

Vol. 238

No. 3



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

25 February, 2016

6 Phalgun, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 25th February, 2016/6th 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 (2013-14) of various societies and related papers

### II. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

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

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, 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. 4316/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, 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. 4317/16/16]

- II. मैं योजना और वास्तुकला विद्यालय अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 40 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन, योजना और वास्तुकला विद्यालय (कठिनाइयों को दूर करना) दूसरा आदेश, 2015 को प्रकाशित करने वाली मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.87 (अ), दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4339/16/16]

**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**

- (i) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Accounts**
- (ii) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Undertakings**
- (iii) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

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

**(i)**

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2016 adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2016 and ending on the 30th April, 2017 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

- 2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

**(ii)**

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2016 adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2016 and ending on the 30th April, 2017 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

- 2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

**(iii)**

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 24th February, 2016 adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2016 and ending on the 30th April, 2017 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

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**REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2015-16):—

- (i) Eleventh Report based on Performance Audit Report No. 18 of 2014 on 'Planning and implementation of transmission projects by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and Grid Management by Power System Operation Corporation Limited';
- (ii) Twelfth Report on 'National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)'; and
- (iii) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2014-15) on 'Coal India Limited'.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2015-16):—

- (i) Seventeenth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);

- (ii) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of National Institutes of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Budget Session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 23rd February to 13th March, 2016.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from the sittings of the current (238th) Session of Rajya Sabha from 23rd February to 13th May, 2016?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh through the Superintendent, Presidency Correctional Home, Alipore, Kolkata stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (238th) Session due to his being held in Judicial remand custody. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (238th) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 23rd February to 13th May, 2016 during the current (238th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. K. Chiranjeevi stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Budget Session of Rajya Sabha on health ground. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 23rd February to 13th May, 2016.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from the entire sittings of the current (238th) Session of Rajya Sabha from 23rd February to 13th May, 2016?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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**MOTION OF EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF  
THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA SABHA ON PREVENTION  
OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013**

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, be extended up to the 29th April, 2016".

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

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**RE. DEMAND TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF FISHERMEN LAYING SIEGE  
BEFORE THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SRI LANKA IN CHENNAI**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have given some notices for Zero Hour, which are of very urgent public importance. Yesterday also it was washed away. If it happens today also, what will we do? Sir, we have no objection about the discussion. It is a very, very genuine issue, but this issue also, you have to consider. On 29th, the fishermen are going to lay a siege before the Deputy Commissioner of Sri Lanka in Chennai. This is a very urgent issue which we want to raise in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. For today, by consensus, we have taken this decision, but your feeling will be conveyed to the hon. Chairman, and I will request him, so that you can raise it in the Zero Hour.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, at least, let us take it up tomorrow. Kindly understand, Sir.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, tomorrow, it will be taken up. The subject you are raising is very important. No doubt about it. I also agree with you. But, today, by consensus, we have taken this decision and your feelings will be conveyed to the hon. Chairman so that we will have it in the Zero Hour tomorrow.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Motion.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो तरीका रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, इस पर कम से कम ढाई घंटे का डिस्कशन चाहिए। आप इसे 11.00 बजे से ले रहे हैं और 12.00 बजे क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू हो जाएगा। आप इसे बीच में ब्रेक कर रहे हैं। आप इसको 2.00 बजे के बाद लीजिए। हम लोगों का 11.00 बजे जीरो ऑवर है। आप हम लोगों का 11.00 बजे जीरो ऑवर अलाउ करिए। हम लोग और मैटर उठाना चाहते हैं। इस डिस्कशन को आप 2.00 बजे के बाद लीजिए। यह हमेशा 2.00 बजे के बाद होता है, आप इसे 2.00 बजे से पहले कैसे ले लेंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, नरेश जी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप या तो हाउस की राय ले लीजिए। नियम के अनुसार आप ढाई घंटे से कम डिस्कशन नहीं कराएंगे। ढाई घंटे का मतलब है कि अगर आप 11.00 बजे भी शुरू कराते हैं, तो यह लंच ऑवर के बाद पूरा होगा। इसलिए आप इसको 11.00 बजे कैसे लेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसको 2.00 बजे के बाद लीजिए। क्यों नियम तोड़ रहे हैं? जो व्यवस्था बनी हुई है, उस व्यवस्था को मत तोड़िए, एक छोटी सी बात के लिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, इसलिए मैं बोलता हूँ। नरेश जी, आपको मालूम है कि क्यों मैंने डिजीजन लिया है? एक consensus से डिजीजन लिया है कि 11.00 बजे शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन शुरू हो जाएगा। That is the decision.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, इसमें आपको हाउस की सहमति लेनी पड़ेगी। टी क्लब में जो बातें होंगी, हम यहां कह नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन नियम थोड़े ही टूट जाएंगे। नियम तो नियमों की तरह ही रहेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour time.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Rule 176 does not pertain to Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I want to say is that 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon is Zero Hour time, which is not governed by any rule. It is as per hon. Chairman's discretion and we had decided that. It think the House agreed for that.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, जीरो ऑवर में हम और मैटर्स उठाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the House agreed.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, जीरो ऑवर में हम और मैटर्स उठाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम जीरो ऑवर में नोटिस दें, तभी मामले को उठा सकते हैं। जीरो ऑवर में हमें उठाना है कि केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ जो व्यवहार कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, नोटिस देना जरूरी नहीं है। सर, जीरो ऑवर में नोटिस देना जरूरी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रूल में कहां लिखा हुआ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रूल में कहां लिखा हुआ है कि हम नोटिस दें? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें कहीं पर भी दिखा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice is needed to regulate it. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair has to regulate it. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, some notice is needed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह कहीं नियम में नहीं दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बड़े knowledgeable person हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर नियम में आते, तो हम बात करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो हमारा अधिकार है। आप हमारा अधिकार नहीं छीन सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप अगर आदेश दे रहे हैं, तो ठीक है। आप शुरू कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, आप कल के लिए जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, जब नेताओं में सहमति बन गई है, तो आप इसे शुरू करवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury and others to raise a discussion on the situation arising in the Central Institutions of higher education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, these notices should be taken up tomorrow as requested by my friend.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You repeat it. It will be considered. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: That is our right. But this should be taken up tomorrow. That is my request for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): What he is saying is that the Zero Hour notices of today, which could not be taken up today since the Short Duration Discussion is starting, if the Chairman agrees, can be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them just repeat also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Thank you, Sir. That will happen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them give an intimation also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): What is the need of giving a fresh notice in that case? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House can decide by consensus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, for Zero Hour, our practice and the hon. Chairman's direction is that a notice has to be given. I am saying, on behalf of the Chairman also, that all those notices will be considered. But just repeat them also for tomorrow. What is the harm?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It can be exempted for today and the Secretariat may take note that notices listed for today will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since you have allowed this discussion and we are not able to take up the Zero Hour, these notices, that have been given for today, may kindly be renewed for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will convey it to the hon. Chairman. Now you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर...

**श्री उपसभापति**: दर्डा जी, बैठिए।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा**: सर, महाराष्ट्र में सूखे के कारण हालात बहुत खराब हैं। वह विषय भी लिया जाना था, लेकिन वह आता ही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति**: कल, We will take it up tomorrow.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, महाराष्ट्र में सूखे से हालात बहुत खराब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Sitaram Yechury. Nothing else will go on record.

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**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION****Situation arising in Central Institutions of Higher Education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am initiating this discussion on the notice, that you have read out, with a deep sense of anguish, anger and anxiety of what is going to happen to our country because, I believe, what happened in the Hyderabad Central University and what happened in the JNU are not matters confined to only one or two educational institutions in our country. You have seen what happened with the Pune Institute. You have seen what happened with the IIT, Chennai. You have seen what is happening in the Jadhavpur University, apart from Hyderabad and JNU. You have seen what is happening in Allahabad. You have seen what is happening in Burdwan. You are seeing in various places that these sorts of incidents are happening. And I would like to submit here that it is not only the case with Institutes of Higher Education and Universities but also with institutions like the ICHR, ICSSR and the Nehru Memorial Museum. In all these institutions, you see an interference of an order that is not sanctioned by law. Every single institution, every Central University, has been established by an Act of Parliament. It runs on the basis of an Act of Parliament. And if this Act of Parliament is violated, it is our duty to intervene and ensure that such violations are put an end to. Therefore, at the outset, I am demanding that we should constitute a House Committee to, actually, go into all these developments in the Hyderabad University and in the JNU because it is our responsibility to answer these questions that have been raised.

Now having made this point, I would come to the substantive points. You see an effort, in the field of higher education and education in general, of what I would describe as an effort to replace Indian history, the synchronic evolution of Indian history, what all of us are products of and what we have gained, with Hindu mythology. To replace history with mythology, to replace the rich Indian philosophy with Hindu theology, is the larger project at work and this project, actually, dovetails with the project which this Government is patronising, the project of metamorphosing India's Secular, Democratic, Republic into what they call the Hindu Rashtra. This, therefore, is an assault on the Constitution of India, as I conceive. And, unfortunately, this Government is leading this insurrection against the Indian Constitution, against the Republic of India. Now, let me substantiate why I say that.

Let us take up the issue relating to the Hyderabad Central University briefly. All of us know what happened in terms of how these Dalit students had been treated. Whatever has happened in the past, there were a large number of Dalit students who committed suicides

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

in that University, and we all know that. But that doesn't absolve what has happened now with the tragic suicide of Rohith Vemula. These students were socially ostracised. Their scholarships were stopped. And a Dalit student, whose single parent, his mother, brought up two of her sons in order to reach Institutes of Higher Education through, you know, the kind of jobs that the Dalits can do in our country. Through that, she has brought up her children. And, stopping their scholarships, actually, means virtually murdering them. You do that and then you create a situation where the students commit suicide! Yes, we were told that an hon. Minister of this Government wrote a letter about some clash between two student groups. The proctorial inquiry of the University took place. The matter was settled. After that, there was an intervention and we have been told that all of you write letters to the Minister. Yes, we all write letters to the Minister. There is nothing wrong. I have also written letters to the Minister about various things happening in various central universities. I have written letters to the Minister asking for admission in Central Schools, that is outside my Constituency or my remit. Writing letters to the Minister is no offence. All of us do it. Many a time we get an acknowledgement saying that your letter has been received and the matter is being looked into. Receiving letters with acknowledgement is also the job of a Minister. So, it is not ordinary letters that are being written and answers given. You have five senior officers of the Ministry intervening, telling the University to take action. That is a partisan intervention and that partisan intervention is not according to any Constitutional foundations of basics in our country, and that is what we are saying that the Government has exceeded the brief of answering only letters or that all of us are writing letters to the Minister, we all will do as long as we are public servants and, therefore, the matter here is, through this intervention, a situation has been created that led to this tragic death. We have been demanding, Sir, when we had the two-day Special Session of Parliament, to pay homage to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, we have said, mere peroration and speeches is not sufficient to pay homage. Come with concrete legislative agenda. Come with agenda why you will discuss, after 60 years, why is this not being fulfilled, even the limited objective of reservations, how, due to privatisation in the economic policies the public sector is being curtailed and reservations in jobs that the public sector could provide are shrinking by the day, need for considering reservations in the private sector. We said, bring in this question of implementation of the SC/ST laws. Make it more punitive. But nothing of that was done. If you are really concerned about the role of the Dalits, pay homage to Dr. Ambedkar. And what did he say, Sir, finally? I have quoted it a number of times, and I don't want to repeat the entire quotation, that we have given ourselves a political structure where we have given every citizen of ours a vote. Each vote has the same value. 'One person, one vote'; 'one vote, one value'.

Dr. Ambedkar warns that if this 'one vote, one value' does not change rapidly into 'one person, one value'. Then this political structure will not remain. It will be thrown asunder. This is what Dr. Ambedkar warned and what are we doing in that direction? We will discuss that when the Motion of Thanks on President's Address comes. When the Budget comes, we will discuss what we are doing there. But the point is, creating an egalitarian society as the Constitution, promises, we give, "irrespective of caste, creed and sex", equality. That is the equality that we have given to ourselves in this Constitution and that is being violated. This is a very serious matter; that goes beyond some trouble in the university. This is a serious matter of what is the State's role in intervention and if the State promotes this role of intervention that is anti-Dalit, that is something we in the Parliament will have to take note of because that University was created by an Act. You and I passed it here and if we don't take note of it and suggest interventive action, then, I am sorry, we are abandoning our responsibility and therefore, I raised this with a sense of anxiety, with a sense of anger and anguish.

Now, I come to JNU, Sir. We have been products of Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Ministers in this Cabinet have been products of Jawaharlal Nehru University. At the outset, we had said, the day after that I met the hon. Home Minister. He was here a little while ago. I met the hon. Home Minister, along with our colleagues, Shri D. Raja and Shri K. C. Tyagi, and we told him that if there is anybody who has raised anything anti-national, take action on the basis of credible evidence. You assured us that no innocent will be punished; we were assured of that. Immediately comes a reference to a tweet by a noted terrorist – Hafiz Saeed – who was let loose by an earlier BJP Government saying that Hafiz Saeed supported the students. Now, can you imagine a situation in any country where the Union Home Minister, the repository of all inputs from intelligence agencies, gives a tweet and retracts? He did that on Pathankot. He tweets on Hafiz Saeed and retracts! And, Delhi Police puts out an alert saying that this is a false tweet account. You are proceeding on a false tweet account! By all means, let me assure this House – we have done it on umpteen times – any anti-national act or any act that encourages terrorism is something that should be dealt with and strictest action must be taken. But, in the name of that, penalizing the university as a whole, I think, is most unfortunate. It is because, these youngsters today, what Sardar Patel had once called, are the 'Steel Frame of India.' The Steel Frame of India is your Administrative Service, Foreign Service, Police Service, media, academia, intelligence, etc.

I can name the officers today in this Government who are the products of JNU and heading various departments, cells, etc.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

Madam External Affairs Minister is here. The Foreign Secretary of our country is from the JNU. The Home Minister is not here. But the Special Cell you have created to take care of terrorist threats emanating from the ISIS and the impending danger to India is headed by a JNU student.

AN HON. MEMBER: Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman is also from JNU.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Hopefully, they know that she is from JNU. I don't want to remind them of that.

Sir, where all do you want me to go? There is no field where these students have not excelled. And, today, you castigate the entire university as being anti-national! You said that these students are the enemies of our country.

What is happening, Sir? Nathuram Godse, the murderer of Mahatma Gandhi, will be national hero and Sitaram Yechury and the Deputy Chairman will be anti-national! Is this the nationalism we have to see? You are saying, to instill nationalism in students, there will be a huge national flag in every Central University. It is about 207 feet. Very good. You put it all over the country. But, remember, the Tricolour in our hearts, the National Flag in our hearts, is much larger than all the National Flags that they can put together and you don't have to teach us *desh bhakti*. We don't want certificates of patriotism by these sorts of double standards that they practice. I come from a student organisation. I headed JNU representing that student organisation. We all come and with pride we used to say this. One of our colleagues was attacked by a terrorist in Assam. His body was cut. I will name him if you want. But, he is dead and gone as a martyr. He is Niranjan Talukdar. His body was cut, put in a gunny bag and thrown into a well. It could not be found for more than a month. Later, through forensic tests of his teeth, it was confirmed that it was his body. What was the slogan we gave in JNU at that time, Sir? We gave a slogan, "हमारे जिस्म के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो सकते हैं, लेकिन हम इस देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने देंगे।" हम इस टेरेरिज्म के खिलाफ खड़े हैं और आज हमारे लिए देशभक्ति के इस तरीके के प्रवचन होते हैं! अगर यहां पर कोई समस्या है, तो आप उसको हल करने की कोशिश करिए।

Sedition Act, उसमें महात्मा गांधी को जेल भेजा गया, उसमें बाल गंगाधर तिलक को जेल हुई। आजादी के समय हम सबसे यह वादा किया गया था कि हम उस Sedition Act को अपने कानून से निकाल देंगे, लेकिन उसे नहीं निकाला गया। भगत सिंह प्यार से फाँसी चूमते हुए इस देश के अन्दर शहीद हुए इसी Sedition Act के अन्दर और आज इस Sedition Act को आप अपने स्टूडेंट्स के ऊपर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जब वे अपनी बात कहने के लिए उठते हैं, तो उनके ऊपर हमला होता है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, दिल्ली की पुलिस आपके अंडर है। दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि 'until they

prove their innocence, they are guilty.' पुलिस कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि inverting the principle of jurisprudence. लीडर ऑफ द हाउस, जो माननीय वकील हैं, आप यह बताइए कि सर, कहां से न्याय हुआ? और, वहां पर उनकी पिटाई होती है, मीडिया में दिखाई देता है, सरकार की तरफ या अथॉरिटीज की तरफ जो एविडेंस होता है, जो भी है, यह प्रूव होता है कि वह सब डॉक्टर्ड है, वह फेब्रिकेटेड है। अगर आवाज उठाएं, तो उनको कोर्ट में पीटो। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उधर पटियाला कोर्ट में एक टीम ऑफ लॉयर्स सुपरवाइज करने के लिए भेजी। उसके अंदर एक सदस्य वह थे, जो हमारे साथ राज्य सभा के अंदर रहे थे, फॉर्मर मिनिस्टर थे, उनकी पिटाई होती है। सर, देश में क्या हो रहा है? यही सवाल मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हो रहा है? न्यायालय में न्याय दिलवाइए, वह नहीं हो सकता, तो पिटाई? और, पिटाई करने वाले के बारे में आज भी कोई शब्द नहीं। सुना है, बीजेपी के दिल्ली से एमएलए हैं। वे गर्व से कहते थे कि अपॉजीशन इतनी छोटी हो गई कि वे एक सिटी बस में घूम सकते हैं। दिल्ली चुनाव के बाद हमने कहा है कि दिल्ली में तो अब बीजेपी श्री-व्हीलर में घूमेगी। उनमें से एक जाकर पिटाई करते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं देश भक्त हूं, मुझे पिटाई करने की इजाजत है। कौन सच्चाई कहेगा? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इतने देश घूम कर आए हैं, उसी विदेश के "न्यूयार्क टाइम्स" का आप एडिटोरियल पढ़िए। Do you want me to read it out, Sir? Read out the New York Times editorial. It is a leader in the paper. It says, "India is in the throes of a violent clash. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and its political allies on the Hindu right determined to silence dissent." The New York Times says this. "Lawyers and B.J.P. supporters chanting "glory to Mother India" and "traitors leave India" assaulted journalists and students. The police refused to intervene." This is by New York Times.

*Le Monde* is one of the most respected papers in Europe. They have written editorials on to what is happening in India. What are all these foreign tours and getting support for India abroad if this is what is happening? That is where, Sir, I want to really draw your attention to the serious fact that why I have said it is an insurrection against the Constitution. The Constitution gives me the rights. A Secular Democratic India, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, जनतंत्र का गणतंत्र भारत है। उस भारत में मैं पैदा हुआ हूं। मेरे हिसाब से यहां कई सारे लोग हैं, जो इस भारत में पैदा हुए हैं। हमारे लिए भगवद्-गीता, हमारे लिए बाइबल, हमारे लिए कुरान, यह जो कॉंस्टीट्यूशन है और इस कॉंस्टीट्यूशन के चलते हुए आप हमें जो अधिकार देते हो, हर नागरिक को देते हो, इस कॉंस्टीट्यूशन की शपथ लेकर हम यहां पर आए हैं और आप वहां पर बैठे हो। यह सरकार यहां कॉंस्टीट्यूशन की शपथ लेकर बैठी है। इसके अंदर अगर कोई आपकी नीतियों का विरोध करता है, अगर कोई आपके खिलाफ कुछ नारा लगाता है, तो वह देशद्रोही है? मैंने सुना है कि आजादी के नारे लगे हैं। बिल्कुल लगे हैं आजादी के नारे, हम भी लगाते रहे हैं। हमें अरेस्ट करिए। हम चाहते हैं आजादी भूख से, हम चाहते हैं आजादी बेकारी से, हम चाहते हैं आजादी मनुवाद से। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान):** ऐसे नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** हम चाहेंगे आजादी संघवाद से भी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और यह आजादी हम चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आजादी हम चाहते हैं। इस आजादी के लिए हम लड़ेंगे। इसका अधिकार मुझे यह कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन देता है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ और नेशनलिज्म का सवाल आ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ की किताब है, आप चाहें तो हम आपको भेंट कर सकते हैं। आप इसको पढ़ लीजिए। जिन्होंने जन गण मन लिखा था, जिसको हमने स्वीकार किया था, जिसे सुनकर हम अटेंशन में खड़े होते हैं, वह हमारी अपने देश के लिए इज्जत है। इन लोगों के लिए, आप कहते हैं कि वही नेशनलिज्म है, जो हम कहेंगे। इस नेशनलिज्म से ऊपर उठकर रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, महात्मा गांधी, सब लोगों ने लिखा है। What is India, Sir? We are the crucible, these lands are the crucible of civilisational advance of humanity. It is not just in our country. We gave the world so many things because of which modern civilization exists today as it is. And to say all these are products of Hindu civilization alone is wrong. Most of these advances came when Buddhism was the reigning religion in our country, and it is only when it came back with the caste hierarchical order, Manuvaad, as we call it, जिससे हमें आजादी चाहिए, तब यह जो पूरा advance है, वह रुक गया। And we want to catch those threads. अगर दारा शिकोह की बात कहें, तो ये कहेंगे कि यह बाबर की औलाद है। जिसने संस्कृत पढ़ कर मजमा-उल-बहरीन लिखा और आज अगर दुनिया वेद और उपनिषद् के बारे में जानती है, तो वह काम दारा शिकोह ने करवाया। वह बाबर की औलाद है। Majma-Ul-Bahrain of Islamic Sufism and Vedantic Indian Traditions, 'The Mingling Of The Two Oceans', India was moving to a much higher spiritual society, Sir. We were moving to a much higher spiritual society that has been thwarted. And, therefore, I am beseeching this House to seriously think about it, not of one offence or two offences, by all means, if anybody has taken anti-Indian position or anti-Indian activity, take action. But in the name of that, you are castigating an entire university. And is that what all of us here have come to? Sir, I have quoted in this House a number of times earlier, Ashoka, the Trimurti, that you are sitting under, the four-lion pillar, inscribed on that pillar, from where we have taken the symbol of our nationhood. Inscribed on that Pillar is Ashoka's Edicts that irrespective of whatever sect anybody may follow, irrespective of whatever faith anybody may have, the job of the State is to protect that faith.

In Bhagavad Gita, what does Lord Krishna say? Madam External Affairs Minister wants that to be the holy book of our country. But what does it say? It says that I shall preserve the faith of every individual in every form that he may choose for his faith. Are we doing that? I am seriously asking this. Are we doing that? Are we realizing today the potential of what India can be? Instead of that, you are confining it into narrow domestic walls like Rabindranath Tagore said. 'Narrow domestic walls' whereby what I defined as nationalism is nationalism.

Sir, I do not want to go into that. We have been, what you call, saying that the Left like witches. But remember, this is the 400th year of the birth of a genius; I don't know

there is one man who wrote all that, William Shakespeare. He was one individual who wrote all the corpus that he wrote. Remember his play Macbeth, where there is a song of the witches. If you are comparing us with the witches, then, listen to this song. What does the song say? "Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn and cauldron bubble". And what does he say that is being produced? "For a charm of powerful trouble, Like a hell-broth boil and bubble". "Hell-broth boil and bubble". This is the song of the witches, and this is what is happening for a charm of powerful trouble. "Charm of powerful trouble, Like a hell-broth boil and bubble". Yes, we are witches; we forewarn. We are witches, Sir, and we forewarn what is going to happen. Like in Macbeth, the witches forewarn. Macbeth can be the king, but the line of kings will come from Branquo. You may be the king today; the line of kings in India will come from another Branquo, not from you. So, if you call us witches, then, also understand the prophesy of the witches, which comes out to be true. And being forewarned is being forearmed. That is why we are saying this. We are calling upon the people to be forearmed against this attack that is happening in the name of nationalism that is basically a certain brand of religiosity.

Sir, you and I and all of us have grown up in this world. We have grown up in this country, where there are Islamic influences and Christian influences. I was born in a Hindu traditional family, had my *Ved path* done and thread ceremony done at the age of 11, and have studied all the Vedas. Then, you say, with a name like Sitaram, having read all the Vedas, why have you landed up as a Communist? I have landed up as a Communist because I have studied all of them. So, don't teach us all this. If you want to debate and argue, come, debate and argue, and that is how our philosophy grew, through debate and argument, and that is exactly what they want to suppress today, Sir. I say, do not suppress. Remember, our Prime Minister went to a convocation recently, at the Banaras Hindu University. So did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru go to a convocation at the Allahabad University. In that Convocation of the Allahabad University, what did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say about the universities? I quote:

"A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately, then all is well with the people and the nation."

So, it is an adventure of ideas, of tolerance, of humanism. And, you castigate that entire university! You say that it is anti-national and it needs to be closed down! Forty years ago, that used to be in the editorials in the Organizer, which said, 'it is a den of anti-national activity; it must be closed down.' Today, the leaders of the Ruling Party say that it must be closed down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): And they want to take a tank there!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, they are thinking of taking a tank there. Not only a flag, but now they want to take tanks there!

Sir, whether it is the BJP or the Congress Party, I don't normally take names of parties — yes, during Emergency, we did not allow the University Court meeting inside the university. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was our Chancellor. We said, "We are protesting against Emergency. We will not allow that meeting to be held here." It was taken to Vigyan Bhavan — we have fought assaults on democracy. Likewise, today, with renewed vigour, people are fighting assaults on our secular order. They are fighting assaults on our secular order and, therefore, suppressing dissent is not what the Indian Constitution or the Indian democracy is about. Therefore, Sir, I really beseech you, let us decide today, after this debate, to have a House Committee to go into what is happening in all the Central Universities and institutions that we have established through an Act of the Parliament. Each one of them has a separate Act. We are responsible, finally, to the country if something goes wrong there. Bring it to us. And don't say we all write letters. We all do write letters; I am not ashamed of saying that. But our letters do not get the attention that your colleague Minister who gets it. Five officers go on reminding the University to take action against him. Rohit Vemula's death is a result of that. That is why, for a Dalit, the slogan of '*azadi against manuvaad*' will remain, Sir. If you wish to arrest me for that, arrest me. I will give that slogan. I will give the slogan of '*azadi against hunger*'. I am ashamed of my country when of the five children that die every day in the world due to hunger three come from India. That is why I am saying, please do not castigate these students or the University. Please, stop this tirade against them in order to advance your brand of nationalism, in order to advance and transform the secular, democratic, Republic of India into a version of a theocratic, fascistic *Hindu Rashtra*. That is my sincere appeal.

Therefore, Sir, through you, I want to beseech upon this Government, saying, look at the richness of our plural society, the richness of all of us who belong to different faiths, different castes, different languages and different cultures. We are all welded together in this great country called India.

I have my point of view, you will have your points of view, they will have their points of view, and only with a debate and discussion do we rise to higher levels. Do not destroy that potential of India. Therefore, my appeal to this august House, my appeal, through you, to the Government and to all my colleagues, is, let us have a House Committee to

inquire into what is happening, what is anti-national; let us punish it with the greatest vigour and let us redeem our pledge to remove the sedition clause which can be misused as is being misused. Let us ensure that the job of the police is to maintain law and order, not to assist the disruption of law and order, and let us for Heaven's sake be responsible to our Constitution and to our people, and that is my firm belief.

मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। आज़ादी के नारे हम भी लगाएँगे। भूख से आज़ादी चाहिए, मनुवाद से आज़ादी चाहिए, गरीबी से आज़ादी चाहिए, इस देश को बेहतर बनाने के लिए जो भी इसका नुकसान कर रहा है, उससे आज़ादी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ, याद रखिए। मैं बाबा साहेब की वॉर्निंग फिर से दोहरा रहा हूँ कि हर इंसान को एक वोट, हर वोट का मूल्य एक, लेकिन हर इंसान का मूल्य एक जब तक नहीं होगा, यह ढाँचा खड़ा होने में दिक्कत होगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस आधार पर मेरी विनम्रता से यह अपील है कि इस तरीके के षडयंत्र और अपने बच्चों पर अटैक बन्द कीजिए। ये ही बच्चे हैं, जो हमारे फ्यूचर हिन्दुस्तान को बनाएँगे, भारत को बनाएँगे। अगर आप उनको देशद्रोह कह दो, तो आप और हम क्या कर लेंगे? हमारे देश की तीन-चौथाई आबादी नौजवान है। आप उसको स्वास्थ्य दो, उसको शिक्षा दो, उसको रोजगार दो, तो वह खुद एक बेहतर भारत बनाएगा, आपकी या हमारी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हमारा काम सिर्फ यही है कि उन्हें हम वह दिलवाएँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

इसलिए मुझे विनम्रता के साथ यही कहना है कि आप इस तरह के अटैक्स बन्द कीजिए और हमारे देश के विकास के लिए, आगे बढ़ने के लिए हम सामूहिक तरीके से चलें। थैंक यू, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I don't think it will be over by 12 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; at 12.00 noon, we will break and, then, Question Hour will be taken up.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay, Sir; then, you can call somebody else please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Then, Shri Bhupender Yadav. But I would remind all hon. Members that they should adhere to their party time, because two-and-a-half hours is the time allotted for discussion. We may go up to 3.00 p.m., not more than 3.00 p.m. in any case, because we have to take up other Business also. Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav. See, your party has 30 minutes and there are three speakers; so, you can take only 10 minutes.

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी आज़ादी की बात कर रहे थे। मेरा यह मानना है कि हमारे देश के संविधान में अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी दी गई है, पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की जो घटना हुई, वह अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी थी या देश से आज़ादी की अभिव्यक्ति थी, उसके बारे में वे तय करें। वह freedom of speech थी या speech for freedom थी? इसमें अगर आप अंतर करेंगे...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** किससे फ्रीडम थी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। अब मैं सीताराम येचुरी जी को बताता हूँ कि किससे फ्रीडम थी। सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 9 फरवरी को जो कार्यक्रम हुआ और जिस कार्यक्रम को यह नाम दिया गया कि एक सांस्कृतिक संध्या में 'The Country without a Post Office' नामक डॉक्यूमेंटरी को रिलीज़ किया जाएगा, उसके लिए एक पर्चा बांटा। अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के जिस उद्धरण को व्यक्त कर रहे थे, उसे नेहरू जी ने 13 दिसम्बर, 1947 को इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में दिया था। यहाँ कांग्रेस के लोग बैठे हैं और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग बैठे हैं। उस उद्धरण के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई थी, तो उसके लक्ष्य में लिखा गया था - "अध्ययन, अनुसंधान और अपने संगठित जीवन के उदाहरण और प्रभाव द्वारा ज्ञान का प्रसार तथा अभिवृद्धि करना, उन सिद्धांतों के विकास के लिए प्रयास करना जिसके लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जीवनपर्यंत काम किया, जैसे राष्ट्रीय एकता, सामाजिक न्याय, धर्म निरपेक्षता, जीवन की लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझ और सामाजिक समस्याओं के प्रति वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण।" मैं मानता हूँ कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी, लेकिन सीताराम येचुरी जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप जिन बच्चों के इंस्टिट्यूट की बात कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने जो पर्चा वितरित किया है, क्या आप जानते हैं कि उस पर्चे में क्या लिखा था? उसमें लिखा था, "Kashmir did not belong to Nehru, nor does it belong to Manmohans and Modis of recent times who keep flaunting this 'inalienable crown' to the whole world. What the consciously invisible is that how the occupation of this territory has taken place through might of the brutal force rewriting history." क्या आप इसका समर्थन करेंगे? यह पर्चा वहाँ पर बांटा गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** यह किसका पर्चा है? यह आप क्या पढ़ रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** यह पर्चा वहाँ बांटा गया था, जिनको गिरफ्तार किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पर्चा उन्होंने बांटा था, जिनको देशद्रोह में गिरफ्तार किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप आगे सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is written by ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** आप उसके बाद की बात भी सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए, मैं उस पर्चे को पढ़ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: How can you quote without authenticating it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मुझे बीच में डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं पर्चा रिकॉर्ड पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my point of order is this. Without authenticating how such a statement can be made here. What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are asking for authentication. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want him to authenticate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: आप सुनने का धैर्य रखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं व्यवधान नहीं डालना चाहता, लेकिन इसका ऑथेंटिकेशन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: मैंने ऑथेंटिकेशन दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My point of order is, as per the rules of this House, if a Member quotes from a document ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: It is a parcha. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कृपा करके ये यह बता दें कि इसका लेखक कौन है और इसका पुष्टिकरण करके सभा पटल पर रखें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: आप सुनिए तो सही। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसके बिना नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह किसने लिखा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसका लेखक कौन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या आपने उसको पकड़ा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसका गलत इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बताएं कि यह किसने लिखा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we are grateful that Mr. Sitaram Yechury initiated a very important debate. And, the whole House heard it in pin drop silence. Obviously, there is an alternative point of view. Nobody disputes when you say that we have to protect the Constitution; nobody disputes that we have to protect the academic credentials of our universities; nobody disputes that we have to allow freedom of thought in that university. Having said that, there is an alternate view point. Why should this level of intolerance be displaced to that alternate viewpoint? ...(Interruptions)... Sitaramji, please allow me to complete my sentence. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the alternate view point is that we heard half-an-hour discourse without reference to the actual incident that took place in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. This debate is not taking place on some theory or any abstract. It is taking place in the context of what happened in the university. And, when Mr. Bhupender Yadav wants to refer to that incident, you will display the level of intolerance! ...(Interruptions)... He will authenticate the document and he will also give you the names of the authors of this document. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I take it very seriously. ...(Interruptions)... The whole House has a right to reply to my discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I believe in a philosophy -- "Let a hundred flowers bloom, your flower and my flower." ...(Interruptions)... Let a thousand thoughts contend'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Yechury, let me tell you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All that my colleagues are asking, from all across, is that if you quote something, authenticate it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told him already. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is all we are asking. ...(Interruptions)... And let me tell you, that is not intolerance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said. ...(Interruptions)... He will authenticate it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is not intolerance; don't mislead the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupender Yadavji, can you authenticate it?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He will authenticate that and place it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has agreed. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupender Yadav, now you continue please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था कि श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी भी कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने भी धर्मशास्त्रों को पढ़ा है, लेकिन भारत की एक प्रणाली है कि हमारे यहां दर्शन में न्याय, वैशेषिक, योग, सांख्य, उत्तर मीमांसा और पूर्व मीमांसा और इनसे असहमति रखते हुए भी बौद्ध, जैन और चार्वाक दर्शन आदि सबको हमने स्थान दिया, क्योंकि हम हर विचार को मान्यता प्रदान करते हैं। हम उन संस्कारों में पले हैं, जिनमें संघ की शाखा में जाते हुए भी हमने प्रातः स्मरण में महात्मा गांधी को इस देश का पूज्य माना है और वही इस देश में पूजनीय हैं।

महोदय, हम इस बात से इंकार नहीं करते कि देश को बनाने में, देश के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने योगदान दिया है, लेकिन जिन्होंने इस पर्व को बांटा है, उनके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर भारत के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री तक, सबने देश की एकता के लिए काम किया है और देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाली यदि कोई Cultural Evening होगी, तो प्रशासन को उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार है और प्रशासन ने यह काम कानून के अनुसार किया है।

महोदय, मैं सीताराम येचुरी जी के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूं कि वे मुझ से पूछ रहे हैं कि यह पर्व कहां बांटा है? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक पोस्टर भी लगा है पोस्टर क्या लगा था जिस पर लिखा था कि 'Against the Brahmanical collective conscience, against the judicial killing of Afzal Guru and Maqbool Bhat.' ये अफ़ज़ल गुरु और मक़बूल भट, क्या देश के दलित और पिछड़ों के लिए लड़े थे? आप किस की बात कर रहे हैं?

महोदय, अभी इन्होंने कहा कि ये हिन्दू माइथोलॉजी से हिस्ट्री बनाना चाहते हैं, तो आप JNU में महिषासुर की पूजा करते हैं और बंगाल में दुर्गा पूजा के समय पंडाल में वोट मांगते हैं। क्या यह दोहरा मापदंड देश में चलेगा? क्या यह दोहरा मापदंड इस देश में चाहिए? मैं आप आपके समक्ष यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की सामाजिक परंपरा क्या है - कबीर, नानक और रैदास, जितने भी हमारे परम्परावादी संत हुए हैं, जिन्होंने सामाजिक सुधार का काम किया है, क्या उन्होंने इस देश की संस्कृति का निर्माण नहीं किया? क्या आप अफ़ज़ल की किलिंग को जुडीशियल किलिंग कहने का पोस्टर लगाएंगे? सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब उनके खिलाफ़ केस है, तो उसे अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी को न मानकर, आज़ादी की अभिव्यक्ति के नाम पर अगर कोई समर्थन देगा, तो मेरा यह मानना है कि यह ग़लत है।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** पी.डी.पी. के साथ किसने सरकार बनाई? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सीताराम येचुरी जी, आप सुन लीजिए, जिसने भी ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यहां पर एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...



**श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): मैं वहां से इलेक्ट होकर आया हूं। हम इस देश के नागरिक हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकार आज बी.जे.पी. के साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले हमारी सरकार आपके साथ भी थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے : میں وہاں سے الیکٹ ہو کر آیا ہوں۔ ہم اس دیش کے ناگرک ہیں  
...**(مداخلت)**... ہماری سرکار آج بی.جے.پی. کے ساتھ ہے ...**(مداخلت)**... پہلے ہماری  
سرکار آپ کے ساتھ بھی تھی۔ ...**(مداخلت)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you interrupt your own Member?  
...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Yadav, please continue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश की आजादी को प्राप्त कर के 67 सालों के इतिहास में हमने देश में शांति बनाए रखने के लिए, देश की स्वतंत्रता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए, देश में न्यायपूर्ण शासन की स्थापना करने के लिए, देश में जनभागीदारी के आधार पर सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए देश के जीवन मूल्यों को ऊंचा उठाकर भारत को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से विकसित करने के लिए एक लम्बा प्रयास देश ने किया है। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालयों में जहां पर देश के आने वाले भविष्य की पीढ़ी पैदा होती है, वहां पर आप हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने वाले बीज को रोक नहीं सकते और इसलिए आपको अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी और आज़ादी की अभिव्यक्ति में अन्तर समझना होगा। अगर इस अन्तर को हम नहीं समझे, तो हम इस देश को बहुत पीछे ले जाएंगे। और मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, जिस पर आज इस देश को गर्व है, हमने देश में सामाजिक विज्ञान का एक संस्थान बनाया, लेकिन मेरा एक मूल प्रश्न है कि जो वामपंथी विचारधारा के लोग वहां पर हमें मनुवाद के नाम पर गाली देते हैं, उनके politburo में एक भी Scheduled Tribe नहीं है, उनके politburo में प्रॉपर Backward Class और दलित representative नहीं है। अगर वे यह बात जानते हैं तो पिछले 42 साल में जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की Faculty में backward और दलित कितने बने हैं और उनके लिए इन्होंने क्या संघर्ष किया, उसे बताने की कोशिश करें। वे यह बताने की कोशिश करें कि जो सामाजिक संस्थान देश के गांव और गरीबों को सोशल साइंस के माध्यम से जोड़ने का काम कर रहा था, उसमें कितने Backward हैं, उसमें कितने दलित हैं, उसमें कितने शोधपत्र तैयार हुए हैं, उसमें जो subsidized हैं, उसमें किस प्रकार से देश की पॉलिसी को निर्मित करने के लिए काम किया है? जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को उसकी स्थापना के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार आगे बढ़ाना होगा। Freedom of Speech के नाम पर हम इस देश में देशद्रोह की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं कर सकते। सीताराम येचुरी जी, मैं माननीय उपसभापति जी के माध्यम से आपको यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में, आपके व्याख्यान से तो SFI के बच्चे अच्छे हैं। मैं आपको SFI पत्र पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। आप कह रहे थे, किसका पत्र है? जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में SFI ने एक protest letter निकाला और आपकी पार्टी का एक 11 फरवरी, 2016 का व्याख्यान है। जो SFI है, उन्होंने क्या लिखा? उन्होंने लिखा, 'The religious fundamentalists, bolstered by an ideology propped up by the petrodollars of Saudi

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Arabia, masquerading as "radicals" serve only to undermine the genuine struggles of the people of Kashmir. These elements, whose communally charged slogans...' तो किसने communally charged slogans लगाए? जब आपकी स्टूडेंट यूनियन कह रही है कि वहां communally charged slogans लगे तो आप बताइए, कौन सउदी अरब के petrodollar से और कौन मुस्लिम मानसिकता से वहां slogan लगा रहा था? जब आपकी Student Union यह बात कह रही है और सरकार उसके आधार पर अगर कार्यवाही कर रही है तो आप उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं! आप उसको अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी बता रहे हैं। आप देश तोड़ने को अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी बताएंगे?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** यह sedition है।

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** यह कैसे sedition है?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** वही मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूं।

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। यह आपकी स्टूडेंट यूनियन ने उनके लिए लिखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही कारण है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं 12 बजे के बाद समय लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मुझे विषय पूरे करने पड़ेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में सरकार ने जो कार्य किया है, सरकार ने तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की गरिमा को कायम करते हुए कार्य किया है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में पुलिस का जो interference था, जिसके बारे में हमें कहा जाता है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को shut down करने की प्लानिंग है, हम इस विश्वविद्यालय को बंद नहीं करना चाहते, यह सरकार की मंशा नहीं है, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्र भक्ति का स्रोत बने, विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय एकता का स्रोत बने, विश्वविद्यालय सामाजिक सद्भाव का केन्द्र बने, विश्वविद्यालय देश में एक नया विश्वास का माहौल पैदा करे, इसलिए हम इस विश्वविद्यालय देश में एक नया विश्वास का माहौल पैदा करे, इसलिए हम इस विश्वविद्यालय की गरिमा को बचाना चाहते हैं। इस गरिमा को बचाने के लिए मैं अपने कांग्रेस के मित्रों से भी यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप जिसका समर्थन करने गए थे, कम से कम आपको तो यह तय करना चाहिए था कि जिन्होंने यह कार्यक्रम किया था, उन्होंने कार्यक्रम क्या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की राष्ट्रीय एकता के विषय को दर्शाने के लिए किया था? आपको समर्थन देने से पहले और उधर जाने से पहले कम से कम यह सोचना चाहिए था कि जिस कार्यक्रम को लेकर सारा विषय बना है और जिस कार्यक्रम को लेकर ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Yadav, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, listen. We will now break this discussion. At 12.00 noon, we will take up Question Hour, and from 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m., the Calling Attention and at 3.00 p.m., this discussion will be resumed.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as the debate has started, let us continue the debate after 2.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is time for Question Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not raising questions. I have to answer.

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*16. [The Questioner (SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE) was absent.]

#### **Making real estate licensing online**

16. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to make real estate licensing online; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and it is the Urban Local Bodies *i.e.* the Municipal Authorities and the Development Authorities which issue licenses for real estate projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No.16. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; absent. Any supplementaries?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: After him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the answer given to the question is this. "'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and it is the urban local bodies, *i.e.*, the Municipal Authorities and the Development Authorities, which issue licences for real estate projects."

Sir, we have recently discussed an exhaustive Real Estate Bill and the Report has been submitted to this House. The Parliament is dealing with real estate. Therefore, this subject has been taken over by the Union Government for the guidance of the State Government. Therefore, to say that licences are being issued by the urban bodies and then we have nothing to do with this, is not a correct position. If that was the case, then the House would not have introduced the Real Estate Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what the hon. Member is saying may be technically sound. But the specific question was whether the Government is planning to make real estate licensing online; and if so, the details thereof. To my knowledge, there is no such licensing at all. What is in practice is that the urban local bodies give approvals, permissions, No Objection Certificates, etc. That process is on. I do agree with the hon. Member that the House in its collective wisdom has taken up this issue of real estate and discussed it and referred it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee discussed it and then it came back to the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha asked it to send it to a Select Committee. Then it had gone to the Select Committee. Now it has come back. It is before the Parliament. I will be very happy if the hon. Members can go through that and then approve it in this Session itself. Then the Real Estate Bill will become a reality and the consumer interest will be protected. As far as the issue of licensing is concerned, hon. Member, there is no such procedure and that is what I have stated.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री तरुण विजय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं श्रीमन्...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका नम्बर आ रहा है। एक मिनट। It is here.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या यह भी पार्टीवाइज चल रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं-नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं। नरेश जी, मोटिव एट्रिब्यूट मत कीजिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि विशेष रूप से जो गरीब वर्ग है, उनके लिए अच्छी हाउसिंग उपलब्ध कराने के लिए और इस क्षेत्र में जो रियल एस्टेट है, उसके मूल्यों को सामान्य कस्टर के स्तर पर लाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो योजना है, उसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय क्या काम कर रहा है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this question is a little away from the main question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you don't have to answer it, unless you wish to.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are focussing on approval and regulation issues. The hon. Member has asked about housing. A separate question can be put and I will be able to answer it elaborately.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, हमारे पूर्व सदस्य ने भी इसके बारे में पूछा था। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने लिखा है कि लैंड और कॉलोनाइजेशन, दोनों सब्जेक्ट राज्य सरकार के हैं। तो क्या जो हम रियल एस्टेट बिल लाए हैं, क्या वह रियल एस्टेट बिल राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों पर हनन तो नहीं है? जो रियल एस्टेट बिल है, उसको क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ला सकती है या नहीं ला सकती है?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सभापति जी, इस विषय के बारे में कुछ लोगों ने पहले भी आपत्ति व्यक्त की है कि लैंड स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, फिर आप इसके बारे में सेंटर में कानून कैसे बना सकते हैं? इसके बाद हम लोग जो बना रहे हैं वह रेग्युलेशन है। लेकिन उसमें कारण क्या है, उसमें सैलर है, बायर है, बीच में प्रॉब्लम्स आ रहे थे, इसलिए उसको रेग्युलेट करने के लिए और रिअल एस्टेट सैक्टर को डेवलप करने के लिए पुरानी सरकार के जमाने में एक बिल आया था। वह अच्छा बिल था। वह अच्छा बिल था, उसमें कुछ सुधारना था। उसमें सुधार करने के लिए वह कमेटी के पास भेजा गया और कमेटी ने अपनी विवेचना के आधार पर अपनी रिकमंडेशन भेजी हैं। इस विषय को कुछ लोगों ने उठाया था, तो मैंने इसको अटॉर्नी-जनरल को रेफर किया। अटॉर्नी जनरल ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट को यह अधिकार है कि वह कानून ला सकती है। उसके बाद फिर हमने कानून लाने के लिए प्रयास किया है। हमने Ministry of Law and Justice को कहा है कि Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution 4 Entry 6 provides for transfer of property, registration of deeds and documents. Entry 7 provides for contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts. Entry 46 provides for jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court. So, the Attorney-General has given an opinion concurring with the views of the Law Ministry that the Parliament is competent to make such a law. That is so, as far as this issue is concerned. Land, as such, is not my subject. But, the hon. Member is aware about that also. That had been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament as there could not be unanimity on that issue. Now, what is to be done with regard to that Bill, the concerned Minister will inform the House.

**Encroachment on DDA and Gram Sabha land in Aali village, New Delhi**

†\*17.SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ownership of land under DDA and Gram Sabha in Aali village (Sarita Vihar), New Delhi;
- (b) whether DDA has received any proposal to set up hospital, baraat ghar, community centres or senior secondary school on these lands, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the land of Gram Sabha or DDA has been encroached upon; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps being taken to remove the encroachment?

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the acquired land of DDA at village Aali is about 70 acres. Revenue Department Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, (GNCTD) has informed that around 31.27 acres of land is under the Gram Sabha.

(b) DDA has informed that they have received no request for setting up hospital on these lands. A request for providing land for Government Senior Secondary School was received from Directorate of Education (DoE), GNCTD on 14.10.2015 and a reply dated 19.01.2016 in this regard, has been sent by them to DoE, GNCTD informing that the suggested land is under litigation in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further, DDA has received a request for allotment of land for Baraatghar/ Community Hall from Shri Parvez Hashmi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, forwarded by South Delhi Municipal Corporation. However, DDA does not have suitable piece of land, free of litigation in Aali village, which meets the Master Plan requirement for Community Hall.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that 2.28 acres of acquired land in Khasra Nos. 327, 328 and 355 of village Aali is encroached. The encroached land is part of the unauthorized colony known as Aali Extension, which is included in the list of 895 colonies to be regularized by GNCTD. The encroached land, being part of an unauthorized colony, is protected under the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 read along with the amendment enacted in 2014. Revenue Department, GNCTD has informed that nearly 1.32 acres of Gram Sabha land is under encroachment.

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्वेश्चन के पार्ट "ए" में डीडीए ने यह जवाब दिया है कि उनके पास 70 एकड़ लैंड है, जिसमें से 2.28 एकड़ भूमि पर एनक्रोचमेंट है और बाकी जमीन का स्टेटस क्या है? अगर यह लैंड एवेलेबल है, तो सीनियर सेकेंडरी गर्ल्स स्कूल के लिए इसे क्यों नहीं अलॉट किया जा रहा है?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सभापति जी, यह सवाल लास्ट सेशन में भी आया था। उसमें थोड़ा-सा परिवर्तन करके फिर से सवाल पूछा गया है। सवाल का मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि ऑनरेबल सदस्य वहां पर बारात घर और अस्पताल बनाना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में जो लैंड वे चाह रहे थे, पब्लिक परपज़ के लिए चाह रहे थे, उनका पर्सनल परपज़ नहीं है। मगर उसका फिर से अध्ययन करने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि वह लिटिगेशन में है, इसीलिए वह लैंड नहीं दे सकते। यह पूरी डिटेल्ड जानकारी डिपार्टमेंट ने, एल एंड डी ओ ने डीडीए से बात करने के बाद हमें दी है। इसीलिए हम इसको लिटिगेशन के कारण मंजूर नहीं कर पाए।

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो लिटिगेशन की बात कही है, वह 70 एकड़ के लिए कही है। ये "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान चला रहे हैं। यह गांव मैंने adopt किया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की यह स्कीम है और यहां पर दो-तीन लाख की पॉपुलेशन है, लेकिन बच्चियों के लिए दूर-दूर तक कोई स्कूल नहीं है। रोज रोड़ एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं क्योंकि बच्चियां मथुरा रोड़ क्रॉस करके जाती हैं, तो क्या दो एकड़ लैंड 70 एकड़ लैंड में से इनके लिए एवेलेबल नहीं कराई जा सकती है, तो फिर गांव adopt करने की जरूरत क्या है? "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान का क्या मतलब होता है? मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गर्ल्स स्कूल के लिए डीडीए लैंड एवेलेबल करा पाएगी या नहीं?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, बेटी इस सरकार आने के बाद पैदा नहीं हुई, पहले भी पैदा होती रही और पढ़ती रही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा कहना यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक मिनट, मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक जमीन dispute में है, दूसरी जमीन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह जमीन एनक्रोचमेंट में है और एनक्रोचमेंट हम हटा नहीं सकते। उसका कारण यह है कि जो हम सब लोगों ने मिलकर पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा कानून बनाया, उसके अंतर्गत जहां कुछ कंस्ट्रक्शन है, उसको 2017 तक हटाना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी, मैंने ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए। प्लीज कंटिन्यू।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** आप सब लोग बहुत अनुभवी हैं। उस जमाने में क्यों नहीं हुआ, उस issue पर मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मगर माननीय सदस्य ने जब यह issue उठाया, तो मैंने अधिकारियों को बुलाया कि भाई, परपज क्या है? परपज लोगों ने बताया कि यह अमुक कार्य के लिए है। मैंने कहा कि यह disputed है, तो इसको अलग रखिए और एनक्रोचमेंट है, तो अलग रखिए। इसके अलावा और कोई जमीन है क्या? उसके बाद अधिकारीगण माननीय सदस्य के प्रतिनिधि को लेकर इलाके में गए और दूसरे, इस गाँव का इन्सपेक्शन इस 19 तारीख को किया 13 bighas of land in Saidabad village is identified for school and community purposes. This is earmarked for a freight company. This will be considered after due process. सर, मैंने informally संकेत दिया कि purpose अच्छा है, हमें बारातघर की भी जरूरत है, कम्युनिटी सेंटर की भी जरूरत है और स्कूल की भी जरूरत है। इसलिए इस तरह की लैंड के लिए अगर छोटी-मोटी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं तो उन प्रॉब्लम्स को resolve कर के उन्हें दीजिए, ऐसा मैंने कहा है। आप स्थानीय मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं और आप को भी मालूम है कि डीडीए की भी एक अथॉरिटी है। वह काम पूरा करने के बाद उस दिशा में हम पॉजिटिवली एक्शन लेंगे।

**SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. My question is: If the DDA encroaches upon any land, will the DDA give alternate land to the individual or will the compensation be made available to the individual as per the market value?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, DDA will never encroach upon land. It acquires land.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It has encroached upon the land, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That may be the hon. Member's allegation.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I will give you the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please send the details to me. I have no problem. The DDA, Delhi Development Authority, is a development authority. It functions under a statute. It has got some rights and responsibilities also. It acquires the public land for some public purposes. What the hon. Member is saying is that he has got some specific case where the DDA has encroached upon some private land. If at all there is any such thing, I will get it enquired, and, then, take suitable action.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, यह सवाल दिल्ली के एक गांव के बारे में है, जहां बारातघर व स्कूल बनाया जाना है, लेकिन वे बन नहीं पा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने पूरी दिल्ली की पिक्चर पेश की है और बताया है कि कैसे एनक्रोचमेंट होता है और उसे हटाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस वजह से दिल्ली में जगह बहुत कम है। यहां जगह-जगह स्कूल व बारातघर की मांग होती है, लेकिन वे बन नहीं पाते क्योंकि दिल्ली में डीडीए और सरकार के पास जगह नहीं बची है। यहां जगह-जगह पर अवैध कब्जा है और जगह-जगह झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हैं।

सर, सारे मुम्बई में एक Slum Rehabilitation and Development की स्कीम चल रही है। आप दिल्ली में ऐसा experiment क्यों नहीं शुरू करते हैं? इस से सरकार को बहुत सी जगह मिल जाएगी जहां वह बारातघर, स्कूल व हाउसिंग सोसायटीज वगैरह नहीं बना सकती है। यहां भी ऐसी स्कीम जरूरी है क्योंकि दिल्ली में लिमिटेड जगह है। आप उसे बढ़ा नहीं सकते और यू.पी. व हरियाणा जैसे राज्य बगल में हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे इस मामले में क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, यह एक सुझाव है। हम इस पर अध्ययन करेंगे, मगर मेरा कहना है कि हम सभी पार्लियामेंट के मॅबर्स ने अपनी विवेचना के आधार पर एनक्रोचमेंट नहीं हटाने चाहिए। सर, अगर एनक्रोचमेंट में जहां unauthorised colonies आई हैं, एनक्रोचमेंट में कुछ इंस्टीट्यूशंस आते हैं तो उनको हटाना हम सब ने मिलकर रोक दिया है। इसका कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ है। यह रियेलिटी भी है कि बहुत से इलाकों में यह चलता रहा, लेकिन हम लोगों ने उस समय कुछ नहीं किया। बाद में जब एनक्रोचमेंट हटाने के लिए गए तो उसका पब्लिक रिएक्शन भी देखा है। सर, यह प्रैक्टिकली संभव भी नहीं है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर वर्ष 2008 में पुरानी सरकार ने भी ऐसा एक ऑर्डर निकाला था और बाद में हमारी सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद, गहराई से इस बारे में पूरा अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् मैं इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा हूं कि अभी इन्हें हटाना संभव नहीं है। जितना संभव है, उसे उतना रेगुलराइज करना है। जहां जगह नहीं है तो माननीय सदस्य ने वर्टिकल जाने के लिए जो सुझाव दिया है, उस विषय में भी हम सोचेंगे।



**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव:** सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि डीडीए की लैंड पूलिंग की व्यवस्था की पॉलिसी कब तक डिक्लेयर होगी क्योंकि स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में जो L-Zone या Other Zones बनने वाले हैं, वहां के किसान और डेवलपर्स संशय की स्थिति में हैं?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, land pooling is a separate issue. If the hon. Member writes to me, I will definitely inform him about the progress made with regard to the land pooling policy in Delhi.

With regard to facilitating the people who are encroaching there, and, for providing them an alternative, the State Government has to prepare a policy of rehabilitation and redevelopment of encroached colonies. That is the mandate. That is yet to be done. Once that rehabilitation policy comes up, then, the Central Government will extend all the support to develop those colonies also.

#### **Skill development programme for widows**

\*18. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows who have got the advantages of skill development programme; and

(b) the number of branches for the skill development programme that have been started for widows together with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) There are a number of skill development scheme across various sectors being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments. The data on the widows covered under these skill development programmes is not maintained centrally. However, most of these schemes have special provisions to promote the participation in skill development programmes by all socio-economic groups including women.

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. As on 22nd February, 2016, 12.50 lakh candidates have been enrolled (including 5.41 lakh women) for vocational training under different sectors in 9,314 training centres spread across the Country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs).

Furthermore, there are ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) and one National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) (at Noida, Uttar Pradesh) in Central Sector for Skill Development of Women including widows across the country. In addition, training in five new RVTIs at Shimla (Himanchal Pradesh), Rajpura (Punjab), Patna (Bihar), Trichy (Kerala) and Agartala (Tripura) has commenced in temporary accommodation from August, 2015. Details of these RVTIs are given below:

Sl. No.	States	Place
<b>RVTIs</b>		
1.	Haryana	Panipat
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
3.	Meghalaya	Tura
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata
5.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
6.	Kerala	Trivandrum
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
10.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
<b>New RVTIs</b>		
11.	Himanchal Pradesh	Shimal
12.	Punjab	Rajpura
13.	Bihar	Patna
14.	Kerala	Trichy
15.	Tripura	Agartala

The NVTIs/RVTIs organize National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) approved skill training programmes under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Craft Instructors' Training Scheme (CITS) in trades such as Electronics, Mechanic, Architectural, Draughtsmanship, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Secretariat Practice, Cosmetology, Dress Making, Catering and Hospitality, Interior Decoration and Designing, etc. A total of 4160 seats are available in the NVTIs and RVTIs in current year *i.e.* 2015-16 under various training courses in CTS and CITS as per details given below:

*Number of Trainees in NVTIs/RVTIs*

Courses	2015-16
Women candidates under training/trained	
CTS	2574
CITS	927
Total Long Term (CTS + CITS)	3501
Short Term	3385
GRAND TOTAL	6886

\* Based on Modular Pattern.

\*\* Number reduced due to commencement of Semester System.

Furthermore, there are 402 (Government-298 and Private-104) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) exclusively for women with the capacity of 141907 seats. In addition, 30% of all the seats for the courses in all Government and Private ITIs are reserved horizontally for women candidates which includes widows as well.

