा, ड्रेनेज भी नहीं दिया और उसके बाद वहां के सब लोग हम लोगों के पास आते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप अपनी सदस्य-निधि से पैसा दे दीजिए। हम लोगों ने मकान तो बना लिए हैं, लेकिन चूंकि आप जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, इसलिए बिजली, सड़क और पानी के लिए पैसे आपको देने पड़ेंगे। यह सिर्फ हमारी ही समस्या नहीं, यहां पर हमारे जितने भी और साथी बैठे हैं, उन सबकी यही समस्या है। चूंकि आज सबके शहर जितनी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, ऐसे में शहरों से जुड़े हुए गांवों की सारी जमीनें प्लॉटिंग में चली गई हैं, उन प्लॉटों पर मकान बन गए हैं और उन मकानों को डेवलप करने की जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों पर आ गई है। अगर हम लोगों का यह काम नहीं करेंगे, तो वे वोट नहीं देंगे, इसलिए वोटों के डर से हमें यह काम करना पड़ रहा है कि कहीं वे छोड़ गए, तो क्या होगा? इसलिए इसमें आप प्लॉट वाला प्रोविज़न भी ऐड कीजिए कि खाली मकान बनाकर देने वाला ही बिल्डर नहीं है, जो प्लॉट बेच रहा है, जो प्लॉट दे रहा है, उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी भी हो कि जो कॉलोनी पूरे तरीके से डेवलप होगी, वहीं के प्लॉट बिकेंगे।

दवे जी कह रहे थे कि बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, पानी कहां से आएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कह रहा था कि आप उसके लिए भी कोई नियम बना लें। जैसे इस बिल के Clause 2(q) में आपने Completion Certificate की बात कही है और 2(z)(f) में Occupancy Certificate की बात कही है। ज्यादातर राज्यों ने तो दोनों सर्टिफिकेट मांगे हैं, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों ने दोनों में से एक ही सर्टिफिकेट मांगा है। हमारे राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी केवल Completion Certificate ही मांगा है, Occupancy Certificate नहीं मांगा है। ऐसे में क्या स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी? या तो आप राज्यों पर यह नियम लागू कर दीजिए कि आप दोनों सर्टिफिकेट्स लीजिए।

सर, एक बात यह भी आई थी कि अगर किसी के पास सात एकड़ जमीन है और वह सिर्फ एक एकड़ जमीन पर ही कुछ बनाता है, तो जो बचा हुआ छः एकड़ का एरिया है, क्या वह भी उसमें ले लिया जाएगा अथवा वह छः एकड़ इससे अलग रहेगा। वह जो कंस्ट्रक्शन कर रहा है, वह छः एकड़ उसका पार्ट माना जाएगा या नहीं माना जाएगा? यह बात हम लोगों ने कमेटी में भी उठाई थी। उस समय यह बात तय हुई थी कि जितने हिस्से पर वह निर्माण कार्य करेगा, जितने हिस्से पर वह बिल्डिंग बनाएगा, उतना हिस्सा इसमें लिया जाएगा, बाकी हिस्से को नहीं लिया जाएगा। यह भी स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि इसमें कौन-सा कानून लागू होगा और कौन-सा नहीं लागू होगा।

महोदय, बिल्डर के लिए यह भी आया है कि अगर कोई बिल्डिंग बन रही है और बीच में ही उस बिल्डिंग के नक्शे में कोई बदलाव लाना चाहे, तब क्या होगा? इसके लिए उस समय यह बात आई थी कि जब तक उसमें दो-तिहाई एलॉटीज़ राजी नहीं होंगे, तब तक वह उसमें चेंज नहीं कर सकता है। मेरे ख्याल से यह दो-तिहाई की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको कुछ कम किया जाना चाहिए। जब यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में डिस्कस हो रहा था, तब मैंने भी यह कहा था कि सज़ा का प्रावधान हरेक चीज़ में डाला जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरे ख्याल से फाइनैशियल मैटर्स में, हर चीज़ के लिए सज़ा की बात लिखी हुई है। आप लोग जितने भी बिल ला रहे हैं, उनमें

हरेक को सज़ा का अधिकार दे रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से आपने इतने लोगों को सज़ा का अधिकार दे दिया है कि अब देश में कोई सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा। ऐसा लग रहा है कि सभी लोग इनमें फंस जाएंगे। सज़ा का प्रावधान हटा कर आप इसमें फाइन का प्रावधान डाल दीजिए, शायद आपने 10 प्रतिशत या 15 प्रतिशत फाइन रखा है, फाइन का एक अच्छा हैंडसम एमाउंड इसमें रखा गया है, इसलिए इसकी शुरुआत आप फाइन रख कर ही कीजिए। अगर उसके बाद भी नहीं आता है, तो फिर अमेंडमेंट ला सकते हैं। इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। लेकिन, शुरू से इतना भय न पैदा कर दें कि मालूम पड़े कि रीयल एस्टेट सेक्टर पूरी तरह बैठ गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं अभी सूरत गया था। वहां देखा कि कम से कम 10-20 हजार फ्लैट्स बनकर खड़े हैं। मैंने पूछा कि इतने फ्लैट्स कैसे बन गए? तो कहा गया कि फ्लैट्स सबने बना दिए, लेकिन यहां खरीददार नहीं है। अब रीयल एस्टेट की जो स्थिति है—यह मत सोचिएगा कि मैं कोई रीयल एस्टेट का काम करता हूं, लेकिन जनता से जुड़ा हूं, इस कारण मैं जो देखता हूं, वह कहता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि रीयल एस्टेट को देखते-देखते, अगर रीयल एस्टेट सेक्टर एकदम बैठ गया, तो कहीं हमारी इकोनॉमी न बैठ जाए, अर्थव्यवस्था के सामने एक संकट न खड़ा हो जाए, बेरोजगारी की समस्या न खड़ी हो जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, एक और बात है कि अभी किसान की जमीन महंगी बिकती थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं बस खत्म कर रहा हूं। रीयल एस्टेट में गिरावट आई है, तो किसान की जमीन भी सस्ती हो गई है। आप इन सब बिन्दुओं का ध्यान कर लीजिएगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहन शैलजा से लेकर नायडु साहब, दोनों के काल के बीच में यह रीयल एस्टेट वाला बिल आया है इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। साथ ही, सेलेक्ट कमेटी के जो चेयरमैन हैं, उनकी विद्वता का, उनकी सज्जनता का और वे एक अच्छे लिसनर हैं, इसके लिए भी उनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं, जिसके बगैर हम जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लोग हैं, उतना अच्छा बिल शायद नहीं बना पाते।

सर, मैं जिस इलाके से हूं, यह रीयल एस्टेट का है। मैं नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन से हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप तो बिहार से हैं।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** हां, मैं बिहार से भी हूं, मैं सारे देश से भी हूं। मैंने आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया, इसलिए आप मुझे डिस्टर्ब न करें।

सर, इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए जो लोग हैं, मैं नायडु जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई मामूली व्यवसाय नहीं है। नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन में जितनी भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियां हैं, as on today, जो निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता था, जो पॉलिटिकल एक्टिविस्ट था, जो कि सड़क पर जुलूस में, धरने में, प्रदर्शन में रहता था, उसका स्थान आज इन्हीं लोगों ने ले लिया है, जिनको आप रीयल एस्टेट वाले कहते हैं। इनके पास अथाह दौलत है। बड़े-बड़े नेता चुनाव के चंदे के दौरान

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

इनके डिस्पोजल पर रहते हैं। देश के जितने नामी वकील हैं, आप एक का भी नाम ले लीजिए, वे सब इनके पैनल पर हैं। मुझे फौज से रिटायर्ड गुड़गांव का एक बड़ा ऑफिसर मिला और मेरे शहर गाजियाबाद के दो पत्रकार मिले, जिन्होंने जिन्दगी भर की अपनी कमाई इन बिल्डर्स को दे दी। वह फौजी, जो चीन और पाकिस्तान वालों से नहीं हारा था, वह रीयल एस्टेट के लोगों से हार गया। 20 साल के बाद भी वह गुड़गांव के एक नामी बिल्डर से मकान प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। चूंकि इस देश का नम्बर वन या नम्बर दो का जो बड़ा वकील था, वह रीयल एस्टेट एजेंट के आदमी का वकील था। 22 साल से वह मुकदमा लड़ रहा है। मेरे साथ पढ़ा हुआ गाजियाबाद का जो मेरा पत्रकार दोस्त है, उसकी जितनी कमाई थी, उसने लगा दी। मैंने राज्य सभा में भी एनसीआर के अन्दर का यह मामला उठाया था। तो इसे दांत से काटने वाला बिल आपने और हमने बनाने का जो प्रयास किया है, इसके लिए मैं मुबारकबाद भी देना चाहता हूं। दवे साहब, इसमें मुकदमों के मामले में आपको ध्यान रखना है कि इसके लिए जो Regulatory Authority बना रहे हैं, उसकी समय सीमा शायद तय नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन मुकदमों की मियाद भी तय हो ताकि यह डिस्प्यूट ज्यादा से ज्यादा छः महीने में समाप्त हो जाए, क्योंकि उन्हें फिर कोई न्याय नहीं मिलेगा।

सर, इसमें सारी अच्छी चीजें हैं। मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। मैं तो इसकी प्रशंसा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। लेकिन मेरे जो चेन्नई के मित्र हैं, वे कई दिन बड़ी तकलीफ में रहे हैं। वहां जो unplanned regulation है, यह उसका नतीजा है। इतना havoc मैंने बहुत सालों से कभी नहीं देखा, जो चेन्नई शहर में हुआ। यह बिल्डर्स की काली करतूतों का नतीजा था कि जिन्होंने किसी अथॉरिटी से — मैं मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट होने के नाते और मैं उच्च सदन का एक मेम्बर हूं, इस नाते भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी अथॉरिटीज़ इनके डिस्पोजल पर हैं, to whom you call colonizers. इन्होंने चेन्नई बरबाद कर दिया। बेंगलुरु की बुरी हालत है। रहमान साहब बता देंगे। ये लोग किसी से पूछते ही नहीं हैं। कोई नक्शा पास नहीं होता, लैंड यूज चेंज कराना तो इनके लिए चुटकी बजाने की तरह है। चूंकि जो पूरे सिस्टम का संचालन है, बहुत सारे शहरों में... मुम्बई के बारे में जितना मैं कहूं मेरे दोस्त शिवसेना वाले इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देसाई साहब, आप पीछे बैठ गए हैं। इनके यहां बिल्डर क्या-क्या नहीं कर रहे। बिल्डर लॉबी है। अमेरिकन लॉबी सुनी थी, रूस लॉबी सुनी थी, यहां हिन्दुस्तान में तो बिल्डर लॉबी है and, in Mumbai, it is very significant, बहुत बड़ी लॉबी है। इस समय आपके लिए अचम्भे की चीज होगी कि 25 रीयल एस्टेट कम्पनियां एनसीआर में है। इस समय तीस हजार करोड़ रूपए के डेब्ट रिस्क में, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ठीक कह रहे थे। मकान बने पड़े हैं, कोई खरीदार नहीं है। अब इस मार्केट में बूम भी नहीं है। दवे जी, आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर, वैसे तो आप नॉन-वेज भी खा लेते हैं। आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर इसके बाद इस स्टेट में अगर बूम आता है तो मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी। पूरा गुड़गांव, पूरा नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, पूरा गाजियाबाद, यहां इतने फ्लेट्स खाली हुए, लेकिन कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए जो इतना बड़ा डेब्ट रिस्क है, वह भी इसके बाद कवर होगा, इसकी भी मैं उम्मीद करता हूं। सपने लुभावने देखो ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक ही सेकेंड में मेरा काम तो पूरा हो गया।

जो फिल्म के बड़े कलाकार हैं, जो क्रिकेट वाले हैं, जो मशहूर हस्तियां हैं, और बाबुल सुप्रियो हैं, इनके फोटो लगा दिए कि बाबुल सुप्रियो इस फ्लेट में रहते हैं, आप भी इसी फ्लेट में

चले जाइए। हमने यह भी प्रोविजन किया है कि जिन फिल्म वालों के, क्रिकेट वालों के या नामी गिरामी लोगों के झूठे चित्र और तस्वीर दिखा करके मकान खरीदने के लिए लोभ और लालच दिए जाएंगे, उन कलाकारों को भी सजा के प्रोविजन में लाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उनके नाम का झूठा इस्तेमाल किया गया। अगर यह सच में ही किया गया है तो क्यों उन्होंने होने दिया?

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप कह रहे हैं झूठा इस्तेमाल किया।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** वे कई बार उनसे पूछते नहीं हैं।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** आप उनको कैसे पनिश कर सकते हैं?

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बिल्डर्स को तो पनिश करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहन जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** मेरा समाप्त हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह अच्छा है गुड कंज्यूमर्स के लिए और गुड प्रमोटर के लिए भी and promoted by a good Chairman of the Select Committee.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today I stand before the House to discuss the Real Estate Bill. In my opinion, the real estate sector constitutes as the most important building block of a nation, as it provides infrastructure and housing for a better life to all the people residing in the country. However, in our country, a specific law, stating the duties and rights of buyers and promoters involved in the real estate sector, has been largely left unaddressed. Though the consumer in our country could avail the remedies available under the civil, criminal and consumer laws against these players, yet these remedies are not broad enough to address all the issues and concerns of the buyers and consumers of real estate. This situation has led to gross mismanagement and unprofessionalism in the field of real estate, wherein the project developers indulge in tactics of deliberate delays and other wrongdoing. In order to address these issues, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 2013. It was later referred to the Standing Committee and then to the Select Committee. Both these Committees have submitted their reports. The Bill, as it stands today, regulates transactions between buyers and promoters of residential real estate projects. It establishes State-level regulatory authorities, called the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities (RERAs). The promoters need to be registered with the RERAs. They cannot book or offer their projects for sale without registering. The real estate agents, dealing in these projects, also need to register with the RERAs. On registration, the promoter must upload the details of the project on their website.



[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Sir, the Bill also contains the penalty provisions. In case, the promoter fails to register the property, he may be penalized up to 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the project. Failure to do this, despite orders issued by the RERA, will lead to imprisonment up to three years. He will have to also pay 5 per cent of the estimated cost of the project if he violates any other provisions of the Act. However, Sir, there are some grey areas in this Bill which I would like to point out clause-wise.

Clause 3(2)(a), which relates to the registration of real estate project, of the original Bill mandated that registration was not necessary where the area of the land proposed to be developed does not exceed 1000 square metres or the number of apartments proposed to be developed does not exceed 12. Sir, the Select Committee reduced this to 500 square metres and 8 apartments, and power was given to the appropriate Government to reduce the threshold from 500 square metres and 8 apartments. Sir, it is pertinent to mention that if this clause is passed, then it may lead to the exclusion of middle class or poor class who are vulnerable to a higher rate from the promoters.

Sir, secondly, as per Clause 4(2)(i)(d), the original Bill puts a positive obligation on the promoter to put 50 per cent funds, as notified, in a separate bank account for construction work. Sir, it does not take into account the fact that there might be different situations in different States wherein the cost of land may be higher than the cost of construction.

Sir, Clause 5(2) in the original Bill stated that if the application of the promoter to register is not accepted or rejected in 15 days, then the project shall be deemed to be registered. The Committee recommended that this period be extended to 30 days. Sir, I have to say that the said clause can be subjected to abuse as there might be a lot of instances that the authorities might not be able to register a promoter project due to overburden of work.

Sir, Clause 7(1)(a) states the revocation of registration. The original Bill included 'wilful default' on the part of the promoter to do anything under the Act will lead to revocation of the registration. The panel had recommended that the word 'wilful' be deleted from the definition. However, Sir, the recommendation of the panel to delete 'wilful' is meritorious. At the same time, the recommendation tilts the balance in favour of the buyer and against the promoter. The promoter is now strictly liable under the Bill for any default. *...(Time-bill rings)...* By deleting the word 'wilful' from the definition, the promoter is now liable also in a case where he may have acted in good faith. The aforesaid recommendation would equally establish a balance between the right of the buyer as well as that of an honest promoter.



Lastly, Sir, this Bill does not include anything about the sanctioning authorities. For example, even if a project is completed and there is a delay in seeking a completion certificate from the local authority or there is a delay in obtaining electrical and water connections, the project cannot be offered for possession to the buyers on time. For this purpose, Sir, rules and recommendations to the sanctioning authorities have to be incorporated in the Bill.

With this, Sir, I rest my case supporting the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015.

At the outset, I would like to clarify that we must protect the consumer. We must strengthen, empower the home buyer, particularly, those who are buying their first home, for whom that home is a life-time dream. But how can we accept a Bill which eats into the already limited powers of the States? That is why, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, our leader, hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, categorically oppose this Bill in toto. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: You don't want any regulations.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: No, let me finish. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015 *per se* relates to land, which is a State List subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Strictly speaking, it is within the legislative competence of the State Legislature and not the Union Parliament. The Government of India seems to be introducing this Bill under the residuary powers vested with it. It would have been better had this been sent as a model Bill to the States, with States enacting their own Bill to regulate the real estate sector.

In the definition of the Bill, 'company' is defined as 'something to include a developmental authority or any public authority established by the Government in this behalf under any law for the time being in force'. Similarly, the term 'promoter' is defined to include 'any developmental authority or any other public body in respect of allottees of buildings or apartments, as the case may be, constructed by such authority or body on land owned by them or placed under their disposal by the Government or plots owned by such authority or body or placed at their disposal by the Government.' It includes cooperative housing societies too. This Bill would bring Government agencies, like the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Police Housing Corporation, Cooperative Housing Societies, etc., under the purview of this Act. The Government agencies should be kept out of the purview of the Act since the Government is responsible for the construction and will protect the interests of the consumers.

[Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard]

Sir, Section 3 provides for prior registration of real estate projects with a real estate regulatory authority and talks about the area and number of apartments. The power to modify and threshold the limit should vest with the State Government and should not be appropriated by the Central Government.

Sir, the Bill involves the competent authority to complete the remaining developmental works. This is practically impossible. Revocation of registration should be followed by appropriate criminal and fine/compensation against the promoter. The competent authority or the Government cannot step in at this stage to complete the project. I do not know how a few individuals getting together to buy a flat can complete a project without any prior experience or expertise. I am afraid, this Bill will result in making homes and flats more expensive in India. Affordability would be affected because of the various new, additional costs. There are many agencies already existing in the country to regulate the real estate sector. Why one more agency? This would make the projects longer and hidden costs would increase. This should not drive out genuine, small-time marginal developers. The genuine, small-time, marginal developer is the man who is providing affordable housing to the common Indian. I am really afraid, as a result of this Bill, that sector will get eliminated and only MNCs would exist.

To sum up, Sir, our stand is, the Bill is not strictly within the legislative competence of the Central Government. The Bill casts undue responsibilities and takes away the freedom of the State Government and the competent authorities. We oppose the Bill in toto.

**श्री मुनक्काद अली** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शुकिया अदा करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने के लिए मुझे अधिकृत किया।

चूँकि भू-सम्पदा विधेयक देश के गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इस बिल में उपभोक्ताओं और गरीबों के लिए व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं, इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करती है। मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि इस विधेयक को सरकारों को बहुत पहले लाना चाहिए था। यदि वक्त रहते यह विधेयक पहले से सरकारें पास करवा लेतीं, तो शायद करोड़ों लोगों को सस्ते घर मिल सकते थे और करोड़ों लोग अपने साथ हुई बेईमानी से निजात पा सकते थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ, देश के करोड़ों लोगों के बरबाद होने की बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आज पूरे देश में लाखों बिल्डरों ने मकड़ी के जाले की तरह देश में अपना पूरा कारोबार वैध-अवैध तरीके से फैला रखा है। अगर हम पूरे देश को छोड़कर

केवल एनसीआर में ही देख लें, तो हजारों बिल्डरों ने सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी जमीन पर बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें, मकान, दुकान बनाकर अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित कर रखा है और लागत से कई गुणा ज्यादा दामों में जरूरतमंद लोगों की मजबूरी का फायदा उठाते हुए, अपने मकान, दुकान को सैल कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह हो रहा है कि बिल्डर बाजार में आता है, जमीन खरीदता है और बिना मकान, दुकान बनाए, यहां तक कि बिना नक्शा पास करवाए बिक्री शुरू कर देता है और अपने कागजों पर बने मकानों, दुकानों को बेचने के लिए टेलिविजन, अखबारों, रेडियो, होर्डिंग्स, बैनरों के जरिए से इतने बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार-प्रसार करता है कि आम आदमी बेचारा इनके इस प्रचार के प्रभाव में आ जाता है और उधार में पैसा लेकर मकान, दुकान बुक करा देता है। कई सालों तक उपभोक्ताओं को न तो उनका बुक किया हुआ मकान मिलता है और न ही पैसा मिलता है। मुझे इस बात की पुख्ता जानकारी है कि लाखों उपभोक्ता अपना पैसा बिल्डरों के पास फंसा चुके हैं और बरबाद हो चुके हैं। सबसे बड़े दुख की बात यह है कि जिस समय सीमा के अन्दर बिल्डर मकान, दुकान बनाने का वायदा करता है, उस वायदे को वह कभी पूरा नहीं करता है और बाद में समय-समय पर मकानों के दाम बढ़ाकर वह उपभोक्ताओं से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल करता है। क्या सरकार उपभोक्ताओं के साथ होने वाली इस लूटपाट को रोकने का प्रबंध करेगी? हमारे सामने और भी कई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं, जिनको इस विधेयक में शामिल होना था, जैसे नक्शे के विरुद्ध बनाए गए भवनों पर बिल्डरों के खिलाफ कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करना। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... समय-समय पर बिल्डरों के द्वारा मकान-दुकानों के दामों को बढ़ाने की नाजायज़ प्रक्रिया को रोकने का कोई ठोस उपाय नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि कोई उपभोक्ता अपने द्वारा बुक किए गए मकान या दुकान को तंगी के कारण नहीं खरीद पाता, तो उसके पैसे वापस मिलने का कोई समाधान इस बिल में नहीं है। क्या सरकार उपभोक्ताओं के व्यापक हित के लिए कोई ठोस कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है? माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसका विस्तार से वर्णन करिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कई सुझाव हैं, जिन्हें मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को देना चाहता हूं। जैसे कि हमारे देश में बड़ी तादाद में गरीब लोगों की आबादी निवास करती है, लेकिन उनके आशियाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार या सूबे की सरकार या बिल्डरों के पास कोई रोड मैप नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी भवन या मकान आदि बनते हैं, उनमें से एक निश्चित तादाद में भवन या दुकान देश के गरीब लोगों को निशुल्क देने का प्रावधान जरूर होना चाहिए। ऐसा हो रहा है कि बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले बिल्डर शहर में आते हैं और सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी जमीन खरीदकर बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाकर महंगी कीमत में बेच जाते हैं और गरीब बेचारा हाथ मलता रह जाता है। खास तौर से सबसे बुरा हाल उस किसान का होता है, जिस किसान की जमीन को एक्वायर करके सरकार अर्थॉरिटी या बिल्डर विकसित करते हैं, किसान के पास कोई लाभकारी योजना नहीं होती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** इस विधेयक में उनको मकान और रोजगार देने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** मैं सरकार से यह भी मांग करूंगा कि किसान की जिस जमीन पर मकान या दुकानें बनती हैं, उनमें एक मकान किसान को भी मिलना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Nothing else will go on record. Please start Mr. Banerjee.

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** \*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, my time has started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You start. Your time has started.

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Munquad Ali, nothing is going on record. Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, if somebody is speaking, how can I start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: He is going on, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please understand. This Bill has to be concluded by 4.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time allotted is only two hours. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुनकाद अली:** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There is no meaning in speaking when it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are seven, eight more speakers and the time is very limited. Kindly understand, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have conveyed what you wanted to say. Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. I will request you not to ring the bell, I will strictly adhere to time.

Sir, first of all, on behalf of my Party, I stand here to support this Bill with some concerns which I will raise here. Sir, the need of a regulatory authority in the real estate sector was there in the country for long. Sir, I want to place on record like my esteemed colleagues in the select Committee have done. ...*(Interruptions)*... *Bhai Sahab*, please.

Sir, the role of the Chairman, respected Shri Anil Madhav Dave, was utmost democratic. He had accommodated all our views and I want to place on record that it was a pleasure to work under his stewardship. It was really a pleasure to work in such a democratic environment, which he created. Now, he had already mentioned when he was speaking about the pain, agony and frustration of the consumers. We also heard the same when they appeared before the Committee when we visited different cities. Precisely, this is a very important legislation that needs to be passed. Now, I would like to share some concerns. Sir, we have given a dissent note and three suggestions were there. One of the suggestions have been taken on board.

The definition of 'allottee' needs to be improved. In any Conveyance Deed, a vendor who agrees to sell and the purchaser who agrees to purchase, both have a legal role to play. In the definition of 'allottee' in the Bill, there is no mention of any party called 'a person who agrees to purchase' or 'a seller who agrees to sell'. Therefore, for the necessary correction which needs to be made, the definition of 'allottee' should be more complete to remove any possible misinterpretation. Sir, currently, the Bill excludes land below 500 square metres or apartments with eight or fewer units from its purview. The provision would result in the exclusion of bulk of the urban, middle and lower class homebuyers from the protection of the Bill. Sir, these homebuyers are the most vulnerable to exploitation by developers and real estate agents. Therefore, there should be no minimum size for plot; there should be no minimum number of apartments in a project. All projects should be brought under the purview of the Bill in the interest of all the homebuyers and to protect them.

Sir, let me come to another point, which was also raised by Madam Selja, about non-discriminatory clause. This is a very vital point. As far as we are concerned, we, Bengali people, cannot live without fish in both the meals. But there are cases where this discrimination is there. It was reported in the newspaper and in the media that somebody had been attacked in an apartment while they were cooking non-vegetarian items. So, this non-discrimination clause should be added to the function and duties of the promoter in the following manner, and, I quote, "shall not discriminate on the basis of age, caste, creed, ethnicity, food preferences, gender, language, marital status, nationality, region of origin, religion or sexual orientation, while transacting with the potential allottee".

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

Now, Sir, I want to mention that the provision relating to seventy per cent funds has already been taken on board, and, I thank the Government for that. I believe that these concerns of ours will also be looked into by the Government. Now, Sir, when the cradles of civilization started developing, when people had started living in a civilized society, the craving of a home had started from that time. It continues from time immemorial. As Mr. Dave is here, we have been going to various cities with the Select Committee. Not only the interaction in the Committee, I had the privilege of interacting with him in different spheres, from literature to culture. Although my politics is diametrically opposite to him, I want to take this opportunity because he was mentioning the pain of the people who were coming. The consumers were coming and telling about that. I just want to take the opportunity, Sir, to quote Tagore. In one of his very famous poem *Dui Bigha Jomi*, Tagore speaks about a person who has been ousted from his land, ousted from his house in a false case. He has been evicted from his hard-earned house. He was roaming around. So, Tagore in that poem mentioned:

And so I became a mendicant's assistant and followed him everywhere Visiting shrines that were memorable and seeing sights that were fair. But no matter whether I climbed high peaks or reached a remote river bend. The thing I could never forget night or day was my little plot of land ! And so I traversed country fairs, fields, and roads for fifteen years or so Until homesickness made me feel to my country once more I must go.

I thought as I went: motherland Bengal-I bow to you lovingly! Your exquisite riverbanks and gentle winds will surely revive me. I'll thrill at skies kissing dust swirling up from wide open fields, I'll seek in the sylvan shade of a tiny village an abode of perfect bliss. Bengal's shaded ponds will be calm and comforting to see And surely I'll delight at sweet village belles carrying water home daily. such thoughts of my motherland made me sad and tears welled up in me.

For years, I have been wandering. After 15-16 years I came back to my home, to my land. I see my house, I see mother Nature, I see mother Bengal. My eyes are filled with tears for my land. Let the dream, dream of having our own roof be protected. Let that dream live and, once again, by supporting the Bill, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir. हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी सब कुछ कह चुके हैं। हमारे चेयरमैन, जो श्री दवे साहब थे, उन्होंने हमारी कमेटी की कार्यवाही को बड़ी अच्छी तरह से कंडक्ट किया था। बहुत चीजे डिस्कस होकर बिल के अंदर

आ चुकी हैं। मैं चंद सजेशन देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। Naturally, we support this Bill. It is long overdue. It should have come much earlier. There should be a one window clearance for these projects for the kind of corruption that goes into; it probably adds 4 per cent to the project cost as estimated. So, one window clearance is very necessary because this cost is passed on to the consumer.

Secondly, Sir, the real estate agents should be registered with the Authority. There is absolutely no accountability, no control on them. Government has ignored certain models of eliminating agents. गुजरात या महाराष्ट्र मॉडल्स में, mandate that upon 20 per cent of the payment, registration of property must be done and stamp duty must be paid. सर, अगर 20 परसेंट के बाद रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है तो then the agent cannot sell the property to ten other people falsely. यह चीज़ मंत्री जी कंसीडर करें कि 20 परसेंट पेमेंट के बाद रजिस्ट्री कराकर इसको ओपन में ले आएँ, जिससे जो एजेंट है, वह इसको और जगह न बेच सके। The Bill does not define the qualifications of a real estate agent. Therefore, anyone with muscle power, local influence can be registered to become a real estate agent. There should be a professional body in the country certifying the real estate agents. सर, आपने बड़ा अच्छा कहा कि escrow के लिए, 70 per cent of the builders fund tie-up कर दिए। He can divert 30 per cent of the funds. मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह पहले 30 परसेंट को डायवर्ट कर सकता है या 70 परसेंट बिल्डिंग में लगाकर लास्ट 30 परसेंट डायवर्ट कर सकता है? कई ऐसे बिल्डर्स हैं, जो पहले ही 30 परसेंट divert कर लेते हैं और फिर अगर पैसा न उठा पाए, तो वे बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाएंगे और consumers ऐसे ही रह जाएंगे। इसलिए Kindly आप इसको consider करें कि आपने जो first 70 परसेंट को Escrow Account में डाला है, वह बिल्डिंग में लगे। वह last 30 परसेंट को इधर-उधर divert करके जहां ले जाना चाहे, ले जा सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, ऑन्टारियो, कनाडा में registration education programmes चलते हैं। सर, आपने घंटी बजा दी, इसलिए I am moving fast. There is a growing problem of environmental clearances. आपने चेन्नई में देखा है और कई वक्ताओं ने कहा था कि चेन्नई और बेंगलुरु में marsh lands में, lake beds में, apartment blocks develop हुए हैं और उनमें problems आ गईं। एक ऐसा प्लड आ गया। Sir, due to Delhi's Okhla Bird Sanctuary more than 3 lakh home buyers were affected by the NGT's order that projects within 10 KMs radius of the sanctuary could not be given completion certificate and over 21,000 buyers could not take possession of the completed houses. अगर NGT की clearance चाहिए, तो पहले क्यों नहीं ली? Why not before the project starts? Why should the consumer suffer? We need to put this in proper perspective. I hope the Minister has noted down my points. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Please give me two minutes.

Only one point on structural stability. गुजरात में earthquake हुआ, उसमें बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स तो खड़ी रह गईं, छोटी बिल्डिंग्स, सब गिर पड़ीं। जैसे शैलजा जी ने कहा, आप तो 500 याडर्स का ब्लॉक रख रहे हैं, उसको हटा दीजिए। Who will protect these millions of poor

[Shri A. U. Singh Deo]

peoples' homes which keep falling every day? They have no money to get structural clearances. The architects cheat them. They build houses for themselves. If they are unable to get structural clearances, the Government should provide for them so that structural inputs can be put into the buildings, and small homes don't get disturbed.