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें गुजरात की कितनी महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया है?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, यह जो सवाल है, यह महिलाओं व विधवाओं पर है। हमारे लिए अभी इस परिस्थिति में यह कहना बड़ा कठिन होगा कि किस राज्य में कितनी महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। महोदय, जो मूलतः कौशल विकास का काम है, यह पूरे देश में पहले से भी चला आ रहा है, लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने नए विभाग का गठन किया और डेढ़ साल की अवधि में इस विभाग का कार्य हमने प्रारंभ किया है।

अभी इस कार्य को भारत सरकार के लगभग 24 मंत्रालयों में 70 योजनाओं के माध्यम से लागू किया जा रहा है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह प्रयास किया है कि हम कनवर्जेन्स क्रिएट करें और एक इको सिस्टम के तहत skilling का काम पूरे भारतवर्ष में प्रारंभ किया जाए और जहां राज्य सरकारों PMSDF के तहत अलाइन्मेंट करना चाहती हैं, करें। कौशल विकास मंत्रालय के माध्यम से जो बड़ी योजना लांच हुई है, वह प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना है, जिसके तहत लगभग 24 लाख लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रस्ताव था। इसमें RPL है और प्रारंभिक ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है। इस देश में पारंपरिक तौर से जो प्रशिक्षण व टेक्निकल एजुकेशन का काम था, वह IITs के पास था और IITs को भारत सरकार की मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लेबर से निकालकर स्किल डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय के तहत दिया गया है। इसमें महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए विशेष तौर से हमारे पास RVTIs हैं और नेशनल वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स हैं, जो नोएडा में हैं। भारत सरकार के अधीनस्थ जो महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए

और NCVT कोर्स के तहत चलाने वाली जो संस्थाएं हैं, वे कम हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों में और इस देश में लगभग 13 हजार IITs हैं। इनमें लगभग दो हजार के आसपास सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और बाकी दस हजार के आसपास निजी क्षेत्र में हैं। इसमें भी महिलाओं का प्रशिक्षण होता है, लेकिन ये paid model पर हैं। प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा जो कौशल विकास योजना चलाई जा रही है, यह grant model पर है और जो fees model पर है, वह NCVT सर्टिफिकेशन के तहत है। इसमें महिलाओं का प्रशिक्षण है। कितनी महिलाओं का प्रशिक्षण होता है और विशेषकर विधवाओं का एक राज्य में कितना प्रशिक्षण होता है, अभी इसकी सूची संभव नहीं है, लेकिन overall इस फ्रेमवर्क में महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण का काम चल रहा है।

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोडिया:** सभापति महोदय, जिन महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, अगर वह अपना छोटा व्यवसाय करना चाहें, तो क्या उनके लिए सरकार ने लोन देने की व्यवस्था की है?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, जो भी प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है, उसमें हमारा यह प्रयास है कि जितने लोग प्रशिक्षण पा चुके हैं, उन प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का या तो स्वयं रोजगार की तरफ इंडस्ट्रियल अलाइन्मेंट हो, इंडस्ट्री की तरफ जाकर उनको रोजगार मिल सके और यदि 100 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, तो लगभग 70 से 75 लोगों को रोजगार की ओर ले जाने के लिए या तो उद्योग की तरफ ले जाया जाए, नहीं तो वे अपना व्यवसाय स्थापित करें। मुद्रा योजना के तहत कौशल विकास की योजनाओं को लिंक किया गया है, ताकि मुद्रा के माध्यम से वे अपना व्यवसाय चला सकें। मान लीजिए किसी गांव में किसी महिला ने ब्यूटीशियन का कोर्स किया और उसे लगभग 25 हजार रुपये का किट चाहिए, ताकि वह अपने गांव में अपना व्यवसाय चला सके, तो हम लोग इस तरह का लोन दिलाने की व्यवस्था करते हैं, जिसको entrepreneurship के रूप में देखते हैं। अगर कोई नौजवान मोबाइल रिपेयर का काम सीख लेता है, तो लगभग एक लाख रुपये के आसपास रेजिस्टेंस मीटर्स उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं। वह इन मीटर्स को लेकर अपने गांव में भी अपना काम खोल सकता है। आज लगभग हजार मिलियन के आसपास मोबाइल सेट्स हैं और बहुत खराब होते हैं। गांव का नौजवान इस छोटी मशीन को लेकर दस से बीस हजार रुपया कमा सकता है। हम लोग ऐसे छोटे प्रशिक्षित नौजवानों को, जिनको प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है शॉर्ट टर्म कोर्सेज में इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग देनी है, चाहे वह टीवी रिपेयर का काम हो, डिश टीवी रिपेयर का काम हो, मोबाइल रिपेयर का काम हो या ब्यूटीशियन का काम हो, इन सबको हम लोग मुद्रा योजना से लिंक करके, हम प्रयास करें ताकि वे स्वावलंबी हो जाएं। इसके ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर काम चल रहा है।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जो सवाल पूछा गया है, इसमें स्पेसिफिकली महिलाओं के लिए पूछा है लेकिन जो जवाब दिया गया है, उसमें हर बार यही कहा गया है कि इसमें विधवाएं भी शामिल हैं, तो मंत्री जी इसका स्पेसिफिक जवाब दें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से दूसरी बात यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो ट्रेनिंग की संख्या बताई है, उस ट्रेनिंग के आधार पर कितनी महिलाओं को, कितनी विधवाओं को नौकरियों का फायदा मिल रहा है?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है, क्योंकि कोई एक ऐसी योजना नहीं चलाई जा रही है, जिसमें विशेष तौर से सिर्फ विधवाओं के बारे में चर्चा की जा रही हो, इसलिए मेरे लिए यह संभव नहीं है। अभी तक जो सवाल है, वह सही है, लेकिन उत्तर में हमने सभी महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण के बारे में और overall प्रशिक्षण के बारे में जानकारी दी है, जिसके अधीनस्थ या जिसके अधीन महिलाओं के भी प्रशिक्षण हैं, लेकिन उसमें भारत सरकार के स्तर पर यह स्पेसिफाई करना संभव नहीं है। आपने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है, लेकिन इस पर उसका सेंसस प्राप्त करके ...शायद पहली बार इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव आया है। मैं इस पर अध्ययन करके ही उत्तर दे पाऊंगा।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से मुझे यह जानकारी चाहिए कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से हर साल महिलाओं के लिए जो skill development का programme किया जाता है, उसके लिए इस साल का बजट कितना है और last year का बजट कितना था? जब आगे का बजट आएगा, तब उसकी बात होगी। मेरा यह भी सवाल है कि जो widows हैं या जो सभी महिलाएं हैं, क्या उनमें दलित और आदिवासी महिलाओं के लिए कोई विशेष रिजर्वेशन है?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** सर, इसके लिए ट्रेनिंग और खास कर असंगठित क्षेत्र में ट्रेनिंग के लिए हम लोगों ने जो व्यवस्था कायम की है और जो व्यवस्था पिछली सरकार में कायम की गई है, उसमें National Skill Development Corporation के माध्यम से जो संस्थाएँ व्यावसायिक तौर पर skilling का काम करना चाहती हैं, हम उन्हें soft loans देते हैं, ताकि वे institutional capacity build up करें और उसके बाद प्रशिक्षण का काम करें, जो short-term skills के लिए है। जहां तक long-term skills की बात है, तो या तो वे इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में चली जाती हैं या IITs में चली जाती हैं। जो short-term courses हैं, उनके लिए हम लोगों ने एक बड़ी रूपरेखा तैयार की है। इसके साथ-साथ प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के तहत अगर 100 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देना है, तो हम 50 करोड़ की बात कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें 100 में से 70 लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनका खर्च सरकार को वहन करना होगा और 30 का खर्च वे स्वयं वहन कर सकते हैं। यह संख्या अपने आपमें बहुत बड़ी है। इस पूरी व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के पास, चूंकि यह सबसे नया मंत्रालय है, हमारे पास भवन नहीं है, infrastructure नहीं है। इसलिए हम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से बात करके, चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स हों या रेलवेज हो या डिफेंस हो, उनसे बात करके, infrastructure लेकर वहां प्रशिक्षण का काम प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम कई partnerships के माध्यम से इस काम को पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसमें स्वाभाविक तौर से महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण का काम भी है। आज देश में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज में लगभग 18 लाख इंजीनियरिंग सीट्स में से 8 लाख सीट्स खाली हैं, क्योंकि उनमें लोग दाखिला नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। इसलिए हम लोग बंद इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज से बात कर रहे हैं, ताकि ऐसे infrastructure का, जहां होस्टल हो, कैटीन हो, लैब हो, रूम्स हों, ग्राउंड्स हों, साइकिल शेड्स हों, उनका उपयोग किया जा सके। हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ, जो निजी क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं, हमारे साथ जुड़ कर गाँव-देहात में school drop-outs से लेकर +2 तक skilling का काम कर सकें। इस landscape को बढ़ाने के लिए मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से बातचीत करके उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

इन्होंने बजट के बारे में जो कहा, हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक पैसा

आए, ताकि माननीय सांसदों के क्षेत्रों में भी और उनके राज्यों में भी हम लोग बड़े पैमाने पर इस काम को कर सकें। हम लोग private partnership की भी बात कर रहे हैं। हम इस देश में IITs की संख्या बढ़ाने की बात भी कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से एक पूरे ecosystem के तहत skills को प्रभावशाली तरीके से बढ़ाने के लिए और विस्तार करने के लिए हम लोग प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Thank you, Sir. Before putting my question, I want to make a correction in the written reply of the hon. Minister. Under the heading of RVTs, S.No.14 , Kerala, the place given is "Trichy". There is no such place in Kerala. It is in Tamil Nadu. So, answer may be corrected. It is a technical thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your question?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is very good that the Government is doing something for skill development. I want to know about finishing skills. How is the finishing skill developed? Basically the training is given for seeking employment in traditional industries. Of course, training in IT and computers is there. The Government is giving mainly training for traditional industries. For attaining the maximum skill development, we need some finishing schools. There was a report that in China they have 20,000 design centres or design schools. May I know from the Minister whether the Government will do something to start incubation centres or design schools in coordination with the existing training schools so that there is practical employability?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, इन्होंने एक बड़ा नीतिगत सवाल खड़ा किया है, क्योंकि पारंपरिक तौर से पिछले 67 वर्षों में हम लोगों ने जो skills की बात की है, हमने उसे education के साथ जोड़ कर रखा है। पहली बार हम लोगों ने skills को अलग से देखने का प्रयास किया है। देश में National Sample Survey Organization के जो आँकड़े हैं, अगर हम दुनिया से, चीन, जर्मनी, जापान आदि से उसकी तुलना करें, तो आज कोरिया में skilled workforce की संख्या लगभग 96 प्रतिशत है, जापान में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत है, यूनाइटेड किंगडम में लगभग 68 प्रतिशत है और जर्मनी में लगभग 74 प्रतिशत है। नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके हिसाब से भारत में लगभग 4 प्रतिशत है। हमारा यह अनुपात बहुत कम है और जो हमारे ट्रेडिशनल क्राफ्ट्समेन हैं, जो ट्रेडिशनल स्किल्स हैं, उनके बारे में अभी तक हम लोगों ने, नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने शायद उनको उस रूप में नहीं लिया। अगर उसको भी साथ लें, तो यह 7 से 8 परसेंट है। यह संख्या बहुत कम है। अभी तक इनका हमारे यहां स्किलिंग सर्टिफिकेशन बेस्ड ऑन एस्पिरेशन नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि पहले यह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लेबर में था। जब भी हम स्किल की बात करते थे, तो इसे लेबर से जोड़ कर करते थे। इसे आज हम एजुकेशन से जोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं और एजुकेशन में आठवीं कक्षा से लेकर ग्रेजुएशन तक बड़े पैमाने पर स्किल से जोड़ने के लिए मेरी स्मृति इरानी जी, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से बातचीत हो रही है। कई राज्यों ने, जिसमें मैं गुजरात का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, आईटीआई पास करने वाले लोगों को इक्वेलेंस नहीं मिलता था मैट्रिकुलेशन, इंटरमीडिएट के लोगों की तरह, यानी अगर वह आईटीआई में गया तो उसको आगे का चांस नहीं मिलता था। आईटीआई में ही उसकी जिंदगी समाप्त

हो जाती थी। दुनिया भर में देखा गया है कि जो कौशल है, जो प्लंबर है, जो टेक्नीशियन है या वेल्डर है, वह पीएचडी तक करता है। इन चेन्जेस को क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क के तहत लाने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। थोड़ा वक्त लगेगा, क्योंकि यह काम वर्षों से होना चाहिए था, जिसको हम लोगों ने अब प्रारंभ किया है। स्कूली शिक्षा के साथ प्रशिक्षण को जोड़ने की एक बड़ी आवश्यक पहल हम लोगों ने की है। उसके साथ आगे बढ़ने का हम लोग प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

#### **Online registration for competitive exam**

\*19. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration process for all competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), etc., have been made online;

(b) whether Government is aware that low level of computer literacy of the country has led to undue hardships resulting in exclusion of candidates from remote, tribal and high altitude areas in these exams; and

(c) the details of recommendations of expert groups and stakeholder consultation process done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) introduced online mode of applications in 2010 along with off-line mode. Subsequently the Commission introduced hundred per cent online registrations of applications for its competitive examinations held since 2012.

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) also introduced online registration process since 2010. Since then the SSC has been receiving applications in both off-line and online mode. Approximately ninety-five per cent of the total applications for the examinations conducted by the SSC during 2015-2016 were in the online mode.

However, for the Junior Engineer Examination, from the year 2013, for the Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police, Central Armed Para-military Forces (CAPFs) and Assistant Sub Inspectors (ASIs) in Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Examination-2016, Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE)-2016, the registration of applications is only online.

The trends of various examinations conducted by SSC and UPSC indicate that more and more candidates are registering their applications online.

(c) The Government set up an Expert Group in March, 2014 to review the examination system of the, Staff Selection Commission. The recommendations of the Expert Group were discussed in a National Workshop organized by the Commission on 5.12.2014. The Government had also uploaded the same, on the website of the Department of Personnel and Training for stakeholders' consultation. The Expert Group, *inter-alia*, has recommended for adoption of on-line registration of applications.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Thank you, Sir. Through you, I would like to know this from the Minister. The entire House witnesses to it that our country is yet to be equipped with what we call 'digitalization' and, as you know, Sir, the country is so worst in the tribal areas and the hilly areas. Today, even in this House we debate that there are call drops, computer is so slow and internet is not working inside Delhi itself, forget about the rural parts of this country. So, Sir, I would like to know from the Government that the UPSC and the Staff Selection Commission have made compulsory online registration for all the appointments, for appointments below grade II, grade III and grade IV, in the pay-scale of ₹ 2,200 also. Plus-2 boys and the girls from the whole country are facing this problem. So, will the Government consider online registration compulsory, keeping in view that we are not equipped in the country for online compulsory registration for our boys and girls, especially in the hilly areas and the tribal areas?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this concern which is a concern for all of us. I will just take a minute before I pointedly answer to what the hon. Member has asked. In the last 18-20 months, the present Government has undertaken a series of reforms in the selection process, both in the UPSC as well as in the Staff Selection Commission, and the primary objective of all these reforms is motivated by, I would say, three guiding principles: (a) to make the selection more transparent, (b) to provide a level-playing field for candidates coming from different backgrounds, different streams of study and (c) to ensure ease of the selection. I would also acknowledge that some of these reforms had also been initiated by the earlier Government. Therefore, the online registration process, which the hon. Member is referring to, it was in 2010 by the earlier Government that the online switch-over was done, both in case of the UPSC exams as well as the Staff Selection Commission exams for which I acknowledge their initiative. Right now, the situation is that the UPSC is almost hundred per cent online, and it has worked quite successfully. The Staff Selection Commission is about 95 per cent online. After we took over, we have tried to push it



[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

forward and make it a little faster because UPSC is already online hundred per cent and the Staff Selection Commission was about 95 per cent as of today. Now, this five per cent, which is left over, is possibly the concern to which the hon. Member is referring to. I would, in response, try to reassure him and also, through you, Sir, the entire House, that the UPSC application is being done hundred per cent online and as of now we have not received any complaint or any grievance from any candidate as a result of having switched over to online, which itself is a compliment to this initiative. As far as Staff Selection Commission is concerned, I agree that 5 per cent is still not online which is going through other means. Having taken cognizance of what the hon. Member is saying and also giving the benefit of doubt, although we don't have a specific complaint, we have issued directions to the District Collectors that if ever they come across any such instance or any such request from any candidate that he is feeling disadvantaged because of the lack of accessibility to online procedure, he should be provided means for that. They have community centres and other places which would be taken care of. But, we cannot stop the onward march of switching over to online because the entire world is moving and this is a global phenomena. To add to that, I would say 'to bring in', because this is mainly concerning the youth of the country, we have introduced a number of other reforms, complimentary reforms to bring in the ease of selection. For example, the self-attestation was approved soon after the Government took over and from the 1st January this year, I am glad to share with the House that we have done away with the practice of conducting interviews for Group C and D posts of the Non-Gazetted level. I have also to acknowledge that some of the States like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have made a good headway also following up what we have done at the Centre. Uttar Pradesh has completely abolished the interviews for the teachers. And, therefore, the entire process is motivated by the noble objective of bringing in ease, transparency and a level-playing field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, you put your second supplementary.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Chairman, Sir, now, that the Minister has agreed that for Staff Selection Commission, yes, there are problems. This is a pay scale for which the 10+2 students are appearing. And, Sir, it is understood that there is no infrastructure for that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is infrastructure available with the Staff Selection Commission throughout the country. If it is not there, then what immediate steps the Government is going to take for making infrastructure available? Till that time, at least, for Staff Selection Commission, Sir, the registration should not be compulsory online.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: No, having taken cognizance of what the hon. Member has said, I would slightly disagree. I did not say that we are facing problems. I said that we have not faced any problem. I said just the reverse.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: We are facing problems.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Let me complete. You are not the candidate.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति:** सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Let me complete, Sir. I am making an objective statement. We have, as of date, received any complaint from any candidate. Having said that we believe in the principle of giving benefit of doubt and I agree with you. I also come from a very remote area where even my internet may not work very uninterruptedly. Therefore, giving that benefit of doubt, we have given directions to the District Collectors because they are the most responsible Administrative Officers over there to be little alert. And, wherever, they come across this problem with any candidate, they should facilitate that. So, this is being taken care of. But, at the same time, we cannot stop the onward march, the switch-over to online has to take place and, as I acknowledge, it was initiated by the earlier Government and rightly also, we have carried it forward may be at a faster pace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** सर, पहले तो मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि जो मुझे पूछना था, उसका आंसर तो almost आ गया। लेकिन सर, क्योंकि हम लोग बहुत रिमोट एरियाज़ से आते हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारी एप्लिकेशंस थोड़े से समय में लोड होती हैं, जो कंजेशन बहुत हो जाता है। यदि एक एप्लिकेंट ने अपनी एप्लिकेशन ऑनलाइन दाखिल कर दी, लेकिन वह नहीं पहुँची, तो उसको बेनिफिट देने के लिए कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म है या नहीं है? अगर वह है, तो उसके लिए कोई अवेयरनेस क्रिएट की गई है या नहीं की गई है? उसके लिए वेबसाइट, उसके लिए complaint lodging या उसके removal आदि का क्या सिस्टम है, यह ज़रा हाउस को बता दिया जाए।

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** सर, जैसा कि आदरणीय सदस्य ने कहा, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि अगर दिक्कतें हैं, तो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे। इसे करना तो है ही, we have no other option but to move ahead in this process and as I acknowledge, this was successfully initiated by the earlier Government. We have carried it forward. अब जहाँ तक इस प्रकार के जो 5 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, who still have not opted for this online. तो जैसा मैंने कहा, उनका भी संज्ञान लेते हुए हमने न केवल जिला प्रशासन को इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिए हैं, बल्कि हमने कुछेक हेल्पलाइन टेलीफोन नम्बर्स भी रखे हैं। परन्तु, जैसा आपने कहा कि इसका और अधिक प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है, तो निश्चय ही इस बात का ध्यान रख कर प्रचार हो रहा है, परन्तु यह थोड़ा सा और अधिक हो, it is a healthy suggestion which we take note of. टेलिफोन नम्बर्स, फेसिलिटेटरी नम्बर्स वेबसाइट पर जगह-जगह मौजूद हैं।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the Public Service Commissions both at the Union and State levels have been largely criticized for the lack of transparency and public accountability. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is planning or undertaking measures to make competitive exams, particularly the UPSC exams, more transparent and accountable to the public through provisions of answer sheets and marks obtained during personal interviews.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I think with each successive year the element of transparency is being enhanced. As of today, as far as the Staff Selection Commission is concerned, not only the answers, even the key to answers is being put on the website. Having put the key on the website, in public domain, we also invite suggestions, so that if any candidate says, "No, your answer is erratic", then we have the room for correction. We are certainly, each day, trying to move in that direction. As far as the UPSC exams are concerned, which include IAS and other Civil Services, we have the question papers of earlier years put on the website along with the answers, and if any specific query is received in case of any candidate, the answers and the marks are also provided.

DR. M.S. GILL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I compliment the hon. Minister for a very comprehensive and worthwhile answer. But I also understand the worry of the Members from Odisha. Odisha, as you know, Sir, has got serious problems of backwardness. There are also many other States, like Chhattisgarh and other tribal areas. What they are asking really is this. The Minister has also shown that yes we need a system; yes, it is to keep up with the future. At the senior level, there is no problem. The problem is at the lowest level, कॉस्टेबल भर्ती करने हैं या चपरासी भर्ती करने हैं, etc. There these gentlemen are very concerned. I would only suggest to the hon. Minister, since he is so keen to improve it, that please go deeper into this. I have been a Collector. You will say that the Collectors are very busy men, and sometimes they are very indifferent men; they do not bother. टाइम ही नहीं मिलता कि यह छोकरा कहाँ से आ गया कि मैं इसकी अर्जी का कुछ बंदोबस्त करूँ।

So, there are all sorts of worries. I suggest that they should explain to you in detail in writing, and you look a little more specifically into the Class IV recruitment, you also come, as you said, from remote area in the hills.

DR. JINTENDRA SINGH: Sir, this suggestion is well taken. Actually, we are already working in this direction. As far as the lower, junior and non-Gazetted posts are concerned, the hon. Member would be glad to know that beginning from 1st January this year, we have, in fact, in all the Central Ministries and Departments, discontinued the practice of holding interviews. There was a kind of social culture and social psyche. The moment an interview letter is received in the family, everybody starts running here and there and looking for the interview members and trying to find out who is on the interview board. It becomes a big exercise. I came across an incident where a candidate had travelled all the way to Ludhiana. Just to understand it, I tried to ask him why it was

so. He told me that one of the members was a doctor who was working in a hospital in Ludhiana. So he travelled all the way to Ludhiana. It is not only harassment; it also interferes with transparency and impartiality. As I said, we are also repeatedly requesting the State Governments. In fact, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has already abolished interview for teachers. We now have interviews only for such assignments where certain skill is required. But there also the skill test is only a qualifying test. So it does not actually interfere. So we are trying to cut down on the room for nepotism or also room for any other considerations by way of interview. This is one step. I would like to add that beginning from this year, in fact, from the 25th of December, which we observed as a Good Governance Day, marking the birthday of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, we have initiated the process of simplifying the application forms. Sir, you would agree with me that we have voluminous forms, repetitive information. On every fifth page they ask you 's/o' (son of), as if every fifth page the father changes, it is so ridiculous. I myself have got into this exercise. We have prepared a form. We began with a pensioner form. For example, for pension, what is required? You require the name of the pensioner, the date of birth of the pensioner, the date of retirement, the last pay-scale on which the pension has to be decided the nominee from the family to whom the pension should go in case the pensioner doesn't live tomorrow and fifth may be bank account. You don't require how many times he has married or not married, etc. So, we are trying to cut down and simplify it because that would not only add to ease, but also add to transparency and impartiality.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings identified as sick**

†\*20. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings identified as sick;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to revive them, if so, the time-frame fixed therefor;
- (c) whether the revival process will be carried out on priority basis; and
- (d) the number of such undertakings identified for revival in Assam and Uttar Pradesh?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) As per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, that was laid on the Table of Both Houses of Parliament on 26.2.2015, there are 65 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2014.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The responsibility of addressing the sickness of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including those located in Assam and Uttar Pradesh lies with the concerned administrative ministries/departments. The administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs functioning under their control and take timely redressal measures for revival/ restructuring/disinvestment of sick/loss making CPSEs with the approval of the competent authority.

Department of Public Enterprises has issued on 29.10.2015 guidelines for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises: General principles and mechanism of restructuring" to be followed by the administrative Ministries /Departments for revival/restructuring or closure of CPSEs under their administrative control in a time bound manner.

The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments would identify sick CPSEs functioning under them, formulate revival/restructuring plan for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

**डा. संजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति, इस प्रश्न पर आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। इसमें बड़ा स्पष्ट सवाल किया गया है कि कितने भारी उद्योग रुग्ण हैं? उसका जवाब आ गया है कि मार्च, 2014 तक 65 यूनिट रुग्ण थे। उसी में दूसरे सप्लीमेंटरी में भी सवाल किया गया था। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 65 यूनिट रुग्ण हैं, अगर सरकार की मंशा है उनको रुग्णता से बाहर निकालने की, तो उसकी योजना क्या है और उसमी समय-सीमा क्या है?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, आज जो 65 लोक उद्यम बीमार हैं, वे अलग-अलग भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों के तहत हैं। मेरा मंत्रालय बी.पी.ई. द्वारा इंफॉर्मेशन कलेक्ट करता है और सदन के समक्ष जब भी कोई प्रश्न आता है तो वह जानकारी सदन के समक्ष रखते हैं। मेरे मंत्रालय के तहत, भारी उद्योग विभाग, जिस विभाग का मैं मंत्री हूँ, उनमें 12 उद्योग हैं तो प्रॉफिट में चल रहे हैं, 19 उद्योग हैं, जो बीमार हैं। ये उद्योग कई वर्षों से बीमार हैं। ये आज बीमार नहीं हैं, ये उद्योग 2007 से धीरे-धीरे बीमार होते गए। जब से हमने इस विभाग का पद भार संभाला है, मैंने निर्णय किया कि जो बीमार उद्योग हैं, जिनकी जीरो प्रोडक्टिविटी है और जहां कोई काम नहीं चलता है तथा सेलेरी चल रही है, प्रमोशन चल रहे हैं और सरकार के हजारों-करोड़ रुपए बरबाद हो रहे हैं, इसलिए हमने यह निर्णय लिया कि जो उद्योग बीमार हैं तथा बीमारी से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते, उनको बंद करना ही आवश्यक है। तो ऐसे 5 उद्योग हैं जिनका हमने चयन किया और उनको बंद किया। इनमें HMT Chinari, HMT bearings, HMT watches, Tungabhadra steel, Hindustan Cable Corporation हैं। तो जो उद्योग बीमार हैं, जो चल नहीं सकते, उनको बंद करने का हमने निर्णय किया है। जिनका रिवाइवल हो सकता है, ऐसे तीन-चार उद्योग जो मेरे मंत्रालय से जुड़े हुए हैं, उनके रिवाइवल का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**डा. संजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने दूसरा सवाल पूछा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और असम में दोनों राज्यों की विषम परिस्थिति है। वैसे असम तो इकॉनॉमिक फ्रंट पर और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में भी काफी ऊपर गया है, लेकिन अगर वहां के उद्यमों की मदद करके आगे बढ़ा दिया जाए या जीवित कर दिया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि असम और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों स्टेट्स का बड़ा कल्याण होगा। उसके बारे में क्या मंत्री जी कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** महोदय, सदस्य का जो सवाल है वह हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कॉर्पोरेशन से जुड़ा हुआ

है। असम का, Cachar का, आप यहां पर जिक्र कर रहे हैं। हम उसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। जो ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी है, वह देकर हम इस cachar के HPC के रिवाइवल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, 65 सिक पब्लिक सैक्टर उद्यमों के बारे में मंत्रालय ने जानकारी दी है। इसमें से बहुत सी बीमार हैं और बीमारी से बाहर नहीं आ सकी हैं। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी में कुछ ऐसे भी उद्योग हैं, जो भारी मंत्रालय ने उनकी योजना बनाई थी, उनकी घोषणाएं की थी और अब तक उनका प्रपोजल आगे नहीं बढ़ सका। उनमें से एक प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश के अमेठी में पेपर उद्योग का रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अमेठी में आपके मंत्रालय के तहत जो पेपर इंडस्ट्री बनाने का एक प्रोजेक्ट था, उसका स्टेट्स क्या है? क्या यह प्रोजेक्ट आगे जा रहा है? अगर आगे जा रहा है, तो क्यों जा रहा है और वह कहां बनेगा?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य संजय राउत जी ने जगदीशपुर पेपर मिल के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। वैसे यूपीए-I, और यूपीए-II, ये दोनों सरकारों के समय यानी 2007 में जगदीशपुर पेपर मिल को कैबिनेट ने सैंक्शन किया, 2014 में सरकार के जाते-जाते भी फिर एक बार कैबिनेट ने उसे पारित किया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से जो जमीन का मामला है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित पड़ा हुआ है। जो जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन से मिलनी थी, वह जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन दे नहीं पाई। जो दूसरी जमीन है, वह एक ट्रस्ट की है। वह ट्रस्ट न्यायालय में गया हुआ है और मामला न्यायालय में लंबित पड़ा है। इसीलिए 2007 से आज हम 2016 में हैं, लेकिन हम उस जगदीशपुर पेपर मिल को शुरू नहीं कर पाए। जब कोर्ट का यह मामला सुलझ जाएगा, तब उसके बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary on supplementary. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, with all regards to the hon. Minister, the reply given to all four sub-questions is, absolutely, evasive. There is no clear-cut answer. My supplementary is this. Out of these 65 sick industries, if five are to be closed down, then, out of the remaining 60 sick industries, how does the Ministry classify as to what their degree of sickness is and what kind of revival is necessary? I ask this because the answer which the Minister has given just now is that the Ministry is collecting the information. The Heavy Industry Ministry is not a data collecting centre. It is a Ministry which is supposed to monitor the policy. Therefore, the questions are: What concrete policy is there in order to address the question of sickness, what kind of sickness is there and what kind of revival plan are they having?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, मेरे पास दो विभाग हैं - एक भारी उद्योग है और दूसरा लोक उद्यम यानी Department of Public Enterprises है। यह जो सवाल है, वह Department of Public Enterprises से रिलेटेड है और इस विभाग का काम information collect करना है तथा information collect करते हुए जो concerned Departments and Ministries हैं, उनको सलाह देना है। इस प्रकार की सलाह Department of Public Enterprises द्वारा, जो 65 सिक यूनिट्स हैं, उन सारी concerned Ministries को दी गई है। अब निर्णय उन मंत्रालयों को करना है। जहां तक Department of Heavy Industries का संबंध है, उसकी जानकारी मैंने पहले प्रश्न में दी है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, definitely, I don't like to embarrass the hon. Minister by raising questions on the sick PSUs pertaining to other Ministries, which are not under his wing. But I will have to point out to him that the condition of these 65 sick units has been carried on in the Department of Public Enterprises' survey for, at least, more than a decade. It is a matter of indifference of the successive Governments and, still, we are talking about 'Make in India'. Closing down HMT and, at the same time, chanting 'Make in India' doesn't match because the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) had been the backbone of our industrial society. Now, my point is, we have been pursuing, at every stage, almost every month, the issue of Tyre Corporation of India. This is under your Ministry. For the last three years, the workers have not been getting salary. You may wait for 17 years for Ahmedabad Paper Mill, but the workers are not receiving salary, people are retiring without their PF, gratuity and other terminal dues! There are a number of contract workers who have to survive on that public sector industry, whose number is more than the regular workers, who are just starving. What will be your perspective plan? You may wait for 17 years, पर उसके घर में तो चूल्हा भी नहीं जलेगा, तो कम से कम question your Department, which ones are not identified for revival. There must be a time-bound action. Which is not revivable as per BRPSE?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On Tyre Corporation of India, BRPSE has concluded its observations. You are also talking about mines, but since three years they have not got their wages. On Hindustan Cables Corporation, I don't know whether there is a tug of war between the Ministry of Defence and your Ministry going on. I don't know whether they will take over and revive it. I don't know what the situation is, but workers are in the same limbo till now. Have you got any time-bound plan? I am not talking about your 'Make in India' etc. But they are poor individual workers. At least tell them, 'Okay, this is the final pay.' Don't delay it. I think this is one of your own mandates, of your Ministry.

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, सदस्य तपन सेन जी ने कर्मचारियों की जो चिन्ता यहां पर जताई है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। उन्होंने यहां पर टायर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की बात कही है। दुर्भाग्य से टायर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, जिस पर कोर्ट ने provisional liquidator appoint किया है, उसके कारण अब हम उस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं। चूंकि वह मामला कोर्ट में है और कोर्ट ने उसमें provisional liquidator appoint किया हुआ है, इसी वजह से पिछले कई महीनों से हम उनका वेतन तक नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान केबल की बात कही है। हमने हिन्दुस्तान केबल का निर्णय किया है। सभापति जी, मैं सदन को इस बात से अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि हमने जितने भी यूनिट्स बन्द करने के निर्णय किए हैं, उन सभी का स्वागत कर्मचारियों ने किया है। उन्होंने उसका स्वागत इसलिए किया है कि जो कर्मचारी वर्ष 1987 के पे-स्केल पर वहाँ नौकरी कर रहे थे, उनको हम वर्ष 2007 के पे-स्केल पर वीआरएस दे रहे हैं। इतना अच्छा पैकेज इससे पहले किसी भी सार्वजनिक लोक उद्यम को नहीं मिला था, तो सारे कर्मचारी उसका स्वागत कर रहे हैं, विरोध कहीं भी नहीं हो रहा है। यह निर्णय हमने किया है। जो उद्योग मेरे मंत्रालय के तहत आते हैं, उन सारे उद्योगों के मामले में हमने यह निर्णय किया है। केबल कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में भी अंतिम निर्णय हो चुका है और लगभग एक महीने के अंदर ये सारे मामले सेटल हो जाएंगे।

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** आप टायर कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सर, मैंने टायर कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में जवाब दे दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question please. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; Mr. Tapan Sen, that is all. Question No. 21. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** यह मामला कोर्ट में है, यह बोलकर क्या आपकी ड्यूटी खत्म हो जाती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, he has not replied to my specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you can take it up with the Minister if the answer is not up to your satisfaction.

#### **Local purchases of stationery from Kendriya Bhandar**

\*21. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoPT made it incumbent on all Government departments to make all local purchases of stationery, etc. from Kendriya Bhandar in order to strengthen cooperative movement;

(b) whether Hon'ble Minister has recently lauded contribution of Kendriya Bhandar in providing various household goods and products of day-to-day use at competitive price; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending validity of OM No. 14/12/94-Welfare beyond 31.3.2015 and depriving Government departments of purchasing quality items at cheaper rates than in open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Kendriya Bhandar is a society registered under Mufti State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002. The objective of Kendriya Bhandar is to provide essential commodities and household items at competitive and fair prices to Central Government employees and others through its retail stores in and outside Delhi.

2. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 14.7.1981 made it incumbent on all Central Government Departments, their attached/subordinate offices etc. and other organization financed and/or controlled by Government located at Delhi/ New Delhi to make all local purchases of stationery and other items required by them only from the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. (now known as Kendriya Bhandar), New Delhi.

3. Subsequently, the policy was changed and it was decided on 05.07.2007 *inter-alia* to give a special dispensation in respect of all Central Government Departments,



their attached and subordinate offices and other organizations financed and/or controlled by them as under:

- (i) To make purchases at their discretion of all items required for office consumption upto ₹ 1.00 lakh directly from Kendriya Bhandar without calling for quotations.
- (ii) To procure all items of office consumption beyond ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 25 lakh from Kendriya Bhandar/National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) by giving purchase preference in case of limited tenders. Other things being equal, purchase preference will be granted to Kendriya Bhandar/NCCF, if prices quoted by the cooperatives are within 10% of the lowest price (L1) and if these cooperatives are willing to match L1 price.

4. After due consultation with Department of Expenditure the special dispensation for local purchase of stationary and other articles from Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and other Multi-State Cooperative Societies having majority share holding by the Government was not extended beyond 31.3.2015 as it was not found to be cost effective.

5. While receiving the dividend cheque of ₹ 6.81 lakhs on behalf of Department of Personnel and Training for the financial year 2014-15, presented by Kendriya Bhandar on 01.02.2016 the Hon'ble Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions lauded the contribution of Kendriya Bhandar in providing various household goods and products of day to day use at competitive price.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** महोदय, दिनांक 1.2.2016 को केन्द्रीय भंडार द्वारा सौंपे गए वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग की ओर से 6.81 लाख रुपये लाभांश चेक प्राप्त करते समय प्रतियोगी मूल्य पर दैनिक प्रयोग के विभिन्न घरेलू सामानों एवं उत्पादों को मुहैया करवाने के केन्द्रीय भंडार के योगदान की आपने सराहना की थी।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न आ रहा है। दूसरी तरफ, आप केन्द्रीय भंडार द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं को post effective न बताकर बन्द करने जा रहे हैं। आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या इन केन्द्रीय भंडारों को जीवित रखने के लिए अन्य कोई विकल्प नहीं है?

**DR. JITENDRA SINGH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very long story actually and इसके दो पहलू हैं। 6 लाख-7 लाख का एक चेक आया, जो कि डिविडेंड था। यह डिविडेंड डीओपीटी को केन्द्रीय भंडार की ओर से प्रतिवर्ष मिलता है। उसके लिए धन्यवाद करना हमारा फर्ज है, दायित्व है और courtesy है। वह अपनी जगह पर एक बात है। उसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय भंडार के संबंध में जो निर्णय हुआ, it is not a reflection on the working of Kendriya Bhandar. It is also not a negative comment. इसका बैकग्राउंड शायद बहुत से सदस्यों के ध्यान में नहीं होगा। केन्द्रीय भंडार का पहला स्वरूप आज से 52 वर्ष पहले 1963 में Central Government Employees' Consumer

Cooperative Society Ltd. के नाम से सामने आया था। उसके उपरांत, सन् 2000 में इसका नया स्वरूप सामने आया, जब इसका विस्तार प्रदेशों में हुआ। It became a Multi-State Cooperative Society. 1981 में DoPT ने एक प्रावधान ...**(व्यवधान)**... No. I am coming to the question. Do you want me to speak or not? Let the Chair decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: In 1981, DoPT brought in a provision that certain items like stationery, etc., would be purchased from Kendriya Bhandar. It became incumbent on the Ministries. In 2007, there were some modifications. They said, up to rupees one lakh without tender and above rupees one lakh with tender. From 31st March, 2015, this special dispensation for the purchase of stationeries and other items has also been withdrawn. Now, I will tell you why. It is not a reflection on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar. The market dynamics has changed. The whole economic scenario has changed in the last fifty years. I will give you a small evidence. In support of continuation of this stationery benefits or dispensation, you have cited the items which, according to you, are sold at a lesser price compared to market price and the number one item cited is Brooke Bond tea, which was, possibly, the most popularly sold tea, thirty years ago. Now, it is not so. So it is not a reflection on your working. We will have to relook, revisit; you and I, both of us, because Kendriya Bhandar came into existence 52 years ago in a different format. Now, because of the changing dynamics of economics, of cost-effectiveness, of the variety of options available, of the change in the consumers' preference, this has to change. फिर भी हमने यह कहा कि आपका भी पूरा ध्यान रखा जाए। इसलिए I went one step further. We have constituted a Committee under the Confederation of Indian Industry.

उस कमेटी को हमने यह मैसेज दिया है कि वे उसका अध्ययन कर के हमें यह सुझाव देंगे कि किस प्रकार we can have an outcome where you can also thrive and we can also thrive. जो आप कह रहे हैं कि हम सभी मंत्रालयों को कहें कि स्टेशनरी आप से ही खरीदें और दूसरा करें that would be limiting their choice of purchase, which is not compatible with the present global scenario and the national scenario.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि केन्द्रीय भंडार से सामान खरीदना cost effective नहीं है, तो उसे cost effective बनाने के लिए क्या कोई उपाय आपके मंत्रालय की ओर से किए गए हैं?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** देखिए, जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा कि 50 वर्ष बहुत लम्बे होते हैं। अब मैं आपको वर्ष 2015-16 का आंकड़ा बताता हूँ। आधे वर्ष में जो हमारा रेवेन्यू जेनरेट हुआ है, वह 498 करोड़ रुपए है और खर्च 494 करोड़ रुपए हुए हैं। अर्थात् केवल 4 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष कमाने के लिए इतना बड़ा संगठन जीवित रखना, यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है और इसे explain करना भी थोड़ा कठिन है। जैसा आपने कहा कि इसका कोई समाधान हो सकता है, तो मुझे वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में इसका कोई बड़ा सरल समाधान नज़र नहीं आता, क्योंकि जब ग्लोबलाइजेशन हो गया, प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो गया और मल्टी-नेशनल कंपनीज आ गई, तो हम किस प्रकार कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी, 1963 के एक्ट पर ही सारी निर्भरता रखें? परन्तु फिर भी एक समिति का गठन कर दिया गया है। वह आपकी भी inputs

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

लेगी, आपके concerns का भी संज्ञान लेगी और जिस प्रकार की आगे बढ़ने की कोई संभावना होगी, उस प्रकार का प्रयास किया जा सकता है।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister that they have taken a call in 2015, because of global pressure, to do away with a scheme which the UPA Government launched to help the small and medium entrepreneurs. I, in the same context, want to know from the Minister that the UPA II under Dr. Manmohan Singh took a decision that the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises would purchase Government requirements up to 20 per cent from Dalit-owned entrepreneurship. I would like to know whether they have changed that also in order to leave the Dalits also to face multi-national challenges.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: No; I think, we are actually, simplifying. It is not that simplistic thing. I have acknowledged what the earlier Government did and, I think, this is not certainly a reflection on what the earlier Government did or what the present Government did.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, no; I have asked another question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: This is a process which has evolved over the years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid the Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, would you like to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Pardon.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, on my question, I did not get an answer because the Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please write to the Minister and you will get an answer, I am sure. Yes, Mr. Naqvi.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, आपके प्रयासों और सदन के सहयोग से आज सदन बहुत शांति से और सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है तथा सुबह Short Duration Discussion की बहुत ही पॉजिटिव शुरुआत हुई है। हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर सदन की राय हो तो half-an-hour ब्रेक करके हम 1.30 बजे, जो कि Short Duration Discussion चल रहा है, उसे continue करें।

SHRI D. RAJA: Many Members have left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** तथा जो आनन्द शर्मा जी का Calling Attention है, उसके संबंध में हम उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे और अगर चेयर उस पर अनुमति दे तो उसे किसी और दिन कर लें।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** दो बजे तक करिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** No problem. 2 बजे भी कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Harassment of Dalit scholars**

\*22. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints about cases of harassment and discrimination against Dalit scholars in various Central Universities by delaying fellowships etc. as has been revealed particularly after the agitations following the death of a Research Scholar in Hyderabad University recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to see that the Dalit students are not harassed in any way during their studies in Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India and University Grants Commission (UGC) have taken several initiatives to check the incidents of harassment of all students, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in higher educational institutions of the country. Major initiatives undertaken are as below:

- In order to check discrimination and harassment of any sections of students and to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism, University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated 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 provisions of the Constitution and other statutory provisions and policies for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste and to safeguard the interests of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Regulations also seek to provide for advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students through setting up of Equal Opportunity Cells in each Higher Educational Institution. 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.
- In order to make the universities/colleges more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the University Grants Commission is 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.

- 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.
- UGC has also approved establishment of 126 SC/STs cells in various universities with a view to safeguarding the interest of SC/ST students.

Other initiatives also include provisions of Anti Discriminatory faculty advisors for SC/ST students who look into their problems and advise accordingly, appointment of Student Counsellors to address personal, academic, psychological and family related problems, providing sports and extra curriculum activities, setting up counseling centres, provision of anxiety helpline, and setting up disciplinary action committee to take urgent action in case of any complaints reported ragging, discrimination based on caste, creed, religion and gender etc.

The Government takes each incident of discrimination and harassment in Government run institutions very seriously, irrespective of the caste/creed of the complainant. Ministry of Human Resource Development, *vide* Gazette Notification dated February 2, 2016 has appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Ashok Kumar Roopanwal (Retd.) to enquire into the events at the University of Hyderabad, culminating in death of Shri Chakravarty R.Vemula, a research scholar and to review the existing grievance redressal mechanism for the students and to suggest improvements.

A Conference of *Vice-Chancellors* of Central Universities was held on February 18, 2016 whereby all the *Vice-Chancellors* and senior Officers of the Central Universities have been asked 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 appoint Anti-Discrimination Officer as provided in UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012.

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.

**Smart city selection process**

†\*23. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-inclusion of even a single city of a vast State like Uttar Pradesh in the list of Smart Cities declared this month was due to stringent norms for the Smart City selection process; and

(b) if so, the norms laid down for the selection process of the Smart Cities in the country and whether Government would contemplate relaxation in the norms to include the cities of the States like Uttar Pradesh, so that Uttar Pradesh could get more funds and resources for its development and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) After Stage 1 of the Challenge, 98 potential Smart Cities were shortlisted of which 97 cities submitted their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The criteria for selection in Stage 2 of the Challenge were - City Level Criteria (Vision and goals, Strategic plan, Citizen engagement and Baseline, Key Performance Indicators, self-assessment and potential for improvement), Area-Based Development (Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and financial plan) and Pan-City Solution (Smartness of solution, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness). The geographical spread of the top 20 winning cities shows that they are not covering all States/UTs in the country. To spread the message of urban transform-nation in all parts of the country and to provide opportunity to all the States/UTs, a special fast track to the top scoring cities of those 23 States/UTs whose city is not covered in the list of 20 winning cities, is being provided to upgrade their proposals and bring them up to the benchmark set by the winning cities. It will cover Lucknow from Uttar Pradesh State also.

**Attack on Indian Consulate in Afghanistan**

\*24. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Consulate in Afghanistan was recently attacked by the terrorists, if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) The Consulate General of India in Mazar-e-Sharif in Balkh Province, Northern Afghanistan was attacked by terrorists on January 3-4, 2016. During their operations, Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) killed four terrorists involved in the attack. Mr. Mohammad Salim of ANDSF died in the attack while ten personnel of ANDSF and one civilian were injured. All Indian diplomats and staff deployed at the Consulate General were unharmed in the attack due to the efforts of the Consulate's India-based security team and the Afghan security forces.

Government awaits detailed information from Afghan authorities regarding the result of their investigation into the attack.

Government of India has been upgrading, on a regular basis, all security arrangements at our Embassy and four Consulates in Afghanistan. These measures are undertaken in close consultations with, and with the assistance of, Afghan security agencies. In the light of the recent terrorist attack, Government has undertaken further review of security measures in Afghanistan in coordination with Afghan authorities, and is taking all necessary steps to ensure safety and security of the Consulate and its personnel.

#### **Bringing back of stranded Indians from abroad**

†\*25. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications registered at Ministry's website *www.madad.gov.in* for help and how many of them have been brought back to country from abroad or provided help;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that hundreds of workers from Poorvanchal, Uttar Pradesh are trapped in Saudi Arabia and they are willing to come back but are facing delay in getting assistance; and

(c) whether it is a fact that several eminent persons have written letter in this regard but no satisfactory action has been taken so far, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) As of 20 February, 2016, a total of 6473 grievances have been registered on the Madad Portal, out of which 1754 grievances relate to repatriation of Indian nationals

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from foreign countries. Out of these 1754 grievances, 1075 have been resolved. On the remaining 679 grievances, action is being taken by our Embassies/Consulates concerned.

(b) and (c) As of 20 February, 2016, data available on the Madad portal in respect of Saudi Arabia indicates that, 855 grievances relate to repatriation of Indian nationals. Out of these, 451 cases have already been resolved. For the remaining 404 cases, our Embassy in Riyadh and our Consulate General in Jeddah are taking follow-up action. These grievances filed on the MADAD Portal relate to workers from various parts of India, including from Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh. State-wise data on these grievances, however, is not available. Given the Kafala (Sponsorship) system adopted by Saudi Arabia, our Embassy and Consulate General in Saudi Arabia intervene with the Saudi Government and the Saudi employer/sponsor to resolve outstanding disputes and help repatriate Indian workers on humanitarian grounds. Where necessary, our Embassy and Consulate General use funds from the Indian Community Welfare Fund to pay any outstanding fines and also for temporary lodging and airfare of workers who are to be repatriated.

179 Indian workers in Mohammad-Al-Mojil Group (MMG) company had requested repatriation to India, since they had not been paid salaries for several months as a result of a serious financial crisis in the company in 2014. Due to the active efforts of our Embassy in Riyadh, we were able to repatriate 72 of these workers to India in October-November, 2015, with airfares paid for by the Embassy. In subsequent months, 56 more workers have returned to India. Our Embassy continues to take up the matter with the Saudi authorities and also the management of the company for early repatriation of the remaining 51 workers. The introduction of the MADAD Portal has also brought about a qualitative improvement in our procedures for handling of consular grievances, through online forwarding, tracking and escalation, until they are eventually resolved. I would like to inform you that I take personal interest in ensuring that any letter received from eminent persons on any consular matter gets due attention in the Ministry of External Affairs and is responded to at the earliest. My office closely follows up urgent cases directly with our Ambassador concerned.

#### **Taking rice fortification model to other parts of the country**

26. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice fortification model adopted in Gajapati district of Odisha has been very beneficial from the viewpoint of nutrition;



(b) if so, whether this fortification model has been validated by authorized agencies of Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take forward the rice fortification model to Jharkhand and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Government of Odisha in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) implemented a pilot project on fortification of rice with iron for Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme in Gajapati district of Odisha. The project covered 97790 children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Central Government has not conducted any validation or evaluation exercise for the project. However, the World Food Programme has evaluated the pilot project. As per the evaluation, the prevalence of anaemia reduced from 65% to 45% between the baseline survey (December 2012 -January 2013) and end line survey (February-March, 2015) and by 6% as compared to the control district. The incidence of stunting, underweight and thinning has also shown a decline of 4.6%, 1.9% and 0.5% respectively.

The MDM Guidelines provide for serving a wholesome and nutritious meal which should have 450 calories and 12 gram of protein for children of primary schools and 700 calories and 20 gram of protein for upper primary schools. Further, the States have been advised to use double fortified salt (*i.e.* containing iodine and iron) in preparing mid day meal. The Government of India has not issued any instructions to any State including Jharkhand on the issue of rice fortification.

#### **Modification in discipline and appeal rules**

\*27. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of amending or modifying the Discipline and Appeal Rules that *inter-alia* regulate the suspension of All India Service Officers;

(b) if so, the background of the initiative along with the objective thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and the time-frame contemplated for accomplishment of the proposed action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 1. The Central Government has, recently, amended the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969.

2. Taking into consideration the demands raised by various quarters including the service associations of the three All India Services (AIS) to protect honest and upright AIS Officers from unwarranted suspension, the Central Government undertook an exercise to amend the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969. This exercise was aimed at providing adequate safeguards against arbitrary use of executive power in cadre management of All India Service officers and especially against arbitrary suspension of AIS officers. Certain amendments were thereby proposed in the said rules, which were circulated to the State Governments and Cadre Controlling Authorities, seeking their views/comments. After examination of the comments so received, a draft amendment notification was prepared and placed on the website of this Department on 20.04.2015 for seeking further comments of the stake holders within 30 days, which was further extended for two weeks.
3. After consulting the stakeholders, a draft amendment notification was finalized and sent to Legislative Department for formal vetting on 03.09.2015. The amendments have finally been published in the Gazette of India, *vide* Gazette Notification No. G.S.R 1001(E) dated 23.12.2015.
4. Some of the salient features of the said amendments are given below:-
  - (a) Under the said amendments, the validity period of suspension has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days and in consultation with the Central Government, from 90 days to 60 days. The disciplinary proceedings have to be mandatorily initiated within the period not exceeding 60 days.
  - (b) Suspension of AIS officers shall be communicated to the Cadre Controlling authority in the Central Government within forty-eight hours along with the reasons or grounds of such suspension.
  - (c) The IAS officers with Central Government shall only be suspended with approval of Minister-in-charge, Department of Personnel and Training on the recommendations of the Central Review Committee as amended.
  - (d) Time-frame for forwarding appeals to the appellate authority against the order of the competent authority as well as memorials have been fixed as 30 days.

**Foreign nationals obtaining Indian passport**

\*28. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that foreign nationals from Nepal, Afghanistan and Bangladesh obtain Indian Passport;
- (b) if so, how many such cases have been found in the last three years; and
- (c) what action has been taken against those who are responsible for such crime?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) As per law, Indian passports are issued to Indian citizens. The citizenship of an applicant is confirmed on the basis of documents submitted and the police verification report. Whenever cases of suspected foreign nationals obtaining Indian passports are reported, appropriate actions such as revoking of the passports and initiation of criminal proceedings are taken as prescribed under the Passports Act, 1967. If involvement of any Government/Police official is established in such cases, disciplinary action is also taken by the Government/Police authorities as per rules.

**Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission, Nadia**

\*29. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission (BEGC) with office at Nadia, West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the courses offered by the Commission along with its branch offices in various States; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to publicise information about its authenticity for the benefit of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Department of Electronics (DeitY) had informed that the "Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission" appears to be fraudulent. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has requested Department of Electronics and Information Technology to take necessary action against the "Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission" as per prevailing cyber laws/rules/guidelines. The MHRD has

directed the UGC to file a FIR with the concerned Police Station in Nadia District of West Bengal to enable a thorough police investigation into the matter.

**Improving quality of technical and professional education**

\*30. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total intake of students in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) accredited professional educational institutions during the last academic year;

(b) the number of seats that remained vacant in such institutions during the last academic year; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to improve quality of technical and professional education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) AICTE has approved an annual intake of 18,07,091 of undergraduate students for 2014-15 in the professional Technical Institutions [details are given in the Statement (*See below*)]. Of these 8,63,079 seats could not be filled for want of students.

(e) In order to enhance quality in technical education, AICTE has notified "All India Council for Technical Education (Mandatory Accreditation of all Programmes / Courses in Technical Education Institutions and University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education) Regulations, 2014" *vide* notification F.No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2014 dated 29th January 2014. To rationalize the expansion of courses in engineering/technical, management etc. and to bring quality in technical education, AICTE has made it mandatory to have NBA Accreditation for institutions seeking new courses/expansion of existing courses. Further to improve quality of technical education, the following activities have been introduced:

- (i) Quality improvement schemes of AICTE.
- (ii) Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM)
- (iii) National Digital Library (NDL)
- (iv) Accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA)
- (v) Ranking of the Institutions.

***Statement***

*Details of undergraduate students for (2014-15) in  
professional and technical institutions*

**2014-15 (UG Programs)**

State/UT	Approved Institutes	Approved Intake*	Enrolled Students	Seats filled Percentage	Vacant Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	91	100	0
Andhra Pradesh	462	198120	91690	46	106403
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	21	5475	2529	46	2946
Bihar	27	8960	4134	46	4826
Chandigarh	5	1041	1006	97	35
Chhattisgarh	61	29206	11665	40	17541
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	60	59	98	1
Delhi	24	9981	8035	81	1946
Goa	8	1430	1199	84	231
Gujarat	196	75504	50174	66	25330
Haryana	192	72644	25801	36	22470
Himachal Pradesh	34	10900	3335	31	7565
Jammu and Kashmir	8	2980	2163	73	817
Jharkhand	18	7590	4750	63	2840
Karnataka	271	111062	85735	77	25327
Kerala	205	66656	43466	65	23190
Madhya Pradesh	317	115838	54175	47	61663
Maharashtra	546	178310	103787	58	74523
Manipur	1	115	115	100	0
Meghalaya	1	480	257	54	223
Mizoram	1	30	35	100	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	1	240	0	0	240
Odisha	115	49499	17788	36	31711
Puducherry	20	9150	4438	49	4712
Punjab	151	53122	20774	39	32348
Rajasthan	177	70800	27975	40	42825
Sikkim	2	906	651	72	255
Tamil Nadu	572	294484	161756	55	132728
Telangana	472	209530	84050	40	125480
Tripura	3	630	331	53	299
Uttar Pradesh	422	166596	80649	48	85947
Uttarakhand	52	14874	5737	39	9137
West Bengal	103	40768	21253	52	19515
GRAND TOTAL	4490	1807071	919603	51	863079

\* Including Lateral entry seats

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Adoption norms and rules

160. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted in the country, State/UT-wise and year-wise since last three years;

(b) the number of children adopted in the country since last three years according to the age at which they were adopted; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to ensure ease of adopting children and making the process of adoption faster?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per information provided by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), the number of children adopted in the country, State/UT-wise and year-wise since last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No such data was maintained by CARA.

(c) 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.

*Statement*

*Adoption data in the country (State-wise and year-wise) since last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13 (April, 12 to March, 13)	2013-14 (April, 13 to March, 14)	2014-15 (April, 14 to March, 15)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	4	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	360	272	341
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	6
4.	Assam	86	91	77
5.	Bihar	69	56	59
6.	Chhattisgarh	47	28	54
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	15
8.	Delhi	187	156	126
9.	Goa	15	10	16
10.	Gujarat	137	138	153
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	11	8
12.	Haryana	61	34	40
13.	Jharkhand	118	153	119
14.	Karnataka	345	320	411
15.	Kerala	310	185	199
16.	Manipur	5	5	8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	305	176	114
18.	Maharashtra	1043	1068	947

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Mizoram	15	14	10
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	11
21.	Nagaland	9	8	43
22.	Odisha	236	182	198
23.	Puducherry	34	16	27
24.	Punjab	96	50	53
25.	Rajasthan	256	182	181
26.	Tamil Nadu	424	187	228
27.	Tripura	21	24	29
28.	Telangana	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	157	176	193
30.	Uttarakhand	5	12	12
31.	West Bengal	350	366	300
TOTAL		4694	3924	3988

#### Yoga department in universities

†161. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for opening Yoga department in all the universities of the country if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the policy process in this regard has been started if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has constituted a Committee under the chairpersonship of Prof. H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru for Yoga education in universities. The terms of reference of the Committee are at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Committee\\_Yoga2016.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Committee_Yoga2016.pdf). Universities are autonomous in the matter of opening of Yoga Department and initiation of courses on Yoga in the interest of students well-being.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Nuclear reactors from Russia**

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

(a) the details of each of nuclear reactors of Russia coming up in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether Russia proposed to involve India in building nuclear reactors in the country; and

(c) if so, to what extent this would help to grow in atomic energy sector and become independent to construct our own reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The nuclear power reactors that are already set up/being set up or planned to be set up in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation are as tabulated below:

Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Current Status
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1&2)	2 x 1000	KKNPP-1 is operational. KKNPP-2 is under commissioning.
	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-3&4)	2 x 1000	The project has been accorded administrative approval and financial sanction; and is being readied for launch.
	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-5&6)	2 x 1000	Pre-project activities are in progress.
Haripur, West Bengal	Site is approved for 6 x 1000* MW.		

\* Nominal Capacity

(b) The reactors are already being built in technical cooperation with Russian Federation with shared scope of work between the two countries.

(c) India already has a commercially matured indigenous independent Nuclear Power Programme in place. However, building nuclear power reactors with foreign technical collaboration would enable faster capacity addition.

**Safety concern of new nuclear power plants**

163. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been security and safety concerns at some newly constructed and under construction nuclear power plants;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to address these issues; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, there have been some apprehensions among some groups or section of people regarding safety of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs).

(b) and (c) The concerns are adequately addressed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), adopting a multi-pronged approach through an on-going exhaustive public awareness programme to allay the fears and apprehensions of the public.

The Government has entrusted the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) with the responsibility of safety in the Nuclear Power Plants in India. Nuclear safety and security aspects are reviewed by AERB before giving clearance for various stages of the construction, commissioning and operation of NPPs from siting onwards. AERB has specified safety and security requirements for NPPs in its Codes and Guides, which are in line with international standards.

AERB has a rigorous process for reviewing Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security aspects of nuclear power projects through multi-tier reviews and periodic regulatory inspections, to ensure adherence to the regulatory requirements.

**Shifting of nuclear power plant, Haripur**

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

- (a) whether the nuclear power plant, Haripur is proposed to be shifted to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any consultations have been held with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard, if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, an additional coastal site in the State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up nuclear power reactors with Russian technical cooperation is being explored.

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

(c) Discussions have been held with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for identifying suitable coastal sites in the State. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed for carrying out technical evaluation of possible sites by the Site Selection Committee of the Government of India, to assess their suitability.

#### **Formulation of new nuclear programme**

165. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently formulated a nuclear power programme to provide long-term energy security to the country based on the indigenous nuclear fuel resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which it stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) From the inception, India has been following the sequential three-stage nuclear power programme based on optimum utilisation of the country's nuclear resources. The programme comprises:

- Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) fuelled by natural uranium in the first stage,
- Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) based on Uranium and Plutonium in the second stage, and
- Thorium based reactors in the third stage.

The first stage of PHWRs has achieved commercial maturity. There are 18 PHWRs in operation and 4 PHWRs are under construction with more reactors planned. The reactor and associated fuel cycle technologies of the second stage *i.e.* FBRs, have been developed. The first commercial reactor of the second stage, the 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is under advanced stage of commissioning. The third stage systems are under development.

**Local participation in safety audit on exposure of radiation**

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

(a) whether safety audit were made regarding individual and collective occupational exposures of radiation to workers and the handling of radio-active effluents from various plants, as approved by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether periodic inspection of units is being made with the involvement of representative of local public to create confidence among them, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider involving local representatives for confidence building and assurance of safety at nuclear installations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. All nuclear facilities are designed and operated such that the occupational radiation exposures to the workers are well within the limits specified by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). These facilities are required to have radiation protection programmes and work procedures intended to control the occupational exposures.

The radiation exposures to the persons working in nuclear plants and facilities are reviewed regularly to check compliance with the specified limits on radiation exposure. Regulatory inspections are carried out by AERB at regular intervals.

The collective occupational exposures at the nuclear plants are also closely monitored and reviewed by AERB through a collective dose budgeting programme on an annual basis, wherein AERB accepts the targets for the maximum collective dose for the year for the individual nuclear power plants, in the spirit of controlling the collective doses to 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)'.

The radioactive effluents discharged from the facilities are audited during the regulatory inspections carried out by AERB for compliance within the stipulated limits/ conditions of the Authorisation issued by AERB under the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste) Rules 1987.

(b) and (c) While Periodic Inspection of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) are carried out by AERB, representatives of local public are not involved in the inspection process.

The Government is not considering any such proposal for involvement of local public in regulatory inspections.

The plant-wise details of radiation doses received by the workers and discharge of liquid and gaseous effluents from each of the nuclear power plant are regularly published in the annual reports of AERB. The AERB annual reports are available on AERB's website *www.aerb.gov.in*.

In addition, public outreach programs have been initiated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) which, *inter alia*, involves visits to NPPs for creating confidence among general public.

#### **Roads and railway lines in North East**

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

(a) whether Government is executing the work of laying roads and railway lines in the North-Eastern States, particularly in the border areas; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued tenders in the North-Eastern States for completion of road and railway projects, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) by when these projects are proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of Railways have taken up 19 major railway projects consisting of 12 new lines, 3 gauge conversions and 4 doubling projects in the North Eastern Region including border areas at a total anticipated cost of ₹53890 crore approximately.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sanctioned 17 road works at a total cost of Rs.3510.07 lakhs during the year 2015-16.

(b) Tendering for rail line projects is a continuous and dynamic process as per requirement of the sections of the projects being executed.

Out of 17 Roads projects sanctioned, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has tendered and awarded 10 road works. 7 road works are under finalization.

(c) In so far as Rail line projects are concerned, completion of projects depends on many factors such as availability of funds, land acquisition, forestry and wild life

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

clearances, shifting of services, construction of road over and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies etc. As many of these factors are not within the control of Railways, it is not feasible to fix timelines for all the projects. However, Railways have taken various measures to expedite completion of projects including substantial increase in allocation of funds, prioritization of projects, delegation of powers at field level, nomination of nodal officers for improved co-ordination with the State Governments etc.

In respect of road projects, these road laying projects are targeted to be completed by 2017-18.

#### **New project for North-Eastern region**

168. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state whether Government has sanctioned any new projects for the construction of highways, railway lines and airports in the north-east region, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways have included four major railway projects in last three years Railway Budgets, in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Dimapur-Tizit new line (257 km) at a cost of ₹ 4274 crore and New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya *via*. Rangiya doubling project (142 km) at a cost of ₹ 1798 crore are included in 2013-14 Budget;
- (ii) New Bongaigaon - Goalpara - Guwahati doubling project (176 km) at a cost of ₹ 1832 crore and Digaru - Hojai doubling project (102 km) at a cost of ₹ 946 crore are included in 2015-16 Budget.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has awarded 9 road works at a cost of ₹ 2859.09 lakhs covering length 232.21 km under SARDP-NE (Phase A and Arunachal Pradesh Package) and awarded 6 road works at a cost of ₹ 177.08 lakhs covering length 167.476 km under Annual Plan, during 2015-16.

Ministry of DoNER has taken up the following critical but neglected inter-State roads for rehabilitation/upgradation through National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL), Ministry of Road Transport and Highways under the new scheme *i.e.* North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) in the year 2015-16.

- (i) Upgradation of Doimukh to Harmuti Road in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam;
- (ii) Upgradation of Tura-Mankachar Road in Assam;
- (iii) Rehabilitation of upgradation of Saiphai - Bagha Bazar (16.5km) portion in Assam of the Sherkhan - Bagha Bazar road;
- (iv) Rehabilitation of Wokha-Merapani-Golaghat Road in Nagaland and Assam;
- (v) Upgradation of Tamai - Taning Road in Manipur.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has sanctioned the following four airport projects:

- (i) Development of Tezu Airport in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh for the cost of ₹79.00 crores;
- (ii) Construction of new Green Field Airport at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh for the cost of ₹ 1219.20 crores;
- (iii) Construction of New International Terminal Building and associated works at Agartala Airport through Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the cost of ₹438.28 crores;
- (iv) Construction of new International Terminal Building and associated works at Guwahati Airport through Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the cost of ₹913.00 crores.

#### **Vulnerability of Delhi to earthquake**

†169. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) how vulnerable is Delhi to major earthquake like Nepal and whether Delhi is designated as a category four seismic zone;
- (b) whether safety awareness campaign is being rendered by Government in preparing citizens to respond to such situations;
- (c) whether Government is doing enough to ensure compliance by building developers; and
- (d) whether affordable housing policies by various State Governments have enough checks and balances to address the issue around earthquakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. As per Bureau of Indian Standards [15-1893 (Part- 1);

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2002], based on the past seismic history, Delhi lies in Zone-IV that has fairly high seismicity where the general occurrence of earthquakes is of 5-6 magnitude and occasionally of higher magnitude, Delhi lies among the high-risk areas.

(b) The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses. The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses.

Following awareness programmes are organized by the Government in preparing communities to respond the earthquake?

- Earthquake information located by Earth system science organisation-National Centre of Seismology (ESSO- NCS) is put on its website for public in general.
- School children from different school of NCR region visit the facilities at ESSO-NCS and get first hand information on earthquake monitoring in the country.
- School children also visit to the seismological observatories located in different parts of the country.
- ESSO-NCS is regularly participating in MoES exhibition stall at India International Trade Fair (IITF), New Delhi and in Indian National Science Congress yearly event by putting a exhibition stall in seismology under MoES banner for visitors.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has also issued National Disaster management Guidelines on Management of Earthquakes' which contains roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for effective management of earthquake disaster risk. NDMA runs awareness campaigns on Earthquake through electronic media Doordarshan, All India Radio, Private TV channels, FM Channels, digital cinemas, 139 - Railway Enquiry and print media. Multi State Mega Mock exercises are conducted at regular intervals for creating awareness. Every year during India International Trade Fair (IITF) in Delhi, awareness is disseminated among general public by displaying panels on Do's and Don'ts on Earthquakes and by holding live demonstrations on earthquake by National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).



(c) and (d) Guidelines have been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Loss of life and damage of property due to earthquakes could be considerably reduced through proper planning and Implementation of pre and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner following the above mentioned guidelines. These studies involving preparation of geological, geomorphological and land use maps followed by drilling, geological logging, standard penetration test and geophysical studies to demarcate the zones of least to most damage prone areas within the urban areas so as to helps the respective town and country planning agencies to formulate perspective planning within the overall earthquake impact minimization efforts.

Based on the above steps it is mandatory for all infrastructure/building/development agencies (Public and Private) to design appropriate earthquake resistant building plans based on the relevant BIS Codes and other guidelines of BMTPC, HUDCO and NDMA for across the country.

#### **Hottest year on record globally**

170. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether this year is not only in line to the hottest on record globally but also in India as per India Meteorological Department;

(b) whether the country has lived through its hottest September, October and November last year; and

(e) whether the countrywide mean temperature in November last year was 1.25 degree Celsius above normal, the highest ever for the month since record keeping began, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No Sir. The global-average near-surface temperature for 2015 is the warmest on record. The global average temperature for the year was around  $0.76 \pm 0.10^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the 1961-1990 average of  $14.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and approximately  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the 1850-1899 period.

The climate of India was significantly warmer than normal during 2015 in line with the warmer than normal global climate observed during the period. The annual mean land surface air temperature averaged over the country during 2015 was  $+0.67^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the 1961-1930 average, thus making the year 2015 as the third warmest year on record since nation-wide records commenced in 1901. The warmest ever annual mean temperature was recorded in 2009 ( $+0.77^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) followed by 2010 ( $+0.75^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The other 9 warmest years on record in order are: 2009 (0.77), 2010 (0.75), 2003(0.61), 2002(0.59), 2014 (0.53), 1998(0.49), 2012(0.48), 2006(0.43) and 2007(0.41).

(b) Yes Sir. The analysis of meteorological data suggests during 2015, the months of September, October and November were the hottest for India, since 1901.

(c) Yes Sir. The country averaged monthly temperatures were warmer than normal in November with an anomaly of  $1.25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the highest ever for the month since record keeping began.

Maximum temperature was above normal over most parts of the country except for parts of northern/northwestern region and parts of southeast peninsula. It was above normal by 1 to  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  over the entire central and adjoining north peninsular and northern parts of the country. Over parts of Jammu and Kashmir, West Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu it was below normal by more than  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Some stations of Peninsular India, even recorded highest maximum temperatures for the month.

#### **Summer Advisory by Meteorological Department**

171. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meteorological department has planned to come out for the first time ever, with a summer advisory on the lines of the usual monsoon outlook it releases at the end of June every year;

(b) whether the Meteorological summer advisory would be out by end February and would forecast the mean average temperature likely across the country for the months of March, April and May; and

(c) whether the summer advisory would come handy for the industries to plan their power usage and provide market forecasts for refrigerator and air cooler industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. Earth System Science Organisation-India Meteorological

Department (ESSO-IMD) will come out, for the first time, with a summer advisory/summer temperature outlook this year.

(b) The temperature outlook valid for the period April to June, 2016 will be issued by end of March. In addition, an extended range forecast (up to 15-days) of summer temperatures with a 5-day update will be issued.

(e) Yes Sir. The seasonal temperature outlook and extended range forecast will be in public domain and may be used by various user sectors.

#### **Advancement in predicting natural calamities**

172. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked any new initiatives aimed to bring in scientific and technological advancement in predicting natural calamities like earthquake, floods and cyclones, abnormal weather, unseasonal rains etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of countries and Government agencies abroad who have signed MoU with India for providing technological support in this regard;

(c) the priority sectors earmarked for the next three years while strengthening the India agro based industries, maritime trade and transport and coastal security; and

(d) the roles and responsibilities and the other stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - India. Meteorological Department (IMD) is responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of weather and climate extremes including severe weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, extreme temperature etc. Such forecasts are issued at national, regional and State levels. In order to provide early warning of severe Weather events, ESSO-IMD has setup a network of State meteorological centres to have better coordination with a State and district level agencies.

Monitoring of the seasonal monthly/weekly rainfall scenario with reference to respective normal (mean value) is only carried out by ESSG-SMB to regularly assess and identify zones of deficit rainfall leading to drought conditions, the declaration of which Femalies with the mandate of Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with various State Governments. Performance of Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models have improved considerably due to large scale integration of local data and global and satellite information for ultimately improving severe weather forecasts.

In order to meet specific requirement of flood forecasting which is provided by Central Water Commission, ESSO-IMD operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at ten locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi and Patna. During the flood season, FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the Central Water Commission (CWC) for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India. CWC is working in close association with IMD and State Governments for timely flood forecast whenever the river water level rises above warning level. To meet the requirement of State Governments, ESSO-IMD Officers invariably attend all the meetings called by the State Governments for reviewing the preparedness on floods by various agencies.

ESSO-National Centre for Seismology (NCS) is monitoring earthquake activity in and around the country round the clock through its national seismological network along with other global/regional seismicity monitoring networks.

ESSO-IMD and ESSO-NCS have existing mechanism to coordinate with various State authorities. As such ESSCMMP provide inputs to State Crop Weather Watch Group, State Disaster Management Authorities, Relief Commissioners. During cyclones a coordination mechanism with district authorities has also been established. Round the clock weather surveillance and forecasting system is operational at ESSO-IMD for continued monitoring, detection and warning of Cyclones; river basin scale meteorological support (monitoring and warning) for CWCs river flood warning system and other severe weather systems. Operational forewarning systems are already in place by the CWC for river basin scale flood. Fully organized protocol exists between ESSO-IMD, CWC and with the various designated disaster management authorities at Centre and State levels for dissemination of weather forecasts and warning alerts.

The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) has all necessary infrastructure and capabilities to give tsunami advisories to India as well as to Indian Ocean countries. ITEWC has been designated as one of the Regional Tsunami Service Providers for the entire Indian Ocean Region by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO on 12 October, 2011. Since then, ITEWG is providing tsunami warnings and related services to all countries in the Indian Ocean Rim (24 countries) beyond fully serving the India's coastline/Islands. The centre is capable of detecting tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring in the Indian Ocean as well as in the Global Oceans within 10 minutes of their occurrence and disseminates the advisories to the concerned authorities within 20 minutes through email, fax, SMS, GTS and website.

(c) and (d) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre has been completely developed indigenously without any external scientific or technical assistance. This centre is recognised as one of the best warning centres in the world. However ESSO had signed MoU with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA for improving monsoon rainfall and tropical cyclone/season weather phenomena.

The Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) of ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers at the district level twice weekly through different print/visual/Radio/IT based wider dissemination media including short message service (SMS) and Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS). Further Research efforts are initiated by ESSO-IMD to explore possibility of generating sub district scale Agro-meteorological forecast with acceptable level of verification skill in a pilot mode.

For the benefit of fisherman community, a customized application for the fishermen community of the country, called "Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) Advisories", is operated successfully since 1999 useful for guiding the fishermen about locations of high fish grounds/aggregation/catch. In addition, the Ocean State Forecast (OSF) (wave height and direction, wind speed and direction, ocean currents, sea surface temperature, depth of mixed layer and thermo cline, sea level at major and minor ports, etc. is also provided to fisherman to have full idea of the associated ocean state conditions in those identified PFZs.

Under the National Monsoon Mission initiative institutions of ESSO, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (ESSO-IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ESSO-NGMRWF), NOIDA, have embarked upon to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean-atmospheric climate models for quantitatively improved operational services of ESSO-IMP.

Coordination with Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate of Meteorology, Indian Air Force and Directorate of Naval Oceanography and Meteorology, Indian Navy, Ministry of Home affairs, Coast Guard are the partners dealing in organizing emergency response and relief operations during disastrous situations.

The responsibility of coastal security lies primarily with Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy.

### Expenditure on foreign trips of Prime Minister

173. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on trips to foreign countries by the Prime Minister since taking office in 2014, trip-wise; and

(b) the expenditure on foreign trips and the number of countries visited by each Prime Minister during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) and (b) Government of India's missions abroad debit expenditure incurred on visits of Prime Minister to relevant agencies involved with the visits. There are large number of heads under which expenditure is debited by various agencies. The information collation is time consuming and is being collated.

### Indian lodged in jails of Pakistan

174. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians currently lodged in jails of Pakistan and since when, the details thereof for less than five years, more than five years but less than ten years, more than ten years but less than fifteen years, and more than fifteen years;

(b) whether our Consulates in Pakistan have all relevant details of all the Indian prisoners and whether they extend all legal/financial support to such prisoners, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Indian fishermen detained/in jails in Pakistan, as of now, and the efforts made to secure their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) According to available information, 392 Indian fishermen and 53 Indian civil prisoners are lodged in the custody of Pakistan.

The number of such Indian fishermen and civil prisoners, whose nationality is confirmed, is as follows:

Indians lodged in Pakistani Jails	Fishermen	Civil Prisoners	Total
1	2	3	4
Less than 5 years	174	6	180
More than 5 years but less than 10 years	-	3	3

1	2	3	4
More than 15 years	-	3	3
Without any details of sentence/period	-	2	2
TOTAL	174	14	188

The number of fishermen and civil prisoners in Pakistan's custody whose nationality is yet to be confirmed and who are believed to be Indian, is as follows:

Believed to be Indians lodged in Pakistani Jails	Fishermen	Civil Prisoners	Total
Less than 5 years	218	19	237
More than 5 years but less than 10 years	-	11	11
More than 15 years	-	2	2
Without any details of sentence/period	-	7	7
TOTAL	218	39	257

As per India-Pakistan 'Agreement on Consular Access' signed on 21 May, 2008, separate lists of civil prisoners and fishermen of each country lodged in the jails of the other country are exchanged on 1 January and 1 July of every year.

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian prisoners and fishermen as well as getting regular consular access to them and ensuring their welfare. Government also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails.

In addition to the above, 74 missing Defence Personnel including 54 Prisoners of War are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971. Government has repeatedly taken up with Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts the matter of their release. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian Prisoner of War in its custody.

#### **Fleeing of people in the name of Haj**

175. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Al-khidmat Welfare Foundation Trust Khizrabad, New Delhi has fleeced a number of people of lakhs of rupees in the name of sending them to Haj pilgrimage; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per available information, no such case has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

#### **Indians arrested in China**

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

(a) whether China has detained many Indians for terrorist links, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per the information made available by Chinese authorities, an Indian national was detained along with 19 other persons of different nationalities on July 11, 2015 by the Public Security Bureau (PSB) in Qrdos, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The Exit and Entry Bureau of Inner Mongolia through two Note Verbales, dated July 13 and 15, 2015, informed the Embassy of India in Beijing that his detention was on charges of violating Article 120 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. The individual was kept under detention till July 17 and in the early hours of July 18, following the Embassy's concerted efforts, was deported to India under China's Exit and Entry Administration Law Article 6.2.

#### **Prisoners of War lodged in Pakistani jails**

177. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Prisoners of War still lodged in the Pakistani jails, as per the latest figures available with Government; and

(b) the latest steps taken by Government to bring them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) According to available information, 74 missing Defence Personnel including 54 Prisoners of War are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971.



Government has repeatedly taken up with Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts the matter of release of Indian Prisoners of War believed to be in Pakistan. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian Prisoner of War in its custody.

During the visit of the then External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in January, 2007, Pakistan Government was persuaded to receive a delegation of relatives of missing Defence Personnel to permit them to visit prisons in Pakistan, where they are believed to be incarcerated. A delegation of relatives, accordingly, visited 10 jails in Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. The delegation could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of any Indian Prisoners of War. Pursuant to the visit of the delegation of relatives of missing Defence Personnel, a tri-Service Committee for monitoring matters on the subject was formed in the Ministry of Defence.

The matter was raised with Pakistan at India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary talks held in Islamabad on May 24-25, 2012 and India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012. However, there has been no change in Pakistan's official position mentioned above.

#### **Indians taken hostage by militants**

178. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Indians are held as hostage in various countries by terrorist, militant groups operating in those countries, if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to free those Indians who are held as hostages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, 42 Indians have been held hostages - 39 in Mosul, Iraq and 3 in Sirte, Libya.

(b) Government of India is making all efforts and taking all steps to secure the release of the Indian hostages. It has taken up the matter with various countries at the diplomatic level to secure the release of the hostages. Indian Missions are also pursuing the matter with local authorities and are engaging with local contacts in this regard. External Affairs Minister has personally spoken to her counterpart Foreign Ministers in the Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) and Arab League as well as other friendly countries in the region to assist in locating Indian nationals held captive in Iraq.

**Ambassadors/High Commissioners other than IFS officers**

179. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether persons from different walks of life are also appointed as Ambassadors/High Commissioners of India other than Indian Foreign Services (IFSs), if so, which are those nations and the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the reaction of the IFS cadre officers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Permanent Representatives are selected in keeping with India's priorities, the requirements in a particular Diplomatic Mission, and their overall suitability including experience, seniority and regional and professional expertise. Currently, India's Ambassador to Norway, Saudi Arabia and Permanent Representative of India to World Trade Organization, Geneva belong to the Armed Forces and All India Services.

**Nuclear pact with Japan**

180. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Japan have signed a nuclear pact during the visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India recently, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the nuclear agreement, if signed, would be a major signal of India's position on the world stage about India's refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) During the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to India (December 12, 2015), the two sides exchanged a Memorandum, as per which both sides confirmed having reached agreement on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

- (b) The agreement is aimed at facilitating the expansion of civil nuclear energy in India through the construction of Light Water Reactors in order to meet India's clean energy needs. It is not related to the NPT on which India's position is well-known.

**Detention of Sashastra Seema Bal personnel by Nepal**

181. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has detained 13 Sashastra Seema Bal personnel recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up this issue with Nepal Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 29 November, 2015, two personnel of SSB patrol party inadvertently entered the Nepalese territory while pursuing a group of smugglers. Other members of the SSB patrol party reached the India-Nepal border following their colleagues. They were invited inside the Nepalese territory by the personnel of the Nepal Armed Police Force. All personnel of the SSB patrol party returned to the Indian side after a few hours.

**Relationship between India and Nepal**

182. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relationship between Nepal and India has deteriorated during the last few months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Nepal and India have taken an initiative to improve their relationship during the recent visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal to the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India and Nepal share historical and civilizational links and have always maintained close and friendly political, economic, cultural and social ties. The Government of India continues to take all necessary measures to strengthen bilateral relations with Nepal and to safeguard Indian interests. The visit of Prime Minister of Nepal Shri K. P. Oli to India from February 19-24, 2016 has helped in further strengthening the age-old ties between India and Nepal.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shri Kamal Thapa visited India from 17-19 October, 2015 and from 30 November - 2 December, 2015. During these visits, he met the Prime Minister, National Security Adviser, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Foreign Secretary.

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.

#### **Extradition treaty with Singapore**

183. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in a rare gesture Thailand has decided to extradite people which India wanted for trial in India for the crime committed in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India and Singapore have not signed any extradition treaty; and
- (c) whether both the countries are considering to sign the extradition treaty in view of people of both the countries who committed crime taking shelter in the other country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) India and Thailand have been cooperating with each other in matters of extradition on the basis of an Extradition Arrangement entered into in 1982, which provides the legal framework for seeking extradition of fugitives, including those involved in terrorism, trans-national crimes and economic offences. Building on this arrangement, India and Thailand signed an Extradition Treaty in 2013, which came into force on 29 June, 2015. As per the Extradition Treaty, India and Thailand can extradite their own nationals to each other.

Hitherto, three Indian nationals who took refuge in Thailand after committing offences in India, were extradited/deported back by the Thai authorities. The fugitives were Kosaraju Venkateswara Rao (2006), Gurpreet Singh Bhullar (2009) and Jagtar Singh Tara (2015).

For the first time, in 2015, India succeeded in securing the extradition of a Thai national, Willy Naruenartwanich, to stand trial in a case of a criminal conspiracy for illegal procurement of sophisticated arms and ammunitions from China, for supply to Indian insurgent groups, collecting arms etc. with the intention of waging war against the Government of India.

(b) and (c) India and Singapore do not have an Extradition Treaty. However, we have an Extradition Arrangement in place with Singapore since 1972.

India has been engaging Singapore to conclude an Extradition Treaty between the two countries since 2002. These efforts have not yet resulted in the successful conclusion of an Extradition Treaty.

**Exchange of information between India and China on terror activities**

184. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have agreed to exchange information on terror activities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether both the countries have decided to resume the missed telecom links, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh visited China from 18-23 November, 2015. Home Minister had meetings with Minister Guo Shengkun and Politburo Member Meng Jianzhu and called on Premier Li Keqiang. The two sides agreed to enhance cooperation in combating international terrorism through exchange of information, exchange of experiences and coordinating positions on anti-terrorism endeavors at regional and multilateral levels. The two sides further decided to establish a High-level Ministerial mechanism between India's Ministry of Home Affairs and China's Ministry of Public Security.

**Indians injured/killed in foreign countries**

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

(a) the number of Indians injured or killed during various tragedies in foreign countries in each of the last three years and current year, details thereof, country-wise and State-wise, especially from Punjab;

(b) the number of Indians suffered in these tragedies who have been brought back by Government;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to help the Indian citizens caught up in adverse conditions in foreign countries; and

(d) whether Government is planning to create a separate fund to help these victims, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A total of 2,102 Indians were injured or killed in the last 3 years (2013, 2014 and 2015) during various tragedies in foreign countries. Detailed country-wise figures are given in the Statement (*See* below). Out of these, 1,575 persons have been brought back from various countries. This is in addition to over 35,000 persons who were evacuated from Nepal following the earthquake disaster there in April, 2015. State-wise breakup of these figures is not available.

(c) and (d) The safety and security of our nationals in war-affected countries is a matter of foremost concern for the Government. We made extensive efforts to enable the evacuation of Indian nationals from such countries, as per details given below:

Our Embassy in Baghdad has facilitated the return of over 7,000 Indian nationals to India, by providing them assistance with travel documents, immigration and departure facilities and air tickets. The Government had set up special camp offices in Erbil, Najaf, Karbala and Basra, to facilitate efficient evacuation. We have established 24 hour helplines to assist our nationals in Iraq and their concerned family members in India. The mission is in close and regular contact with the Iraqi Government to ensure the safety and security of the remaining Indian nationals in Iraq. A group of 39 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul continue to be held captive by ISIS. The Government is making every effort to secure their release.

Over 3,600 Indians have been evacuated from Libya so far. These evacuations were facilitated through land, air and sea, with the assistance of countries neighbouring Libya. An estimated 2,000 Indians still remain in Libya. We keep a close watch on the situation in Libya and our Mission continues to make efforts to persuade the remaining Indian nationals to return to India.

The Government conducted Operation 'Raahat' in March-April, 2015 for the evacuation of Indian nationals from Yemen. This was acknowledged as a successful operation by the international community. Under this operation, we evacuated 6,710 persons from Yemen, including 4,748 Indians and 1,962 foreign nationals. The Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs regularly reviewed the arrangements made in this regard. An Inter-Ministerial 'Standing Group for Repatriation of Indian Nationals from Abroad' was setup under the Chairmanship of Secretary (East) in the Ministry of External Affairs, to coordinate and implement the evacuation plans in cooperation with the Ministries of Home, Defence, Shipping and Civil Aviation. We established a 24 hour control room and helplines in the Ministry of External Affairs. Similar helplines were also set up in our Embassy in Sana'a and a camp office was established at Djibouti.

MOS personally travelled to Djibouti to supervise these efforts from camp office. We also received the help of Indian Railways and the concerned State Governments to provide hospitality and transport for Indians arriving from Yemen in Mumbai and Kochi, all the way up to their home towns. We continue to monitor the internal developments in Yemen.

The Government continues to keep a close watch on developments in these countries, issue advisories whenever required and engage the authorities in these countries to enable the safe evacuation of Indian nationals.

Government of India relies on the Indian Community Welfare Fund to meet such exigencies. The resources available from this fund are used to provide air passages to India, extend emergency medical care, to arrange temporary accommodation for Indian nationals as they await repatriation and to airlift mortal remains of deceased persons to India.

***Statement***

*Details of Indians injured or killed during various tragedies in foreign countries during the last three years (2013-2015)*

Name of the Mission/Post	(a) The number of Indians injured or killed during various tragedies in foreign countries in each of the last three years and current year, details thereof, country-wise and State-wise, especially from Punjab				(b) the number of Indians suffered in these tragedies who have been brought back by Government
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	4	4	4		4
Argentina			2		1
Armenia	3	1			
Australia	2	12	6	1	20
Belgium			1		
Bangladesh	2	3			
Bahrain		1			1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brazil			4		
Bhutan	22	9	15		
Canada			3		
Chile			1		
China			3		3
Cote d'Ivoire			3		
Congo			2		2
Cyprus	1		1		
Germany	5	4	10	1	5
Egypt		1	2		
Spain	2	1	6		
Ethiopia		6			6
UK		1		1	3
Guatemala	1				1
Guyana	1	2	2		5
Croatia			1		
Iran		1	1	1	2
Iraq	6	4	2		
Iceland			1		
Jamaica				2	
Jordan		5			
Kazakhstan	1	3			4
Kenya	73	2	5		
Kuwait			6		
Lebanon	4	4	5		42
Libya	1	3			1324
Sri Lanka	14	15	30		
Mexico	2		1		
Mozambique	1	2	1		3



1	2	3	4	5	6
Malawi	1		1		
Malaysia	268	309	326		27
Nepal		23	74		35000
Oman	120	125	115	10	
Pakistan	6	6	8		7
Panama			3		
Philippines	25	14	16		
Papua New Guinea		1	1		
Portugal	8	4	5		2
Russia			1	2	2
Saudi Arabia			208		70
Sudan					17
Senegal			1		
Sweden	1				
Seychelles	3	3	2		
Thailand			1		
Trinidad and Tobago			1		
Tanzania		8			
USA	21	2	21	2	1
Venezuela	1	1			
Vietnam	1	1	1		3
Yemen			12		14
Zimbabwe			6		6
TOTAL	600	581	921	20	36575

**Appreciation of India's humanitarian rescue operation in Yemen**

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

(a) whether the Royal Navy of the UK has conveyed its appreciation of Indians humanitarian rescue operations conducted in Yemen in April, 2015 named Operation Raahat; and

(b) whether UK has sought to obtain more details on the stellar rescue operations conducted by Indian forces in strife torn Yemen evacuating more than 5600 persons including 960 foreign nationals within a short span of 10 days, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A total of 1962 foreign nationals of 48 countries including 82 nationals of UK were evacuated in Operation Raahat. The Royal Navy of the UK has expressed its appreciation for Operation Raahat during its participation in the International Fleet Review in Visakhapatnam in February, 2016. Government of UK has not approached this Ministry to seek more details of this operation.

#### **Effect of blockade on Indo-Nepal borders**

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

(a) whether after about four and half month's road blockade that crippled Nepal's economy, the Madhesi activists along the border tract have lifted the same, allowing entry of cargo trucks from Indian side;

(b) whether the blockade had led to strain in the bilateral ties between India and Nepal with the latter accusing India of imposing an unofficial blockade;

(c) whether with the lifting of the blockade, India hopes to revive its cordial relations with Nepal; and

(d) whether it would provide a congenial atmosphere for India to receive the Prime Minister of Nepal visiting India in end of February?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The obstructions at the India-Nepal border were caused due to unrest, protests and demonstrations on the Nepalese side, by sections of their population. Due to the unrest and security problems prevailing then, the movement of cargo vehicles from India to Nepal, and *vice versa*, was severely affected. As the protesting groups in Nepal have now decided to end their picketing of the border entry/exit points, the movement of cargo vehicles across the border has become normal.

(b) and (c) 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.

(d) Prime Minister of Nepal Shri K.P. Sharma Oli visited India from 19-24 February, 2016.

#### **Visit of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister**

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

- (a) whether the Syrian Deputy Prime Minister had visited the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the discussion that took place with him; and
- (c) whether the matter about the 39 Indians who are suspected to be in IS captivity in Iraq was discussed with him and if so, his reaction thereto, and the details in this regard?

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

(b) Discussions were held on bilateral and regional issues of mutual interest. The issues of counter-terrorism, evolving situation in Syria and the region were discussed.

(c) Yes. The matter was taken up. Deputy Prime Minister assured of all possible assistance in securing release of 39 Indians held in captivity of Islamic State of Iraq and As-Sham (ISIS).

#### **Indians arrested in Syria**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indians were arrested in Syria who had gone to that country allegedly to join and fight alongside the Islamic State (IS);
- (b) if so, the details of these Indians; and
- (c) whether they are still in Syria jails and Government has any plan to bring them back to the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Four Indians, namely, S/Shri (1) Arun Kumar Saini, (2) Sarvjeet Singh, (3) Kuldeep Singh, and (4) Joga/Jagga Singh, entered into Syria from Jordan on their way to Lebanon for employment without valid visas. They were caught by the Syrian authorities as illegal immigrants. After making necessary inquiries, Syrian authorities have conveyed to us that the Indian nationals can be taken back to India.

(c) Representatives from our Embassy in Damascus, Syria have met these Indian nationals and modalities are being worked out to bring them back to India.

**Sandalwood gifted to Pashupatinath temple**

190. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sandalwood costing ₹ 1.91 crore was gifted to Pashupati Nath Temple, Kathmandu during Prime Minister's visit to Nepal;

(b) whether the sandalwood trees were taken from Tamil Nadu;

(c) how many trees were chopped and whether saplings have been planted in places of felled sandalwood trees; and

(d) whether export of sandalwood in any form is prohibited from India, if so, in what manner Government took this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The cost of 2500 kgs of sandalwood gifted to Pashupati Area Development Trust, Nepal during Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Nepal was ₹ 1.88 crores and the cost incurred towards transportation, insurance and packing was ₹ 2.85 lakhs.

(b) Yes, the trees were taken from Tamil Nadu.

(c) According to information available with Government, only dead trees and seized (confiscated) sandalwood were used for gifting to Pashupati Nath Temple in Kathmandu. Since no live/green trees were felled, the question of planting saplings in their stead does not arise.

(d) Department of Commerce had granted the necessary permission for the said export to be made by Government of Tamil Nadu or any other agency nominated by Government of Tamil Nadu, in March, 2013.

**Illegal activities by foreign recruitment agencies**

191. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to check possible illegal activities of registered overseas recruiting agencies in India;

(b) if so, how many complaints regarding illegal activities of registered recruiting agencies have been received during the last five years;

(c) whether some registered agencies have been banned for illegal/fraudulent activities during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of recruiting agencies banned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Yes, Government has a mechanism to regulate the activities of registered Overseas Recruiting Agents, under Section 14 of the Emigration Act, 1983. On receipt of complaints, against Registered Recruiting Agents, a Show-Cause Notice (SCN) is served on the Recruiting Agents. The Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint, in the first instance within a specified time period. If the Recruiting Agent (RA) fails to respond to the Show-Cause Notice (SCN), or his reply is not satisfactory, his Registration Certificate (RC) is suspended for 30 days. If the complaint still remains unresolved, the RC is suspended for an indefinite period, and action is initiated for cancellation of the RC and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee (BG). Action against the RA is abated only after consultation with the Indian Mission/the Protector of Emigrants, or the complainant, confirming that the grievances have been satisfactorily resolved.

Position relating to complaints received against the registered Recruiting Agents and action taken against them during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Total	SCN Issued	RC Suspended	RC Cancelled	Dropped/ Settled + Revoked
2011	212	212	20	44	95
2012	267	267	43	19	70
2013	220	220	22	14	85
2014	170	153	11	16	23
2015	105	61	1	0	1

A Recruiting Agent (RA) is placed under Internal Watch List (IWL), after revocation of suspension for one year and the same is reviewed thereafter. A report from the concerned POE is obtained on the performance of the RA, before removing a RA from the Internal Watch List. The details of Recruiting Agents banned during the last five years are given above, but the data is not maintained State-wise.

#### **Bilateral talks between India and France**

192. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral talks were held between India and France during the recent visit of French President, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the mutual benefits expected for India and France due to the bilateral talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. Hon'ble Prime Minister held extensive discussions with the French President H.E. Mr Francois Hollande during the latter's State Visit to India from 24-26 January, 2016. The discussions focused on strengthening the bilateral Strategic Partnership through enhanced cooperation in defence, civil nuclear energy, space, counter terrorism, maritime security and deeper collaboration in priority areas such as trade and investment, sustainable urban development, Smart Cities, renewable energy and railways. The two Leaders also discussed cooperation in multilateral fora and regional and international issues of mutual interest.

(b) The Strategic Partnership was upgraded during the visit with intensified collaboration in defence, civil nuclear and space cooperation and issuance of a separate Joint Statement on counter-terrorism. 32 Agreements were concluded, including 18 Government to Government Agreements in priority sectors like Smart Cities, Urban Development, Renewable Energy, Railways and "Make in India", making France a key partner in India's flagship development initiatives. The leaders jointly inaugurated the Interim Secretariat of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in Gurgaon with France committing Euros 300 million to future ISA projects. The visit also saw a categorical reaffirmation of French support for India's membership of an expanded United Nations Security Council and India's accession to multilateral export control regimes, including the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2016.

**Indians returning as unemployed from Gulf countries**

193. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Gulf countries are severely affected by economic crisis causing lakhs of Indians working there become unemployed and returning back to India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such persons who have returned back to India so far, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government is planning for their rehabilitation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Based on the information received from Indian Missions, in the Gulf Region, while there has been some slowdown in the economic activity in the Gulf Region, due to decline in oil and gas prices, there has been no significant impact of the economic situation on Indians working there, except in Qatar, where about 1000 Indian professionals were laid off by a State Petroleum Company. No other instance of large scale lay-off of Indian workers has been reported in the Gulf countries. The mission in Qatar has informed that most of these professionals have either returned or have found employment elsewhere.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Request for Indo-US-Japan talks**

194. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during last year's visit of Japanese Prime Minister, India and Japan have signed an agreement on the development and general overhauling of Indian Railways, if so, the details in this regard; and
- (b) whether India has requested for India-US-Japan trilateral talks on various issues concerning the world and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) During the visit of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to

India in December, 2015, the two sides agreed to enhance cooperation in the railways sector:

- (i) A Memorandum of Cooperation on High Speed Railways confirming cooperation on developing Mumbai —Ahmedabad high speed rail corridor using Japanese high speed rail technologies with financial and technical assistance from Japan.
- (ii) A Memorandum of Cooperation between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism on Technological Cooperation in Rail Sector which sought to establish areas for comprehensive technological cooperation including sharing of information and best practices; exchange of officials and technicians; facilitating the participation of other institutions, organization and Ministries; and conducting joint research and studies.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding on Technological Cooperation between Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO) and Japan Railway Technical Research Institute (JRTRI) proposing to cooperate in areas of safety in train operation; advanced techniques of maintenance; use of environment friendly technologies, etc.

(b) The 7th round of India-US-Japan Trilateral Dialogue at the Joint Secretary level was held on 26 June, 2015 in Honolulu, USA. At the inaugural India-US-Japan Ministerial Trilateral that took place on 29 September, 2015 in New York, the three sides agreed to convene an experts-level group on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and an experts-level group on regional connectivity. The three countries also agreed to work together to maintain maritime security through greater collaboration.

#### **Counters for senior citizens in passport offices**

195. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps that will fast-track the process of passport applicants, if so, details in this regard;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are no counters for senior citizens in passport offices causing lot of hardship in getting the applications processed by senior citizens; and
- (c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to have special single-window counters for senior citizens in Delhi and other parts of the country?



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

- 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.
- 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.
- The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSKs ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing.
- 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.
- An SMS/e-mail alert is sent to applicant as soon as passport is dispatched to the applicants by Speed Post. The mPassport Seva is also available for providing passport service related information. An optional Premium SMS Service has also been introduced.
- 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.

With a view to further fast-track and simplify passport application submission procedure, the following steps have been implemented during 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 launched mPassport Police App for speedy submission of Police Verification Report. The app would facilitate the field level verification officers to directly capture the PV report into the system digitally. With the launch of this App, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particular Form and Questionnaire would no longer be required resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of the PV process, further reducing the time required for completion of PVR, 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) Acceptance of registered rent agreement as proof of address.
- (vii) Doing away with ink signatures of PIAs to optimize use of manpower.
- (viii) Acceptance of 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.
- (ix) Acceptance of self-attested documents instead of attestation by a Gazetted Officer.

(b) and (c) Although there are no separate counters for senior citizens in the Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras, senior citizens are always attended to with due courtesies. In the Passport Seva Kendras, the citizens are served on the basis of an electronic queue management system. There is a provision of a separate service que for senior citizens who are provided with a special facilitatory token "S" which enables them to get priority and expeditious service at all counters. This special dispensation is also extended to sick, differently-abled, women with infants and other special-need applicants. .

#### **Impact of Prime Minister's visit to Japan**

196. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's visit to Japan is bearing any fruitful results for

the socio-economic scientific development particularly in energy and infra- sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Japanese companies interested in investing and for providing economic and technological support to Indian companies;

(c) the priority sectors earmarked while strengthening the Indo-Japan relations; and

(d) the roles and responsibilities and stake-holders in developing smart cities in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Prime Minister Modi's visit to Japan in August-September, 2014 upgraded India-Japan relations to a Special Strategic and Global Partnership. Following PM Modi's visit, the two sides decided to prioritize cooperation in a wide gamut of areas including next generation infrastructure, transport systems, Smart Community Projects, development of industrial cities and integrated industrial townships, renewable energy including nuclear energy, industrial corridors and railway cooperation including High Speed Railways. Japan expressed its intention to invest 3.5 trillion Yen (33 billion USD) of public-private investment in India over the next five year period as well as to double the number of Japanese companies operating in India under the India-Japan Investment Promotion Partnership. As per information available, the number of Japanese Companies in India has gone up from 1072 (October, 2013) to 1229 (October, 2015).

Subsequently, during PM Abe's visit to India in December, 2015, both sides announced their intention to achieve the target of 400 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 21600 crores) of Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans for various projects including in energy and infrastructure sectors in the current financial year.

(d) During PM's visit to Japan in 2014, bilateral cooperation in the development of Smart Cities and renewal of heritage cities in India was agreed to. A Partner City Affiliation between the cities of Varanasi and Kyoto was signed under which four areas of cooperation-solid waste management including sanitation and renewable energy generation, heritage conservation, mobility including decongestion of traffic, and academic linkages-have been identified.

**State of former President of neighbouring country**

197. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a former President of a neighbouring country had stated in one of their news channels that their Army had been training terrorists for creating disturbances in our country;

(b) if so, in what manner Government of India reacted to this particular news item;

(c) whether Government of India expressed its displeasure over the impact it has made over the effort that is being made for peace talks between both the countries; and

(d) what is the response of the concerned country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Yes. Government had noted an interview on 25 October, 2015 to a Pakistani news channel by former President of Pakistan, Pervez Musharraf wherein he stated that Pakistan Government had an active role in creating, training and giving other support to Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) and other terrorist groups to conduct anti-India activities in Jammu and Kashmir. In a recent interview to an Indian TV channel, Mr. Musharraf also said that Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan trained LeT and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) terrorists and would continue to do so until the core issue of Kashmir was addressed.

The Government, in response to the reports, maintains its position that using terrorism as an instrument of State policy is unacceptable.

**Indian fishermen arrested in foreign waters**

198. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian fishermen have been arrested in the foreign waters due to drifting during the year ending 2015;

(b) what steps have the Ministry taken to ensure that the poor fishermen do not go astray in the sea; and

(c) whether the Ministry considers installing some gadget in their boats which may indicate when drifting away from Indian water into the international waters which

would save them from getting arrested in the foreign waters and would also save the efforts of the Indian Government of negotiating/pleading their cases with foreign Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) During the year ending 2015, 1261 Indian fishermen were arrested in foreign waters.

(b) and (c) Since 2009, the Indian Coast Guard has been conducting community interaction programmes for the fishermen throughout the year, in coordination with State Fisheries Departments and other stakeholders. Some of the State Governments concerned have put in place arrangements for sensitizing their fishermen on safety and security aspects, by organizing meetings between law enforcement agencies and village committees. They also circulate pamphlets and display banners in coastal villages to create awareness. Coastal security agencies also conduct regular surveillance and patrolling to safeguard our fishermen and to ensure that they do not cross the International Maritime Boundary Line in various areas. The Indian Coast Guard also provides GPS waypoints to prevent our fishermen from crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line inadvertently.

#### **Invitation from Syria for peace talks**

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

(a) whether the Syrian Government has invited India for its peace talk, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken a decision to participate in such peace talk in Syria, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No. The Government of Syria has not extended any invitation for any meeting or peace talks.

(b) India is ready to play any meaningful role, if required.

#### **Strategic sale of profit making PSUs**

200. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going for strategic sale of various profit making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) soon;

- (b) if so, the details of the profit making PSUs listed for strategic sale; and
- (c) the total amount of dividend paid to Government by each of these PSUs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. So far no Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) has been identified for strategic sale.

However, Government has approved disinvestment of 5% paid up equity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) out of Government of India shareholding of 63.06% through Offer of Sale (OFS) of Shares by Promoters through the Stock Exchange Mechanism.

- (c) The dividend paid to the Government by BHEL during the last three years is as under:

Financial year	Amount (₹ in crores)
2014-15	318
2013-14	762
2012-13	961

#### SC student in IIT and IIM

201. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Scheduled Caste students enrolled in various IITs and IIMs since last three years;
- (b) whether Government has maintained any data on "opportunities availed by the Scheduled Caste students" after passing out from IIT and IIM; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, for each IIT and IIM for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The number of Scheduled Caste students enrolled in IITs and IIMs since last three years is as under:

Year	IITs	IIMs	Total
2013	3646	567	4213
2014	3740	540	4280
2015	4046	584	4630

(b) and (c) A system has been put in place for providing academic support and guidance to all students so that they can get adequate employment opportunities on completion of their studies from IIT/IIM.

**SC/ST employees in loss making subsidiaries of HMT Ltd.**

202. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to close the operation of three loss making subsidiaries of HMT Ltd. and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of SC/ST employees engaged in these subsidiaries of HMT Ltd.; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate/providing reemployment to those SC/ST employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 06.01.2016 has approved the closure of the following subsidiaries of HMT Limited:-

HMT Watches Ltd.

HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.

HMT Bearing Ltd.

The companies have been incurring heavy losses and are on budgetary support for payment of salaries and other statutory dues to their employees for last several years. All efforts made by the Government in past for their revival did not achieve the desired results. Further, there is apparently no chance for their revival in the prevailing economic scenario; the Government has decided to close down the above companies, by offering attractive VRS/VSS package to their employees.

(b) The number of SC/ST employees

Company	SC	ST
HMT Watches Limited	123	14
HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	2	-
HMT Bearings Ltd.	10	1

(c) As per the CCEA approval, all the employees of these companies would be offered attractive VRS package on 2007 notional pay scales with gratuity and leave encashment also at 2007 notional pay scales, in relaxation of DPE guidelines.

#### **Poor performance of HMT tractors at Pinjore**

203. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HMT tractors at Pinjore has been facing severe funds crunch and it is manufacturing only about 1,200 tractors a year against the capacity of 8,500 dwindling the HMT market share to a mere 0.25 per cent of the total production of about 6,25,000 tractors a year in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for the poor performance of the HMT tractors; and

(c) the measures being taken to solve the problems and revive the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. HMT Tractors at Pinjore has been facing severe finance crunch due to which the performance of Tractor business has been severely affected and its market share has dwindled. The Year-wise sales at Tractor Division is as below:-

Financial Year	No. of Tractors sold
2010-2011	4920
2011-2012	3639
2012-2013	2005
2013-2014	1488
2014-2015	1127
2015-16 (upto Dec., 2015)	625

Over the years the manufacturing capacity of the plant has reduced due to aged and obsolete machinery. Additionally, factors like severe working capital constraints, surplus manpower, high average employee age, low turnover per employee, stiff competition etc. has contributed to the poor performance.

(c) The Board of HMT Ltd. has *inter alia*, suggested for restructuring of HMT Ltd. with focus on Machine Tools Sector.



**Closure of three unviable HMT units**

204. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to close down the three unviable HMT units and if so, names of those three units;
- (b) whether Government has also decided to stop manufacturing watches; and
- (c) if so, the fate of the employees of the three unviable units of HMT and whether they would be offered an attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) linked to 2007 pay scales together with a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 06.01.2016 has approved the closure of the following subsidiaries of HMT Limited:-

HMT Watches Ltd.

HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.

HMT Bearing Ltd.

- (c) As per the CCEA approval all the employees of these companies would be offered attractive VRS package on 2007 notional pay scales with gratuity and leave encashment also at 2007 notional pay scales, in relaxation of DPE guidelines while those not opting for VRS would be retrenched under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Provision of airbags in car**

205. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry in view of the driver/passenger safety considers making it mandatory for provision of airbags in every car that is manufactured in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the matter would be taken up with the Car Manufacturers Association in view of the driver/passenger safety measure; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) The airbags are not mandatory in countries worldwide but are used for meeting crash regulations. Ministry

of Road Transport and Highways has already notified crash regulations for new vehicles from 1st April, 2017. The offset crash regulations would necessitate passenger cars to have airbags to enable them meet the requirements laid down by the Ministry.

**Measures to improve education facilities for women**

†206. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any policy/plan for the expansion of education particularly for women/girls in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of reforms and measures to be taken by the Government to improve the education of women/girls during the current year; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated in this regard to various States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The expansion of education among girls/women has been an integral part of educational policies and programmes. The National Policy on Education 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays emphasis on education of girls/women through empowerment programmes. Accordingly, Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken a number of initiatives for expansion of girls' education, details of which are as under:

- (1) In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching materials including textbooks. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) has been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. Details of fund released to various States including Madhya Pradesh under SSA for various components including interventions approved for improving girls' education are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (2) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

Under the integrated scheme of RMSA, interventions including construction of new secondary schools, provision of toilets blocks in existing schools with separate toilets for girls, construction of teachers quarters, construction of girls hostels in EBBs, special teaching for learning enhancement, self defence training, guidance and counselling facilities, conduct of adolescent education programmes, organization of empowermen, awareness camps are taken up to improve the education of girls at the secondary stage. Details of fund released to various States including Madhya Pradesh under RMSA for various components including interventions, approved for improving girls' education are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (3) National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) provides ₹ 3000.00 which is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and after passing class X. The objective of the scheme is to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girls children in secondary schools. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass class 8 and (ii) all girls who pass class 8 from KGBVs and enrol in class IX in Government, Government-aided and Local Body Schools. The funds under the scheme are not allocated State-wise. Funds are sanctioned to States/UTs based on the proposals received from the State Government and availability of funds under the scheme during the financial year. Details of funds released during 2015-16 under NSIGSE is given in Statement-III (*See below*).
- (4) In the newly announced Scheme "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao", ₹ 5.00 crore has been made available for strengthening girls' education in 100 specified districts on the basis of Child Sex Ratio which works out to ₹ 5.00 lakh per district, for instituting district level awards to be given to 5 schools in each district every year on the following parameters:
  - (i) ₹ 1.00 lakh award may be given to the School Management Committee (SMC) which enrolls 100% girls in the neighbourhood of the primary school and also retains them in the first year.

- (ii) ₹ 1.00 lakh can be given as an award to the SMC of primary school which causes the transition of 100% girls studying in class V into class VI of same/other neighbourhood upper primary schools.
  - (iii) Two awards each of ₹ 1.00 lakh may be given to SMCs of upper primary schools which effect a 100% transition of girls studying in class VIII to class IX in same/other neighbourhood secondary schools.
  - (iv) ₹ 1.00 lakh award can be given to the SMC of the school which affect 100% transition of girls studying in class X to class I in same/neighbourhood higher secondary schools.
- (5) Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girls' Education in India which was launched on the occasion of International Women's Day in 2015.
- (6) In Higher Education sector, University Grants Commission (UGC) has allocated special grants for construction of Women hostels in the Universities. UGC has provided financial assistance for construction of 535 (39 in universities + 496 in colleges) Women hostels in the last five years, details of which are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). UGC has undertaken a number of measures for the improvement of education of women/some of the important measures are given below.
- (i) Single Girl Child Scheme: Statement of funds released during Twelfth Plan under the scheme is given in the Statement-V (*See below*).
  - (ii) Post-Doctoral Fellowship for Women Statement of funds released during Twelfth Plan under the scheme is given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).
  - (iii) UGC funding to Women's University: UGC funds 7 Universities in India which are set up exclusively for women. Statement of funds released during Twelfth Plan under the scheme is given in Statement-VII (*See below*).
- (7) CBSE has launched a scheme "Udaan" to provide free online resources to girl students of ' Class XI and Class XII for preparation of admission test for the premier engineering colleges in the country. The special focus of scheme is to address the low enrolment ratio of girl students in these prestigious institutions and to enable girl students to receive special incentives and support so that they can join these institutions and go on

to take leadership roles in the future. The objective of this project is to enable girl students to soar to higher education from schools, and to eventually take various leadership roles in future. The aim is also to enrich and enhance teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level by providing free and online resources to everyone, with a focus on special incentives and support to 1000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.

- (8) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched a scheme to provide assistance for Advancement of Girls participation in Technical Education. This is an attempt to give every young women the opportunity to further her education and prepare for a successful future by empowering women through technical education. The scheme envisages to grant 4000 scholarships per annum. This includes tuition fee of ₹ 30000/- or at actual, whichever is less and ₹ 2000/- per month for 10 months as incidentals each year.

***Statement-I***

*Measures to improve education facilities for girls*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Release during 2015-16 (as on 01.02.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17169.60
3.	Assam	88347.80
4.	Bihar	251557.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	46851.63
6.	Goa	560.36
7.	Gujarat	45196.01
8.	Haryana	26816.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8529.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	38631.98
12.	Karnataka	31115.00
13.	Kerala	10107.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120286.36
15.	Maharashtra	25993.98
16.	Manipur	9966.07
17.	Meghalaya	9483.04
18.	Mizoram	6189.83
19.	Nagaland	8739.53
20.	Odisha	59829.94
21.	Punjab	27220.12
22.	Rajasthan	178164.68
23.	Sikkim	2138.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	79543.55
25.	Telangana	21776.01
26.	Tripura	11389.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30
28.	Uttarakhand	19380.06
29.	West Bengal	60836.89
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46
31.	Chandigarh	2723.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	462.00
33.	Daman and Diu	78.38
34.	Delhi	3184.24
35.	Lakshadweep	33.55
36.	Puducherry	226.15
TOTAL		1915114.04

***Statement-II****Measures to improve education facilities for women*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Release during 2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27182.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2126.43
4.	Assam	11877.02
5.	Bihar	3601.01
6.	Chandigarh	290.98
7.	Chhattisgarh	18039.602
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	152.67
9.	Daman and Diu	45.58
10.	Delhi	1952.968
11.	Goa	135.5
12.	Gujarat	12238.29
13.	Haryana	7519.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9508.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9614.42
16.	Jharkhand	6203.76
17.	Karnataka	20968.836
18.	Kerala	10193.42
19.	Lakshadweep	9.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18803.34
21.	Maharashtra	18167.53
22.	Manipur	1733.02
23.	Meghalaya	40.08
24.	Mizoram	1368.08
25.	Nagaland	5326.42

Sl. No.	States	Release during 2015-16
26.	Odisha	19870.99
27.	Puducherry	152.56
28.	Punjab	3907.23
29.	Rajasthan	37129.87
30.	Sikkim	1158.28
31.	Tamil Nadu	31471.84
32.	Telangana	20008.1
33.	Tripura	683.32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12543.81
35.	Uttarakhand	3513.94
36.	West Bengal	2909.39
GRAND TOTAL		320607.126

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds released during 2015-16 under the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) till 23.2.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Bihar	10.29
2.	Goa	0.29
3.	Gujarat	22.53
4.	Haryana	9.68
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.84
6.	Kerala	6.56
7.	Mizoram	0.25
8.	Odisha	10.90
9.	Uttarakhand	4.24
10.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04
12.	Puducherry	0.41
TOTAL		79.03



**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds allocated during Twelfth Plan and released for construction of women's hostel in universities during 2015-16.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Grant released 2015-16
1	2	3	4
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Gujarat	120.00	48.00
<b>Kerala</b>			
2.	Calicut University, Trichy Palary, Malapuram	10000	40.00
3.	Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram	120.00	48.00
4.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	120.00	48.00
5.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	100.00	40.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
6.	Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa	100.00	40.00
7.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	100.00	40.00
8.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	120.00	48.00
<b>Punjab</b>			
9.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	120.00	48.00
10.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	120.00	48.00
11.	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	100.00	40.00
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
12.	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati	120.00	48.00
13.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur	120.00	Not released
14.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	120.00	48.00
15.	S.K.D. University, Anantapur	100.00	40.00
16.	Dravidian University, Kuppam	100.00	40.00
<b>Assam</b>			
17.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	200.00	80.00
18.	Gauhati University, Gopinath Bardoloi Nagar, Guwahati	240.00	96.00

1	2	3	4
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
19.	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur.	100.00	40.00
20.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh	100.00	40.00
21.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University	120.00	48.00
	<b>Goa</b>		
22.	Goa University, Goa	118.00	47.20
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
23.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri	200.00	80.00
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
24.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	120.00	48.00
25.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	120.00	48.00
26.	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	120.00	48.00
27.	Pune University, Pune	120.00	48.00
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
28.	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	120.00	48.00
29.	Periyar University, Salem	120.00	48.00
30.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	100.00	40.00
31.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	120.00	40.00
32.	Anna University, Chennai	240.00	96.00
33.	M.S. University, Tirunelveli	100.00	40.00
	<b>Telangana</b>		
34.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University, Hyderabad	200.00	80.00
35.	Telangana University, Nizamabad	120.00	48.00
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
36.	Doon University, Dehradun	240.00	96.00
	<b>West Bengal</b>		
37.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	240.00	96.00
38.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	100.00	40.00
39.	Vidyasagar University, Midnapore	120.00	48.00
	GRAND TOTAL	5158.00	2007.20

*Funds allocated during Twelfth Plan and released for construction of  
Women's Hostel in colleges during 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total No. of WH projects sanctioned (Twelfth plan)	Grants allocated during Twelfth Plan	Grants released During Twelfth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	880.00	536.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	260.00	266.00
3.	Assam	112	8464.09	5708.89
4.	Bihar	43	2796.79	1230.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	120.00	60.00
6.	Delhi	5	600.00	240.00
7.	Gujarat	7	419.12	0
8.	Jharkhand	04	299.47	189.73
9.	Karnataka	44	2540.00	1196.00
10.	Kerala	22	1280.00	582.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10	680.00	340.00
12.	Maharashtra	95	5768.88	355.50
13.	Manipur	36	2216.77	2116.72
14.	Meghalaya	4	280.00	537.94
15.	Mizoram	3	95.00	396.20
16.	Nagaland	15	1010.00	1331.75
17.	Odisha	41	1382.70	1105.99
18.	Tamil Nadu	22	1586.09	942.98
19.	Telangana	3	160.00	110.00
20.	Tripura	1	80.00	91.00
21.	West Bengal	06	4958.96	2726.12
TOTAL		496	35877.87	20063.22

**Statement-V**

*Detailed information towards implementation of PG Indira Gandhi  
Scholarship for Single Girl Child*

Year	No. of Slots	Application received	Selected awardees	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
2012-13	No fixed Slots	3661	2419	483.80
2013-14	No fixed Slots	4818	3746	754.65
2014-16	No fixed Slots	4475	3192	846.08

**Statement-VI**  
*Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women - Details of expenditure of  
last three years (2013-15)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Instt./Address	Total Amount Disbursed				
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	820000	760000	4357820	5937820	
		Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar	380000	0	1249605	1629605	
		Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Anantpur	410000	0	379288	789288	
		Sri Padmavati Manila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati	790000	0	440000	1230000	
		Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	812500	1137156	1533321	3482977	
	Sub-total of Andhra Pradesh		3212500	1897156	7960034	13069690	
2.	Bihar	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	760000	0	446000	1206000	
		Magadh University, Bodhgaya	458000	410000	522260	1390260	
		Nalanda College, Nalanda Bihar	410000	0	931600	1341600	
		Patna University, Patna	380000	0	1259162	1639162	
		S.M.D. College, Poon Poon , Distt. Patna Bihar	0	0	440000	440000	
	Sub-total of Bihar		2008000	410000	3599022	6017022	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chandigarh	Panjab University, Chandigarh	0	369029	1529360	1898389
	Sub-total of Chandigarh		0	369029	1529360	1898389
4.	Chhattisgarh	Central University of Jharkhand, Brambe, Ranchi	367167	0	1272000	1639167
		Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur	0	0	796000	796000
	Sub-total of Chhattisgarh		367167	0	2068000	2435167
5.	Delhi	Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	469997	548000	548000	1565997
		India Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi	470000	0	450780	920780
		Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	940000	1518250	3251929	5710179
		Jamia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	0	0	1023442	1023442
		Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1604000	786828	2316960	4707788
		National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi	440000	0	165618	605618
		National Museum Institute of History of Arts, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	470000	0	469905	939905
		Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	440000	0	440000	880000
		University of Delhi, Delhi	4198984	3722776	7891434	15813194
		Zakir Husain College, New Delhi	380000	0	644000	1024000
	Sub-total of Delhi		9412981	6575854	17202068	33190903

6.	Gujarat	Municipal Arts & Urban Science College, Mehsana	380000	380000	1146100	1906100
		V. N. South Gujarat University, Surat	440000	380000	0	820000
	Sub-total of Gujarat		820000	760000	1146100	2726100
7.	Haryana	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University,	818024	473065	119385	1410474
		Hisar Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	410000	506000	1203345	2119345
	Sub-total of Haryana		1228024	979065	1322730	3529819
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	425000	0	1166860	1591860
	Sub-total of Himachal Pradesh		425000	0	1166860	1591860
9.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur Worker's College, Jamshedpur	380000	0	911408	1291408
		P. K. Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad	0	0	886000	886000
	Sub-total of Jharkhand		380000	0	1797408	2177408
10.	Karnataka	Bibi Raza Degree College, Gulbarga	380000	0	0	380000
		Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore	422989	0	511998	934987
		Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	1244877	398720	958000	2601597
		Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore	470000	380000	554000	1404000
		Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta	0	327000	459000	786000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mount Carmel College 58, Palace Road, Bangalore	0	430515	528392	958907
		University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	0	927847	597432	1525279
	Sub-total of Karnataka		2517866	2464082	3608822	8590770
11.	Kerala	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	0	377540	475400	852940
		University of Calicut, Kerala	380000	0	446000	826000
	Sub-total of Kerala		380000	377540	921400	1678940
12.	Maharashtra	Govt. Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati	380000	380000	446000	1206000
		IIT, Mumbai	470000	0	0	470000
		Kakatiya University, Warangal	448160	512000	1518900	2479060
		National Institute of Technology, Warangal	0	338287	448541	786828
		National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	395084	0	446000	841084
		North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	0	379590	0	379590
		Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	405920	368748	0	774668
		Shivaji University, Kolhapur	0	379739	577739	957478
	Sub-total of Maharashtra		2099164	2358364	3437180	7894708
13.	Manipur	Manipur University, Imphal	790000	1670000	2052200	4512200
	Sub-total of Manipur		790000	1670000	2052200	4512200

14.	Madhya Pradesh	Avadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa	410000	0	175332	585332
		Barkatullah University, Bhopal	0	0	955261	955261
		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	1133533	380000	2141766	3655299
		Govt. P. G. College, Guna	857920	0	914140	1772060
		Jiwaji University, Gwalior	0	0	963300	963300
		Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	429500	845500	1867946	3142946
		Vikram University, Ujjain	0	0	410000	410000
	Sub-total of Madhya Pradesh		2830953	1225500	7427745	11484198
15.	Odisha	Berhampur University, Berhampur	0	0	380000	380000
	Sub-total of Odisha		0	0	380000	380000
16.	Punjab	Punjab University, Patiala	440000	380000	578000	1398000
	Sub-total of Punjab		440000	380000	578000	1398000
17.	Rajasthan	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	427505	60000	486715	974220
		Govt. College, Jhalawar	440000	0	928000	1368000
		Govt. College, Kota	440000	380000	60000	880000
		Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner	360000	0	0	360000
		Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur	1640000	0	1995479	3635479
		Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur	940000	728151	3844872	5513023
		Nalanda College, Nalanda Bihar	410000	47600	482000	939600



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur		44000 2457272	0 6859817	578000 5442278	1018000 14759367
	Sub-total of Rajasthan		7554777	8075568	13817344	29447689
18.	Tamil Nadu					
	Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar		0	396800	462800	859600
	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli		8400	0	361961	370361
	Christian Medical College, Vellore		380000	376116	439622	1195738
	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai		440000	759999	1132000	2331999
	S.T. Hindu College, Nagercoil		0	380000	445960	825960
	University of Madras, Chennai		0	470000	554000	1024000
	Sub-total of Tamil Nadu		828400	2382915	3396343	6607658
19.	Telangana					
	Bhagwan Mahavir Medical Research Centre, Hyderabad		469997	0	1071994	1541991
	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad		0	0	0	0
	Osmania University, Hyderabad		476000	470000	1102000	2048000
	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad		1410000	0	2446281	3856281
	Vivek Vardhini College, Jambagh, Hyderabad		380000	530000	0	910000
	Sub-total of Telangana		2735997	1000000	4620275	8356272
20.	Uttar Pradesh					
	Agra College, Agra		434000	946000	1024000	2404000
	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh		1751840	2824133	8730341	13306314
	Allahabad University, Allahabad		1380000	3058000	4737905	9175905

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	380000	0	1346470	1726470
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	3810000	410000	8014087	12234087
Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	0	0	371647	371647
B. S. N. Vocational College, Lucknow	376054	0	953976	1330030
Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut	1230000	1210827	1479652	3920479
CSIR National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	0	0	439032	439032
Feroze Gandhi Degree (PG) College, Rae Bareilly	380000	380000	445991	1205991
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	425000	0	439762	864762
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra	425000	880000	1036000	2341000
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	435162	474897	514809	1424868
K. N. Govt. P. G. College, Gyanpur Bhadori, Bhadorh	399440	0	862146	1261586
Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	0	0	900053	900053
Mahatma Gandhi Post Graduate College, Gorakhpur	0	0	954846	954846
Meerut College, Meerut	1200000	440000	2941062	4581062
M. L. and N. K. Girl College, Saharanpur	0	380000	1220560	1600560
Mount Carmel College 58, Palace Road, Bangalore	0	440000	518000	958000
Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra	439732	0	818119	1257851
Ranvir Rannjaya Post Graduate College, Amethi	446000	0	1078900	1524900
Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi	781572	0	923568	1705140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Shibli National PG College, Azamgarh	399440	0	0	399440
		Sri Gandhi Degree College, Maltari	380000	0	876400	1256400
		St. John's College, Agra	380000	0	868782	1248782
		University of Lucknow, Lucknow	829428	380000	1521313	2730741
	Sub-total of Uttar Pradesh		1628266	1182385	43017421	71123946
21.	Uttarakhand	B. S. M. (P.G.) College, Roorkee	416000	0	179193	595193
		D. A. V. College, Dehradun	401364	0	472486	873850
		Govt. P. G. College, Uttarkashi	395000	0	440000	835000
		Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	410000	0	410000	820000
		HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar	0	1139365	1469964	2609329
		Kumaun University, Nainital	422900	0	369056	791956
	Sub-total of Uttarakhand		2045264	1139365	3340699	6525328
22.	West Bengal	Calcutta University, Kolkata	939997	848714	1196990	2985701
		Jadavpur University, Kolkata	912676	1092222	592252	2597150
		Visva Bharati, Santiniketan	0	380000	446000	826000
	Sub-total of West Bengal		1852673	2320936	2235242	6408851
23.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	440000	0	0	440000
	Sub-total of Puducherry		440000	0	0	440000
	GRAND TOTAL		5865143	4620923	12662425	231484918

**Statement-VII**

*Grants allocated and released to Women's Universities under General Development Assistance Scheme during Twelfth Plan Period (2012-2015).*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State	Name of University	Twelfth Plan Allocation	Total Grant Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati	1373.00	549.00
2.	Haryana	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat	1347.00	538.00
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur	1041.00	416.00
4.	Maharashtra	S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai	1892.00	757.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodiakanal	1007.00	402.80
6.	Tamil Nadu	Avinashshilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	1675.46	1340.37
7.	Rajasthan	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali	1629.17	1303.34

**Houses constructed under Housing for All scheme**

207. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses constructed under the 'Housing for all Scheme' State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken measures to ease the process and cost of acquiring of land under the scheme to ensure financial and operational viability of the scheme, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures undertaken by Government to ease the financial burden of municipal authorities to efficiently provide urban civic services under the scheme; and
- (d) the process Government plans to undertake to identify illegal beneficiaries under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) State-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Since the Mission has recently been launched, number of houses constructed have therefore not been reported by the States/UTs.