One last point. सर, मैंने भी एक फ्लैट लिया था। मैं आपको अपनी कहानी बता रहा हूँ। 1990s में दिल्ली में मैंने एक फ्लैट लिया था। जब हमें यह मिल गया, हम लोग उसमें रहने लगे, उसके बाद चार-पांच फ्लोर्स तोड़ दिए गए। दो साल बाद पता लगा कि इसकी clearances नहीं थीं, इसलिए तुड़वा दिए गए। इसके बाद हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऑर्डर दिया कि आपको इतने पैसे मिलने चाहिए, इतना इंटेरेस्ट मिलना चाहिए। जब बिल्डर को खोजने गए, तो वह कनाडा में बैठा हुआ था। ऐसी स्थिति में आप consumers को क्या protection देंगे, आप यह बताएं।

Sir, I have a lot of things to say, but I have no time. I hope the hon. Minister will take into account my suggestions. I totally support the Bill.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): The time is very short. So, I will very briefly speak. Most of my colleagues have spoken and mentioned the problems; and I also share my experience. One day I was landing at Mumbai airport. One loader came and met me. ..(*Interruptions*).. Yes, I am supporting the Bill. A loader from Air India came and met me at the airport. He said, "I had booked a flat and I had put all my life's savings and it was not coming through. It was a listed company." He asked me, "Can you help me? Listed company and carries a big name." But nobody could solve that problem. The intention of the Bill is noble and honourable. I think starting from Kumari Selja to Venkaiahji, and, of course, to Anil Daveji a lot of credit has been given. Everybody needs to be complimented. Why has this become very important? Lands have become very expensive. Why lands have become very expensive? Because cities do not have infrastructure. Everybody wants to congregate only in the centre of town so that commuting or going around becomes easy. Venkaiahji, the Urban Development Minister, what he needs to think is to open up the land mass. Why is the Mumbai city congested? It has become the epicentre of all the problems. Builders have started from Mumbai to Delhi and then spread across the country. If lands become easy to access, then, this problem can be solved. In Mumbai everybody wants to be in a particular belt. Anilbhai, you know it. When Navi Mumbai was made, there was no railway; there was just one road. If there had been more openness, if more infrastructure had been created, people would have gone further ahead. If you could go forty kilometers out of Delhi in an hour without any difficulty, you would certainly be opening up more land area, reducing the cost of land, making land more affordable and, therefore, the problems that are associated with shortage of land would be reduced and so would the problems caused because of the construction industry.



Sir, there are many things that need to be done. Standards have to be defined. Standards are just not there. Today, everybody promises Italian marble, granite or something else, but things are different when you actually go there. So, how much of that is being addressed by virtue of this Bill needs to be seen. Some standards have been mentioned, but how many problems would be addressed because of that needs to be seen. Simply saying that there would be prosecution, this or that would happen, would not solve any problem. Leaving too many powers of regulation in the hands of authorities would, on the contrary, be a deterrent. So, a fine balance needs to be struck. Of course, serial offenders, people who have done something wrong, need to be taken to task. Every time, just showing the fear of arrest would not solve the problems of people or improve standards.

Most importantly, Sir, municipal clearances, clearances from the State Government, environmental clearances, etc., take an abnormally long time. This has been the constant complaint of the construction industry. Mr. Jairam Ramesh complicated the problem. He didn't help the problem. Anyway, there are many such fine examples we have. But we need to speed up clearances, make things easier and not complicate them. Take any construction over fifty crores. Sir, let us say an old building is to be brought down and rebuilt again and the cost is ₹ 50 crores. Where is a new environmental clearance needed for that? It is within the municipal limits. What environmental clearance is needed there? To check whether water has been provided, it is the municipal corporation which is supposed to look into that. To check whether drainage is there, the municipal corporation is supposed to look into it. What is the Ministry of Environment, sitting in Delhi or in Mumbai or in any city, going to look into? That, of course, is Mr. Jairam Ramesh's legacy, which we are all continuing with. But, please, get rid of such archaic procedures and come up with something which is more clearly defined, which has more sustainability, something which is more implementable and has practicability. These are also some of the major issues which have afflicted the construction industry. These problems are, then, ultimately passed on to the poor flat-buyer. Sir, what Mr. Naresh Agrawal said is absolutely relevant. Now, 75 to 80 per cent of the new business is plotting. We are only talking about urban areas. In every village, there is a *plot-wala* who sells plots to poor, unsuspecting people. NA हुआ है या नहीं हुआ, उसका कोई approved lay-out है या नहीं है, वह किस जोन में आता है, residential zone में आता है, इन सब चीजों को देखने की जरूरत होगी। आज लोग no-development zone में भी जाकर प्लॉट बेच देते हैं। इन सारी परेशानियों की वजह से एक unsuspecting आदमी आज बहुत सारी समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes. That is a very good point.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** इस बिल के माध्यम से एक अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। We support this Bill fully. It is a good beginning, but I am sure, as you rightly said in your speech कि आगे आने वाले वर्षों में इसमें संशोधन होते-होते काफी सुधार हो जाएगा और हर सामान्य उपभोक्ता के पास अपना घर होगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी तो कहते ही हैं कि घर सरकार देती है और हर गरीब के सिर पर छत होनी चाहिए। हमारी मंशा तो बहुत अच्छी है, these are noble ideas, but they will have to be implemented on the ground. Sorry, my friend, Mr. Jairam, I didn't mean to become personal, but the fact is, certain legacies have to be changed and problems have to be eradicated.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Mr. Rajeeve, you have got only three minutes, please.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): No. No discrimination, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is 13 minutes for Others. Please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, thank you for letting me speak today. This Bill is probably the most important pro-consumer and structural reform legislation that this Government has introduced in Parliament in recent times. It seeks to protect thousands and millions of home consumers in the real estate sector. Let us make no bones about this — it also targets unscrupulous builders and, therefore, it is no surprise that this Bill has been opposed tooth and nail by some builders. So, I congratulate the Minister and I congratulate the Government for standing firmly and solidly on this Bill.

Sir, contrary to conventional wisdom, this Bill is not anti-business. It only seeks to formally enshrine consumer rights and builder obligations in law and it boosts the Industry by creating a framework of competition, efficiency and investments for the sector. Sir, as other colleagues of mine, I was also privileged to serve in the Select Committee under the Chairmanship of Anil Madhav Daveji, which worked extensively on this Bill and through the entire summer of 2015 we had extensive consultations with various stakeholders. One reality of the real estate sector is very, very clear that house owners and house buyers are helpless and victims in front of the might of the builder lobby and the builder industry. They are victims of delayed delivery, poor quality, illegal constructions, fraud, etc. Consumers were having to organize themselves and go through expensive timeconsuming litigation just to get any relief at all from the builder. Sir, it was a David vs. Goliath battle with the Goliath winning every time. It is this Bill, Sir, that will change the

balance from the Goliaths to a more even one where the small Davids and small consumers have a better chance at holding builders accountable to the contracts that they have signed and the promises that they have made. Sir, I will not go into the detailed minutiae of the Bill because my colleagues have done that already. But, let me summarize what the Bill does. The Bill creates rights for consumers, obligations for builders. It analysis those who violate their obligation and creates an independent institutional framework of a Real Estate Regulatory Authority and an Appellate Tribunal that can fast track any dispute that arises between the consumer and the builder. Sir, this Bill is also good for investors because it brings orders and rules to the chaotic real estate sector which has many fly-by-night operators which we must get rid of. It also ensure that builders have to now focus on quality, customer loyalty as attributes around which their business is build and not just fixing local authorities and getting plan approvals by bribes. It also puts the onus on builders to start marketing projects after all approvals are received, reducing the volatility and risk to consumers.

Sir, let me end by saying two paragraphs. Just give me time. Sir, this Bill is a good beginning to reform the real estate sector. I personally, as Seljaji said, would not have liked to be hard coded into the law many of the things that are in the law and I would have left it to the independent regulator and the regulations but the lack of credibility of our regulatory institutions is clearly causing a trust deficit that forces these issues like the minimum size into the law. The Bill is a first step and I am sure the Bill will evolve and improve. I also hope, as Praful bhai said, that State Governments start reforming and making simpler and more transparent the process of building planned approvals, land concession and the whole process that is currently so complex and corrupt. I hope, Sir, that Venkaiahji, after this Bill is passed, would appoint good clean regulators and put the focus on building good effective institution and capacity building in this area. I would urge the Minister to pay attention to this area in the aftermath of passing the Bill. Sir, let's not legislate and forget as is the case with most laws. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, आपने मुझे केवल पांच मिनट का समय दिया है। शैलजा जी, वैकैया जी, अनिल जी और प्रफुल्ल भाई, इन सारे लोगों ने मेरे मन में जो बात थी वो सारी बातें उन्होंने कही है। तो मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

सर, मुझे आज भी यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसके पीछे कंज्यूमर को प्रोटेक्ट करने की अहम भावना है। इसमें हमारी या आपकी, सबकी एक ही मंशा रही है कि गरीब आदमी को घर मिलना चाहिए। वह घर कैसा मिलेगा, यह पता नहीं चल रहा है। सही बात यह है कि आप जब कोई काम हाथ में लेते हैं, तो उसके लिए आपको विभिन्न अथॉरिटीज के बीच में से जाना पड़ता है, कॉरपोरेशन के बीच में जाना पड़ता है तथा अन्य सारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से जाना पड़ता है। क्या आप ऐसा कोई मैकेनिज्म बना सकते हैं कि उस

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

मैकेनिज्म की दृष्टि से वन विंडो क्लियरेंस हो और वन विंडो क्लियरेंस के अन्दर वह प्लान देने के बाद वह ऑटोमेटिकली पास होकर आ जाए? कम से कम ह्यूमन इंटरवेंशन हो। आज हालत यह हो गयी है कि मुम्बई के अन्दर जितना कुछ नजर आता है, चाहे वह मैदान की जमीन होगी, खेल की जमीन होगी, किसी और काम के लिए आरक्षित की हुई जमीन हो इन सारी जमीनों पर अवैध कब्जा कर लिया जाता है या किया गया है। यह बात सिर्फ मुम्बई की ही नहीं है, सारे महानगरों के अन्दर यह बात हुई है। सच्चा सवाल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का है, लेकिन सारा जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, वह कहीं नजर ही नहीं आ रहा है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस बिल के माध्यम से वह जो कंज्यूमर है, उसको भी प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए। आज अलग-अलग तरह के इश्तिहार आते हैं। उस इश्तिहार में भी हम लोग देखते हैं अलग-अलग बातों से उनको लुभाया जाता है। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन सारी चीजों का इस बिल में ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके अंदर एक एजेंट बीच में आता है। वह जो एजेंट है उस एजेंट की भी अहम भूमिका होती है, उसको भी स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। उसको भी इसके बीच में लाना चाहिए, ताकि एजेंट लोगों को ठग न सके। आपने स्पेस इंडेक्स की बात कही, एफएसए की बात कही। आप यह क्यों नहीं करते, उसमें से इसको हटा क्यों नहीं देते? उसके अंदर कार्पोरेशन आ जाता है, वह पानी दे सकता है, बिजली दे सकता है। कई ऐसे देश हैं जहां पर उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट घर बना रही है तो उसकी क्वालिटी कैसी है, क्वालिटी कंट्रोल का प्रोविजन नहीं है। आज सिंगापुर के अंदर हर महीने के अंदर एक बिल्डिंग बन रही है। दुबई के अंदर भी है। क्या हमारी सरकार इसके अंदर क्वालिटी देने के बारे में एश्योर कर रही है? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन सब चीजों का भी इसके अंदर ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ राज्यों के जो अधिकार हैं, आप उनको इस बिल में किस प्रकार से प्रोटेक्ट करने वाले हैं? महाराष्ट्र के अंदर उनका अपना बिल है। क्या आपने उनको स्टडी किया है, क्या आप उनको इसके अंदर इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रावधान ला रहे हैं? यह भी एक बात है जो ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इसके अंदर जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन्होंने इसके अंदर अपना कितना रुपया लगाया हुआ है? वेंकैया जी, क्या कभी आपने उसका एसेसमेंट किया है कि कितना सारा पैसा देश के प्रोजेक्ट्स के अंदर लगा हुआ है, बैंकों का कितना पैसा लगा हुआ है, उन प्राइवेट कंपनियों का, व्यक्तिगत निजी आदमियों का कितना पैसा लगा हुआ है और उपभोक्ता जिसका पैसा इन प्रोजेक्टों में लगा हुआ है, जो अधूरे पड़े हैं अवैध निर्माण से वो ठगा जा रहा है या नहीं ठगा जा रहा है? क्या उसको अभी तक वहां पर घर दिया गया है या नहीं दिया गया है? आज ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं कि दस-दस, पंद्रह-पंद्रह साल से लोगों को घर नहीं मिले। आज यहां तक हालत हो मुम्बई में, ठाणे में, पूना में कि आखिर में लोगों ने उसके अंदर आत्महत्या कर ली, मगर वह लोगों को घर नहीं मिल पाया है। इस बिल के माध्यम से आपके सामने एक दरखास्त करना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इसके अंदर इतनी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि ऑटोमेटिक क्लियरेंसिज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो डेवलपर्स हैं या बिल्डर्स हैं, उनको घर-घर घूमने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज बिल्डर्स, पॉलिटिशियन और ब्यूरोक्रेट का जो नेक्सस बना है, वह टूटना चाहिए। ऐसी अनेक पार्टी राजनीतिक हैं, जो अलग-अलग काम करती हैं। लेकिन जहां बिल्डिंग का काम है वहां जो पार्टी के लोग हैं, वही सब मिलजुल कर काम करते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह भी इसके अंदर बहुत बड़ी खामी है, जो दूर की जानी चाहिए। महोदय, अब मैं इन्वायरन्मेंट को लूंगा। मुम्बई के अंदर मीठी रीवर का जो फ्लड आया, चेन्नई के अंदर आया हुआ है, अब जो यह यमुना के बारे

में हुआ है, इन सारी चीजों को सरकारी एजेंसियों से किस प्रकार से नजरअंदाज कर रहे हैं? क्यों नहीं उस ऑफिसर को जिम्मेदार बनाते हैं जहां अवैध काम शुरू होना है। जब वह काम शुरू होता है उसी समय उसको रोक दिया जाए। उस समय सरकार क्या करती है? जो झोपड़पट्टियां बन रही हैं, उनको आप रोक क्यों नहीं पा रहे हैं? दिन प्रतिदिन वे सब बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आखिर आपको स्टेट के बीच में ही जाना पड़ेगा और राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार दोनों का काम करते समय निश्चित एक तरीका बनाना पड़ेगा तथा यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि सिर्फ ऑथोरिटी बनाकर काम नहीं होगा। यह कितना इफेक्टिव होगा, उसको देखना पड़ेगा। जो डेबलपर के उनके advertisements आ रहे हैं, क्या वे वास्तव में सही हैं? इसके बाद वे इस प्रकार के advertisements नहीं दे पाएंगे। मगर इसके साथ-साथ आपको यह भी इन्श्योर करना पड़ेगा कि उन्होंने जो बात कही है, चाहे वह कारपेट एरिया की हो, चाहे वह विलटप एरिया हो या इंडेक्स की हो, उस प्रकार से होना चाहिए। आप देखते हैं कि बाद में लिटिगेशन होते हैं, कोर्ट के अंदर लोग जाते हैं, बिल्डिंगों को गिराने का नोटिस दिया जाता है। मैं मानता हूं कि जो प्रफुल्ल पटेल भाई ने बात कही है, उस बात का भी ध्यान रखिए और यह लैंड बैंक नाम का जो शब्द आया हुआ है, उसके अंदर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए कि यह जो लैंड बैंक है, इसके माध्यम से क्या हो रहा है। आप सभी जानते हैं फिर भी अनदेखी कर रहे हैं। इसी के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support and welcome the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 as it is a pioneering initiative to protect the interests of consumers, to promote fair play in real estate transactions and to ensure timely executions of the projects. I was a Member of the Select Committee which toured many cities in the country and all the concerned stakeholders were consulted while drafting the legislation. Very effective inputs were there from all the sides, be it the consumers, the Co-operative Housing Societies or Builders' Associations, including Associations like the CREDAI. These people also came out with their suggestions. The local authorities were there. The State Administrations were there. And they really gave very useful inputs which were necessary to draft this legislation, which is going to be a very important legislation in the times to come. All along, the real estate housing sector, as it was known to the common people, was one-sided, totally guarded, totally effected by the builders/developers because consumers, as such, had no role to say, despite booking of the flat or booking of the dwelling and shelling out the money from his side. Whatever the builder or the developer used to give, the consumer had to be satisfied with. Whatever were his policies or whatever were the shortcomings, and even if the consumer was to take it to the court for some justice, it never came his way because it was the might and it was the soleness of the builders' monopoly that was existing all along. I think, now, everything has been addressed in a proper way. No doubt, consumers, being at the centrestage, his protective rights and his interests have been taken care of. This needed to be done and it has been done very fairly. At the same time, the interests and the rightful things which were

[Shri Anil Desai]

portrayed by the other side, or, the arguments which came from the other side also, have been addressed as builders are also at the centrestage, because without developers or builders, the real estate would not exist. So both sides have been taken due care of, and a very comprehensive Bill has been drafted which will really serve the people, the consumers.

Sir, right from the beginning, when the builders are coming out with their project, the registration of their project is necessary. Seventy per cent of the amount, which they collect in the project, is to be deposited, and there will be details shown about how they are charging the consumers. In this Bill, due care has been taken of another aspect. We have seen in urban cities where investors used to play some kind of a spoiler role in the projects, that is, because of their blocking of flats in their societies or dwellings, the prices used to go up, or, builders jack up the prices and, ultimately, the consumers had to suffer. So, here, that thing also has been taken care of, and if an investor, exceeds his investment, beyond a certain limit, then, he is to be treated as a promoter. So, these are the things. The main thing, which was not available until now, that is, the Dispute Settlement Mechanism, has also been put in place. This Bill, which works as a regulator, may have some deficiencies or drawbacks, but in the times to come, as the Bill progresses and as the time progresses, there will be a lot many amendments and a lot many changes being passed.

One last thing, Sir. The Bill has been hanging-in-the-balance over trivial issues. Now, considering the things which are happening in Mumbai, like, the Adarsh Housing Society Scam, which is at the prosecution stage, I am sure, with the passage of the Bill, some more scams, which have occurred in the city like Mumbai or anywhere else, will come to light; that the perpetrators of the crimes will be taken to task; that they will be nailed and the consumer will be relieved. I think this is a very good step which will ensure that the Prime Minister's ambitious programme of 'Housing for All' by 2022, will also be served through this Bill.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in the olden days, you had to save your entire life earnings before you could purchase a house. Then, housing mortgages were introduced. This allowed the whole industry to get transformed. It allowed white money to come in. It allowed people to invest in apartments with their second paycheck. This kind of revolutionary impact is something that this Bill will also have. It sets up a regulatory framework which ensures that the asymmetry of information between builders and buyers is removed. It ensures that the imbalance of power between builders and buyers is also removed. I must also compliment the Government for having gone beyond the work that we had put in. We had focussed

only on the residential sector. This has also included the commercial sector. In both the sectors, as we clean up, bringing transparency and ensuring a variety of penalties and frameworks, we will see that this sector will boom. And, as construction has such a multiplier impact, we will see the economic benefit tremendously.

Sir, I want to support many of the things that Seljaji has said. First of all, I want to compliment her for thinking about this Bill originally. Ajay Makenji took it forward. The Select Committee under Shri Dave took it forward and now Venkaiahji has managed to introduce it and get it through. Sir, there are a few other issues that we need to pay attention to. The very, very crucial aspect that this Bill's functioning hinges on, is actually at the State level, how the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the Appellate Tribunal actually function. Therefore, since there will be a lot of variation across the States, across the country, I would urge upon the Urban Development Minister to please pay attention to one key issue. You can go as a Ministry much beyond your mandate, create technology solutions, create model codes, create all kinds of other mechanisms that you can share with every State Government to ensure that there is uniformity across the country in terms of Real Estate Regulatory Authorities Appellate Tribunals and their functioning. If you can do that, then, this transparent move will make a huge difference. I would also point out, Sir, that this move to make it 70 per cent is something to be commended, but I join Seljaji, Ritabrataji and others in saying that the poorest of the poor are left out of the ambit of this because you have that limit of 500 square metres or eight apartments and below. So, those are the people who are desperately in need of help, who will be exploited, and their disadvantaged situation will be taken advantage of. We will have to find ways either in the future, or otherwise, to extend help to all of them.

The last point I want to make, Sir, is about the anti-discrimination clause. I have actually moved an amendment. There are numerous stories of discrimination, whether it is for non-vegetarians, people of different sexual preferences, whether it is people of different languages, regional origin, foreigners, whoever they may be, and this is something that we should now allow, that violates the principle of equality that is enshrined in our Constitution. And while that provision may be there in the Constitution, it is important to reiterate it, to spell out numerous other features that require protection under the law. So, Sir, I urge upon the Minister — it doesn't take much time to pass an amended Bill in the Lok Sabha — accept this amendment, incorporate it and strengthen anti-discrimination. I am sure you are not for discrimination. Let us see whether that is, indeed, the case. Thank you very much, Sir. I commend this Bill for passing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri D. Raja. He is not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.



**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म का जब पालन होता है, तब यह देखा जाता है कि इंसान भूखा न हो, वह रक्षित हो और उसके पास आवास हो। यह आवास की सुरक्षा का प्रबंध है।

Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, way back in 1974, in the United States of America got this enactment, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. After 42 years, we are now going to enact in India. The proud, renowned Telugu veteran is piloting the Bill. He is also overseeing the issues of Parliamentary Affairs. Predominantly, it means reconciliatory measures. It is visible in his efforts through this Bill that the process of conciliation and reconciliation from that side has begun. Our Congress Vice-President in recent times was regularly receiving a number of delegations of homebuyers and with our 2013 Bill itself Congress and UPA are wedded and dedicated to the cause of home buyers. We have to look at the fact that the predominantly rural India is having 40 crore population in urban demography. Out of them, your Real Estate Bill is going to cater, with your restriction of space, only to 10 per cent of 40 crore people which comes to 4 crore. If you remove that clause, 20 per cent more population will be added and about 12 crore people of the urban demography of India will be served by this enactment.

The regulatory authority and the appellate tribunals are order of the day throughout our nation. But, in reality, establishment of commissions, authorities, appellate tribunals and equipping and providing them the required human resources is a tragedy.

Hon. Urban Development Minister shall ensure to have a closer interaction with the State Governments, taking the example from the Federal Act of the USA, to enact in their own way, if they are required to do, and ensure the State level regulator as well as the tribunal. Only then our purpose will serve and will cater to the needs of the gated community which is coming up.

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority shall have a very closer coordination with urban municipal bodies, urban town planning bodies, urban development authorities, pollution boards, water and sewage boards in cosmopolitan and metropolitan cities. Only then it can serve the purpose. Keeping these factors in view, this beginning shall ensure to enlarge the enactment and serve the cosmopolitan and metropolitan India.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Ramdas Athwale. Not Present. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I only wish to make one point.



Sir, I am not participating in the debate. But, before the hon. Minister replies, I wish to seek a clarification. This Bill is applicable to on-going projects. Now, after registration, if a project is on-going and if the Act applies retrospectively, then in the Bill the sale is 'carpet area', but the builder would have sold as 'super-built area' earlier *i.e.*, before this Act come into force. Now, there will be an anomaly whether it applies to 'super-built' area which he has already sold in an on-going project, or, 'carpet area.' This clarification is needed. Otherwise, there will be confusion. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I only wish to make a single point. The real estate business in our country has become an effective way to make black money into white money. To check this, what provision the hon. Minister put in this Bill. Whether Bill is an amnesty to them or is it to check such things?

Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a small request to the hon. Minister in his other capacity — as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Everybody has paid tribute to Mr. Anil Dave as Chairman of the Select Committee. The hon. Minister has referred to the valuable recommendations of the Standing Committees and the Select Committees. I request him to ensure that all Bills that are introduced by his Government go through some Committee or the other — whether it is Select Committee or Standing Committee or whatever Committee it may be. Let it go through a Committee. Please, adopt this principle to all the legislation. Even though you may declare some legislation as Money Bills, let them go through some Committee.

So, I request the hon. Minister to please take note of this. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have to seek a clarification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. Everyone will start asking clarifications.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, no, no. It is very vital, according to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Everything is vital.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, wait, wait.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; I cannot wait. Mr. Minister, please. You cannot ask me to wait. If you want to seek clarification, seek that.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, my point is regarding compounding of offences. Clause 70 of the Select Committee Bill reads as follows. It says, 'Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if any person is punished with imprisonment under this Act, the punishment may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the court on such terms and conditions on payment of such sums as may be prescribed.' Sir, this is defective. It is illogical too.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Enough. Please conclude.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Wait please. Clause 60, introduced by the Government reads only about... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your Members have spoken about it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What is this, Sir? I want to bring justice to me! The poor people, the offences punishable under Clause 51 *...(Interruptions)...* Only one Clause is mentioned here whereas Clause 51 to *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are you speaking on the Bill? Now, Mr. Minister to speak. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: \*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I start responding to the Bill, I would first like to respond to my dear friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh. He said, "Please refer every Bill to some Committee or Standing Committee or Select Committee." I have no problem whatsoever. I can give a solemn assurance that if the House functions regularly, if the Bills are allowed to be discussed and passed, I have no problem at all. All of us can come to that understanding. In the last week or ten days, we are having a very positive atmosphere, a very good atmosphere and a constructive atmosphere. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just coming to that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You can make Mr. Dave the Chairman of all Committees! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if the suggestion given by Shri Jairam Ramesh is acceptable to all of his friends on that side also, I will be more than happy because many of the Bills are referred to Standing Committees; a Standing Committee is a Committee of both the Houses, Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. Then, after that also, we are referring some of the Bills to Select Committee. That has to be revisited keeping in view the time factor. I am not making any comment against anybody.

Secondly, once the Standing Committee clears a Bill, the Government of the day, you are all aware, need not be bound by whatever that Standing Committee says. Here, for example, the Select Committee made certain recommendations. I have improved upon that Select Committee recommendations also. I have gone beyond a point by raising it up to 70 per cent. Let us have a healthy precedent. Definitely, the Government believes in discussing every issue during the Session and, before that, in the Standing Committee also. Unless there is an extraordinary situation, we should not resort to bypassing the Standing Committee, and I do agree on that. If there is something special, there has to be a joint/Select Committee only in rarest of the rare cases. But, at the same time, if I have to follow that principle, whatever is agreed upon by the Standing Committee or the Select Committee, that has to be honoured and it should not be stalled in Parliament. This has to be agreed to by one and all. If that is agreed, then I have no problem and I will be more than happy. I understand the spirit of the suggestion given by Shri Jairam Ramesh.

Another thing is about the basic issue raised by Naresh Agrawalji and also by my friend from AIADMK about the legislative competence of the Parliament. Sir, I have already explained in the beginning itself that the Constitution clearly gives power to Parliament to enact laws in such cases. The Law Department's opinion also has confirmed it. The Attorney General also has opined that the Parliament is competent enough to legislate on this very important issue. That is my response to my friends in AIADMK and also to Shri Naresh Agrawal. Please understand the rationale. As you yourself were saying, a lot of things are happening in the reality sector and that is why the Government brought this Bill. Please understand that and try to cooperate.

There is an important made by Seljaji about reducing the area below 500 sqft. Earlier, you are all aware, it was 1,000 sqft. and 12 apartments. Now, I have brought it down to 500 and 8. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that States have the power to reduce even below 500 sqft. also. The threshold of 8 apartments also can be brought down. In this very Bill itself, this power is given to the States. Let us leave it to the wisdom of the States. Depending on the situation, they will decide. The situation is different in Mumbai; the situation is different in Karnataka; the situation is different in my town, Nellore. So that is why we have left it. Under the Clause 3 (2A) proviso, it is clearly mentioned.

Another important point made by Seljaji and my friend Shri Rajeev Gowda is about the discrimination provision. I do agree that there are certain instances that have come to our notice through the media. But, at the same time, the Constitution is very clear. Article 15 of the Constitution provides for protection against any discrimination,

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

religion, region, sex, whatever it is. Discrimination is totally not allowed. There are remedies also available. Simply reiterating it through another amendment, I don't think, will serve any additional purpose. Except as the Minister, I can say it and we can provide that in the rules also.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, if the hon. Minister could put it in the rules, that would be very nice.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, Madam. Firstly, I am reiterating that no discrimination can be allowed on the basis of religion, region, caste, creed or sex, whatever it is, or on the food habits also. You can have restrictions within your house as to what you want to eat and what you don't want to eat. But at the same time you can't force others also. But if some such things are happening, I am reiterating that we are clearly against any discrimination.

Secondly, we will consider including it in the rules while making the rules. This is about the important aspects made by...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I am sorry. Sir, I know, it may seem as if I am interrupting you. Sir, again I urge upon the hon. Minister किसी भी तरह से जो गरीब लोग और सबसे छोटे तबके के लोग हैं, यदि यह 500 मीटर वाली शर्त भी हटा लें तो उनके लिए बहुत बड़ी बात होगी।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, I understand the spirit of your suggestion but there are practical problems also. That is why earlier it was put 1,000 and 12, then I am bringing it to 500 and eight. Once we will start implementing it, any time you can bring the change. Moreover, it has attracted my personal attention also. I, myself, has insisted that the power has to be given to the States. At the end of the day, we are dealing with the local bodies and also with the States. Let there be some flexibility given to the States. That is my response to this issue.

Then, there is the issue regarding single window or early clearances — I am talking about the major issues. I am not going one by one. I have the list of all the speakers' names and also the points they have made. I can recall all of them, but that will take time. One of the important factors that was made was, what about the other side. You are giving all the restrictions, putting time limits and all. Even for tribunals also, for appellate authority also, you are fixing the time. Earlier it was 90 days, now it is 60 days only. What people are asking me is: What about the permissions? You people delay permissions for months and years together, and then you are trying to fix the responsibility on us. So, this also, the Government has taken very seriously. We held consultations with the States also.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Now, in the "Housing for All" programme, which is an important programme of the Government, we have made it very clear that there has to be single window clearance but at the same time, you cannot prescribe it yourself because permissions/approvals are, again, in the federal system, with the local bodies. But at the same time, through incentives and disincentives, through the reforms which I am promoting in the Amrut Scheme and Smart City Scheme and House for all Scheme, I am insisting that this approval has to be there.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have also held a meeting with six of my colleagues; Civil Aviation Minister, Consumer Affairs Minister, Environment Minister, Defence Minister, Culture Minister. As per Culture Ministry, if you want to construct something-- somebody was mentioning about the NGT order saying that around Chilka Lake, within these many kilometers, you cannot do anything — and if there is any archaeological monument there, up to some area, it is totally prohibited. Nobody knows. Then you have to come to Delhi. If the Civil Aviation Department wants to construct a building in Hyderabad or Thiruvananthapuram, you have to come to Delhi for the project and all.

I am happy to inform you, Sir, that all these things are taken care of. Now, the Ministers, after having exhaustive discussions, have almost come to some conclusions with regard to single window approval by various Ministries, automation of such systems, setting up of nodal agencies and Empowered Committees. For example, in Civil Aviation, colour coded zoning maps of 13 major airports are available online. If you want to apply, within that you can file an affidavit and then, go ahead with your construction. Nobody needs to take any permission. Tomorrow, if you go wrong, then your building is liable to be demolished. It is like self-certification. I hope that Prafulji will also appreciate this because he has worked as Civil Aviation Minister. Automated NOC Approval System on Height Clearance Operations are issued on 6th January this year. We worked on that for the last six months. Then, the Culture Ministry notified the on-line NOC process on 5th February, and helped APP Heritage Byelaws. This is also through that BUWAN. You can locate where you are from that restricted and protected area. You can file a self-certification, and then you can go ahead also. That also has been decided.

The third one is defence; review of Ammunition Storage Policy. The Defence Minister instructed all his local area commanders to share the restricted zone details with the municipal bodies. We are not putting that on the website because it is a security related matter. But they are being shared by the local area commanders with the local municipalities so that they can go ahead. Hyderabad, for example, has had a practical problem. The cantonment is within the Hyderabad city. You cannot construct any building without...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Pune and Bangalore also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Pune also has similar situation. Bengaluru is there. There are other cities also. There also, the Defence Minister was kind enough to have detailed discussions. Initially, there was some resistance, naturally, because of security reasons. At the end of it, the Defence Ministry also is reviewing the Ammunition Storage Policy. Then, they are going to share the restricted zone details with the municipal bodies. Also, these permissions are going to be given for four Defence Airports by April, 2016. So, these details will be made available also for the major cities which we mentioned.

Then, with regard to Model Building Byelaws being finalized by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forest, that has become a big issue in this country. Environment is a big issue. My friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, is smiling. I do agree, we played with nature, and the nature is playing with us. So, we have to protect the nature. But, at the same time, in the name of nature, you cannot stop everything. And for everything, people have to come all the way, and then wait here for months and days together and all. That is why I took up this issue with my friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, who was so bold enough, and had extensive consultations, and certain things like defence and high tension lines, he has excluded also. They are in the interest of the country. The high tension lines go from one region to another region and all. So, certain things he exempted. Other things also, he has simplified. Now, after consultation for six times together, the Ministry of Environment and Forests also has come to certain conclusions. They are shared with my Ministry. Both of them together are shortly going to come. And I am going to review that Model Building Byelaws in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has put a condition, 'that we are ready to close our eyes provided the conditions being put are adopted by the States, including the municipal bodies for giving permission'. Then, this permission can be given to the municipality rather than Coimbatore Municipality coming to Delhi. But, at the same time, the conditions are very strict, and they have to be followed. For any violation, action has to be taken. So, that much understanding and undertaking they want from those bodies. We are in touch with the States. States are also favourably inclined for that.

Then, the National Building Code 2015 finalized after incorporating Ministry of Urban Development's Model Building Byelaws. For example, C&D, construction and demolition material, if you want to reuse it also, you have to really modify the National Building Code. That has been done, and I am thankful to the Consumer Affairs Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, just one minute. You mentioned about environment. I raised that issue specifically about environment concerns. Sir, in India, in city after city, you are going to see reconstruction taking place. An old building will be demolished and new building will come up. This is not a new feature. If you are going to seek environmental clearance for each and every reconstruction project within a municipal limit, it is not going to help. I understand that certain large projects need to be cleared environmentally, but every single building, above ₹ 50 crores, if it has to go even not to the Central Government but even to the State Government or to the local authority, it should be left best to the municipal authorities to determine whether they are able to provide water or drainage or other functions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are moving in that direction. For reconstruction or re-development of the existing buildings, I do not think that they will need to come to the Ministry of Environment. It has to be left to the local bodies. We are already discussing that issue. That will be taken care of.

With regard to the multiplicity of permissions, under regulations, that issue has also been raised. Shri Naresh Agrawal says that we have a regulation here, we have the Noida Development Authority. The development authorities are for land use permission of projects. Whereas, the regulatory body is to see whether the agreement reached between the seller and the buyer is being implemented or not; whether the conditions, which have been prescribed, are being followed or not; whether the offer made to the people is being respected or not. That is the duty of the regulatory body. I do not think there is any conflict between this body and that body. I want to make this very clear.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, has said that this Bill will promote efficiency and would enhance competition; it is not anti-business. Let me also make it very clear that the Government's policy is to encourage private people also in a very big way. And, we are happy that they are also playing an important role. They are also equal partners in the development of the country. But they have to follow certain regulations. If they want to enhance their credibility, they will have to fulfill the conditions that they themselves announce. As someone was saying, they come out with very attractive brochures. They make good advertisements, sometimes supported by some icons. But if you do not fulfill the promises that you have made, it is an offence. That is why the provision of punishment is there. The Government do not want to harass anybody. Why should I harass any builder? Some of my friends say that a provision of sending them to jail has been made as if they commit a very big crime. Cheating the people is also a crime, number one. Secondly, who are the people who are being cheated? These are ordinary people. And, if these ordinary people, who have saved throughout their life, are taken for a ride, then,



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somebody has to come to their rescue. That is why, initially there is a warning. Then, there is a penalty. Thirdly, if you are a willful defaulter and are continuously violating the orders given by Appellate Authority, then, comes the provision of punishment of three years, etc. This perception is wrong that somebody would be sent to jail straightway.

The Bill also takes care of both plots and flats because the real estate includes flat sale as well as the plot sale also.

Then, a point was raised that all permissions have to be taken beforehand. After construction, someone may say that this is not there, that is not there. Such things have to be discouraged. That is why, we are saying that before commencing the project, they are supposed to obtain all these permission. If they do not do it, then, they will be held responsible and will be taken to task.

Hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, has asked about the definition of 'allottee'. An exhaustive definition has been provided under section 2(d). The other points, raised by him, have already been covered.

Then, a point was raised how people are fleeced through false advertisements. This aspect has also been taken care of. False advertisements also come under the purview of the Bill. The people indulging in such activities will also be penalized. Action can be taken against them also. That is quite clear.

Then, a point was raised about the definition of 'promoter'. All Government agencies, including my own PSU, will have to register. There is no way out because it is an agreement between two people. If you say something, you have to honour it. Whether it is my Ministry's organization or any other organization, if they want to sell, they will have to register themselves. The Government should lead from the front and set an example. That is why, I do not think that any Government will ask for exempting the Government-run agencies. The Government-run agencies must be more pro-active, more answerable and more accountable than the private people because you are a Government and you are running on public money. That is why I quoted the example of an American civil airlines. I didn't name Air India because I don't want to discourage the national carrier because the response you see here on something happening is, “जो देर हुई, उसके लिए हमें खेद है।” — only one sentence. Nothing else is offered even for a delay of three hours, four hours, five hours and sometimes even for cancellation of flights also. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the developer leaves the project half way, then what? Clause 8 provides that the association of allottees has the first right of refusal, and its only then would the authority try and get the project completed by some other manner. There may be various practical problems also. If somebody leaves the project in between, then the authority can also step in.



Then, with regard to the Development Authority *versus* Real Estate Development Regulatory Authority, the Bill provides that the promoter must first take all approvals from the Development Authority. Then only can he register with this Authority and only after the promoter registers the project with the authority, the promoter can sell it to the public. Before that, he is prohibited from selling it. Development Authorities such as NOIDA or HUDA, PUDA, DDA, etc., all have their powers. No, we are not encroaching on the powers of the Urban Development Authorities of various States.

Then, the Real Estate Regulation Authority shall come into picture after getting permissions only. It shall register the promoters and regulate the sale, purchase of real estate and check whether the local authority has given them the permission or not. Then only will the project be registered. Then only will he be allowed to sell.

Daveji, of course, has done a great job with the cooperation of the Members. He also spoke elaborately. He emphasized the importance of the carpet area. Consumer would know what he or she is paying for. That is the issue. Some people will say, 'Sir, it will put difficulties and all that'. It need not. 'The cost will go up.' Some people are saying, 'If you say carpet area, the cost will go up'. The consumer will be knowing what is the cost. Be fair and then say, 'If the carpet area is this, this is my rate'. If he agrees, then he will purchase. If he does not agree, he will not purchase. I don't think there is any problem with regard to clear definition of carpet area.

Structure defect liability was earlier two years, if there is a structural defect. Now, the liability has been increased to five years. The promoter is duty bound to take care of the structural liability, if any. That stringent thing has been brought in because we have the experience also of what happened in Chennai with regard to some buildings which have collapsed earlier also, and then there is the recent episode of Chennai floods, as some of our friends were mentioning. Sir, floods, of course, is one of the nature's fury. There is sudden heavy rain; second, certain dams were full and water has to be released, but then there was a third one also. When I went around Chennai city after the heavy floods, a lot of people told me, 'Sir, these unauthorized encroachments, unauthorized constructions, have added to our problems'. This is what a large number of people have said. But this can be checked not by Real Estate Development Regulatory Authority. It can be checked by the local Development Authority and Urban local body. So, we have to sensitize those bodies. As an Urban Development Minister, I have a responsibility also. After Chennai floods, I had an internal discussion within my Ministry, and we are now in the process of sending guidelines to the States also with the experience in mind of what has happened in Chennai in the recent past.

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Then with regard to clause 3, clause 3 provides for registration in phases also. The developer can register in phases because, at a time, he may not be able to go for the entire project. The Bill does not overtake or override the provisions of the Urban Development Act or even the Apartment Ownership Act of any State. There are laws. Their laws will stand. The Bill recognizes this distinction and defines local authority in clause 2(c). Plots are covered under the Bill, as I have explained. Completion certificate or occupational certificate are defined separately. It has been said, 'Resolve disputes in six months'. Dispute resolution is also provided. Tyagi said, you resolve a dispute in six months. The Bill provides to resolve the disputes in sixty days, Tyagiji. ...(*Interruptions*)... He also talked about misleading advertisements. The Bill punishes misleading advertisements, under Clause 12. The Bill also provides for promotional measures with grading of projects, grading of parameters, in Clause 3(2)(b). Clause 3(2) provides for use of appropriate construction material and construction techniques also.

Mr. Rajeev Gowda has given a good suggestion that with the advent of advanced technologies, we need to codify all this and then send it to all the States. I would be doing that. But, at the end of it all, Sir, I am very happy that almost all Members have supported it — I have the names of all the Members — except my friends from the AIADMK, who have raised a principled objection, which they thought was right, but we are in disagreement with them. I only appeal to them to see reason too and see to it that they too support this Bill, because this Bill is the need of the hour. I do agree, there is still scope for improvement. But improvements can be done in the future, as and when we come to some definite conclusions, and evolve a broad consensus. We can bring further changes also. The Government is a continuous institution. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, somebody asked, what about the rural areas? Clause 3(1), second proviso, gives power to the authority to register projects beyond municipal area, but within a planned municipal area. In the interest of all the allottees, that also has been taken care of.

Sir, to the extent possible, whatever doubts were raised or concerns were expressed, have all been addressed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a minute.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I had also raised an issue, about black money. ...(*Interruptions*)... Real Estate has become a most effective way to convert black money into white money. Does the Government want that to happen in the name of promoting the real estate business?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am aware of it. If you see, he has to

put 70 per cent of the project cost into a bank. You cannot put black money into a bank. I don't think it is allowed. So, 70 per cent of the money is being put into a bank, which means we are bringing money into the regular system. Let us also understand how the country functions and it functioned up to now. I am not talking about this party or that party. There is a system now. Suddenly, if you insist upon rural people also that for ten thousand or twenty thousand rupees they need to get a cheque and then only payments can be accepted, there would be practical problems there. But, still, to the extent possible, we are trying to take care and see to it that illegal money, unaccounted money, is also prohibited, that is why we have brought this provision of 70 per cent of the money being put into a bank account.

With regard to the issue raised by Shri Rahman Khanji, with regard to disclosing the size of the apartment in terms of carpet area, he was saying, what will happen to the ongoing projects or those that were already sold. About this, there is no clarity, I do admit.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: You can bring it in the rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But I will definitely address that and bring it in the rules, because Government has the power to make rules, and communicate the same to the States.

Sir, with these words, I would like to thank all the.....(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा:** मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था। एंक्रोच्ड लैंड के ऊपर जो घर बन जाते हैं, उसके अंदर आर्थोरिटी भी सम्मिलित रहती है, उसके लिए आपके पास में क्या प्रोविजन है, क्योंकि उसके अंदर छोटे-छोटे लोगों का पैसा लगा रहता है। रिटायर्ड लोगों का पैसा लगा हुआ होता है। वे सरकारी जमीनें होती हैं तथा अन्य जमीनें होती हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने आपसे पूछा था कि इनका आपके यहां क्या प्रोविजन है? जो नई टेक्नॉलोजी है, उस टेक्नॉलोजी का यूज करके आप अपने नक्शे कैसे पास कराओगे और इसमें भ्रष्टाचार खत्म कर उपभोक्ताओं को तथा अच्छे बिल्डरों को राहत पहुंचाओगे।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, about encroached land, unless you get a certificate that the land is free from any encumbrance, you cannot go in for a project. At present what is happening is that we see that after buildings are constructed and it reaches a certain stage, somebody files a litigation saying that it is private property, it is Wakf property, it is temple property, and so on. These sorts of litigations are going on. Right from local courts to the Supreme Court, you see cases are pending and ordinary people are taken for a ride. That is why, he is supposed to provide a clear encumbrance certificate about the land. Only then they would register it. Otherwise they will not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा जी ने जिस सवाल को उठाया है, मुम्बई में इस तरह के बहुत सारे मामले हैं। वहां कैम्पा कोला बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है ...(व्यवधान)... झोंपड़-पट्टी वालों का बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। उसके लिए जो ऑफिसर सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं, उस ऑफिसर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। इसके कारण जो गरीब लोग घर लेते हैं, वे बाद में फंस जाते हैं। आपने इसके लिए क्या किया है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech; put the question only.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा**: सर, मैंने पूछा था कि जिस अधिकारी के वार्ड के अन्तर्गत encroachment हो रहे हैं, उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आपने इस बिल में ऐसे अधिकारियों के लिए क्या प्रोविजन किया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking for the second time.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, he has not clarified my point.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this power to remove encroachments or power to stop unauthorized construction lies with the urban local body. Officers, who are supposed to take care of it, sleep initially. After construction is complete, some smart IAS officer comes and asks for demolition. That is why, in my new Urban Development Initiative, I have made it mandatory that there has to be transparency and also accountability of the officer in whose area this unauthorized construction takes place. He has to be held responsible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that is enough now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am somewhat disappointed that the hon. Minister...(Interruptions)...many colourful rhymes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question only.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, I would suggest to him that following his example, this Bill is a Bill that will not kill ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Bill makes registration compulsory for the projects only if the proposed land exceeds 1,000 square metres or the number of apartments is more than 20. I would suggest to the Minister that 1,000 square metres is equivalent to 10,000 square feet. In 5,000 square feet, they can construct 10 apartments, and they can divide it into two projects and construct 20 apartments and need not register it. So, I think if the Minister could bring down the compulsory area limit of 1,000 square metres, that will be helpful. The Standing Committee has made a recommendation in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very valid suggestion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Earlier, it was 1,000 square metres and 12 flats. Now, it has been brought down to 500 square metres and 8 flats. That is one. This issue was raised by Kumari Selja and I have already responded also. Sir, I read from the Bill, "Provided that if the appropriate Government considers necessary, it may reduce the threshold below 500 square metres or 8 apartments, as the case may be, inclusive of all phases, for exemption from registration under this Act." States have been given this power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Now, the question is:

That the Bill to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, or sale of real estate project, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector and to establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal and also to establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the adjudicating officer and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

CLAUSE 4 - APPLICATION (\*\*\*) FOR REGISTRATION OF  
REAL ESTATE PROJECTS

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 8, *for* lines 36 to 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"that seventy per cent., of the amounts realized for the real estate project from the allottees, from time to time, shall be deposited in a separate account to be maintained in a scheduled bank to cover the cost of construction and the land cost and shall be used only for that purpose. Provided that the promoter shall withdraw the amounts from the separate account, to cover the cost of the project, in proportion to the percentage of completion of the project."

5.00 P.M.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 5 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 11, there are two Amendments. One is Amendment (No.4) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I would like to have a clarification from the Minister. Will he accept this amendment I am asking this because the House and everyone would be against discrimination which is prevalent in this industry. He has already made one amendment. I would request him to add this amendment too and get it passed in the amended form in the Lok Sabha. Will the Minister please reply?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: With all humility, I would like to convey to my professor friend that the Constitutional provision need not be repeated each and every time. It surpasses all and it is binding. There is anti-discrimination thing in article 15. I have made it very clear. But for the sake of ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: You can put it in the Rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: At the same time, earlier I have responded saying that I will put it in the Rules. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, amendment is not moved. Now, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, my amendment is the same amendment which was given by Prof. Gowda. Now, the hon. Minister has already replied to the amendment of Prof. Rajeev Gowda. And, it is against discrimination on the basis of age, caste, creed, ethnicity, food preferences, gender, language, etc., etc. I am not pressing for the amendment, but I am moving the amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

#### CLAUSE 11 - FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF PROMOTER

Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 14, *after* line 29, the following be inserted *namely*:—

"(i) not discriminate on the basis of age, caste, creed, ethnicity, food preferences, gender, language, marital status, nationality, region of origin, religion, or sexual orientation, when transacting with a potential allottee."

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 to 92 were added to the Bill.*

#### CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 1, line 6, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the figure "Sixty-sixth", the figure "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill, as amended, is passed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to thank all the Members of the House irrespective of their parties, for coming forward to support this historic pro-people, pro-consumer legislation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No thanks to the Chair! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Chair always does a thankless job. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the most correct statement ever made in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the truest statement you have made. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, Najma ji will agree with me in full, and, what he said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I always speak from... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you have to thank me also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Special thanks to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we will take up the discussion on Budget (Railways), 2016-17, for which we have eight hours. ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, please allow Special Mentions first. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow Special Mentions only if you lay the same on the Table without saying anything else. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Just lay it on the Table without saying anything. In that case, I can allow. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Yes. Special Mentions.

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### **SPECIAL MENTIONS\***

#### **Demand to expedite the initiatives taken by the Government to weed out inefficient Government officials**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the present Government headed by hon. Shri Narendra Modi has taken a number of good initiatives aiming at eliminating the inefficient elements from the Government service who are not discharging their duties honestly, efficiently and the officers of a bad reputation. In September 2016, Government has reportedly decided to compulsorily retire senior officials ten years in advance if they are found to be inefficient or have a bad reputation. This move is really laudable as it is in the interest of *aam aadmi*, who usually, most of the time is at the receiving end because of such bad employees and officers. I understand that under Rule FR 56(J), the performance of Group A and B officials who are over 50 years of age and junior officials who are 55 years must be reviewed. After the performance appraisal, a decision can be taken on compulsory retirement of such officials before the actual retirement age of 60 years. Hon. Prime Minister has taken a decision to enhance the efficiency of public servants and to implement the purification drive of Government officials; the Government has re-appointed review committees to speed up the process in order to chop off dead wood from the Government service. I appreciate the steps taken by this Government and would further appreciate if the progress in this matter is apprised to me expeditiously. Thank you.

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\*Laid on the Table.



**Demand to address the problems associated with Solid Waste Management in Metropolitan Cities under the Swachh Bharat Mission**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): At the end of January this year, a huge fire broke out at Deonar dumping ground of Mumbai which lead to development of thick smog enveloping the city for close to 3 days and people suffered from various ailments like skin infections, eye rashes, breathing problems among others.

The problem of fire at dumping grounds isn't new but this is a recurring problem which hasn't found a permanent solution yet. The Deonar dumping yard is almost 90 years old and has over shot its capacity. The waste dumped at this yard ranging from construction to household waste to even bio-medical waste stands as tall as 15 metres. The yard is surrounded by a densely-populated suburb of Mumbai, including slums and high-end residential areas. And yet, no efforts have been made to close the yard despite strict instructions from the Bombay High Court. No serious efforts have been made to dispose of the waste in a scientific manner or utilise it for production of energy.

The condition of rag pickers who make their living out of this waste is another cause of concern. They do not have any safety gears like masks or gloves and are exposed to harmful gases from the waste but are able to earn nothing more than ₹ 200-300 per day.

I would urge the Government to take urgent steps within the *Swachh Bharat Mission* to address the problem of solid waste management in metropolitan cities like Mumbai which are generating a huge quantity of waste.

**Demand to exempt the police department of Tamil Nadu from paying spectrum charges levied on the Radio Network**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Police have different networks of communication which use different frequencies of the spectrum, including High Frequency communication network during the monsoon and natural calamities. Usually, State Police Departments were paying a nominal License Fee of ₹ 100 per set. From 1st June, 2004, Spectrum Charges which include Licence fees for each communication set and royalty charges for the use of frequency by wireless sets are being levied even on the Police Departments. The Spectrum Charges were revised again and increased almost threefold from 1.4.2012. The annual Spectrum Charges payable by Tamil Nadu now amount to ₹ 13 crores, and in December, 2015, outstanding dues with late fees were ₹ 73.10 crores. Policing is an essential sovereign function of the State and charging such exorbitant amounts for the use of Radio Frequency is completely unjustified. The Police Radio Network is also used extensively in cases of natural calamities and for the maintenance of public order.

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

Such heavy Spectrum Charges will prevent the Department from investing in essential infrastructure upgradation and modernization. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has written to the Government of India on 24.12.2015 to revisit the issue of levying Spectrum Charges on the Police Radio Network and exempt State Police Departments from paying Spectrum Charges. I appeal to the Centre to accept this demand and waive ₹ 140.83 crores levied as Spectrum Charges and late fees on the Government of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil, not present. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Say you lay it on the Table.

**Demand to take effective measures for survival and  
efficient functioning of Hindustan Shipyard**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Hindustan Shipyard is the best yard in its performance and has delivered 176 ships, and repaired more than 1,920 ships, to the maritime sector. The yard has taken up all the best possible means for survival in the prevailing circumstances in which medium repair-cum-upgradation of INS Sindhukirti was carried out with appreciation by Indian Navy, in the current year. Hindustan Shipyard is considered the best performing yard among the shipbuilding yards. However, the yard is not getting work orders for continuous workflow and financial support.

About five years back, the yard was put under the control of Ministry of Defence since the yard is strategically located. Last year, Hud-Hud cyclone also damaged the yard.

I, therefore, demand from the hon. Minister of Defence to intervene and pass orders for the survival and efficient functioning of the Hindustan Shipyard as follows:

- (i) Immediate release of Hud-Hud relief fund to meet immediate financial commitments on the ongoing projects and restoration of the yard infrastructure and colony.
- (ii) FFR proposal for ₹ 1,209 crore needs to be expedited.
- (iii) Expedite the process of placing of orders of 5 Nos. of fleet support ships on nomination basis to HSL.
- (iv) To place orders for construction of six submarines.
- (v) To place the Refit orders to Naval vessels periodically on HSL.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem – not present. Shri Ambeth Rajan. You should say that it is laid on the Table.

**Demand to take necessary steps to tackle the problem of malnutrition  
in the country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, malnutrition is a major threat to social and economic development. Malnutrition also casts an adverse impact on children, adults, women and entire work force of the country. Malnutrition is an important underlying cause of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Moreover, malnutrition leads to functional imparity, chronical vulnerability to illness and intellectual disability leading to low productivity and inefficiency in society.

We have committed ourselves to the Millennium Development Goals - reducing IMR to 28 per 1,000 live births and MMR to 140 per 1000 live births. But, at the national level, it is 40 per 1,000 live births for IMR and 167 per 1,000 live births for MMR. There are more than eight States, including the State of Uttar Pradesh (IMR-50) which have IMR above 40. There are more than 10 States, including the State of Uttar Pradesh (MMR-285) which have MMR above 140. Internationally, our position is 55th in MMR. Even our neighbouring countries, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are better placed. India ranks 120th position among 128 countries for under-weight children.

It is very ironical that though India leads in many agricultural products, malnutrition is prevalent across the country. Article 47 of the Constitution has entrusted a duty on the State to raise the level of nutrition. Hence, there is a necessity to revisit the nutritional issue of the country. Therefore, I urge the Government to augment measures and steps pertaining to malnutrition and totally eradicate malnutrition in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**Demand to install adequate number of Mobile Phone Towers in  
areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) under the  
LWE Mobile Tower Project in Odisha**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the Union Government had in 2014, decided to extend mobile telephonic services to 2199 locations, affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in various States, including the 19 districts of the State of Odisha. As per the reports, the BSNL has planned 253 mobile towers in Odisha under the LWE Mobile Tower Project. It is quite unfortunate that only 48 Mobile Towers have been installed so far. The progress in this regard is very slow. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had, in October, 2015, written a letter to the Minister of Communications in this regard. The Government of Odisha is endeavoring to reach out to the people in remote locations to take forward the initiatives of financial inclusion and make available all the citizen-centric services to the poor people. However,

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

the non-connectivity in telecommunication sector in these areas is proving to be a bottleneck in the way of development. The Odisha State Government is providing land at concessional rates, right of way permission and even ready to give land free of premium to the BSNL in difficult areas to enable the department to erect the towers. This was done in Malkangiri District where 15 locations have been given to BSNL free of premium, but the work of installation of those additional 15 mobile towers in the district has still not been initiated. The general mobile connectivity is also very poor in whole of the State and there is a need to install more towers, beyond those 253 Mobile Towers identified in the LWE regions, covering the entire State.

I, therefore, request the Government to give top priority to install 253 Mobile Towers in LWE areas expeditiously, to the 15 additional towers in Malkangiri, having being already given land free of premium, and also to install more towers in the entire State of Odisha. This will only help in inclusive growth and development of backward State of Odisha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik.

**Demand to identify rules and regulations to modify them for introduction of the concept of Ease of Doing Business in the country**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Ease of Doing Business has been talked about for the last few months with claims which have not been substantiated either by acts or by deeds.

The Government has not amended the rules of business of the Government of India which should have been the first step to be taken if the Government intended to introduce the concept of "Ease of doing Business".

No steps have been taken to decentralize the authority of the Central Government.

Rules and procedures have not been amended to simplify any procedures; no guidelines have been issued to the State Government for the purpose also.

Digital India cannot succeed where there are regular call drops and Internet facilities are in a very bad State and no attempt has been made to support 'Make in India' or 'Start Up' and, above all, Adarsh Gram Yojana has not been given a single paisa.

There is no attempt made to encourage early disposal of files through the use of electronic gadgets and email tools. Officers are not told as to how the Central Government expects them to take quick decisions and which are the procedural steps which should be dispensed with.

It is, therefore, demanded that the Central Government should identify legislations, rules and schemes of the Government of India which need to be modified to make Ease of Doing Business possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.R. Arjunan. Yes, lay it. You have to say I lay it.

**Demand to take steps to improve various passenger services and other infrastructure in the Nilgiri Mountain Railways**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway (NMR) was accorded the status of an internationally recognized heritage by the UNESCO, which is a matter of pride for the Nilgiris and the nation. Coonoor town in the Nilgiris is facing acute shortage in parking space for vehicles. The Southern Railways could make use of the opportunity and provide space belonging to it for parking vehicles. They could collect a parking fee and thereby generate substantial income.

The issue of making Runnymede a halt station for NMR had been raised. Ooty attracts nearly two lakh foreign tourists every year. To cater to their need, the vacant area around the Ooty Railway Station may be converted into a herbal garden in order to attract tourists. The tracks from Mettupalayam to Kallar and Lovedale to Ooty should be beautified by growing ornamental trees on both sides. Additional coaches must be introduced in NMR on a regular basis. Every year, NMR Day is celebrated on October 15th by a private trust. It should be made a Government event, with the participation of the Ministry of Railways and local NGOs. The vacant goods shed at the Mettupalayam Station may be converted into a dormitory to generate income. The Duranto Express from Chennai to Coimbatore should be extended up to Mettupalayam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi – not present. Shri Tarun Vijay.

**Demand to start study of Indian nationalism in the Universities in Country**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, in the contemporary circumstances, when India is facing a threat of terrorism to its citizens and forces inimical to the national unity and integrity are making inroads innocuously among the youths camouflaging their nefarious motives behind vague and confusing ideas of some sort of liberation, it is necessary that our Central Universities start centres of comprehensive study of Indian Nationalism. India has always been guided by the spirit of nationalism espoused by the great troika of Lal-Bal-Pal and defined by visionaries like Sri Aurobindo and Subhash Chandra Bose.

It is because of the left ideologies inspired by Bolshevism that had seen unprecedented mass annihilations in areas of their influence, that nationalism got a negative image

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

due to their propaganda. The Indian nationalism, drawing its inspiration from Vedic seers, who gave a message of universal brotherhood through *Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam* (the world is one family) and *Aa No Bhadarah Kratavo Yantu Vishwatah* meaning let noble thoughts come to us from all quarters, and ideas of tolerance and peace, stand out as a different concept from what people see in the borrowed ideas of European nationalism. Hence, I demand that the Government must establish chairs and departments in various Indian universities, beginning from the Central Universities to study different aspects of the growth of Indian nationalism since Vedic days.

Nationalism Studies Programme may engage students in an empirical and theoretical study of issues of Indian nationalism, freedom of speech and thoughts as was always present in the Hindu civilisational contours, and its impact on national security.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Sinh – not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

**Demand for suitable changes in school timings during harvesting seasons  
to ensure maximum attendance of students at primary and  
upper primary levels in schools**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, attendance constitutes the most important factor in children's learning at all levels of education. Though the overall attendance of students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan has shown improvement from 68.5 per cent in 2006 to 76.2 per cent in 2013 at the primary level, and, from 75.7 per cent in 2006 to 77.8 per cent in 2013 at the upper primary level, a pattern of low attendance still continues to pose a challenge for children's learning and development at the primary and upper primary levels.

One of the reasons for absence of primary and upper primary students from the school has been attributed to children's requirement to help parents in their agricultural activities. This is particularly required because harvesting of some crops is a labour intensive process. The problem is further aggravated by the fact that presently there is no adequate system put in place to track students' attendance during the harvesting season which, in turn, culminates into a poor curriculum planning for the year and finally leads to students not only breaking a continuous study momentum for a particular year but also misses important lessons for their learning.

Hence, education being a concurrent subject, we demand from the Government to put in place adequate mechanism to track the trend of students' attendance during the harvesting season and to make necessary changes in the school timings during the harvesting season to adjust the same as per the needs of the children.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Santiuse Kujur – not present. Shri Ahmed Patel.

**Demand to regulate the pay and service conditions of  
Safai Karmcharis in the country**

**श्री अहमद पटेल** (गुजरात): महोदय, पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रधानमंत्री ने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान पर बहुत सारी बातें की हैं और इसे विकास के साथ जोड़ा है।

लेकिन आज मैं उन सफाई कर्मचारियों के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ जो स्वच्छ भारत अभियान को सफल बनाने में हर रोज अपनी जान गंवा रहे हैं। सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही प्रतिवर्ष 100 सफाई मजदूरों की मौत नालों और मेनहोल्स में घुसने, अन्दर के बहुत अधिक तापमान, फिसलन भरी दीवारों व फर्श और जहरीली गैसों की वजह से हो जाती है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक पूरे भारत में करीब 23,000 सफाईकर्मियों ने जानें गंवाई है। कुछ लोगों ने देश की रक्षा के लिए अपनी जान दी है तो कुछ ने देश के लिए अन्न उपजाते हुए। लेकिन बहुत से दूसरे लोग भी हैं जिन्होंने देश को स्वच्छ रखते हुए अपनी जान गंवाई है। क्या उनके साथ शहीदों जैसा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए? लेकिन इन शहीदों के परिवारों को किसी तरह का सरकारी मुआवजा नहीं मिलता।

यह हमारे समाज पर एक धब्बा है। भारत में छुआछूत की वजह से कूड़े की सफाई और मैला उठाना सामाजिक भेदभाव तथा उत्पीड़न से जुड़ा हुआ है।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सफाई कर्मचारियों के द्वारा किये जा रहे कामों का संज्ञान ले और मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वह उनके कार्य के घंटे, कार्यस्थल की परिस्थितियों, उपकरणों और वेतन की व्यवस्था का देश के दूसरे नागरिकों के बराबर ही नियमन (Regulate) करें और 2013 का Prohibition of Manual Scavenging Act का effective implementation करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – not present.  
Shri K. N. Balagopal – not present. Shri Motilal Vora.