(b) Land and colonisation are State Subjects. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission, however, envisages following Mandatory Conditions for the States/UTs so as to provide an enabling environment for facilitating growth of housing especially affordable housing for weaker section in the country by easing the regulations and administrative constraints:

- State/UTs to make suitable changes in the procedure and rules for obviating the need for separate Non Agricultural (NA) Permission if land already falls in the residential zone earmarked in Master Plan of city or area.
- States/UTs shall prepare/amend their Master Plans earmarking land for Affordable Housing.
- A System should be put in place to ensure single-window; time bound clearance for layout approval and building permissions at ULB level.
- States/UTs shall adopt the approach of deemed building permission and layout approval on the basis of pre-approved lay outs and building plans for EWS/LIG housing or exempt approval for houses below certain built up area or plot area.
- States/UTs would either legislate or amend existing rental laws on the lines of model Tenancy Act being prepared by Ministry.
- States/UTs shall provide additional FAR/FSI/TDR and relaxed density norms for slum redevelopment and low cost housing, if required.

(c) The Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission provides assistance to States/UTs for providing houses with requisite infrastructure to the slum dwellers and urban poor. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), in addition to the Central assistance provided by this Ministry under the Mission, may also monetize the land required for the projects *in lieu* of their share. Mission Guidelines also envisages convergence of civic amenities and infrastructure in outer areas of the 500 cities under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation

and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme of Ministry of Urban Development so that more land with civic facilities become available and part of which can be used by cities for housing for weaker section.

(d) Selection/identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission comes within the purview of State/UT Governments.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released under  
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)*

[as on 18th February, 2016]

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cities	No. of Projects	Central assistance accorded	Central assistance released (Projects)	EWS houses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	110	2,897.21	334.95	1,93,147
2.	Bihar	40	40	199.73	-	13,315
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	11	190.05	76.02	12,670
4.	Gujarat	7	44	396.77	75.75	32,311
5.	Jharkhand	38	38	303.59	50.00	20,239
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16	17	288.62	115.45	19,241
7.	Mizoram	8	8	154.29	8.18	10,286
8.	Odisha	1	4	83.22	10.50	5,548
9.	Rajasthan	19	23	184.61	37.53	12,307
10.	Tamil Nadu	175	197	510.20	40.50	34,013
11.	Telangana	63	144	1,207.22	61.74	80,481
12.	Uttarakhand	1	2	6.96	-	464
13.	West Bengal	108	108	1,123.20	88.85	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		544	746	7,545.65	899.46	5,08,902

**Loan for houses to poor and lower middle class**

208. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether loan for houses to poor and lower middle class has come down from 34 per cent in 2011-12 to 26 per cent in 2013-14;
- (b) how can we achieve the goal of House for All by 2022 at this pace;
- (c) the reasons for such a slide in providing loan upto ₹ 2 lakhs, ₹ 5 lakhs and ₹ 10 lakhs;
- (d) the details of banks and financial institutions such as Housing Finance Corporation which have failed to provide loans as per the target; and
- (e) the action taken against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Financial Services has reported that as per information available with National Housing Bank (NHB), the share of loan amount outstanding of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) in the slab upto ₹ 10 lakh segment has come down from 34% in 2011-12 to about 26% in 2013-14.

(b) 'Housing' is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide houses to the people. Government of India through its schemes assists the State Government in addressing their housing shortage and has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" mission on 25th June, 2015. The mission provides Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible families/beneficiaries among the urban poor and envisages *In-situ* slum redevelopment, promotion of affordable housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy, affordable housing in partnership, and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

(c) Department of Financial Services has informed that due to certain limitations being faced by Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) such as irregular individual income, absence of income proof documents, difficulty in obtaining clear title/security of tenure, delayed/non-availability of approved layout plan of the property, higher Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) etc., the lending institutions are cautious in lending to these segments. Further, the cost of housing has also increased over a period of time on account of inflation.

(d) and (e) Department of Financial Services has informed that Banks and HFCs are providing housing loans to the needy customers based on their due diligence and approved policies and procedures, in accordance with the regulatory framework prescribed in this regard. To encourage banks to lend more towards this segment, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has included such loans under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms. RBI and NHB have also prescribed higher Loan to Value Ratio (LTV) and lower risk weights for such housing loans extended by Banks and HFCs, respectively.

### **Model Rent Law**

209. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has worked out any rent control law for the country or a Model Rent Law for the guidance of the States;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the initiative, particularly with regard to the balancing of the interests of the landlords and the tenants; and
- (c) Government's views on the resolution of the disputes pertaining to old tenancies including those arising out of the 'pugree' system that prevailed in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is up to State Governments to resolve the disputes pertaining to old tenancies including those arising out of the 'pugree' system that prevailed in our country. In order to facilitate the State Governments, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act and has shared the same with the States. The Model Tenancy Act is not a Central Bill or a Central Act and only a Model Act. It is up to State Governments to adopt the Model Act with changes, if any, that are locally suitable.

### **Special plan for houses to EWS**

†210. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any special plan for providing houses to people belonging to economically weaker sections and lowest income groups;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the details of norms related to income eligibility under this scheme;
- (c) whether the standards of norms related to income under this scheme have been revised during the last and this current financial year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (Urban)" Mission for providing assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and 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.

Under the Mission, the income criteria for EWS and LIG have been revised. As per the revised norms, an annual income up to ₹ 3,00,000 and an annual income between ₹ 3,00,001 up to ₹ 6,00,000 have been defined as income criteria for EWS and LIG households respectively.

**Total number of urban BPL householders**

211. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Urban BPL households in the country; and
- (b) the details of urban BPL households, which are benefiting from various urban poverty alleviation programmes of Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the Poverty Estimates 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas in 2011-12 is 531.25 lakhs.

- (b) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihoods Mission" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage

employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The details showing State-wise total number of urban poor who benefited under various components of this Mission is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Total number of urban poor benefited under DAY-NULM  
(since 2014-15), State-wise*

(As on 22.02.2016)

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of members imparted Skill Trained	No. of Persons assisted for Individual and Group Enterprises	No. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7263	6901	10516	5910	36955
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	425	0	823	20	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	4296	3213	17054	565	94
5.	Chhattisgarh	7899	2352	14530	3282	175
6.	Goa	1	0	182	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1560	8	1735	515	0
8.	Haryana	125	109	433	366	109
9.	Himachal Pradesh	615	533	2947	342	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	736	0	10178	367	378
11.	Jharkhand	1199	15	0	123	13
12.	Karnataka	4199	5428	25468	7267	1250
13.	Kerala	959	2960	0	14	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4820	473	57903	10221	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	5562	1226	345	3134	498
16.	Manipur	1115	280	995	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	14	0	480	21	0
18.	Mizoram	1880	1152	6877	376	186
19.	Nagaland	341	36	4780	508	0
20.	Odisha	3091	818	7210	1471	420
21.	Punjab	439	0	0	299	50
22.	Rajasthan	4268	288	6000	727	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	190	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	21257	5625	104023	27040	832
25.	Telangana	4872	4443	9626	1379	30687
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6121	22	0	6659	0
28.	Uttarakhand	88	12	2049	409	0
29.	West Bengal	3215	2358	38039	31	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	84	28	3795	43	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	983	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		86444	38280	327161	71089	71684

#### **New initiatives and housing schemes**

212. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any new initiatives and housing schemes to provide housing for all in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the same;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to provide houses for the urban poor living in major cities in India; and

(d) the total number of houses constructed and distributed to urban poor in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All (Urban) Mission for providing assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and 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.

A provision of ₹ 4000 crores for the Mission (excluding CLSS Component) was made in Budget Estimates (BE) 2015-16 of this Ministry. The budget provision was further revised to ₹ 1231.23 crores in RE 2015-16. Under CLSS component of the Mission, a provision of ₹ 200 crores has been made through supplementary grant in FY 2015-16.

(c) Government of India had also taken following steps to provide housing along with basic facilities/amenities to the slum dwellers and urban poor:-

- Government implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2017 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.
- Government also implemented Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission.

(d) State-wise details of houses constructed and allotted to beneficiaries in each of last three and current year under JNNURM and RAY is given in the Statement-I (See below). Since the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission has recently been launched, details of houses constructed and allotted to the beneficiaries have not been reported by the States. State-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released under the Mission are, however, given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of houses constructed and allotted to urban poor in each of last three years under JnNURM and RAY*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Dwelling Units constructed				Dwelling Units Allotted			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Current Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,124	2,439	2,940	3,643	4,328	6,299	959	4,522
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	176	144	-	-	100	144
4.	Assam	315	591	794	101	130	-	2,865	55
5.	Bihar	398	445	6,641	208	355	83	20,769	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	2,208	7,117	1,073	1,249
7.	Chhattisgarh	9,435	3,140	2,062	3,384	4,485	3,423	2,480	3,303
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. Delhi	-	-	8,080	4,420	500	599	2,897	531
11. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Gujarat	10,983	12,832	7,202	6,831	14,334	15,558	10,121	14,083
13. Haryana	1,317	550	706	593	934	410	388	234
14. Himachal Pradesh	72	337	409	-	-	141	69	132
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1,746	2,548	726	457	1,800	2,507	790	1,495
16. Jharkhand	1,285	2,486	1,539	2,405	1,230	2,325	1,550	1,519
17. Karnataka	1,804	4,666	3,406	1,683	15,984	4,270	3,914	-
18. Kerala	3,528	2,467	2,251	1,451	3,331	2,560	2,988	1,030
19. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	5,638	5,952	7,104	3,980	1,415	7,602	3,895	4,056
21. Maharashtra	9,561	12,559	15,755	19,266	2,799	13,827	24,419	14,049
22. Manipur	1,707	760	730	41	1,438	20	170	8
23. Meghalaya	112	-	180	160	96	-	-	-
24. Mizoram	384	1,198	338	91	384	668	68	27
25. Nagaland	-	1,195	1,799	45	-	240	4,033	-
26. Odisha	1,288	3,488	1,118	1,042	1,492	3,322	1,340	874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Puducherry	72	72	288	528	72	-	9	432
28.	Punjab	1,246	944	905	1,602	9	1,799	597	720
29.	Rajasthan	2,822	9,440	12,102	8,977	2,082	4,788	22,044	9,990
30.	Sikkim	-	39	169	-	-	39	110	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	10,728	9,018	18,248	17,331	23,030	10,126	19,926	9,261
32.	Telangana	241	781	2,552	-	24	72	-	-
33.	Tripura	919	452	178	-	919	452	178	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,109	6,861	5,921	5,874	3,002	7,039	3,136	1,240
35.	Uttarakhand	361	197	483	136	-	-	850	48
36.	West Bengal	14,148	20,329	15,137	6,058	14,590	20,685	13,334	4,724
GRAND TOTAL		88,351	1,05,786	1,19,987	90,451	1,00,971	1,15,971	1,45,072	73,726

*Note:* In some financial years, houses allotted for a year is more than the dwelling units completed during corresponding year as it also includes allotment of those dwelling units which have been completed during preceding years.

**Statement-II***Details of Central assistance sanctioned and released under  
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)*

(as on 18th February, 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cities	No. of Project	Central Assistance Accorded	Central Assistance Released (Projects)	EWS Houses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	110	2,897.21	334.95	1,93,147
2.	Bihar	40	40	199.73	-	13,315
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	11	190.05	76.02	12,670
4.	Gujarat	7	44	396.77	75.75	32,311
5.	Jharkhand	38	38	303.59	50.00	20,239
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16	17	288.62	115.45	19,241
7.	Mizoram	8	8	154.29	8.18	10,286
8.	Odisha	1	4	83.22	10.50	5,548
9.	Rajasthan	19	23	184.61	37.53	12,307
10.	Tamil Nadu	175	197	510.20	40.50	34,013
11.	Telangana	63	144	1,207.22	61.74	80,481
12.	Uttarakhand	1	2	6.96	-	464
13.	West Bengal	108	108	1,123.20	88.85	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		544	746	7,545.65	899.46	5,08,902

**Funds to Puducherry under SJSRY and NULM**

213. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no funds have been released under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) to Puducherry in 2013-14, 2014-15 and only ₹ 37 lakhs released in 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing funds in the last two years and reasons for releasing just ₹ 37 lakhs for the preceding year;



(c) the amount released in 2015-16; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries during the above period from 2012-13 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, no funds have been released to Puducherry during 2013-14 and 2014-15 under SJSRY/ NULM. An amount of ₹ 37.58 lakhs was released under SJSRY to Puducherry in 2012-13. No further funds could be released because Puducherry has not furnished Utilization Certificate and Annual Audited Statement relating to grants released under SJSRY during 2012-13, so far.

(d) Details of physical progress in Puducherry under SJSRY/ NULM since 2012-13, are as follows:

Years	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual and Group micro enterprises
2012-13	215	254
2013-14	0	94
2014-15	0	0
2015-16	0	0

#### **Education Standard in Jawahar Navodaya schools**

214. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of existing Jawahar Navodaya schools in the country at present;

(b) the State-wise number of Jawahar Navodaya schools proposed to be set up in the country during the current plan;

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the standard of education and performance of these schools in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details showing the State-wise number of existing Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country at present is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government in making available suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and rent free temporary accommodation to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNVs depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) The Apex body for maintaining the standard of education and the performance of JNVs is the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS). NVS has a four-tier system of academic monitoring and supervision viz., at Vidyalaya level, Cluster level, Regional level and National level. Regular training programmes are also organised for Principals, Vice-Principals and Teachers for their skill upgradation. As a result, the students of JNVs have been performing very well over the years. The performance of students of JNVs in Class X and Class XII for the last five years is as under:

**Class-X (Pass percentage)**

Sl. No.	School System	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	CBSE (overall)	96.61	98.19	98.76	98.87	97.32
2.	NVS	99.52	99.58	99.73	99.80	99.72

**Class-XII (Pass percentage)**

Sl. No.	School System	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	CBSE (overall)	80.88	80.19	82.10	82.86	82.00
2.	NVS	96.86	95.96	96.14	97.67	96.91

**Statement**

*State-wise number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country at present*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of JNVs established and functional
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	23
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	33
22.	Manipur	11
23.	Meghalaya	8
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	21
29.	Rajasthan	34
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tripura	4

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	18
TOTAL		591

(The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme).

### Reservation of seats for economically weaker sections

215. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private schools that are required to reserve seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) students and the number of such seats available, year-wise and State-wise since 2013;

(b) the number and proportion of seats in private schools reserved for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) that have been filled, year-wise and State-wise since 2013;

(c) the steps taken to increase awareness about the availability of vacant seats;

(d) whether complaints have been received against any private school of non-acceptance of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) students, if so the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme of the Central Government through which State Governments/UTs are financially assisted for universalization of elementary education. A total of 16 States have reported admission of 18.10 lakh children in 91140 private schools under section 12(1)(c) in the year 2014-15. State-wise data regarding number and proportion of seats in private schools reserved for economically weaker sections is not maintained centrally.

(c) The provisions of RTE Act are in public domain and accessible to all. All issues pertaining to effective implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 and the effective

implementation of SSA are discussed during review meetings, workshops and Project Approval Boards of SSA. Additionally, Joint Review Missions regularly visit States to monitor the work being done under SSA which is a tool for implementation of the RTE Act.

(d) Complaints against private schools regarding non-acceptance of students from economically weaker sections are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for redressal and necessary action.

**Submissions received from minority institutions  
on New Education Policy**

216. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of submissions received on the New Education Policy (NEP) through public consultation;
- (b) the number of in-person consultations held by Government on the NEP;
- (c) the number of consultation submissions received from minority institutions, together with the details thereof and the expected publication date of the NEP; and
- (d) the reasons why the policy has not yet been published?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has undertaken an unprecedented collaborative, multi-stakeholder and multi-pronged consultation process 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* portal from 26th January, 2015 to 31st October, 2015 and 29,109 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 all States/Union Territories was carried out between May to October, 2015. As on 22.02.2016, 1,10,534 villages, 3250 Blocks, 725 ULBs, 339 districts and 18 States in respect of School Education and, in respect of Higher Education, 2724 Blocks, 940 ULBs, 406 districts and 18 States have uploaded their suggestions on *https://survey.mygov.in*.

A number of in-person consultations have been held by the Government with stakeholder Ministries in the Government of India (GoI) and also with the State Governments on NEP. 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 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 with Education Ministers, Education Secretaries and other senior officials of the State Governments in which the consultation process, including the process of uploading the recommendations on *My Gov.in* portal, was explained in detail and suggestions of States on the process as well as the themes were also invited. States were also requested to include additional themes, if felt necessary.

MHRD held thematic consultations through Apex level institutions and regulators, such as, UGC, AICTE, NCTE, AIU, NCERT, CBSE, HAS, 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 practitioner 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 the 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 emails.

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. 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 during September-October 2015 which was attended by Education Ministers and officials of the respective States/UTs. The HRD Minister also held zone-wise interactions with district level officials and public representatives across the country *via* video conference.

(c) and (d) Suggestions on NEP have been received from nearly 30 Minority Institutions. Meanwhile, the Government of India has constituted a 'Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy'. The Committee consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Smt. Shailaja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sevaram Sharma, former Home Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sudhir Mankad, former Chief Secretary, Gujarat and Prof. J.S. Rajput, former Director, NCERT as members. The Committee has to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA) by the end of this month. All suggestions, including those received from Minority Institutions, have been forwarded to the Committee for Evolution of New Education Policy.

**Comments received regarding no-detention policy**

217. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of comments Government has received regarding the no-detention policy;
- (b) the responses received from each State regarding the no-detention policy;
- (c) the details of meetings/consultations held with education experts and stakeholders regarding this policy; and
- (d) whether Government intends to amend the Right to Education Act to allow removal of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Sub Committee during the course of its work held 5 (five) regional meetings and consulted various stakeholders over the issue of No Detention. The Sub-Committee has submitted its

report in August, 2014. The recommendations of Sub-Committee include, *inter-alia*, measuring Learning Level Outcomes of all children on regular basis, to catalyse a performance-driven culture and review of 'No-Detention' policy and its implementation in a phased manner.

The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19.8.2015, wherein it was decided to request all States/UTs to share their views on the No-Detention policy in writing with Ministry of Human Resource Development. 22 States shared their views on the No. Detention policy out of which 18 States have suggested to modify the No. Detention policy. The summary of the responses received from States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Additionally, during the consultations held with State Governments for formulation of New Education Policy (NEP), the issues related to No-Detention policy were also covered. Presently, all such suggestions have been forwarded to the Committee for evolution of New Education Policy.

Another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan has been constituted on 26.10.2015 *inter-alia*, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the No-Detention policy.

(d) There is no decision at present to amend the RTE Act.

#### **Statement**

##### *Comments received from the States regarding No. Detention Policy*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Date of receipt of letter of State Government/UT	Gist of Comments/Remarks of State Government/UTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	15.09.2015	No-Detention Policy to be withdrawn and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) Policy should be implemented. Performance of students should be assessed from time to time.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	28.09.2015	1. Introduction of internal examination at class 3rd and third party examination at the level of 5th and 8th classes.



1	2	3	4
			2. Detention of students at 3rd, 5th and 8th classes who fail to acquire class appropriate competences as identified at the respective level.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	21.09.2015	Board examinations at classes 5th & 8th to be held because No. Detention Policy has adverse impact on the academic performance of students..
4.	Mizoram	15.09.2015	All teachers to be trained in various aspect of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) to enable them to practice it effectively. Till the system of CCE stabilizes, the No Detention Policy may be kept in abeyance for 5-7 yrs.
5.	Odisha	07.10.2015	Provisions of 'No Detention' may be revisited and the State may be allowed to follow their own evaluation system at the end of every grade with class appropriate assessment.
6.	Punjab	06.08.2015	Provisions of 'No Detention' may be amended to reintroduce exam system from 1st-8th classes and start Board examination in classes 5th and 8th. A Resolution to this effect has been passed in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.
7.	Rajasthan	09.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' and 'Age appropriate Admission Policy' to be withdrawn due to the adverse impact in the quality of education on account of decline in the commitment levels of students as well as teachers towards education. Tests/examination and detention provide students a fair stage to perform, besides being a remedy for correcting the deficiency in the knowledge of students.
8.	Sikkim	23.09.2015	Roll out plan of "No detention" in phased manner and assessment at classes 5th and 8th as regular attendance is not ensured by the family and thus 'No Detention' has further aggravated the motivation of students and teachers.

1	2	3	4
9.	Tripura	09.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as this has led to a state of inattention to the teaching-learning process on the part of the children and has adverse impact on the regular attendance of students and teachers in schools.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.9.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be revoked as it has resulted in lack of competition and has reduced the learning outcome of students.
11.	Uttarakhand	27.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be withdrawn as this has brought down the standard of education. Half-yearly and annual examinations should be conducted in order to improve the quality of education of students and also their competitive spirits. This would also increase the responsibility of teachers.
12.	Puducherry	23.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as it has led to deterioration in quality of elementary education and created negative impact on the students' as well as parents' attitude and mentality. Therefore, 'No Detention Policy' needs to be restricted up to class V.
13.	Karnataka	30.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue in its present form as it is important to sustain students' interest in education and provide minimum 8 years of school education. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be improved and monitored, year-end evaluation for a few classes should be conducted and students with low scores should be helped in improving their learning through special teaching.
14.	Delhi	28.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be amended as this has led to students being promoted to next class without achieving the desired learning level of a class and being able to comprehend and follow the

1	2	3	4
			subject taught. It further results in unreasonable and indisciplined behavior of students or their dropping out of school. 'No Detention Policy' may be restricted up to Junior Primary class, <i>i.e.</i> class 3.
15.	Kerala	26.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be withdrawn as there is no harm in allowing a student one more year to recoup rather than allowing the student to pass to the next higher stage in an unbaked condition. The teachers will also be able to assess and correct themselves. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) process to be strengthened. Periodical, terminal and year-end examination will be necessary for an objective analysis of the learning level of the student.
16.	Andhra Pradesh	30.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue as otherwise the dropout rate would increase and it would be difficult to fulfil the objective of universalization of elementary education. Detention of students would demotivate them and lead to rote learning and undue fear of exams on the students and encourage malpractice and suppresses creative thinking, analytical ability, exploration and experimentation skills of the students. Annual examinations should be conducted to assess learning levels for class III, V and VIII. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be strengthened. Quality of teaching should be improved.
17.	Gujarat	4.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be reviewed and suitably modified.
18.	Nagaland	3.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as it has adversely affected both the students and teachers. The policy has made the students lazy and non-serious in their studies and the teachers too casual in their approach to teaching. The pass percentage

1	2	3	4
			and the grades/marks obtained by students in class IX and HSLC Examination have declined due to 'No Detention Policy'.
19.	West Bengal	2.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be withdrawn as the learning outcomes and school environment has suffered due to the policy. Adequate safeguards may be put in place so that drop outs do not increase.
20.	Haryana	28.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be withdrawn as it has resulted in deterioration in the quality of education due to decreased commitment levels of stakeholders. The policy has resulted in lackadaisical attitude on part of both students and teachers. For the policy to succeed, optimum teacher-pupil ratio should be optimum, along with compulsory attendance and effective implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE). Tests/examinations provide students with competitive spirit besides motivating them to study.
21.	Telangana	30.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue to enable a child to learn better without fear of failure, detention and stigma. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be strengthened to evaluate the learning standards of the child regularly and which focuses not on rote learning but encourages creative and critical thinking.
22.	Maharashtra	10.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue with some changes as the policy has reduced school dropout rates and helps in building self esteem. Schools to test children at least thrice every year. States should be given freedom to decide whichever policy to follow.

*Note :* Responses have not been received from balance 14 States and UTs.

**Counselor and wellness teacher in schools**

218. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory to have a counselor/health wellness teacher in every school of the country;
- (b) if so, whether every school in the country has a counselor/health wellness teacher, if not, reasons therefor alongwith the number of schools not having a counselor;
- (c) whether every school under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has a counselor/health wellness teacher, if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of such schools not having a counselor; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. At present, out of 1186 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 681 Kendriya Vidyalayas do not have Counselors.

There are 591 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Instructions have been issued to all JNVs to engage Counselors on need basis. Further, House Masters are trained to counsel the students. Every year, teachers are deputed for diploma course in guidance and counseling conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)/Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs). Till 2015-16, 210 teachers of JNVs have been deputed for the diploma course.

(d) While it is not mandatory to have a counselor/health wellness teacher in every school of the country, the affiliation Bye-Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) provide that every secondary and senior secondary school should appoint a person on full time basis for performing the duties of a Counselor/Health Wellness Teacher. Schools having enrolment of less than 300 students in class IX to XII can appoint a Health Wellness Teacher on part time basis.

Further, the Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counselling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating

adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counselling. The in-service training of teachers, which has a module on counselling has been imparted under RMSA to 3,87,777 teachers during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

#### **Minority status of AMU and Jamia Millia Islamia**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to cancel the minority status of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Attorney General of India before the Supreme Court of India that these two institutions are not minority institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The minority status of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) is *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Delhi respectively. The Government has decided to revisit the issue of their minority status to revert back to the stand that these Central Universities are not minority institutions.

#### **MoU with foreign universities**

220. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans for new initiatives in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country and for creating high quality educational institutes on par with world standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the same;

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by Government with foreign universities and institutes to provide high quality education on par with world standards; and

(d) the details of Government and private universities signing MoU with foreign universities in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched several initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY), Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country.

Under the NIRF, Educational Institutions will be ranked by an independent ranking Agency for which objective criteria has been developed. They shall be ranked separately in fields such as Engineering, Management, Pharma, Architecture etc.

Under the IMPRINT initiative, the Government has taken the initiative to address major engineering challenges through the collaborative efforts of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). Under this, a roadmap is finalised to pursue engineering challenges in ten technology domains that have large social impact.

The objectives of UAY scheme are to promote innovation in IITs addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia and industry and to strengthen labs and research facilities.

GIAN scheme is for facilitating partnership between Higher Educational Institutions of the country and other countries. The scheme is aimed at tapping international talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs.

Presently, ₹ 35 crore has been earmarked for GIAN scheme. For other schemes, the funds will be allocated on approval of specific proposals by the Competent Authorities.

(c) and (d) The data regarding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Government with foreign Universities and also MoU signed by Government and Private Universities with foreign Universities is not centrally maintained.

#### **SC/ST cell in private universities**

221. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST cells established in the universities across India, and the total number of universities without any active SC/ST cell;

(b) whether there is any institutional arrangement for solving the grievance of SC/ST students in private universities; and

(c) whether Government intends to establish SC/ST cell in private universities also if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

#### **Modernization of Madarsas' education**

222. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of present Government in modernization of Madarsas' education and the schemes thereof;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year so far, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that impetus on those schemes has decreased and desired goal has not been achieved because of lack of interest of the department; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the steps being taken to prepare a time bound programme to achieve the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madarsas (SPQEM) is being implemented all over the country through the State/UT Governments. SPQEM provides financial assistance to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce modern education through subjects as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for a maximum of three teachers, books, Teaching Learning Materials and Computer Labs. The scheme aims at providing the students education comparable with national standards, for which affiliation with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is integral to the scheme.

(b) The amount released for the purpose during the last 3 years and current year is as follows:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 22.02.2016)
(₹ in crore)	182.49	182.73	107.83	191.47



(c) and (d) No, Sir. On the contrary, a National Workshop was held on 09.10.2015 to create awareness amongst all the stakeholders. Thereafter, the Department held a preliminary meeting with the State Governments in order to sensitize the States on the issue of sending viable proposals as per the norms of the scheme and to ensure that maximum benefits can be provided to the madarsas.

Two Central Grant in Aid Committee (CGIAC) meetings for SPQEM have been held so far on 15.09.2015 and 14.01.2016.

A significant decision has been taken by the Department in the second meeting of the CGIAC for SPQEM held on 14th January, 2016 that for more effective and better implementation of the scheme, from the next financial year, the States should submit proposals in the beginning of the year itself in a single lot along with the list of Madarsas with U-DISE or unique code so that there is enough time available to implement and monitor the scheme more efficiently. The States have also been asked to specify the deadline to the Madarsas in their State for submission of UCs on time so as to facilitate timely release of funds. It has also been emphasized and that all the proposals should come through the concerned State Government.

However, since the process of modernization of traditional Madarsas and Maktab is voluntary, it is upto the individual Madarsas/Maktab having been in existence for at least three years and registered under the Central or State Government Acts or Madarsas Board or with the Waqf Boards or the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), to send its proposal to the State Governments to avail the benefits of the Scheme.

#### **Release of scholarships of SC/ST students of Hyderabad University**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that fellowships and scholarships of SC/ST students of the University of Hyderabad are not released in time and the delay has been putting these students to undue hardship; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to redress the grievance of SC/ST scholars?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University of Hyderabad has reported that it has not delayed payment of fellowships/scholarships and acted proactively in releasing advance

fellowships/scholarships. In cases where clarifications from the funding agency is needed, or in cases of transfers from other universities, payments may take a little more time.

**Literacy among females in country**

224. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of literacy of males and females in different States and Union Territories during the last three years;
- (b) the average percentage of literacy at the national level for males and females during the said period; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to mitigate this gap and increase literacy among females in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last census was held in 2011. A Statement indicating State/Gender-wise details of literacy rates, in the age group of 7 and above, reported by Census 2011 is enclosed (*See below*) As per Census 2011, the literacy rates of males and females are 80.88% and 64.63% respectively in the age group of 7 and above.

(c) In order to improve the female literacy rate in the country, Government is implementing Saakshar Bharat programme for adults since October, 2009. The programme is being implemented in the rural areas of all the districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% and below as per Census 2001, and all left wing extremism affected districts with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. The objective of the programme is to raise the literacy level of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programme to promote girls participation, gender sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

***Statement***

*Literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above,  
as per the Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

**Study courses without approval of UGC**

‡225. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has called for caution in selection of the syllabus for open and distance education and it has accepted that several courses are being run without its approval;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that several institutions in the country are running online courses; and

(c) if so, what is their validity and the steps being taken to regulate them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), it evaluates the study material prepared by an individual University/Institution before giving approval to run the particular course/programme through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode by that University/Institution.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by UGC, it has not given approval to any University/Institution to offer any course/programme through On-line mode. In

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

this regard, UGC has also issued public notices from time to time for the information of the stakeholders/general public that it has not accorded recognition to any University/Institution to offer courses/programmes through On-line mode.

**Guidelines for yoga education in schools**

‡226. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued any guidelines for including yoga education in the schools of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the guidelines of Government are being followed in the schools and whether any system has been developed for its monitoring, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Classes-I to X and the content of Yoga has been included from Classes VI onwards. As regards schools affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Yoga is an integral part of its school system upto Secondary level and taught under Physical Education Curriculum in all its affiliated Higher Secondary schools. CBSE has also included Yoga as one of the disciplines for competitions at national level.

**High-tech facilities in schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

‡227. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to make schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan high-tech by introducing computer labs, e-class rooms, resource rooms, laboratories, pre-teaching and post teaching including e-learning based libraries in the schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the schools where these facilities would be provided and by when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have robust ICT infrastructure in place and the prevailing student computer ratio is 18:1. As on date, out of 1125

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functional KVs, 1113 have internet connectivity and 1098 are equipped with Computer Labs. All the KVs have Resource Rooms. At present there are around 3200 e-class rooms in the KVs across the country. E-learning libraries have not been developed in the KVs. Equipping the KVs with computer facilities is an ongoing process.

#### **Caste discrimination in Central Universities**

228. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that caste discrimination against the SC/ST students who are pursuing higher/research courses in Central Universities across the country has increased over the years;

(b) if so, number of instances of caste discrimination reported by the affected students to the appropriate body set up by University authorities during the last three years; and

(c) action taken by the Universities to mitigate the problems of the SC/ST students in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Data on such incidents is not centrally maintained.

(c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are governed by their own Acts and Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made thereunder. The Acts of the respective Central Universities, stipulate that the university shall not discriminate on grounds of caste, religion, etc. The Central Universities are competent to take all administrative decisions including to prevent all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of students.

The Government of India and University Grants Commission (UGC) have also taken several initiatives to check the incidents of harassment of all students, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the higher educational institutions of the country. Major initiatives undertaken are as below:

In order to check discrimination and harassment of any sections of students and to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism, University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated 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 provisions of the Constitution and other statutory provisions and policies for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste and to safeguard the interests of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Regulations also seek to provide for advancement of Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe students through setting up of Equal Opportunity Cells in each Higher Educational Institution. 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.

In order to make the universities/colleges more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the University Grants Commission is 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.

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.

UGC has also approved establishment of 126 SC/STs cells in various Universities with a view to safeguarding the interest of SC/ST students.

Other initiatives also include provisions of Anti Discriminatory faculty advisors for SC/ST students who look into their problems and advise accordingly, appointment of Student Counsellors to address personal, academic, psychological and family related problems, providing sports and extra curriculum activities, setting up counseling centers, provision of anxiety helpline, and setting up disciplinary action committee to take urgent action in case of any complaints reported ragging, discrimination based on caste, creed, religion and gender etc.

A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities was held on February 18, 2016 whereby all the Vice-Chancellors and senior Officers of the Central Universities have been asked 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 appoint Anti-Discrimination Officer as provided in UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012.

#### **Reservation policy in AMU and Jamia Millia Islamia**

229. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia Islamia Universities are minority institutions or Central Universities;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that reservation policy in the above universities is not being followed;

(c) if so, since when reservation to SC ST/OBC has not been followed and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether minority institutions are mandated to provide reservation for SC/ST/OBCs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Both Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) are Central Universities. Their minority status is *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Delhi respectively.

(b) and (c) As informed by AMU and JMI, they are not following the reservation policy of the Government considering themselves to be "minority institutions". However, the Government has decided to revisit the issue of their minority status to revert back to the stand that these Central Universities are not minority institutions.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Expulsion of SC/ST/OBC students**

230. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of students, particularly SC,ST, OBC and minority students expelled from Central universities during last two years, university-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of procedures followed for expelling the SC, ST, OBC and minority students in Central universities;

(c) whether students' grievance committees have been consulted before expelling the students on mandatory basis as per the discretions of Hon'ble Hyderabad High Court, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Central Universities (CUs) are statutory autonomous bodies created under respective Acts of Parliament. CUs have powers to lay down procedures as per their Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations including compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Courts to take disciplinary action for breach of discipline against students.



**Statement***List of SC/ST/OBC and Minority students expelled for misconduct and indiscipline during the last two years*

Sl. No.	Name of Central University	Name of Student	Category	Course of study	Expelled during the year
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	1. Mohammed Affan	Minority	B.A.	2013-14 and 2014-15
		2. Mohd. Saquib Khan	Minority	Dip. Engg. (Civil)	2013-14
		3. Mubashshir Azeem	Minority	Dip. Engg.	2013-14
		4. Shariful Islam	Minority	MA (F)	2014-15
		5. Saddam Husen	Minority	MA	2015-16 (5 academic sessions)
		6. Abdullah Imran	Minority	M.Com	2015-16 (3 academic sessions)
		7. Mohd. Amir Alis Minto	Minority	B.A.	2015-16 (5 academic sessions)
		8. Md. Anwar Zameer	Minority	B.E. (Mech.III)	2015-16 (5 academic sessions)
		9. Sanat Yar Khan	Minority	B.Tech.	2015-16 (5 academic sessions)
2.	Central University of Jharkhand	1. Petel Paul Nag	ST	Centre for Nanotechnology	2014
3.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1. Ms. Alquama Mofiz	OBC	2nd year Polytechnic	2014-15
4.	The English and Foreign Language University	1. Bhattu Naresh	SC	MCJ	2014-15
		2. Manoj Kumar Naik	SC	MCJ	2014-15
		3. S. Nitin	SC	MCJ	2014-15
		4. Yakob Banoth	ST	PGTE	2013-14

5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1. Fahemm Ahmad	Minority	B.A (H)-History III Sen.	2014-15
		2. Gulafshan Tabassum	Minority	B.A (H)- History III Sen.	2014-15
		3. Kalimuddin	Minority	B.Lib.Sc.	2014-15
		4. Mohd. Ibrahim	Minority	B.A. (H) Persian-II Sen.	2014-15
		5. Nadeem Ahmad	Minority	B.Tech. Electrical-II Sen.	2015-16
		6. Sajid Equbal	Minority	Dip.in Mech. Engg.-II Sen.	2014-15
		7. Somi Ali Khan	Minority	B.A. (H) History- III Sen.	2014-15
6.	Central University of Rajasthan	1. Purushottam Jharotia	SC	Ph.D. Mathematics	2015
		2. Mahesh Choudhary	OBC	Ph.D. Social Work	2015
		3. Umesh Kishore Jonwal	SC	Ph.D. Social Work	2015
7.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1. Rohit Maravi	ST	M.Sc (Zoology) 1st Semester	2014-15
8.	University of Allahabad	1. Arimardan Singh Pal	OBC	MA-I (Sanskrit)	2016
		2. Alok Singh	OBC	M.Ped-I (Physical Education)	2015

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Remaining 31 Central Universities have reported NIL cases.

**Harassment of Ph. D students on caste lines**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there are increasing instances of harassment of Ph.D students in various ways, including sexual and on caste lines by research guides in the country as scholars in various universities are dependent on their guides for their scholarships and contingency grants;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported in the country for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise and the action taken on them; and

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce a more transparent and effective system in place for checking such practices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that there are no reports of increasing instances of harassment of Ph.D. students in universities.

(b) In view of above, does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the UGC forward any such complaint received by them to the concerned University for expeditious redressal. The MHRD and the UGC have on their own, at times, constituted fact finding Committees to enforce redressal of complaints of harassment and discrimination by students.

The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 mandate every higher educational institution to take measures to prevent harassment and discrimination against students. These regulations provide for the establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells (EOCs) and the appointment of an Anti-Discrimination Officer in each higher educational institution to give effect to the Regulations. The Central Government has also accorded approval to the UGC (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015. As per these regulations every Executive Authority of a University/ College is mandated to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) with an inbuilt mechanism for gender sensitization against sexual harassment. The UGC Regulations are binding on all HEIs.

The UGC is giving financial assistance to Universities to establish Equal Opportunity Centres to oversee the effective implementation of the policies and

programmes implemented for the welfare of the disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance diversity within the campus. The UGC is also providing financial assistance to the Central Universities 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, tribals and religious minorities.

#### **Fake education boards and universities**

232. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that education boards and fake universities are being run in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of fake marksheets and fake degrees cases reported, if any, in each of the last three years and current year across the country, year-wise and Statewise;
- (c) whether lists of these fake educational boards and universities are put on any website for the information of public, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) the detail of steps taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) does not maintain data in respect of number of fake Boards functioning and number of students who have fallen prey to such Boards. However, MHRD issued instructions on 20.11.2008 to all States/Union Territories to initiate action against fake Education Boards. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) also issued a press note on 05.08.2003 for information of general public about fake Boards running in the country. CBSE has information about 4 fake Boards, namely Central Board of Higher Education, New Delhi, Central Board of High Education, New Delhi, All India Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and Board of Adult Education and Board of Adult Education and Training, New Delhi. UGC maintains a list of declared fake Universities and it is hosted on its website. UGC has information about 22 fake Universities including 1 each in Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Odisha, 6 in Delhi and 8 in Uttar Pradesh. Two other Universities, namely Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow and Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi have not been included in the list of fake Universities owing to Court orders, and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

As regards fake degrees, as per information provided by UGC, four cases of fake degrees have come to notice, one each from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi.

MHRD has written to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States on 21.07.2015 to investigate the matter, register complaints with Police and initiate prosecution against those involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as "universities" and awarding degrees. UGC also has written to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs on 05.10.2015 to take action against the fake universities located within their territorial jurisdiction. In addition, UGC has issued public notices in leading Hindi and English newspapers in this regard.

#### **Suicide of Ph.D scholars in universities**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ph.D scholars have committed suicide in various universities in the last two months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) One Ph. D scholar in Central University of Rajasthan and another in University of Hyderabad have committed suicide during last two months.

The Government of India has set up a Commission of Inquiry under Justice Ashok Kumar Roopanwal (Retd.) to enquire into the circumstances at University of Hyderabad leading to the death of the research scholar. The Central University of Rajasthan has informed that the matter of suicide of research scholar in that University is under investigation by the Police.

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Puducherry**

234. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the UT of Puducherry;

(b) funds allocated, released and utilized under SSA in Puducherry in the last three years and the current year, year-wise, district-wise; and

(c) physical targets set and achieved during the above period, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, the enrolment at elementary level was 174122, retention rate at primary level was 98.53%, Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at elementary level was 16, annual average dropout rate at elementary level was 0.47% and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary and upper primary level in UT of Puducherry were 92.29 and 95.08 respectively.

(b) The details on funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under SSA during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 for the UT of Puducherry are given below:

(₹ in lakh)				
Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB), SSA*	2035.18	806.34	814.13	762.67
Release of Central Share	918.91	522.02	100.00	226.15 (as on 31.01.2016)
Expenditure** (Audited)	1232.44	428.13	607.62	601.66 (reported, as on 31.01.2016)

\* Based on the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) proposed by the U.T.

\*\*Expenditure includes central share, State share, excess State share and other miscellaneous receipts. District-wise data is not Centrally maintained.

(c) Since inception of SSA programme, 5 primary schools, 2 upper primary schools, 532 additional classrooms, 345 drinking water facilities, 312 boys toilets, 132 separate girls toilets and 94 Children with Special Needs (CWSN) toilets were sanctioned to UT of Puducherry. Of these 4 primary schools, 2 upper primary schools, 495 additional classrooms, 345 drinking water facilities, 312 boys toilets, 132 separate girls toilets and 93 CWSN toilets have so far been constructed upto 31st December, 2015. Puducherry has also been sanctioned 12 teacher posts under SSA and all these are filled.

#### **Professional training institutes in Uttarakhand**

235. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many professional training institutes are functioning in the Uttarakhand,

the details and names of universities to which they are affiliated and the criteria for admission in these institutes in various courses;

(b) whether these institutes qualify the standards earmarked by the UGC and the persons managing them are competent/ qualified to manage them to maintain the quality of education, if so, the details and when inspections were conducted; and

(c) if not, the reasons why affiliation of these institutes has not yet been withdrawn in the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 161 AICTE approved professional technical institutes functioning in the State of Uttarakhand. The institutes are affiliated to three universities namely, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Udham Singh Nagar, Gurukula Kangari Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar and Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun. Admission in these technical institutes is on the basis of entrance examination conducted by the Directorate of Technical Education and Uttarakhand Technical University.

(b) and (c) The AICTE grants approval for opening of new technical institutions or extension of approval to existing technical institutions, subject to fulfillment of norms and standards as prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook of AICTE. Inspection of the AICTE approved Institute is conducted, if any complaint is received against any institute. Institute(s) not adhering to the norms and standards are liable for action as laid down in the Approval Process Handbook.

#### **Poaching of teachers by coaching institutes**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that coaching centres throughout India are poaching teachers and schools and taking experienced lot out of schools to their coaching centres;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to retain experienced teachers in Government schools and colleges; and

(c) whether Government is also aware that coaching centres are cheating students by promising admission in country's premier engineering and professional institutions and charging exorbitant fees, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry does not have official data to confirm that coaching centres in India are poaching teachers and taking experienced teachers from schools to their coaching centres.

(b) The retention of experienced teachers in Government schools and colleges is ensured through good service conditions offering security of service, decent pay packages, adequate promotional avenues, attractive training packages for capacity building, assured job satisfaction, provisions for post retirement benefits including leave encashment, gratuity, pension, etc.

(c) The aggrieved students, duped from engineering and professional institutes charging exorbitant fees on deceitful promises of assured admission, can take recourse to existing legal remedies including Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**Study centres in collaboration with Muslim higher  
educational institutes**

237. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up accredited study centres in collaboration with certain Muslim institutions of higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the places identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these study centres are likely to start functioning?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Special Focus Districts under SSA in Maharashtra**

238. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), if so, details thereof;

(b) how far this gap has been narrowed, so far;

(c) whether SSA has identified Special Focus Districts, if so, the districts identified in Maharashtra; and



(d) the steps taken, so far, to improve the position of education for girls and children belonging to disadvantaged groups?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the major goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Muslims and other marginalised communities. SSA has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration, and children living in remote and scattered habitations.

Under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of SCs and STs is a population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above population. SFDs also include 121 districts identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs to monitor implementation of SSA as part of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and 88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs as districts affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Through the interventions made under SSA in SFDs, at the national level the enrolment share of SC children as per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2013-14, at elementary level is 19.72%, whereas their share in population is 16.6% (as per census 2011). Similarly, the enrolment share of ST children at elementary level as per DISE 2013-14, is 10.63%, whereas their share in population is 8.6% (as per census 2011). The enrolment of girls also shows considerable improvement over the years and it increased to 48.20% in 2013-14 from 47.79% in 2005-06 at primary level and at upper primary level it increased to 48.66% in 2013-14 from 48.20% in 2005-06. Participation of students at school has an impact on their learning outcomes. The results of National Achievement Survey-Round III conducted by National Council of Educational Research & Training for Classes III, V and VIII also indicated that SC/ST children have performed better than the national average in Language, Maths, Science and Social Science, in many of the States.

The drop-out rate in respect of ST children has come down to 10.16% in 2013-14 from 11.77% in 2012-13 at primary level. Similarly, in case of Muslim children the drop-out rate has decreased to 7.03% in 2013-14 from 10.70% in 2012-13 at primary level.

In Maharashtra, a total of 15 districts namely Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Hingoli, Mumbai, Mumbai

(Sub-urban), Nandurbar, Parbhani and Washim under one or more of the above categories have been identified as SFDs.

(d) Under SSA, since its inception upto 31.12.2015, 92021 primary, 54623 upper primary schools and 851473 additional classrooms have been constructed in SFDs. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) has played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. A total of 330 KGBVs, which are upper primary residential schools for girls, have been sanctioned in the SC SFDs, out of which 326 are operational. Similarly, 508 KGBVs have been sanctioned in ST SFDs, out of which 507 are operational. In ST SFDs, 106 residential schools and 190 hostels have been sanctioned. In LWE SFDs, 66 residential schools, 93 hostels and 913 KGBVs have been sanctioned.

#### **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra**

239. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) objectives behind setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) State-wise details of such Vidyalayas functioning at present;
- (c) how far objectives for which Navodaya Vidyalayas were set up, have been achieved; and
- (d) whether there is a plan to open such Vidyalayas in the country especially in Maharashtra, if so, details thereof with location, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) were set up with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children, predominantly from rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

The students of JNVs are excelling in various fields like engineering, medical science armed forces, civil services etc. at par with the best of the talent from urban India. The details showing the State-wise number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country functioning at present is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Govt. in making available requisite land free of cost for construction of school buildings and rent free temporary

accommodation to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new, JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. As on date, JNVs have been set up in 32 districts in the State of Maharashtra.

***Statement***

*Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra at present*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of JNVs Functional
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	23
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	33
22.	Manipur	11

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	8
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	21
29.	Rajasthan	34
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	18
TOTAL		591

*Note :* The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

#### **Death of scholar in Hyderabad Central University**

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any enquiry into the tragic death of Dalit research scholar of Hyderabad Central University in January, 2016, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any communication had been received from the Minister in this regard which was forwarded to the Hyderabad Central University for action, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Fact Finding Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the wake of the chain of unfortunate events at the University of Hyderabad (a Central University). Based on its observations and findings, the Government has appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Ashok

Kumar Roopanwal (Retired), in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), to enquire into the events at the University of Hyderabad, culminating in the death of Shri Chakravarti R. Vemula.

(b) No communication had been received from any Minister/Member of Parliament regarding death of Dalit research scholar in January, 2016 thus far.

#### **Safety audit of school premises**

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

(a) in view of recent increase in the number of incidents of deaths of children in school premises, whether Government has issued instructions to all the stakeholders including State Governments to conduct safety audit of school premises to ensure that there are no safety hazards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether compliance would be ensured by Government by monitoring the situation; and

(c) whether any special task force would be constituted to conduct periodical inspection of the school premises, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines to all States/UTs *vide* letter dated 09.10.2014 on safety and security of children in schools. As per these guidelines, safety and security of the children in schools is the responsibility of school authorities. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also issued safety guidelines to all its affiliated schools *vide* circulars dated 26.07.2004, 09.10.2014 and 19.12.2014. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India, and majority of the schools being under the purview of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate action in this regard. There is no proposal to constitute a task force to conduct periodical inspection of the schools.

#### **Personalisation of education**

242. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that personalizing education, *i.e.*, not obsessively controlling what would be the syllabus and the method of instruction,

could lead to an explosion of new and innovative courses geared towards serving various niches of learners; and

(b) if so, whether Government has contemplated any proposal to introduce such provision, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for 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, one under School Education and two under Higher Education, are relevant to personalisation of education from the perspectives of new and innovative courses. Under School Education, the theme "New Knowledge, pedagogies and approaches for teaching of Science, Maths and Technology in School Education to improve learning outcomes of Students", underlines the need to deliberate and find workable strategies for strengthening the quality of teaching-learning processes for better outcomes; innovations and diversity of approaches in matters of curricula, pedagogies and use of technology to improve the learning levels. Under Higher Education, the theme "Opportunities for technology enabled learning", seeks to understand the complexities around having a robust framework for technology enabled education, the human and infrastructural facilities that can fully exploit the opportunities of TEL and understanding to what extent do our institutions leverage the potential of ICT for improving access and quality of general and technical education and also faculty development. Another theme "New Knowledge" recognizes that today there is a dynamic knowledge based society and newer technologies and challenges are seeing the birth of new areas of study. Accordingly, our higher education institutions must identify the new domains of knowledge in the global scenario and build up their capacities to meet this need.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy and the suggestions received on these themes have been forwarded to the Committee. The Committee consists of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman and Smt. Shailaja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sevaram Sharma, former Home Secretary, NCT of Delhi, Shri Sudhir Mankad, former Chief Secretary, Gujarat and Prof. J.S. Rajput, former Director, NCERT as members. The Committee is expected to examine the outcome documents, recommendations and suggestions received and formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

**High enrollment under art stream**

243. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of art stream graduate students in Central Universities is the highest among other streams, if so, the details of students enrolled, stream-wise;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking steps to save their future by coordinating with other Ministries to create jobs to accommodate them as they are the highest in number in unemployment category; and

(c) whether Government is conducting counselling before taking admission in art stream to know whether they are opting it for any reason or to just be graduate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of arts stream graduate students in Central Universities is highest among other streams. The number of students enrolled in art stream is 303046.

(b) University Grants Commission has been implementing the schemes of Community College/Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc.)/Kausal Kendras and Career Oriented Courses where the skill based courses are being imparted to the learners in collaboration with industry for improving the employability of the students including those of arts stream. The courses have competence based curriculum as per National Occupational Standards assuring learning outcomes in terms of requisite knowledge, core skills and soft skills including languages proficiency and personality development.

(c) The Central Universities (CUs) are statutory autonomous bodies created under respective Acts of Parliament. CUs have powers to lay down procedures as per their Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, including conducting counseling before taking admission in art stream.

**Sub-standard teachers in schools**

244. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard of primary education and corruption at different level are the major issues, if so, the details of each issue and the reaction thereto;

(b) whether Government has taken/taking measures for identifying sub standard teachers in these schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III and V of the primary stage. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for class III. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in various subjects.

The Central Government through SSA has supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in class I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

In the recent Meeting of Education Ministers held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8.2.2016 regarding Teacher Education, many steps were taken to improve the quality of education. First, it was decided to constitute a Committee to suggest ways to institutionalize an internship of Teacher Education Programmes in Government Schools. The duration of the internship will be for 20 weeks, at the end of which the school will provide feedback on the teaching aptitude of the trainees. Second, a Committee was setup to develop an accreditation/grading framework for Teacher Education Institutions



so as to provide an idea of the quality of institutes. Third, a mobile app is being developed in collaboration with My Gov by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to enlist citizens who are willing to volunteer as teachers. Eighteen States expressed their willingness to participate in the first phase. Fourth, it was also decided that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) will conduct a review of the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and the District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), and prepare a roadmap for strengthening these institutes. Fifth, all State Ministers were requested to prepare a state roadmap to address challenges in teacher education and find out solutions to deal with them.

The Central Government has also 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.

(c) Some instances of irregularities in the last three years that have come to light in various states under the SSA programme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Appropriate corrective action has been taken by the State Governments in all cases. Further, the Government of India has laid down a Financial and Procurement Manual for the programme to streamline the financial management system and provide for an annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, and also a system of concurrent financial reviews. Independent monitoring institutions conduct field level monitoring and there is a system of biannual independent Joint Review Missions. Component-wise quarterly reviews, an annual Educational Management Information System (EMIS) and regular meetings are held with State officials to ensure effective implementation of the programme.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Instances of irregularities under SSA during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Name of State	Year	Irregularity	Amount Involved	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	2012-13 2013-14	Complaint about mis-procurement of text books	₹ 99.02 crore	Procurement procedures were not followed for text book & work book procurement. Govt. of India has stopped payment from SSA funds for 2013-14.

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2012-13	Audit findings of fraudulent withdrawal	₹ 10.00 lakh	4 employees suspended, services of 2 contract employees terminated. FIR lodged and matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
Uttar Pradesh	2011-12 2011-12& 2012-13	Audit findings of fraudulent withdrawal in district Bulandshahr and District Pratapgarh	₹ 29.85 lakh and ₹ 23.35 lakh ₹ 2.41 lakh	The FIR has been lodged and amount recovered. Committee has enquired and submitted report to State Government.
Rajasthan	2012-13	Audit findings of embezzlement by contract employee	₹ 3.00 lakh	The matter is under investigation.
Odisha	2012-13	Audit findings of fraudulent withdrawal	About ₹ 4.00 crore	The FIR has been lodged. 2 employees terminated.
Punjab	2013-14	Complaint about mis-procurement of library books	₹ 41.68 lakh	Further payment has been stopped for library books from SSA funds.
Jammu and Kashmir	2012-13	Report of misuse of funds in Baramulla district	₹ 99.55 lakh	Officials involved in embezzlement have been placed under suspension on 10-12-2013 and State Vigilance Department tasked to conduct investigation.

### Separate toilets for boys and girls

245. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the schools in the country now have separate clean and functional toilets for boys and girls;

(b) the number of toilets constructed in schools in each of the last three years and the current year, details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government on the construction of these toilets, year-wise; and

(d) whether private individuals/entities have contributed financially in the construction of these toilets, if so, the details thereof, entity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary schools within one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative undertaken in association with State Governments and UT Administrations, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates, all Government schools now have gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. Further, all States and UTs have been advised to ensure that all the schools in the respective State and UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) comply with the provision contained in Scheduled to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which states that every recognized school should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

(b) Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools including construction of toilets, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. Details of toilets constructed/reconstructed in schools in the last three years and the current year, under SSA and RMSA, year-wise and State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Year-wise details of funds released under SSA and RMSA programmes for all the approved activities including construction of school toilets, are as under:

(₹ in crore)

SSA		RMSA	
Year	Central Release	Year	Central Release
2012-13	23836.56	2012-13	3162.86
2013-14	24735.10	2013-14	2934.88
2014-15	24030.16	2014-15	3389.50
2015-16 (upto 31.01.2016)	19151.14	2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)	2966.73

(d) Yes, Sir. Private Corporates have supported in achieving the target for construction of school toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative. Details of the private corporates who have funded construction of 3466 school toilets under the initiative are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Apart from the above, details of State-wise release of funds from Swachh Bharat Kosh in which contributions were received also from private entities, for construction of school toilets under the initiative, are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of toilets constructed in elementary and secondary schools in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of toilets constructed/reconstructed under SSA and RMSA			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2917	5504	263	1653
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	542	1401	924	1539
3.	Assam	3800	8569	1770	18924
4.	Bihar	7376	17062	7691	7708
5.	Chhattisgarh	14615	32148	3780	4177
6.	Goa	260	115	51	226
7.	Gujarat	9578	3533	4086	5787
8.	Haryana	4248	1767	92	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2289	2707	970	1219
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	14325	950	5085
11.	Jharkhand	5230	3425	3655	1692
12.	Karnataka	1761	1673	236	206
13.	Kerala	3177	1070	100	49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20760	897	7686	3355
15.	Maharashtra	5703	7498	7510	2371
16.	Manipur	0	1520	24	3024

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	18	3058	2305
18.	Mizoram	321	415	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	942	0	668
20.	Odisha	33038	20483	9056	16602
21.	Punjab	1976	4975	1481	741
22.	Rajasthan	1235	453	697	288
23.	Sikkim	0	119	100	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	6011	9941	29
25.	Telangana	0	2	1951	5488
26.	Tripura	2259	160	74	421
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2779	3198	3269	4405
28.	Uttarakhand	3900	3269	516	291
29.	West Bengal	6373	17209	6420	14410
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0	6	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	272	29	193	32
33.	Daman and Diu	6	19	40	0
34.	Delhi	145	111	176	214
35.	Lakshadweep	1	17	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	14	70	60
TOTAL		134803	160658	76838	103004

***Statement-II***

*Details of the private corporates who participated in the  
Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative*

Sl. No.	Name of Private Corporate	Number of toilets constructed
1	2	3
1.	Tata Consultancy Services	1,509
2.	Mahindra Group	1,171

1	2	3
3.	Infosys Foundation	252
4.	Insurance Fraud Investigators Group (IFIG)	150
5.	Confederation of India Industry	138
6.	Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.	69
7.	India Tobacco Company Limited (ITC)	60
8.	Titan Company Limited	42
9.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry	38
10.	Microsoft India	22
11.	Coca Cola India Private Limited	14
12.	Mercedes Benz	1
GRAND TOTAL		3466

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds released from Swachh Bharat Kosh in which contributions were received also from private entities, for construction of school toilets*

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	183.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	329.12
3.	Gujarat	189.00
4.	Haryana	91.25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1572.25
7.	Jharkhand	745.92
8.	Karnataka	162.50
9.	Kerala	204.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1225.36
11.	Manipur	916.50
12.	Mizoram	677.50

1	2	3
13.	Nagaland	1009.18
14.	Odisha	938.40
15.	Punjab	435.05
16.	Sikkim	51.00
17.	Telangana	709.30
18.	Tripura	58.05
19.	Uttarakhand	787.19
20.	Chhattisgarh	986.62
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00*
22.	Bihar	1101.00*
23.	Jharkhand	164.00*
24.	West Bengal	3605.00*
TOTAL		16168.02

\* Funds released from Swachh Bharat Kosh after 15.8.2015.

#### **Expansion of potential of MSMEs into untapped sectors**

246. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals currently employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and their division between the registered and unregistered sector;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to increase the registration of MSMEs in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to make products of MSMEs compete with imports, particularly those from China, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken/plans to undertake measures to expand the potential of MSMEs into untapped sectors, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Government monitors the employment

in the MSME sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the MSME sector is 805.24 lakh. Employment in Registered and Unregistered Sectors are 93.09 lakh and 712.15 lakh respectively.

Ministry has undertaken measures to simplify the procedure for registration of MSMEs through Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) as a part of ease of doing business. This replaces the earlier lengthy and cumbersome procedure for filing Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-I and Part-II). This has facilitated the formalization of unregistered sector with the increasing pace of registration of MSMEs. Since inception of UAM from 18th September, 2015, more than 2.4 lakh units have been registered.

(c) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to make products of MSMEs compete with imports and help the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for effectively competing with imports from China and other countries. Some of these schemes/programmes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs growth and increase their competitiveness to challenge cheap Chinese imports in the country.

(d) Ministry has been implementing several schemes and programmes to incentivize MSMEs to expand their potential. Major schemes/programmes are Assistance to Training Institute (ATI Scheme), Prime Ministers' Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), A Scheme for Innovation of Promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry (ASPIRE), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), NMCP etc.

#### **Adequate budgetary allocation for MSMEs**

247. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the budgetary allocation for MSMEs during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;



(b) whether this allocation was adequate in view of the contribution of this sector to employment, GDP and foreign exchange, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons why adequate allocation was not made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) During 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for implementation of various schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs were ₹ 2,835.00 crore, ₹ 2,977.00 crore, and ₹ 3,327.00 crore, respectively. Allocations can be termed as adequate after taking into account the requirement of funds for promotion and development of MSME schemes, the availability of resources and the trend of the expenditure in the recent past.

**Employment generation through Khadi and Village  
Industries Commission**

248. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has made any new proposal to generate employment for thousands of persons during the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and time by when such employment generation is likely to take place along with the schemes initiated for this purpose; and

(c) the names of the States which are likely to benefit from the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is generating employment for thousands of persons by implementing the schemes of Market Development Assistance (MDA), Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) throughout the country. During the current year, under PMEGP, ₹ 657.84 crore margin money has been utilized for setting up of 29,174 projects and providing employment to 2.11 lakh persons. Twelve SFURTI clusters under Khadi and Village Industries categories have been granted final approval for projects costing ₹ 17.69 crore. Assistance under SFURTI amounting to ₹ 14.82 crore has been sanctioned out of which ₹ 7.94 crore has been released benefiting around 5,700 artisans.

**Setting up of small scale industries**

†249. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up small scale industries in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of small scale industries set up till date together with the number of industries and the places in Bihar where they are proposed to be set up out of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of MSME sector across the country. As per information available 14.98 lakh MSME units are working in the State of Bihar as on 30.11.2015.

**Difficulties in setting up of small and medium enterprises**

250. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many difficulties of red-tapism are still being faced in setting up small and medium enterprises by rural women; and

(b) if so, how the rural women can be helped to access reasonable and affordable credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) A few issues have been brought to the notice of the Government regarding setting up of small and medium enterprises by rural women. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have already simplified the registration of these enterprises by launching online Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM). Various skill development programmes have also been started by the Government, especially for coverage of women. Coir Board has an exclusive scheme viz., Mahila Coir Yojana for assisting rural women. The Government has launched MUDRA yojana in which 2.07 crore rural women have been given credit for starting their enterprises. The Government of India has also announced 'Stand Up India' in which every bank branch (total 1.25 lakh branches) will assist at least one woman entrepreneur in setting up an enterprise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Changes in Civil Services Examination**

251. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce changes in the pattern, criteria, eligibility, syllabus, etc. of the Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any modifications regarding optional papers in mains examinations are proposed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to discontinue the optional papers in mains examinations, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee has been constituted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) under the chairmanship of Shri B.S.Baswan to comprehensively examine the various issues, raised from time to time regarding the Civil Service Examination, with respect to the eligibility, syllabus, scheme and pattern of the Examination *vide* notice dated 12.08.2015. The Committee has been given extension of time till August, 2016 to submit its report.

**Web portal for pensioners**

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to launch a new web portal for pensioners or former employees of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be launched;
- (c) whether accounting information details like components of DA, tax deducted at source, etc., would also be available online, on monthly basis; and
- (d) whether complaint or query from pensioner can also be made online and whether response would also be provided online, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A web based Pensioners Portal taken up under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is already in existence. This portal is primarily aimed at making the pension/retirement, related information, services and grievances handling mechanism accessible online to the needy pensioners, through a combination of interactive and

non interactive components and, thus, help bridge the gap between the pensioners and the Government. The portal is also expected to serve as a one stop information source for the civil pensioner across the country. The interactive contents of the portal *inter-alia* includes on-line calculator for the calculation of pension/family pension, gratuity, commutation. It also contains Pension Payment Order (PPO) Status enquiry by pre/post retired employees, on line lodging and status enquiry of grievances by the pensioners and search facility for accessing the pension related guidelines, rules, circulars etc. The existing facility, however, does not include calculation on monthly basis for DA, tax deducted at source etc.

**Government servant getting retirement benefit from deputation office**

253. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government servants on deputation have to be reverted back to the parent organization/office before retirement to facilitate fixation of pensionary benefits;
- (b) whether this provision is being blatantly violated by officers to make undue monetary benefits, causing loss to the public exchequer;
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry has issued/proposes to issue instructions to the Ministries/Departments, etc. to detect such cases of financial irregularities and submit a status report in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details of such instructions and feedback received from the Ministries, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Appointment to a post on deputation basis is made for a period normally specified in the Recruitment Rules of the deputation post, unless the period of deputation is extended by the Government in terms of prevailing instructions. After expiry of such deputation period, the Government servant is required to revert back to the parent organization/ office. The Guidelines regulating premature repatriation from Central Deputation also provide for repatriation to parent cadre in certain cases such as to avail benefit of promotion. However, there are no specific instructions which require a Government servant on deputation to be reverted back to the parent organization/ office before retirement only to facilitate fixation of pensionary benefits.

(b) to (d) Rule 33 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules prescribes the emoluments to be taken into account for calculating pension.

**Report of Transparency International on corruption in India**

254. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent report of Transparency International's Corporation Perception Index, 2015, nothing has changed on the front of corruption in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps Government would take to mitigate corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported in Transparency International's website, the Corruption Perception Index ranking of India for the last three years is tabulated below:

Year	Rank of India out of the total number of countries surveyed
2013	94/177
2014	85/175
2015	76/168

The Government has already taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iv) Enactment of Whistle-blowers Protection Act, 2011;
- (v) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (vi) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters;

- (ix) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (x) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (xi) Setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states.
- (xii) In order to promote transparency, 'Guidelines for Government of India Websites' issued in February, 2009.
- (xiii) Discontinuation of Interview at Junior Level Posts in the Government of India, issued *vide* O.M dated 29.12.2015.
- (xiv) Adoption of Self-Certification provision for simplifying procedures, issued *vide* O.M dated 10.05.2013.

#### **Vacancies in CBI**

255. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) told the Supreme Court recently that it does not have sufficient human resource to probe alleged corruption cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) what is the sanctioned strength of personnel in CBI and the number of vacancies; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The various constitutional courts have been from time to time handing over various cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for investigation. In some instances CBI has informed the honourable courts including the Hon'ble Supreme Court that it is unable to take up cases for investigation on account of shortage of manpower.

(b) The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is an ongoing process. The number keeps on varying depending on the induction, promotion, retirement and repatriation of the officers. It is the endeavour of the Government as well as CBI to fill

up the vacant posts expeditiously. Recently to look after the VYAPAM scam cases and the chit-fund (PONZI) scam cases the Central Government has sanctioned 598 new posts for CBI.

(c) As on 01.02.2016, the sanctioned strength of personnel in CBI is 7274 and the number of vacancies is 1656.

(d) To fill up the vacancies Government takes various steps as and when necessary to ensure that vacancies are filled up speedily. Some of these steps are as under:-

- (i) Proposals for induction of officers at senior level in CBI complete in all respects are placed before the CBI Selection Committee for consideration without delay and on priority basis.
- (ii) Timely action is taken to hold DPCs for promotion of officers in various ranks under promotion quota.
- (iii) Timely action is taken to fill up vacancies in various ranks under deputation quota.
- (iv) The proposal of CBI regarding relaxation in eligibility criteria for promotion of 149 Sub Inspectors to Inspector has been approved.
- (v) UPSC has already recommended appointment of 80 Public Prosecutors in CBI, which has been conveyed to CBI for further necessary action. Approval has also been conveyed for extension in the deputation tenure of 31 Public Prosecutors on contract basis.
- (vi) Prompt action is taken to fill up posts of Assistant Public Prosecutor.
- (vii) Power has been delegated to Director, CBI for extending of deputation in respect of Inspectors in CBI for the 9th and 10th year and also for extensions to 6th, 7th and 8th year which at present is approved by a Committee consisting of 3 members.
- (viii) Approval has been conveyed to CBI for filling up of vacancies for Dy. SP through Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations (LDCE).
- (ix) CBI has been exempted from consultation with UPSC for recruitment to the post of DSP for a period of 3 years.
- (x) Director Generals of Central Armed Police Forces and Chief Secretaries of State Govts. have been requested by CBI to spare officers of requisite

seniority to join the CBI on deputation basis. Also, matter has been raised by Secretary (DoPT) in the meeting of State General Administration Department/Personnel Secretaries held on 08.09.2015.

- (xi) All the Recruitment Rules have already been revised as per requirement of CBI in 2013.

### **Complaints of irregularities and corruption**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that several complaints relating to irregularities and corruption in all the Ministries/departments of the Central Government have been reported in the media during last two years and current year, if so, the Government's response thereto;

(b) the details of complaints received against the working of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of action taken by Government against such guilty officers during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for making the bureaucracy more accountable and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The records pertaining to various irregularities and corruption in all the Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are not maintained centrally. However, as per available information, the total number of complaints received in Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last two years are as follows:

Year	Total number of complaints received
2013	31432
2014	62362
2015	29838

Complaints received in CVC are processed in terms of its Complaint Handling Policy. Guidelines regarding handling of complaints in Ministries/ Departments has also been issued by Department of Personnel & Training *vide* O.M. No. 104/76/2011-AVD.I dated 18.10.2013.



The Government has already taken several measures to make the bureaucracy more accountable and transparent. These include:

- (i) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iv) Enactment of Whistle-blowers Protection Act, 2011;
- (v) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (vi) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (ix) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (x) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (xi) Setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States.

With a view to make the bureaucracy more accountable and transparent, the Government has recently issued instruction to all Ministries/ Departments to carry out periodical review under FR 56(j) and Rule 48 of CCS Pension Rules, 1972 and under Rule 16(3) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.

Further, in order to ensure timely disposal of disciplinary cases and to maintain a mechanism for probity among Government servants, DoPT has recently issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments eliciting information pertaining to disciplinary cases in a standardized format for its monitoring.

**Guidelines for post-retirement appointment**

257. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for regulating post-retirement appointments of bureaucrats in Autonomous/Statutory/Constitutional bodies, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the existing guidelines are capable of ensuring objectivity, transparency and fair play in such appointments; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Post Retirement appointment in Autonomous/Statutory/Constitutional bodies are regulated under provisions prescribed in their respective Act/ Rules.

**Representation of OBC in Government services**

258. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the strength of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in group 'A' and below group 'A' categories in the Central Government;
- (b) the view of Government as regards the adequacy or otherwise of the representation of OBCs in the services under the Central Government; and
- (c) what is Government's plan of action with regard to fulfillment of the objective behind creation of reservation for the OBCs in Government jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information received from 71 Departments/Ministries, there were 8,354 OBCs in Group 'A' and 5,15,795 OBCs in Group 'B' and 'C' in the Central Government Departments/Ministries, the total of which constitutes 17.71% of the total number of employees, as on 01.01.2013.

(b) and (c) A Committee, constituted in July, 2013 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, made an in depth analysis of the reasons for non-filling up of the backlog reserved vacancies and suggested measures to enhance the employability of reserved category candidates. Based on the report submitted by the Committee in May, 2014, and Action Plan for study of reasons for non-filling up of backlog reserved vacancies, review of prescribed standards, if required,

concluding special recruitment drive and conducting pre-recruitment training programme was communicated to the Departments/Ministries concerned on 20.11.2014.

Since, 1st April, 2012, 20954 of backlog reserved vacancies for OBCs have been filled up.

### **Steps for improving Kendriya Bhandar**

259. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has recently lauded the contribution of Kendriya Bhandar in providing various household goods and products of day to day use at competitive price and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar is also supplying stationery and other general items to Government departments at most competitive price since 1981;

(c) whether Kendriya Bhandar is a Multi State Cooperative Society functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Personnel since 1963; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to strengthen and reform the working of Kendriya Bhandar to improve the contributions of Kendriya Bhandar to the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Central Government in the year 1963 established Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society now known as Kendriya Bhandar. Kendriya Bhandar is now a registered Society under Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and functions under the aegis of Department of Personnel and Training.

Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 14.7.1981 made it incumbent on all Central Government Departments, their attached/subordinate offices etc. and other organization financed and/or controlled by Government located at Delhi/New Delhi to make all local purchases of stationery and other items required by them only from the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. (now known as Kendriya Bhandar), New Delhi.

Subsequently, the policy was changed and it was decided on 05.07.2007 *inter-alia* to give a special dispensation in respect of all Central Government Department, their attached and subordinate offices and other organizations financed and/or controlled by them as under:

- (i) To make purchases at their discretion of all items required for office consumption upto ₹ 1.00 lakh directly from Kendriya Bhandar without calling for quotations.
- (ii) To procure all items of office consumption beyond ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 25 lakh from Kendriya Bhandar/National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) by giving purchase preference in case of limited tenders. Other things being equal, purchase preference will be granted to Kendriya Bhandar/NCCF, if prices quoted by the cooperatives are within 10% of the lowest price (L1) and if these cooperatives are willing to match L1 price.

After due consultation with Department of Expenditure the special dispensation for local purchase of stationary and other articles from Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and other Multi-State Cooperative Societies having majority share holding by the Government was not extended beyond 31.3.2015.

It has been ascertained from Kendriya Bhandar that several steps have been taken to streamline its business process *viz.* purchasing, supply and distribution, computerization, renovation, adding of new items etc. to improve its functioning efficiency with the aid of proving better services to its customers.

While receiving the dividend cheque of ₹ 6.81 lakhs on behalf of Department of Personnel and Training for the financial year 2014-15, presented by Kendriya Bhandar on 01.02.2016 the Hon'ble Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions lauded the contribution of Kendriya Bhandar in providing various household goods and products of day to day use at competitive price.

#### **Additional change to civil service aspirants**

260. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided not to give any additional chance to Civil Services aspirants who took the Civil Services Examination in the last three years (2012-14) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has issued a directive to Government to examine the above issue and give another chance in this year's test with changed pattern to civil services aspirants who had taken civil services examinations during 2011 to 2014. if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Central Government provided an additional attempt in Civil Services

Examination (CSE) 2015 to those candidates who appeared in Civil Services Examination 2011.

Further two additional attempts were also provided to all category of candidates with consequential relaxation of maximum age, if required, with effect from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2014.

(b) The Hon'ble Tribunal *vide* order dated 27.10.2015 *inter alia* directed the Central Government to examine whether even such candidates who were eligible to take CSE 2011 or had taken 2012 or 2013 or 2014 examination should also be given another chance to take Civil Services Examination in 2015 with new pattern.

In compliance with the directions of Hon'ble Tribunal, the issue was examined by the Central Government. However, the request for additional attempt in Civil Services Examination 2015 to the candidates who did not appear in Civil Services Examination 2011, was not acceded to.

#### **Scarcity of human resources in CBI and CVC**

261. SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the country is likely to get Lokpal;
- (b) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) can also serve the needs of investigation under the Lokpal with the severe Human Resource scarcity;
- (c) whether the quality of investigation is under challenge for CBI and CVC with the absence of dedicated Service to serve the needs of CBI and CVC; and
- (d) as per the latest estimate, how much scarcity of Human Resource at various levels has been identified in CBI and what are the initiatives to remedy the scarcity of Human Resource in CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, which provides for establishment of institution of Lokpal, *inter-alia* requires some amendments so as to provide for situations where the composition of the Selection Committee is incomplete due to absence of Leader of Opposition, recognized as such, in the Lok Sabha, etc. Accordingly, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014. The same was referred to the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The Committee

has submitted its report on the Bill in the Parliament on 7th December, 2015 which is under examination.

(b) and (c) As per the existing provisions of section 20 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Lokpal, only if it decides to proceed further, may order preliminary inquiry or investigation against any public servant by its Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment).

The quality of investigation is neither affected due to scarcity of human resources nor due to the absence of dedicated service. The human resource scarcity, however, can contribute to delay in completion of investigations and other resultant actions.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) also has Chief Technical Examiners' Wing to address the responsibilities and tasks of specialised nature.

(d) The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is an ongoing process. The number keeps on varying depending on the induction, promotion, retirement and repatriation of the officers. It is the endeavour of the Government as well as CBI to fill up the vacant posts expeditiously. The sanctioned strength and vacancies of personnel in CBI as on 01.02.2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

To remedy the scarcity of human resource in CBI, Some of the steps and initiatives taken by the Government are given in Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Overall vacancy position of CBI as on 01.02.2016*

Designation of posts	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Executive Ranks	5000	3848	1152
Law Officers*	370	243	127
Technical Officers**	162	69	93
Ministerial Staff	1672	1415	257
Canteen Posts	70	43	27
GRAND TOTAL	7,274	5618	1656

\* Legal : 10 Special Prosecutors, 10 Public Prosecutors and 03 Asstt. Prosecutors are engaged on contract basis in CBI.

\*\* Technical : 10 Banking & Foreign Trade, 05 Engineering, 02 Insurance & Taxation and 12 Computer Professionals totaling to 29 are working on Contract basis.

***Statement-II****Steps and initiatives taken by the Government to remedy the scarcity of human resource in CBI*

- (i) Proposals for induction of officers at senior level in CBI complete in all respects are placed before the CBI Selection Committee for consideration without delay and on priority basis.
- (ii) Timely action is taken to hold DPCs for promotion of officers in various ranks under promotion quota.
- (iii) Timely action is taken to fill up vacancies in various ranks under deputation quota.
- (iv) The proposal of CBI regarding relaxation in eligibility criteria for promotion of 149 Sub Inspectors to Inspector has been approved.
- (v) UPSC has already recommended appointment of 80 Public Prosecutors in CBI, which has been conveyed to CBI for further necessary action. Approval has also been conveyed for extension in the deputation tenure of 31 Public Prosecutors on contract basis.
- (vi) Prompt action is taken to fill up posts of Assistant Public Prosecutor.
- (vii) Power has been delegated to Director, CBI for extending of deputation in respect of Inspectors in CBI for the 9th and 10th year and also for extensions to 6th, 7th and 8th year which at present is approved by a Committee consisting of 3 members.
- (viii) Approval has been conveyed to CBI for filling up of vacancies for Dy. SP through Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations (LDCE).
- (ix) CBI has been exempted from consultation with UPSC for recruitment to the post of DSP for a period of 3 years.
- (x) Director Generals of Central Armed Police Forces and Chief Secretaries of State Govts. have been requested by CBI to spare officers of requisite seniority to join the CBI on deputation basis. Also, matter has been raised by Secretary (DOPT) in the meeting of State General Administration Department/Personnel Secretaries held on 08.09.2015.
- (xi) All the Recruitment Rules have already been revised as per requirement of CBI in 2013.

- (xii) New RRs have been notified for the Sr. Police Posts in CBI in 2013 to ensure that the Bureau becomes not only more competent professionally but also ensures improved career progression of the departmental officers who are inducted at the level of Sub-Inspector.
- (xiii) Such directly recruited SIs, who often have qualifications of B.Tech, B.E., LLB, MBA and BCA, become eligible under new Recruitment Rules to become Dy. Supdt. of Police (DSP) through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) after putting in only five years of service. Thus, the more meritorious among them would become DSP with sufficient professional competence. The newly notified RRs for the post of DSP have 80% quota for promotion and 10% quota for LDCE in respect of departmental officers and 10% for deputation.

**Skill development programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

262. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any new skill development programmes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is being implemented in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh since 2015-16 under which trainings are being imparted in various sectors. Major sectors covered under the PMKVY are as follows. Telangana (i) Logistic SSC (Consignment Tracking Executive, Inventory Clerk, Documentation Assistant, Ware House Picker) (ii) Beauty and Wellness (Assistant Beautician) (iii) Retail SSC: Trainee Associate, Sales Associate and Cashier) (iv) Electronics SSC: (Field Technician, Networking and Storage) (v) Life Science: (Medical Sales Representative) and Andhra Pradesh (i) Logistic SSC (Consignment Tracking Executive, Inventory Clerk, Documentation Assistant) (ii) Retail SSC: Sales Associate (iii) Apparel SSC: (Sewing Machine Operator) (iv) Life Science: (Medical Sales Representative) (v) Agriculture SSC: (Micro irrigation Technician). Details of enrolment and training completed as well as those who have got placement under the above training programme are as follows:



(As on 23rd February, 2016)

Name of the States	Total number of enrolment	Number of candidates who have completed training	No. of candidates who have got placement
Andhra Pradesh	828284	50237	3503
Telangana	67640	45389	3864

**Job guarantee after skill training**

263. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up new skill development centres across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to provide guaranteed jobs to youth passing out from these skill development centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how does Government plan to address the issue of unemployment among Youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up skill development centres across the country. Private training providers are assisted financially in the form of loan to set up skill development centres across the country. As on 31st January, 2016, there are 4,415 operational training centers, including 394 mobile centers across 28 States and 5 Union Territories. Further, this Ministry through NSDC has set up various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are employer led body mandated to review the skill gap in their respective sectors and take steps for aligning the skill development with employer requirement in the sectors. The SSCs prescribe the National Occupational Standards (NOSs) and Qualification Packs (QPs) based on the requirement of the industry.

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. 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 22nd February, 2016, 12.50 lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training under different sectors in 9,314 training centres spread across the country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs). The training partners are incentivised under the scheme for facilitating employment of youth trained in their centres under the scheme.

#### **MoU with AICTE for Skill Development Mission**

264. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has entered into an MoU with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to cooperate in Skill Developments Mission of Prime Minister, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when it is expected to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has not entered into an MoU with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). However, Ministry is working with AICTE for incorporating skill development courses in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges also.

#### **New Industrial Training Institutes**

†265. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening new industrial training institutes in the States for providing industrial training to more and more youths and to develop their skills, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a need for improvement in the quality of training being imparted in the Industrial Training Institutes running, at present, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) Government of India has formulated the following schemes to open new Industrial training institutes (ITIs):

(i) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim: Under the scheme, 22 new ITIs have been approved for construction, and amount

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ₹ 48.35 crore has been released for this purpose. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (ii) Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism: Under the scheme, 34 new ITIs have been approved in 34 districts of 9 States. For this purpose, an amount of ₹ 94.14 crore has been released to the States. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
- (iii) Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs: Under the scheme, 163 ITIs have been sanctioned in minority concentrated districts of the country. The details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) Several steps have been taken/ implemented to improve quality of trainee in ITIs. The details of steps that have been taken/ implemented are given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*Scheme for enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in  
North Eastern States and Sikkim*

**Details of the scheme 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim'**

The scheme was formulated in 2011 at a total of ₹ 57.39 crore to enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States. The scheme is aimed for Upgradation of 20 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) by introducing three new trades per ITI and Supplementing Infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment.

Scheme will continue up to 31st March 2017 at a revised cost of ₹ 298.13 crore with new component for "establishment of 22 ITIs" in 8 North-eastern States.

The scheme has provision for Central assistance to States in following four components.

1. Upgradation of 20 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI;
2. Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment;

3. Funding Monitoring Cells at Central and State Level; and
4. Establishment of 22 New ITIs in 8 States.

*State-wise breakup of new ITIs to be established and fund released so far*

Sl. No.	States new ITIs	No. of Upgradation to be established	Fund (₹ in lakh) released so far for			
			New ITI	SPMU*	Total	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	757.00	723.15	36.18	1516.33
2.	Nagaland	2	1189.47	551.55	36.98	1778.00
3.	Sikkim	1	308.20	342.70	29.80	680.70
4.	Manipur	2	928.46	241.05	8.68	1178.19
5.	Mizoram	3	483.48	839.30	22.94	1345.72
6.	Meghalaya	2	256.36	241.05	6.18	503.59
7.	Assam	5	435.35	964.20	21.58	1421.13
8.	Tripura	3	291.38	932.10	21.58	1245.06
Total		22	4649.70	4835.10	183.92	9668.72

\* SPMU - State Project Monitoring Unit

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

*Schemes for Skill Development in districts affected by  
Left Wing Extremism Components*

**Details of the schemes "Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism" Components:**

- (i) Skill training programmes for
  - 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district
  - 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district
  - Train 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district

Details of training programme approved:-

	Short Term	Long Term	Instructor
Number of Trainees per district	120	30	10
Duration (Months)	3	24	12

	Short Term	Long Term	Instructor
Training Fees (Govt. institute)	₹ 5000/- consolidated	₹ 100/ month/trainee	Rs. 100/ month/trainee
Training Fees (Pvt. institute)	₹ 5000/- consolidated	₹ 1000/ month/trainee	—
Stipend for training in Pvt. institute	₹ 5000/ month/trainee		—
Stipend for training in Govt. institute	₹ 3500/ month/ trainee		
Travelling allowance	₹ 1600/trainee		
Contingencies	10% of Training fees		

(ii) Creation of infrastructure for:-

- 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district
- 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per district.

*The State-wise details of districts covered are given below:*

Sl. No.	States	No. of districts	Names of districts
1.	Telangana	1	Khammam
2.	Bihar	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur
4.	Jharkhand	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia
7.	Odisha	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgah Area)
TOTAL		34	

*State-wise release of fund for new ITIs is given in the following table:*

Sl. No.	States	Fund released for new ITI only (₹ in lakh)
1.	Telangana	299.59
2.	Bihar	1626.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	2105.64
4.	Jharkhand	1868.19
5.	Madhya Pradesh	255.16
6.	Maharashtra	507.20
7.	Odisha	2097.24
8.	Uttar Pradesh	399.45
9.	West Bengal	254.78
	TOTAL	9414.00

***Statement-III***

*State-wise number of ITIs sanctioned in minority concentrated districts under the scheme "Multi-sectoral Development Programme" formulated by Ministry of Minority Affairs*

Sl. No.	States	ITIs sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	62
2.	West Bengal	39
3.	Assam	15
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Manipur	1
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Jharkhand	11
8.	Uttarakhand	6
9.	Maharashtra	2

1	2	3
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
11.	Odisha	6
12.	Mizoram	2
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
14.	Delhi	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	3
16.	Telengana	2
17.	Rajasthan	6
	TOTAL	163

***Statement-IV***

*Steps taken/implemented to improve quality of trainee in ITIs*

**Details of steps taken/implemented to improve quality of trainee in ITIs is given below:**

- Quality improvement tool ISO 29990.
- Grading/Rating of ITIs by any stake holder to ensure infrastructural facilities in the institute, Placement status and standard of Training.
- Biometric (with GPS) attendance mandatory from the session 2016-17.
- Effective utilization of NCVT MIS Portal for different uses including admission and examination etc. in ITIs.
- Participation of representative of respective State Government at the time of inspection of ITI/Trade/Unit for grant of affiliation.
- Cap on Units as 2/shift for grant of affiliation for the new institutes to ensure quality of trainee.
- ITIs to open minimum two trades. ITIs with 3 and above Star rating (grading) on NCVT portal would be appreciated to add more units after two years/ one year depending upon duration of trade.
- Initiative for good ambiance of ITIs.

**National Employability Report for Engineers**

†266. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the engineering colleges of the country are providing only degrees to their students without imparting any education and training to them;

(b) whether Government has paid attention towards aspiring mind's national employability report according to which more than 80 per cent engineers in India are not fit for getting employment;

(c) whether special emphasis has been laid on upgrading education and training of youths in the said report; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in order to make the engineering students capable and trained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) AICTE has taken several initiatives for offering Quality Education through its approved institutions. These include

1. In order to bring the quality in Technical Education, AICTE *vide* notification F.No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2014 dated 29th January 2014 has notified "All India Council for Technical Education (Mandatory Accreditation of all Programmes/ Courses in Technical Education Institutions and University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education) Regulations, 2014".
2. Further, it is also notified in Approval Process 2015-16; regarding the mandatory accreditation of existing courses; for institutes, desirous of starting new courses/additional divisions in existing institutes.
3. To maintain quality of education across the country under "The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)", Ranking Framework for engineering institutes have been designed, developed and made available on MHRD website.
4. In addition following new schemes aimed at improvement of quality of technical education has been introduced by AICTE:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (i) Adjunct faculty from industry.
- (ii) Teachers Trainee Scheme
- (iii) Margdarshan (Mentoring)
- (iv) GIAN (Global Initiative through Academic Networking).
- (v) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

5. Model Curriculum for Engineering Programmes:

Under the model curriculum out of 176 Credits for Engineering Graduation, 20 Credits have been assigned to Project Work/Internship in Industry etc.

(b) and (c) It is unknown that Aspiring Minds and some bodies like NASSCOM, ERNST and YOUNG MCKINSEY have conducted surveys in specific sectors. The methodology followed sector wise was as follows.

Out of the applications received the percentage employability was estimated against the number actually employed from amongst the applications received for those job positions. This Survey by no means can assume that the employability figures would be the same for all students *via-a-via* all sectors.

If we were to assume that only 20% are employed, there would be about 80% graduates who do not find jobs every year which is highly improbable. Hence it is possible that some graduates may be underemployed but it is reasonable to assume that almost all of them do get employment in a period of one year.

(d) AICTE also has a scheme titled "Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP)" with a vision to enhancing employment amongst fresh engineering graduates, imparting business and soft skills for sustained performance, career success and to meet growing industry demand.

During 2012-13 to 2015-16 under the scheme about 21,000 Under-Graduate Engineering students of about 905 AICTE approved colleges were trained in 26 BSNL Training Centres on state of art Telecom equipment.

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Puducherry**

267. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Puducherry;

(b) the details of persons who have been enrolled and the details of persons who have completed their training; and

(c) how many, out of the total who completed their training, have been provided with employment or loans to stand on their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) Government has launched the flagship scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' on 15th July, 2015 to enable and mobilize a large number of youth 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 22nd February, 2016, 12.50 lakh candidates have been enrolled in 9,314 training centres spread across the Country with coverage of 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs) including Puducherry. Details of skill development progress under PMKVY in Puducherry are given below:

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Total Candidates enrolled	4472
Candidates trained	3082
Candidates got employment (as on 14th February, 2016)	112
No. of Sector Skill Council (SSCs)	24
No. of training providers	27
No. of training centres	60
No. of Job Roles	34

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#### **Establishment of ITIs under PPP mode in Madhya Pradesh**

†268. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals under Public Partnership have been received from various various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of ITI skill development centres and multi skill development centres;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and the time since when these proposals are pending; and

(c) action taken so far in respect of these proposals and whether any time limit has been fixed for their completion if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) The Central Government had requested State Governments to identify land in unserved blocks for the purpose of setting up 1500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (ITIs) in unserved blocks/ areas across the country with active participation of industry/private sector partners. The State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have responded to the proposal for setting up ITIs. The scheme for setting up 1500 Multi Skill Training Institutes has been formulated and is under Inter-Ministerial consultations.

**Beneficiary under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana**

†269. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited till now under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), details thereof;

(b) whether number has been fixed for States to get benefit of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the number of beneficiaries of States along with number fixed for States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) Government has launched the flagship scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' on 15th July, 2015 to enable and mobilize a large number of youth to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood. It is a skill certification and reward scheme wherein trainees after their successful assessment and certification, get monetary reward through direct bank transfer to their account. The scheme has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons across the country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity is the implementing agency for PMKVY. State/UT-wise break-up of skill training done under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) till 17th February, 2016 is given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise break-up of skill training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (As on 17th February, 2016)*

Sl. No.	States	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed	Total Count of Centres
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72467	46266	575
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	691	616	12
4.	Assam	22440	17217	245
5.	Bihar	60025	38293	386
6.	Chandigarh	3056	2087	27
7.	Chhattisgarh	23768	14829	134
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153	83	3
9.	Daman and Diu	90	30	2
10.	Delhi	51246	36943	333
11.	Goa	428	155	4
12.	Gujarat	29498	21555	183
13.	Haryana	50189	33028	414
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16203	11198	151
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10340	7335	98
16.	Jharkhand	17211	12276	149
17.	Karnataka	46475	32155	449
18.	Kerala	9134	5684	149
19.	Madhya Pradesh	93138	68952	766
20.	Maharashtra	61885	44791	553
21.	Manipur	1046	757	11
22.	Meghalaya	1523	1378	21
23.	Mizoram	487	307	4

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Nagaland	1009	649	13
25.	Odisha	40970	26605	356
26.	Puducherry	4472	3082	37
27.	Punjab	45544	31221	365
28.	Rajasthan	67838	46926	659
29.	Sikkim	643	551	9
30.	Tamil Nadu	109642	86475	923
31.	Telangana	61923	42209	472
32.	Tripura	11243	8374	93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	146804	95423	1087
34.	Uttarakhand	8922	5916	70
35.	West Bengal	84573	58181	558
GRAND TOTAL		1155270	801741	9314

#### **Short-term courses for skill development**

270. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have been trained for skill development in various fields since the inception of skill development programme in the country;

(b) whether Government has been providing help to existing private institutions and Government institutions to train the students in skill development, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has roped in the private institutions also and have any schemes of short-term courses in this area, if so, the details in this regard?

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

Details of people trained under various skill development schemes/programmes of over 18 Central Ministries/Departments for the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) are as under:-

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

To promote private training providers across the country, Government has set up the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity which provides loan to the private training providers for running skill development programmes. As on 15th February, 2016, 269 NSDC approved training partners have 4,415 operational training centers, including 394 mobile centres across 28 States and 5 Union Territories (UTs) in 537 districts across the country which has the training programme in various sectors like Agriculture, Automobile, Building and Construction, Capital Goods, Gems and Jewelry, IT&ITES, Handicrafts, Beauty and Wellness, etc.

#### **Promotion of Dalit Enterprises in country**

271. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out any survey/study to assess the number of Dalit entrepreneurs in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) what steps Government has taken/intends to take to promote Dalit entrepreneurship in the country; and
- (c) what is the assistance being taken from Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICC1) to promote Dalit entrepreneurship in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) The Government has not undertaken any exclusive survey/study to assess the number of Dalit Entrepreneurs. However, as per the latest Census (Fourth Census) on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in registered sector conducted by the Ministry of Micro, Small

and Medium Enterprises with 2006- 07 as the reference year, total number of enterprises owned by SCs, STs, OBCs and others are 1.19 lakh, 0.45 lakh, 5.99 lakh and 8.02 lakh respectively. The State-wise entrepreneurship profile is given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, the Government does not provide any financial assistance to Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI). The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has issued instructions to various Ministries/Departments and Central Public Undertakings for procurement of goods upto at least 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

***Statement***

*State-wise Entrepreneurship Profile*

(Number in lakh)

State/UT Code	State/UT Name	Number of enterprises owned by				
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.15
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.12
3.	Punjab	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.27	0.48
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
5.	Uttarakhand	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.24
6.	Haryana	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.22	0.33
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
8.	Rajasthan	0.04	0.01	0.20	0.29	0.55
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.01	0.68	1.05	1.88
10.	Bihar	0.06	0.01	0.29	0.13	0.50
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
16.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
18.	Assam	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.20
19.	West Bengal	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.34	0.43
20.	Jharkhand	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.18
21.	Odisha	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.20
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.23
23.	Madhya Pradesh	0.14	0.07	0.51	0.35	1.07
24.	Gujarat	0.05	0.03	0.18	2.03	2.30
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
27.	Maharashtra	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.68	0.87
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.28	0.46
29.	Karnataka	0.17	0.06	0.64	0.50	1.36
30.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	0.06	0.01	0.84	0.59	1.50
33.	Tamil Nadu	0.18	0.02	1.77	0.37	2.34
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
ALL INDIA		1.19	0.45	5.99	8.02	15.64

#### Less choice for vocational education

272. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of private industrial employment and self employment are inferior and low paid in India in comparison to other countries, consequently, only five per cent of students, opt for vocational education; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry to coordinate with private industries and ensure that training as per requirement is maintained?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) It is fact that not more than 5 per cent of the total and workforce of the Country has undergone formal skill training. To evolve appropriate skill development framework and removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been constituted by the Government on 9th November, 2014.

Further, Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has constituted and operationalised 33 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which are industry led bodies intended to align the skilling efforts as per the industry's requirement. The SSCs with representation from industry, academia and State/UT Government, prescribe the National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Qualification Packs (QPs) based on which the training is imparted. As on 31st January, 2016, these 33 SSCs have developed 4323 unique National Occupational Standards (NOSs) for 1644 Job Roles align to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to cater the skilling needs of the industry.

Besides, as an effort to align skill development initiative with the incremental human resource requirement, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been launched by my Ministry 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 across the Country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). NSDC is the implementing agency for PMKVY and training under PMKVY is completely aligned to standards developed/defined by industry led SSCs.

#### **Target of skill development training to SC/ST**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of providing skill development training to ninety four thousand persons belonging to SC/ST during the current financial year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has selected persons belonging to SC/ST category from the State of Uttar Pradesh also under the ambitious project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for this project during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There are a number of skill development scheme across various sectors being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments. The data on the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) covered under these skill development programmes is not maintained centrally. However, all these schemes have provisions to promote the participation in skill development programmes by all socio-economic groups including SCs/STs.

Further, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, candidate belonging to SC/ST category get the reservation in the proportion to their population in each State and Union Territory.

In addition, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides grant to eligible Scheduled Caste persons for Skill Development Programmes.

#### **Schemes for skill development of disabled persons**

†274. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running several schemes for the entrepreneurship and skill development of the disabled persons in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the schemes being implemented require improvement and whether essential reforms are being carried out so that these schemes could achieve the set targets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The following schemes and programmes are presently being implemented for entrepreneurship and skill development of the persons with disabilities (PwDs):

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Skill training through National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC).
- (iv) Skill training through National Institutes (NIs).
- (v) 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCH) under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(b) The guidelines for skill development of PwDs under the scheme of SIPDA have been issued recently in 2015-16. The cost norms prescribed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 have been included in the guidelines. Further, 167 agencies from Government/NGO sector have been empanelled for providing training to PWDs. The guidelines being followed by NHFDC and NIs were revised in 2014-15.

#### **Mapping of existing training infrastructure**

275. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering for mapping the country's existing training infrastructure in a bid to bolster the impact of the Skill India Mission; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to include thousands of private training institutes that are thriving but do not reflect in the official data, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with a number of Central Ministries/Departments for collaboration in skill development to leverage their existing idle infrastructure to deliver skill training programmes. The Ministries/Departments concerned are as under:

- (1) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- (2) Ministry of Defence
- (3) Ministry of Railways
- (4) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (5) Department of Fertilizers

- (6) Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals
- (7) Department of Pharmaceuticals
- (8) Ministry of Steel
- (9) Ministry of Mines
- (10) Department of Heavy Industries

Besides, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has also initiated a joint initiative with the Ministry of Railways to harness the large railway network and infrastructure for skill development in remote regions of the country. Till date, 52 locations have been identified for setting up of skill training centres using railway infrastructure. The centres are being set up by selected training partners of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Further, mapping of all training infrastructure on a common database is an ongoing process.

#### **Frame work for validating skill education**

276. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would give skill development training top most priority to boost employability of Indian workforce, if so, the details of measures taken so far;
- (b) whether sub-group of NITI Aayog submitted a report on providing new legal frame-work for validating skill education in India; and
- (c) whether all the skills providing institutions could be regulated under one umbrella to provide skill-oriented education and training, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) Skill development is a priority area of the Government. The Government has taken several major policy interventions and initiatives for creating a vibrant skill ecosystem in the country and scaling skilling with speed, standards and sustainability. This includes:-

- (i) National Policy for skill development and Entrepreneurship 2015, which articulates a framework for skilling at scale and speed while ensuring high quality outcomes;

- (ii) National Skill Development Mission which seeks to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis;
- (iii) Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship programme for skill development in the country. So far more than 12.50 lakh youth have been trained/enrolled under the scheme in the current year.
- (v) Over the past year efforts have been undertaken to upgrade the curriculum of ITIs and strengthen industry linkages. 1100 new ITIs have also been added over the past year and the capacity of existing institutions has also been enhanced, with total enhancement of 1.72 lakh seats in ITIs.
- (vi) 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.
- (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) The Sub Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development constituted by NITI Aayog in March, 2015, has in its report recommended for setting up of a National Skill Testing Authority with representation from Central and State Government besides the Industry to facilitate recognition of skilled youth having foundations level skills and their entry into higher level skill education programmes.

(c) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to organize qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude was notified by the Government on 27th December, 2013. As per the notification, after the 5th Anniversary date of the notification of the NSQF, it shall be mandatory for all training/educational programmes to be NSQF compliance. Also all training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission in various courses in terms of NSQF levels. Moreover, all skill training institution and assessment bodies are to be regulated as per guidelines approved by National Skills Qualification Committee (NSQC) under National Skill Qualification framework (NSQF).

**Plan to overcome the problems of begging**

†277. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any comprehensive action plan to overcome the problem of begging in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is special focus on transparency and accountability in the implementation of the plan if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these meetings, it was *inter-alia*, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Destitutes is under formulation.

**Fresh policy for jobs to differently abled persons**

278. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out a fresh policy framework to help differently abled persons to get jobs;

(b) whether such a policy framework has been attempted by some State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how far this would help such handicapped persons to get relief in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) In order to scale up skill training of persons with disabilities (PwDs), the National Action Plan (NAP) for skill development

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) has been launched in 2015. The NAP envisages skilling of PwDs through a network of empanelled training partners comprising of Government organisations and non-government organisations. The guidelines for skill development of PwDs have been framed as a part of the scheme of SIPDA {Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995)}.

(b) and (c) State-Government specific data are not maintained in this Department.

(d) Imparting skill training to Persons with Disabilities will enhance their employability and employment prospects, both wage and self employment in trades suitable to their types of disabilities.

#### **Rehabilitation of manual scavengers**

279. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families including the details of skill training provided to them along with the number of beneficiaries covered and funds spent there under during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of prosecutions, if any, under the laws enacted for prohibition of manual scavenging in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken by Government for eradication of manual scavenging, in coordination with the States, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) has been revised in accordance with the provision of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013" (MS Act, 2013) to provide the following benefits to the identified manual scavengers and their dependants:

(i) Onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- to identified manual scavengers.

(ii) Loans for project cost upto ₹ 15.00 lacs on concessional rates of interest.

(iii) Credit linked back-end capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-.

(iv) Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month. State-wise details of financial assistance provided under SRMS since 6.12.2013, the date of coming in to force of MS Act, 2013, through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) are given in Statement-I, II-A and II-B (*See* below).

(b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment does not maintain the statistics of such cases. As per Section 21 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013" (MS Act, 2013). Executive Magistrates who have been conferred judicial powers of first class are empowered to try any offences committed under the Act.

(c) The major cause for manual scavenging is the existence of insanitary latrines. Section 5 of the MS Act, 2013 prohibits construction of insanitary latrines and engaging of manual scavengers from the date of commencement of the Act *i.e.* 06.12.2013. The Act provides for identification of insanitary latrines and their demolition/conversion into sanitary latrines on a time bound basis. The municipalities/Cantonment Boards and railway authorities have been mandated to construct adequate number of community sanitary latrines within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act to eliminate the practice of open defecation.



**Statement-I***Status of rehabilitation of identified and eligible Manual Scavengers under Revised SRMS***Details of Onetime Cash Assistance provided**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (upto 15.02.2016)		Total	
		Amount (₹ in lac)	Beneficiaries (Number)	Amount (₹ in lac)	Beneficiaries (Number)	Amount (₹ in lac)	Beneficiaries (Number)	Amount (₹ in lac)	Beneficiaries (Number)	Amount (₹ in lac)	Beneficiaries (Number)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	18	45	0	0	18.00	45
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.4	131	52.40	131
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1.2	3	0	0	0	0	1.20	3
4.	Karnataka	0	0	50	125	7.2	18	28.4	71	85.60	214
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.4	36	14.40	36
6.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.6	144	57.60	144
7.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.8	72	28.80	72
8.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	56.4	141	56.40	141
9.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	170	68.00	170
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	14	35	433.2	1083	2108	5270	2555.20	6388
11.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.6	134	53.60	134
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	38	95	0	0	38.00	95
TOTAL		0	0	65.2	163	496.4	1241	2467.6	6169	3029.2	7573

*Status of comprehensive rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 15.2.2016)*

[illegible]



*Note:* In case of Karnataka, the amount shown in column 10 has been sanctioned to the State Channelising Agency.

**Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

280. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to enact a new law/amend the existing law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(b) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for the implementation of the said law/amendments, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that persons with disabilities currently have to go to a number of offices for getting different papers and certificates meant for disabled people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to reduce the difficulties faced by the differently abled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Government introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha on 7.02.2014 to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. This Bill strengthens more rights and entitlement, monitoring and implementation mechanism. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination and report. The Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its report on 07.05.2015 and its recommendations are examined.

(b) No definite time-frame for enactment and implementation of the new proposed law has been envisaged.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated a process to implement a project namely 'Unique Disability ID card for Persons with Disabilities' with a view to create a National database for persons with disabilities and to issue Unique Disability Identity Card to every person with disability. The project envisages transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the Government benefits to the persons with disabilities, ensuring homogeneity and uniformity and streamlines the tracking of physical and financial progress of benefit delivery at all levels of hierarchy of implementation. For this purpose the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has prepared a detailed project report for grant of Unique IDs to person with disabilities through a centrally web-based programme. This application envisages to reduce the hardships

being faced by persons with disabilities in acquiring Disability Certificates and in having easy access to benefits under various Central Government Schemes.

**National Centres for the Elders in Maharashtra**

281. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently set up National Centres for the Elders in the country, if so, the details thereof, Centre-wise; and

(b) the number of such Centres Government proposes to set up in the State of the Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government has approved setting up of National Centre of Ageing (NCA), one each at Madras Medical College, Chennai and A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, under tertiary level activities of National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE). No such NCA is proposed to be set up in the state of Maharashtra.

**Data regarding employed disabled people**

282. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no official figures are maintained either at the Central level or at the level of States regarding employed disabled people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not maintaining the data;

(c) whether Government will start maintaining the data at the Central level and also direct the States and Union Territories to follow it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As regards employment in Central Government Establishments, as per information received by Department of Personnel and Training from 59 Ministries/Departments till 22.02.2016, there are 13,603 persons with disabilities (visual impairment-1,379, hearing impairment-2,117 & Locomotor disability-10,107) in various posts/Services under the Central Government as on 1.01.2014. No

data is maintained in this Ministry with respect employment of persons with disabilities in private sector and by the States.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated a process to implement a project namely 'Unique Disability ID card for Persons with Disabilities' with a view to create a National database for persons with disabilities and to issue Unique Disability Identity Card to every person with disability. The project *inter-alia* envisages capturing of data relating to employment of persons with disabilities across the Country.

#### **National level census of primitive tribes**

†283. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national level census of primitive tribes has been carried out, if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(b) whether denotified, quasi, denotified and Banjara tribes are on the verge of extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No separate census for primitive tribes has been carried out by the Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner of India. The details of 75 primitive tribal groups (PTGs), now called as Vulnerable Tribal Groups (VTGs), as identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No such authentic data is available. The population of 75 Vulnerable Tribal Groups (VTGs) amongst the Scheduled Tribes, as identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is declining or showing stagnant population.

#### ***Statement***

*Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) (earlier called as Primitive Tribal Groups) - State/UT-wise*

Name of the States/UTs	Name of PTGs
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Bodo Gadaba
	2. Bondo Poroja
	3. Chenchu
	4. Dongria Khond

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the States/UTs	Name of PTGs
	5. Gutob Gadaba
	6. Khond Poroja
	7. Kolam
	8. Kondareddis
	9. Konda Savaras
	10. Kutia Khond
	11. Parengi Poroja
	12. Thoti
2. Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs
	14. Birhor
	15. Birjia
	16. Hill Kharia
	17. Korwas
	18. Mai Paharia
	19. Parhaiyas
	20. Sauria Paharia
	21. Savar
3. Gujarat	22. Kathodi
	23. Kotwalia
	24. Padhar
	25. Siddi
	26. Kolgha
4. Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba
	28. Koraga
5. Kerala	29. Cholanaikeyan (a section of Kattunaickans)
	30. Kadar
	31. Kattunayakan
	32. Kurumbas



1	2	3
		33. Koraga
6.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias
		35. Baigas
		36. Bharias
		37. Hill Korbas
		38. Kamars
		39. Saharias
		40. Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia)
		42. Kolam
		43. Maria Gond
8.	Manipur	44. Marram Nagas
9.	Odisha	45. Birhor
		46. Bondo
		47. Didayi
		48. Dongria-Khond
		49. Juangs
		50. Kharias
		51. Kutia Kondh
		52. Lanjia Sauras
		53. Lodhas
		54. Mankidias
		55. Paudi Bhuyans
		56. Soura
		57. Chuktia Bhunjia
10.	Rajasthan	58. Seharias
11.	Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans
		60. Kotas
		61. Kurumbas

1	2	3
		62. Irulas
		63. Paniyans
		64. Todas
12. Tripura		65. Reangs
13. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)		66. Buxas
		67. Rajis
14. West Bengal		68. Birhor
		69. Lodhas
		70. Totos
15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		71. Great Andamanese
		72. Jarawas
		73. Onges
		74. Sentinelese
		75. Shom Pens

### Cases of atrocities against SCs

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

(a) whether Government has any knowledge regarding the existence of 'two crematorium and two glass' system for Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu region, if so, the details of its reason and prevalence;

(b) the steps Government is taking to abolish castes based discriminations in Tamil Nadu and in other States; and

(c) the number of cases of atrocities against SCs registered in last one year in all States and the action taken on them, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Government of Tamil Nadu has not commented on the prevalence of such a practice in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished 'untouchability' forbade its practice and made enforcement of any disability arising therefrom as an offence punishable in accordance with law. An Act of Parliament namely, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of untouchability. Likewise, another Act of Parliament namely, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, which also falls within the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution, is an Act of Parliament to prevent commission of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The PoA Act as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015(No. 1 of 2016) and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016, *inter-alia*, prescribes punishment for obstructing or preventing a member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any manner, with regard to using common property resources of an area, or burial or cremation ground equally with others.

(c) As per the latest data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, for the calendar year 2014, the State/Union Territory wise number of cases related to atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, as registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, is given in the Statement (*See below*). The NCRB has not yet generated the similar data for the calendar year 2015.

As the PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, therefore, with a view to ensure its effective implementation, due Central assistance is provided to them mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, inter-caste marriages, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. They are also addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. The implementation status of the Act in various States and Union Territories is also reviewed by a Committee headed by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee constituted in the year 2006, with members drawn from Ministries of Home Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Law and Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official members, has so far held twenty two meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of cases related to atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC during 2014.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes registered under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2014.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	7874
5.	Chhattisgarh	359
6.	Goa	12
7.	Gujarat	1075
8.	Haryana	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113
10.	Jharkhand	903
11.	Karnataka	1865
12.	Kerala	712
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3294
14.	Maharashtra	1763
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	1657
20.	Punjab	123

1	2	3
21.	Rajasthan	6734
22.	Sikkim	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1486
24.	Telangana	1427
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8066
27.	Uttarakhand	60
28.	West Bengal	130
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	86
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	5
TOTAL		40300

*Note* (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

### **Space industry enclaves/parks in the country**

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

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conceived space industry enclaves/parks in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the facilities and systems that would be developed in the space parks; and

(c) whether domestic industry would be involved as joint venture or Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and what would be the estimated expenditure required for the parks in the next five years with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ISRO has been engaging the Indian industry with appropriate support for the manufacturing and production of the various components and sub-assemblies required for the development of space technology since 1976. Commensurate with the scope of space activities and increased demands for space based services in the country, ISRO is making focussed efforts to consolidate and enhance participation of Indian industries in the manufacture of space related hardware such as rocket engine and stages, propellant tanks, spacecraft structures, solar panels, thermal control systems etc., required for satellites and launch vehicles. It is envisaged that the industry will have enhanced contribution towards manufacture of standardised components as well as integrated systems /subsystems through appropriate consortium.

#### **US launch orders to ISRO**

286. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISRO bagged two more US launch orders through PSLV, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Antrix Corporation, ISRO's marketing arm, has signed a deal with commercial weather satellite operators abroad, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) During October 2015, Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), has signed Launch Services Agreement with M/s. PlanetIQ, an American Company, for launching two of their satellites on-board ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). These satellites are meant for studying certain weather parameters.

#### **Utilisation of MPLADS fund**

287. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the MPLADS funds utilized by each of the three former MPs from Outer Delhi;

(b) the funds released and un-spent in each case; and

(c) the mechanism for monitoring the use of MPLADS funds with a view to ensure its proper utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The MP-wise details of funds released by this Ministry to the erstwhile Outer Delhi Lok Sabha constituency since inception of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in 1993-94 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Lok Sabha	Name of the MP	Funds released
1	1991-96 (Tenth)	Shri Sajjan Kumar	2.05
2	1996-98 (Eleventh)	Shri Krishan Lal Sharma	2.00
3	1998-99 (Twelfth)	Shri Krishan Lal Sharma	2.00
4	1999-2004 (Thirteenth)	Shri Sahib Singh Verma	9.00
5	2004-2009 (Fourteenth)	Shri Sajjan Kumar	7.00

In respect of elected Members of Lok Sabha, the balances of MPLADS funds left by the predecessor MP (funds not committed for works of the predecessor MP) are passed on to the successor MP from that constituency.

Consequent upon delimitation with effect from the 15th Lok Sabha it was decided in 2010-11 that the total unspent amount available with the District Authorities in all the Lok Sabha constituencies of NCT of Delhi upto the 14th Lok Sabha should be equally distributed amongst all the sitting MPs of the 15th Lok Sabha by the Delhi Government.

The total un-released amount from Government of India for all the Lok Sabha constituencies of NCT of Delhi upto the 14th Lok Sabha amounting to ₹ 28 crore was equally distributed in 2011-12 (₹ 4 crore each) to all the sitting MPs of the 15th Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha-wise information of funds utilized and unspent balance was not centrally maintained upto the 14th Lok Sabha. This information is being centrally maintained Lok Sabha-wise and constituency-wise from the 15th Lok Sabha onwards.

(c) The monitoring mechanisms, wherein the roles of the Central Government, State Governments, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies are laid down, have been duly prescribed in the Guidelines on MPLADS. The Guidelines are available in the public domain, including on the official website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation ([www.mospi.nic.in](http://www.mospi.nic.in)).

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly reviews the implementation of the MPLADS through national-level review meetings with State Government/District officers and visits to States/Districts. The Ministry also undertakes third party physical monitoring of the MPLADS works in selected districts through

independent agencies. In addition, the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India conducts periodic Performance Audit of the MPLADS.

### Running of development projects

288. SHRI S.THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that government is considering to send money to States in massive chunks so that the development projects are run without any financial delay and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has invited proposals from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. Government is not considering sending money to States in massive chunks. Government supports urban development projects and governance initiative under various schemes and programmes. Under its flagship Scheme of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the State/UT Governments propose their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) based on indicative allocation given to each State and UT for their central share as per approved sharing pattern. The details of proposals (SAAP) approved in 2015-16 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) No Sir, No proposals have been invited to send money to States in massive chunks for development project.

### Statement

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

(₹ in crore)

### State wise approved State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) and amount released during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total size of SAAP	Committed Central Assistance	Amount released as 1st installment (20% of Central Assistance)
1	2	3	4	5
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



1	2	3	4	5
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

#### **Release of fund for urban renewal plan**

289. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has released a sum of ₹ 120 crore to the State and Union Territories for the purpose of urban renewal plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified 482 cities and each will received ₹ 25 lakh to pin point flaws and come up with solution, if so, the details of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched Atal

Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with a view to develop basic infrastructure in 500 Mission cities. The Ministry has also identified a total number of 497 cities for coverage under the Mission. The Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 123.38 crore to States/UTs under the Mission apart from other releases. The amount has been given to the States/UTs to help them to prepare Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP) and Individual Capacity Building etc. The Service Level Improvement Plan aims at assessing the status of achievement of Service Levels in various sectors of the Mission and to find best ways in fulfilling the gaps in a cost effective manner and also to prioritize them.

#### **Construction of new secretariat complex**

290. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning construction of a new Secretariat Complex to house the offices of key Ministries in New Delhi;
- (b) whether it is a fact, that this complex is expected to need over two crore square feet land area for development; and
- (c) if so, the reasons necessitating the construction of a new Secretariat Complex and the estimated expenditure therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir, no such decision has been taken to construct a new Secretariat Complex.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Criteria for identifying cities under HRIDAY**

291. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) the criteria being adopted for identifying cities under Heritage City Development Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY);
- (b) the reasons for not even a single city being identified from Puducherry; and
- (c) the constraints that the Ministry have in selecting any one city from Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The cities under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY) scheme have been identified on the basis of their rich heritage and cultural history.

(b) and (c) The proposal to include more cities in HRIDAY scheme would be considered at the time of expansion of the scheme.

**Proposals for metro/mono rail from States**

†292. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States for metro/mono rail projects;

(b) if so, names of the States from which such proposals have been received;

(c) whether approval has been granted to all the proposals; if not reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of such metro/mono rail projects including Madhya Pradesh, whether any time frame has been fixed for the completion of such projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During current year, the proposals from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Greater Chandigarh Region that includes Union Territory of Chandigarh and States of Haryana and Punjab have been received for metro rail projects.

(c) No, Sir. The sanction of metro rail projects is an ongoing process which requires extensive consultations with all stakeholders. Projects are approved based on the feasibility and availability of resources.

(d) As the above proposals have not yet been sanctioned by Government of India, no time-frame can be fixed for completion of the projects. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not forwarded any proposal for metro/monorail project.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Ranking of municipal areas of million plus cities on waste disposal**

293. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will come out with a ranking of 75 major municipal areas in cities with Million plus population and all state capitals by January focusing on solid waste management in these urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that solid waste management is being given 60 per cent weightage followed by 15 per cent each for availability and use of household individual toilets and public and community toilets besides 5 per cent each for city level sanitation plans and information; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that these 75 urban areas account for over 50 per cent of country's total urban population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The ranking of 73 cities was announced on 15th February, 2016 where 60% weightage was given to Solid Waste Management, 15% weightage to Individual Household Latrines, 15% to Public/Community Toilet, 5% for Strategy for Open Defecation Free town and Integrated Solid Waste Management and 5% for Information, Education and Behaviour Change Communication.

(c) No, Sir.

**Criteria for selection of smart cities**

294. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism that criteria for selection of Smart Cities is flawed since it is based on statutory towns instead of census towns;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider revising the formula, and increasing the per city allocation from the present ₹ 100 crore;

(c) whether Government would pay special attention to metros like Hyderabad by launching a Smart Metro plan on the lines of Smart Cities plan; 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) and (b) The formula designed for selecting Smart Cities is equitable, fair and oriented towards the Mission objectives and has been adopted after extensive consultations with States/UTs and other stakeholders. The total number of 100 smart cities have been distributed among the States and UTs by giving equal weightage (50:50) to the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs and the urban population of each statutory town. The Urban Local Body (ULB) is a key entity to plan and implement the Smart Cities Mission, therefore, the formula gives due (50%) weightage to the number of ULBs in the State. The Smart City Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹48,000 crore 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/ULB, and there is no proposal to increase the allocation at present.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal for launching a Smart Metro Plan.

#### **Places where DDA allocated land**

‡295. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where DDA has allocated land for schools, Baraatghar/ community centres during last three years; and

(b) the details of places where land has been allocated in Delhi in addition to above for hospitals and other public utilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have allotted 173 plots of land since 01.01.2013 for purposes of schools, Baraatghars/community centres, hospitals and other public utilities. Category-wise details of allotted land are given in the Statement (*See below*). Further details regarding each allotted plot of land is available on the website of the Ministry at <http://moud.gov.in/sites/upload-files/moud/files/Institutional-%20Land-%20Allotment.pdf>.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Allotment of land by DDA for various purposes from  
01.01.2013 to 31.12.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of Alottee/ Deptt.	Purpose	Number of allotments
1.	Dte. of Education, GNCTD	Sr. Sec. School	05
4.	MoD	Baratghar/C. Hall	01
5.	DHS & CGHS	Hospitals & Dispensaries	18
6.	Govt. Deptt. & Pvt. Societies	Higher Technical & Socio-Culture	03
7.	Govt. Deptts.	Various Purposes	59
8.	Para Military Forces	Building Purpose	01
9.	Delhi Transport Corp.	Bus Depot & Terminal	10
10.	Delhi Police	Police Post & Police Station	11
11.	Delhi Fire Service	Fire Post & Fire Station	03
12.	Power Deptt., GNCTD	Electric Sub Station (ESS)	11
13.	Pvt. Societies	Religious Purpose	01
14.	DMRC	For Phase-III	50
TOTAL			173

**Funds allocated for development of cities**

296. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to develop all important and small cities of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the amount allocated for the development of cities and names of the cities of Bihar along with the amount allocated for developing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) With a view to develop basic infrastructure, the Central Government has launched a new Mission, namely, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The Mission aims at providing universal coverage in water supply and sewerage services and also seeks to strengthen storm water drainage

and urban transport, and develop green spaces in the Mission cities. The Mission will cover 500 cities in the country which includes all statutory towns with population one lakh and above as per Census 2011 and certain other cities.

(b) During the financial year 2015-16, the Central Government has approved the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Bihar with total project cost of ₹ 664.20 crore involving Central Assistance of ₹ 332.10 crore. The first instalment of ₹ 66.42 crore has also been released to the State. The names of cities in Bihar identified for the coverage under the Mission are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Selected cities under AMRUT in State: - Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of City/Town
1	2
1.	Patna (M Corp.)
2.	Gaya (M Corp.)
3.	Bhagalpur (M Corp.)
4.	Muzaffarpur (M Corp.)
5.	Biharsharif (M Corp.)
6.	Darbhanga (M Corp.)
7.	Purnia (M Corp.)
8.	Arrah (M Corp.)
9.	Begusarai (M Corp.)
10.	Katihar (M Corp.)
11.	Munger (M Corp.)
12.	Chapra (Nagar Parishad)
13.	Dinapur Nizamat (Nagar Parishad)
14.	Saharsa (Nagar Parishad)
15.	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)
16.	Sasaram (Nagar Parishad)
17.	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)
18.	Siwan (Nagar Parishad)

1	2
19.	Bettiah (Nagar Parishad)
20.	Motihari (Nagar Parishad)
21.	Bagaha (Nagar Parishad)
22.	Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad)
23.	Jamalpur (Nagar Parishad)
24.	Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad)
25.	Buxar (Nagar Parishad)
26.	Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad)
27.	Bodhgaya

#### Cities under HRIDAY scheme from Uttar Pradesh

297. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Varanasi is the only city in the State of Uttar Pradesh which has been identified for implementing Heritage City Development Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore not selecting any other city from the State of Uttar Pradesh, considering its historical evolution and heritage; and

(c) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to include more cities from the State of Uttar Pradesh under HRIDAY Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Alongwith Varanasi, Mathura city in the State of Uttar Pradesh has also been identified for implementing HRIDAY Scheme.

(c) No such proposal is pending.

#### NOC for Janpath Bhawasn Market

†298. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Janpath Bhawan Market situated at Connaught Place, New Delhi has not received NOC for years from Fire Service Department due to some

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



shortcomings, which have not been addressed by the Central Public Works Department; and

(b) if so, whether experts have expressed a possibility of major accident as various shops are running without getting NOC from fire service department and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. The building is very old. The shortcomings are to be attended by different Ministries occupying the buildings and CPWD. One entry gate open towards Janpath Market is blocked by a hawker for which Director Enforcement, NDMC has been asked to remove the same on priority. Its copy has also been endorsed to DCP, Parliament Street. The inspection was carried out by Delhi Fire Service on 2.7.2013 and 17.7.2015. The observation of Fire department and its status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No such issue has been received by CPWD.

***Statement***

*Observation of fire department and status of compliance*

Sl. No.	Observations	Status
1.	The building is not accessible for fire tenders from 3 sides. The only access available is also through the parking lot, which at times remain occupied. Suitable approaches to the fire engines shall be provided.	On Janpath Road side (East side) the access is available. On west side <i>i.e.</i> parking side access is available from south gate. However, efforts are also being made to get the closed emergency gate to be opened (with Director Enforcement NDMC.) on north side the fire tender can operate from outside the building, as the width between boundary wall and the building is less than 6 mtr.
2.	The lift lobby at 1st 6th floor is encroached by creating a canteen, offices, installing water collars etc. in canteen LPG cylinders were used for cooking. The same shall be cleared.	Action for removal of canteen and LPG cylinders has been taken up. This office is making constant efforts to get the obstruction cleared from the occupant department/ministries.

Sl. No.	Observations	Status
3.	The compartmenting <i>i.e.</i> fire check doors were not found installed. The fire check doors shall be installed at the entry of the staircase and in corridors to check the spread the fire/ smoke.	Action for fire check doors is being taken. However, lift compartmentation of one of the lifts has been done and compartmentation of other lifts shall be completed soon.
4.	Alternate exits not available in COFEPOSA office at 1st floor. Alternate exit shall be ensured at all floor for all offices/compartments.	Alternate exit is available as staircase is available on both sides of the building. However, action for removal of obstruction by the occupant department is being taken.
5.	Alternate staircase found blocked. It must be ensured that the staircase must be kept open, free from obstruction at all times in order to evacuate the premises. Both of staircases shall be continues upto terrace.	Action for clearance of obstruction is being taken with different occupation departments/ministries.
6.	Internal hydrant/fire hose cabinet at most of the floors were found locked in offices, same shall be installed near the staircases, open areas to make them available in case of emergency.	The user ministries have been requested <i>vide</i> letter no. W-10/AE(E)5/2013-14/172 dt. 20-08-2013 & 01-06-2015 & reminder <i>vide</i> letter no. DB5/AE/ED-8/2015-16/OS- dt. 17.02.2016 have been requested to clear the internal hydrant/ fire hose area.
7.	Fire extinguishers at 4th floor were found non operative. The fire extinguishers at all level must checked and replaced/maintained	The user Ministry at 4th floor as well as other users have been requested to maintain the fire extinguishers in working condition. The fire extinguishers at common places have been provided and are in working condition.
8.	The floor ievel making/illuminate exit sing shall be provided at all levels.	Self luminescent exit sign have been provided at all levels.
9.	Emergency lights were not found available, the same shall be available to illuminate the staircase/corridor/exist route at all levels.	Emergency lights have been provided at all levels.
10.	Electrical shaft found not sealed	Electrical shaft has been sealed.