**Demand to institute an enquiry into the deaths occurring in  
Asha Kiran Homes set up for development of mentally  
retarded persons in Delhi**

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, दिल्ली के अवंतिका में स्थित मंदबुद्धि विकास गृह आशा किरण में मौतों का सिलसिला रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रहा है। वर्ष 2015 में यहां पर 36 व्यक्तियों की मौत हुई थी और वर्ष 2014 में 52 मौतें हुई थीं।

आशा किरण में मंदबुद्धि लोगों की संख्या के अनुपात में प्रशिक्षित कर्मी नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण उनकी देखभाल नहीं हो पाती। वहां पर न तो चिकित्सा के पर्याप्त इंतजाम हैं, न ही रहने वालों की संख्या के अनुपात में कमरे। स्वच्छता अभियान भी यहां नहीं पहुंच पाया है, जिसकी वजह से रसाई में सफाई संबंधी कमियां मौजूद हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह आशा किरण में हो रही मौतों की जांच कराये तथा उन्हें समुचित आवास, साफ रसोई, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं और प्रशिक्षित कर्मी उपलब्ध कराये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. L. Punia – not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya – not present. Shri Avinash Pande – not present. Now, the remaining, those who are absent, can try when the House is adjourned. At that time, you try again.

Now, hon. Members, time allotted for Railway Budget is eight hours. It is eight hours. Every Party, every Member is requested to adhere to the time. More time will not be allowed! Shri Ahmed Patel to initiate the discussion.

### THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) BILL 2016-17

**श्री अहमद पटेल** (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं रेल बजट की ओर देख रहा था। रेल बजट एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था और शासन का आइना भी है। मैं आइना इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इसका जो सीधा संबंध है, वह हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं बड़े आदर के साथ माननीय मंत्री को कहना चाहूंगा, वे बड़े competent मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, वे बड़ा अच्छा काम भी करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे में फंस गए। फंस इसलिए गए हैं कि यह जो बजट है, मेरे ख्याल से खोखला बजट है और एक लीपापोती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट वास्तविकता से परे है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि आपकी जो सरकार है, उस सरकार ने जो एक लक्ष्य तय किया है "अच्छे दिन" वाला स्टेशन मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर आप इस रफ्तार से चलेंगे, तो आपका जो लक्ष्य है, उसे हासिल कर पाएंगे या "अच्छे दिन" का जो स्टेशन है, वहां तक आप पहुंच पाएंगे या मंजिल तय कर पाएंगे। मैं खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज रेलवे कहीं न कहीं कुछ बीमार है और बीमार रेलवे के साथ आप एक मजबूत अर्थ-व्यवस्था कभी हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपके सामने और सदन के ध्यान में 7 मुद्दे ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। जो 7 मुद्दे हैं, वे declining revenue, railway debt, railway operation ratio, railway ticket tariff, railway safety and interest of the railway workers and the railway connectivity हैं और बुलेट ट्रेन की बात तो मैं लास्ट में करूंगा, जिसका जिक्र आपने किया ही नहीं है।

मैं सबसे पहले जो बात करना चाहूंगा, वह यह बात करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक पहला जो मुद्दा है, खासकर राजस्व के बारे में, जो declining revenue है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने जीडीपी के आंकलन के तरीके में तो बदलाव कर दिया और जैसे विकास दर 7.5 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आपकी जीडीपी है या विकास की दर है, यह रेलवे बजट में कहीं पर भी दिखाई नहीं देती है। रेलवे में विकास क्यों नहीं दिखाई दे रही है? क्या रेलवे किसी कठिन दौर से गुजर रही है? बजट एस्टीमेट और बजट रिवाइज्ड में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है, करीब 15,744 करोड़ का अंतर है। अगर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था आपके हिसाब से अच्छी चल रही है, तो आपकी आमदनी में गिरावट क्यों आई है? आपकी आमदनी में गिरावट नहीं आनी चाहिए थी। आपके एस्टीमेट के हिसाब से, पिछले साल रेवेन्यू हासिल न करने के बावजूद अगले साल ज्यादा रेवेन्यू हासिल करेंगे, ठीक है उम्मीद पर दुनिया जीती है। आपने एक उम्मीद रखी हुई थी, लेकिन आमदनी में जो गिरावट आई है, उसके क्या कारण हैं, क्या वजह है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।



मेरा जो दूसरा मुद्दा है, वह railway debt के बारे में है। वर्ष 2010 को अगर आप ध्यान से देखेंगे, तो जो फाइनेंस आपने प्राप्त किए थे, उसका जो प्रपोरशन था, उसका जो ब्रेक-अप था, उसमें बजटरी सपोर्ट 48 प्रतिशत था। इन्टरनल सरप्लस 28 per cent थे और debt from the market 22 per cent थे, लेकिन 2016 में क्या हुआ? बजटरी सपोर्ट 50 per cent और debt from the market, 50 per cent. इन्टरनल सरप्लस कहां गया, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर को इसके बारे में जवाब देना होगा। आप इस सरप्लस की बात को साइट पर रखिए, लेकिन आप LIC से 1.5 लाख करोड़ कर्जा लेने वाले हैं। इससे भी दूसरी गंभीर बात यह है कि जिसका उत्तर रेलवे मिनिस्टर दे पाएंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से अच्छा ही होगा। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने रेलवे बजट में 12,000 हजार करोड़ की कटौती की है, 40,000 से घटाकर 28,000 करोड़ रुपए किया। यह 12,000 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कटौती इसलिए की गई है कि आप पैसे यूटिलाइज नहीं कर पाए। आप उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाए। मेरे ख्याल से इसकी वजह यह है कि जो पैसे दिए गए थे या तो इनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, इसकी वजह क्या है? कारण क्या है? अगर रेलवे मिनिस्टर इसके बारे में उत्तर दे पाएंगे, तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। आज हालात यह है कि जो एलोकटेड मनी है, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप कर्जा जो है, debt जो है, 8.5 लाख करोड़ पूंजी खर्च करना चाहते हैं। माल लो आपने उसमें 40 प्रतिशत खर्चा किया, मुझे नहीं मालूम ये पैसे कहां से आएंगे? From where it will come? अगर 40 प्रतिशत भी आप खर्चा करना चाहेंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह रकम आप कहां से भरेंगे और मान लो 40 per cent में से चार लाख करोड़ अगर आप कर्जा लेंगे या खर्च करना चाहते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं से तो आपको पैसे लेने पड़ेंगे। यह पैसा आप कहां से भर पाएंगे, पैसे कहां से ला पाएंगे? अभी तो बजट ट्रेंड की बात भी हो रही है। 90,000 करोड़ अगर उसमें जोड़ा जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो सारा कर्जा है या जो आप करना चाहते हैं, वह कहां से करेंगे? आपके पास सरप्लस तो है नहीं। आपके 12,000 करोड़ रुपए की तो कटौती हो गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बीमार रेल है। आप इससे कभी भी मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था नहीं बना सकते हैं। अगर सरकार इसी तरह से कर्ज लेती रहेगी, तो आने वाले दिनों में रेलवे की हालत क्या होगी, कहना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो हालात हैं, वे बहुत ही गंभीर हैं, परिस्थिति बहुत ही गंभीर है। आपको इसके बारे में सोचना होगा। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी के गुजरात मॉडल पर आप डिपेंड करेंगे और इसी तरह खर्च करते रहेंगे, जैसा कि गुजरात सरकार खर्च करती है, वहां एक व्यक्ति के सिर पर 38,000 का कर्जा है। आप यह कर्जा कहां से भर पाएंगे? कैसे होगा? यह कहना मुश्किल है। मेरे ख्याल से स्थिति गंभीर है। मैंने शुरू में कहा कि मिनिस्टर competent है, लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री आप चला रहे हैं या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफिस चला रही है, कौन चला रहा है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब आप उत्तर दें, तो उसमें आपको इन सारी चीजों का उत्तर देना चाहिए।

मेरा तीसरा प्वाइंट रेल ऑपरेशन रेश्यो, रेल परिचालन अनुमान का है। आपका टारगेट यह था कि अगर 100 पैसे कमाने के लिए आपको 88.5 per cent पैसे खर्च करने चाहिए। यह जो ऑफिशियल रेश्यो है, मेरे ख्याल से यह बढ़कर 90 पैसे हो गया है। इससे आगे बढ़कर मैं कहूंगा कि मेरे ख्याल से ये 92 पैसे हो सकते थे। रिवाइज्ड बजट और असली बजट में बड़ा अंतर है। ये आंकड़े हमारे भीतर डर पैदा करते हैं। अगले साल के एस्टिमेट में कितना भरोसा किया जाए? अगर यह हालत है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो अगला एस्टिमेट होगा, वह क्या होगा? समझना

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

बहुत ही मुश्किल है। क्योंकि आपने जो टारगेट रखा था कि सरकार सौ पैसे कमाने के लिए साढ़े अड़तीस पैसे खर्च करेगी। मेरे ख्याल से वे 90 पैसे हो गए हैं। इससे भी गंभीर जो हकीकत है, मैं उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 90 पैसे 92 पैसे हो जाते अगर आपने Depreciation Reserve Fund में कटौती न की होती। That is very very serious thing. जो सेफ्टी, टैक्स और दूसरी सम्पत्तियों को मेंटेन करता है, ताकि ऑपरेशन रेश्यो 92 की जगह 90 रह जाए। आपने मेरे ख्याल से सेफ्टी से खिलवाड़ किया है। यह जो सिर्फ आंकड़ों को इधर से उधर करना या मैन्युपुलेट करने का काम है, यह सही बात नहीं है। आपको खास तौर पर इस चीज़ पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ, कि यह जो रेलवे है, यह बीमार रेल है। इसका किसी ऑर्डिनरी ऑपरेशन से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको इसकी बहुत बड़ी सर्जरी करनी पड़ेगी। आपके दो साल निकल गए हैं, मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि इन तीन सालों में पता आप यह सर्जरी कैसे कर पाएंगे?

मेरे ख्याल से जो दूसरा मुद्दा है वह रेलवे टिकट की कीमत के बारे में है, रेलवे टिकट टैरिफ के बारे में है। हर बार जब बजट आता है, तब आप टिकटों में इजाफा नहीं करते। बजट के बाद टिकटों में बढ़ोतरी बहुत तरीके से करते हैं। बजट के बाद "प्रीमियम तत्काल" और "तत्काल टिकट" के नाम पर बढ़ोतरी करते हैं। आप "प्रीमियम तत्काल" और "तत्काल टिकट" का जो कोटा है, उसको बढ़ा देते हैं, ताकि लोगों को ज्यादा पैसे खर्च करने पड़े। मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा है। अगर आपको इस तरह से किराया बढ़ाना है तो आप बजट में बढ़ा दीजिए। आप इसको बैंक डोर से क्यों करते हैं? आप इसको पीछे के दरवाजे से क्यों लेकर आते हैं? आपको यह चीज़ भी गंभीरता से सोचनी चाहिए।

मेरा जो तीसरा मुद्दा है, वह खास तौर पर रेल सेफ्टी और इंड्रस्ट ऑफ दि रेलवे वर्कर्स के बारे में है। क्राइम्स में पिछले 2014 की तुलना में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि आपकी जो आरपीएफ है और जो बाकी पुलिस हैं, वे क्या कर रही हैं। एक्सीडेंट्स में करीबन 20,000 लोगों की जानें गई हैं। मरने वालों या एक्सीडेंट्स के नंबर घट सकते हैं, लेकिन हमें तब तक संतोष नहीं होगा, जब तक ये आंकड़े शून्य तक नहीं आ जाते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से हमें सोचना होगा कि ये जो क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं, ये क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? इनकी वजह क्या है? इनके कारण क्या हैं? उसके लिए आपको कमेटी गठित करनी चाहिए। इनकी जो भी वजहें हों, लेकिन हमें इस पर खास तौर पर गंभीरता से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आपको पुलिस फोर्स मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, जो आरपीएफ है उसको मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। आप खास तौर पर वेलफेयर ऑफ दि वर्कर्स के बारे में सोचें, क्योंकि आखिर में जो वर्कर होता है, वह दिन-रात काम करता है। सर्दी हो, गर्मी हो या बारिश हो, वह लालटेन लेकर खड़ा रहता है। चाहे बारिश हो रही हो या ठंड पड़ रही हो, वह खड़ा रहता है। अगर हम उसकी वेलफेयर का ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा?

मैं एम्प्लॉयीज़ के बारे में कहूंगा कि रेलवे हमारा सबसे बड़ा एम्प्लॉयर है। हमें रेलवे से सबसे ज्यादा एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिलती है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारी जो रेलवे है उसका नेटवर्क इतना बड़ा है। रेलवे की 63,028 किलोमीटर की लाइन है। रेलवे की इतनी बड़ी लाइन और इतना बड़ा नेटवर्क है। यह थर्ड लार्जस्ट नेटवर्क इन दि वर्ल्ड आफ्टर रशिया एंड चाइना है। यदि पैसेंजर्स का जिक्र करें तो रेलवे हर रोज over 13 lakhs पैसेंजर्स को एक जगह से दूसरी

जगह पर ले जाती है। यदि हम खास तौर पर per year देखें तो यह हमारा 1.95 मिलियन टन्स माल, सामान ढोने का काम करती है। इसमें इतने सारे एम्प्लॉयीज़ हैं, यदि हम उनकी वेलफेयर का ख्याल नहीं रखेंगे, उनके बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे, उनकी स्थिति क्या है, अगर वे बीमार हैं, तो उनके पास इलाज के लिए पैसे हैं या नहीं हैं?

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): सबसे ज्यादा सफाई कर्मचारियों की बात है।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** मैं सफाई कर्मचारी के बारे में जानता हूँ। मैं आज जो बातें कर रहा हूँ, वह मैं नई ट्रेन के बारे में नहीं कर रहा हूँ, नई लाइन शुरू करने के बारे में नहीं कर रहा हूँ, कंवर्जन के बारे में नहीं कर रहा हूँ या और कोई डिमांड नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं रेलवे की जो असली स्थिति है, जो फाइनेंशियल स्थिति है, जो बीमार रेलवे हैं, मैं उसके बारे में जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। क्योंकि हमारी जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उसके लिए रेलवे महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए कहते हैं कि रेलवे हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, यह हमारी बैकबोन है। यदि यह बैक बोन ही कमजोर हो जाएगी, तो कैसे चलेगा? इसकी स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। इसकी स्थिति बहुत ही गंभीर है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, हमें सामाजिक तौर पर भी उनके बारे में सोचना होगा। यह हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा सामाजिक दायित्व बनता है।

आप पीपीपी की बात कर रहे हैं। पीपीपी के बारे में बात करना आपका अंदरूनी अधिकार है, लेकिन आपको कर्मचारियों की हालत बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो पीपीपी के अधीन कर्मचारी हैं, उनका शोषण होता है। वे बेचारे नौकरी छोड़ने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं। हम खास तौर पर जो पीपीपी की बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उस पर बहुत ध्यान देना होगा। मैंने उनको मेरे एरिया के बारे में चिट्ठी भी लिखी है। जो भरूच, दाहेज के कर्मचारी हैं, पीपीपी के लिए जिस तरह से उनकी नौकरी चली गई है और अभी भी उनका जो मसला चल रहा है, वह हल नहीं हुआ है। आपको उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा।

इसके बाद जो मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा है—आपने बात की थी और आप हर बार बड़ौदा के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए जब मेरे एरिया की बात आ रही है तो मैं उसका भी जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। बड़ौदा यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में आपने पिछली बार भी जिक्र किया था, इस बार भी जिक्र किया है, लेकिन रिजल्ट है - big zero. परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं आ रहा है। पता नहीं और कितने बजट तक यह बड़ौदा रेलवे यूनिवर्सिटी चलती रहेगी। कम से कम उस पर भी आपको कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा विषय है रेल का विस्तार और सुविधा। आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि connectivity और amenities for the passengers ये बहुत ही जरूरी है। रेलवे तंत्र का विस्तार और तीसरे दर्जे, खास तौर से जो थर्ड क्लास में सफर करते हैं, उनका ध्यान रखना बहुत ही जरूरी है। मैं तो आपको सुझाव दूंगा कि आप कम से कम एकाध दिन आप टू टायर एसी या थर्ड क्लास में travel कर लें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि passengers की हालत क्या है। मैं तो अक्सर ट्रेन में सफर करता हूँ। हालांकि एमपीज़ को सुविधा है, मैं फर्स्ट क्लास एसी में जाता हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं ट्रेन में बैठता हूँ और रात का सोता हूँ, तो पूरी रात में कई बार मुझे नींद से जागना पड़ता है। पता नहीं कोच किस तरह से है? जिस तरह से jerk आता है, हरेक घंटे या आधे घंटे में एक

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

jerk आता है। पता नहीं, यह जो technical problem है, आप उसको ठीक क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह सालों से चला आ रहा है। उस पर भी ध्यान देने की खास तौर से जरूरत है।

जब यूपीए सरकार थी, तो हमने दो चीजें की थी। खास तौर पर जो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट है, उसके राज्यों को रेल लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए बात की गई थी और वह काम शुरू भी हुआ था। अगर कश्मीर को रेल के जरिए भारत के बाकी स्थानों से जोड़ने की ऐतिहासिक पहल किसी ने की थी, तो यूपीए की सरकार ने की थी। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेल की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने की बहुत ही जरूरत है। वहां इतनी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। कम निर्यात होने के मौजूदा हालात में सरहद पार जो रेलवे का आना-जाना है, वहां यातायात को बढ़ावा देने की खास तौर से जरूरत है। चीन ने जर्मनी तक रेल का विस्तार किया। हम नहीं चाहते कि आप इतना विस्तार करें, लेकिन कम से कम जो बॉर्डर एरियाज हैं, जो हमारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जो आदिवासी इलाके हैं, जो नॉर्थ ईस्ट के इलाके हैं, जो कश्मीर का इलाका बाकी है, जो पहाड़ी इलाका है, उन पर भी ध्यान देने की खास तौर पर जरूरत है।

जहां तक passengers safety की बात है, passengers के साथ-साथ कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि उनको करंट लग जाता है। खास तौर पर हमारी मुम्बई रेल लाइन को देख लीजिए, आप तो वहीं से हैं, आपको पता होगा। कम से कम करंट लगने से जिन लोगों को जानें जाती हैं, और जो पैदल चलते हैं, उनका भी बहुत बार accident हो जाता है, कम से कम ऐसे passengers की safety के बारे में ध्यान देना होगा। ये बातें छोटी-छोटी हैं, लेकिन ultimately लोगों के जीवन के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। अगर किसी की जान चली जाए, किसी का जीवन चला जाए, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है। ऐसी जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं, उन पर भी गंभीरता से आपको ध्यान देने की बहुत ही जरूरत है।

खास तौर पर जिस चीज पर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, वह है हॉर्कर्स के बारे में। हमें हॉर्कर्स के बारे में सोचना होगा। यूपीए सरकार ने एक Street Vendors Bill के जरिए उनके लिए एक नीति बनाने की पहल की थी। मेरे ख्याल से यूपीए सरकार ने vendors के बारे में जो बिल बनाया था, आप उसके बारे में भी थोड़ी स्टडी करें, तो वह उपयोगी हो सकता है, मार्गदर्शक बन सकता है। इससे काफी लोगों को फायदा होगा। यह लाखों लोगों की रोजी रोटी का सवाल है। गरीब इंसान, चाहे वह सफाई कर्मचारी हो, चाहे वह हॉर्कर हो, चाहे वह रेल का employee हो, उसके welfare के बारे में आपको सोचना होगा। मेरे ख्याल से आप एक कमिटी गठित करें या उनके बारे में सर्वे किया जाए कि उनके हालात क्या हैं, उनकी स्थिति क्या है। उनके बारे में भी आपको खास तौर पर सोचना होगा।

मेरा next point बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में है। 90 हजार करोड़। लेकिन बजट में मेरे ख्याल से आपने इसके बारे में जिक्र नहीं किया है। आपने जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया, मैं नहीं जानता। यह तो प्रधान मंत्री का pet project है। इस पर आप जो चुप्पी साधे हैं, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लोगों को दो साल के बाद भी इसके बारे में पता नहीं है कि बुलेट ट्रेन कैसी दिखेगी, दिखेगी या नहीं दिखेगी। दो साल के बाद भी पता नहीं कि यह सुरंग के भीतर चलेगी या पुल के ऊपर चलेगी, यह भी लोगों को पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हवा में भी चल सकती है। अहमदाबाद

में भी लोग नहीं जानते हैं। आप अहमदाबाद-मुम्बई बुलेट ट्रेन की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं अहमदाबाद में वह कहां से शुरू होगी और कहां खत्म होगी। इसकी शुरुआत कहां होगी, यह खत्म कहां होगी, यह भी पता नहीं है। यह जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का pet project है, बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में, मेरे ख्याल से उस पर भी आपको प्रकाश डालना चाहिए। हम बुलेट ट्रेन के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस पर लगने वाले समय और मंत्रालय का जो तौर-तरीका है, उस पर हमें एतराज है। कम से कम लोगों को पता तो चलना चाहिए, रेलवे के बहुत सारे इम्पॉर्टेंट काम बाकी हैं, जैसे रेल का विस्तार, सेफ्टी, सेक्योरिटी, ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, जिन पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। ऐसा नहीं है कि बुलेट ट्रेन का प्रोजेक्ट हो जाएगा, तो सब कुछ हो जाएगा। सबसे पहले जो बीमार रेलवे है, उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, उसके बाद हमें बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कहीं ऐसी चर्चा के लिए हमें राष्ट्र विरोधी न कह दिया जाए अथवा कहीं sedition का चार्ज न लगा दिया जाए। हम इसकी चर्चा करते हैं, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम बुलेट ट्रेन का विरोध कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए हमें राष्ट्र विरोधी न कह दिया जाए, anti-nationalist न कह दिया जाए या फिर हम पर sedition का चार्ज न लगा दिया जाए।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में रफ्तार से चलने वाली ट्रेनों की बहुत जरूरत है। यूपीए सरकार ने इसके लिए diamond corridor भी बनाया था। भारत के लिए भारत में ही एक अच्छा मॉडल बन सकता है, इसके लिए दूसरे देशों के मॉडल्स की नकल करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि जापान के साथ आप क्या एग्रीमेंट कर रहे हैं। कोई कह रहा था कि इसके लिए कंडिशन यह है कि उनको ही सारे के सारे कॉन्ट्रैक्ट देने पड़ेंगे। मेरे ख्याल से हमें इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान देना होगा। हम जो बाहर के मॉडल एडॉप्ट करते हैं, हमारे यहां बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे मॉडल हैं, अगर हम उनको एडॉप्ट करें, तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। इस संदर्भ में मैं Warren Buffett को क्वोट करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था, “When you buy something, you don't need, you will end up selling something which you need.” अगर आपने कुछ खरीदा है, तो यह आपको खास चीज की जरूरत नहीं, अगर वह आप खरीदते हैं तो नतीजा ये होगा कि आपको खास चीज की जरूरत है या आपको बेचनी पड़ेगी। हमारे यहां बहुत सारी ऐसी चीजे हैं, जिन पर काम करने की जरूरत है। पहले हम उन कामों को तो करें, उसके बाद बुलेट ट्रेन पर ध्यान दें। अच्छी बात है, बुलेट ट्रेन आए, लेकिन हमारे पास और भी बहुत सारे अच्छे-अच्छे मॉडल हैं, जो यूपीए ने बनाए थे। कॉरिडोर का जो मॉडल था, अगर उस पर भी कुछ काम शुरू किया जाता, तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

मेरे ख्याल से मैंने अधिकतर प्वाइंट्स बहुत ब्रीफ और शॉर्ट में कवर कर दिए हैं। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लास्ट में सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि जहां तक हमारा और बाकी लोगों का सवाल है, हम लोग एक सेहतमन्द, महफूज और तरक्की वाली रेलवे, healthy, safe and growing रेलवे के लिए समर्पित हैं। अगर सरकार के पास कोई अच्छी योजना होगी, तो हम बिना किसी शर्त के ही उसे समर्थन देंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि भारतीय रेल, एक ऐसी रेल हो, जो healthy, safe and growing हो और ऐसी रेलवे के लिए हम अपने आप को समर्पित करते हैं।

रेल बजट सरकार के ऐसे नज़रिए वाला दस्तावेज होना चाहिए, जो यह बता सके कि रेल का फाइनेंस और प्रदर्शन भारत को तेज रफ्तार से तरक्की की राह पर ले जा सकेगा। लेकिन

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

बदकिस्मती से यह बजट रेलवे के सामने मौजूदा समस्याओं को सुलझाने वाला नहीं है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी को और एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। अमेरिकन रेलवे नेटवर्क को बनाने वाले Abraham Lincoln ने कहा था, "You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today" आपकी जो जिम्मेदारी है, आप उसे evade नहीं कर सकते। आज की बात छोड़ देने से आप कल की जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं, आज की फिक्क में, आने वाले कल को तू बरबाद न कर। रेलवे के सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं, उसको तो हल करना ही है, इसके साथ-साथ, जो आने वाला कल है, उसके बारे में भी सोचना होगा। यदि हम ऐसा नहीं करते, तो हमारी जो भावी पीढ़ी है, वह कभी भी हमें माफ नहीं करेगी। आज रेलवे की जो स्थिति है, वह बहुत गंभीर है, रेलवे बीमार है, वहीं आपका बजट खोखला और वास्तविकता से परे है। हालांकि यह बजट बहुत अच्छा हो सकता था, हमें आपसे उम्मीद थी क्योंकि आप एक competent Minister हैं, As a Power Minister आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था, लेकिन आपका यह बजट अच्छा बजट नहीं है।

मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आपकी क्या मजबूरियाँ हैं या आपके काम में कौन interfere कर रहा है। रेलवे को आप चला रहे हैं या कोई और चला रहा है, मुझे नहीं पता। अगर आप इन समस्याओं को हल कर पाएँगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप देश की वास्तविक सेवा कर पाएँगे और देश की जनता आपको खास तौर पर दुआएँ देगी, लोगों को फेसेलिटी मिलेगी, धन्यवाद।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, मैं आज रेल बजट के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद माननीय अहमद पटेल जी बता रहे थे कि रेलवे बीमार है। मैं कुछ हद तक उनसे सहमत हूँ कि रेलवे बीमार सी तो हो गई है। लेकिन, क्यों हो गई है, इसका उत्तर उनके पास ज्यादा है। लेकिन, मैं उनकी इस बात से बिल्कुल ही सहमत नहीं हूँ कि यह रेल बजट एक खोखला बजट है। रेल मंत्री माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी ने जो रेल बजट पेश किया है, वह बहुत ही सोच-समझ कर, बहुत ही विचार करके, रिसर्च करके और भविष्य की एक दूरगामी योजना के साथ पेश किया है। जो विकासोन्मुख है और जो सबके हित में है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, इस बजट में न तो यात्रियों का किराया बढ़ाया गया है और न मालगाड़ी का किराया बढ़ाया गया है फिर भी, इस बजट में यात्री सुविधाओं की चिन्ता करने की बात की गई और यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए इतने अच्छे और उत्कृष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं, जो आज तक, पता नहीं क्यों पूर्ववर्ती मंत्रियों की समझ में ही नहीं आया कि यात्रियों की सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने की सख्त जरूरत है। यह बजट खर्च में अनुशासन के लिए, प्रबंधन में दक्षता के लिए और उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति जवाबदेही के लिए लाया गया है। यह बजट एक ऐसा बजट है जिससे कि रेलवे की जो चमक बढ़ेगी, वह आपको साल-दो साल में ऐसी दिखेगी कि आप हैरान रह जाएंगे, यात्री सुविधाओं की बढ़ोतरी से रेलवे का जो अभी जो देश के पूरे परिवहन का परसेंटेज घटकर 36 परसेंट हो गया है, जो कि कभी 50-60 परसेंट से भी अधिक हुआ करता था, वह तेजी से बढ़ेगा। जब रेल की सुविधाएँ बढ़ेगी, यात्रियों की सुविधाएँ बढ़ेगी, स्टेशनों का रख-रखाव बढ़ेगा, साफ-सफाई बढ़ेगी और आज के मॉडर्न जमाने के इन्फॉर्मेशन-टेक्नोलॉजी के जितने भी उपकरण हैं, जितने भी साधन हैं, उनका उपयोग होगा तब ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग रेल से यात्रा करना ही पसंद करेंगे। स्टेशनों को हमने वाई-फाई युक्त करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। 100 स्टेशनों पर यह हो

चुका है, 400 स्टेशनों पर इस साल पूरा हो जाना है। हम सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से यात्री सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने में बहुत ज्यादा जागरूक हैं। आपने पढ़ा होगा और आप देख भी रहे होंगे कि कैसे एक बच्चे के ट्वीट पर भी माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई होती है और पांच मिनट के अन्दर कार्रवाई होती है। यह मामूली परिवर्तन नहीं है, यह एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन है और इसे सबको समझना चाहिए। जनता इसे समझ रही है, लेकिन अगर जनप्रतिनिधि इससे वाकिफ नहीं रहेंगे और सिर्फ आलोचना के लिए ही आलोचना करते रहेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के साथ और देश की जनता के साथ भारी अन्याय होगा। रेलवे में आमूल चूल सुधार हो रहा है और आज इस पूरे रेल मंत्रालय को एक नई दिशा, एक नई संरचना दी जा रही है। भारतीय रेल चुनौतियों से निपटने जा रही है, जिसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय ने पुनर्गठन, पुनर्निर्माण और पुनरुद्धार का संकल्प लिया है।

‘चलो, मिल कर कुछ नया करें’—हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने ऐसा संकल्प किया है कि चलो, मिलकर कुछ नया किया जाए, कुछ ऐसा किया जाए, जिससे रेल का नाम ऊंचा हो देश का नाम ऊंचा हो और देश की जनता में इस रीढ़ की हड्डी जैसी रेल व्यवस्था में जो देश के दिल की घड़कन है, जो संवेदना का केंद्र रेल है, जो कि आज हमारी जनता के लिए सबसे बड़ी सुविधा प्रदान करने वाली है, इस रेल के प्रति सम्मान का भाव जगे और रेल के प्रति ऐसी भावना ऐसा विश्वास जनता के बीच में पैदा हो कि रेल मंत्रालय ने कुछ ऐसा काम किया है, जिससे रेलवे में मौलिक सुधार हो रहा है।