**Smart city proposals from Kerala**

299. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any Smart City proposals from the State Government of Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far on the proposals; and
- (c) the details of Smart City proposals received by the Ministry, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In Stage 1 of the Challenge, the Government of Kerala has recommended the city of Kochi, based on an intra-state Competition. These shortlisted cities have prepared their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) for the Stage 2 of the All-India Competition and SCPs of 97 cities were evaluated in Ministry of Urban Development by a Panel of national and international experts as provided in the Mission Guidelines. Twenty winning cities have been announced and the city of Kochi is among the top 20 winning cities. The details of 20 Smart City Proposals declared winner in first round is available on the Ministry's website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)).

**Priority for development of cities**

†300. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether priority has been fixed by the Ministry' to develop the cities as smart cities;
- (b) if so, the names of the cities for which priority has been fixed; and
- (c) the total expenditure proposed for developing each city as smart city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The selection of cities to develop Smart Cities is based on criteria set out in Guidelines, which are available on the Mission website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)).

(c) The Smart City Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore 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).

**Waste water treatment facilities in major cities**

301. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any comprehensive strategy to equip major cities to build up solid waste management and waste water treatment facilities; and

(b) whether the waste management and waste water treatment components are embedded in the HRIDAY/SMART City and AMRUT programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

**Violation of environment norms by builders**

302. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that builders are violating norms and causing dust pollution in National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCR);

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) is also violating environment norms by dumping material like cement, bricks and dust cement on roads in East Kidwai Nagar Project; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against the NBCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) have informed that they take action against violations in case of non-compliance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the provisions of Building Bye-Laws regarding removal of malba during construction on weekly basis and providing proper screens at site to control dust and noise pollution. DDA has also issued instructions in this regard to its Zonal Chief Engineers and Chief Engineer (Quality Assurance Cell) for strict compliance. Further, National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has informed that they follow all the requisite norms to avoid pollution.

(c) and (d) NBCC has informed that no material like cement, bricks, dust, etc. is dumped on the road in the Kidwai Nagar (East) redevelopment project. NBCC has obtained the mandatory environment clearance from statutory authorities and the project site has 40 feet high barricades as per the environment clearance norms and they are following the directions issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in this regard.

#### **Criteria for finalisation of cities**

303. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has finalised the cities for the first phase of the Smart Cities Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funding to be provided and initiatives to be undertaken; and

(c) the details on the criteria used for identifying the same from the initial shortlisted entries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After Stage-1 of the Challenge, 98 potential Smart Cities were shortlisted of which 97 cities have submitted their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). These SCPs were evaluated in Ministry of Urban Development by a Committee involving panels of national and international experts and 20 winning cities were announced in the last week of January. The list of twenty winning cities of States/UTs selected for the first round is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Smart City Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore 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). This money will be used to fund the activities set out in the SCP prepared by the city.

(c) The criteria for Stage-2 were City Level Criteria [Vision and goals, Strategic plan, Citizen engagement and Baseline, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), self-assessment and potential for improvement], Area-Based Development (Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and financial plan) and Pan-City Solution (Smartness of

solution, Citizen engagement, Results orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness).

**Statement**

*Winning City Proposals*

Rank No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

**Criteria for evaluation of City Challenge Competition**

304. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for evaluating the plans submitted by each city in each round of the City Challenge Competition;

- (b) whether pan-city smart solutions are going to be a part of the criteria;
- (c) if so, whether these solutions need to pertain to any specific guidelines or more weightage would be given to solutions for high priority sectors; and
- (d) if not, the reasons why pan-city solutions would not be a part of the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In Stage-1 of the Challenge, 98 potential Smart Cities were shortlisted. In Stage-2, 97 cities had submitted their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The criteria for evaluating these Smart City Proposals in Stage-2 were —City Level Criteria (Vision and goals, Strategic Plan, Citizen engagement and Baseline, Key Performance Indicators, self assessment and potential for improvement), Area-Based Development (Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, Result orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and financial plan) and Pan-City Solution.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Pan-City Smart Solutions are part of the criteria. The specific criteria for evaluation Smart Solutions are —Smartness of solution, Citizen engagement, Result orientation, Process followed and Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

### **Suicidal tendency in children**

†305. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that suicidal tendency is growing among the children in the recent years;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any steps to curb this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when these steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per record maintained by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) a total of 2,738, 2,891 and 1,720 children (below 14 years) have committed suicide during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively and a total of 9,230 children (14 years and above —below 18 years) have committed suicide during 2014.

(b) and (c) Child Helpline toll free number 1098 across the country provides access and counselling to children who are in crisis.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Shortfall of funds to buy ration under ICDS**

306. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of shortfall of funds to buy rations and delay in payment of wages to anganwadi workers after the cut in the budget of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures that Government has taken/plans to take to ensure that the objectives of the ICDS are met despite budgetary constraints?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no deficiency of funds under ICDS. During 2015-16 a sum of ₹ 8335.77 crore was sanctioned at the BE stage which was further enhanced to ₹ 15483.77 crore by way of two supplementary grants. The funds, for Supplementary Nutrition Programme are released to States/UTs on the basis of number of beneficiaries availing the services.

**Child mortality in the country**

307. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest number of child death in the world, if so, the details thereof and comparison of India's standing with BRICS and SAARC member nations and African countries;

(b) whether India has achieved/is on track to achieve the fourth Millennium Development Goal (MDG-4) aimed at reducing under-five child mortality by two-third, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government has identified high-risk districts, if so, the details thereof and interventions, if any, taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) In India, the office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) regularly releases reliable estimates of child deaths in terms of Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) using data collected through Sample Registration System (SRS).



According to ORGI, the U5MR estimated as number of child deaths per 1000 live births in India over the years are as follows:

Year	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
U5MR	85	77	59	55	52	49

These data show that India has achieved significant improvement over the years with regard to child mortality.

Accordingly, as per the World Bank Data of 2015 in the public domain, (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>), the child mortality rate (<5 years) for BRICS and SAARC member nations are given below:

Child Mortality Rates, under 5 (Per 1000) of BRICS countries:

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Brazil	16	16	16	16	16
China	15	13	12	11	11
India	57	55	52	50	48
Russian Federation	11	11	10	10	10
South Africa	50	48	43	41	41

Child Mortality Rates, under 5 (Per 1000) of SAARC countries:

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Afghanistan	102	100	97	94	91
Bangladesh	47	44	42	40	38
Bhutan	40	38	36	34	33
India	57	55	52	50	48
Maldives	12	11	10	9	9
Nepal	43	41	39	37	36
Pakistan	90	88	86	83	81
Sri Lanka	11	10	10	10	10

Further, the child mortality rate (<5 years) for the African countries during 2011-2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). From the above tables, it may be observed that amongst the BRICS countries, India has the highest child mortality rate. However, amongst the SAARC member countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan have

higher mortality rate than that of India. Further most of the African countries have higher child mortality rates.

(b) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has the Goal 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY with TARGET 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under Five Mortality Rate. As per the latest India Country MDG monitoring report titled 'Millennium Development Goals India Country Report, 2015', the Under Five Mortality Ratio (U5MR) was estimated at 125 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990. In order to achieve the target, the U5MR is to be reduced to 42 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015. As per Sample Registration System, 2013 (Source: Office of Registrar General of India), the U5MR is at 49 deaths per 1000 live births and as per the historical trend, it is likely to reach 48 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015, missing the target narrowly. However, an overall reduction of nearly 60% happened during 1990 to 2013, registering a faster decline in the recent past, and if this rate of reduction is sustained, the achievement by 2015 is likely to be very close to the target by 2015.

(c) 184 Low Performing Districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI which entitles them for high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges. List of 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) is given in Statement-II (See below).

The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce child mortality:

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.

- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and "Mission Indradhanush" has been launched to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete ante-natal, intra-natal, post natal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.

Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visitation by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and early detection and referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Child Mortality Rates, under 5 (Per 1000) of African countries*

Sl. No.	Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Benin	109	107	105	102	100
2.	Burundi	95	91	88	85	82
3.	Comoros	83	81	78	76	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Egypt, Arab Rep.	28	27	26	25	24
5.	Gambia, The	79	76	74	71	69
6.	Ghana	72	69	67	64	62
7.	Malawi	85	77	71	67	64
8.	Mauritius	15	15	14	14	14
9.	Nigeria	126	121	117	113	109
10.	Rwanda	58	52	48	44	42
11.	Seychelles	14	14	14	14	14
12.	Togo	88	86	83	81	78
13.	Uganda	70	64	60	57	55
14.	Burkina Faso	107	101	97	92	89
15.	Cameroon	101	97	94	91	88
16.	Ethiopia	71	68	65	62	59
17.	Guinea	108	104	100	97	94
18.	Guinea-Bissau	110	105	101	96	93
19.	Kenya	59	56	53	51	49
20.	Morocco	32	31	30	29	28
21.	Senegal	60	56	53	50	47
22.	Sierra Leone	151	142	133	126	120
23.	South Africa	50	48	43	41	41
24.	Swaziland	79	73	68	63	61
25.	Tunisia	17	16	15	15	14
26.	Algeria	27	26	26	26	26
27.	Angola	177	172	167	162	157
28.	Eritrea	54	52	50	48	47
29.	Liberia	85	80	76	73	70
30.	Madagascar	58	56	53	52	50
31.	Mali	132	127	123	118	115
32.	Niger	116	110	104	100	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Somalia	155	151	146	141	137
34.	South Sudan	107	103	99	96	93
35.	Sudan	78	76	74	72	70
36.	Zambia	79	74	70	67	64
37.	Zimbabwe	86	79	75	72	71
38.	Botswana	52	50	47	45	44
39.	Chad	156	152	147	143	139
40.	Gabon	61	58	55	52	51
41.	Libya	18	15	15	14	13
42.	Mauritania	95	93	90	88	85
43.	Namibia	52.	50	48	46	45

*Source:* World Bank

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

#### *List of 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs)*

States/UTs	No. of HPDs	Name of the High Priority District
1	2	3
Assam	6	Golaghat, Nagaon, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi, Dhubri, Karimganj
Bihar	10	Jamui, Saharsa, Purnia, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Purba Champaran, Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Gaya
Chhattisgarh	5	Bilaspur, Dantewada, Bijapur, Jashpur, Surguja
Jharkhand	11	Paschimi Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakaur, Palamu, Latehar, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, Dumka
Madhya Pradesh	17	Raisen, Tikamgarh, Sidhi, Singrauli, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Dindori, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, Chhatarpur, Panna, Barwani, Mandla, Jhabua, Alirajpur
Odisha	8	Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Baudh, Gajapati
Rajasthan	10	Bundi, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Dhauipur, Jalor, Barmer, Banswara, Dungarpur

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	19	Faizabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Hardoi, Barabanki, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Bareilly, Gonda, Kaushambi, Etah, Kanshiram Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddhartha Nagar, Bahraich, Budaun, Balrampur, Shravasti, Sonbhadra
Uttarakhand	3	Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwai, Haridwar
Andhra Pradesh	6	Vizianagaram, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad
Arunachal Pradesh	7	Tawang, Lower Dibang Valley, East Kameng, Upper Siang, Lower Subansiri, Kurungkumey, Upper Subansiri
Delhi	2	North West, North East
Gujarat	8	Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Kachchh, The Dangs, Dohad, Valsad, Narmada
Haryana	5	Jind, Hisar, Panipat, Palwal, Mewat
Himachal Pradesh	4	Mandi, Lahul & Spiti, Chamba, Kinnaur
Jammu and Kashmir	6	Rajauri, Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Punch, Leh (Ladakh)
Karnataka	8	Gadag, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bellary, Koppal, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur
Kerala	3	Kasaragod, Malappuram, Palakkad
Maharashtra	9	Nanded, Bid, Jalgaon, Dhule, Aurangabad, Jalna, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Nandurbar
Manipur	5	Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Senapati, Chandel, Churachandpur
Meghalaya	4	West Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills, West Garo Hills
Mizoram	4	Lawngtlai, Mamit, Lunglei, Saiha
Nagaland	4	Mokokchung, Pheren, Mon, Kohima
Puducherry	1	Yanam
Punjab	5	Sangrur, Muktsar, Gurdaspur, Barnala, Mansa
Sikkim	1	West
Tamil Nadu	7	Vellore, Madurai, Krishnagiri, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy, Thirunelveli, Virudhunagar
Tripura	1	Dhalai
West Bengal	5	Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur
TOTAL	184	

**Instances of violence among children**

†308. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the instances of violence among children have been continuously increasing since last, 15 to 16 years;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps in order to curb it; 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) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 'incidences of juvenile crimes has constantly increased only during the last five years. The year-wise details from the year 2000 till 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Further, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has come into effect from 15.01.2016 one of the major provision of the Act is to address the issue of heinous offences being committed by children in the age group of 16-18 years.

***Statement****Year-wise details of incidences of juvenile crimes from the year 2000 till 2014*

Sl. No.	Year	Incidence of juvenile crime
1	2	3
1.	2000	9267
2.	2001	16509
3.	2002	18560
4.	2003	17819
5.	2004	19229
6.	2005	18939

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
7.	2006	21088
8.	2007	22865
9.	2008	24535
10.	2009	23926
11.	2010	22740
12.	2011	25125
13.	2012	27936
14.	2013	31725
15.	2014	33526

(Source: Crime in India, NCRB)

#### Scheme for helpless children

†309. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that literate, helpless children and children deprived of their rights are compelled to lead life like a slave;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to formulate any scheme for such children; 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) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstance, including destitute and neglected children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances at district level, and also for setting up and maintenance of various types of homes, including Children homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies and Open Shelters. The scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Scheme for rejected and neglected children**

†310. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rejected and neglected children coming from villages to cities have to live in slums or on footpath and eat non-nutritious food;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to formulate any scheme for such children; 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) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including rejected and neglected children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances at district level, and also for setting up and maintenance of various types of homes, including Children homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies and Open Shelters. As an initiative to rescue and rehabilitate children from Railway Stations, Railway Childline has also been started, initially at 20 major platforms in collaboration with Ministry of Railways.

**Segregation of children on caste lines in Anganwadi Centres**

311. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that children are segregated in some Anganwadi Centres on the caste lines;
- (b) if so, the States from where such cases have been reported; and
- (c) the details of preventive measures that have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented/operated by State Governments/UT Administrations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ICDS scheme is universal and self selecting with enhanced focus on children below 3 years of age and the most disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the society, particularly of rural poor population. As per the guidelines for opening of Anganwadi Centres villages pre-dominantly inhabited by population belonging to SC/ST and minority community are given priority.

The ICDS scheme is open to all categories of eligible beneficiaries, irrespective of caste, creed, region, etc. and the scheme is implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations. So far, Ministry has not received any complaint regarding caste discrimination at Anganwadi Centres.

#### **Malnutrition in SC/ST children**

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

- (a) the status of addressing malnutrition of SC/ST children in the country;
- (b) the details of funds that have been distributed to different States for the purpose during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government has worked out any action plan to speed up this process of addressing malnutrition and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 42.5% children (<5 years) age were under-nourished. In the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14 conducted by Ministry of Women and Child Development with UNICEF, the percentage has come down to 29.4%. As per NFHS-3, children from SC and ST community had comparatively higher levels of malnutrition at 47.9% and 54.5% respectively. The Ministry is implementing Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS to address malnutrition among children in general. The ICDS scheme is universal and self-selecting, administered through about 13.5 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres located throughout the country. There is no economic or other criteria attached for availing the benefits of ICDS scheme. In the implementation of ICDS special emphasis is laid on the coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure that AWCs are opened in areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST population.

(b) Funds under SNP are earmarked and utilised for SC and ST sub-plan exclusively for benefit of SC/ST beneficiaries in the country. The details of funds distributed to different States for the purpose for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) With a view to address malnutrition and strengthen ICDS, the scheme was restructured and strengthened during 2012. A number of new components including revision of financial norms of SNP were introduced. The goal of restructured ICDS is to (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

***Statement-I***

*Details showing releases of funds under SCSP and STSP on Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS scheme for the year 2012-13*

(₹ in Lakh)			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total funds released under SCSP	Total funds released under STSP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8650.08	1609.22
2.	Bihar	12989.03	1766.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	3262.27	441.51
4.	Goa	75.44	14.37
5.	Gujarat	4433.41	3521.07
6.	Haryana	1714.49	296.92
7.	Himachal Pradesh	680.23	173.94
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	467.94	89.14
9.	Jharkhand	4278.50	1019.18
10.	Karnataka	5829.42	745.27
11.	Kerala	1064.88	225.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14476.10	2701.26
13.	Maharashtra	9766.76	5993.60
14.	Odisha	6305.06	1102.29
15.	Punjab	1074.19	204.64
16.	Rajasthan	5184.32	1080.28
17.	Tamil Nadu	4157.16	1013.76

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28020.28	5854.63
19.	Uttarakhand	250.03	47.63
20.	West Bengal	10013.90	1388.83
21.	Delhi	1893.52	330.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	592.75	765.28
29.	Assam	1086.06	22091.39
30.	Manipur	126.69	1590.97
31.	Meghalaya	156.91	4075.34
32.	Mizoram	70.31	1375.02
33.	Nagaland	75.23	3089.06
34.	Sikkim	4.20	605.58
35.	Tripura	91.47	1148.71
GRAND TOTAL		126790.63	64360.35

**Statement-II**

*Details showing releases of funds under SCSP and STSP on Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS scheme for the year 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total funds released under SCSP	Total funds released under STSP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9203.73	2683.33
2.	Bihar	10978.18	4124.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	3139.07	1179.37

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa	100.60	37.80
5.	Gujarat	4539.80	1705.64
6.	Haryana	1835.16	135.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	780.07	293.07
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1468.18	551.61
9.	Jharkhand	4070.28	1529.23
10.	Karnataka	5559.79	2088.86
11.	Kerala	1176.02	441.84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10848.72	4075.95
13.	Maharashtra	10919.48	3497.40
14.	Odisha	5980.32	1916.65
15.	Punjab	1692.76	140.80
16.	Rajasthan	4571.16	1717.43
17.	Tamil Nadu	4795.07	1385.39
18.	Uttarakhand	341.42	128.28
19.	Uttar Pradesh	31237.32	11114.82
20.	West Bengal	9188.00	3452.01
21.	Delhi	1474.79	317.96
22.	Puducherry	76.04	9.04
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.03	703.22
29.	Assam	1315.73	10912.28
30.	Manipur	191.32	1111.37
31.	Meghalaya	586.20	1456.11
32.	Mizoram	90.78	947.46

1	2	3	4
33.	Nagaland	148.16	981.24
34.	Sikkim	25.27	317.35
35.	Tripura	172.01	1139.60
GRAND TOTAL		126612.46	60095.44

**Statement-III**

*Details showing releases of funds under SCSP and STSP on Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS for the year 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total funds released under SCSP	Total funds released under STSP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7267.17	3970.24
2.	Bihar	12101.82	4315.67
3.	Chhattisgarh	2980.15	1062.76
4.	Goa	91.10	32.49
5.	Gujarat	4863.82	1734.50
6.	Haryana	1957.56	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	739.20	275.53
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1355.58	483.43
9.	Jharkhand	4823.57	3905.60
10.	Karnataka	7024.40	2081.69
11.	Kerala	1296.71	462.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12514.45	4796.80
13.	Maharashtra	9982.99	3560.05
14.	Odisha	5875.55	2095.30
15.	Punjab	1470.65	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	5115.92	1824.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	5675.76	2165.93
18.	Uttarakhand	690.16	246.11

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	29798.44	10626.50
20.	West Bengal	9567.40	3733.55
21.	Telangana	3303.55	1364.84
21.	Delhi	1429.21	185.45
22.	Puducherry	53.72	3.16
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.39	244.79
29.	Assam	5117.84	6169.38
30.	Manipur	237.81	367.52
31.	Meghalaya	1621.98	480.22
32.	Mizoram	119.77	185.09
33.	Nagaland	212.87	1247.65
34.	Sikkim	48.09	74.32
35.	Tripura	238.87	369.18
GRAND TOTAL		137734.50	58064.58

**Plan to control stunted growth of children in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 43 per cent kids in Delhi have stunted growth as per a survey, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government was involved in the above survey; and

(c) whether Government has developed or envisage an action plan to control this health-hazard among children in Delhi region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey

(NFHS) - 3 (2005-06) conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 42.2% of children under 5 years of age were stunted in Delhi; however, this has declined to 29.1% as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations including Delhi to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)—'Sabla', and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

#### **Increase in number of underweight and stunted children**

314. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen a recent UNICEF Survey Report which states that almost all States across India have performed poorly in reducing the number of underweight and stunted children during last years;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to give impetus to its National Nutrition Mission in order to address malnutrition in the country especially in poor performing States?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) was commissioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development across 29 States during 2013-14 with technical assistance from UNICEF India. The State-wise percentage



of stunted and underweight children below five years according to UNICEF Survey and the change in the percentage when compared to the data of NFHS-3 (2005-06) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

A positive trend is observed in respect of key child health and nutrition indicators on comparison of prevalence rates of stunted and underweight children below five years from RSoC *vis-a-vis* National Family Health Survey-3, (2005-06) with 9.3% and 13.1% reduction at national level in stunted and underweight children respectively. The percentage of underweight and stunted children below age five years varies substantially across the States. However, almost all States indicate positive trend in reducing the percentage of stunted and underweight children below five years as per UNICEF Report on Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC) *vis-a-vis* National Family Health Survey-3, (2005-06).

(c) In view of high national priority accorded to combating malnutrition in the country and to ensure convergence for better and effective delivery to the targeted beneficiaries, National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is focussed on the key areas which include incentivizing States/UTs for achieving the targeted goals, incentivizing AWWs for enrolment of beneficiaries under UIDAI and for using ICT enabled monitoring of schemes through Smart Phone/Tablet to Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and supervisors for name based tracking for severely underweight children. Community mobilization, awareness, advocacy and IEC together with gap filling support and mentoring support at the grass roots level will also form part of key focus areas.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise percentage of stunted and underweight children below five years as per UNICEF Survey and change in percentage as per NFHS data of 2005-06*

Table: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months classified by their nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices, height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age, by State, India, RSoC, 2013-14 and NFHS-3, 2005-06

State	Stunted (Height-for-age)			Underweight (Weight-for-age)		
	RSoC	NFHS-3	Change	RSoC	NFHS-3	Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	38.7	48.0	-9.3	29.4	42.5	-13.1
Delhi	29.1	42.2	-13.1	19.4	26.1	-6.7
Haryana	36.5	45.7	-9.2	22.7	39.6	-16.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	34.2	38.6	-4.4	19.5	36.5	-17.0
Jammu and Kashmir	31.7	35.0	-3.3	15.4	25.6	-10.2
Punjab	30.5	36.7	-6.2	16.0	24.9	-8.9
Uttar Pradesh	50.4	56.8	-6.4	34.3	42.4	-8.1
Uttarakhand	34.0	44.4	-10.4	20.6	38.0	-17.4
Chhattisgarh	43.0	52.9	-9.9	33.9	47.1	-13.2
Madhya Pradesh	41.6	50.0	-8.4	36.1	60.0	-23.9
Bihar	49.4	55.6	-6.2	37.1	55.9	-18.8
Jharkhand	47.4	49.8	-2.4	42.1	56.5	-14.4
Odisha	38.2	45.0	-6.8	34.4	40.7	-6.3
West Bengal	34.7	44.6	-9.9	30.0	38.7	-8.7
Arunachal Pradesh	28.4	43.3	-14.9	24.6	32.5	-7.9
Assam	40.6	46.5	-5.9	22.2	36.4	-14.2
Manipur	33.2	35.6	-2.4	14.1	22.1	-8.0
Meghalaya	42.9	55.1	-12.2	30.9	48.8	-17.9
Mizoram	26.9	39.8	-12.9	14.8	19.9	-5.1
Nagaland	29.1	38.8	-9.7	19.5	25.2	-5.7
Sikkim	28.0	38.3	-10.3	15.8	19.7	-3.9
Tripura	31.0	35.7	-4.7	30.5	39.6	-9.1
Rajasthan	36.4	43.7	-7.3	31.5	39.9	-8.4
Goa	21.4	25.6	-4.2	16.1	25.0	-8.9
Gujarat	41.7	51.7	-10.0	33.5	44.6	-11.1
Maharashtra	35.4	46.3	-10.9	25.1	37.0	-11.9
Andhra Pradesh	35.3	42.7	-7.4	22.3	32.5	-10.2
Karnataka	34.2	43.7	-9.5	28.9	37.6	-8.7
Kerala	19.4	24.5	-5.1	18.5	22.9	-4.4
Tamil Nadu	23.3	30.9	-7.6	23.3	29.8	-6.5

**Simplification of child adoption procedure**

315. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge difference between the number of children available with the adoption agencies in comparison to the list of parents wanting to adopt child and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any initiatives to simplify the existing child adoption procedure to help the childless couples, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per information provided by Central Adoption Resource Authority as on 18.02.2016, the number of children available for adoption is 1619, whereas, the number of prospective adoptive parents is 7331.

(b) 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.

**Consideration of compulsory sex determination**

316. SHRI. T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering compulsory sex determination; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to make pre-natal sex determination compulsory under the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 and Rules thereunder.

**Rehabilitation schemes for Vrindavan based widows**

317. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question no. 2160 given in Rajya Sabha on 12th December, 2012 and state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by the Central Government, in consultation with State Government of Uttar Pradesh, in launching special welfare and rehabilitation scheme for Vrindavan based widows in view of the Supreme Court's observations to provide all basic amenities to these widows;

(b) the details of welfare measures taken initiated, so far; and

(c) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided land to build shelter home for them, if so, the further action taken in building the home at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) A piece of land measuring 1.424 Hectare has been obtained from State Government of Uttar Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 1,99,38,637/- and a home for 1000 Vrindavan based widows is being constructed through National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) at an estimated cost of ₹ 57 crore (including cost of land). The design of the home has been prepared in consultation with Help Age India and is old age friendly. The home would consist of ground plus 3 floors with all facilities of ramp, lifts, supply of adequate electricity water and other amenities for meeting the requirements of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The construction work of the home has already begun.

#### **Steps for reducing SC population suffering from malnutrition**

318. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Scheduled Caste population particularly children and mothers in India suffers from high degree of malnutrition, if so, the details thereof, State-wise for last three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 42.5% children (<5 years) age were underweight malnourished. In the Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), 2013-14 commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development in technical assistance from UNICEF, the percentage has come down to 29.4%. As per NFHS-3, children from SC community had comparatively higher levels of malnutrition at 47.9%. However, as per RSOC data, malnutrition amongst SC children below 5 years of age has come down to 32.7%.

The details of malnourished Schedule Caste children (< 5 years) as per Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) 2013-14, is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of malnourished Schedule Caste women (age 15 - 49 years) (BMI below normal) in India as per NFHS-3 (2005-06) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (State-wise) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry is implementing Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS to address malnutrition among children and pregnant and nursing mothers in general. The ICDS Scheme is universal and self-selecting, administered through about 13.5 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres located throughout the country. There is no economic or other criteria attached for availing the benefits of ICDS Scheme. In the implementation of ICDS special emphasis is laid on the coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure that AWCs are opened in areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST population. With a view to address malnutrition and strengthen ICDS, the scheme was restructured and strengthened during 2012. A number of new components including revision of financial norms of SNP were introduced. The goal of restructured ICDS is to (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition for pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls, one of the training programme *i.e.* 'Home scale preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition' is exclusively imparted to SC/ST population in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media. The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Percentage of underweight malnourished Scheduled Caste children (< 5 years) in India (State-wise) as per Rapid Survey on Children in 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Underweight
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.0

1	2	3
3.	Assam	19.8
4.	Bihar	46.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.5
6.	Delhi	23.5
7.	Goa	23.9
8.	Gujarat	31.8
9.	Haryana	27.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.6
12.	Jharkhand	43.8
13.	Karnataka	37.6
14.	Kerala	15.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	29.1
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	24.8
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	29.0
21.	Odisha	34.4
22.	Punjab	17.2
23.	Rajasthan	35.0
24.	Sikkim	14.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	26.7
26.	Tripura	25.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39.2
28.	Uttarakhand	25.7
29.	West Bengal	30.7
	INDIA	32.7

***Statement-II***

*Percentage of underweight Scheduled Caste women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal) in India (State-wise) as per NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight Scheduled Caste Women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.6
2.	Assam	45.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.2
4.	Bihar	58.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.4
6.	Delhi	23.2
7.	Goa	38.1
8.	Gujarat	42.0
9.	Haryana	36.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.6
12.	Jharkhand	39.2
13.	Karnataka	40.6
14.	Kerala	22.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46.8
16.	Maharashtra	39.9
17.	Manipur	14.9
18.	Meghalaya	22.0
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	28.9
21.	Odisha	50.8
22.	Punjab	26.8
23.	Rajasthan	41.0

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	9.8
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.7
26.	Tripura	43.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43.0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.3
29.	West Bengal	42.5
	INDIA	41.1

### Result of rapid survey on children

319. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children that are stunted, weak and underweight according to the new survey and the change in these percentage when compared to the data of previous years;

(b) the policy interventions being made by Government that would promote practices that improve child feeding habits, pediatric care and composition of local diets; and

(c) the achievements and impact specific to the National Nutrition Mission with respect to lowering malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) was commissioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development across 29 States during 2013-14 with technical assistance from UNICEF India. The percentages of stunted, wasted and underweight children below five years, at National level, according to UNICEF survey and the change in these percentage when compared to the data of previous years (NFHS-3) of 2005-06 are as follows:

Stunted (Height for age)			Wasted (weight for height)			Underweight (weight for age)		
RSOC	NFHS-3	change	RSOC	NFHS-3	Change	RSOC	NFHS-3	Change
38.7	48.0	-9.3	15.1	19.8	-4.7	29.4	42.5	-13.1



A positive trend is observed on comparison of prevalence rates of stunted, wasted and underweight children below five years age from RSOC *vis-a-vis* National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) with 9.3%, 4.7% and 13.1% reduction in stunted, wasted and underweight children respectively.

(b) and (c) The Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programme in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through Nutrition Education Programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media. The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially among women and children.

Further, in view of high national priority accorded to combating malnutrition in the country and to ensure convergence for better and effective delivery to the targeted beneficiaries, the proposed National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is focussed on the key areas which include incentivizing States/UTs for achieving the targeted goals, incentivizing AWWs for enrolment of beneficiaries under UIDAI and for using ICT enabled monitoring of schemes through Smart Phone/Tablet to Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and supervisors for name based tracking for severely underweight children. Community mobilization, awareness, advocacy and IEC together with gap filling support and mentoring support at the grass roots level will also form part of key focus areas.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2016-17**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget (Railways), Shri Manoj Sinha to lay on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Suresh Prabhu, I lay a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, for the year 2016-17, in respect of Railways.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4102/16/16]

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**RE. DEMAND TO CONTINUE THE SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Now, we will take up the Calling Attention Motion by Shri Anand Sharma and others. It will be discussed from 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. So, everybody should limit to putting questions only. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैंने ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब से अपील की थी कि जो "शार्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन" है, उसे कंटिन्यू रखा जाए। अगर आनन्द शर्मा जी तैयार नहीं हैं और आनन्द शर्मा जी चाहते हैं कि बीच में उनका "कॉलिंग अटेंशन" हो, तो ठीक है, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, Mr. Minister. It is not the case of Shri Anand Sharma or anybody else's case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** जब सारी चीज़ें नियम से होती हैं, तो आगे भी कोई नियम नहीं टूटना चाहिए, हमारी यही रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आगे भी कोई नियम नहीं टूटना चाहिए। "कॉलिंग अटेंशन" का मतलब एक घंटा है, तो एक घंटा से एक भी मिनट ऊपर नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. is the Calling Attention. That is in the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay, 2 to 3 p.m., not even a few minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... If we are sticking to the rules, then, 2 to 3 means 2 to 3. Every time breaking the rule, and then say that this is the rule, is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Can he dictate the terms to the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen; listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: No; no. He cannot dictate the terms. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** आप नियम तो मानो, यह हम कह रहे हैं। नियम को मानने में आपको प्रॉब्लम क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, I have no problem, but ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, Mr. Minister. You should ensure that your Members also adhere to time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Do not worry, Sir. Our Members will not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this? I am not talking about the Calling Attention only, but about other subjects also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Okay, now, 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. will be Calling Attention. After that, we will resume the discussion on the Short Duration. And, after that, we will take up one Bill. That is the consensus.

Now, let us proceed. Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to point out one thing that I do not have a statement from the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister is also not present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neither here is the Home Minister, nor the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is disrespect to this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there the Minister of State? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; no. Not the Minister of State. We are going to discuss about the complete breakdown of law and order in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, it cannot be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it is the question of law and order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, ensure the presence of either the Home Minister or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Otherwise, I cannot take it up.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, होम मिनिस्टर ने अपना स्टेटमेंट सेक्रेटेरिएट को दिया हुआ है। सेक्रेटेरिएट उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर सकता है। वह आपको मिल गया होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whom will we put questions?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Two Cabinet Ministers are here. The MoS is also coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... The statement is also here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is related to Delhi, the National Capital. In the absence of Home Minister, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Business has already started. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neither the Home Minister nor the Minister of State is present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And, Sir, this was listed in today's Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, it is not started. Sit down. It can be started only if there is Home Minister or the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Only after the Member has called the attention of the Minister and when the Minister states the Statement will be distributed. The Statement also cannot be distributed because the Minister is not here. So, I am unable to take it up. But if the Home Minister was not able to be present, or the MoS was not able to be present, why was it not intimated to the Chair in advance? You could have at least done that. That was also not done.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, the point is that already, a discussion is taking place there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you calling attention of the Minister in the middle? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Vice-Chairman. You should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Badnoreji, you should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the rules it is stated that it is one hour from this time to that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it was not clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that clarification had come earlier, it would have been better. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should know the rules. Now, Mr. Home Minister, you should take Parliamentary work more seriously. 2.00 p.m. is your Calling Attention, your responsibility; you should have been here exactly at 2.00. Okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, since MoS is here now, well and good. But the hon. Minister should inform the Cabinet Minister that he should reply to the Calling Attention since in the other House he has replied to this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. For me, either Minister is okay. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But we don't have a copy of the Statement, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask for it. The Statement will be distributed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We don't have a copy, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise the point. The Statement will come. You first call the attention.

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of complete breakdown of law and order in Delhi**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the complete breakdown of law and order in Delhi as has been witnessed recently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Minister. Statement also be distributed. मेंबर्स को स्टेटमेंट दे दीजिए, मेंबर्स को स्टेटमेंट दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Have you got the Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, he will read it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, it will be distributed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have to distribute the Statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: It cannot come before, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is the most inefficient way of dealing with the things. ...*(Interruptions)*... हाउस को adjourn करें? वे माफी मांगें।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: He will lay it on the Table, then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the most inefficient way of dealing with the things. ...*(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): Hon. LoP, you know the system. ...*(Interruptions)*... पहले वे पढ़ेंगे, उसके बाद स्टेटमेंट distribute होगा। आप क्या यह चाहते हैं कि बिना उनके पढ़े, स्टेटमेंट distribute कर दिया जाए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले वे उसे पढ़ेंगे, उसके बाद ही distribute होगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I would like to make a Statement on the Calling Attention Motion in Rajya Sabha on 25.02.2016 regarding complete breakown of law and order in Delhi. Sir, Delhi Police is the largest metropolitan Police in the world, which is responsible to provide safety and security to, approximately, 1.8 crore population of the city. Delhi,

apart from being the political centre, is also the cultural capital of the country due to which various events are happening regularly. A large number of tourists from within the country and abroad visit the city. From the neighbouring States, approximately 40 lakh floating population come here daily. The Delhi Police is responsible towards this floating population also. The Delhi Police has many additional responsibilities, as compared to other cities, apart from detection and prevention of crime as also organizing international conferences, safety of VVIPs, security of foreign dignitaries and embassies, conduct of Republic/ Independence Day, safety of tourists/ visitors etc. Apart from this, being the Capital of India, in case any event or incident occurs in any other part of the country, it impacts the city directly or indirectly.

A new dimension that has emerged, apart from the grave problems already being faced in the present era, is terrorism. Delhi is the target of all the terrorist organizations of the world. The issue of terrorism is grave for Delhi due to the presence of many vital installations, which are the target of the terrorists. The security of President's House, Parliament, various Ministries, MPs' residences, Army Headquarters, Headquarters of Intelligence Organizations, protected historical monuments, etc., is the responsibility of Delhi Police. In this background, in my understanding, the Delhi Police is performing efficiently and patiently, and I am not only satisfied with its performance, but would also like to compliment and thank the 60,000 personnel of Delhi Police. It is their toil and labour, 24X7, which ensures that the city remains peaceful. I would request every Member of this hon. House to realize that the Constabulary of Delhi Police performs its duty 12 to 16 hours a day.

Recently, the Delhi Police, in a joint operation with the security agencies, has made a big achievement in arresting Mohd. Asif, Indian Chief (AQIS Chief) of the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda. Also, in January, 2016, a local module of terrorist organization ISIS was neutralized and four terrorists were arrested in UP in a joint operation, which is a big achievement of the Delhi Police in maintaining law and order.

During 2015, with the introduction of latest technology-related mobile application in their daily functioning, for example 'HIMMAT', Lost Report App., Police Clearance Certificate, Automated e-FIR etc., the allegations on Delhi Police for unnecessary harassment, hesitation in filing complaints, bribery, jurisdictional disputes and distortion of facts have *suo motu* come to a halt. This has not only increased our responsibility towards the citizens but has also provided relief to the residents.

Recently, the law and order situation in Haryana was grave due to the *Jat* reservation agitation and it was obvious that the effect would be felt in Delhi. With alertness and

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

restraint, the Delhi Police handled all the agitations and demonstrations, exhibiting their professional acumen.

Talking about recent achievements of the Delhi Police, many conferences and big programmes were successfully conducted in Delhi, like the 'India Africa Forum Summit, 2015', which went on for four days at the Indira Gandhi Stadium in Delhi, where Heads of States and representatives from 54 Nations participated. Also, various international sports competitions are regularly held in Delhi and, not only their conduct, but also the security of sportspersons is the responsibility of the Delhi Police. Apart from this, the Republic Day, 2016 celebrations were conducted peacefully in an organized manner.

The Delhi Police has started many important schemes. 'Truthful Registration' is the first step which needs to be highlighted. In order to ensure truthful registration, suitable sensitization, motivation and supervision of the police machinery was ensured. While 64,882 FIRs were registered in the year 1998, the figure reached 1,91,377 in 2015, which suggests a truthful and fair registration. The Delhi Police is committed to wipe out corruption. Delhi Police has established Toll Free No.1064 for the benefit of public to register complaints against corruption or harassment by Police. The facility for sending audio and video clips on widely publicized No. 9910641064 has been provided to the public. Along with these measures, our significant e-initiatives have helped to improve the image of Delhi Police.

Recently, Police acted as per law in the anti-national and anti-constitutional incidents in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. A group of many students in the University tried to vitiate the atmosphere but it remained limited to the University premises. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Is the Patiala House Court JNU premises? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* You don't look at that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: The Delhi Police, while exercising restraint in the Patiala House Courts premises, did not use force *...(Interruptions)...* because there was a full possibility of stampede due to limited space in the Court premises and use of tear gas would have interfered with the working of the Court.

Railway stations, metro transport, cinema halls, school, cultural events, Government

and Non-Government Organizations, bazaars and markets and various arrangements continued without interruption. The statistics indicate that last year Police successfully handled approximately more than 11,000 agitations, demonstrations, etc. The Licence Branch of Delhi Police has sanctioned 365 programmes during this year which were successfully conducted. All these negate the instant question.

The Delhi Police provides security to a total of 495 VIPs falling in various categories like 'Y, X, Z, Z+'. Apart from this, a large number of VIPs, VVIPs who visit Delhi are provided security by the Delhi Police. This year, a total of 2,370 VIPs/VVIPs visited Delhi, which averages to approximately 50 VIPs daily. Their security has been foolproof and no inconvenience to them has been reported.

The incidents which happened during the last few days were handled by the Delhi Police in a professional manner. Therefore, I am not in agreement that the law and order situation in Delhi has deteriorated during the recent past. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Anand Sharmaji, you take five minutes and others two to three minutes. There are many names.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के अन्दर पिछले कुछ समय से बिगड़ती कानून-व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में है। पुलिस या पुलिस की कार्रवाई; दिल्ली पुलिस जो सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है, उसका इंतजाम करती है, चाहे अपने यहां के विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए हो, जिनको सुरक्षा दी गई है या बाहर से जो लोग आते हैं, जैसे दूसरे देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष या प्रधान मंत्री, उनके लिए हो या जो ऐसे बड़े events हमारी राजधानी दिल्ली में होते हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में उन सब बातों का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का यह मकसद नहीं था कि हम दिल्ली पुलिस के केवल उन पहलुओं पर विचार करें, जो उसकी जिम्मेदारी है, उसका कर्तव्य है, जिसके लिए पुलिस महकमा होता है, चाहे दिल्ली के अन्दर हो, किसी भी राजधानी में हो या किसी भी देश के अन्दर हो और न ही हमारा मकसद यह था कि हम केवल यह जानकारी प्राप्त करें कि कौन-कौन से सम्मेलन हुए, कौन-कौन से Conclaves हुए। आज यहां जो असुरक्षा की भावना बनी है, दिल्ली में समाज के हर वर्ग के अन्दर पिछले कई महीनों से जान-बूझ कर वातावरण खराब हुआ है, जिससे पूरी दुनिया में देश की छवि खराब हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में पैराग्राफ 9 और 10 में कुछ घटनाओं, जैसे जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय और पटियाला हाउस की अदालत में हुई घटनाओं का जिक्र किया है। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि यहां तक यह सदन समझता है और देश के नागरिक समझते हैं कि हमारे देश में जहां कानून-व्यवस्था पुलिस की जिम्मेवारी है, वहां सरकार अपने निर्णय, सरकार अपना हस्तक्षेप और सरकार अपनी सोच से पैदा की हुई परिस्थितियों से अपना पल्ला नहीं झाड़ सकती। यह तय होना चाहिए कि क्या यह देश संविधान पर चलता है या नहीं, क्या यह देश आईन पर चलता है या नहीं, कायदे-कानून पर चलता है या नहीं? यह बुनियादी सवाल आज दिल्ली में, राजधानी में पैदा हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि यहां पर राष्ट्र-विरोधी और संविधान-विरोधी घटनाएं हुई हैं। राष्ट्र-विरोधी और संविधान-विरोधी कोई



[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

भी बात और कोई भी कार्रवाई अगर हुई हो, उसका समर्थन कोई नहीं करता, सब लोग एक आवाज़ में उसकी निंदा करते हैं, भर्त्सना करते हैं और सरकार को कार्रवाई से कोई नहीं रोकता। अगर ऐसी कोई बात है, इनके पास सबूत हैं, तो उस पर ही ये कार्रवाई करते। जब संविधान के अधिकार की बात आयी है और कानून के अधिकार के राज की बात आयी है, तो यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि इस सरकार की नेशनलिज्म की परिभाषा क्या है? आपने अपने बयान में यह कहा है। आज देश के अंदर और समाज के अंदर इस बात का बंटवारा लाया जा रहा है, उस बात से तनाव है, कानून उसकी वजह से टूटा है। सुनियोजित तरीके से सरकार के द्वारा प्रोत्साहित और समर्थित हिंसा हुई है, हमले हुए हैं और देश के इस संविधान का, जो हर नागरिक के लिए है, क्योंकि संविधान हमने अपने आपको दिया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बीच में व्यवधान नहीं डालेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, आप। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Khanna ji, there is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): क्या सरकार चाहती है कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर खराब हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1984 में क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: मुझे आपत्ति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जिम्मेवारी से बयान दें। यह हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, your Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not reply. Let the Minister reply. You need not reply. The Minister will reply. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is shortage of time.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): He is Minister-in-waiting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please finish in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Finish it in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि हमारा संविधान क्या कहता है? इसके प्रीएम्बल, उद्देश्य को देखिए - "हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता..."। देश की राजधानी में क्या हुआ? देश की राजधानी के अंदर एक उन्माद पैदा किया गया है और एक ऐसी तस्वीर दिखाई गई कि केवल एक विचारधारा, एक सोच से संबंधित लोग देश में राष्ट्रवादी हैं और बाकी लोग राष्ट्र-विरोधी हैं।

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश): वह तो राहुल जी ने तय कर दिया है कि कौन राष्ट्रवादी हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जहां तक प्रश्न है कि कौन तय करेगा, वह मैंने बड़े सम्मान के साथ समझाया कि वह देश के संविधान में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा प्रश्न एक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you put your question. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Now, you put your question. Six minutes are over. Please put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will, Sir. I did not ask for interruptions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have already taken six minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my questions are very clear. This Government has allowed the rule of law and order in the national capital to collapse by encouraging, sponsoring and supporting the violence, unlawful activities and attacks on citizens, even in the precincts of courts and outside the courts, media persons, teachers and litigants. Sir, the hooligans have been let loose to violate the law. No action had been taken for long until the leaders of the Opposition collectively, in a meeting called by the Prime Minister, pointed this out. First, on the 15th of February, Monday, we had a situation that a Legislator belonging to the Ruling Party attacked people inside and outside the Court, assisted by other people. And it took days and days for the Delhi Police to make a cosmetic arrest, 'cosmetic' I am calling it. After that, on first day, on 15th, we had the lawyers, if they are lawyers, belonging to that court and other courts supposedly, coming to Patiala House, attacking people, indulging in violence ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, please. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, but I have to manage time also. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should put your questions.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No action was taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a sad feeling of insecurity and outrage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रभात झा:** सर, यह बात सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सदन को गलत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to manage the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आज यह भी तय हो जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज यह भी तय हो जाए कि कौन राष्ट्रवादी है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी परिभाषा, आपकी विचारधारा ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आप तय करेंगे कि कौन हिन्दुस्तानी है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अधिकार आपको किसने दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कायदे से बात कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Anil Madhav Dave. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हमने आपको यह अधिकार नहीं दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह क्या हो रहा है? *...(व्यवधान)...* हम संविधान जानते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने लिखा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, सदन में इस तरह ऊंची आवाज़ में बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, all of you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please, Mr. Minister, I want to first talk to the Treasury Benches because I have already announced two times that after the Short Duration Discussion, one Bill also has to be taken. If you interrupt and try to delay then I am helpless. Don't do that. Now, Mr. Anand Sharma, your time is over. You put the question and sit down. Just put the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. *...(Interruptions)...* Put the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me make one thing very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* No, because something has been said here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; something has been said here and I want the Chair to take serious note of that because names have been taken and our nationalism has been questioned. I not only take offence to that but would also like to make it clear once and for all, हम उस संगठन से आते हैं, जिनकी पीढ़ियों ने कुरबानियां दी हैं, संघर्ष किया है *...(व्यवधान)...* और ये जो लोग हैं, इन्होंने तिरंगा कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया। *...(व्यवधान)...* आजादी के 69 साल के बाद *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरे पास यहां पर कागज़ हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरे पास यहां पर कागज़ हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* All right. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मेरे पास यहां पर कागज़ हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next speaker *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** देखिए, मेरा एक प्रश्न है, चूंकि आज यह बताया जा रहा है कि कौन राष्ट्रभक्त है और एक विचारधारा के लोग *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरे पास आपके लिए कहने को बहुत था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इनके संगठन ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमें कायम किए हैं, जिन्होंने इनके संघ के हेडक्वार्टर पर तिरंगा झंडा लहराने की कोशिश की थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say the rest of things in the President's Address. Sit down.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मेरे पास अदालत का फैसला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसको सभा पटल पर रखूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will authenticate it. Just to tell you that even up to 2001, you, the ruling dispensation, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Your mother organisation did not respect or accepted the Tricolour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next speaker is Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And you are telling us ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** देश के अन्दर ...*(व्यवधान)*... यही मेरा सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यही मेरा सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा सवाल सुना जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** ऊंची आवाज़ में बोल कर डराया न जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला):** इनका टाइम खत्म हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... How much time has he got, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आप दोबारा यहां आ गईं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये बीच में क्यों बोल रही हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये मंत्री हैं और यहां इस कुर्सी पर बैठ चुकी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको तो नियमों का पता होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप नाराज़ मत होइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शर्मा जी, आप नाराज़ मत होइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Your time is over.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नाराज़ ये कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. D. Raja.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, पहले मुझे अपनी बात खत्म करने दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; your time is over.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अगर ये बीच में टोकाटाकी न करते तो मैं कुछ बोलता ही नहीं। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, वे फिर शुरू हो गये। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** सर, *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, वे फिर शुरू हो गये। *...(व्यवधान)...* वे फिर शुरू हो गये। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* हो गया।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उपसभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी अब आ गए हैं। मैं बड़े सम्मान के साथ उनसे एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, क्या आपकी सरकार की कोई सोच है कि देश में नेशनलिज्म की और राष्ट्रवाद की एक नयी परिभाषा लिख कर पुलिस को दी जाये और उसके आधार पर इस देश में तमाम वे लोग जो आपकी परिभाषा और विचारधाररा से सहमत नहीं हैं, उनको प्रताड़ित किया जाये या असामाजिक तत्वों को अनुमति दी जाए और चाहे वे किसी भी रंग का कपड़ा डाल कर या वकील की वर्दी में चलें, वे लोगों पर हमला करें और आपकी निगाह के नीचे *...(समय की घंटी)...* वे लोग जो आपके संगठन से, सत्ताधारी दल से जुड़े हैं, उनकी एक cosmetic arrest भी दिखाई गई। चाय पिलाने के लिए *...(व्यवधान)...* पुलिस स्टेशन में *...(समय की घंटी)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri D. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हम जानते हैं कि यहाँ वकील बैठे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; over. *...(Interruptions)...* Over. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri D. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** दफा 147 और 323 क्या होती है। *...(समय की घंटी)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जिसमें आपने केवल उन्हें बुलाया *...(समय की घंटी)...*

**श्री उपसभापति:** शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** और साथ ही साथ छोड़ दिया। क्या आप यह आश्वस्त करेंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति:** शर्मा जी, बैठिए, बैठिए। How do I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** क्या आप यह आश्वस्त करेंगे कि वे लोग जो नामजद हैं, चाहे वे आपके विधायक हैं या वे अधिवक्ता हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप कार्रवाई कैसे करेंगे? *...(समय की घंटी)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Sharma, take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...  
No. Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आप कैसे आश्वस्त करेंगे कि इस देश की राजधानी के अन्दर जो वातावरण सरकार के प्रोत्साहन से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... No. Take your seat. Nothing more goes on record. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja, please. Mr. Raja, please. Listen to me. My humble request is, take three minutes, and within three minutes you have to finish. Everybody should stick to three minutes in putting questions. It is Calling Attention. It is not a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): You have already taken one minute, Sir! ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate. It is Calling Attention. Okay. Now, start. Your time starts now.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, Delhi is the National Capital. It is one of the Union Territories. Puducherry also is one of the Union Territories. Both have elected State Assemblies and Chief Ministers. Both the Territories are asking for full statehood. We will discuss this issue at a later time. Having said that, the Home Minister has admitted yesterday, Delhi Police is in the administrative control of the Central Government through the Lieutenant Governor appointed by the President under Article 239(1). The role and functions of the Delhi Police and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are clearly defined in the statute.

Now, the Statement given by the Home Ministry takes credit for the achievements of Delhi Police. I have no objection. But Home Ministry should take responsibility for the failure and incompetence of Delhi Police also. As Home Minister, you should be held responsible for the failure and incompetence of Delhi Police.

You referred to Jawaharlal Nehru University. We are having a Short Duration Discussion. I will be participating. I will speak on what is anti-national, anti-Constitutional activity. I will speak on that. Here, I do not get into that debate. But my point is you have arrested Jawaharlal Nehru University's Students Union President Kanhaiya Kumar. He

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri D. Raja]

was produced in Patiala House Court on 15th. What is the justification for violence in Court premises? He was attacked. Media persons were attacked. Our party cadres were attacked. Who are those people? Are you not aware of those people? Home Ministry is so weak! Delhi Police is so weak not to find out the culprits! ...*(Interruptions)*... You should explain this, Sir.

After this, what happens? There is an observation from Supreme Court. Supreme Court constitutes a six-member team which includes — I take the name because he is a former Minister — Mr. Kapil Sibal and senior advocates like Rajeev Dhawan and others. But after Supreme Court directives on 17th, again violence is there. Who are these elements? There was lumpenism in the Patiala Court. Who can justify it? Are we living in a democracy? Or are we living in a dictatorship? I want to know it from the Home Minister. What is happening, Sir? How can you justify the attack on an accused? How can you justify the attack on the mediapersons? How can you justify the attack on the common people who were there? Forget that you belong to the BJP and I belong to the CPI. After all, we are a democracy. Are we on the side of democracy? India will never be a dictatorship as long as Dr. Ambedkar's Constitution exists.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: As long as the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar is there, India will never become a dictatorship.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: With this confidence, I am asking you and you have to answer it. How did this violence take place? Unless there was some political support from political masters ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: In the All-Party Meeting I told it to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI D. RAJA: I believe in straightforward talk. I ask you this question. How could the Delhi Police have remained silent, as mute spectators, without the political masters' approval?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri K.C. Tyagi, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: You answer this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri K.C. Tyagi, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: We cannot justify what happened in Patiala Court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, take your seat.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is unprecedented, Sir. It is subversion of judicial process, Sir. What is this? If you think it is anti-constitutional, subversion of judicial process is also anti-constitutional.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Tyagi, you have three minutes. You are my friend. Put your questions in three minutes.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं हमारे साथ?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आज ऐसा करना है, मैं क्या करूँ?

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन चीजें ही कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपने समय की सीमा रेखा तय की है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मुख्य मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह हुआ करते थे। कानून व्यवस्था सुधारने के मामले में उनका कोई सानी नहीं था। मुझे उस समय का कानपुर का दंगा याद आता है जहाँ कम्युनल राइट हो गया था और वे उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने दोनों तरफ के दंगाइयों को कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि 24 घंटों में दंगा समाप्त हो जाए, और इसी सदन में उनका वक्तव्य था कि मुख्य मंत्री चाहे तो 24 घंटे में दंगा खत्म हो सकता है और ऐसा ही उनके समय में कानपुर में हुआ था। लेकिन पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, वह दिल्ली की परम्पराओं के भी खिलाफ रही हैं। मैं पुराना किस्सा इसलिए भी सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की, इस संसद की कुछ परिभाषाएं रही हैं, परम्पराएं रही हैं। 1962 के आसपास कभी डी.आई.आर. लगा था, तब देश के गृह मंत्री वाई.बी. चव्हाण थे। डांगे साहब, गोपालन साहब, डा. लोहिया, मनीराम बांगड़ी सब डी.आई.आर. में बंद थे। एक परम्परा वह भी थी कि उनसे मिलने के लिए गृह मंत्री तिहाड़ जेल में उनका हालचाल पूछने के लिए जाता था। वह परम्परा क्यों टूट गई, क्यों कमजोर हो गई? अब जिस दिन दिल्ली का यह हादसा हुआ, मैं, सीताराम जी और राजा जी, तीनों गृह मंत्री जी के पास गए। उसकी डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं उसका आइडियोलॉजिकल पक्ष भी नहीं लेना चाहता। चूंकि आप 19 महीने मीसा में रहे और हम भी रहे हैं, त्रिपाठी जी भी रहे हैं, सीताराम जी भी रहे हैं, मेरे कई और दोस्त थे, मोहन सिंह थे, तिवारी जी थे, शरद यादव जी भी थे, सब लोग थे। लेकिन कभी भी हमारे समय में विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर कैम्पस के अंदर, यहां नहीं हैं मेरे मित्र अरुण जी, हम और वे लड़े हैं इन बातों के लिए। आपातकाल को छोड़ कर जे.एन.यू. के कैम्पस के अंदर कभी पुलिस नहीं गई। लड़कियों के होस्टल में जाकर, आप पता लगाइए, मैं आपके सामने कोई गलतबयानी नहीं करूंगा। अगर होस्टल में लड़कियों की तलाशी लेने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस गई है तो वह अधिकारी नहीं रहना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होता, आप बनारस में पढ़े हैं, कुछ इलाहाबाद के हैं, कुछ दिल्ली के हैं। ये कुछ परम्पराएं थीं और हम लानत मानते थे उस वाइस चांसलर पर कि वाइस चांसलर के रहते हुए कैम्पस में पुलिस कैसे चली गई। लेकिन ये सारे काम नहीं हुए। सरकार के जरिए हो रहे हैं, हम तो सारी जिंदगी



[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

अपने आज़ाद साहब की पार्टी के जो वाइस चांसलर थे या मुख्यमंत्री थे, उस समय उन्हीं को बुरा मानते थे, लेकिन जो हादसे हुए, one is not safe in police custody; one is not safe in judicial custody. आप दिल्ली पुलिस के नई दिल्ली के उस रेंज के सभी अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड कीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। जिसने कन्हैया के पुलिस कस्टडी में रहते हुए उस पर घातक हमले किए, जिस पर नेशनल लूमन राइट्स कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा गठित कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ है। आपातकाल में जब हम हथकड़ी लगवा कर आते थे, तब भी हमारे साथ इतनी ज्यादातियां नहीं होती थीं, जैसी इस बीच में कन्हैया और उसके साथियों के साथ हुई। आप उनसे ideologically disagree कीजिए, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं न डिफेंड कर रहा हूं और न अपोज कर रहा हूं। मेरे दूसरे साथी बैठे हुए हैं किरन रिजिजू जी, मैं इनकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की महिलाओं का क्या हाल हो रहा है। आपके गृह राज्य मंत्री होते हुए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की महिलाओं के खिलाफ पहले से ज्यादा क्राइम बढ़ गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** पहले से तो हालात सुधरे हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** आप इधर आ जाइए, फिर बोलिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Delhi has the highest rate of crime against women across the States and the Union Territories in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं वही तो बता रहा हूं, पर बीमारी तो बता दूं कि कैंसर है, जुकाम है, सिर दर्द है या क्या है? इलाज तो राजनाथ जी तभी करेंगे। अब मुझे सिर दर्द हो रहा है, कैंसर भी है और आप सिर दर्द की दवाई दे दीजिएगा, तो कैंसर फिर भी बना रहेगा। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गृह मंत्री जी को अपनी असली मुद्रा में आने की जरूरत है। पिछले दिनों जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, वह गृह मंत्रालय के नाम पर भी और सरकार के नाम पर भी और माफ करना, आपके व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व पर खरोंच आई है, जो नहीं आनी चाहिए। हमें आपका यूपी का बढ़िया कार्यकाल याद आता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं दो बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। पहली बात यह है कि अगर जेएनयू के अंदर लड़कियों के होस्टल में पुलिस सादी वर्दी में गई है, तो उस अधिकारी को एक पल भी रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है, मैं ओ.पी. शर्मा का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूं कि वे हमारे पुराने साथी हैं। क्या कभी ऐसा हुआ? अगर ये सब घटनाएं होतीं, तो हम आपातकाल में मर ही

गए होते। पटियाला हाउस में जिन लोगों ने कन्हैया पर घातक हमल किए, एनएचआरसी की रिपोर्ट है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, कृपया आप बैठिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा गठित कपिल सिब्बल की अध्यक्षता वाली कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I have six additional names. Additional names mean names of those who have not given notice but given names now. I would request them to restrict to two minutes. Shri Bhupinder Singh, please take two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put the question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, are we going to follow the size of the Party? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Party time. This is not Party discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Delhi is the Capital city of this country and Delhi is the mirror for the entire nation in the international sphere. Sir, the statement of the Home Minister speaks that crime has increased between 1998 and 2015. It means that there are crimes, people have been affected and more number of women has been tortured in the city of Delhi in the last few months. Sir, it is a fact that there is a conflict between the Union Government and the Delhi State Chief Minister. Day and night, we have been hearing that through the news. Sir, the Government here says that it is a matter to be referred to the Human Rights Commission. They are working for 12-16 hours; not only for 12-16 hours but also they are working 24X7. Why? How many police personnel have been employed or got employment or you have recruited during the last two years? How many police personnel had been recruited? You have mentioned in your statement that they take care of VIPs/VVIPs. I would like to know what the total number of VIPs in this country. What are the total number of VIPs in China and the rest of neighbouring countries? It may be less. It may not be in five figures. In any country of the world, it is six figures, but in our country it is more than six figures. You deploy Special Police Force to take care of VIPs/VVIPs.

Regarding JNU issue, no doubt, we will be discussing it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the IB has reported that a conference is going to be held in JNU campus on 9th February. What was the purpose of that conference? I would also like to know whether the Delhi Police Commissioner has received the report from the IB. What is the intelligence report? If so, what action has been taken on the IB report?