अभी अहमद पटेल जी रेल यात्रा में हचके की बात कर रहे थे। मैं भी रेल में बहुत सफर करता हूँ, हर हफ्ते मैं दो-तीन बार जाता हूँ। मैं भी हचके खाता रहता हूँ, लेकिन मान्यवर ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि ये हचके इसलिए लगते हैं, क्योंकि रेलवे ट्रैक का जो सुधार पिछले 60 वर्षों में होना चाहिए था, वह लगभग हुआ ही नहीं है। ये हचके इसलिए लगते हैं कि हमारे रेलवे की बोगीज़ जो कोवों को आपस में जोड़ती है, जो चीज़ शॉक absorber का काम करती है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उसमें modern technology का उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। डिजाइन में न तो सुधार हुआ है न कोई रिसर्च कार्य हुआ है। इन चीज़ों पर अब रेलवे मंत्रालय ध्यान दे रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी ही अहमद पटेल जी हचकों से मुक्त हो जाएंगे पूरे देश की जनता भी हचकों से मुक्त हो जाएगी और उनको यह महसूस होगा कि वे अब वे पूरी रात आराम से, बिना हचके के सफर कर सकते हैं। थोड़ा सा समय तो दीजिए, थोड़ा सा धैर्य रखिए और थोड़ा सा विश्वास भी कीजिए, हम बहुत ही नेकनीयती से, अच्छे इरादों से काम करने के लिए आगे बढ़े हैं, इसमें आप सभी की और जनता के सहयोग की हम अपेक्षा करते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम रेल में जो सुधार के नए-नए आयाम ला रहे हैं, उसमें हमने एक नव-अर्जन, नव-मानक और नव-संरचना का संकल्प किया है। हम वित्तीय वर्ष 15-16 वर्ष में निवेश को दोगुना करने का उपाय कर रहे हैं, ताकि रेल परियोजनाओं में दोगुना निवेश हो, इसमें लोगों की सहभागिता हो और इसके लिए नए-नए आयाम खुलें। हम इस वर्ष 2,500 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइनें बना रहे हैं और 1,600 किलोमीटर नई लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण इस वर्ष कर रहे हैं। अभी तक जो 4 किलोमीटर की औसत से प्रतिदिन रेल लाइनों का निर्माण हो रहा था, वह 7 किलोमीटर तक तो होने लगा है और वर्ष 2017-18 में 13 किलोमीटर तथा 2018-19 में 19 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन नई लाइनों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस लक्ष्य को हम हासिल करके



[श्री आर. के. सिन्हा]

दिखाएंगे। विद्युतीकरण को भी 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। मान्यवर, आप कह रहे थे कि यह पैसा कहां से आएगा? पैसा आएगा, भ्रष्टाचार को कम करके ठेकों में पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया अपनाने से रेलवे की अपार सम्पदा का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल करके पैसा आएगा।

मित्रों मैं बिहार से आता हूं। हमारे बिहार को यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त है कि हमने बहुत ही बड़ी संख्या में देश को रेल मंत्री दिए हैं। मेरा यह सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं रेल मंत्रालय में काफी अरसे से आता-जाता रहा हूं। अलग-अलग काल खंडों में महान रेल मंत्रियों के कार्यकाल में जाता रहा हूं। रेल मंत्रालय के कॉरीडोर में गजब की भीड़ होती थी, कैसे-कैसे लोग रहते थे, उसका वर्णन भी नहीं कर सकता हूं, कई बार कंधे से कंधे भी टकराते थे, इतनी भीड़ रहती थी। एक बार मैं माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी के यहां गलती से चाय पीने के लिए चला गया। वहां मैंने गजब का सन्नाटा देखा। मुझे लगा कि रेल भवन में मंत्री हैं भी या नहीं? मैंने पूछा, मंत्री जी बैठे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा, जी हां, मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। जब मैं अंदर गया तो वे मीटिंग कर रहे थे। इन्होंने मुझे चाय पिलायी। मैंने कहा, इतना सन्नाटा कैसे पसरा हुआ है, आपके कॉरीडोर में कोई है ही नहीं! इन्होंने कहा कि मैंने सब ठेके यहां से बंद कर दिए हैं, अब कोई ठेकेदार यहां नहीं आता है, सब कुछ ऑनलाइन कर दिया है, रेल मंत्रालय तक कोई फाइल नहीं आती, जोन्स को हमने decentralize करके पॉवर दे दी है तो हमारे पास कौन आएगा इसीलिए सन्नाटा पसरा हुआ है। बहुत आराम से निश्चित होकर, बैठकर मैं मीटिंग करता हूं, काम करता हूं। मित्रों, यदि हम पारदर्शिता लाएंगे, रेल के संचालन में, रेल के ठेकों में तो आप देखेंगे, उससे हम बड़ी भारी बचत करने वाले हैं और उस बचत का उपयोग हम रेल के विकास में करेंगे। मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से हम रेलवे को modernize करने जा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से रेलवे की लाइनों का दोहरीकरण करने का प्लान कर रहे हैं, अगर आप लोगों की कृपा से भूमि अधिग्रहण का कानून पास हो जाएगा तो यह भी करके दिखाएंगे कि किस तरह से रेल यहां के जीवन के साथ जुड़कर एक ऐसा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर सकती है कि वह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी रेल बन सकती है।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज भी भारत की रेल सबसे सस्ती रेल है। मैं पूरे विश्व में जाता हूं और रेल से यात्रा करता हूं। मैंने भारतीय रेल जैसा प्रति किलोमीटर भाड़ा कहीं और नहीं देखा। हमारे यहां फर्स्ट क्लास या एसी सेकण्ड स्लीपर में आज भी बहुत अच्छी सुविधा है। हम तो इसमें बहुत सुधार करने वाले हैं लेकिन, आज भी हमारी जो सुविधा है, वैसी अच्छी और सस्ती सुविधा पूरे युनाइटेड किंगडम या अन्य यूरोपीय देशों में नहीं है। मैं युनाइटेड किंगडम में जाता रहता हूं, सिंगापुर जाता हूं, जापान जाता हूं, वहां रेल में—मेट्रो में घूमता हूं लेकिन, वहां भी इतनी अच्छी और इतनी सस्ती सुविधा नहीं है। हम ऐसी अच्छी सुविधा और इतनी सस्ती सुविधा उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। यही एक बड़े चमत्कार का विषय है।

हम रेलवे डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर हम चार डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर बना दें, तो हमें माल भाड़े से ज्यादा उगाही होगी और उससे हम रेलवे में विकास का बहुत काम कर सकेंगे। हम डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर के लिए कृतसंकल्प हैं। हम दिल्ली-चेन्नई का करने जा रहे हैं, एक दक्षिण में करने जा रहे हैं, एक पूरब में करने जा रहे हैं। हम इन सारे डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर को हम समुद्री पोर्ट्स से लिंक करेंगे। हम इनको पोर्ट्स से इस प्रकार जोड़ेंगे, ताकि हमारा कोई भी सामान, चाहे आयात का हो या निर्यात का, बिना किसी दिक्कत के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा सके।



उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस रेल बजट में जो खास बात है, मैं उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। इस रेल बजट में यात्री सुविधाओं पर बहुत ही ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है, वृद्धों का ध्यान रखा गया है, महिलाओं का ध्यान रखा गया है, बच्चों के साथ चलने वाली महिलाओं के लिए 30 प्रतिशत सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान रखा गया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पहली बार रेल बजट ने दिव्यांगों का ध्यान रखा है। आज तक दिव्यांगों के लिए कोई ब्रेल एनेबल कोच नहीं था, हवील चेयर की सुविधा नहीं थी, वृद्धों के लिए कोई बैट्री ट्रॉली नहीं थी। अब आप देख रहे हैं कि यह सुविधाएं धीरे-धीरे स्टेशनों पर आनी शुरू भी हो गई है। स्टेशनों की साफ-सफाई नहीं थी, चूहे दौड़ते रहते थे। अभी भी कभी-कभी चूहे दौड़ते हैं, छोटे-छोटे चूहे बोगी में भी आ जाते हैं। वह कभी-कभी मैं भी देखता हूं। मैं इसको मंत्रालय को भी बताता भी हूं, लेकिन सुधार हो रहा है। अगर आप किसी जर्जर व्यवस्था में सुधार करते हैं, तो उसको सुधार करने में थोड़ा वक्त तो लगता ही है। अगर कोई बहुत दिनों से आईसीयू में बीमार पड़ा हुआ है, तो उसको अपने कमरे में जाने में, फिर जनरल वार्ड में जाने में, फिर उसकी फिजियोथेरेपी करने में, फिर उसको वार्किंग करने में, फिर उसको दौड़ने में समय लगता है। इसके बाद वह जरूर दौड़ेगा और तब वह मैराथन भी कम्पीट कर सकती है। लेकिन अगर आप बीमार से यह उम्मीद करें कि दो साल में मैराथन दौड़ ले तो यह सम्भव नहीं होगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप कुछ समय तो दे दीजिए, क्योंकि 60 साल की भरपाई हम दो साल में करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। हम करेंगे जरूर। इसको आप भी देखेंगे, हम भी देखेंगे पूरा संसद देखेगा और देश की जनता भी देखेगी तथा पूरा विश्व भी देखेगा कि हमने क्या कर दिखाया।

आपने बुलेट ट्रेन की बात की। मान्यवर, बुलेट ट्रेन का लाभ सबसे पहले आपके इलाके को ही मिलने वाला है। बजट में बुलेट ट्रेन के बारे में मंशन इसलिए नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि बुलेट ट्रेन की जो योजना है, उसको हम जापान सरकार के माध्यम से साकार करने जा रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसी सीधी योजना है, जिसमें हमें जापान से बहुत ही कम ब्याज पर और बहुत लंबे समय के लिए त्रण प्राप्त हुआ है। जिसके माध्यम से हम बुलेट ट्रेन के सपने को साकार करने जा रहे हैं।

बुलेट ट्रेन की क्या आवश्यकता थी, अब आप इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हर चीज की ब्रांडिंग होती है, क्योंकि यह ब्रांडिंग का जमाना है। क्या इंडिया की ब्रांडिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए क्या विश्व को यह नहीं जाना चाहिए कि इंडिया में भी बुलेट ट्रेन चलती है? आप यह बताएं कि क्या आप इससे सहमत नहीं है कि इंडिया की भी ब्रांडिंग होनी चाहिए कि इंडिया में भी बुलेट ट्रेन है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर सब चीजों की ब्रांडिंग है, तो आप अपने देश को भी तो ब्रांड कीजिए, अपनी रेलवे को भी तो ब्रांड कीजिए और हम यही कर रहे हैं। बुलेट ट्रेन सिर्फ आपके ही इलाके में नहीं, बल्कि मैं सोचता हूं कि मंत्री जी कभी हम लोगों के इलाके में भी ले आएंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार):** सर, बिहार की बारी कब आएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی:** سر، بہار کی باری کب آئے گی ...**(مداخلت)**...

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा):** बिहार में भी जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा:** महोदय, मैं रेल राज्य मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे कह रहे हैं कि बिहार में भी बुलेट ट्रेन देंगे और जल्दी देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल राज्य मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मैंने कहा और इन्होंने इतना क्विक रिस्पांस दे दिया। मैंने कहा और इन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि बिहार में बुलेट ट्रेन आ जाएगी। इससे और ज्यादा संवेदनशीलता की अपेक्षा हम क्या करेंगे? कोई मंत्रालय इससे ज्यादा संवेदनशील क्या हो सकता है कि हमने अपना दुःख दर्द सुनाया और इन्होंने झट से कहा कि हम बिहार को भी शामिल करने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या? मुंगेरी लाल भी बिहार के ही हैं। सपने को जब साकार करेंगे, तो हम और आप इकट्ठे बुलेट ट्रेन में चढ़ेंगे।

मान्यवर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, कि अगले वर्ष तक 1,84,820 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व जुटाने का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, उससे हम रेलवे का पुनर्गठन, पुनर्निर्माण और पुनरुद्धार, ये तीनों काम करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री का विज़न है कि रेलवे को भारत की प्रगति और आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ बनाएं। रेलवे का काम चुनौतियों से भरा हुआ है, लेकिन हम चुनौतियों को अवसर में बदलने का काम करेंगे। यह काम हम निश्चित रूप से करेंगे और चुनौतियों को अवसर में बदलेंगे। वर्ष 2020 तक हम आम आदमी की आशाओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि गाड़ियों में आवश्यकता के अनुसार आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा है। हम मालगाड़ियों को भी समय-सारिणी से चलाएंगे। आज तक मालगाड़ियां समय सारिणी से नहीं चलती हैं। उन्हें जब मौका मिलता है, तभी चल देती हैं और जब मौका मिलता है, तभी रुक भी जाती हैं। जब हम डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर बनाएंगे, तो हम इन चीजों को कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, इस देश में बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जो स्वच्छता अभियान में भी बाधक है कि रेल में आज तक हम मल-मूत्र का सीधा विसर्जन करते हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए जो योजना बनी है, उसमें हम कोशिश करेंगे कि 2020 तक हमारे सारे टॉयलेट्स बायो डिस्पोजेबल हो जाएं, ताकि किसी भी प्रकार से मल-मूत्र का विसर्जन ट्रैक पर न हो और प्रदूषण न फैले। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपके दो मिनट बाकी हैं। आप अपनी बात दो मिनट में समाप्त करें।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा:** सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट लूंगा। हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद अहमद पटेल जी ने कहा कि ऐक्सिडेंट्स बहुत हो रहे हैं, उनकी रोकथाम कैसे करेंगे? उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऐक्सिडेंट्स की सबसे बड़ी वजह अनमैण्ड फाटक का होना है। इस पर रेल मंत्रालय का विशेष ध्यान है और जो अनमैण्ड फाटक हैं, उनको खत्म करने के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि 2020 तक बिना चौकीदार वाले सारे रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स खत्म हो जाएं। रेल मंत्रालय ने पिछले साल जो 677 घोषणाएं की हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई जारी है और उस कार्रवाई को त्वरित गति से आगे बढ़ाएं, इसकी हम प्रक्रिया रखेंगे।

अन्त में, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो हम सभी सांसदों के दिल की बात है। मंत्री जी कृपया ध्यान देंगे, मान्यवर राज्य मंत्री जी भी ध्यान देंगे। मैं आपसे ही कह रहा हूँ। यह मेरा भी दर्द है और आपका भी दर्द है, इसलिए इसको शेयर कर रहा हूँ। शुक्रवार की शाम को जब हम लोगों को ट्रेन पकड़नी होती है या प्लेन पकड़ना होता है, तो कई बार हमारी ट्रेन या प्लेन छूट जाती है। यह रवि शंकर जी को भी पता है। इनकी प्लेन भी छूट चुकी है और मेरा भी छूट चुका है।

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** वे ट्रेन में नहीं चढ़ते हैं।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा:** ऐसा मत कहिए। वे प्लेन में भी जाते हैं, ट्रेन में भी जाते हैं। ऐसा मत कहिए मनोज भाई, वे दोनों में जाते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि क्या माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, जो मेरी बातों को ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं? क्या वे इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे कि एक मेट्रो स्टेशन संसद भवन में भी बनवा दें, जिससे हम नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और एयरपोर्ट सीधे पहुंच जाएं।

**श्री मनोज सिन्हा:** मेट्रो वेंकैया नायडु जी के मंत्रालय में आती है, वह रेल मंत्रालय में नहीं आती है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वह कोई बात नहीं।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा:** आप रेलवे स्टेशन ही बनवा दीजिए। आप कुछ करिए, ताकि शुक्रवार की शाम को जब हम यहां से स्टेशन या एयरपोर्ट जाएं, तो ट्रैफिक में न फंसे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह संसद भवन देश का दिल है। यह नर्व सेंटर है। यहां पर देश भर की जनता आती है। अगर उनको रेलवे स्टेशन से या एयरपोर्ट से आने-जाने में सुविधा न हो और दो-दो घंटे ट्रैफिक में फंसना पड़े, तो उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप बताएं कि यह वाजिब है क्या?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वाजिब यह है कि आपका बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा:** आपने बताया है कि मेरा बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सबको बहुत-बहुत बधाई और रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ रेल बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो हम रेल बजट पर पांच ही मिनट बोलेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे दल के नेता इस पर विस्तृत रूप से बोलेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** कोई बात नहीं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** वे आज उपस्थित नहीं हैं। प्रभु जी भी हमारे मित्र हैं और मनोज सिन्हा जी भी हमारे मित्र हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप सफल हों, लेकिन सिर्फ प्रचार और प्रसार करके सफल न होइएगा, कार्य करके सफल होंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आप सबसे पहले रेलवे के अधिकारियों को कम से कम ऑफिस से बाहर तो निकाल दीजिए। कोई डीआरएम दौरा नहीं करता, इंजीनियर देखने नहीं जाता है, एक जमाने में पटरियां चौक होती थीं। आपके स्टेशन मास्टर देखते थे कि स्टेशन की क्या व्यवस्था है। आज ऐसा लगता है कि सबको लकवा जैसा मार गया है। आपने बजट में खूब प्रचार-प्रसार किया, लेकिन यह सत्यता पर खरा कैसे उतरेगा? हम रेलवे की कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर थे, हमने पूछा कि आपके पास कितने प्रोजेक्ट पेंडिंग हैं और उनके लिए कितना रुपया चाहिए? आप सदन को बता दीजिए कि आपके पास अभी जितने पेंडिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए कितना रुपया चाहिए और आपने इस बजट में जो घोषणाएं की हैं, उनके लिए कितना पैसा चाहिए और इतना बड़ा गैप आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे? यह ठीक है कि डीज़ल के दाम घटे हैं। आपका किराया घटना चाहिए, लेकिन हम किराया घटाने के पक्षधर नहीं हैं। हम कहते हैं कि आप किराया बढ़ाइए, लेकिन लोगों को सुविधाएं तो दीजिए। आज आदमी सुविधाएं

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

चाहता है, किराया घटाना नहीं चाहता है। रेल में टूंस के भरा जाए, उसकी जगह वह चाहता है कि हमको बैठने का स्थान मिले, उसके लिए चाहे उससे दो रुपये फालतू ले लीजिए। आप कम से कम यात्रियों को सुरक्षित रखिए। आपकी आरपीएफ है, दूसरी तरफ जीआरपी है, तीसरी तरफ सिविल पुलिस है। आपके स्टेशनों पर तीन फोर्स काम कर रही हैं। इन तीनों में कौन-सा तालमेल है? एक आपके अंडर में काम करती है, दो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अंडर में काम करती हैं। इन तीनों के बीच कोई तालमेल नहीं है, जिसके कारण सुरक्षा की प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हुई है। आखिर सुरक्षा की प्रॉब्लम कैसे दूर होगी? अगर आप इसको कहीं से सेंट्रलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे, अगर आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कांफिडेंस में नहीं लेंगे, तो रेलवे में क्राइम को रोकना बहुत मुश्किल है। रेलवे में चोरियां बहुत होती हैं। आप हमें यह बता दीजिए कि प्रति वर्ष आपके यहां कितना माल चोरी होता है? हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में मुगलसराय है। यह मनोज सिन्हा जी के पड़ोस में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मुगलराय चोरी का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर है। वहां पर गैंग लगे हुए हैं, जो आपकी मालगाड़ियों को रोकते हैं, उनमें से सामान चोरी किया जाता है। इसके अलावा कानपुर है, झांसी है, गोरखपुर हैं, ये बड़े-बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन्स हैं, जहां पर चोरियां होती हैं। आप इन चोरियों को कैसे रोकेंगे? आपने पीपीपी मॉडल की घोषणा कर दी कि हम पीपीपी मॉडल को लागू करेंगे। इससे पहले एफडीआई की घोषणा की गई थी, कितनी एफडीआई आ गई? काले धन के बारे में कहा था, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कितना काला धन आ गया? पीपीपी मॉडल में किन-किन लोगों ने आपके यहां पर एप्लाइ किया, आप कम से कम इतना तो बता दीजिए। रेल को चलते हुए, इतने साल हो गए और आज भी स्पीड 50 किलोमीटर ही है। लखनऊ मेल रात 10 बजे चलती है और सुबह 7 बजे आती है, कलराज मिश्र जी, आप उससे आते हैं। लखनऊ मेल 9 घंटे में 500 किलोमीटर का सफर तय करती है, जबकि यह ट्रेन, मेल ट्रेन कहलाती है। इसकी स्पीड होती है 50 या 55 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा। जाड़े में जब कोहरा पड़ता है, तो हमारी तरफ कहा जाता है कि ट्रेन को भी ठंड लग गई है, क्योंकि आप कोहरे में ट्रेनों को रद्द कर देते हैं। आजकल आधुनिक सिग्नल प्रणाली आ गई है, आप उसको लागू कीजिए। आजकल नई तकनीक आई है, उसको इस्तेमाल करें। आप अगर उन चीजों को इस्तेमाल करेंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से ज्यादा एडवांस सिस्टम आएगा और अगर आपने रेल की स्पीड नहीं बढ़ाई, तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आज विश्व कहां जा रहा है? आप हिन्दुस्तान में बुलेट ट्रेन की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो मौजूदा ट्रेनें हैं, उनकी स्पीड तो बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं। हर रोज पटरियां क्रैक कर रही हैं। आज रेल के बाथरूम की हालत क्या है? आप देख लीजिए कोई सफाई नहीं करता और रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुली हैं ही नहीं। आपने कुली की भर्ती बंद कर दी है। लालू जी ने कुली को अपग्रेड कर दिया है, उनको अफसर बना दिया है। आप किसी स्टेशन पर चले जाएं, आपको कुली मिलेगा ही नहीं। आज कुलियों की इतनी कमी हो गई है, आप कुलियों की भर्ती क्यों नहीं करते? आप इनकी भर्ती एनाउंस करिए कि हम इतने कुली भर्ती करेंगे, तो लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। चाहे आप कुली कांट्रेक्ट बेस पर ही भर्ती करिए, लेकिन भर्ती करिए। कहीं न कहीं से सुधार की प्रक्रिया में आपको आगे आना पड़ेगा। रेल की जमीन पर निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है। आपके पास इतनी प्राइम लोकेशन है, इतनी अधिक जमीन है, अगर आप अपनी जमीन सुरक्षित कर लें और सिर्फ उसको पीपीपी में ले आएँ, तो शायद आपका बहुत बड़ा काम पूरा हो जाएगा। आपकी उसको करने की इच्छा नहीं है। अगर आप पूरा करने की इच्छा करेंगे, तो काम हो जाएगा और लोगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी

**6.00 P.M.**

तथा आप अपने मिशन में सफल होंगे। मैं तो इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि आप सफल हों। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मेरा काम आलोचना करना ही है। सरकारें बनती हैं, पार्टियों के विचार अलग-अलग होते हैं, लेकिन देश तब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा जब तक चीजें सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगी। जब तक हम एडवांस नहीं होंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुछ नई चीजें लाइए, हमारा आपको पूरा-पूरा समर्थन रहेगा, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं से आगे बढ़िए। एक स्टेप आप आगे बढ़िए, एक स्टेप हम लोग आगे प्रोत्साहित करेंगे और हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं दुष्यंत की एक रचना से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ—

"सिर्फ हंगामा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं,

मेरी कोशिश है सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।

मेरे सीने में न सही, तेरे सीने में है आग जहां,

आग जलनी चाहिए।"

श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी रेल मंत्री हैं। नौजवानों ने, किसानों ने शोषितों ने बहुत दिल से और बहुत ताकत के साथ इन्हें सत्ता में लाने का काम किया है, रेल मंत्री बनाने का काम किया है। रेलवे में 18 लाख कर्मचारी थे। उनमें से घटकर 13 लाख रह गए। आप 13 से 18 कैसे करेंगे, इस बजट में कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी नौजवानों को, जैसा नरेश जी ने कहा है, कुलियों को लाने का काम करें, उन्हें रोजगार देने का काम करें, नौकरी देने का काम करें। मैं चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से अपने भाषण के दरमियान इसे रेल बजट में लाने का काम करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार से चार-चार रेल मंत्री हुए हैं। रेल मंत्रियों ने जो योजनाएं घोषित कीं, उनके लिए जो पैसों का इंतजाम किया, उन योजनाओं के बारे में इस बजट में कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। पूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने हरनौत में रेल के डिब्बे बनाने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन वहां से कोई डिब्बा नहीं बन रहा है तथा बजट में इसका कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। सिर्फ जिक्र है, तो मधेपुरा और गरखा का है। उसका भी टाइम नहीं बताया गया है कि इसको वहां कब तक स्टार्ट कर देंगे। जो गरखा में है, उस रेल इंजन की शुरुआत कब से होगी, इसकी कोई समय सीमा बंधी हुई नहीं है। मैंने इस रेल बजट को पढ़ा और सुना है। प्रभु जी के बारे में हमें जानकारी थी कि इन्होंने एक अच्छे ऊर्जा मंत्री बनकर काम किया है, लेकिन ये भविष्यवक्ता भी हैं, मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी। मेरा चौबीस वर्षों का संसदीय जीवन रहा है और उस जीवन में मैंने देखा है कि बजट एक वर्ष के लिए आता है। इन्होंने जो जिक्र किया है, इन्होंने 2019-20 में जो योजनाएं लागू करने की एनाउंसमेंट की हैं, जो रेल बजट में भी हैं, उस संदर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जी, आप एक वर्ष में कितने नौजवानों को काम देंगे? आप अपने जवाब में इसकी घोषणा करने का काम करें कि आप पूर्व रेल मंत्रियों की योजनाओं को एक वर्ष में कितना पूरा करेंगे। आज का नौजवान इनको बहुत दिल से देख रहा है। वह देख रहा है कि जब उसको इंटरव्यू देना पड़ता है, तो उसे कन्फर्म टिकट नहीं मिलती है। होली, दशहरा के त्यौहार हैं, इन त्यौहारों पर लोग ट्रेन्स में लदकर जाते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने अपने रेल बजट में

[श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर]

इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं दी है। हमें चाहेंगे कि रेल मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान देकर जवाब देने का काम करें, नौजवानों को अपने विश्वास में लेने का काम करें। हम जानते हैं कि आजादी के बाद रेल का कितना विस्तार हुआ और इन दो वर्षों में रेल का कितना विस्तार हुआ। इस दौरान कितनी रेल लाइन्स बिछीं, इसका जवाब भी आपके रेल बजट में नहीं है। कितना बिजलीकरण हुआ, इस बजट में इसका भी जिक्र नहीं है। अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता आर. के. सिन्हा साहब बोल रहे थे कि रेल मंत्री जी के कॉरीडोर में कोई भीड़ नहीं है। लोगों ने दो वर्षों में, 21 महीनों में देख लिया है कि यहां कोई काम नहीं होता है, इसलिए क्यों समय बिताने आए। हम जानते हैं कि नौजवानों को, पत्रकारों को 50 परसेंट छूट मिली हुई है। हम रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करेंगे कि पत्रकारों को पूर्ण छूट देकर अभी उन्हें यह छूट सिर्फ गरीब रथ में दी जा रही है, लेकिन इन्हें सभी ट्रेन्स में छूट मिले, यह सहूलियत मिले। मैं रेल मंत्री से कुछ बातों का अपने राज्य बिहार, जिला समस्तीपुर के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यहां समस्तीपुर जंक्शन है, यहां पहले नई दिल्ली के लिए डायरेक्ट जयंती जनता ट्रेन चलती थी, वह बंद हो गई है। यह ट्रेन 1977 में चलती थी, जिसे स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने चलाया था, उसको बाद में बंद कर दिया गया, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप निश्चित रूप से समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली के लिए, समस्तीपुर से मुंबई के लिए, समस्तीपुर से बेंगलुरु के लिए एक ट्रेन देने का काम करें।

आप समस्तीपुर के जो रेलवे क्वार्टर हैं, जो क्षतिग्रस्त हैं, जो बहुत दिनों से बने हुए हैं, उनको ठीक से बनाने का काम करें। जहां खुदीराम बोस गिरफ्तार हुए थे, वहां पर पूसा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन, खुदीराम बोस रेलवे स्टेशन है, मैं आपको उसके सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए कई बार पत्र लिख चुका हूं, लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कर्पूरीग्राम स्टेशन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि आप रेल मंत्री के रूप में वह रुतबा दिखाएं कि पूरा हिन्दुस्तान आपको याद करे।

मैं इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ आपसे पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं,

"मैं नहीं कहता कि तू सवेरा कर दे,  
दो काम में तू एक काम मेरा कर दे।  
रोशनी तेज कर दे कि मैं कुछ देख सकूं,  
नहीं तो घनघोर अंधेरा कर दे।"

इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेल बजट का विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

Sir, Urdu Poet, Mirza Ghalib, has said, and I quote:

"तेरे वादे पर जिए हम, तो ये जान झूठ जाना,  
कि खुशी से मर न जाते, अगर ऐतबार होता।"

ऐसा लगता है कि यह रेल बजट एक ऐसी ट्रेन है, जिसके departure से पहले ही लेट होने की घोषणा कर दी गई है। Sir, the Indian Railways has played a critical role in the social and economic development of the country by ensuring access to cheap and affordable public transport for the masses. Moreover, Sir, it has grown significantly and is among the largest networks in the world. लेकिन सर, जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसमें बहुत सारे वादे किए गए हैं और जब वादे पूरे नहीं होते हैं, तो काफी तकलीफ होती है। रेलवे की तरफ से अभी तक पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक और नंबर ऑफ रुट्स में भी इजाफा हुआ है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने में हमारा infrastructure कामयाब नहीं है। देखा जाए, तो आजादी के बाद रेलवे में 10 हजार रुट किलोमीटर का इजाफा हुआ है, जबकि इसी दौरान चीन में 50 हजार रुट किलोमीटर का इजाफा किया गया है। पिछले तीन दशकों में double या multiple ट्रैक 52 फीसदी बढ़ा है, इसके बावजूद 2014-15 में overall रेलवे में सिर्फ 30 फीसदी ट्रैक ही double या multiple किए जा सके हैं। सर, ग्रोथ की इस धीमी रफ्तार की वजह से आज रेलवे एक saturation point पर पहुंच गई है। 1,219 सेक्शंस में सिर्फ 40 फीसदी ट्रैक ऐसे हैं, जो सौ फीसदी line capacity utilization से ज्यादा पर चल रहे हैं। यहां तक कि 80 फीसदी ट्रैफिक सिर्फ 40 फीसदी ट्रैक तक ही महदूद है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हर जगह congestion है, लिहाजा न नई गाड़ियां शुरू की जा सकती हैं और न ही मौजूदा ट्रेनों की रफ्तार बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

सर हम स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की बात सुनते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन अब रेल बजट में स्मार्ट ट्रेन की भी बात कहीं गई है। मंत्री जी स्मार्ट ट्रेन चलाना चाहते हैं, जिनमें कुछ खास सहूलियतें होंगी, जैसे कि bio-toilets, vending machines, accessible dustbin, वगैरह। उन्होंने सीनियर सिटिज़न्स का ख्याल रखते हुए उनका रिजर्वेशन कोटा पचास फीसदी बढ़ा दिया है और कहा है कि लेडी मुसाफिरों की सुरक्षा को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि e-ticketing system को improve किया गया है और अब 2,000 की जगह 7,200 टिकट्स प्रति मिनट फरोख्त किए जा सकते हैं। प्रभु जी ने 'Clean My Coach' service शुरू करने का वादा भी किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम अगले दो साल में स्विस् चैलेंज मॉडल के तहत चार सौ स्टेशनों में पीपीपी मोड के जरिए सुधार लाएंगे। सर, यहां पर एक clarification की जरूरत है। पिछले साल इन्होंने चार सौ स्टेशनों को "आदर्श स्टेशन स्कीम" के तहत आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही थी। अब ये नए चार सौ स्टेशंस या वे ही चार सौ स्टेशंस हैं, मुझे यह पूछना है? लेकिन यहां यह कहना जरूरी है कि पीपीपी मोड अब तक बहुत ज्यादा कामयाब नहीं रहा है, लिहाजा रेलवे को इस साल पीपीपी मोड से आमदनी होगी, यह तय नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सर, पिछली बार भी कहा गया था कि चार सौ स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई की सुविधा दी जाएगी और इस साल एक सौ स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई की सुविधा देने की बात कहीं गई है। मुझे लगता है कि यह प्रपोजल भी लगभग एक ही है।

सेफ्टी इश्यूज़ पर कहा जा सकता है कि पिछले साल की बनिस्बत इस साल 20 फीसदी हादसे कम हुए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि मंत्री जी साबिक वज़ीरे रेल, ममता बनर्जी के विज़न 20:20 को लागू करके, सारे unmanned railway crossings पर गैंगमेन को बैठाकर, Mission Zero Accident में कामयाबी हासिल करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने एक roll-on and roll-off की बात भी कही है, यह भी vision 20-20 में ममता बनर्जी जी ने ही कहा था। इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।



[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

सर, यह सब तो ठीक है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में यह वाज़ेह नहीं किया कि यह सब होगा कैसे? उनके पास कोई कंक्रीट प्लान नहीं है, ऐसे में रेलवे के प्रोजेक्ट्स इम्प्लिमेंट कैसे होंगे? माना जा रहा है कि Seventh Central Pay Commission की रिक्मंडेशंस लागू होने के बाद रेलवेज के pay and pension के खर्च में 19 फीसदी इजाफा होगा। यह तो प्रोजेक्शन है, लेकिन जब पिछली बार Sixth Pay Commission लागू किया गया था, असल में देखा जाए तो वह आंकड़ा 32 फीसदी पर जाकर रुका था।

†"تیرے وعدے پر جئے ہم، تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا

کہ خوشی سے مر نہ جاتے، اگر اعتبار ہوتا۔"

ایسا لگتا ہے کہ یہ ریل بجٹ ایک ایسی ٹرین ہے، جس کے ٹیپارچر سے پہلے ہی لیٹ ہونے کا کی گھوشنا کر دی گئی ہے۔

Sir, the Indian Railways has played a critical role in the social and economic development of the country by ensuring access to cheap and affordable public transport for the masses. Moreover, Sir, it has grown significantly and is among the largest networks in the world.

لیکن سر، جیسا میں نے کہا کہ اس میں بہت سارے وعدے کئے گئے ہیں اور جب وعدے پورے نہیں ہوتے ہیں، تو کافی تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ ریلوے کی طرف سے ابھی تک پیسنجر ٹریفک اور نمبر آف روٹس میں بھاری اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ قدم سے قدم ملا کر چلنے میں ہمارا انفراسٹرکچر کامیاب نہیں ہوا ہے۔ دیکھا جائے، تو آزادی کے بعد ریلوے میں 10 ہزار روٹ کلومیٹر کا اضافہ ہوا ہے، جبکہ اسی دوران چین میں 50 ہزار روٹ کلومیٹر کا اضافہ کیا گیا ہے۔ پچھلے تین دہائیوں میں ڈبل یا ملٹی-پل ٹریک 52 فیصد بڑھا ہے، اس کے باوجود 2014-15 میں آوورل ریلوے میں صرف 30 فیصدی ٹریک ہی ڈبل یا ملٹی-پل کئے جا سکے ہیں۔ سر، گروتھ کی اس دھیمی رفتار کی وجہ سے آج ریلوے ایک saturation point پر پہنچ گئی ہے۔ 1219 سیکشنس میں صرف چالیس فیصدی ٹریک ایسے ہیں، جو سو فیصدی line capacity utilization سے زیادہ پر چل رہے ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ 80 فیصدی ٹریفک صرف 40 فیصدی ٹریک تک ہی محدود ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ ہر جگہ congestion ہے، لہذا نہ نئی گاڑیاں شروع کی جاسکتی ہیں اور نہ ہی موجودہ ٹرینوں کی رفتار بڑھائی جاسکتی ہے۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.



سر، ہم اسمارٹ سٹیز کی بات سنتے آرہے تھے، لیکن اب ریل بجٹ میں اسمارٹ ٹرین کی بھی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ منتری جی اسمارٹ ٹرین چلانا چاہتے ہیں، جن میں کچھ خاص سہولتیں ہونگی، جیسے کہ بایوٹوائلٹ، وینڈنگ مشین، accessible dustbin وغیرہ۔ انہوں نے سینئر سٹیزنس کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے ان کا ریزرویشن کوٹا پچاس فیصدی بڑھادیا ہے اور کہا کہ لیڈیز مسافروں کی حفاظت کو بھی دھیان میں رکھیں گے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ای ٹکٹ سسٹم کو امپروو کیا گیا ہے اور اب دو ہزار کی جگہ روزانہ 7200 ٹکٹ فی منٹ فروخت کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔ پربھوجی نے Clean my Coach سروس شروع کرنے کا وعدہ بھی کیا ہے اور انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہم اگلے دو سال میں سوئس چیلنج ماڈل کے تحت چار سو اسٹیشنوں میں پی پی پی موڈ کے ذریعہ سدھار لائیں گے۔

سر، یہاں پر ایک کلیریفکیشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ پچھلے سال انہوں نے چار سو اسٹیشنوں کو ”آدرش اسٹیشن اسکیم“ کے تحت آدرش اسٹیشن بنانے کی بات کہی تھی۔ اب یہ نئے چار سو اسٹیشن ہیں یا وہ ہی چار سو اسٹیشن ہیں؟ مجھے یہ پوچھا ہے؟ لیکن یہاں یہ کہنا ضروری ہے کہ پی پی پی موڈ اب تک بہت زیادہ کامیاب نہیں رہا ہے۔ لہذا ریلوے کو اس سال پی پی پی موڈ کتنی آمدنی ہوگی، یہ طے نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

سر، پچھلی بار بھی کہا گیا تھا کہ چار سو اسٹیشنوں پر وائی فائی کی سہولت دی جائے گی اور اس سال ایک سو اسٹیشنوں پر وائی فائی کی سہولت دینے کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ یہ پروپوزل بھی لگ بھگ ایک ہی ہے۔

سیفٹی ایشوز پر کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ پچھلے سال کی بہ نسبت اس سال 20 فیصدی حادثے

کم ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ اچھی بات ہے کہ منتری جی سابق وزیر ریل، ممتا بنرجی کے ویژن ٹوئنٹی-

پر گینگ-مین کو ہٹاکر، 'مشن unmanned railway crossing ٹوئنٹی کو لاگو کرکے، سارے

زیرو ایکسیڈنٹ' میں کامیابی حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے ایک رول-آن اور رول-آف

کی بات بھی کہی ہے، یہ بھی ویژن ٹوئنٹی-ٹوئنٹی میں ممتا بنرجی جی نے ہی کہا تھا۔ اس کے

لئے میں ان کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔

سر، یہ سب تو ٹھیک ہے، لیکن انہوں نے اپنی اسپیچ میں یہ واضح نہیں کیا کہ یہ سب

کیسے ہوگا؟ ان کے پاس کوئی کنکریٹ پلان نہیں ہے، ایسے میں ریلوے کے پروجیکٹس امپلی

مینٹ کیسے ہونگے؟ مانا جارہا ہے کہ ساتویں پے کمیشن کی ریکمنڈیشنس لاگو ہونے کے بعد

ریلویز کے pay and pension کے خرچ میں 19 فیصدی اضافہ ہوگا۔ یہ تو پروجیکشن ہے،

لیکن جب پچھلی بار چھٹے پے کمیشن لاگو کیا گیا تھا، اصل میں دیکھا جائے تو وہ آنکڑا 32

فیصدی پر جاکر رکا تھا۔

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Similarly, for new lines, the provision for the next year is ₹ 15,586 crores, up 15 per cent over the Revised Estimate for 2015-16, and much higher compared to the Budget Estimate of ₹ 12,830 crores. The total working expenses of the Railways are budgeted at ₹ 1,74,046.29 crores during 2016-17, up from ₹ 1,46,055.60 crore in 2015-16, that is, roughly 19.1 per cent, the highest year-on-year growth in the past three years. Sir, at the same time, the gross traffic receipts in 2015-16 have been short by ₹ 15,744 crores, as compared to the Budget target of ₹ 1,83,578 crores, which is a shortfall of around 8.5 per cent. Both passenger and goods traffic have performed below expectations. The freight earnings have been impacted by low demand from the core sector due to improved and better priced road transport. Therefore, the question arises as to how the Minister expects to meet the demand of expenses for the ambitious projects laid by him in the Budget, as they would require a massive amount of revenue.

Sir, the Railways has signed an agreement with the LIC, wherein an amount of one lakh crore rupees would be at the disposal of the Railways, but, at the same time, it would also leave the Railways debt-stressed. Therefore, it would not be incorrect to say that the Minister has tried to camouflage the risk prevailing over the sector due to the increase in expenses as well as shortfall in the revenue of the Railways. सर, मुझे एक खदशा है कि अगर बजट में दिए गए प्रोजेक्शन में कमी रह गई, जिसके होने की संभावना ज्यादा है, तब क्या होगा, ऐसे में पैसंजर किराए में इजाफा नागुजेर हो जाएगा।

† سر، مجھے ایک خدشہ ہے کہ اگر بجٹ میں دئے گئے پروجیکشن میں کمی رہ گئی، جس کے ہونے کی امید زیادہ ہے، تب کیا ہوگا؟ ایسے میں پیسنجر کرائے میں اضافہ ناگزیر ہو جائے گا۔

The chances of an increase in the fares are high, particularly in the absence of proper commercial accounting principles. The operating ratio is projected at 92 paise to the rupee, but is expected to cross 100 per cent, or by some estimates, even 110 per cent. Moreover, the increase in fares for passengers and freight would happen in the face of a decline in fuel expenses from 15 per cent to 12 per cent from a year ago. Sir, ideally, instead of the fares being kept stagnant in the Budget, they should have been reduced.

रेल मंत्री इज्जत की बात करते हैं, उन्होंने कुलियों के लिए बीमे की बात कही है और कहा है कि अब उनको सहायक, यानी Assistant के नाम से जाना जाएगा। भाई, जिनको आप सहायक बना रहे हैं, वे तो कहते हैं कि नाम में क्या रखा है, काम तो हमें वही करना है। असल इज्जत तो हमारी साबिक रेल मंत्री और मगरिबी बंगाल की मौजूदा सीएम, ममता बनर्जी ने गरीबों को

دی थी, जब उन्होंने 'इज्जत टिकट' शुरू करके गरीब, मजदूर किसान और household help को बहुत बड़ी राहत दी थी। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रभु जी भी इस सुझाव को संजीदगी से लें और दोबारा 'इज्जत टिकट' को गरीबों तक पहुंचाएं।

† रیل منتری عزت کی بات کرتے ہیں، انہوں نے قلیوں کے لئے بیمے کی بات کہی ہے اور کہا ہے کہ اب ان کو سہایک، یعنی اسسٹینٹ کے نام سے جانا جائے گا۔ ارے بھائی، جن کو آپ سہایک بنا رہے ہیں، وہ تو کہتے ہیں کہ نام میں کیا رکھا ہے، کام تو بیمہ ہی کرنا ہے۔ اصل عزت تو ہماری سابق ریل منتری اور مغربی بنگال کی موجودہ سی۔ایم۔ ممٹا بنرجی نے غریبوں کو دی تھی، جب انہوں نے 'عزت ٹکٹ' شروع کرکے غریب، مزدور، کسان اور ہاؤس-ہولڈ-بیلپ کو بہت بڑی راحت دی تھی۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ پرہو جی بھی اس سجھاؤ کو سنجیدگی سے لیں اور دوبارہ 'عزت ٹکٹ' کو غریبوں تک پہنچائیں۔

Now, I would like to mention about Bengal. Another significant point, that has been left unaddressed in this Budget, has been inadequate funding provided to West Bengal; that serves as a gateway to the entire North-Eastern Region of the country. The Budget expectation for the State of West Bengal has been a big zero. The inadequate funding will stall many ongoing and future projects of the Railways in the State. Presently, Sir, North Bengal Railways are going through a lot of pressure due to a large number of long-distance trains. However, the Railway Budget has left this point untouched.

Along with that, Sir, the long-sought solutions in electrification, subsidy and maintenance expected from the Ministry came to an end with no specific announcements. It is also pertinent to mention that the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, in North Bengal, was declared a 'UNESCO World Heritage Site' in 1999 and it is the second railway to be given such recognition. However, this Railway Budget has not offered anything to bail itself out of the financial and infrastructural crisis.

Moreover, Sir, the progress of Uttar Banga Railway Factory to be established in Jalpaiguri is being done at a very slow pace. The Railways, in collaboration with RINL, had to establish a wagon factory. However, till date, there has been no satisfactory development on this project. It has to be mentioned that this project will not only be beneficial for the Railways but also for the economic development of the region.

सर, मंत्री जी ने फ्रेट कॉरिडोर की बात की और दो बार खड़गपुर का नाम लिया, तो ऐसा लगा कि शायद इस बजट में मगरिबी बंगाल के लिए भी कुछ तो होगा। लेकिन जब ठीक से बजट

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

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डॉक्युमेंٹ کی جانچ کی تو پتا چلا کہ دونوں کورڈینس، ممبئی ٹو خڈگپور اور ویجواڑا ٹو خڈگپور، خڈگپور میں آکر ختم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کورڈینس کو آپ کولکاتا تک کیوں نہیں لے جا رہے ہیں؟

سر، منتری جی نے فریٹ کاریٹور کی بات کی اور دو بار کھڑکپور کا نام لیا، تو ایسا لگا کہ شاید اس بجٹ میں مغربی بنگال کے لیے بھی کچھ تو ہوگا۔ لیکن جب ٹھیک سے بجٹ ڈاکیومنٹ کی جانچ کی تو پتہ چلا کہ دونوں کاریٹورس، ممبئی ٹو کھڑکپور اور وجے واڑہ ٹو کھڑکپور، کھڑکپور میں آکر ختم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کاریٹورس کو آپ کولکاتا تک کیوں نہیں لے جا رہے ہیں؟

Sir, I have just mentioned the unfinished projects of West Bengal. سر، آٹھ پروجیکٹس ہیں۔ سر، آٹھ Noapara Rake Rehabilitation Facility; Coach Manufacturing Factory at Kanchrapara; Centre for Excellence for Wagon Prototyping at Kharagpur; Captive Thermal Power Plant in Purulia; Coach Mid-Life Rehabilitation Workshop in Adra; Rail Axle Manufacturing Factory at Jalpaiguri; Electronic Signal Production Unit at New Cooch Behar; and, Wagon Component Factory at Jellingham. ...*(Time bell rings)*... سر، میری پارٹی سے ابھی اور کوئی ابھی نہیں ہے۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा सत्यनारायण जटिया): अभी आप ही हैं, परन्तु मेरे पास दो स्पीकर्स के नाम हैं।

श्री मो. नदीमल हक: सर, जितना समय बचेगा, उसमें वे बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर नहीं बचेगा, तो नहीं बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، جتنا وقت بچے گا، اس میں وہ بولیں گے۔ مداخلت۔۔۔ اگر نہیں بچے گا، تو نہیں بولیں گے۔ مداخلت۔۔۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके लिए 12 मिनट हैं और दूसरे स्पीकर के लिए 10 मिनट का समय है।

श्री मो. नदीमल हक: सर، मुझे इजाजत दीजिए।

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، مجھے اجازت دیجیے۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा सत्यनारायण जटिया): दूसरे स्पीकर बंदोपाध्याय जी हैं।

श्री मो. नदीमल हक: सर، अगर टाइम नहीं बचेगा, तो नहीं बोलेंगे।

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، اگر ٹائم نہیں بچے گا، تو نہیں بولیں گے۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं बोलेंगे, तब ठीक है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, then I would like to mention about the failure of co-operative federalism, especially in the case of Bengal and Delhi. Another significant point, which has not been addressed till date, is the effective co-ordination between the Railways and the State Authorities. This is particularly important to avoid incidents such as the incident that happened in Shakurbasti, wherein 1,200 *jhuggies* were demolished and a six-month-old baby lost his life. The Railways Authorities, much less coordinated, did not inform the relevant State Government authority before carrying out the demolition. Similarly, in West Bengal, in 2010, vast Railway settlement area of Kharagpur was incorporated under the Kharagpur Municipality. Presently, eight municipal wards exist under the Railway area, which amounts to half of the prime city area of Kharagpur. However, the Municipality and elected Councilors of these wards face numerous problems due to non-cooperation of the Railway authorities. They do not permit the construction of garbage vat, water tanks and development of slums within these areas. Further, they do not maintain proper roads and street lights on Railway roads which lead to frequent accidents and criminal activities in this area. This lack of co-operation infringes upon the spirit of cooperative federalism that would, otherwise, require a more conciliatory approach, a coordinated solution and efforts to be implemented. This area needs to be intervened and corrected with immediate effect.

I also state that several railway stations/junctions, including railway lines in the State of West Bengal are in an unclean, filthy and unhygienic condition. Your attention is particularly brought towards the non-maintenance and unhygienic conditions of Railway Stations at Howrah, Seldah and Burdwan regions of West Bengal. Sir, the deplorable conditions not only discourage people from preferring railways as their first preference for travelling but also attract several harmful diseases affecting the life of railway passengers and employees.

Sir, we have always taken pride in declaring our nation as one having 'unity in its diversity'. Sir, I also believe that this unity in diversity has added to the strength of the nation. Sir, presently, people having different faiths such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism reside in our country, who have to travel from one place to another to reach their place of worship. Sir, the present Budget, though it announces centres to provide for passenger amenities and beautification of pilgrimage stations, it does not mention in what manner the distribution with regard to establishing the pilgrimage centres will take place, which have been very uneven, Sir.

Presently, the security of passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the shared responsibility of the RPF and the GRP. The

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responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and the property has been vested with the Railway Protection Force by the RPF Amendment Act, 2003. The cases of crime in railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). The investigation and prosecution of crime under the Indian Penal Code as well as sabotage-related cases are the responsibility of the State Police. Sir, despite the involvement of these forces, the crime graph in railways has been increasing. According to the NCRB, there has been an increase of 13.4 per cent in 2013 as compared to 2012, and, an increase of 18.7 per cent in 2014 as compared to 2013. Amongst this, maximum cases were reported under theft, robbery and murder. Also, Sir, a total of 44 rape cases were also reported by the GRP during 2014. सर, रेलवे में मुसाफिरों का तहफुज़ राम भरोसे हो गया है। आए दिन मुसाफिरों को चलती ट्रेन से धक्का देने की खबरें आती रहती हैं और औरतों का तनहा सफर करना मुहाल हो गया है।

†سر، ریلوے میں مسافروں کا تحفظ رام بھروسے ہو گیا ہے۔ آنے دن مسافروں کو چلتی ٹرین سے دھکا دینے کی خبریں آتی رہتی ہیں اور عورتوں کا تنہا سفر کرنا محال ہو گیا ہے۔

The prime reason for this increasing crime has been the lack of coordinated efforts and confusion between the RPF, GRP and the District Police. The problem is aggravated by the fact that a train passes through many State boundaries in a short time leading to changes in jurisdiction and consequent problems in registration of cases and investigation of crimes. Hence, it was important for the Railway Minister to address this issue in the Budget.

Sir, another facet that Railways is lacking in controlling crime is that the advancements in communication technology do not find proper place in the operations of Railways. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways in its 10th Report reported, and, I quote, "The Committee was appalled to note that the Railway network and property are often threatened by anti-social and anti-national elements, terrorists, etc. While conducting on-the-spot study tours of some of the stations, the Committee was dismayed to find that the integrated security system had not been effectively put in place. Except for the odd baggage scanner, door frame, metal detectors and the presence of a handful of RPF personnel in the stations, the Committee did not find any noticeable change in the way the security system functioned. The Committee did not find a single hand-held metal detector in most of the stations they visited; even at those stations where they were in use, the same was operated in a casual manner, without any professionalism warranted for a serious operation."

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Finally, Sir, I end with a Urdu couplet.

"असूलों पर आंच आए, टकराना जरूरी है,

जो जिंदा हो तो फिर जिंदा नजर आना जरूरी है।"

सर, बस! अब तो सब प्रभु की लीला है।

† اصولوں پر جہاں آئے ٹکرانا ضروری ہے

جو زندہ ہو تو پھر زندہ نظر آنا ضروری ہے

سر، بس! اب تو سب پر بھو کی لیلہ ہے۔

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नदीमुल हक जी, अब आपकी पार्टी के तीन मिनट ही बचे हैं। एस. मुत्तुकरुप्पन जी।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to our beloved Leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the discussion on Railway Budget 2016-2017. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, stated that this Budget belied the sense of expectation nursed by many segments of the population, with no new trains and no new railway lines. It was also surprising that no specific projects were announced including several projects in Tamil Nadu. To help mothers, baby foods, hot milk and hot water will be made available on stations, which is a welcome measure. I should say that the Railway Ministry has earmarked only ₹ 2,064 crore for various railway projects in Tamil Nadu for the financial year 2016-17. This is just a marginal increase of ₹ 22 crore from previous year's allocation in the current Railway Budget for a progressive State like Tamil Nadu, which contributes much to the nation's development. For Indian Railways to become an engine of economic growth, all States like Tamil Nadu should be taken on Board.

Hon. Railway Minister should ask his conscience to prove this point. Tamil Nadu State deserves much more. I believe that the hon. Railway Minister will do enough justification for the people of Tamil Nadu by fulfilling our long-pending genuine Railway demands. I do hope that with the enhanced capital budget and better project management practices being put in place, the railway projects currently under implementation in the State, including the double lining of the entire stretch from Villupuram to Kanyakumari, would be completed speedily.

Next, the formulation of a National Railway Plan has been announced in which multi-model integration and consultations with States have been mentioned. I do

† Transliteration in Urdu script.



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hope that genuine consultation takes place with the State Governments and our concerns are adequately addressed so that all parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu, can fully benefit from the Indian Railways, which is truly the infrastructural backbone of India.

To bring major stations under the CCTV surveillance is really the need of the hour, which will ensure the safety and security and would be crucial for assisting police at railway stations.

The launch of *Rail Mitra Seva* - a comprehensive united service including battery operated cars, porter services, wheel chairs etc., and 17,000 bio-toilets and additional toilets at 475 stations before the end of this year are welcome.

There is a proposal to provide train-borne entertainment *via* public audio systems through FM Radios and installation of a high-tech centralised network of 20,000 services across 2,000 stations known as 'Rail Display Network' to enable timely flow of information to passengers.

I welcome the announcement of the first ever Rail Auto Hub to be set up at Chennai, which would enable Chennai's position as a major manufacturing centre, not just in India but even internationally. I also thank the hon. Railway Minister for announcing the upgradation of railway stations at the pilgrim centres of Nagapattinam and Velankanni. But there are stations at many other important pilgrim centres in Tamil Nadu, including Srirangam and Rameshwaram. Such stations should also be taken up for upgradation.

While I welcome the announcement of the North-South dedicated freight-corridor from Delhi to Chennai; both this corridor and the proposed East Coast Corridor, which terminates in Vijayawada, ought to have been extended to Thoothukudi. This would have fulfilled Tamil Nadu's long standing request to create a Chennai to Tuticorin dedicated freight corridor.

In fact, this was one of the three projects, that is, Chennai to Tuticorin freight corridor, Chennai to Madurai-Kanyakumari high speed passenger link and Coimbatore to Madurai high speed passenger link which are included in the Vision 2023 document which has been introduced by Dr. Puratchi Thalavai Amma. The Government of Tamil Nadu had indicated its, in-principle, approval to be implemented through the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Although the hon. Railway Minister has mentioned that creating "new structures" is out of the three pillars of his Budget, and also involved the doctrine of cooperative federalism in entering into MoUs with the States.

It is unfortunate that only a token consultation was held with the States before finalising the draft MoU which lacks charity on a number of key issues. The present



structure, where 75 per cent of the equity and the entire land cost are to be met by the States, with all control, with the Ministry of Railways, is simply unacceptable. Hon. Amma's Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu is prepared to engage with the Ministry of Railways on reworking the clauses of the MoU to ensure that a more balanced and acceptable draft emerges which duly recognises the contributions to be made by the State Governments.

The upgradation of suburban transit systems in Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata have been dealt with in great detail. However, in the case of Chennai which possibly has the second most patronised suburban transit system after Mumbai, no specific plans for upgradation by the Indian Railways themselves have been announced, which is a major omission.

I am happy that the Railway Minister has spared the common person and not levied any increase in the rail fares which is a welcome measure.

I want to put some proposals of my local area, Tirunelveli, to the hon. Railway Minister. The Tirunelveli to Sabarimala and Dindigul to Sabarimala line, a new line, is required to be surveyed and laid immediately for the benefit of lakhs of pilgrims going to Sabarimala every year through this route. Again, Tirunelveli's long standing demand is that it should be elevated as Divisional Headquarters. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, once again I have to repeat it before the hon. Minister of Railways. Tirunelveli is my native town. The long standing demand of the people of Tirunelveli that it should be elevated as the Divisional Headquarters.

Palayamkottai Railway Station should be upgraded with all basic amenities and the boarding point for all and a Reservation Counter. There is a holy place at Chendur in the southern district. Chendhur Express should have a stop at Palayamkottai Station. All the compartments in the Nellai Express running from Chennai to Nellai and from Nellai to Chennai, are very old and poorly maintained and unhygienic. It may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. All the South bound trains are highly profitable. I urge the Government to provide new modernised coaches. Further, I urge the Railway Minister to halt the Nellai Express at the first platform of Chennai Egmore Railway Station, enabling Tirunelveli people to board the train easily and quickly. It is very difficult for old people, especially women passengers to carry heavy luggages by Railway Over Bridges. Nowadays the Nellai Express is boarded at the ninth platform. It is very difficult for women and children to carry luggage and cross by Railway Over Bridges. It should be taken into consideration immediately.

The Railway Budget for this year, 2016-17 has been presented. Tamil Nadu has certain specific proposals and suggestions for the Railway Budget which, I am sure,

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the hon. Railway Minister would be able to consider positively. In the 'Vision 2023' document of hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my leader, ten important railway projects have been included and these are crucial for the development of rail transport and for the development of infrastructure projects in the State of Tamil Nadu. I will mention the project names only:—

1. Complete doubling for Chennai-Kanniyakumari line
2. Sriperumbudur-Guindy freight line
3. Chennai-Thoothukudi freight corridor
4. High-speed passenger rail link - Chennai-Madurai-Kanniyakumari
5. High-speed passenger rail link - Madurai to Coimbatore
6. High-speed passenger rail link - Coimbatore to Chennai
7. Chennai-Bengaluru high speed rail link
8. Chennai-Bengaluru freight corridor
9. Avadi-Guduvancheri rail link
10. Avadi/Thiruvallur-Ennore port link

Sir, these are ten important projects in the State of Tamil Nadu. The hon. Minister of Railways is here. I will request the hon. Minister to kindly take these into consideration and do the needful for the people of Tamil Nadu.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने इस रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए उनका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल हमारे देश के यातायात का महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। यह पूरे देश की एकता को प्रदर्शित करता है, क्योंकि रेल में सभी धर्म, वर्ग, संप्रदाय के यात्रियों को एक साथ बैठकर यात्रा करने का अवसर मिलता है। प्रतिदिन करीब ढाई करोड़ आदमी रेल से यात्रा करते हैं और भारतीय रेल दुनिया में चौथे स्थान पर अंकित है। भारत ने आजादी के बाद केवल 11,000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बिछाई है, जबकि चीन में 80,000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइनों का विस्तार हुआ है। दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा भारत को भी बढ़ते हुए रेल यात्रियों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे लाइन का अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल विभाग में आज के परिवेश में रेलवे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। आए दिन रेलों में लूटपाट, हत्या, छेड़छाड़ आदि की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं, लेकिन इनको रोकने के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को चाहिए कि रेल में बढ़ते हुए यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए रेलवे पुलिस में विशेष भर्ती अभियान शुरू किया जाए, जिससे रेलवे में आए दिन हो रही आपराधिक घटनाओं को रोका जा सके। इसके बारे में भी सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। रेल दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में हमारा रेल विभाग बहुत ही दुखद इतिहास रखता है। आए दिन कहीं न कहीं मानव-रहित फाटकों की कमी की वजह से, फोग की वजह से, रेल चालकों की लापरवाही की वजह से बड़ी-बड़ी दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। हजारों व्यक्तियों एवं पशुओं की रेल पटरियों पर इसलिए मौत होती है, क्योंकि रेलवे लाइन के आसपास घनी आबादी होती है और वहां से जब ट्रेन गुजरती हैं, वहां पर बाउंड्री नहीं होती, तार लगा हुआ नहीं होता है। यदि रेलवे विभाग इस समस्या की तरफ ध्यान दे और घनी आबादी जहां से रेलें गुजरती हैं, वहां पर बाउंड्री हो जाए, या तार की बाउंड्री हो जाए तो व्यक्तियों की और पशुओं की दुर्घटना से जो मृत्यु होती है, उसमें कमी आ सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर और रेलों के अंदर काफी गंदगी रहती है। यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए शौचालय बहुत कम हैं, क्योंकि ज्यादातर स्टेशनों पर जो शौचालय बने हैं, वे 20-25 साल पुराने बने हुए हैं। पिछले 20-25 साल में और अब में काफी अंतर है, क्योंकि रेलवे यात्रियों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है और शौचालय पुराने जमाने के बने हुए हैं। उन पुराने शौचालयों से काम नहीं चल पाता है, जिस कारण से बहुत गंदगी रहती है। जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको रहने का कहीं ठिकाना नहीं होता है, वे पहले ही आकर स्टेशन पर ठहर जाते हैं, तो उनको बहुत परेशानी होती है, इसलिए रेलवे स्टेशनों को साफ-सुथरा रखने के लिए शौचालयों की अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाए। आपने देखा होगा कि स्टेशनों पर कितनी गंदगी है, इसलिए इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ रेल के अंदर भी कोई कम गंदगी नहीं रहती है, क्योंकि जो बिस्तर दिया जाता है, तकिया दिया जाता है, कभी तकिये के कवर को निकालकर देखो, तो ऐसा लगता है कि इसको अभी फेंक दो, इतना गंदा होता है। इसलिए इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसकी भी समय सीमा होनी चाहिए कि कितने दिनों तक उसको यूज किया जाए और कितने दिनों के बाद उसको हटा दिया जाए।

महोदय, रेलवे के विभागों का निजीकरण करने से 13.5 लाख कर्मचारी ही रह गए हैं जबकि पूर्व में 22.5 लाख से भी ज्यादा कर्मचारी थे। यह संख्या घटती चली जा रही है। महोदय, सरकार को रेलवे का निजीकरण बंद करना चाहिए क्योंकि निजीकरण से आरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है।

रेलवे का निजीकरण हो, हमें इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है और न ही हमारी पार्टी को इस पर कोई एतराज है, किन्तु परम पूज्य डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने जो भारतीय संविधान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की है, तो उसी प्रकार से आप प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं, तो आप प्राइवेटाइज करिए, अच्छी व्यवस्था करिए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति का आरक्षण होना चाहिए। हमें इसमें कोई इतराज नहीं है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देने से पहले से इस क्षेत्र में आरक्षण का विधान रखना अति आवश्यक है। आज रेल विभाग में बहुत सारी रिक्तियां हैं और सभी वर्गों के पदों पर रिक्तियां हैं। आज की तारीख में रेलवे में रिजर्व कोटा बहुत कम है। रेल विभाग में आज तक रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है। यहां पर तमाम रिक्तियां खाली हैं, तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर, रेल विभाग में जो हमारा बैकलॉग है और अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़ी जातियों की जो

[श्री वीर सिंह]

रिक्तियां पड़ी हुई हैं, उनको पूरा करने का काम करें। मैं यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि जब रेल मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें, तो वे इसका ध्यान रखें। उच्च वर्गों में जो उच्च पद हैं, अधिकारी वर्गों में भी हमारा एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का कोटा बहुत कम है, उसको भी भरा जाए।

महोदय, बजट में 160 व 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से ट्रेनें चलाए जाने की योजना है, जिसमें दिल्ली-आगरा, दिल्ली-चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली-कानपुर, नागपुर-बिलासपुर, मैसूर-गुंटूर, चेन्नई-मुम्बई, गोवा, मुम्बई-अहमदाबाद, चेन्नई-हैदराबाद व नागपुर सिकंदराबाद शामिल हैं। रेल रूटों पर कोचों की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह भयावह प्रतीत होता है। यदि माननीय मंत्री जी इसे अंजाम दे पाते हैं, तो एक बहुत अच्छी पहल होगी। हम माननीय मंत्री जी का स्वागत करेंगे।