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

For the last three years they have been observing the *Shahid Diwas*. What has happened last year? Why has this thing happened this year? Today, what is the picture? The whole world is looking at India. Whatever we are discussing or debating here, whatever answer comes from this side or that side, let it not be said that when you were in power this thing had happened; and when we are in power this thing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Leave that to the Minister. Thank you. Now, Mr. Veer Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: The House and the country want to know what they did and what you are doing. The first duty of a welfare Government is to guarantee freedom of expression by an individual, protection of property and security to life. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Veer Singh. वीर सिंह जी, आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में क़ानून-व्यवस्था चुस्त और दुरुस्त होनी अति आवश्यक है, क्योंकि देश की राजधानी होने के कारण पूरी दुनिया की निगाहें दिल्ली पर टिकी रहती हैं। महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस पर केन्द्र का नियंत्रण रहता है, इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को दिल्ली में क़ानून-व्यवस्था दुरुस्त बनाने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाने चाहिए, अपराध रोकने के लिए क़ानून में बदलाव लाना चाहिए जिससे वारदात और अपराधों पर नियंत्रण हो सके और दिल्ली की छवि दुनिया में अच्छी होकर उभरे।

महोदय, कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली में आपराधिक गतिविधियां बढ़ी हैं, जिससे क़ानून-व्यवस्था पर सवाल खड़े हुए हैं। रोड रेज की घटनाएँ तो रोज़ाना होती रहती हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा जारी की गई वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में डकैती और दहेज-हत्या को छोड़कर सभी स्ट्रीट क्राइम्स और महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराधों में 40 प्रतिशत, वाहन चोरी, झपटमारी, सेंधमारी में 24 प्रतिशत तथा छेड़खानी, दहेज-उत्पीड़न, अपहरण, अश्लील हरकतें व दुष्कर्म में बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज की गई है। जब यह स्थिति देश की राजधानी दिल्ली की है तो बाकी शहरों में क्या होगा, यह आसानी से समझा जा सकता है। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार पैसे की कमी के चलते कम पुलिसकर्मियों की नियुक्ति करती है, ऐसे में दिल्ली में पुलिसकर्मियों की कमी हमेशा बनी रहती है।

महोदय, वर्तमान में जेएनयू की घटना कोई सामान्य घटना नहीं है। जेएनयू में जो घटना हुई है, वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। उस घटना की उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराकर दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कड़ी क़ानूनी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली पुलिस में दिल्ली की आबादी के हिसाब से पुलिसकर्मियों की नियुक्ति हेतु क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं? साथ ही, वारदातों को कम करने के लिए पुलिस अपना सूचना तंत्र कैसे मजबूत करेगी जिससे

वारदातों से पहले ही उनकी जानकारी मिल सके? क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने शहर में अपराध की घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अपराध संभावित क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है? महोदय, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, जिससे महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों, जैसे छेड़खानी, दहेज-प्रताड़ना, अश्लील हरकतें व दुष्कर्म जैसे मामलों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Veer Singh. Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi. Please take only two minutes.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir.

I would confine my participation in this Calling Attention to two paras of the Statement, para 9 and para 10. Since I would be participating in the debate on JNU later, I would just mention one point about para 9, about the Jawaharlal Nehru University. There were charges of sedition against students, including the JNU Students' Union President, Kanhaiya Kumar, who never shouted a slogan. But it has now come to the knowledge of everybody that he did not make any inflammatory speech. The sedition charges do not stand even against those five students. Here, I call the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that even those five students, including Umar Khalid, never indulged in violent activities. Those five students never indulged in violent activities according to the Delhi Police itself. And what kind of a police is it where the Police Commissioner publicly says that they would not oppose the bail plea of Kanhaiya Kumar! Then, again, they start opposing the bail plea.

My second point is about para 10, which is about what happened in the Patiala House Courts. This has never happened in independent India, under no situation. As my friend, Shri K.C. Tyagi stated, even during the Emergency, it never happened in any court of law. No one was beaten up; no one was thrashed in the court of law. I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister — I want to say this on record in this august House — that very responsible people have informed me that the attacks in the Patiala House Courts were pre-planned and there were bouncers who were sent in lawyers' uniforms. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, if gangsters start teaching patriotism, the situation becomes very dangerous.

Now, I would conclude and request the hon. Home Minister to kindly try and inquire into these aspects. The real sense of exercising power is the maintenance of law and order by the Police and ensuring the safety of the life of the people, students and journalists, teachers और मैं आपसे आखिर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ता का मद और अहंकार नहीं होना चाहिए। विनम्रता और विनय ही शासन की शक्ति हैं। इसलिए आखिर मैं मैं इतना ही कहूंगा -

"शौके सितम से आप जरा बाज़ आइए  
दिल का नगर जलाकर न दिल्ली सजाइए  
झुलसे न हाथ आपके खुशबू की आंच में  
फूलों का रंग देख कर धोखा न खाइए।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tripathiji. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, यह सही है कि दिल्ली में कुछ घटनाएं अजीब सी हो रही हैं, जो नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसकी चिन्ता सब को है, इधर बैठे हुए लोगों को भी, लेकिन मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कुछ pointed questions पूछना चाहूंगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में यदि कुछ बाहरी elements आकर - कभी स्टूडेंट्स भी आ जाते हैं और कई बार आ जाते हैं, उनकी मंशा कोई खराब नहीं होती, लेकिन आउटसाइडर आकर कोई कार्रवाई करे, तो आपकी intelligence क्या कर रही थी? जब वहां पोस्टर चिपकाए जा रहे थे, तो आपकी intelligence क्या कर रही थी? आपके पास IB है, आपके पास intelligence है और न जाने आपके पास क्या-क्या है? उस समय वह intelligence क्या कर रही थी? Was it not intelligence failure?

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले मैंने किसी दिन पढ़ा था कि कुछ लोगों ने एक सार्वजनिक स्थल पर नाथूराम गोडसे की मूर्ति या पट्टिका लगा दी। उसमें पुलिस ने क्या कार्रवाई की। मापदंड तो एक सा होना चाहिए? अगर कोई कश्मीर से आकर नारा लगाता है, वह भी दंडनीय है और अगर कोई यहां नाथूराम गोडसे यानी गांधी की हत्या करने वाले की पूजा करने की कोशिश करता है या महिमामंडन करने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो वह भी दंडनीय है। उस पर क्या कार्यवाई हुई? कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। पटियाला हाउस कोर्ट में जो हुआ, वास्तव में जैसा त्यागी जी कह रहे थे, मुम्बई हमले के दौरान जब एक हमलावर आतंकवादी को ज़िंदा पकड़ लिया गया था, तो उसको बहुत आराम से रखा गया था। क्या खिलाया जाए, क्या न खिलाया जाए, यह सब किया गया और यहां एक लड़का पकड़ा गया तो उस पर हमला किया गया! लोकतंत्र में सिविल लिबर्टी का जहां तक प्रश्न है, अगर कोई व्यक्ति कस्टडी में है - चाहे बड़े से बड़ा अपराधी हो - न उस पर हमला किया जा सकता है और न उसे मारा जा सकता है, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ और जिन लोगों ने यह सब किया, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई। धारा-323 या 147 - ये कोई धाराएं होती हैं? ये NCR होती हैं, हम लोग रोज़ देखते हैं। लोग रपट लिखा आते हैं और पुलिस कभी पूछने नहीं जाती। वह NCR है, यानी Non-congnizable Report. Non-cognizable Offence में एफआईआर हुई और वे वकील, जो अपराधी थे, जिन्होंने उसे मारा था, उनकी जमानत हो गयी। क्या आप यह नहीं मानते हैं कि जो एफआईआर हुई, वह प्रॉपर धाराओं में नहीं हुई? यह तो सब जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में प्रति दस हजार, जो रेट ऑफ क्राइम है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी राज्य से, किसी भी नगर से ज्यादा है, सबसे ज्यादा है। जब वह सबसे ज्यादा है, सबसे ज्यादा पुलिस है, बाइकर्स आते हैं, लूटकर चले जाते हैं, हर जगह आपकी गाड़ी खड़ी होती है, लेकिन उनको कभी पकड़ा नहीं जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या यह लॉ एंड ऑर्डर पर प्रश्नचिन्ह नहीं लगाता? नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रोज़ सैकड़ों लोगों की जेबें कट जाती हैं। पुलिस क्या कर रही है? लोगों को जहर दे दिया जाता है और फिर लूट लिया जाता है, लोग बेहोश हो जाते हैं।

3.00 P.M.

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, क्या आधा मिनट भी नहीं बोलने देंगे? मैं कोई भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ, मैं तो वैसे ही खत्म कर दूंगा। आपने घंटी बजा दी, समझ लीजिए, मैंने खत्म कर दिया। मैं तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ इसलिए मैं कुछ इधर-उधर की बात ही नहीं कर रहा और केवल सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। वे हमारे राज्य के हैं, हमारे मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं और हमारे बड़े भाई हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे वैसे ही कोई कड़वी बात नहीं कर सकता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना के रूप में ही कह रहा हूँ कि ये सारी समस्याएँ हैं जो लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को लेकर दिल्ली की पुलिस पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगाती हैं, हमारी सरकार की मंशा पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगाती हैं। आप निष्पक्ष हैं, ठीक है, लेकिन लोगों को निष्पक्ष लगें भी, ऐसा आचरण होना चाहिए, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Okay, Shri K. N. Balagopal.

**SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala):** Sir, the lawlessness and the failure of administration is very clear. When we came for the Session itself, my Secretary here told me that you should not come to VP House; there is no water for the last few days. Even now, yesterday only, the water came in all M.P. houses and all places here. Sir, I want to know whether this is also connected because this Jat agitation is also connected with the intelligence report. I would like to know whether the Government had any idea about the lapse, the breakage of water, pipes and all, which affected the city. I think that way the Government had nothing. That way, I want to ask about the intelligence wing. I want to know whether they have got any information about these kinds of alleged meetings anywhere in the universities here. It was there in the earlier reports. Sir, I want to ask, since there is time only for questions, one or two things about the situation and what is going on in the minds of the people. Sir, I would like to know whether the Government noticed about the scare in the minds of the parents in the country in sending their children to Delhi University classes. Yes, we are getting some enquiries from the parents. Those who have already got some admission in the Delhi University and some universities in Delhi wanted to take the students to other campuses. They are asking for that. So, if this is the situation in Delhi and Hyderabad and other Central Universities and other areas, if the parents and students are scared to come to the university, then this is not a good situation.

I would like to know whether the Government has any information about this. Secondly, I am not sure about the authenticity of the statement that I am making. I have heard that some of the judges who are working here are not ready to come to the High Court and the Supreme Court. But I am not sure whether this statement is authentic or

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

not. One incident has happened in the Patiala Court. Now this can happen to the judges also. There is a question of rule of law. The rule of law has been questioned. So the judges will be scared to make any judgement because even in the high office of Judiciary people are beaten up, and there is no disciplinary action from the Government side. The Home Minister and other leaders are sitting in the House. A sitting MLA led the agitation. He took the lead in attacking the people. Has any disciplinary action been taken against that MLA by the BJP? These kinds of issues are there. Sir, there are many issues of lawlessness and anarchy in the city. We all know about the Nirbhaya case. But that has not happened because of the Government. It was done by some criminals. The Government was blamed for not acting against the goons and anti-social people. But here this was started by the Government-sponsored people. A sitting MLA led the agitation; advocates led the agitation. Then this fellow was attacked when he was in the custody of the police. These kinds of statements are there. So nothing has been done. I doubt whether there is a move by an organization to make a Hindu Taliban in the country. Taliban was there. Mullah Omar started that in Afghanistan. Are you trying to make these campuses a Taliban campus? I would like to know whether the Government has any information about this. Thank you.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, police and public order come under the ambit of the States. However, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, it is not under the State; it is directly under the Union Home Ministry. In view of this, I would like to put a few questions. What are the steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to resolve the administrative differences in the light of the recent Delhi High Court strictures? Is the Government planning to implement the recommendations of the landmark judgement of the Supreme Court in *Prakash Singh vs. Union of India* case that talks of deep politicization of the police? Secondly, how is it possible that the Delhi Police Commissioner is able to insult a democratically elected Chief Minister of Delhi by challenging him openly to a debate?

Lastly, since the Delhi Police works under the Central bureaucracy, it has no accountability to the people of Delhi. What steps are being taken to increase and set the direct accountability of Delhi police to the people? If no steps are being taken to increase the administrative control of the Delhi Government over the Delhi Police, does it not violate the concept of cooperative federalism of the Centre? Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have some more names, which I have received after starting the discussion. But I am sorry I am bound by the direction of the hon. Chairman that after starting the discussion, no names should be taken.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to raise an issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am bound by the direction of the hon. Chairman. ... (Interruptions)... I am bound by the direction of the hon. Chairman that no name will be taken after the start of the discussion. Yes, hon. Minister.

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, दिल्ली की कानून-व्यवस्था पर जो चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई, उसमें इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और जितने भी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, मैंने सबको नोट कर लिया है। इस हकीकत को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमारी दिल्ली पुलिस विश्व की सबसे बड़ी metropolitan पुलिस है। महोदय, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 80 लाख से ऊपर है और यह भी हकीकत है कि यह दिल्ली, यह कैपिटल, कई अन्य राज्यों के साथ भी जुड़ी हुई है। दिल्ली एक ऐसी मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटी है, जहां दूसरे राज्यों व बाहर से भी लगभग प्रतिदिन 40 लाख की संख्या में लोगों का आना-जाना होता है जोकि स्थायी रूप से दिल्ली में नहीं रहते हैं।

महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस के ऊपर Multi dimensional responsibilities हैं, लेकिन यह कहना कि दिल्ली पुलिस अपनी किसी जिम्मेदारी का बखूबी निर्वाह नहीं कर पा रही है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह दिल्ली पुलिस के साथ भी न्याय नहीं होगा। मैं यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी दिल्ली पुलिस पूरी तरह perfect है। मैं यह कोई दावा नहीं करना चाहता। उपसभापति जी, यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपने में perfect नहीं हो सकता है, तो कोई ऑर्गनाइजेशन अपने में perfect कैसे हो सकता है? उसमें कमियां होंगी, लेकिन जहां तक बन सका है, जब से यह जिम्मेदारी हमने संभाली है, उसके पहले भी लोगों ने जिम्मेदारी संभाली है, हमने अपनी तरफ से यह भरपूर कोशिश की है कि दिल्ली की कानून-व्यवस्था को चुस्त-दुरुस्त बनाकर रखा जाए और उसके लिए हमने कई प्रभावी कदम भी उठाए हैं।

हमने ऐसा महसूस किया है कि दिल्ली पुलिस की strength कम है और उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि 2015 में ही हमारी सरकार ने दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए 4227 पोस्ट्स sanction की हैं क्योंकि मैंने महसूस किया कि दिल्ली पुलिस की strength कम है, जबकि इस के पहले लगभग 10 वर्षों में बमुश्किल 18,000-20,000 की strength बढ़ी होगी, लेकिन हमने यह काम एक साल में किया है और आगे भी हम इनकी strength बढ़ाने वाले हैं। महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस की जो sanctioned strength है, वह approximately 84,536 की है।

मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि जैसे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां की महिलाओं के संबंध में भी प्रश्न खड़ा किया है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार आने के बाद जब गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी मुझे मिली, मैंने कहा कि पुलिस महकमे में भी महिलाओं की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को ensure करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि यहां महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ना चाहिए और दिल्ली पुलिस की strength में भी महिलाओं का representation 33 per cent होना चाहिए। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को हमने अपनी एडवायजरी भी दी है कि आप अपने-अपने राज्यों में भी पुलिस के अंतर्गत महिलाओं का प्रतिशत लगभग 33 फीसदी के आसपास सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न करें। महोदय, वैसे महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के संबंध में बहुत सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं, यदि



[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

आपकी इजाजत होगी, तो मैं वह जानकारी भी दे सकता हूँ। महोदय, मॉडर्न टेक्नोलॉजी का जितना उपयोग किया जा सकता है, वह करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा से संबंधित हमारा एक कदम "हिम्मत" है, "ऑपरेशन निर्भीक" आरंभ किया है, "शिष्टाचार" ऑपरेशन प्रारंभ किया है, लाखों छात्राओं को सेल्फ डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग दिल्ली में दी जा चुकी है और हमारी पुलिस ही यहां की छात्राओं को सेल्फ डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग मुहैया कराने का काम कर रही है।

महोदय, यहां एक दूसरा प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ है कि यहां अपराध बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि दिल्ली पुलिस जैसे काम कर रही थी, अगर वैसे ही करती रहती, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अपराधों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या on record दिखाई नहीं देती, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमने यह मुकम्मल व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की है कि यदि कोई ईएफआईआर दर्ज करना चाहता है, तो हमने यहां पर ईएफआईआर की व्यवस्था भी करा दी है। हमने यह व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की है कि Truthful and fair FIR का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं यह कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि एक साल के अंदर ही अपराधों की संख्या just double हो जाएगी। इसका मतलब यह है कि पहले जो लोग FIR दर्ज कराना चाहते थे, उनकी FIR दर्ज नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज एक छोटी सी घटना के लिए भी अगर कोई FIR दर्ज कराना चाहता है, तो वह FIR दर्ज करा सकता है। आप खुद ही अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर पूछिए। आनन्द शर्मा जी, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद एकाएक दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ गई? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** FIR का सवाल नहीं है, एक्शन का सवाल है। आप FIR दर्ज करिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ایفدائی آر۔ کا سوال نہیں ہے، ایکشن کا سوال ہے۔

آپ ایفدائی آر کرئیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ایکشن نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

**श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात):** FIR दर्ज होगी, तो एक्शन नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** देखिए, जहां तक एक्शन का सवाल है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली में एक साल के अंदर कम्युनल टेंशन अथवा कम्युनल वॉयलेंस की कोई भी घटना नहीं हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी हमारी एचीवमेंट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली):** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश):** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

جناب محمد علی خان : سر،۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khan, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...  
बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)... वे yield नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री साहब, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** कितने सॉल्यूशन हुए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कितने लोगों को रिलीफ मिली? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका जवाब दें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मिस्टर मिनिस्टर, आप शुरू करें।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** वैसे ये मानते हैं कि FIR तो दर्ज हुई, ठीक हुआ और इसका इन्होंने स्वागत किया है, मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई हुई, कितने लोगों को सजा मिली, मैं इस समय इसका आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता। यदि आपकी इजाजत होगी, तो मैं सदन के सदस्यों को इसकी जानकारी दे दूंगा, लेकिन मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था को चुस्त और दुरुस्त रखने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस अपनी तरफ से जितना भी अधिकतम प्रयत्न संभव है, कर रही है और आगे भी हमारी यह कोशिश जारी रहेगी। हमारे मित्र श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में लड़कियों के छात्रावास में कोई पुलिस वाला घुस गया, इसकी भी चर्चा की। लेकिन मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई जानकारी न तो हमारे पास है, न हमारी दिल्ली पुलिस के पास है और ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि मुझे जानकारी मिल गई, कोई एक भी पुलिस वाला सादी वर्दी में लड़कियों के छात्रावास के गेट पर फटक गया होगा, तो उसके विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई होगी। ऐसे लोगों को माफ नहीं किया जाएगा। ऐसी कोई घटना घटित नहीं हुई है।

यहां पटियाला हाउस कोर्ट की बात आई है। जो भी ईश्यूज रेज किए गए हैं, मैं उन्हीं के बारे में संक्षेप में बातें रख रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जेएनयू प्रिंसिपल के अंदर की जो भी घटना है, उसके बारे में हमारी सहयोगी HRD Minister श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी अपनी बात रखेंगी। पटियाला हाउस कोर्ट में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो घटना घटित हुई है, अभी हमारी पास कन्विकशन रेट, बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि आगे आपकी इजाजत होगी तो, मैं इस सदन में उसे रखूंगा, इसलिए मैं उसको नहीं रख रहा हूँ, कन्विकशन रेट अच्छा है, बढ़िया हुआ। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब चल रहा है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... पटियाला हाउस कोर्ट की जो घटना है, वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी उसकी निन्दा की थी और आज भी मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। कोई भी विवेकशील प्राणी इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की प्रशंसा नहीं कर सकता है। ज्यों ही यह घटना घटित हुई, मैंने तुरंत दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर से इस संबंध में जानकारी हासिल की और मैंने उसी समय कहा था कि इसमें कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। मैं आपको यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी विधि सम्मत है, हमारी दिल्ली पुलिस ने वह कार्रवाई की है। हमारे स्टेटमेंट के माध्यम से सदन को इसकी जानकारी मिल गई होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): वे जेल में हैं।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** देखिए, वे जेल में हैं कि बाहर हैं, जो भी फैसला करना होगा, यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** मैं जानकारी की बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** श्रीमन्, वे जेल में हैं कि बाहर हैं, इसका जो भी फैसला करना होगा, जो आरोप लगे हैं, वे सही हैं या गलत हैं, जो भी फैसला करना होगा, यह तो अदालत करेगी। मैं इसका फैसला नहीं कर सकता कि उनके विरुद्ध जो FIR दर्ज है, वह सही है या गलत है। वैसे जहाँ तक हमारी सरकार का प्रश्न है, पुलिस के investigation के काम में हम कभी भी हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते हैं और न कभी मैं investigation के मामले में किसी प्रकार का कोई हस्तक्षेप करना चाहूंगा।

जिस विधायक की भी बात की गई, जो मारपीट हुई है, उस विधायक की भी arrest हुई है और उनके विरुद्ध भी FIR दर्ज हुई है। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की जानकारी मिली है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि कृपा करके इस माननीय सदन को आप यह बताएँ कि जो कार्रवाई सब लोगों ने देखी, देश और दुनिया में, चाहे विधायक की बात हो या वह अधिवक्ता थे या बाहर के लोग थे, गुंडे थे, मवाली थे, जो लोग आए, क्योंकि कोई भी कानून को मानने वाले लोग ऐसे गंदे काम नहीं करते और यह अदालत के अन्दर, अदालत के बाहर हुआ। दिनोंदिन लग गए। पटियाला हाउस और तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन में फासला मीटर्स में है, किलोमीटर्स में नहीं है। वे वहाँ से वहाँ जाकर उनको उसी वक्त पकड़ सकते थे। 6 दिन या एक हफ्ते के बाद उनको बुलाया गया। आधे घंटे के अन्दर दो मुकदमें रजिस्टर भी हुए और दोनों में बेल करके, उनको सलाम करके भेज दिया गया। क्या आप इसको सख्त कार्रवाई मानते हैं? देश का नाम इतना खराब हुआ है और लोगों में भय का वातावरण है कि क्या यहाँ लोग सुरक्षित हैं? नागरिक हैं, मीडिया है, वकील स्वयं हैं। जो लोग आरोपी हैं, मैं इसमें नहीं जाता कि आरोप सही हैं या गलत हैं, यह अदालत तय करेगी, पर एक आरोपी की भी, जिसको पुलिस अपने संरक्षण में लेती है, उसकी रक्षा करना एक संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। आर्टिकल्स 21 और 22 साफ कहते हैं कि उसके भी मानवाधिकार हैं, उसको भी सुरक्षा का अधिकार है। मुकदमे यहाँ पर पहले भी चले हैं, यहाँ पर जिक्र हुआ, पर क्या आप इसको सख्त कार्रवाई मानते हैं या आप उनसे सवाल करेंगे कि इसकी गम्भीरता को देखते हुए क्यों सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं की गई?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी अपराधी हैं, जिन्होंने भी किसी प्रकार की गुस्ताखी, किसी प्रकार की गलती की है, उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई होगी। कठोर कार्रवाई या कोई बहुत ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि FIR उसी दिन दर्ज हुई है, जिस दिन की घटना है। FIR में कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जो भी दोषी हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाई निश्चित रूप से होगी, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... धाराओं की भी जानकारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... धाराएँ कौन सी लगी हैं, धाराएँ कमजोर लगी हैं कि मजबूत लगी हैं, क्या इन सारी चीजों का फैसला होम मिनिस्टर करेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इसका फैसला होम मिनिस्टर करेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन सी धाराओं में FIR दर्ज है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, यह होम मिनिस्टर नहीं करेगा, पुलिस नहीं करेगी,  
...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، یہ ہوم منسٹر نہیں کرے گا، پولیس کرے گی

—(مداخلت)—

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: पुलिस करेगी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: कैसे? पुलिस तो उसमें शामिल थी, पुलिस उसमें पार्टी थी।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : کیسے؟ پولیس تو اس میں شامل تھی، پولیس اس میں پارٹی تھی۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा मत कहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उलटे पुलिस की custodial meeting हो रही थी। वह अपने खिलाफ खुद कैसे कार्रवाई करेगी? यह गलत है। एक doctored video पर कन्हैया कुमार पर sedition case लग सकता है और असली वीडियो पर FIR करके दो मिनट में छुट्टी हो सकती है, यह सवाल है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी बहुत respect करता हूँ, उधर से उन्होंने लपेट-लपेट कर बता दिया। सवाल यह है कि जो कोर्ट की premises में हुआ, जिस तरह से MLA ने लोगों को मारा, जिस तरीके से वकीलों ने उसको मारा, उनके खिलाफ कौन सी धारा लगी हैं, वे बाहर क्यों हैं, वे 5 मिनट भी बाहर क्यों हैं, वे 5-5, 10-10 साल के लिए अन्दर क्यों नहीं हैं, यह सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मीडिया को मारा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اٹھے پولیس کی custodial meeting ہو رہی تھی۔ وہ اپنے خلاف خود کیسے کارروائی کرے گی؟ یہ غلط ہے۔ ایک doctored video پر کنہیا کمار پر sedition case لگ سکتا ہے اور اصلی ویڈیو پر ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ کر کے دو منٹ میں چھٹی ہو سکتی ہے، یہ سوال ہے۔ مائنے گرہ منتری جی، میں آپ کی بہت respect کرتا ہوں، ادھر سے انہوں نے لیٹ لیٹ کر بتا دیا۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ جو کورٹ کی premises میں ہوا، جس طرح سے ایم۔اے۔ای۔ نے لوگوں کو مارا، جس طرح سے وکیلوں نے اس کو مارا، ان کے خلاف کون سی دھارا لگی ہے، یہ باہر کیوں ہیں، وہ 5 منٹ بھی باہر کیوں ہیں، وہ 5-5، 10-10 سال کے لئے اندر کیوں نہیں ہیں، یہ سوال ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ (مداخلت)۔ میڈیا کو مارا۔ (مداخلت)۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, कोई अपराध करेगा, उसे दस दिन जेल के अंदर रहना चाहिए या दस साल जेल के अंदर रहना चाहिए, इसका फैसला न तो पुलिस करेगी, न गृह मंत्री करेगा, न मीडिया करेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, कोर्ट बाद में करेगा। पुलिस कौन सी धारा लगाती है? ... (व्यवधान) ... पुलिस कौन सी धारा लगाती है, उसके आधार पर फैसला करेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : نہیں، کورٹ بعد میں کرے گا۔ پولیس کون سی دھارا لگاتی

ہے؟ —(مداخلت)— پولیس کون سی دھارا لگاتی ہے، اس کے آدھار پر کورٹ فیصلہ کرے گا

—(مداخلت)—

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, मैं एक बात पूछ लूं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोर्ट फैसला करेगा कि वह मुजरिम है या नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोर्ट फैसला करेगा कि क्या उसके ऊपर सजा होनी है या नहीं, लेकिन गिरफ्तार तो पुलिस करेगी। कौन सी धारा में करेगी, जनाब? धार के बारे में बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... छात्रों के नेता को धारा 124 बी में सेडिशन में गिरफ्तार करते हैं, और इसको गिरफ्तार करते हो बेल की धारा में। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to his reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूं कि कई सम्मानित सदस्य सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। एक ही बार जो ये पूछना चाहते हैं, पूछ लें। उसके बाद मैं उत्तर दे देता हूं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, आईबीएन-7 के पत्रकार पांडे तीन दिन तक अस्पताल में भर्ती रहे। जिन लोगों ने उनको पीटा, उनके खिलाफ क्या एफआईआर दर्ज हुई? उसके साथ-साथ, उपसभापति महोदय, स्टिंग ऑपरेशन हुआ। उस स्टिंग ऑपरेशन में वही वकील, जिसको आपने 323 में छोड़ दिया, वह कह रहा है कि इतना पीटा, इतना पीटा कि कन्हैया कुमार को पेशाब करवा दिया। साथ में यह कहा कि अगली बार उमर खालिद आएगा तो पेट्रोल बम फेंका जाएगा। उसके ऊपर आपने क्या कार्रवाई की? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Would you like to reply? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** वह सेडिशन केस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : وہ سیڈیشن کا کیس ہے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

**खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल):** 1984 में आपकी सरकार में पुलिस ने क्या किया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over ...**(Interruptions)**... No more questions... **(Interruptions)**... Mr. Raja, you cannot ask again...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. No more questions...**(Interruptions)**... No more questions...**(Interruptions)**... That is all ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed to listen to the questions ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister has replied. That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything more then you can say? Then, with that discussion will be over ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, hon. Minister agreed to listen. I am asking a question ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to say anything, you can say, उसके बाद खत्म।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे केवल दो बातें कहनी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have a point to make ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I am not allowing you ...*(Interruptions)*... You have asked your questions. Sit down. You have already asked. I am not allowing you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the reply is not satisfactory. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let him complete ...*(Interruptions)*... Then you say that ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Let him complete. I am not allowing you. You have already asked your questions ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I am not allowing. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, you can complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सर, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप इतना बताइएगा कि उस एमएलए और उन वकीलों के खिलाफ, जिन्होंने मीडियाकर्मियों को मारा, उनको मारा, कौन सी धारा में एफआईआर की? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ اتنا بتائیے گا کہ اس ایم ایل اے اور ان وکیلوں کے خلاف، جنہوں نے میڈیا والوں کو مارا، ان کو مارا، کون سی دھارا میں ایف آئی آر کی؟ ...*(مداخلت)*۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you have to say, you reply and then we will stop it.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): जो 1984 में हुआ, उसका भी जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: जो धाराएं, जिसके लिए एप्लीकेबल थीं, वे धाराएं उसके विरुद्ध लगाई गई हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: कौन सी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं बतला देता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: एफआईआर नंबर 65/16, dated 15th February, 2016, under Sections 147, 149, 427, 327 of IPC. Accused lawyers, Om Sharma, Vikram Singh Chauhan, Yashpal Singh arrested and after that they released. और उसके बाद BJP MLA, Shri O.P. Sharma arrested under IPC 147, 149, 323 *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...* You listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Rajiv Verma *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: 147, 149, 323, 341 *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Pending investigation. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* I am saying *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* After having asked questions, you listen to him. Let him say whatever he wants *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not satisfied with his answer. *...(Interruptions)...* We are not satisfied with your answer.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: और उसके बाद *...(व्यवधान)...* सीताराम जी, एक मिनट, पेंडिंग इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बारे में मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* एक मिनट, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैंने कहा, जिन-जिन एक्यूज्ड के खिलाफ, जो-जो धाराएं लगी हैं अभी मैंने उनका उल्लेख किया। *...(व्यवधान)...* लेकिन मैं एक तीसरी एफआईआर की भी यहां पर चर्चा कर देना चाहता हूं, जो पेंडिंग इन्वेस्टिगेशन हैं और जो 17 तारीख को दर्ज हुई हैं। हो सकता है कि और बहुत सारे लोग इस ग्रिप में आए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सुनिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... 147, 149, 427, 323, 341, 186, 332, 353 आईपीसी की ये धाराएं लगी हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, इन्वेस्टिगेशन का काम चल रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमको इन्वेस्टिगेशन के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए। यदि दिल्ली पुलिस किसी के साथ इन्जस्टिस करेगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से कोर्ट उसका संज्ञान लेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जिसने जो भी अपराध किया है, जिस-जिस प्रकार का अपराध किया है, उसको अदालत सजा देगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यहां पर जो बताया गया है और जिस तरीके की दलील दी जा रही है, उससे हम बिल्कुल सेटिसफाइड नहीं हैं। I think the Government have ...**(Interruptions)**... इस विरोध में हम वॉकआउट कर रहे हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : یہاں پر جو بتایا گیا ہے اور جس طریقے کی دلیل دی جا رہی ہے، اس سے ہم بالکل سیٹسفاڈ نہیں ہیں۔ I think the Government have ...**(Interruptions)**... اس ورودہ میں ہم واک-اؤٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not satisfied ...**(Interruptions)**... I am dissatisfied. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: (West Bengal): The Chief Minister of Delhi is being challenged for a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Delhi Police Commissioner ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... The total time of your party is 30 minutes, you have already taken 17 minutes. Now, try to conclude as early as possible. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Sit down ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you doing? Sit down. Shri Bhupender Yadav.

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

**Situation arising in Central Institutions of Higher Education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad—Contd.**

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जिस विषय पर अपनी चर्चा कर रहा था, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि 9 फरवरी, 2016 का जो दिन था, वह दिन क्या था। जवाहरलाल नेहरू

† Transliteration in Urdu script.



[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

विश्वविद्यालय में जिस सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम को करना तय किया गया था, उसके लिए 9 फरवरी का दिन ही क्यों चुना गया था? आज कांग्रेस के लोग या वामपंथी विचारधारा के लोग यह कह सकते हैं कि 9 फरवरी को उनकी अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी पर हमला हुआ था, लेकिन 9 फरवरी के जिस कार्यक्रम के लिए कांग्रेस के राहुल गांधी गए थे, बाद में जिसके समर्थन के लिए सभा की गई थी, उनसे यह पूछना चाहिए कि 9 फरवरी को कौन सी अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी थी?

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब 9 फरवरी का कार्यक्रम हुआ और जब विद्यार्थी परिषद् ने उसका विरोध किया, तो 10 फरवरी को DSU ने पर्चा इश्यू किया, SFI ने पर्चा इश्यू किया और जवाहर लाल नेहरू छात्र संघ ने भी पर्चा इश्यू किया। 9 फरवरी को जो पर्चा बंटा था, उसमें जो पंक्तियां पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के विषय में कही गई थीं, मैंने उसकी कुछ पंक्तियां प्रारम्भ में पढ़ कर सुनाई थीं, लेकिन उस पर्चे के अंत में जो अपील की गई थी, जिस पर इस देश की संसद को ध्यान देना चाहिए, उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। उसमें लिखा था, "the slogan, 'Kashmir is an inalienable part of India', is given by the ruling class in the interest of plundering. No Marxist can support this slogan. It is the essential duty of Marxists to accept the right of self-determination by every nationality". On the question of Kashmir, Nagas, etc., the Marxists should express their support in favour of fighter comrade Charu Mazumdar.

उसके बाद इसमें एक अपील लिखी गयी थी कि "We appeal to you to join a Cultural Evening in raze against the occupation of Kashmir by the Indian State and in solidarity with the struggle of the people of Kashmir for their inalienable right to self-determination", मैं आज यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1994 में इस संसद ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। भारत की फौजों ने कश्मीर पर अपना बलिदान दिया, हमने राष्ट्रीय एकता के सपने को लेकर देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की। उसमें जिस 9 फरवरी के कार्यक्रम की अपील की गयी है, अगर सरकार उस पर एक्शन लेती है, तो आप उसे कहते हैं कि अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी पर हमला हो गया। क्या हमें इस तरह के दोहरे मापदंड अपनाने पड़ेंगे? क्या इन दोहरे मापदंडों पर हम अपनी राजनीति खेलना चाहेंगे? हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय सबका है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय में सारी राजनीतिक विचारधाराएं पनपें, हम यह चाहते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय के लोकतांत्रिक वातावरण में सारे राजनीतिक संगठनों को काम करने का अवसर मिले, परन्तु यह कौन कहेगा कि विश्वविद्यालय में 9 फरवरी को इस देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय को ज्यूडिशियल किलिंग कहा जाए, कश्मीर और अफ़जल गुरु को महिमामंडित किया जाए? आप कहेंगे कि अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी है, क्या भारत की सम्प्रभु सरकार को उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेने का अधिकार नहीं है? जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय छात्रसंघ के अध्यक्ष का जो पत्र निकला है, क्या उस पत्र में यह कहने का अधिकार है कि 9 फरवरी के कार्यक्रम को रोका गया? आनन्द शर्मा जी पूछ रहे हैं कि वह कौन सा पत्र है, तो मैं वह भी पढ़ता हूं। इसके रिकॉर्ड की जाँच करनी चाहिए। Joint Protest/Demonstration at

Administration Block, 11th February, Thursday, 2.30 p.m. यह अपील निकली। इस अपील में जेएनयू छात्रसंघ के प्रेजिडेंट का नाम लिखा है, यानी इनके नाम से अपील निकली। इसमें क्या लिखा है? इसमें लिखा है कि "For three years in a row, the ABVP has attacked any programme that protested against the hurried execution of Afzal Guru, a nervous attempt by the Congress Government in the face of rising right-wing tendencies". इसका मतलब कि 9 फरवरी का जो कार्यक्रम था, उसका आप समर्थन कर रहे थे! कोई छात्रसंघ इसका समर्थन कर सकता है? अगर किया है, तो क्या देश की सरकार को इसकी जाँच करने का अधिकार नहीं है? हम एक सम्प्रभु राष्ट्र होने के नाते जिस विश्वविद्यालय से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वहां अपने भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता के, भारत के राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के विषयों को पढ़ाया जायेगा, क्या उसके बारे में हम जाँच नहीं करेंगे?

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि महाभारत काल में जब गुरु द्रोणाचार्य के आश्रम में कौरव और पांडव पढ़ते थे और जब बाहर से वहाँ हमला हुआ, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति आप पर हमला करता है, यहाँ "बाहरी" से मतलब यदि कोई देश की एकता और अखंडता पर हमला करता है, तो आप सौ और पाँच नहीं है, आपको कहना पड़ेगा - "वयं पंचाधिक्षतम्"। जब देश की संसद कश्मीर पर संकल्प पास करती है, हमारे सैनिक कुर्बानी देते हैं, पार्लियामेंट के सिक्योरिटीमेन कुर्बानी देते हैं और देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर देश की सारी सरकारें उसके प्रति एकरसता और एक स्वर का भाव रखती हैं, तो उस कार्यक्रम की जाँच करने का अधिकार इस देश की सरकार को है। इसको हम स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति की आज़ादी के नाम पर राजनीति के खेल से न खेलें। इसलिए, "वयं पंचाधिक्षतम्" के भाव से ही यह पूरा देश आगे चल रहा है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम राष्ट्रभक्ति की परिभाषा गढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान का हर व्यक्ति जानता है कि राष्ट्रभक्ति की परिभाषा "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद" नहीं हो सकती। हम सब जानते हैं कि "Go India Back" राष्ट्रभक्ति की परिभाषा नहीं हो सकती, हम सब यह जानते हैं कि "भारत की बरबादी तक जंग जारी रहेगी" यह राष्ट्रभक्ति की परिभाषा नहीं हो सकती और हम यह जानते हैं कि जिनको फांसी लगायी गयी, उनका नाम लेकर कहा जाए कि "हम शर्मिन्दा हैं कि तेरे क्रांतिल जिन्दा हैं"। आनन्द जी मुझसे कह रहे हैं, पूछ रहे हैं कि ये नारे किसने लगाये? यही तो 9 फरवरी की जाँच का विषय है। आप जाँच होने क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** किसने रोकी है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** आप उसका राजनीतिकरण कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जाँच हो रही है, तो सदन एक मत से कहे ...(व्यवधान)... कि जाँच हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** पूरा सदन एकमत है। ...(व्यवधान)... पूरा देश एक आवाज़ में बोल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** आप कहिए कि 9 फरवरी की जाँच होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आनन्द जी ...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जब तक 9 फरवरी की जाँच होगी, तब तक इसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं होगा। न्यायालय अपना काम करेगा। 9 फरवरी की जाँच का होना, हमारा सब का अधिकार और हमारा सब का विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No commentary please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि हम स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी के नाम पर देशद्रोह का सम्मान करने वालों को कम से कम प्रश्रय देकर देश में राजनीतिज्ञों की नई व्याख्या नहीं करें। मैं अंत में जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय जैसे बड़े विश्वविद्यालय में ... और मेरे पास एक सूची है कि 2010 से लगातार दलित छात्रों ने सुसाइड किया है। मैं बाबा साहेब के इस विषय को मानता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने एक संदेश दिया था ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No commentary please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** "शिक्षित और समर्थ बनो"। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय सब के हैं। लेकिन जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, उसमें भी कम से कम दलितों और पिछड़ों का 45 प्रतिशत फैकल्टी से लेकर स्टूडेंट, उसमें होने चाहिए, देश के गरीब को, देश के दलित, पिछड़े को उसमें पढ़ना चाहिए, जो 45 साल से आपने नहीं किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि छात्रों के दृष्टिकोण में नयापन आना चाहिए लेकिन राष्ट्रभक्ति और देश के जीवन मूल्य और सामूहिक नागरिक धर्म की परिकल्पना यह हमारे विषयों में आनी चाहिए।

महोदय, सुबह से एक विषय चला था और मैं कभी-कभी यह सोचता हूँ कि देश के प्रतीक के रूप में हमने अशोक चक्र को माना है। आखिर यह अशोक चक्र हमारे देश में गतिशीलता का परिचायक है। संसद के वाद-विवाद, हमेशा देश सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय प्राप्त हो, इसके लिए गतिशीलता का आह्वान करते हैं और इसलिए मैं आज यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 9 फरवरी के संदर्भ को उससे जुड़े हुए घटनाक्रम को, कम से कम एक निष्पक्ष जांच जो सरकार कर रही है उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार का समर्थन और सहयोग करना चाहिए और जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से लेकर देश के जितने भी विश्वविद्यालयों में समाज के हर वर्ग को पढ़ने के लिए और सामाजिक न्याय के संकल्पना को पूरा करने के लिए जो अवसर हम अभी तक नहीं दे पाए हैं, उन अवसरों की उपलब्धता करानी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिरी विषय यह कहना चाहूँगा, हम पर सेडिशन का आरोप लगाने की बात करने वाले कम से कम इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि 1962 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है, एक कम्युनिस्ट लीडर केदार नाथ सिंह पर, केवल इस बात के लिए सेडिशन लगा दिया गया कि उन्होंने कहा था कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट अच्छा कार्य नहीं कर रही है। 1974 में देश की अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी के

अधिकार को किसने छीना था, यह हम सब लोग जानते हैं और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने भी "पिता के पत्र पुत्री के नाम" पढ़े हैं जिसमें सामूहिक और वैश्विक नागरिक बनने की परिकल्पनाओं का बहुत सुंदर तरीके से वर्णन किया है। लेकिन यह पत्र अगर कांग्रेस के वर्तमान लोग पढ़ते तो कम से कम 9 फरवरी के समर्थन में खड़े नहीं होते।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन सर, यहा असली जो बहस हो रही है और होनी चाहिए थी, वह विश्वविद्यालयों में आज क्या हो रहा है, क्यों हो रहा है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि कल उस सदन में भी मैं सुन रहा था और यहां भी सुन रहा हूँ, चर्चा कहीं की कहीं जा रही है। नेशनलिज्म क्या है, नेशनलिस्ट कौन है, एंटीनेशनल कौन है, उस पर चर्चा जा रही है। उस पर तो मैं बाद में आऊंगा लेकिन चूंकि आज मैं पहले देश के जो एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनके बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। जब से यह सरकार आई, तब से एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस, चाहे वे एकेडेमिक हों या टेक्नीकल, शुक्र करिए अभी तक मेडिकल एजुकेशन बचा है, वातावरण बिल्कुल बदल गया है। इस सरकार के आते ही विश्व भारती यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर बदले गए। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो चार साल का अंडर ग्रेज्युएट प्रोग्राम था, उसको रोल बैक किया गया। एफटीआईआई एक ऐसा अदारा है जहां से हमारे आर्टिस्ट्स निकलते हैं, वह अभी तक बचा था। उनकी फिल्म में कौन हीरो होता है, कौन हीरोइन होती है, वे किस धर्म के होते हैं, किस जाति के होते हैं, वह किसी को पता नहीं होता है, शादी-ब्याह के बारे में और एक्टिंग के बारे में भी। उसमें भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को डालने के लिए, जो एक पार्टी से संबंधित था, पौने पांच महीने... मैं उस संस्थान के स्टूडेंट्स यानी लड़के और लड़कियों को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने resist किया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट अपनी हठधर्मी पर अटल थी। डायरेक्टर, आईआईटी, दिल्ली ने resign किया, वह दूसरी बात है कि उसका resignation accept नहीं हुआ। Chairman, Governing Council, IIT मुम्बई ने इस्तीफा दे दिया, आईआईटी, चेन्नई में जो स्टडी सर्कल था, वह अम्बेडकर पेरियार स्टडी सर्कल था, यहां की सरकार के कहने पर उसको derecognise किया गया। डायरेक्टर, आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद ने सरकार को बता दिया कि इन technical educational institutions से सरकार अपने आपको दूर रखे।

जो न्यूज पेपर्स में आया है कि हाल ही में यानी फरवरी में सूरजकुंड में 40 यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चांसलर्स की जो मीटिंग हुई है, उसमें उनको बताया गया है कि आपको सरकार की लाइन तो करना है। ऐसे ही सेंसर बोर्ड है तथा और कई institutions हैं।

अब मैं हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी पर आना चाहता हूँ। हम भी यूनिवर्सिटी लीडर रहे हैं, कॉलेजेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ाई भी होती है, झगड़े भी होते हैं। शायद वह विश्वविद्यालय है ही नहीं, जिसमें स्टूडेंट्स के बीच में टकराव न हो, लड़ाई-झगड़ा न हो, तो फिर वह स्टूडेंट है ही नहीं। कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक यह हर जगह होता है। उस पर मेरा विवाद नहीं है। विवाद है कि रोहित वेमुला खुदखुशी करने पर कैसे मजबूर हुआ, उसके पीछे कौन था? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि माननीय मंत्री जी उसके पीछे थे, लेकिन एक संगठन था। वह इसी सरकार के पार्टी की जो युवा संगठन, एबीवीपी है, वह उसके पीछे लगा हुआ था। शुरू से यह उसके पीछे लगा था। यह माना कि यह लड़का बहुत काबिल था, पीएचडी कर रहा था। इतना काबिल था कि उसने दो साल में दो अलग-अलग विषय में पीएचडी करने का प्रयास किया। पहले वह लाइफ साइंस में पीएचडी कर रहा था, डेढ़ साल के बाद उसे लगा कि

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

दूसरे सब्जेक्ट यानी सोशल साइंस में अम्बेडकर के बारे में ज्यादा पढ़ाई की जाती है, तो उसने अपना विषय बदल कर सोशल साइंस ले लिया। वह इतना काबिल लड़का था कि उसको दोनों में फेलोशिप मिली। साथ ही साथ वह अम्बेडकर स्टूडेंट एसोसिएशन का मेम्बर था।

सर, अभी हमने सदन में हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान को बनाने में अम्बेडकर जी का जो योगदान था, उस पर चर्चा की, इसलिए यह जाहिर है कि अगर कोई स्टूडेंट अम्बेडकर के बारे में पढ़ता है और उसके बताये रास्ते पर चलता है, तो यह गौरव की बात है। लिहाजा यह लड़का casteism और communitarianism के खिलाफ हमेशा लिखता था। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और यही कारण है कि 2013 में एबीवीपी ने इसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की। जब रोहित ने आरएसएस के खिलाफ कोई आर्टिकल लिखा था, तो एबीवीपी ने उस पर कार्रवाई करके उसको सात दिन की जेल करवा दी थी। फिर 2015 में दोबारा एक घटना हुई, जिसमें एबीवीपी के लड़कों ने इसको यह कह कर पीटा कि आपने हमारा एबीवीपी का पोस्टर फाड़ा है। यह तीसरी घटना हुई, जिसमें हम देखते हैं कि उसने आगे चल कर अपनी जान दे दी। 03 अगस्त, 2015 को एबीवीपी के प्रेसिडेंट ने फेसबुक पर एसएसए यानी अम्बेडकर स्टूडेंट एसोसिएशन के लीडरों और इनके खिलाफ लिखा। यही वजह है कि उसी शाम को कुछ लड़के, जिनमें रोहित भी था, एबीवीपी के प्रेसिडेंट से यह पूछने के लिए होस्टल चले गए कि आपने यह क्यों लिखा? स्टूडेंट्स के बीच कहा-सुनी जरूर हुई होगी, लेकिन बाद में उसने माफी माँगी कि मुझसे गलती हुई, मैंने लिखा। लेकिन, साजिश उसी दिन से शुरू हो गई। एक शाम को एबीवीपी के प्रेसिडेंट यह लिखकर देते हैं कि कुछ कहा-सुनी के बाद कह दिया कि मुझसे गलती हो गई और उसने लिखित माफी दे दी, लेकिन शायद किसी के कहने से रातों-रात क्या पक रहा था कि वह सुबह हॉस्पिटल में एडमिट हो गया? वहाँ से उसने बीजेपी के एमएलसी रामचन्द्र राव को एक लेटर लिखा, उसने एमपी को लेटर लिखा, उसने पुलिस में केस कर दिया कि मुझे पीटा गया, मुझे रात को मारा गया। यह पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है। पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कोर्ट में यह कह दिया कि नहीं, वे केवल superficial जख्म थे। वहाँ यह मालूम हुआ कि उसे appendicitis पहले से ही था, जिसका पुलिस ने ऑपरेशन कराया, लेकिन यह पेश किया गया कि वह इतना बीमार है कि उसे stitches लग गए, उसका दाखिला हुआ। पुलिस कमिश्नर ने हाई कोर्ट में यह कह दिया कि उसका तो appendicitis का ऑपरेशन हुआ है। सर, यहीं से बात शुरू हो गई और इस लड़के का victimization यहीं से शुरू हो गया। एमएलए साहब और एमएलसी साहब तो वीसी के पास पहुंच गए और उनसे कहा कि यहाँ गुंडागर्दी चलती है। फिर एमपी साहब, जो कि यूनियन मिनिस्टर बंडारू दत्तात्रेय जी हैं, उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी। उस चिट्ठी में उन्होंने क्या कहा है, शायद आज तक वह इस सदन में तो नहीं पढ़ी गई है। यह 17 अगस्त की चिट्ठी है, जिसमें वे लिखते हैं, "Shrimati Smirni Zubin Iraniji, as you are aware, I represent Secunderabad in Parliament, which constitutes a major part of Hyderabad. Hyderabad University is a Central University, located in Hyderabad. It has, in the recent past, become a den of castiest, extremist and anti-national politics." अब यह एक लड़के के बारे में नहीं कहा जाता, बल्कि यह कहा जाता है कि पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी extremist की den बन गई है, वह casteists की den बन गई है और वह anti-nationals की den बन गई है। लेकिन, इसके पीछे जो communalist लोग थे,

उनके बारे में उन्होंने चर्चा नहीं की। "This could be visualized from the fact that when Yakub Memon was hanged, a dominant students union, the Ambedkar Students Association, held protests against his execution."

सवाल यह है कि यह लेटर माननीय मंत्री जी का आ गया, जिसमें उन्होंने पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी को dub कर दिया है कि वह extremist है, anti-national है। 3 सितम्बर को क्या होता है? 3 सितम्बर को माननीया एचआरडी मंत्री के ऑफिस से एक लेटर लिखा जाता है, जिसे इन्होंने नहीं लिखा बल्कि इनके डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी रामजी पाण्डेय रजिस्ट्रार, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद को लिखते हैं - "Please find attached herewith a copy of the letter dated 17.08.2015 of Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, MoS, Labour and Employment, along with enclosures. It is requested that the issues raised by the hon. MoS may kindly be examined and the facts may be intimated to the Ministry at the earliest."

यह हो गया पहला लेटर। अब आप सब दूसरे लेटर की भाषा देखिए। पहला लेटर तो सिम्पल था। 3 सितम्बर का लेटर सिम्पल था, लेकिन 24 सितम्बर को एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री से जो रिमाइंडर जाता है, उसको देखिए। पहले तो अंडर सेक्रेटरी ने लिखा था, अब इसका लेवल अपग्रेड हो गया। अब Deputy Secretary to Government of India, श्री सुभाष कुमार डडियाल ने Registrar को लिखा, लेकिन subject लिखता है "Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University's premises and violent attack on Susheel Kumar, Ph.D. student and President, ABVP." अब यह कार्रवाई शुरू हो रही है इसके खिलाफ और versus ABVP के President के खिलाफ और फिर यही text है कि आपको हमने पहले लिखा है और अब आप हमें तुरन्त बताइए। तीसरा letter Deputy Secretary की तरफ से 6 अक्टूबर को जाता है, जिसे address किया जाता है, वहां भी level बढ़ गया। पहले तो Registrar को भेजा जाता है, अब यह तीसरा letter Vice Chancellor of the University को। इसमें subject फिर है - "Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University's premises" उसमें फिर यह detail लिखी जाती है और फिर इस वक्त Deputy Secretary जवाब मांगते हैं।

सर, चौथा letter 20 अक्टूबर, 2015 को जाता है, लेकिन इस वक्त लिखने वाले को तीसरी promotion मिलती है। पहले Under Secretary, फिर Deputy Secretary, इस समय माननीय Joint Secretary साहब, Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu लिखते हैं और वे भी Vice Chancellor का चौथा reminder भेजते हैं। पांचवां reminder, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource, 19th November, 2015, again addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of Hyderabad Central University and again the subject is "Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University" and this time the writer is again Under Secretary. सर, MP से लेकर Government of India के Under Secretary और Joint Secretary की ओर से Registrar of University को anti-national activities in the University के बारे में ही बताया जा रहा है। इसलिए अगर यह कहें कि यह एक लड़के के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो रही है, तो ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि इस प्रकार तो आपने पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी को बदनाम किया। आपने केवल एक लड़के के बारे में नहीं लिखा, बल्कि

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

यूनिवर्सिटी के खिलाफ anti national programme चलाया। मेरे पास ये कॉपियां हैं। मैं इन सभी को पढ़ने के बाद टेबल पर रख दूंगा। जाहिर है, आपके पास तो होंगी ही, क्योंकि ये आपके ही ऑफिस से गई हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مانینے وائس چنیرمین سر، یہاں اصلی جو بحث ہو رہی ہے اور ہونی چاہیے تھی، وہ یونیورسٹیوں میں آج کیا ہو رہا ہے، کیوں ہو رہا ہے، اس پر چرچہ ہونی چاہیے تھی۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ کل اس سدن میں بھی میں سن رہا تھا اور یہاں بھی سن رہا ہوں، چرچہ کہیں کی کہیں جارہی ہے۔ نیشنلزم کیا ہے، نیشنلسٹ کون ہے، اینٹی نیشنل کون ہے، اس پر چرچہ کی جارہی ہے۔ اس پر تو میں بعد میں آؤنگا لیکن چونکہ آج میں پہلے دیش کے جو ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشن ہیں، ان کے بارے میں بات کرنا چاہوں گا۔ جب سے یہ سرکار آئی، تب سے ایجوکیشن انسٹی ٹیوشن، چاہے وہ اکیڈمک ہوں یا ٹیکنیکل، شکر کرینے ابھی تک میڈیکل ایجوکیشن بچا ہے، وائٹورن بالکل بدل گیا ہے۔ اس سرکار کے آتے ہی وشو بھاری یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر بدلے گئے۔ دہلی یونیورسٹی میں جو چار سال کا انٹرگریجویٹ پروگرام تھا، اس کو پرول بیک کیا گیا۔

ایف ٹی آئی آئی ایک ایسا ادارہ ہے جہاں سے ہمارے آرٹسٹس نکلتے ہیں، وہ ابھی تک بچا تھا۔ ان کی فلم میں کون بیرو ہوتا ہے، کون بیرونین ہوتی ہے، وہ کم دھرم کے ہوتے ہیں، کس ذات کے ہوتے ہیں، وہ کسی کو پتہ نہیں ہوتا ہے، شادی بیاہ کے بارے میں بھی اور اور ایکٹنگ کے بارے میں بھی۔ اس میں بھی ایسے شخص کو ڈالنے کے لیے، جو ایک پارٹی سے متعلق تھا، پونے پانچ مہینے۔۔۔ میں اس سنسٹھان کے اسٹوڈینٹ یعنی لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کو بدھانی دیتا ہوں، جنہوں نے Resist کیا، لیکن گورنمنٹ اپنی ہٹ دھرمی پر اٹل تھی۔ ڈائریکٹر، آئی آئی ٹی، دہلی نے Resign کیا وہ دوسری بات ہے کہ اس کا resignation accept نہیں ہوا۔ Chairman, Governing Council, IIT, ممبئی نے استعفیٰ دیدیا، آئی آئی ٹی، چینئی میں جو اسٹڈی سرکل تھا، وہ امبیڈکر پیریار اسٹڈی سرکل تھا، یہاں کی سرکار کے کہنے پر اس کو derecognize کیا گیا۔ ڈائریکٹر آئی آئی ایم، احمدآباد نے سرکار کو بتادیا کہ ان technical educational institutions سے سرکار اپنے آپ کو دور رکھے۔

جو نیوز پیپرز میں آیا ہے کہ حال ہی میں یعنی فروری میں سورج کنڈ میں 40 یونیورسٹیز کے وائس چانسلرس کی جو میٹنگ ہوئی ہے اس میں ان کو بتایا گیا ہے کہ آپ کو سرکار کی لائن tow کرنی ہے۔ ایسے ہی سینسر بورڈ ہے تھا اور کئی institutions ہیں۔

اب میں حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی پر آنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم بھی یونیورسٹی لیٹر رہے ہیں، کالجز اور یونیورسٹیز میں پڑھانی بھی ہوتی ہے، جھگڑے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ شاید وہ وشوودھیالے ہے ہی نہیں، جس میں اسٹوڈینٹس کے بیچ میں ٹکراؤ نہ ہو، لڑائی جھگڑا نہ ہو، تو پھر وہ اسٹوڈینٹ ہے ہی نہیں۔ کشمیر سے لیکر کنیاکماری تک یہ ہر جگہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس پر میرا وواد نہیں ہے۔ وواد ہے کہ روپٹ ویمولہ خودکشی کرنے پر کیسے مجبور ہوا،

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اس کے پیچھے کون تھا؟ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ مانینے منترجی اس کے پیچھے تھے، لیکن ایک سنگٹھن تھا۔ وہ اسی سرکار کے پارٹی کی جو نوا سنگٹھن، اے بی وی پی ہے، وہ اس کے پیچھے لگا ہوا تھا۔ شروع سے یہ اس کے پیچھے لگا تھا۔ یہ مانا کہ یہ لڑکا بہت قابل تھا، پی ایچ ڈی کر رہا تھا، اتنا قابل تھا کہ اس نے دو سال میں دو الگ الگ سبجیکٹ میں پی ایچ ڈی کرنے کا پریاس کیا پہلے وہ لائف سائنس میں پی ایچ ڈی کر رہا تھا، ٹیڑھ سال کے بعد اسے لگا کہ دوسرے سبجیکٹ یعنی سوشل سائنس میں امبیڈکر کے بارے میں زیادہ پڑھائی کی جاتی ہے، تو انہوں نے اپنا وٹس بدل کر سوشل سائنس لے لیا۔ وہ اتنا قابل لڑکا تھا کہ اس کو دونوں میں فیلوشپ ملی۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ وہ امبیڈکر اسٹوڈینٹ ایسوسی ایشن کا ممبر تھا۔

سر، ابھی ہم نے سدن میں ہندستان کے سمودھان کو بنانے میں امبیڈکر جی کا جو یوگدان تھا، اس پر چرچہ کی، اس لیے یہ ظاہر ہے کہ اگر کوئی اسٹوڈینٹ امبیڈکر کے بارے میں پڑھتا ہے اور اس کے بتائے راستے پر چلتا ہے، تو یہ گورو کی بات ہے۔ لحاظ یہ لڑکا casteism اور communalism کے خلاف ہمیشہ لکھتا تھا۔ وہ بہت اچھی بات ہے اور یہی کارن ہے کہ 2013 میں بھی اے بی وی پی نے اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی۔ جب روبرت نے آر ایس ایس کے خلاف کوئی آرٹیکل لکھا تھا، تو اے بی وی پی نے اس پر کارروائی کر کے اس کو سات دن کی جیل کروادی تھی۔ پھر 2015 میں دوبارہ ایک گھٹنا ہوئی، جس میں اے بی وی پی کے لڑکوں نے اس کو یہ کہہ کر پیٹا کہ آپ نے ہمارا اے بی وی پی کا پوسٹر پھاڑا ہے، یہ تیسری گھٹنا ہوئی، جس میں ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس نے آگے چل کر اپنی جان دے دی۔ 3 اگست، 2015 کو اے بی وی پی کے پریزیڈنٹ نے فیس بک پر اے ایس اے یعنی امبیڈکر اسٹوڈینٹ ایسوسی ایشن کے لیڈروں اور ان کے خلاف لکھا۔



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

بہی وجہ ہے کہ اسی شام کو کچھ لڑکے، جن میں روہت بھی تھا، اے بی وی پی کے پریزیڈنٹ سے یہ پوچھنے کے لیے ہاسٹل چلے گئے کہ آپ نے یہ کیوں لکھا؟ اسٹوڈنٹس کے بیچ کہا سنی ضرور ہونی ہوگی، لیکن بعد میں اس نے معافی مانگی کہ مجھ سے غلطی ہوئی، میں نے لکھا۔ لیکن سازش اسی دن سے شروع ہوگئی۔ ایک شام کو اے بی وی پی کے پریزیڈنٹ یہ لکھ کر دیتے ہیں کہ کچھ کہا سنی کے بعد کہہ دیا کہ مجھ سے غلطی ہوگئی اور اس نے لکھت معافی دیدی، لیکن شاید کسی کے کہنے سے راتوں رات کیا پک رہا تھا کہ وہ صبح ہاسپٹل میں ایڈمٹ ہوگیا۔ وہاں سے اس نے بی جے پی کے ایم ایل سی رام چندر راؤ کو ایک لیٹر لکھا، اس نے ایم پی کو لیٹر لکھا، اس نے پولیس میں کیس کر دیا کہ مجھے پیٹا گیا، مجھے رات کو مارا گئی۔ یہ پولیس کمشنر کی رپورٹ ہے۔ پولیس کمشنر نے کورٹ میں یہ کہہ دیا کہ نہیں، وہ صرف superficial زخم تھے۔ وہاں یہ معلوم ہوا کہ اسے appendicitis پہلے سے ہی تھی، جس کا پولیس نے آپریشن کرایا، لیکن یہ پیش کیا گیا کہ وہ اتنا بیمار ہے کہ اسے stitches لگ گئے، اس کا داخلہ ہوا۔ پولیس کمشنر نے ہائی کورٹ میں یہ کہہ دیا کہ اس کا تو appendicitis کا آپریشن ہوا ہے۔ سر، یہیں سے بات شروع ہوگئی اور اس لڑکے کا victimization یہیں سے شروع ہوگیا۔ ایم ایل اے صاحب اور ایم ایل سی صاحب تو وی سی کے پاس پہنچ گئے اور ان سے کہا کہ یہاں غنڈہ گردی چلتی ہے۔ پھر ایم پی صاحب، جو کہ یونین منسٹر بنڈارو دتاتریہ جی ہیں، انہیں ایک چھٹی لکھی۔ اس چٹھی میں انہوں نے کیا کہا ہے، شاید آج تک وہ اس سदन میں تو نہیں پڑھی گئی ہے۔ یہ 17 اگست کی چٹھی ہے، جس میں وہ لکھتے

ہیں۔

"Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, as you are aware, I represent Secunderabad in Parliament, which constitutes a major part of Hyderabad. Hyderabad University is a Central University, located in Hyderabad. It has, in the recent past, become a den of casteist, extremist and anti-national politics."