जम्मू और कश्मीर और मेघालय में चालू परियोजनाओं में आंशिक सफलता मिलने के बावजूद बहुत सी परियोजनाएं लंबित हैं। आने वाले समय में इन्हें पूरा कर पाना किसी चुनौती से कम नहीं है। महोदय, रेल देश की 125 करोड़ लोगों की दिन-प्रतिदिन की जरूरतों व आम लोगों की परिवहन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभा रहा है। आपने रेल किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है, यह स्वागत योग्य है। जिस प्रकार डीज़ल की कीमतें कम हुई हैं, तो रेल किराया भी थोड़ा कम होना चाहिए था। आपका यह कदम बहुत अच्छा है, किन्तु सभी रेलों में सामान्य बोगी बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था जरूर करें। ज्यादातर ट्रेनों में सामान्य बोगी एक या दो होती हैं और उनमें चलने वाले गरीबों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा होती है। स्टेशन पर सामान्य बोगी के सामने इतनी भीड़ होती है कि जितनी पूरी ट्रेन में सवारी होती है, उतनी अकेली सामान्य बोगी की होती है। ट्रेन में सामान्य बोगी मात्र दो ही लगी होती हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सुझाव है कि हर ट्रेन में सामान्य बोगी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाएं, ताकि गरीब लोगों को आने-जाने में परेशानी महसूस न हो।

महोदय, रेल विभाग की आमदनी बढ़ाने हेतु मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत में 7,500 रेलवे स्टेशन हैं। जैसे कि एयरपोर्ट के अंदर बाजार बना होता है। जब एयरपोर्ट पर लोग अंदर जाते हैं, तो वे अपनी आवश्यकता की कोई भी वस्तु खरीद लेते हैं, इसी प्रकार से जितने भी रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, उनके ज्यादा से ज्यादा किनारे पर खाली जमीन पड़ी हुई है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप वहां पर भी मॉल बनाएं, बाजार बनाएं ताकि रेल यात्री वहां से अपनी रोजमर्रा की वस्तुएं खरीद लें। इससे रेल की आय भी बढ़ेगी और यात्रियों को भी सुविधा होगी। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने अपनी कुछ मांगें रखता हूं। मुरादाबाद में दोनों रेलवे लाइनों के किनारों पर, हरिद्वार से मुरादाबाद, मुरादाबाद से हरिद्वार और मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली दो रेलवे लाइन्स हैं, दोनों के बीच आरओबी सैंक्शन हो चुका है, स्वीकृत हो चुका है, सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि शीघ्र ही इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाए। मैंने इसको लिखित में दिया था और माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आज भी आपको लिखित में पत्र दूंगा। इसके साथ-साथ ही मैं यह कहूंगा कि मुरादाबाद एक ऐतिहासिक पीतल नगरी है। वहां पर बहुत बड़े-बड़े पीतल के व्यवसायी परिवार रहते हैं। मुरादाबाद पीतल नगरी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि मुरादाबाद से वाया आगरा मुम्बई तक कोई सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलाई जाए। मुरादाबाद से आगरा 250 किलोमीटर की दूरी है। आगरा भी एक ऐतिहासिक नगरी है और मुरादाबाद भी ऐतिहासिक नगरी है, लेकिन दोनों की बीच में सिर्फ एक लिंक एक्सप्रेस जाती है, बाकी और कोई सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। वहां पर भी एक ट्रेन अलग से चलाई जाए और उसको मुंबई से जोड़ा जाए। महोदय, काफी अरसे से मांग हो

रही है कि गजरौला और संभल के बीच में रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। कई बार मैंने भी इस बात को उठाया है, इससे पूर्व दूसरे सांसदों ने भी इस बात को उठाया है। यदि गजरौला से सम्भल तक रेलवे लाइन बन जाएगी तो लखनऊ जाने वाली ट्रेनों, जिन पर मुरादाबाद के स्टेशन पर ज्यादा लोड पड़ता है, वह लोड कम हो जाएगा, इसलिए इस लाइन को बनाया जाए। इसके साथ-साथ दिल्ली से वाया मुरादाबाद, बरेली, शाहजहांपुर, लखनऊ तक एक शताब्दी ट्रेन चलाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ-साथ हमारे दूसरे सांसद, श्री सालिम अंसारी, जो मऊ से हैं, उनकी भी मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में मऊ जंक्शन के पश्चिम की तरफ द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार बनाया जाए। जो अस्सी प्रतिशत आबादी है, वह रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिम की तरफ है, परन्तु वहां प्रवेश द्वार नहीं है, इसलिए वहां पर दूसरा प्रवेश द्वार बनाया जाए। मऊ जंक्शन से चलने वाली आनंद विहार ट्रेन को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए। महोदय, मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहूंगा कि जब से हरियाणा में आरक्षण को लेकर जाट आंदोलन हुआ है, तब से गाजियाबाद जाने वाली सभी ट्रेंस बंद हैं। 7.30 बजे के बाद कोई ट्रेन गाजियाबाद रुके, ऐसी कोई ट्रेन नहीं चल रही है। उन ट्रेनों को शुरू किया जाए, क्योंकि गाजियाबाद, जो दिल्ली से सटा हुआ है, वहां पर तमाम यात्री जाते हैं, इससे उनको परेशानी होती है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वहां के लिए कोई पैसेंजर ट्रेन या दूसरी ट्रेन शुरू की जाए। मैं इन सभी सुझावों के साथ इस रेल बजट का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I think this is going to be my last speech in this august House. So, I take this opportunity to thank my Party, all hon. M.Ps., especially, the hon. Chairman, hon. Deputy Chairman and all hon. Vice-Chairmen, for giving me continuous support in the last six years. Today, I will speak in Malayalam, my mother tongue. I have a request to hon. Minister. Please don't miss my points just because I speak in Malayalam.\*

Sir, we all appreciate the sincerity and commitment of the Hon. Minister when it comes to studying issues as well as intervening in pertinent matters. But in this Railway Budget, as have been pointed out by many hon. Members, there exists a big gap between the claims and the reality. How to bridge this gap is the issue pointed out by all the Members. All the points highlighted in the budget like infrastructure development, safety and quality of service are all important matters indeed. But the budget does not offer sufficient concrete projects to address all these issues and to fulfill all these goals. Similarly, as the Minister himself has pointed out, there are a number of projects which have been pending for a long time or remaining uncompleted even after many years. The big question here is how to complete these projects. The railway budget speaks of completing certain projects by forming Special Purpose Vehicle in association with State Governments. For example, in Kerala there is a project called Thiruvananthapuram-Chengannur suburban train with an estimated cost of ₹ 3330.78 crores. This cost is to be borne by both the Railways and the

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\*English version of the original speech made in Malayalam.

[Dr. T. N. Seema]

State on a 51:49 ratio. This means that almost half of this cost has to be borne by the State. The State's share will come to more than ₹ 1500 crores. We need to examine how far it is possible for a State to raise such a big amount. If such projects are not finally materialized, Railways can easily put the blame on the State Governments and take a position that they are not responsible for the failure of the projects. Therefore the Railways should have a roadmap of the priorities of projects in association with the State Governments.

Safety is, of course, a very important issue. Safety of all passengers in general and women passengers in particular is of great importance. Two-three months before the Honourable Mumbai High Court asked the Railways a few question in the context of a case. When the Court asked what steps they had taken to ensure the safety of women passengers, the Railways' lawyer replied that they had constituted a committee to examine whether CCTV, toilets and ambulance facilities are properly installed and provided. Responding to this the Honorable High Court asked "Why are you constituting committees after committees and not taking any concrete action"?

Since 2014, the Hon'ble Minister is speaking about forming a special women's wing in the Railway Protection Force. But we should also remember that since 2009 there are references of forming "Mahila Vahini" as a special women's wing. But the unfortunate fact is that, even after so many years and even after so many incidents of assaults on women, this has not been materialized so far. Now the number of women in RPF is so low. I would request the honorable minister to tell us how he is going to increase the number of women personnel in the Railway Protection Force.

The Hon'ble Minister has been speaking about Mobile App for the last two years. In this year's budget also the same thing is repeated. But the real problem is that none of these things are being implemented. As many of the Honorable members here have already pointed out the safety and security of the Railways are handled by three agencies, namely, District police, Government Railway police and Railway Protection Force. What we see in reality is that when something goes wrong these three agencies blame each other and save themselves from taking any responsibility. There was a suggestion of bringing an amendment in the RPF Act in order to make a single agency in charge of the safety of passengers. It is learnt that the proposal is now under the consideration of the cabinet. I would like to know the progress and the present status of that proposal.

I would like to say something about railway accidents too. In the last year also many rail accidents have taken place. Many accidents have taken place in the category of SPAD *i.e.*, Loco Pilots Passing Signal at Danger also. But when such

things happen the Railways put the entire onus upon the Loco Pilots. But there are many other factors like the rest time of the Loco Pilots, their duty time and other facilities. We often find that the Railways do not consider these important issues at all. A Committee constituted in 2013, namely High Power Committee on Duty Hours of Loco Running Staff has submitted its report. I would like to ask the honorable Minister whether he will examine and consider the recommendations made in that report. The Railways is the biggest State Owned Enterprise in India. If we examine the number of women employees of the Railways, we can see that it is abysmally low. The data of women representation in the Railways is revealing: in the Officers' group, both group A and group B put together the percentage of women is a mere 8.81%; in Group C staff it is 6.64 %; in Group D staff it is 6.93%. In the entire Railways, the representation of women is a mere 6.70%. What is the obstacle in recruiting women in the Railway staff? The Standing Committee on Women Empowerment had conducted a detailed study and assessment in this regard. The Committee had also put forward their recommendation on this issue.

As many honorable members have pointed out, it does not suffice merely to re-designate 'coolie' as 'sahayak' or 'helper'. It is not sufficient to improve their social status. What is needed is to increase the social security measures for them and I would like to know what concrete action is going to be taken in this regard.

Sir, I would also like mention one or two things about the matters related to my state Kerala. Keralites or Malayalees were used to be referred to as 'Madrasis'. Now there has happened some visible change in that tendency. But as far as Railways are concerned, it seems their map terminates at Chennai. Kerala has been facing continuous neglect from the part of the Railways. We know, the total outlay for Kerala in the Railway budget 2016-17 has been cut short by rupees 57 crores. I request for a clarification on how this reduction in the outlay has happened and how the objectives will be met with this reduced amount. Kanchikode Coach Factory is a project we started hearing about from 2008. It was heard that the project would be completed under PPP Scheme. A Public Sector Undertaking, SAIL came forward, showing readiness to participate in the project. But there is no reference of that project in this year's budget. Similarly there has been a consistent demand for forming a Peninsular Railway Zone for Kerala. This also has not found a mention in the Railway budget. Another proposal which has been in the air since 2008 is a Wagon Factory at Cherthala, which incidentally is the native place Honorable Sh. Vayalar Ravi. Cherthala Wagon Factory is a project which has a potential to promote a lot of development activities and also employment opportunities. But nothing has happened so far. Another proposal which has been there for a long time is a Railway Medical College at Thiruvananthapuram. But in the budget there is no mention of that project



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either. A Water Bottling Plant at Kadaykkavoor has also been proposed in the Railway budget earlier. But no word about that now. Thus we can see a long list of projects and proposals related to Kerala which are uncompleted or not materialized. Every year when we see the list of proposed projects we feel happy, but that happiness is temporary because none of these are going to materialize. Even the new trains announced fail to get started. The boggies in the Kerala bound trains are invariably in extremely bad shape and I fail to understand the reason behind it. Even in trains like Jan Shatabdi going to Kerala, the worst types of boggies are given.

Another issue that I wish to bring to the notice of the honorable Minister is about the development of Nemom and Kottayam terminals. If these terminals are developed, it will go a big way in reducing the rail traffic. Now the problem is that according to the Southern Railway Manager more trains cannot be run without doubling the tracks and installing automatic signaling system. But at the same time no proposals appear in the Railway budget for the installation of automatic signaling system or for the doubling of railway tracks. As you all are aware there are a lot of Keralites working in other States and cities like Delhi and Mumbai. There are also a lot of migrant workers, especially from states like Odisha, Assam etc. working in Kerala. This shows the extreme necessity of running more trains to Kerala from different cities and towns of India. Similarly the much needed modernization like automatic signaling system should also be completed.

This year's budget gives much emphasis on pilgrimage and tourism and I welcome it. But Sabarimala Temple is not accorded the importance it deserves. Similarly, the possibilities linked to pilgrimage need to be further explored in our neighbor state Tamil Nadu also. I conclude by requesting once again that Kerala may be given its due place in the railway map of India. Thank You.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, the Railway Minister began his speech with a forewarning. 'These are challenging times, maybe, one of the toughest in the looming shadow of lukewarm economy, international slowdown, recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission etc. and its own operating inefficiencies.' So, it has been difficult to spell out targets. Sir, as you know, we are the cheapest Railways in the world. We are charging the least amount of passenger fares and if the hon. Minister wants to be popular, the Government wants to be popular, it should not increase the fares which we welcome. We also welcome the passenger fares not to be increased. But, as a CEO, the Minister must realise that the Indian Railways need to make a profit. The figures that are with me say that they are making a loss of around ₹ 30,000 crores, draining the financial health of the Railways, to be popular for the service of the people. So, I have already suggested to the hon. Minister in the Consultative Committee, which I am a Member of, and also in the House



**7.00 P.M.**

previously, that just like the Government subsidizes petroleum products, agricultural products, in North-Eastern States, border States and so on, Railways also needs to be supported by the Finance Department. If the Government wants the passenger prices, freight prices to be less, then, why should the Railway suffer? Let the Finance Department support the Railways. The Railways need to make a profit. We are one of the cheapest railways in the world. Sir, it is a well-known fact कि पहले जो सरकारें आईं, जो मंत्री आए, उन्होंने अपनी स्टेट के लिए, अपने निर्वाचन मंडल के लिए अथवा दिल्ली से अपने एरिया के लिए नई रेलवे लाइन शुरू करने की एनाउंसमेंट कर दी। consequence यह हुआ कि आज रेलवेज के पास पैसा नहीं है। 16 लाख करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स पेंडिंग हैं। कहां से करेंगे? नहीं कर सकते। मैंने तो इनसे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह कहा था कि कुछ को कैंसिल कर दीजिए। आपसे नहीं बनता, तो इधर से या उधर से, जो प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट में थे, people will point fingers. आप कमेटी दीजिए, हम लोग कर देंगे। जो वायबल नहीं हैं या जिनकी जरूरत नहीं है, खैर, मंत्री जी जो सोचें, जो समझें सो करें। इसकी जरूरत बड़ी जबरदस्त है, तो बहुत जल्दी होना चाहिए। ओडिशा में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए, तो Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) के साथ शुरू किए हैं। I think, Odisha may be one of the first States in the country to do so. हमारे एरिया में कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स लाये हैं। बोलांगीर, खुर्दा, कोरापुट एरिया में लाये हैं, जहां सरकार ने जमीन फ्री दी है और 50 परसेंट प्रोजेक्ट कॉस्ट भी दिया है। यह पार्टनरशिप मेरे ख्याल में अब सब जगह आ रही है। This is a welcome change.

सर, पहले मैं ओडिशा की बात करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि समय कम है और ऐसे में कभी-कभी अपनी बात रह जाती है। सर, हम मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि मंत्री जी ने ओडिशा के लिए बड़ा अच्छा बजट दिया है। हम लोग खुश हैं। We are happy. We congratulate the NDA Government and the hon. Minister. उन्होंने एक डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर दिया है — खड़गपुर से विजयवाड़ा। उन्होंने 4,682 करोड़ का बजट दिया है। लास्ट टाइम भी बजट बढ़ाकर ही दिया था। परन्तु मंत्री जी से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। बजट आप बढ़ाकर देते हैं, लेकिन उसमें remission नहीं होना चाहिए। एंड में जब पैसे कम हो जाते हैं या कुछ हो जाता है, तो 30 परसेंट, 25 परसेंट या 20 परसेंट remission हो जाती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। लास्ट टाइम भी इन्होंने कोई remission किया था। इंडियन रेलवेज को ओडिशा से 14 हजार करोड़ की रेवेन्यू आती है। However, the railway route length across Odisha is less than 2,500 kms. with an average of 15.03 kms./1,000 sq. kms. against the nation's average of 19 kms. Sir, the railway density is much lower compared to contiguous States of West Bengal and Bihar, which have less revenue than Odisha. इसको रेशनलाइज करने की जरूरत है। हमें और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए। हम आपको रेवेन्यू देते हैं, और भी देंगे। हमें आप इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ा कर दीजिए। कुछ ऐसे रूट्स हैं — कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर, कोरापुट (KBK) एरियाज में, जिनमें प्रॉफिटेबिलिटी देखने से नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वे सोशल रूट्स हैं। नहीं तो, इनकी टीम वहां जाती है और देखती है कि क्या प्रॉफिट आएगा। अगर यहां रेलवे का कोई प्रोजेक्ट वगैरह लगाएंगे तो उससे क्या प्रॉफिट आएगा। वे उससे determine करते हैं। यह chicken-and-egg story है। मेरा रिक्वेस्ट है कि जहां लेफ्ट विंग एक्स्ट्रीमिज्म है, रीजनल डिस्पैरिटीज हैं, वहां रेलवेज को सोशल सर्विस देना चाहिए। सर, अब मैं जनरल सजेशंस पर आता हूं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपकी ओर से एक स्पीकर और हैं-तिर्की जी।

**श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव:** सर, मुझे 9 मिनट मिलेंगे, उनको तीन-चार मिनट मिलेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** कोई बात नहीं। आप अपना समय जितना तय करना है, कर लीजिए।

**श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव:** ठीक है, सर। मैं जल्दी-जल्दी बोल देता हूं, क्योंकि समय कम है।

सर, मंत्री जी बजट में कहते हैं कि एक्सिडेंट्स में 20 परसेंट का रिडक्शन हुआ है। ठीक है, परन्तु हमें जीरो एक्सिडेंट रजिम चाहिए। रेलवेज में गुंडागर्दी होती है, तो ऑटोमेटिक डोर्स चाहिए। हम रेलवेज में चलते हैं। अगर ऑटोमेटिक डोर्स होंगे, तो जब रेलगाड़ी चलेगी, तब वे बंद हो जाएंगे। तब न तो कोई किसी को बाहर फेंक पाएगा, न कोई अन्दर घुस पाएगा न कोई गुंडागर्दी कर पाएगा। रेलवेज में आप ऑटोमेटिक ट्रेन्स चलाएंगे, सब करेंगे, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आप रेलगाड़ी के अन्दर हमें ऑटोमेटिक डोर्स दीजिए।

आपकी पैसेंजर वॉल्यूम कम होता जा रहा है। यह पहले की तुलना में 2015-16 में 2 परसेंट या 3 परसेंट कम हो गया है। फीगर्स मेरे पास हैं। समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमें न्यू कोचेज दीजिए। आगे, ओडिशा में कांटाबांड़ी, कालाहांडी ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां वैगन फैक्टरीज होनी चाहिए।

आप platform strengthen कीजिए। प्लेटफार्म टिकट लेकर गुन्डे अंदर घुसते हैं, पॉकेटमार घुसते हैं और चोर घुसते हैं। उनको स्ट्रेंथन कीजिए Aautomatic vending machines दीजिए, **fare collection system** दीजिए। सर, मैं कुछ और चीज समय के अनुसार जल्दी-जल्दी कहना चाहूंगा। हम अपनी मैनुफेक्चरिंग outsource कर देते हैं। A railway line costs about ` 10 crores per kilometre. इसको भी हम विदेशी कम्पनियों को आउटसोर्स कर देते हैं। क्यों न रेलवेज खुद इंडियन कम्पनीज को देकर 'Make in India' का नारा जो सरकार चलाती है उसके तहत यहां बनाया जाए। मैं आपसे यही कहूंगा कि आप लोग cross subsidization जो आपके फ्रेट फेयर्स हैं, freight fares cost 150 per cent more than the cost because you are not increasing the passenger fares. You are doing cross subsidization by increasing the freight fares. सर, नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि अब गुड्स रेल से नहीं जाकर बाय रोड चले जा रहे हैं, बाय ट्रक्स चले जा रहे हैं। You are losing the business. आपकी ट्रेन सर्विसेज कम होती जा रही हैं। Sir, your passengers are going across to airways. They are leaving the railway travel. हम इसको तब मानेंगे, when high flying passengers say, "We will not travel by air but will travel by trains." When they prefer to use trains more than the airways, then we will know the efficiency of the Railways.

Sir, I think, my time is up. My colleague will be speaking more. I heartily support the Railway Minister. He is unique. हमारे कलीग कह रहे थे कि इनका कॉरीडोर खाली रहता है, It is for this reason that he has decentralized all the decisions in different zones. ये आराम से बैठते हैं। He is a unique kind of a Minister and I really thank him for supporting Odisha in the Budget. Sir, I thank you very much.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** डिप्टी वाइस चेयरमैन सर, रेलवे मंत्री सुरेश प्रभु जी ने एक विज्ञनरी रेल बजट पेश किया है। मैं इसे अनोखा और विज्ञनरी इसलिए कहता हूँ कि यह कोई इलेक्शन बजट नहीं है। आने वाले दिनों में कुछ राज्यों में चुनाव होने वाले हैं और जब चुनाव होते हैं तो उन राज्यों के ऊपर घोषणाओं की और योजनाओं की बरसात होती है। हमारे रेल मंत्री ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है और एक परफेक्ट बजट देश के सामने रखा है। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि घाटे के बावजूद कोई किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है, यह बड़ी बात है। माल भाड़ा भी नहीं बढ़ाया है। माल भाड़ा बढ़ाने से महंगाई बढ़ती है, अनाज महंगा होता है, फूड कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया पर बोझ बढ़ता है। उससे चावल, दालों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। रेल मंत्री जी ने यह सब होने से रोका है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि बजट में कॉमन मेन पर फोकस है। इसमें स्पीड, सर्विस, सेफ्टी, स्किल, सब चीजों का ध्यान और ख्याल रखा है। रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं बजट तैयार करने से पहले देश में धूमा और कई लोगों से मुलाकात की। यह अच्छी बात है और हमें आशा है कि रेल मंत्री जी मुम्बईकर हैं और मुम्बई के रेल यात्रियों से भी उन्होंने जरूर बात की होगी। रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चार साल के अंदर 95 परसेंट ट्रेनें सही वक्त पर चलने लगेंगी। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे जो मुम्बईकर उपनगर रेलवे यात्री हैं, उनके लिए यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। हमें कोई ज्यादा सुविधा नहीं चाहिए। हमें तो बस हमारी ट्रेनें समय पर चलें, तो ही बड़ा काम हो जाएगा। लेकिन जब हम सुबह काम पर या ऑफिस के लिए निकलते हैं, तो सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत तब होती है, जब ट्रेन लेट होती है। जब ट्रेन लेट होती है, तब भीड़ बढ़ती है, भीड़ बढ़ती है, तो एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ते हैं। मुम्बई की जो लोकल ट्रेन हैं, वह हमारी लाइफलाइन हैं। मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे, हर्बर रेलवे रोजाना लगभग चार हजार सेवाएं चलाती हैं। हर तीन मिनट में एक ट्रेन चलाई जा रही है और इसके आगे उसकी क्षमता नहीं है, क्योंकि साधन ही उनके पास नहीं हैं। जब रेलवे ट्रैक के लिए जगह नहीं है, तो नई ट्रेन कहां से आएगी? इसलिए जो ट्रेन अभी चल रही हैं, आप उन्हीं को ठीक से चलाइए और टाइम पर चलाइए।

सर, दूसरी बात बहुत गंभीर है, चिंताजनक हैं, जिसकी मैंने बार-बार सदन में चर्चा भी की है। हमारी जो मुम्बई की लोकल ट्रेन हैं, जिसे हम लाइफलाइन कहते हैं। उसे अब लोग डेथ लाइन कहने लगे हैं। यह भी इमेज बदलनी पड़ेगी। पिछले 50 वर्षों का इतिहास देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि जितनी जानें मुम्बई की लोकल ट्रेनों में गई हैं, उतनी जानें युद्ध में नहीं गई हैं, उतनी जानें सुनामी जैसे प्राकृतिक आपदा में नहीं गई है। जो आंकड़े सामने आए हैं, उनके अनुसार 12 सालों में लगभग 50 हजार से ज्यादा मुम्बईकर या तो ट्रेन से कट कर या ट्रेन से गिर कर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए हैं और अपनी जान गंवा चुके हैं। आज भी रोजाना मुम्बई थाने परिसर में लगभग 18 लोगों की मौत का कारण रेलवे बनती है। आज भी मुम्बईकर से सवाल किया जाए कि आपको ज्यादा डर किससे लगता है — आतंकवादी हमले से या प्राकृतिक आपदा से या लोकल ट्रेन से? इसके जवाब में ज्यादातर लोग कहेंगे, कि हमें लोकल ट्रेन से ज्यादा डर लगता है। जिस तरह एक्सिडेंट बढ़े, उससे यह डर है। लोकल ट्रेन में जो भीड़ होती है, उस भीड़ से होने वाली मौतें आज हमारे दिमाग में घर कर बैठी है।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1853 में भारतीय रेलवे की शुरुआत हुई। उस समय के प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में रेलवे के उस वक्त के टेक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट ने कहा था कि रेलवे मार्गों के दोनों

[श्री संजय राउत]

ओर सुरक्षा की दीवार आवश्यक है और इस बात को आज 160 साल हुए हैं, लेकिन आज भी हम उस दीवार को नहीं बना सके हैं। आज एक तरफ हम हमारी ट्रेनों की स्पीड 160 से 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ 160 सालों से सुरक्षा की दीवार नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। उस बारे में भी हमारे रेल मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि हम मुम्बईकर, महाराष्ट्र के लोग बहुत दिनों से एक बात सुनते आए हैं कि मुम्बई में जो पश्चिम रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर है, आप उसे मुम्बई से शिफ्ट करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार की बात बार-बार आती है, चाहे वह अफवाह हो सकती है। अगर ऐसी कोई योजना आपके मन में है, तो आप अपने मन में ही दबा लीजिए। इस बारे में रेल मंत्री जी को खुलासा करना चाहिए।

सर, मुम्बई सबअर्बन डिवीजन बनाने की मांग बहुत दिनों से हो रही है। मध्य-पश्चिम हर्बर रेलवे उपनगर संचालन अंडर वन रूफ होना चाहिए। इसको वन कंट्रोल में लाने की जरूरत है। मुम्बई सबअर्बन डिवीजन का गठन अलग से किया जाना चाहिए। उससे भी बहुत फायदा हो जाएगा।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली जैसे महानगर में रेल मंत्री जी ने रिंग रेलवे की बात की। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं, इसके साथ ही और भी कई घोषणाएं की हैं। इस संबंध में मेरे भी कुछ सुझाव हैं। पहला सुझाव यह है कि मुम्बई के लिए भी, जहां रोज लगभग 80 लाख पैसंजरर्स यात्रा करते हैं, दिल्ली की तरह रिंग रेलवे बननी चाहिए। उसके बारे में हमें विचार करना चाहिए। मुम्बई के लिए बजट में एलिवेटेड रेल का भरोसा दिया गया है, यह अच्छी बात है, पर हम चाहते हैं कि जैसे दिल्ली के लिए रिंग रेलवे की घोषणा की गई है, उसी तरह आप कोस्टल रिंग रेलवे के लिए भी कोई स्टडी करें, रिसर्च करें, क्योंकि देश के पूरे रेलवे नेटवर्क का 40 परसेंट पैसेजर लोड मुम्बई में है। अगर मुम्बई को कोस्टल रिंग रेलवे मिलती हैं, तो वहां भीड़ की जो समस्या है, उसके समाधान के लिए वह एक अच्छा ऑप्शन होगी। मुम्बई के समुद्री तटों के किनारे रिंग रेलवे बनाई जा सकती है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर राज्य से मदद ली जा सकती है। मुम्बई में कोस्टल रेलवे जल्दी और आसानी से बन सकती है, क्योंकि इसे पुरानी रेल लाइन के ऊपर नहीं बनाना है, बल्कि कोस्टल रेलवे का अलग रूट है।

सर, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो शताब्दी टाइप ट्रेंस हैं, उनको डबल डेकर करना चाहिए। मुम्बई-नासिक और मुम्बई-पुणे के बीच चलने वाली जो ट्रेनें हैं, उनके जनरल डिब्बों को भी डबल डेकर करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि उन जगहों से ज्यादा लोगों का मुम्बई में आना-जाना होता है। इसी प्रकार, दूरंतो ट्रेंस, जो अभी 14 या 16 डिब्बों की हैं, उनको 26 डिब्बों की करनी चाहिए, जिससे कैपेसिटी बढ़ सकती है।

सर, मेरा तीसरा सुझाव रेवेन्यू बढ़ाने के बारे में है। आपको ऐडवर्टाइजिंग, लीज ऑफ लैंड, कॉमशियल एंड होस्पिटैलिटी सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, उससे रेलवे की रेवेन्यू बढ़ सकती है।

**(उपसभापति महोदय, पीठासीन हुए)**

सर, मेरा अंतिम सुझाव यह है कि खर्चा कम करने के लिए रेलवे को सीएनजी और एलएनजी ईंधन का उपयोग कर डीजल की खपत को कम करना चाहिए। अगर रेलवे को "खर्चा घटाओ,

रेवेन्यू बढ़ाओ" पॉलिसी पर काम करना है, तो नॉन-टैरिफ रेवेन्यू पर जोर देना होगा, तभी उसका ऑपरेशनल रेश्यो नीचे आ पाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is over.

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, ये मेरे सुझाव हैं। मुझे आशा है कि रेलवे मंत्री इस बारे में विचार करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, just to allay the fears, there is no proposal to shift the Headquarters of the Western Railway from Mumbai to outside.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, not here; Shrimati Viplove Thakur, not here; Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu, not here; Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखण्ड): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। रेलवे बजट को देखने के बाद हमें बहुत निराशा हुई है। एक तरफ जहां किराये में बढ़ोतरी की गई है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ आज भी प्लेटफार्म पर कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहीं के पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर वैसे तो कई प्लेटफार्म्स हैं, लेकिन पैसेंजर्स के लिए केवल प्लेटफॉर्म नम्बर एक पर ही शौचालय की सुविधा है। विशेष तौर पर, सेकंड क्लास और महिलाओं के लिए इस तरह के शौचालय कहीं पर नहीं हैं, जहां वे अपनी समस्या का समाधान कर सकें।

सर, मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई कष्ट नहीं है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी ने हमारे उत्तराखण्ड के लिए कोई दूरदृष्टि नहीं रखी है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमारे लिए रेलवे बजट बहुत ही निराशाजनक है। महोदय, मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2015-16 और 2016-17 के बजट में उत्तराखण्ड की अनदेखी की है। उत्तराखण्ड के निवासियों ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी को पांच लोक सभा सीटें दी हैं। लेकिन लोक सभा के चुनाव के दौरान किए गए वादों के अनुसार इस बजट में कुछ भी परिलक्षित नहीं हुआ है। यूं तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं रेल मंत्री जी नारा देते हैं— "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", किन्तु इस बजट को देखकर लगता है कि उत्तराखण्ड के साथ यह नारा साकार होता नजर नहीं आ रहा है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि मेरे मित्र तरुण विजय जी भी यहां पर होंगे और इस बजट को देखते हुए उत्तराखण्ड के लिए वे भी इसे स्वीकार नहीं कर पाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट से अत्यंत निराश इसलिए भी हूं, क्योंकि उत्तराखण्ड के कुमाऊं क्षेत्र के लिए इसमें कोई भी नई रेलवे लाइन की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। ब्रिटिश टाइम के बाद से आज तक एक भी लाइन वहां पर नहीं पड़ी है। बजट देखकर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि रेल मंत्रालय रेलवे की जमीन मनमाने दाम पर बेचकर मुनाफा दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, जबकि अन्य मदों में रेलवे को घाटा ही हो रहा है। जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई है, हमें यह बात सबके सम्मुख लानी होगी कि इस सरकार ने क्या-क्या परिवर्तन किए, जो कि जनता के हित में नहीं हैं।

[श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट से इसलिए भी असंतुष्ट हूँ, क्योंकि उत्तराखण्ड की कई रेल योजनाएं या तो खत्म कर दी गई हैं या उन योजनाओं को उचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे देवबंद-रुड़की रेल लाइन, टनकपुर-घाट-बागेश्वर रेल लाइन, रामनगर-मरचूला-चौखुटिया से गैरसँण तथा किच्छा से खटीमा लाइनों पर पुनर्विचार करें, क्योंकि ये सभी रेल लाइनें उत्तराखंड के समग्र विकास के लिए अति आवश्यक हैं। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूर्व की यूपीए सरकार ने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्वीकृति दी थी।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो टनकपुर-बागेश्वर रेल मार्ग की स्वीकृति यूपीए सरकार में मिली थी, यह सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से नितांत आवश्यक है। आज चीन अपनी रेलवे लाइन 16,000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर तिब्बत के पास तक ले आया है और हमारी लास्ट चैक पोस्ट कालापानी है। आज भी हमें वहां तक जाने के लिए छह दिन का समय लगता है, और हम वहां mule transport के द्वारा पहुंचते हैं। आप टनकपुर- बागेश्वर वाली रेल लाइन को, जिसे पूर्ववर्ती सरकार की स्वीकृति दी थी, उसके बारे में, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उस रेल लाइन के लिए पैसे का आवंटन करिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखण्ड में स्वीकृत त्रिषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल मार्ग के लिए रेल बजट में बहुत कम धनराशि दी जा रही है, जिससे इसे पूरा होने में सालों लग जाएंगे। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसके निर्माण के लिए प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए जाएं जिससे रेलवे की यह महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना जल्दी से जल्दी पूर्ण हो सके।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुरादाबाद-रामनगर और रामपुर-काठगोदाम रेल मार्गों का दोहरीकरण एवं विद्युतिकरण हेतु धन आवंटित किया जाए। रामनगर से मुरादाबाद को चलने वाली पैसेजर गाड़ी नम्बर 55310 को आनंद विहार तक सीधे चलाये जाने की मांग को पूरा किया जाए। इससे प्रतिदिन गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं मंडलों के हजारों यात्रियों को लाभ मिलेगा और रेलवे को प्रचुर मात्रा में रेवेन्यू प्राप्त होगा। गर्मियों के मौसम में उत्तराखण्ड जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। रेलगाड़ियों में जगह न होने के कारण यात्रियों को अन्य विकल्पों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है, इसलिए गर्मियों में वहां के लिए गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, गैरसँण को उत्तराखण्ड की ग्रीष्मकालीन राजधानी के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है, किन्तु इस बजट में यहां की किसी लाइन के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा है, जो कि यहां के विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चार धाम यात्रा मार्ग को रेल मार्ग से जोड़ने की बात कही थी, परन्तु उसका इस बजट में कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं है। मान्यवर मैं प्रदेश की जनता की यात्रा सुविधा एवं रोजगार बढ़ाने हेतु रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे रेल कोच फैक्ट्री और रेल गाड़ी के लिए रेल पार्स की फैक्ट्री उत्तराखण्ड में स्थापित करने की कृपा करें, ताकि वहां से हो रहे युवाओं के पलायन को रोका जा सके।

मान्यवर, उत्तराखण्ड देवभूमि के साथ-साथ पर्यटन के लिए भी देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, जहां देश-विदेश से भक्त लोग चारधाम दर्शन एवं पर्यटक राज्य की सुन्दर वादियों का आनन्द लेने के लिए आते हैं। ऐसे में उत्तराखण्ड में रेल नेटवर्क के विस्तार की नितांत आवश्यकता है। राज्य में अधिकतर रेलवे स्टेशन आजादी से भी पहले के निर्मित हैं, जिनका विस्तारीकरण के साथ आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना जरूरी है। चार दशकों से काठगोदाम-मुम्बई तथा दिल्ली-टनकपुर,

दिल्ली-रामनगर सीधी रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ किए जाने की मांग है, लेकिन हर बजट में राज्य की जनता को निराश होना पड़ता है। इन रेल मार्गों पर सीधी रेल गाड़ी चलाने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से कहे जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मेरी और राज्य की जनता की आपसे अपेक्षा है कि हमें उपेक्षा की नजर से न देखते हुए राज्य में रेल नेटवर्क को बढ़ाया जाए। आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, मैं आदरणीय सांसद महोदय के प्रति बड़ा सम्मान रखता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 68 सालों में रेलवे के क्षेत्र में जो उत्तराखण्ड में कभी नहीं हुआ, वह हमारे माननीय रेल मंत्री ने किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. All right. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: इसलिए मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... की यात्रा ...*(व्यवधान)*... रेल मार्ग ...*(व्यवधान)*... जितना किया है, सुरेश प्रभु जो, उत्तराखण्ड के लोग आपके आभारी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mandaviyaji, you start, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: मैंने स्वयं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mandaviyaji, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: दो करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यात्री निवास के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री तरुण विजय**: हरिद्वार के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय**: \*

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

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा**: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Mandaviya.

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा**: \*



**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया** (गुजरात): महोदय, रेलों में आम आदमी की सुविधाएं बढ़ें, माननीय मंत्री ऐसा बजट लेकर आए हैं। मैं इसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए, स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सर, सालों से रेलवे का बजट प्रस्तुत होता रहा है। जब बजट आता था तो उसमें वायदे का व्यापार किया जाता था। बजट में बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए जाते थे। वायदे के व्यापार पर लोगों की तालियां बजती थी, लोगों की एक दिन, दो दिन तालियां बजती थीं। सदन में भी माननीय सदस्य को लगता था कि मेरे क्षेत्र को गाड़ी मिलेगी, इसलिए वे तालियां बजाते थे। गैलरी में बैठे पत्रकार उसको लिखते थे। सांसद लोग यह लिखी हुई न्यूज जनता को दिखाते थे कि मंत्री जी ने हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए एक गाड़ी दी है। वास्तव में स्थिति यहां तक पहुंची कि सही मायनों में रेलवे की क्षमता नहीं थी, लेकिन वायदा किया जाता था। मुझे आज खुशी है, मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने वास्तविकता के आधार पर बजट पेश किया है। वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है, हमारी रेलवे अभी कहाँ है? हमारे 100 रूपए के बदले 92 रूपए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में चले जाते थे और 8 प्रतिशत पैसे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए बचते थे, लेकिन बजट में वायदा किया जाता था। इसलिए वह वायदा पूर्ण नहीं होता था। यह वायदा पूर्ण करने के लिए न इच्छा शक्ति रहती थी और न ही वह वायदा पूर्ण करने के लिए आर्थिक संसाधन होते थे और न ही वायदा पूर्ण करने के लिए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

कुछ ऐसा ठोस कार्य होता था, इसलिए वायदा पूर्ण नहीं होता था, लेकिन सुरेश प्रभु जी ने जनता के लिए आम आदमी के लिए, आम आदमी के नाम से पार्टी तो बनी हुई है, वह आम आदमी का काम करती है या नहीं करती है, मालूम नहीं है। वह खास आम आदमी का काम करती है या नहीं करती है, यह उसका विषय है, लेकिन यहां बात हो रही थी कि चुनौतियां बहुत हैं। चुनौतियां तो होती हैं, चुनौतियों को अवसर में बदलने के लिए क्या कोई मना करता है। घना अंधेरा क्यों न हो, दीया जलाने की मनाही तो नहीं होती है। सुरेश प्रभु जी ने रेलवे में दीया जलाने का काम किया है। सुरेश प्रभु जी ने रेलवे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए वास्तविकता के आधार पर ऐसा प्रावधान किया है, जिससे आम आदमी भी समझ सके कि यह दिशा सही है। जिसका सही दिशा से हौसला बुलंद होता है, इरादा बुलंद होता है, सफलता उसके पैरों में आकर पड़ती है। वे एक हौसले के साथ, इरादे के साथ काम कर रहे हैं कि कैसे काम होना चाहिए। आज से 150 साल पहले, शायद 1850 में हमारी रेलवे व्यवस्था की शुरुआत हो गई थी। लेकिन 150 साल पहले से लेकर आज तक भी वहां काम करने वाले कुली थे, उस वक्त भी वहां मजदूरी करने वाले हमारे गरीब भाई थे। हमने उस गरीब व्यक्ति को 150 तक उसका सम्मान नहीं किया। क्या उसको यह सुनना अच्छा लगता था? मुझे आज यह कहते हुए आनन्द हो रहा है, खुशी हो रही है कि अब वह कुली नहीं है, वह "यात्रा सहायक" है। हमने उसको "यात्री सहायक" का नाम देकर इस गरीब भाई, इस सामान्य परिवार के व्यक्ति का, जो मजदूरी करता है, उसका सम्मान किया है। हमने सालों तक विकलांग शब्द कहा। यदि ईश्वर ने उसके शरीर में कुछ कमी रखी तो इसमें उसकी कोई गलती नहीं है। वह क्या करे? हम पार्लियामेंट हाउस में उसको विकलांग कहकर बोलते रहे, किताबों में लिखते रहे, उसको विकलांग कहकर सरकारी चौपड़े में उल्लेख करते रहे, लेकिन मैं नरेंद्र भाई मोदी का अभिनन्दन करता हूं कि उन्होंने विकलांग को "दिव्यांग" कहा है। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने विकलांगों को "दिव्यांग 2" कहकर उनका सम्मान किया है। यह सरकार आम आदमी के सम्मान के लिए काम करती है, आम आदमी की इज्जत के लिए काम करती है।



यहां बजट में बता रहे थे कि देश में जो कुल हादसे और एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उनमें से 40 परसेंट एक्सीडेंट्स बिना क्रॉसिंग वाले रेलवे ट्रैक्स पर होते हैं, रेलवे क्रॉसिंग ट्रैक पर पुल नहीं होने के कारण होते हैं। पिछले एक साल से उसका सुदृढीकरण हुआ है, जिससे कुल 22 परसेंट हादसों में कमी हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश का कोई नागरिक, यातायात में जाने वाला कोई व्यक्ति या परिवार, कोई वाहन चालक, कोई किसान जब अपने खेत में जाता है, मजदूरी पर जाता है, लेकिन क्रॉसिंग पर व्यवस्था न होने से, जब वह क्रॉस करने के लिए जाता है तो हादसे का शिकार होता है। हमारे किसान भाई और पशु पालन करने वाले लोग भी अपने पशुओं को चराने के लिए वहां ले जाते हैं, लेकिन जब क्रॉसिंग पर ट्रेन आ जाती है तो कभी किसी का बैल मर जाता है, किसी की गाय मर जाती है, किसी की भैंस मर जाती है और कभी-कभी तो हादसे में हजारों लोगों का जीवन भी चला जाता है। मैं प्रभु जी को अभिनन्दन देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने चार साल में ऐसे 18,000 क्रॉसिंग्स पर पुल बनाने का वादा किया है। यह वास्तविक दृष्टि से हमारे जीवन में और हमारे देश में एक बेहतर सुविधा का उपयोग देगा।

हमारे इस बजट में संरक्षा रिकॉर्ड में सुधार करने के लिए, जीरो एक्सीडेंट के लक्ष्य के लिए रेलवे टेक्नीकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट बनाने का वादा किया गया है। इस इंस्टीट्यूट के माध्यम से दक्षिण कोरिया रेलवे और जापान की रेलवे का उनके रेलवे एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ एक फोरम बनाकर एक विचार रखा है कि हमारी रेलवे कैसे सुरक्षित हो। छुक-छुक गाड़ी कब तक चलती रहेगी? ट्रेनों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने की सुविधा भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। यह समय के साथ बदलनी चाहिए। हम अमेरिका जाते हैं तो मैनहट्टन में देखते हैं कि वहां सौ साल पहले मेट्रो बन चुकी थी। कल इस फ्लोर पर वाटरवेज की बात हो रही थी। इको फ्रेंडली वाटरवे है, सुविधाजनक हैं लेकिन वाटरवे के प्रति दुर्लक्ष्य रखा गया, इसलिए यह डेवलप नहीं हुआ। वैसे ही आजादी के बाद रेलवे के लिए जितने प्रावधान रखने चाहिए थे, उतने नहीं रखे गए, जबकि रोड के लिए ज्यादा प्रावधान रखे गए। ठीक है, रोड भी बननी चाहिए, लेकिन यदि रेलवे को ज्यादा प्रावधान दिए गए होते, उसमें बदलाव किया होता, उस वक्त से उसका मॉडर्नाइजेशन किया गया होता तो आज हम विश्व की बराबरी कर सकते थे। लेकिन रेलवे में वायदा किया गया, बदलाव नहीं किया गया। इसमें वायदे का व्यापार होता रहा, इसलिए बदलाव नहीं हुआ। इसकी संरचना में ठोस बदलाव करने चाहिए थे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसलिए हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सके।

सर, हमारे सुरेश प्रभु जी ने आम आदमी की सुविधा के लिए चार नई श्रेणियों की घोषणा की है। हमारे देश में गरीब लोग भी हैं, मध्य वर्ग के लोग भी हैं, सुखी लोग भी हैं, लेकिन एक ऐसा भी वर्ग है, जिसको दिन भर काम करना पड़ता है। वह रात को जाता है और वह दूसरे दिन काम पर वापस पहुंच सके, उसकी सुविधा के लिए चार श्रेणियों की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, यह बेहतर व्यवस्था होगी। उस व्यवस्था के आधार पर हमारे जनजीवन को एक बदलाव महसूस होगा।

सर, इनमें पहला—पहला अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस, गरीब के लिए। जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अपने काम के लिए जाना पड़ता है। उनको ट्रेन से जाना है, लेकिन उनके पास टिकट के लिए पैसा नहीं है। उनके पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है और वे स्लीपर क्लास की टिकट नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए सभी सामान्य वर्ग के डिब्बे रखकर देश में अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने का उन्होंने वादा किया है और वे इसे चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

[श्री मनसुख एल मांडविया]

सर, दूसरा है—हमसफर एक्सप्रेस। यह मध्यम वर्ग के लिए है। यह पूरी तरह से ऐसी कोच वाली ट्रेन होगी। इसमें टिकट बुकिंग के साथ खाना भी वैकल्पिक रूप में दिया जाएगा। जिसके पास पैसा है, जिसके पास सुविधा है, वह confirm कराएगा कि उसे खाना भी चाहिए। यदि उसे खाना नहीं चाहिए, तो उसको कम किराए में टिकट मिलेगी और वह वातानुकूलित ट्रेन में सफर कर पाएगा। ऐसी सुविधा इस बजट में रखी गई है।

सर, तीसरा है—उदय एक्सप्रेस, जो व्यस्त मार्गों पर चलेगी। दिन में जो मार्ग व्यस्त होता है, उस व्यस्त मार्ग पर दिन में ट्रेन नहीं चलेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में रात्रि में ट्रेन चलेगी। रात्रि में वहां डबल डेकर ट्रेन चलेगी। इससे दो फायदे होंगे। इससे ट्रेन को ट्रैक भी मिलेगा और इसके साथ-साथ जो दिन में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, दिन में मजदूरी करने वाले लोग हैं, अगर वे रात में सफर करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको रात में सफर करने का मौका भी मिलेगा।

सर, चौथा है—तेजस एक्सप्रेस। यह समय की बचत के लिए है। जो सुखी लोग हैं, जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, जो जेब से पैसे खर्च कर सकते हैं और तुरंत पहुंचना चाहते हैं, उनको तत्काल एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर पहुंचना है, तो वे 130 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार वाली तेजस एक्सप्रेस के माध्यम से सफर कर सकते हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी ने इसमें यह सुविधा रखी है।

सर, मुझे इस बजट में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात लगती है, वह पीपीपी मॉडल के बारे में है। यहां बात हो रही थी कि आपके पास पैसा नहीं है, आप ये सब काम कैसे करेंगे? अगर पैसा नहीं है, तो तो अवसर ढूंढने के लिए तो कोई मना नहीं करता। सुरेश प्रभु जी ने इसके लिए पीपीपी मॉडल के आधार पर अवसर ढूंढा है। यह प्रश्न उठता है कि गांव में किसान को हम कैसे सहयोग कर सकते हैं। कभी बात होती है कि क्या रेलवे किसान को सहयोग कर सकती हैं? हां, कर सकती है। वह कैसे कर सकती है? रेलवे स्टेशंस पर पीपीपी मॉडल के आधार पर वातानुकूलित स्टोरेज हाउस बनाया जा सकता है। हमारे किसान गांव में फ्रूट्स पैदा करते हैं, हमारे किसान अपने खेत में वीजीटेबल्स पैदा करते हैं। उनको इसे रोज मार्केट में पहुंचाने में समय भी लगता है और साथ-साथ खर्च भी ज्यादा लगता है। उनके फ्रूट्स और वीजीटेबल्स को मार्केट तक पहुंचाने के लिए अभी तक infrastructure की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। पीपीपी मॉडल के आधार पर इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है, यह विचार रखा गया है, यह एक आदर्श विचार है, किसानों के लिए विचार है, इसलिए मैं धन्यवाद के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे स्टेशंस पर वातानुकूलित कार्गो स्टेशंस बनें। रेलवे स्टेशंस पर अच्छी तरह से माल को स्टोर करने के लिए स्टोरेज हाउस बनें। इससे वातानुकूलित स्टोरेज हाउस में अपना माल रख कर जब ट्रेन की सुविधा हो, उस सुविधा के आधार पर वातानुकूलित कार्गो से अपना माल मार्केट तक पहुंचाने का अवसर किसानों को मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे सुरेश प्रभु जी को किसान का आशीर्वाद मिलेगा।

साथ-साथ, मैंने पिछली बार बताया था कि वादा वह होता है, जो सच्चे अर्थ में पूरा नहीं होता है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार वह काम करती है कि वह इतना ही कहती है, जितना करती है। जितना हो पाएगा, उतना कहना, यह हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गत बजट में मंत्री जी ने 139 वादे किए थे। उन्होंने बजट में घोषणा की थी कि हम इतने-इतने काम करेंगे। अगर यह पूछा जाए कि उन क्षेत्रों में ये काम कहां तक पहुंचे, तो उन क्षेत्रों में वास्तव में काम हो चुके हैं। पिछले बजट में उन्होंने कहा था कि स्टेशनों और गाड़ियों की

सफाई के लिए रेलवे एक नया विभाग बनाएगी। उसमें सुरेश प्रभु जी के मंत्रालय ने क्या किया? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पर्यावरण तथा हाउसकीपिंग प्रबंधन निदेशालय का गठन किया, जिस गठन के आधार पर गाड़ियों की सफाई की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उन्होंने जो कहा था, उसे करके दिखाया। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि बिस्तर के साथ कूड़ा डालने के लिए disposable bags की हम व्यवस्था करेंगे, उत्तर-दक्षिण, पूर्व-दक्षिण और पश्चिम की ट्रेनों में यह शुरू हो चुका है। उन्होंने कहा था कि चुनिन्दा स्टेशंस पर डिस्पोजेबल बिस्तर के लिए हम online booking की सुविधा देंगे, एक साल में उनका वह वादा भी पूर्ण हो चुका है।

उन्होंने कहा था कि महिला यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए हम 'निर्भया निधि' का उपयोग करेंगे, यह बात उन्होंने आपने लास्ट बजट में ही कही थी। उनके उद्बोधन से हमें मालूम हुआ कि 1,000 स्टेशंस पर सीसीटीवी कैमरे के माध्यम से सभी पर निगरानी रखे जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा था, उस सबको एक साल में ही पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। इस तरह कितने सारे काम तो हो चुके हैं और कितने ही नये काम स्टार्ट हो गए हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से मंत्री जी ने जो-जो बातें कहीं थीं, उन्होंने उनको पूरा करके दिखाया। उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए किया, किसानों के लिए किया, आम आदमी के लिए किया, साथ ही साथ महिलाओं के लिए, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए भी किया। महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन को रिजर्व कर दिया गया है। महिलाएं जब टिकट लेने के लिए जाती हैं तो पहले उनके लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होगी। इतना ही नहीं, रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करने वाले लोग, जिन्हें रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठेका दिया जाता है, जैसे केटरिंग का ठेका है अथवा अन्य कोई ठेका है, सरकार ने तय किया है कि उन ठेकों में भी 33 प्रतिशत ठेके महिलाओं को ही दिए जाएंगे। इसके साथ-साथ, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति में सभी वर्ग के लोगों को सरकारी निकाय के माध्यम से अपना उत्थान करने का मौका मिले, इसके लिए भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में उनको आरक्षण दिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस आरक्षण का उपयोग करके वे अपना जीवनयापन सुनिश्चित कर सकेंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लास्ट में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि बेहतर वास्तविक स्थिति के आधार पर उन्होंने जो बजट दिया है, उससे आम आदमी के जीवन में अवश्य बदलाव आएगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Bashistha Narain Singh, not here; Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, not here; Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the debate on the Railway Budget for the year 2016-17.

Sir, the people of Tamil Nadu expected a lot from the hon. Railway Minister but their hope has been derailed after seeing the Budget introduced by him. But this derailment can be restored, if the hon. Railway Minister wishes to do something in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu.

[Shri A. K. Selvaraj]

As expressed by our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, it is surprising that no specific projects were announced, including several projects which our hon. Chief Minister had requested for. The consolation part of the Budget is nil increase in the fares, which our hon. Chief Minister has welcomed because it is concerning the poorer sections of the society.

Our hon. Chief Minister has also welcomed the first ever Rail Auto Hub to be set up at Chennai and North-South Dedicated Freight Corridor from Delhi to Chennai. However, our hon. Chief Minister has demanded that the proposed East Coast Corridor terminating in Vijayawada should have been extended to Thoothukudi.

While I debate on a subject concerning the railways of the country, it is my bounden duty to mention some of the demands of the people of Tamil Nadu for early implementation, especially, this part of the State. These demands were raised during the debate on last year's Railway Budget. These proposals were also submitted in all the meetings conducted by the General Manager, Southern Railways. A similar petition has also been submitted to the hon. Minister for Railways thrice with the signatures of many hon. Members of Parliament belonging to these areas. First is that the Coimbatore is the second largest city in the State of Tamil Nadu and it is called as the Manchester of South India. There is an urgent need to expand or add platforms as well as to create more basic infrastructure facilities, including passenger amenities at this station. Therefore, it is requested that action may please be taken to expand, renovate and beautify Coimbatore railway station at the earliest.

Second is that Singanallur and Peelamedu railway stations are the two important railway stations in Coimbatore. There is an urgent need to renovate and expand these stations as well as providing basic infrastructure. Therefore, it is urged that a team be sent to these stations to assess the requirement of renovation and expansion of these stations, including providing stoppage for the trains passing through these stations.

Third is that Irugur is the central place for the people of Karamathampatti, Samanur, Palladam, Suler, Annur, Pollachi and Dharapuram. If Irugur railway station is expanded and renovated with basic infrastructure, with stoppage of all the trains passing through Irugur, the people from above places can visit their places while coming from Chennai etc., without going to either Coimbatore or Tirupur. There is also a need to create more platforms at Irugur railway station. Ticket counter facility should also be commenced at Irugur railway station.

Fourth is stoppage for the passenger train running between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore at Veerapandi, Pudupalayam and Tudiyalur is a long-pending demand of

the people of these areas. For the stoppage of trains at above places, platforms have to be created. I met the GM of Southern Railway in this regard, who said that fund for the same has to be provided by the local bodies, whereas the local bodies were not in a position to provide any fund for the same. Therefore, the railways should bear the entire cost for creation of platforms at above places to facilitate stoppage of trains at above places.

Fifth is additional run of passenger train running between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore. This passenger train runs only six days in a week and this train does not operate on Sunday. Since this train does not operate on Sunday, there is a huge traffic on road. The people of these areas demand that this train should also operate on Sunday as well. At present, there is no train to Coimbatore from Mettupalayam after 7.00 p.m. Therefore, an additional run be made after 7.00 p.m. every day, of this train.

Sixth is introduction of a new passenger train between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore. As stated above, the traffic volume between Coimbatore and Mettupalayam is quite high because of various factors highlighted earlier. It is seen throughout the day heavy movement of passengers/commuters on both road and rail. Therefore, there is an urgent need to introduce a new passenger train between Coimbatore-Mettupalayam-Coimbatore at the earliest.

Seventh is that presently the following trains start or terminate at Coimbatore because of short length of platform at Mettupalayam. The extension work of platform at Mettupalayam is going on and soon, it will be ready. Once the platform is ready, the following trains be extended or terminated at Mettupalayam:

1. Mettupalayam-Chennai 12672 Nilagiri Express.
2. 12674 Cheran Express, which presently runs between Coimbatore-Chennai-Coimbatore, be extended to Mettupalayam.
3. 22610 Coimbatore-Mangalore Intercity Express be extended to Mettupalayam.
4. 56323 Coimbatore-Mangalore Fast Passenger be also extended to Mettupalayam.

Train No.15344 Amrita Express running between Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram should be extended up to Mettupalayam.

There is an urgent need for introducing a new train between Mettupalayam and Bangalore. There is always a good amount of passenger traffic from Mettupalayam to Bangalore and *vice-versa*. Therefore, it is requested that a new train be introduced between Mettupalayam and Bangalore at the earliest. The proposed new train should be started immediately after the platform work at Mettupalayam is completed.

[Shri A. K. Selvaraj]

Regarding laying of new railway lines from Mettupalayam to Erode *via* Sathyamangalam and Gobichettipalayam; Mettupalayam to Tirupur *via* Annur and Avinasi; and Tirupur and Pollachi are urgently required.

There is a need to introduce new passenger train between Mettupalayam and Pollachi. There is also a need for early completion of broad gauge conversion between Coimbatore and Pollachi. The work is going at a slow pace. The Minister should speed up the things.

Regarding expansion of Podanur Railway Station, it is required to be done immediately. It lacks a pit line for the maintenance of coaches and engines. There is also a need to create additional platforms at this station, at least, 9 numbers. Therefore, it is urged that steps be taken to expand Podanur Railway Station at the earliest. Nellai-Myladurai Express should have a halt at Manaparai. Second one is Chennai to Guruvayoor Express should stop at Lalkudi. Then, Vaigai Express train should halt at Srirangam.

I again request the hon. Railway Minister to pay special attention to the above said demands of the people of this part of Tamil Nadu.

I sincerely express my thanks to our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for giving me this opportunity to be a part of the discussion concerning Railways, and I also thank the Chair for the same. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, absent. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, absent. Shri C.M. Ramesh, absent. Shri Praful Patel, absent. Shri Ramdas Athawale, absent. Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget, 2016. I come from North-East which is very, very sensitive.

I would like to take this opportunity to apprise this august House on the crucial scenario of the North-East in terms of infrastructure. Utterly there is no infrastructure, no good National Highway, no tourism infrastructure, no adequate public amenities and no up to date Railway connectivity.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

The important issue here is : Is this Government ready to send a positive signal to the North East Tribals that it is serious about solving the North East's eternal problem by providing the dire needs.

There are two positive steps that have been taken in the two years that have passed by that I do know personally. One is Delhi-Aizawl direct flight which has

been promised and provided by the DONER Mantriji. Secondly, the entire State of Mizoram that comes from the North Eastern States, in the Southern tip of Mizoram, IMR has been reduced dramatically by the efficient and timely involvement of our Health Mantriji, Shri J. P. Nadda. Also, he has promised a pediatric hospital that would be coming on the way. We rely upon and wait for these good promises to be fulfilled.

Sir, I sincerely commend the Railway Mantriji for the speedy implementation of the project of broad-gauging the line between Lunding and Bairabi, which was started during the time of the UPA, initiated by my hon. Chief Minister, Lal Thanhawla ji. However, the plan for railway to reach Sairang from Bairabi near Aizawl, which is the Capital, is very slow. It seems to be very precarious and remains only a distant dream, though the original plan was to complete it by March, 2015, at a cost of ₹ 2,384.34 crores, for a total length of only 51 kilometres, which requires about 204 bridges, 24 tunnels and four stations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, in the context of some challenges and difficulties, this being the only dependable lifeline for my constituency, can the Minister assure this House, through you, Sir, that the project to link the railway with Sairang/Aizawl city be speeded, which can be completed in time, by 2017?

Then, Sir, the plan for a railway route to the North-East through Bangladesh, which was also started by the UPA, is obviously only one-third of the entire distance via Siliguri, for the entire North-East people, which is about 1,590 kilometres long. Nearly seven decades after Partition, the trains are scheduled to be set from Kolkata to Agartala through Bangladesh. India is going to build a project at the expense of about ₹ 1,000 crores. This line is expected to be completed by 2017, but the way it is progressing, it seems that it cannot be completed on time. Connectivity by road, rail, river, sea, transmission line, petroleum pipeline and digital links will lead to tremendous economic activity in the North-East. This will also provide a real boost to cross-border trade between Bangladesh and other North-Eastern Indian borders. It will also usher in a never-before win win situation for all, particularly the land-locked North-Eastern Region, which will help India connect further with South-East Asia and even South-Western China. Sir, when can we have this project of a railway line for the North-East through Bangladesh completed, specifically with reference to the Act East Policy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Less talk, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**8.00 P.M.**

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, I am not being taken seriously. I am very upset about this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Please, this is about the North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: The fact that you are not paying attention tells me that you are not serious about what we are talking about and the issues raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please continue.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, Mr. Suresh Prabhu is not serious about the North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry, it is all being recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry, it is all being recorded. Don't think that it is not being recorded. The Railway Minister is listening to your speech.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: We have often heard many of our esteemed Members speak about discrimination of the North-East tribals. May I kindly remind my fellow Parliamentarians, through you, Sir, that one of the deep-rooted causes of the feeling of discrimination and alienation among the North-Eastern tribals is a deep sense of being deprived of many amenities and facilities, which the rest of the country is presently enjoying. Therefore, may I request the Railway Mantriji, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, through you, Sir, to take the lead in seriously monitoring the construction work progress for both Bairabi-Sairang Railway Project and the Kolkata-Tripura Railway link through Bangladesh to speed up the economic progress of the North-East and to help them get a sense of belonging, by opening a new chapter.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I think we will adjourn because the discussion is not complete. We will have the rest of the discussion tomorrow. Now, we have some Special Mentions left. Is anybody present? Nobody is present.

Therefore, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 11th March, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past  
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 11th March, 2016.*



Demand to identify rules and regulations to modify them for introduction of the concept of Ease of Doing Business in the country (pages 510-511)

Demand to take steps to improve various passenger services and other infrastructure in the Nilgiri Mountain Railways (page 511)

Demand to start study of Indian Nationalism in the Universities in Country (pages 511-512)

Demand for suitable changes in school timings during harvesting seasons to ensure maximum attendance of students at primary and upper primary levels in schools (page 512)

Demand to regulate the pay and service conditions of Safai Karamcharis in the country (page 513)

Demand to institute an enquiry into the deaths occurring in Asha Kiran Homes set up for development of mentally retarded persons in Delhi (pages 513-514)

The Budget (Railways) Bill 2016-17 — *Discussion not concluded* (514-562)