† اب یہ ایک لڑکے کے بارے میں نہیں کہا جاتا، بلکہ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ پوری یونیورسٹی anti-casteists کی den بن گئی ہے، وہ casteists کی den بن گئی ہے، اور وہ anti-nationals کی den بن گئی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے پیچھے جو communalist لوگ تھے، ان کے بارے میں انہوں نے چرچہ نہیں کی۔

"This could be visualized from the fact that when Yakub Memon was hanged, a dominant students union, the Ambedkar Students Association, held protests against his execution."

† سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ لیٹر مانتے منتری جی کا آگیا، جس میں انہوں نے پوری یونیورسٹی کو dub کر دیا کہ وہ extremist ہے، anti-national ہے۔ 3 ستمبر کو کیا ہوتا ہے؟ 3 ستمبر کو مانتے ایچ آر ڈی منتری کے آفس سے ایک لیٹر لکھا جاتا ہے، جسے انہوں نے نہیں لکھا بلکہ ان کے ڈپٹی سکریٹری رام جی پانڈے رجسٹرار، سینٹرل یونیورسٹی، حیدرآباد کو لکھتے ہیں۔

"Please find attached herewith a copy of the letter dated 17.08.2015 of Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, MoS, Labour and Employment, along with enclosures. It is requested that the issues raised by the hon. MoS may kindly be examined and the facts may be intimated to the Ministry at the earliest."

† یہ ہوگیا پہلا لیٹر۔ اب آپ سب دوسرے لیٹر کی بھاشا دیکھیں۔ پہلا لیٹر تو سیمپل تھا۔ 3 ستمبر کا لیٹر سیمپل تھا، لیکن 24 ستمبر کو ایچ آر ڈی منسٹری سے جو ریمائیٹڈ جاتا ہے، اس کو دیکھیں۔ پہلے تو انٹر سکریٹری نے لکھا تھا، اب اس کا لیول اپگریڈ ہوگیا۔  
اب Deputy Secretary to Government of India، شری سبھاش کمار ڈیپال نے

† رجسٹرار کو لکھا، لیکن subject لکھتا ہے "Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University's premises and violent attack on Susheel Kumar, Ph.D. student and President, ABVP." اور versus ABVP کے پریزیڈنٹ کے خلاف اور پھر یہی ٹیکسٹ ہے کہ آپ کو ہم نے پہلے لکھا ہے اور اب آپ ہمیں فوراً بتائیں۔ تیسرا لیٹر ڈپٹی سکریٹری کی طرف سے چھ اکتوبر کو جاتا ہے، جسے address کیا جاتا ہے، وہاں بھی لیول بڑھ گیا۔ پہلے تو رجسٹرار کو بھیجا جاتا ہے، اب یہ تیسرا لیٹر یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر کو۔ اس میں

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

"Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University's subject premises" [اس میں پھر یہ ثقیل لکھی جاتی ہے اور پھر اس وقت ڈپٹی سکریٹری جواب مانگتے ہیں۔]

سر، چوتھا لیٹر 20 اکتوبر 2015 کو جاتا ہے، لیکن اس وقت لکھنے والے کو  
تیسری پروموشن ملتی ہے۔ پہلے انٹرسکریٹری، پھر ڈپٹی سکریٹری، اس وقت مانیٹر  
جوائنٹ سکریٹری صاحب، ڈاکٹر سکھیر سنگھ سندھو لکھتے ہیں اور وہ بھی وائس  
چانسلر کو چوتھا ریمانینڈر بھیجتے ہیں۔ پانچواں ریمانینڈر، Government of India,  
Ministry of Human Resource, 19th November, 2015, again addressed to the  
Vice-Chancellor of Hyderabad Central University and again the subject is  
"Anti-national activities in Hyderabad Central University" and this time the  
writer is again Under Secretary Government of India کے  
انٹرسکریٹری اور جوائنٹ سکریٹری کی طرف سے Registrar of University کو anti-  
national activities in the University کے بارے میں ہی بتایا جا رہا ہے۔ اس لیے اگر یہ  
کہیں کہ یہ ایک لڑکے کے خلاف کارروائی ہو رہی ہے، تو ایسا نہیں ہے، بلکہ اس طرح  
تو آپ نے پوری یونیورسٹی کو بدنام کیا۔ آپ نے صرف ایک لڑکے کے بارے میں نہیں  
لکھا، بلکہ یونیورسٹی کے خلاف اینٹی نیشنل پروگرام چلایا۔ میرے پاس یہ کاپیاں ہیں، میں  
ان سبھی کو پڑھنے کے بعد ٹیبل پر رکھ دوں گا۔ ظاہر ہے، آپ کے پاس تو ہونگی ہی، کیوں  
کہ آپ کے ہی آفس سے گئی ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): इन्होंने डॉ. अम्बेडकर की भी insult की। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** सर, इतनी चिट्ठियां और reminders गए और माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा और मैं Television Channels पर Ruling Party के स्पोक्सपर्सन्स को रात को सुनता था कि इन्हीं की सरकार ने वर्ष 2011 में कानून बनाया कि सांसदों के पत्रों का उत्तर तुरंत मंत्रियों की ओर से जाना चाहिए। अब अगर आप उसका पालन कर रहे हैं, तो यह सिर्फ आप BJP के सांसदों के पत्रों का जवाब देने में कर रहे हैं। आपकी तरफ से तो नहीं, लेकिन अगर मैं आपके मंत्रियों के ऊपर से नीचे तक नाम लूं, तो as a Leader of Opposition भी हमारा Acknowledgement नहीं आता। मैं आपकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। Acknowledgement भी नहीं आया और यदि acknowledgement आया भी, तो उसके बाद जो second कार्रवाई होती है, उसके बारे में भी सूचना आज तक नहीं आई है। मैंने ऊपर से नीचे कहा। वह काफी है। इस प्रकार हमारे डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह के वक्त के ऑर्डर का selectively पालन कर रहे हैं। BJP का तो एक reminder नहीं, बल्कि पांच-पांच और दूसरी पार्टीज के सांसदों का जवाब भी नहीं देना। इस प्रकार ये तो सब बहाने हैं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، اتنی چٹھیاں اور ریمائنڈرس گئے اور مانتے منتری جی نے کہا اور میں ٹیلی ویژن چینل پر رولنگ پارٹی کے اسپوک پرسنس کو رات کو سنتا تھا کہ انہیں کی سرکار نے سال 2011 میں قانون بنایا کہ سانسدوں کے پتروں کا جواب فوراً منتریوں کی طرف سے جانا چاہئے۔ اب اگر آپ اس کا پالن کر رہے ہیں، تو یہ صرف آپ ہی جے پی کے سانسدوں کے پتروں کا جواب دینے میں کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کی طرف سے تو نہیں، لیکن اگر میں آپ کے منتریوں کے اوپر سے نیچے تک نام لوں، تو as a Leader of Opposition سے بھی ہمارا Acknowledgment نہیں آتا۔ میں آپ کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں Acknowledgment بھی نہیں آیا اور اگر Acknowledgment آیا بھی، تو اس کے بعد جو دوسری کارروائی ہوئی ہے، اس کے بارے میں بھی اطلاع آج تک نہیں آئی ہے۔ میں نے اوپر سے نیچے کہا۔ وہ کافی ہے، اس طرح ہمارے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ کے وقت کے آرڈر کا selectively پالن کر رہے ہیں۔ بی جے پی کا تو ایک ریمائنڈر نہیں، بلکہ پانچ پانچ اور دوسری پارٹیز کے سانسدوں کا جواب بھی نہیں دینا۔ اس طرح یہ تو سب بہانے

ہیں۔

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: जब लेबर के बारे में लेबर मिनिसट्री को लिखा जाता है, तो ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वह सब मैंने बता दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: وہ سب میں نے بتادیا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: जब लेबर के बारे में लेबर मिनिसट्री को लिखा जाता है, तो उसका भी जवाब नहीं आता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैंने बता दिया कि सभी के नहीं आते हैं। HRD मंत्री के तो एक-दो जवाब आ गए, इसलिए मैं इनके ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगाऊंगा।

सर, यहां से कार्रवाई शुरू होती है। यह सिलसिला चला और 16-12-2015 को स्टूडेंट्स को यूनिवर्सिटी से निकालना पड़ा। इन बच्चों को होस्टल से भी बाहर किया, इनको इलेक्शन लड़ने से भी मना किया, इनका social boycott भी किया गया। इन बच्चों ने वहां premises में bamboo की hut बनायी, लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से एक आदमी भी उन्हें पूछने नहीं गया कि तुम जिंदा हो या मर गए, वहां मच्छर तो नहीं हैं या तुम्हें सर्दी तो नहीं लग रही? इस तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का रवैया था। ज्वाइंट एक्शन कमेटी ने इनके हक में agitation किया और आखिरकार शायद मंत्री जी ने कल लोक सभा में जवाब दिया कि उसने जाने से पहले किसी के खिलाफ आरोप नहीं लगाया, मेरे पास

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

उसका handwritten letter है। जब मैं दक्षिण में गया था तो मैंने कुछ घंटे उस लड़के की माँ और उसके भाई के साथ गुजारे। उन्होंने ये कागज़ मुझे दिए थे। मेरे पास सीबीआई नहीं है, आईबी नहीं है, जहां से मैं यह जमा करता हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे यह लेटर दिया, जो 18.12.2015 का है। जिस दिन यह घटना हुई, उस दिन यह लड़का कहता है। This letter is addressed to the Vice Chancellor of Hyderabad University and the subject is: Solution for Dalit problem. आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि उसको कितना तंग किया गया था, anti-national कहकर, होस्टल से निकालकर, उसकी फेलोशिप बंद करके। सवाल यह नहीं है कि वह दलित था या नहीं था। कोई साधारण आदमी भी होता तो क्या उसके साथ ऐसा ही होता और अगर वह दलित था तो हमें और भी सतर्क रहना चाहिए था। यूनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को और अधिक सतर्क रहना चाहिए था, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को सतर्क रहना चाहिए था - वे सतर्क नहीं रहे। वह उसमें क्या लिखता है, "First, let me praise your dedicated take -- I do not know, उस वक्त बेचारा किस हालात में था -- on the Self-Respect movements of Dalits in this university campus. When an ABVP president got questioned about his derogatory remarks on Dalits, your kind personal interference into the issue is historic and exemplary." वह इसमें sarcastic कहता है। आप यह मत सोचिए कि उनकी तारीफ कर रहा है। वह कहता है कि आपकी तो personal intervention थी, जब ABVP ने शिकायत की, उस वक्त जो आपका intervention था, वह बड़ा historic था। Further, it says, "Students are socially boycotted from campus spaces. Donald Trump will be a lilliput in front of you. By seeing your commitment, I am tempted to give two suggestions as a token of banality. Firstly, please serve 10mg Sodium Azide to all the Dalit students at the time of admission with direction to use when they feel like reading Ambedkar." You can imagine the agony which the boy was undergoing through. And, the second point is, "Supply a nice rope to the rooms of all Dalit students through your companion, the great Chief Warden." It looks that the Chief Warden and the Vice-Chancellor were together. यह उसका आखिरी लेटर था और अगर यह दोष नहीं है या वह किसी को दोष नहीं लगाकर गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दोष तो वाइस चांसलर और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर लगाकर गया है, उनके जजमेंट पर लगा गया है, वार्डन पर लगा गया है। यह दोष बहुत भारी दोष है। उसी शाम को उसकी माँ ने उसके दोस्तों को फोन किया कि वह कहाँ है तो उसके दोस्त उसे ढूँढ़ने गए। उन्होंने एक कमरा ले रखा था क्योंकि वे होस्टल से expelled हुए थे, इसलिए वे अलग ही रहते थे, लेकिन एक दोस्त के यहां ये चारों-पांचों जाते थे। जब thesis वगैरह लिखनी होती थी, उस वक्त वे वहां जाते थे। वह अपने दोस्तों से कहकर गया था कि मैं फलां कमरे में होऊंगा, वहां मुझे thesis लिखनी है, लेकिन जब वह नहीं लौटा तो उन्होंने वहां जाकर देखा। जब वे वेंटिलेटर से अंदर घुसे तो उन्होंने उसे लटकते हुए देखा। यही कारण है कि एक ऑर्गेनाइजेशन जो रूलिंग पार्टी की है, जो उसकी यूथ विंग है, उसका

सबब बनी है - एक तो कहते हैं फांसी का फंदा, लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि अपने आपको आत्महत्या के फंदे तक ले गया। इसके पीछे एक दुख भरी कहानी है। हम भी यूथ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से संबंध रखते थे, लेकिन हमको कभी patronage नहीं मिली रूलिंग पार्टी की। कभी नहीं मिली, आज भी नहीं मिली। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी 10 साल तक प्रधान मंत्री रहे, इनसे पूछिए कभी किसी यूथ कांग्रेस के लड़के ने, एनएसयूआई के लड़के ने कभी बात की हो? मेरे ख्याल से कभी इनके पास कोई पहुंचा भी नहीं होगा या मंत्रिमंडल के किसी मंत्री से पूछ लीजिए। ऐसी अचानक क्या बात हो गई कि सब यूनिवर्सिटीज के अंदर ABVP सेंट्रल स्टेज पर आ गई, चाहे वह हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी हो या कोई दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी हो?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दिल्ली की जे0एन0जू0 की तरफ आता हूं। जो घटना दिल्ली की जे0एन0जू0 में 9 फरवरी, 2016 को हुई, उसकी निंदा की जानी चाहिए, उसको condemn किया जाना चाहिए और जो वहां स्लोगन्स लगे हैं, सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई उन लोगों के खिलाफ होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उस पर इस विवाद को अलग किया जा रहा है, उसको एक पार्टी, सत्ताधारी पार्टी, रूलिंग पार्टी मुद्दा बना रही है कि कौन नेशनलिस्ट है और कौन नहीं है? मैं सत्ताधारी पार्टी को बताना चाहता हूं कि शीशमहल में रहने वाले दूसरों पर पत्थर नहीं फेंका करते हैं। सेकुलरिज्म के मामले में और नेशनलिज्म के मामले में आप शीश महल में रहते हैं और हम सब पक्के, फौलाद के मकानों में रहते हैं। अगर आप हमारे ऊपर पत्थर गिराएं, तो हमें चोट भी नहीं लगेगी, लेकिन अगर हमने वापस एक भी पत्थर मारा, तो पूरा महल गिर जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर स्टेट में ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूं। ये मिसालें हैं, इन्हें पुराने बुजुर्गों ने बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर स्टेट में समझाने के अलग-अलग एग्जाम्पल्स हैं। कश्मीर में चूंकि बर्फ है इसलिए हमारे बुजुर्गों ने बर्फ से संबंधित मिसालें बनाई हैं, यहां बर्फ नहीं है तो और कुछ है। वहां एक बर्फ से संबंधित है कि एक चिड़िया और उसकी बेटी में लड़ाई हुई। चिड़िया चार-पांच साल पुरानी थी और उसकी बच्ची एक साल पुरानी थी। उस बच्ची ने पहला विंटर देखा था जब बर्फ गिरी, तो चिड़िया बच्ची ने कहा कि इस साल बहुत बर्फ गिरी, तो माँ ने कहा कि नहीं गिरी। फिर कहा कि नहीं बहस करो, तो उसने कहा कि बेटी, मैं तीन बर्ष देख चुकी हूं, तुम पहली दफा पैदा हुई हो, इससे पहले दुगनी, तिगुनी बर्फ गिरी थी। आप पहली दफा ये lesson पढ़ रहे हैं नेशनलिज्म का, हमारे दादा, परदादा, उसके दादे, नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी, उसके दादा, परदादा कश्मीर से लेकर आए और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान ने पहाड़ा पढ़ा। महात्मा गांधी से लेकर लाखों-करोड़ों तक लोग जेलों में गए और ये सब साथ उसमें रहे, लेकिन लीड कांग्रेस ने ली। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। अच्छा वातावरण है। मैं किसी को कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको प्यार से समझा रहा हूं, मिसालों से समझा रहा हूं। मैं कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूं। मेरे पास हमारी एचआरडी मिनिस्टर जैसा जोश तो नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बड़े प्यार से आपको समझा रहा हूं। जब मैं नया-नया दिल्ली में आया, तो 1977 में यूथ कांग्रेस का जनरल सेक्रेटरी बना। आपकी सरकार थी, हम ज्यादा भाग रहे थे, तो मैंने लोगों को मिसाल देते-देते हर वक्त सुना कि यह ज्यादा बोल रहा है, ज्यादा प्याज खा रहा है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि ज्यादा प्याज खाने का क्या मतलब है? तो मैंने एक बुजुर्ग से पूछा कि

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ज्यादा प्याज खाने का क्या मतलब है? उन्होंने कहा कि ज्यादा प्याज खाने का मतलब है, एक ब्राह्मण मुसलमान बन गया। अब ब्राह्मण तो प्याज खाते नहीं। असली ब्राह्मण, हमारे ट्रेजरर साहब तो बिल्कुल प्याज नहीं खाते। तो वह प्याज नहीं खाता, लेकिन मुसलमान बन गया और मुसलमान ज्यादा प्याज खाते हैं। अब ये मुसलमानों की मीटिंग में जाता है, तो कैसे बताए कि वह पक्का मुसलमान है, इसलिए यह ज्यादा प्याज खाता है। हमने तो उम्र भर प्याज खाया है, हमें 24 घंटे नेशनलिज्म, नेशनलिज्म कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो नए-नए मुसलमान बने हैं, उनको बताइए नेशनलिज्म। हम नेशनलिस्ट, हम नेशनलिस्ट हैं। आप ज्यादा प्याज खाने वाले हो, इसलिए यह ज्यादा प्याज खाने से मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि कौन सी जंग लड़ी, बहादुरशाह जफर के वक्त में, पहली जंग में आप कहाँ थे, दूसरी में कहाँ थे, तीसरी में कहाँ थे? महात्मा गांधी के साथ कौन था? कौन किस जेल में गया, कौन वहाँ कितने साल रहा? कौन काला पानी गया? वह सब कुछ है नहीं, तो इसलिए ज्यादा प्याज खाना स्वाभाविक है। आप खाइए, लेकिन इतना प्याज मत खाइए कि वह कम हो जाए। इसलिए यह हमको मत बताइए कि राहुल गांधी वहाँ गए, उससे पूछो कि नेशनलिस्ट है कि नहीं? अरे, वे थोड़े ही नये-नये मुसलमान बने हैं, जो प्याज खाएंगे। उन्हें नेशनलिज्म दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह उनके खून में है। उनके बाप के, उनकी दादी के, उनके दादा के, और उनके परदादा के खून में है। मुझे तो परदादे और पोते गिनना मुश्किल होगा और पूरी पार्टी के अंदर, प्लीज अगर किसी को शौक है, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यहाँ चेयरमैन साहब होते, तो मैं कहता कि एक दिन इसी सत्र में नेशनलिज्म पर दो दिन, तीन दिन, पांच दिन, एक हफ्ता चर्चा हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ताकि हमेशा के लिए दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रोज की किट-किट खत्म हो।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں نے بتادیا ہے کہ سبھی کے نہیں آتے ہیں۔ ایچ آرڈی منٹری کے تو ایک دو جواب آگئے، اسلئے میں ان کے اوپر اروپ نہیں لگاؤنگا۔  
سر، یہاں سے کاروائی شروع ہوتی ہے۔ یہ سلسلہ چلا اور 16-12-2016 اسٹوڈینٹس کو یونیورسٹی سے نکالنا پڑا۔

ان بچوں کو ہوسٹل سے بھی باہر کیا، ان کو الیکشن لڑنے سے بھی منع کیا گیا، ان کا سوشل بائیکاٹ بھی کیا گیا۔ ان بچوں نے وہاں premises میں بمبو کی hut بنائی، لیکن ایڈمنسٹریشن کی طرف سے ایک آدمی بھی انہیں پوچھنے نہیں گیا کہ تم زندہ ہو یا مر گئے، وہاں مچھر تو نہیں ہیں یا تمہیں سردی تو نہیں لگ رہی۔ اس طرح کا ایڈمنسٹریشن کا رویہ تھا۔ جوائنٹ ایکشن کمیٹی نے ان کے حق میں agitation کیا اور آخر کار شاید منٹری جی نے کل لوک سبھا میں جواب دیا کہ اس نے جانے سے پہلے کسی کے خلاف اروپ نہیں لگایا۔ میرے پاس handwritten letter ہے۔ جب میں ساتھ میں گیا تھا تو

میں نے کچھ گھنٹے اس لڑکے کی ماں اور اس کے بھائی کے ساتھ گزارے۔ انہوں نے یہ کاغذ مجھے دئے تھے۔ میرے پاس سی بی آئی نہیں ہے۔ آئی بی نہیں ہے، جہاں میں یہ جمع کرتا۔ انہوں نے مجھے یہ لیٹر دیا، جو 18.12.2015 کا ہے۔ جس دن یہ حادثہ ہوا، اس دن یہ لڑکا کہتا ہے۔

This letter is addressed to the Vice Chancellor of Hyderabad University and the subject is: Solution for Dalit problem.

آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ اس کو کتنا تنگ کیا گیا تھا، اینٹی نیشنل کہہ کر، ہوسٹل سے نکال کر، اس کی فیلوشپ بند کر کے۔ سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ دلت تھا یا نہیں تھا۔ کوئی عام آدمی بھی ہوتا تو کیا اس کے ساتھ ایسا ہی ہوتا اور اگر وہ دلت تھا تو ہمیں اور بھی ہوشیار رہنا چاہئے تھا، یونیورسٹی ایڈمنسٹریشن کو اور زیادہ ہوشیار رہنا چاہئے تھا۔ سرکار کو ہوشیار رہنا چاہئے تھا وہ ہوشیار نہیں رہے۔ وہ اس میں کیا لکھتا ہے، "First,

let me praise your dedicated take -- I do not know, اس وقت بیچارہ کس

حالت میں تھا۔

on the Self-Respect movements of Dalits in this university campus. When an ABVP president got questioned about his derogatory remarks on Dalits, your kind personal interference into the issue is historic and exemplary."

وہ اس میں sarcastic کہتا ہے۔ آپ یہ مت سوچئے کہ ان کی تعریف کر رہا ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے کہ آپ کی جو personal intervention تھی، جب اے بی وی پی نے شکایت کی، اس وقت جو آپ کا intervention تھا یہ بڑا historic تھا۔



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Further, it says, "Students are socially boycotted from campus spaces. Donald Trump will be a lilliput in front of you. By seeing your commitment, I am tempted to give two suggestions as a token of banality. Firstly, please serve 10mg Sodium Azide to all the Dalit students at the time of admission with direction to use when they feel like reading Ambedkar." You can imagine the agony which the boy was undergoing through. And, the second point is, "Supply a nice rope to the rooms of all Dalit students through your companion, the great Chief Warden." It looks that the Chief Warden and the Vice-Chancellor were together.

† یہ اس کا آخری لیٹر تھا اور اگر یہ دوش نہیں ہے یا وہ کسی کو دوش نہیں لگا کر گیا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دوش تو وہ وائس چانسلر اور ایڈمنسٹریٹر پر لگا کر گیا ہے، ان کے ججمینٹ پر لگایا گیا ہے، وارڈن پر لگا گیا ہے۔ یہ دوش بہت بھاری دوش ہے۔ اسی شام کو اس کی ماں نے اس کے دوستوں کو فون کیا کہ وہ کہاں ہے تو اس کے دوست اسے ڈھونڈتے گئے۔ انہوں نے ایک کمرہ لے رکھا تھا کیوں کہ وہ ہوسٹل سے expel ہونے تھے، اس لئے وہ الگ ہی رہتے تھے، لیکن ایک دوست کے یہاں یہ چاروں پانچوں جاتے تھے۔ جب thesis وغیرہ لکھنی ہوتی تھی، اس وقت وہ وہاں جاتے تھے۔ وہ اپنے دوستوں سے کہہ کر گیا تھا کہ میں فلاں کمرے میں ہوؤں گا، وہاں مجھے thesis لکھنی ہیں، لیکن جب وہ نہیں لوٹا تو انہوں نے وہاں جاکر دیکھا۔ جب وہ وینٹیلیٹر سے اندر گھسے تو انہوں نے اسے لٹکتے ہوئے دیکھا۔

یہی وجہ ہے کہ ایک آرگنائزیشن جو رولنگ پارٹی کی ہے جو اس کی یونٹوں میں ہے، اس کا سبب بنی ہے۔ ایک تو کہتے ہیں پھانسی کا پھندا، لیکن یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اپنے آپ کو آتم ہتھیا کے پھندے تک لے گیا۔ اس کے پیچھے ایک دکھ بھری کہانی ہے۔ ہم بھی یونٹ آرگنائزیشن سے تعلق رکھتے تھے، لیکن ہم کو کبھی patronage نہیں ملی رولنگ پارٹی کی۔ کبھی نہیں ملی، آج بھی نہیں ملی، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ دس سال تک پردھان منتری

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

رہے ان سے پوچھنیے کبھی کسی یوتھ کانگریس کے لڑکے نے، این ایس یو آئی کے لڑکے نے کبھی بات کی ہو؟ میرے خیال سے کبھی ان کے پاس کوئی پہنچا بھی نہیں ہوگا یا منتری منٹل کی کسی منتری سے پوچھ لیجئے۔ ایسی اچانک کیا بات ہوگئی کہ سب یونیورسٹیوں کے اندر اے بی وی پی سینٹرل اسٹیج پر آگئی، چاہے وہ حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی ہو، چاہے دہلی یونیورسٹی ہو یا کوئی دوسری یونیورسٹی ہو؟

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، اب میں دہلی کی جے این یو کی طرف آتا ہوں جو گھٹنا دہلی کے جے این یو میں 9 فروری 2016 کو ہوئی، اس کی نندا کی جانی چاہیے، اس کو condemn کیا جانا چاہیے اور جو وہاں سلوگنس لگے ہیں، سخت سے سخت کارروائی ان لوگوں کے خلاف ہونی چاہیے، لیکن اس پر اس وواد کو الگ لیا جا رہا ہے، اس کو ایک پارٹی، سٹہ دھاری پارٹی، رولنگ پارٹی مدعہ بنارہی ہے کہ کون نیشنلسٹ ہے اور کون نہیں ہے؟ میں سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ شیش محل میں رہنے والے دوسروں پر پتھر نہیں پھینکا کرتے ہیں۔ سیکولزم کے معاملے میں اور نیشنلزم کے معاملے میں آپ شیشے کے محل میں رہتے ہیں اور ہم سب پکے، فولاد کے مکانوں میں رہتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ہمارے اوپر پتھر گرائیں گے، تو ہمیں چوٹ بھی نہیں لگے گی، لیکن اگر ہم نے واپس ایک بھی پتھر مارا، تو پورا محل گرجائے گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہر اسٹیٹ میں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ یہ مثالیں ہیں، انہیں پرانے بزرگوں نے بنایا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہر اسٹیٹ میں سمجھانے کے الگ الگ ایگزامپل ہیں۔ کشمیر میں چونکہ

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برف ہے اس لئے ہمارے بزرگوں نے برف سے متعلق مثالیں بنائی ہیں، یہاں برف نہیں ہے تو اور کچھ ہے۔ وہاں ایک برف سے متعلق ہے کہ ایک چڑیا اور اس کی بیٹی میں لڑائی ہوئی۔ چڑیا چار پانچ سال پرانی تھی اور اس کی بچی ایک سال پرانی تھی۔ اس بچی نے پہلا ونٹر دیکھا تھا جب برف گری، تو چڑیا بچی نے کہا کہ اس سال بہت برف گری، تو ماں نے کہا کہ نہیں گری۔ پھر کہا کہ بحث نہیں کرو، تو اس نے کہا کہ بیٹی میں تین برفیں دیکھ چکی ہوں، تم پہلی دفعہ پیدا ہوئی ہو، اس سے پہلے دگنی، نگنی، برف گری تھی۔ آپ پہلی دفعہ یہ سبق پڑھ رہے ہیں نیشنلزم کا، ہمارے دادا پردادا، اس کے دادے، نہرو، اندرا گاندھی، اس کے دادا، پردادا کشمیر سے لیکر آئے اور پورے ہندوستان نے پہاڑا پڑا۔ مہاتما گاندھی سے لیکر لاکھوں کروڑوں تک لوگ جیلوں میں گئے اور یہ سب ساتھ اس میں رہے، لیکن لیڈ کانگریں نے لی۔ (مداخلت)۔ آپ سنیں۔ اچھا ماحول ہے۔ میں کسی کو کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں آپ کو پیار سے سمجھا رہا ہوں، مثالوں سے سمجھا رہا ہوں۔ میں کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ میرے پاس ہماری ایچ آرڈی منسٹر جیسا جوش تو نہیں ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں بڑے پیار سے آپ کو سمجھا رہا ہوں۔ جب میں نیا نیا دہلی میں آیا تو 1977 میں میں یونٹ کانگریس کا جنرل سکریٹری بنا۔

آپ کی سرکار تھی، ہم زیادہ بھاگ رہے تھے، تو میں نے لوگوں کو مثال دینے دیتے ہر وقت سنا کہ وہ زیادہ بول رہا ہے، زیادہ پیاز کھا رہا ہے۔ میری سمجھ میں یہ نہیں آیا کہ زیادہ پیاز کھانے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ تو میں نے ایک بزرگ سے پوچھا کہ زیادہ پیاز کھانے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ انہوں نے کہا کہ زیادہ پیاز کھانے کا مطلب ہے، ایک برہمن، مسلمان بن گیا۔ اب برہمن تو پیاز کھاتے نہیں۔ اصلی برہمن، ہمارے ٹریزرر صاحب تو بالکل پیاز نہیں کھاتے۔ تو وہ پیاز نہیں کھاتا، لیکن مسلمان بن گیا اور مسلمان زیادہ پیاز کھاتے ہیں۔ اب یہ مسلمانوں کی میٹنگ میں جاتا ہے، تو کیسے بتائے کہ وہ پکا مسلمان ہے، اس لئے یہ زیادہ پیاز کھاتا ہے۔ ہم نے تو عمر بھر پیاز کھانی ہے، ہمیں 24

گھٹے نیشنلزم-نیشنلزم کہنے کی ضرورت ہیں ہے۔ جو نئے نئے مسلمان بنے ہیں، ان کو بتائیے نیشنلزم۔ ہم ہیں نیشنلسٹ، ہم نیشنلسٹ ہیں۔ آپ زیادہ پیاز کھانے والے ہو، اس لئے یہ زیادہ پیاز کھانے سے میں یہ تو نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ کون سی جنگ لڑی، بہادر شاہ ظفر کے وقت میں، پہلی جنگ میں آپ کہاں تھے، دوسری میں کہاں تھے، تیسری میں کہاں تھے؟ مہاتما گاندھی کے ساتھ کون تھا؟ کون کس جیل میں گیا، کون وہاں کتنے سال رہا؟ کون کالا پانی گیا؟ وہ سب کچھ ہے نہیں، تو اس لئے زیادہ پیاز کھانا سوابہاوک ہے۔ آپ کھائیے، لیکن اتنا پیاز مت کھائیے کہ وہ کم ہو جائے۔ اس لئے یہ ہم کو مت بتائیے کہ راہل گاندھی وہاں گئے، اس سے پوچھو کہ نیشنلسٹ ہے کہ نہیں؟ ارے، وہ تھوڑے ہی نئے نئے مسلمان بنے ہیں، جو پیاز کھائیں گے؟ انہیں اسے نیشنلسٹ دکھانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ وہ انکے خون میں ہے۔ انکے باپ کے، ان کی دادی کے، انکے دادا کے، انکے پردادا کے اور اس کے پردادا کے خون میں ہے۔ مجھے تو پردادے اور پوتے گننا مشکل ہوگا اور پوری پارٹی کے اندر، پلیز اگر کسی کو شوق ہے، مائٹے اپ سیبا ادھیگش مہودے، اگر یہاں چیئرمین صاحب ہوتے، تو میں کہتا کہ ایک دن اسی سیشن میں نیشنلزم پر دو دن، تین دن، پانچ دن، ایک ہفتہ چرچا ہو۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ تاکہ ہمیشہ کے لئے دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی ہو جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ روز کی کٹ-کٹ ختم ہو۔

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपातकाल की कहानी भी बताइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपातकाल की कहानी कहने के लिए आपके पास कुछ नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसी तरह से आप जिन इंस्टीट्यूशंस की बात कर रहे हैं, वे इंस्टीट्यूशंस भी हमने ही बनाए हैं। आपने बनाया तो कोई नहीं है, लेकिन बरबाद तो मत कीजिए। इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस को, चाहे वह technical हो, academic हो या वेलफेयर का हो, ये भी पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर अभी तक उसी ऑर्गनाइजेशन और सरकार ने बनाए हैं। उनको बरबाद करने की, politicise करने की, नेशनलिज्म और एंटी-नेशनलिज्म के नाम पर डिवाइड करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। क्या अब हमें नेशनलिस्ट कहने के यही झगड़े बचे हैं। आप तो यहां रहे हैं, मैं तो उन कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ा हूँ, जहां दिन में दस दफा दो किस्म के झंडे लगते थे, लेकिन हम उनमें भी पल के और नेशनलिस्ट बनकर आए। हमने उनका मुकाबला किया। आपने तो जुबानी किया, हम तो लड़कर आए हैं और अभी भी लड़ते हैं और एक बार नहीं दर्जनों दफा आतंकवादियों से और उनसे, जिन्हें पाकिस्तान सपोर्ट करता है, उन सब से भी और यहां जो आतंकवादी हैं, उनसे भी बच गए हैं। इसलिए प्लीज नेशनलिज्म का सबक हमें मत सिखाइए।

\*Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپتکال کی کہانی کہنے کے لئے آپ کے پاس کچھ نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اسی طرح سے آپ جن انسٹی ٹیوشنس کی بات رہے ہیں، وہ انسٹی ٹیوشنس بھی ہم نے ہی بنائے ہیں۔ آپ نے بنایا تو کوئی نہیں ہے، لیکن برباد تو مت کیجئے۔ ان انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو، چاہے وہ ٹیکنکل ہوں، اکیڈمک ہوں یا ویلفیئر کا ہوں، یہ بھی پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو سے لے کر ابھی تک اسی آرگنائزیشن اور سرکار نے بنائے ہیں۔ ان کو برباد کرنے کی، پولیٹسائنز کرنے کی، نیشنلزم اور اینٹی نیشنلزم کے نام پر ڈیوانڈ کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ کیا اب ہمیں نیشنلسٹ کہنے کے یہی جھگڑے بچے ہیں؟ آپ تو یہاں رہے ہیں، میں تو ان کالج اور یونیورسٹیوں میں پڑھا ہوں، جہاں دن میں دس دفعہ دو قسم کے جھنڈے لگتے تھے، لیکن ہم اس میں بھی پل کے اور نیشنلسٹ بن کر آئے۔ ہم نے ان کا مقابلہ کیا۔ آپ نے تو زبانی کیا، ہم تو لڑ کر آئے ہیں اور ابھی بھی لڑتے ہیں اور ایک بار نہیں درجنوں دفعہ آتک وادیوں سے اور ان کے، جنہیں پاکستان سپورٹ کرتا ہے، ان سب سے بھی اور یہاں جو آتک وادی ہیں، ان سے بھی بچ گئے ہیں۔ اس لئے پلیز نیشنلزم کا سبق ہمیں مت سکھائیے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I do not want to disturb you but आपके चार और स्पीकर्स हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, कभी-कभी गड़बड़ होती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ इस दफा जो मीटिंग हुई, उसमें लीडर ऑफ द हाउस थे, उन्होंने एक बात खुलकर कही। उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि कानून भी पास करो और प्रधान मंत्री के सामने उन्होंने खुद कहा कि जो बहस करनी है, करिए। लेकिन अब बहस होगी तो इसी पर लड़ाई होगी। फिर क्या फायदा? इसलिए यह चाहे 5 बजे के बजाय 8 बजे खत्म हो।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : وائس چیئرمین صاحب، کبھی کبھی گڑبڑ ہوتی ہے۔ پردھان منتری جی کے ساتھ اس دفعہ جو میٹنگ ہوئی، اس میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس تھے، انہوں نے ایک بات کھل کر کہی۔ اس میں یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ قانون بھی پاس کرو اور پردھان منتری کے سامنے انہوں نے خود کہا کہ جو بحث کرنی ہے، کرنیے۔ لیکن اب بحث ہوگی تو اسی پر لڑائی ہوگی۔ پھر کیا فائدہ؟ اس لئے یہ چاہیے پانچ بجے کے بجائے آٹھ بجے ختم ہو۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बिल्कुल ठीक, आप उसी हिसाब से चलें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सब को बोलने दीजिए, उधर से भी बोलें और इधर से भी बोलें।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سب کو بولنے دیجئے، ادھر سے بھی بولیں اور ادھر سے بھی

بولیں۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन को टोका नहीं जा सकता। आपको टोकने का कोई राइट नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मुझे आपने सुना नहीं, इसलिए आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, कभी-कभी हम इसी को कहते हैं, पिछली दफा पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर को कहते हैं, "पंगा ले लिया।" हम कभी-कभी फिज़ूल के पंगे लेते हैं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : وائس چیئرمین صاحب، کبھی کبھی ہم اسی کو کہتے ہیں، پچھلی

دفعہ پارلیمنٹری منسٹر کو کہتے ہیں "پنگا لے لیا" ہم کبھی کبھی فضول کے پنگے لیتے

ہیں۔

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): यह कानून की बात करने का समय नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: बिल्कुल करेंगे, क्यों नहीं करेंगे? यह कमिटमेंट है कि हमको यह भी करना है, वह भी करना है और हमको अपनी आवाज भी बतानी है, लेकिन मैरिट पर करेंगे। हम सब पर कोई अंगूठा नहीं लगवा रहे हैं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : بالکل کریں گے، کیوں نہیں کریں گے؟ یہ کمٹمنٹ ہے کہ ہم کو یہ

بھی کرنا ہے، وہ بھی کرنا ہے اور ہم کو اپنی آواز بھی بتانی ہے، لیکن میرٹ پر کریں

گے۔ ہم سب پر کوئی انگوٹھا نہیں لگوا رہے ہیں۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): यह भी आपकी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हां, हम सबकी है, इसलिए जहां तक 9 फरवरी का सवाल है, इसमें कोई कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ का सवाल नहीं है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बता रहे थे, मैं बता रहा हूं कि 9 तारीख को जो showing लगे हैं, ABC ने लगाए हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े करने के, उनको पकड़िए और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिए, लेकिन 'अहमद की टोपी महमूद के सिर पर नहीं' - यह भी उर्दू की मिसाल है। 'अहमद की टोपी महमूद के सिर पर' मत डालिए। मतलब यह है कि नारा एक दे रहा है और वीडियो दूसरे का है और उस पर लगाया है। इस तरह से किसी को मत फंसाइए, प्लीज़। जिसने नारा

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

लगाया है, आप उसी को पकड़िए। नारा किसी ने दिया है और पकड़ा किसी को ...(व्यवधान)... आपने नहीं दिया, ...(व्यवधान)... आपने नहीं लगाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सवाल यह है कि अगर आप इस तरह से किसी के खिलाफ सुबूत जोड़ रहे हैं, तो हमारी उसमें बड़ी आपत्ति होगी। हमारी पूरी आपत्ति होगी और यह लड़ाई, मैं आगे बताऊंगा कि इन लड़ाइयों ने क्या किया है। इन्होंने दुनिया की सरकारें बदल दी हैं। इस तरह से जब भी हमने किसी को गलत फंसाने की कोशिश की है - और उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए, जिन्होंने वीडियो के द्वारा राजनीति करने और देश को दो टुकड़ों में करने का प्रयास किया है, उनके पीछे कौन है? उनके खिलाफ sedition case लगना चाहिए। वह फिट है केस, क्योंकि इसी की बुनियाद पर देश के टुकड़े होते हैं। इन्हीं बातों से किसी देश का बंटवारा होता है। ये आपके साथ हों या हमारे साथ हों, चाहे वह चैनल वाला हो या कोई और हो, मैं देखता हूँ कि उस वक्त एक चैनल वाला दिखा रहा था और दूसरे चैनल वाले को कहते हैं, dare show this. I am showing this. जरा बताइए कि वे क्या गलत दिखा रहे थे? क्या उनके खिलाफ एक्शन नहीं लेना चाहिए? Zee चैनल के एक आदमी ने, एक प्रोड्यूसर ने या एडिटर ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया? उसने कहा कि जब हमने सुने, ये नारे लगे ही नहीं थे। आपकी पुलिस की रिपोर्ट भी दी थी कि उसमें ये नारे नहीं लगे थे। उसने कहा कि नहीं, नहीं देश का कोर्ट जिंदाबाद, ठीक फिट नहीं होगा, पाकिस्तान पर बड़ी न्यूज़ बनाने के लिए। तो उनकी न्यूज़ में कौन सी चीज़ फिट होगी, इस पर वे देश के टुकड़े कर देंगे। वह मीडिया भी बंद नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि वह रूलिंग पार्टी का एक साथी है। इसलिए नहीं बंद हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कैसे हो गया? माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, यह selective action और selective pick and choose अदालत के बाहर और अदालत के अंदर और स्टूडेंट्स के pick and choose selective मत किया करें। इससे बहुत बात निकलेगी और बड़ी दूर तक चली जाएगी। मैं आपको फिर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीज़ों से हमारे देश में आपने, हमारे साथी ने तो यहां यही चीज़ें पढ़ी थीं। इस तरह की जो घटना हुई, 1968 में मार्च से लेकर मई तक, यह मई बड़ा खराब महीना है, इसमें स्टूडेंट्स की इसी तरह की strike हुई, उन पर FIR दर्ज हुई, उन पर लाठीचार्ज हुआ और ultimately, 1968 में पेरिस यूनिवर्सिटी बंद हो गई। उसके बाद यह दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में चली गई। Ultimately 6 मई को National Students Union of Paris, not of India, ने protest march किया। पहले 20 हजार, बाद में 10 लाख और हालात ये हुए कि पहले जो चार्जज लगाए गए थे, उनके बारे में पुलिस ने कहा कि हम नहीं मानेंगे। फिर जब शहरों में 10 लाख, 20 लाख लोगों का मजमा निकला, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने suo motu सब cases withdraw किए, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ खोलीं, लेकिन तब तक इतना काम बढ़ गया था कि राष्ट्रपति पेरिस से 6 घंटे के लिए गायब हो गए। उन्होंने 6 घंटे के लिए कैबिनेट मीटिंग रखी थी इस्तीफा देने के लिए, लेकिन 6 घंटे प्रेसिडेंट कहीं नहीं थे। उस वक्त का सिस्टम शायद ऐसा था। फिर वे 6 घंटे के बाद लौटे और 6 घंटे के बाद, लौटने के बाद उन्होंने दोबारा मीटिंग रखी और फिर उन्होंने वहां गवर्नमेंट को और National Assembly को dissolve कर दिया, लेकिन शुरुआत स्टूडेंट्स से हुई थी।

दूसरी घटना Kent State University की है। 1970 में इसको 4th May massacre के नाम से बुलाया जाता है। 1970 में Kent University, United States of America की घटना के समय निक्सन प्रेसिडेंट थे। वहां इसी तरह से स्टूडेंट्स पर लाठी चार्ज और यह सब कुछ हुआ, क्योंकि निक्सन ने announce कर दिया। यह आपसे जुड़ा हुआ है। अमेरिका ने पहले वियतनाम पर हमला किया था, फिर

30 اپریل، 1970 کی رات کو ٹیلیویژن اور रेडियो पर खबर आ गई कि निक्सन ने कहा कि अब हमारी फौजें कंबोडिया भी पहुंच गईं। लड़कों ने, हम यहां होते, तो हम उन सबको देशद्रोही बना देते, उन पर sedition case लगा देते, लेकिन उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बंद कर दीं कि अमेरिका ने पहले वियतनाम पर और अब कंबोडिया पर हमला कर दिया, हम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, यह गलत चीज है। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता इतनी लड़ाई हो गई कि देश की सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और वाशिंगटन डीसी भी आर्मी की छावनी बन गईं। वहां भी लाखों लोगों ने protest किया और राष्ट्रपति निक्सन को दो दिन के लिए एक safe जगह, Camp David पहुंचाया गया। जब वे Camp David गए और नीचे देख रहे थे, जब वहां लोग थे, आर्मी और पुलिस थी, तो उनके प्रेस सेक्रेटरी ने कहा, This cannot be the United States of America. This is not the greatest free democracy in the world. This is a nation at war with itself. यह जो आज हो रहा है, this is a war, जो हम एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी के खिलाफ कर रही है। Nationalism के नाम पर हम एक को कह रहे हैं कि तुम कम nationalist हो, हम ज्यादा nationalist हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप सबसे गुजारिश है, आज गवर्नमेंट से मेरी यही गुजारिश होगी कि जिन्होंने देशद्रोही नारे लगाए हैं, जिन्होंने देश के टुकड़े करने की बात की है, उनको अलग deal करिए। जो कानून है, जो भारत का संविधान है, उसके आड़े कोई नहीं आएगा, लेकिन जिनता इसमें कोई साथ नहीं है, उन पर ऐसा केस नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी कन्हैया कुमार के बारे में हमें तो कुछ पता नहीं लगा, अभी तो यही मिलता है कि उसकी जो doctored video है, वह उसके गले थोपी जा रही है। उस पर ऐसा केस नहीं होना चाहिए, जो crime उसने किया ही नहीं है, यह मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है।

एक बार मैं फिर बताना चाहता हूं कि उसी से लगा हुआ जो पटियाला हाउस वाला केस है, मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि उसमें गवर्नमेंट बुरी तरह से असफल हुई। उसमें इस गवर्नमेंट और पुलिस ने मिल कर एमएलए को भी बचाया। और जो वकील हैं, उनकी भी एफिलिएशन बीजेपी से है, पूरी एफिलिएशन है, उनको भी बचाया गया। इसलिए हम यह मांग करते हैं कि एक हाउस कमेटी होनी चाहिए, जिसका विपक्ष का कोई भी लीडर चेयरमैन होना चाहिए। वह फंक्शनिंग ऑफ यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को देखे कि जिस तरह से एबीवीपी के नाम पर पूरे देश को बांटा जा रहा है और स्टूडेंट्स फ्रेटर्निटी के नाम पर बांटा जा रहा है, उसको देखे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ बहुत-बहुत आभार। जय हिंद।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہاں، ہم سب کی ہے، اس لئے جہاں تک 9 فروری کا سوال ہے، اس

میں کوئی کمپرومائز کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ مائنے گرہ منتری جی بتا رہے تھے، میں بتا رہا

ہوں کہ 9 تاریخ کو جو showing لگے ہیں، اے بی سی نے لگائے ہیں، ہندوستان کے

ٹکڑے کرنے کے، ان کو پکڑنے اور ان کے خلاف ایکشن لیجنے، لیکن 'احمد کی ٹوپی

محمود کے سر پر نہیں، یہ بھی اردو کی مثال ہے۔ 'احمد کی ٹوپی محمود کے سر پر'

مت ڈالئے۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ نعرہ ایک دے رہا ہے اور ویڈیو دوسرے کا ہے اور اس پر

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

لگایا ہے۔ اس طرح سے کسی کو مت پھنسانے، پلیز۔ جس نے نعرہ لگایا ہے، آپ اسی کو پکڑئیے۔ نعرہ کسی نے دیا ہے اور پکڑا کسی کو۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ نے نہیں دیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ نے نہیں لگایا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ اس طرح سے کسی کے خلاف ثبوت جوڑ رہے ہیں، تو ہماری اس میں بڑی آہٹی ہوگی۔ ہماری پوری آہٹی ہوگی اور یہ لڑائی میں آگے بتاؤں گا کہ ان لڑائیوں نے کیا کیا ہے۔ انہوں نے دنیا کی سرکاریں بدل دی ہیں۔ اس طرح سے جب بھی ہم نے کسی کو غلط پھنسانے کی کوشش کی ہے اور ان لوگوں کے خلاف سخت سے سخت کارروائی کرنی چاہئے، جنہوں نے ویڈیو کے ذریعے سیاست کرنے کی اور دیش کو دو ٹکڑوں میں کرنے کا پریاس کیا ہے، ان کے پیچھے کون ہے؟ ان کے خلاف sedition case لگنا چاہئے۔ وہ فٹ ہے کیس، کیوں کہ اسی کی بنیاد پر دیش کے ٹکڑے ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں باتوں سے کسی دیش کا بتوارہ ہوتا ہے۔ یہ آپ کے ساتھ ہوں یا ہمارے ساتھ ہوں، چاہے وہ چینل والا ہو یا کوئی اور ہو، میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ایک چینل والا دکھا رہا تھا اور دوسرے چینل والے کو کہتے ہیں۔ I am showing this. I am showing this. نرا بتائیے کہ وہ کیا غلط دکھا رہے تھے؟ کیا ان کے خلاف ایکشن نہیں لینا چاہئے؟ زی-چینل کے ایک آدمی نے، ایک پروڈیوسر نے یا ایڈیٹر نے استعفی نہیں دیا؟ اس نے کہا کہ جب ہم نے سنے یہ نعرے لگے ہی نہیں تھے۔ آپ کی پولیس کی رپورٹ بھی دی تھی کہ اس میں یہ نعرے نہیں لگے تھے۔ اس نے کہا کہ نہیں، نہیں دیش کا کورٹ زندہ آباد، ٹھیک فٹ نہیں ہوگا، پاکستان پر بڑی نیوز بنانے کے لئے۔ تو ان کی نیوز میں کونسی چیز فٹ ہوگی، اس پر وہ دیش کے ٹکڑے کر دیں گے۔ وہ میڈیا بھی بند نہیں ہوا، کیوں کہ وہ رولنگ پارٹی کا ایک ساتھی ہے۔ اس لئے بند نہیں ہوا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ کیسے ہو گیا؟ مائٹے گرہ منتری جی،

یہ selective action اور selective pick and choose عدالت کے باہر اور عدالت کے اندر اور اسٹوڈینٹس کے pick and choose selective مت کیا کریں۔ اس سے بہت بات نکلے گی اور بڑی دور تک چلی جائے گی۔ میں آپ کو پھر بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان چیزوں سے ہمارے دیش میں آپ نے، ہمارے ساتھی نے تو یہاں یہی چیزیں پڑھی تھیں۔ اس طرح کی جو گھنٹا ہوئی، 1968 میں مارچ سے لیکر مئی تک، یہ مئی بڑا خراب مہینہ ہے، اس میں اسٹوڈینٹس کی اسی طرح کی اسٹرانک ہوئی۔ ان پر ایف۔آئی۔آر۔ درج ہوئی، ان پر لاٹھی چارج ہوا اور ultimately 1968 میں پیرس یونیورسٹی بند ہو گئی۔ اس کے بعد یہ دوسری یونیورسٹی میں چلی گئی۔ Ultimately چھ مئی کو National Students Union of Paris, not of India نے protest march کیا۔ پہلے 20 ہزار، بعد میں 10 لاکھ اور حالات یہ ہوئے کہ پہلے جو چارچز لگائے گئے تھے، ان کے بارے میں پولیس نے کہا کہ ہم نہیں مانتیں گے۔ پھر جب شہروں میں 10 لاکھ، 20 لاکھ لوگوں کا مجمع نکلا، تو پرائم منسٹر نے suo motu سب cases withdraw کئے یونیورسٹیز کھولیں، لیکن تب تک اتنا کام بڑھ گیا تھا کہ راشٹر پتی پیرس سے 6 گھنٹے کے لئے غائب ہو گئے۔ انہوں نے 6 گھنٹے کے لئے کینیٹ میٹنگ رکھی تھی استعفیٰ دینے کے لئے، لیکن 6 گھنٹے پریزیڈینٹ کہیں نہیں تھے۔ اس وقت کا سسٹم شاید ایسا تھا۔ پھر وہ 6 گھنٹے کے بعد لوٹے اور 6 گھنٹے کے بعد، لوٹنے کے بعد انہوں نے دوبارہ میٹنگ رکھی اور پھر انہوں نے وہاں گورنمینٹ کو اور نیشنل اسمبلی کو dissolve کر دیا، لیکن شروعات اسٹوڈینٹس سے ہوئی تھی۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

دوسری گھٹنا Kent State University کی ہے۔ 1970 میں اس کو 4<sup>th</sup> May

massacre کے نام سے بلایا جاتا ہے۔ 1970 میں Kent University, United States

of America کی گھٹنا کے وقت نکسن پریزیڈنٹ تھے۔ وہاں اسی طرح سے اسٹوڈنٹس

پر لالھی چارج اور یہ سب کچھ ہوا، کیوں کہ نکسن نے انانٹس کر دیا کہ یہ آپ سے جڑا

ہوا ہے۔ امریکہ نے پہلے ویتنام پر حملہ کیا تھا، پھر 30 اپریل 1970 کی رات کو ٹیلی

ویژن اور ریڈیو پر خبر آگئی کہ نکسن نے کہا کہ اب ہماری فوجیں کمبوڈیا بھی پہنچ گئیں۔

لڑکوں نے، ہم یہاں ہوئے، تو ہم ان سب کو دیش دروہی بنا دیتے، ان پر sedition case

لگا دیتے، لیکن انہوں نے یونیورسٹیز بند کر دیں کہ امریکہ نے پہلے ویتنام پر اور اب

کمبوڈیا پر حملہ کر دیا، ہم یہ برداشت نہیں کریں گے، یہ غلط چیز ہے۔ آہستہ آہستہ اتنی

لڑائی ہو گئی کہ دیش کی سبھی یونیورسٹیز اور واشنگٹن ڈی سی۔ بھی آرمی چھاؤنی بن

گئی۔ وہاں بھی لاکھوں لوگوں نے پروٹیسٹ کیا اور راشٹریتی نکسن کو دو دن کے لئے

ایک سیف جگہ، کیمپ ڈیوڈ پہنچایا گیا۔ جب وہ کیمپ ڈیوڈ گئے اور نیچے دیکھ رہے

تھے، جب وہاں لوگ تھے، آرمی اور پولیس تھی، تو ان کے پریس سکرپٹری نے کہا

This cannot be the United States of America. This is not the greatest free

democracy in the world. This is a nation at war with itself.

† یہ جو آج ہو رہا ہے، this is a war جو ہم ایک دوسرے کے خلاف استعمال کر رہے ہیں،

ایک پارٹی دوسری پارٹی کے خلاف کر رہی ہے۔ نیشنلزم کے نام پر ہم ایک کو کہہ رہے

ہیں کہ تم کم نیشنلسٹ ہو، ہم زیادہ نیشنلسٹ ہیں۔ اسی لئے میری آپ سب سے گزارش ہے،

آج گورنمینٹ سے میری یہی گزارش ہوگی کہ جنہوں نے دیش دروہی نعرے لگائے ہیں،

جنہوں نے دیش کے ٹکڑے کرنے کی بات کی ہے، ان کو الگ ڈیل کرنی ہے۔ جو قانون ہے،

جو بھارت کا سنودھان ہے، اس کے آڑے کوئی نہیں آنے گا، لیکن جن کا اس میں کوئی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ساتھ نہیں ہے، ان پر ایسا کیس نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ ابھی کنہیا کمار کے بارے میں ہمیں تو کچھ پتہ نہیں لگا، ابھی تو یہی ملتا ہے کہ اس کی جو doctored video ہے، وہ اس کے گلے تھوپی جا رہی ہے۔ اس پر ایسا کیس نہیں ہونا چاہئے، جو کرانم اس نے کیا ہی نہیں ہے، یہ میری آپ سے گزارش ہے۔

ایک بار میں پھر بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسی سے لگا ہوا جو پٹیالہ ہاؤس والا کیس ہے، مجھے کہنا پڑے گا کہ اس میں گورنمنٹ بری طرح سے ناکام ہوئی ہے۔ اس میں اس گورنمنٹ اور پولیس نے مل کر ایک ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کو بھی بچایا۔

اور جو وکیل ہیں، ان کی بھی ایفلنیشن بی۔جے۔پی۔ سے ہے، پوری ایفلنیشن ہے، ان کو بھی بچایا گیا۔ اس لئے ہم یہ مانگ کرتے ہیں کہ ایک ہاؤس کمیٹی ہونی چاہئے، جس کا وپکش کا کوئی بھی لیٹر چیئرمین ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ فنکشننگ آف یونیورسٹیز کو دیکھے کہ جس طرح سے اے۔بی۔وی۔پی۔ کے نام پر پورے دیش کو بانٹا جا رہا ہے اور اسٹوڈینٹس فریئرنتی کے نام پر بانٹا جا رہا ہے، اس کو دیکھے۔ انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ بہت بہت ابھار۔  
جے ہند۔

(ختم شد)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री जावेद अली खान।

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, can I speak for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)*... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण किया। सभी तार्इद करेंगे, कोई उसके लिए शिकायत नहीं करेगा, परन्तु मैं गुलाम नबी साहब को 13 दिसम्बर की सिर्फ याद दिलाना चाहती हूं। हाउस एडजॉर्न हो गया था, मैं अपने कमरे में बैठी थी, मैं डिप्टी चेयरमैन थी। आज टेररिज्म के ऊपर सवाल हो रहा है। जेएनयू में क्या नारे लगे, मुद्दा वह है, फसाद की जड़ वह है। मैं 13 दिसम्बर को अपने कमरे में बैठी थी। मेरे दरवाजे खुले रहते थे। हाउस किसी वजह से एडजॉर्न हो गया था। सडनली बम फटने की आवाज आई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तसल्ली से बात सुनिए। आप उस समय इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं थे, इसलिए आपको मालूम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): सुनिए, सुनिए। The Minister is intervening. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** सर, बम फूटने की आवाज आई। मैं समझी कि कोई विकेट गिरा है, जिसके लिए यहां पटाखे फूट रहे हैं। मार्शल मणि ने आकर दरवाजा बंद किया और बताया कि यहां टेररिस्ट आ गए हैं। गुलाम नबी साहब चेयरमैन साहब के कमरे में बैठे थे। उन टेररिस्ट की गाड़ी मेरी गाड़ी से टकराई थी। सर, हमारे दो सिक्युरिटी ऑफिसर्स, जो राज्य सभा के थे, यादव और नेगी, उन्होंने मेरी जान बचाई। आज आप और हम यहां बैठे हैं, इसलिए बैठे हैं कि उन दो लोगों ने अपनी जान दी थी। यह टेम्पल ऑफ डेमोक्रेसी आज इसलिए है कि लोगों ने जान दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसका जिक्र करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या हो रहा था? वहां सेलिब्रेशन की जा रही थी। आप उस पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो टेररिस्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए सेलिब्रेशन की जा रही थी। आप उस बारे में बोलिए। यूनिवर्सिटी पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाता। आप उस पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Message from Lok Sabha.

#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA - *contd.*

#### The Election Laws (Amendment) 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 Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 2016."

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

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### Situation arising in Central institutions of higher education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad - *Contd.*

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, बहस एक काँटेकस्ट में चल रही है और आपा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सिर्फ इतना ही बता सकता हूँ कि जब आप हमारे साथ थीं, तो हम कितना सेहतमंद रखते थे, आपका इन्होंने गला भी खराब कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا، بحث ایک کانٹیکسٹ میں چل رہی ہے اور آپ ... (مداخلت) ... میں صرف اتنا ہی بتا سکتا ہوں کہ جب آپ ہمارے ساتھ تھیں، تو ہم کتنا صحت مند رکھتے تھے، آپ کا انہوں نے گلا بھی خراب کر دیا۔ ... (مداخلت) ...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, क्या ताल्लुक है इसका? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इसका संबंध क्या है, वह तो बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javed Ali Khan, the Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley would like to intervene.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सरकार किसकी थी, जब पार्लियामेंट पर हमला हुआ था? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Leader of the House is intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji, I have given the floor to the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I must confess that initially, when this debate started, I had no intention of intervening or speaking in this debate. My colleague, the HRD Minister, Mrs. Smriti Irani, would reply to the debate at the end. But, after hearing two very distinguished Members of this House, Mr. Sitaram Yechury and the Leader of the Opposition, I think this debate, which has been taking place, is somewhere missing or side-tracking the real issue.

Should we have universities where there is openness, there is freedom, there is scope for academic excellence? Of course, we must have that. Should we allow different ideas to clash and be created and further mature in universities? Of course, we must do that. Can there ever be an argument in a democracy like ours that there must be only one ideology or only one idea which must emerge? Obviously, not.

And, therefore, let us set this debate at rest that neither the National Democratic Alliance, nor the BJP, nor this Government, ever subscribes to this philosophy that only one idea must mature and grow in universities. We are entitled to be criticized. I have absolutely no difficulty with that. If some student belonging to a weaker or deprived section of society suffers a mental distress, that issue has to be squarely addressed and we can all speak in the same language, because humanity demands that our concern must be the same.

But the issue — and I regret to say that — which actually is the core issue, that squarely relates not to the amount of academic licence which is available in universities; it must be; we can be a little more gracious and allow some more scope for a debate; we also have in universities youngsters doing many things and as they grow and mature, they realize that probably this was not the ideal behaviour at that time, but that is a licence the society allows. Some amount of radical romancing can also take place in academic institutions.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

But the core question is, and I regret that even Azad *sahib* has dealt with it in only one casual sentence: Are we going to give respectability to those whose primary ideology is that they want to break this country? After all, what has happened in the case of two persons alleged to be involved in terrorist actions and convicted by the highest court? You had the Bombay case, of 12th March, 1993. Our fairness of the system was that not only did the accused get a fair trial, but also he got, at least, several rounds of appeal, review, corrective petitions before the Supreme Court. He even got the facility of midnight-hearings, which many of us would not have got. So, the system went out of the way to accommodate a person, against whom a grave charge was that he had blasted the city of Bombay and killed hundreds of people. Can anybody say that his martyrdom should be celebrated? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us be very clear about the kind of functions which were organized in Hyderabad and also in JNU. What was the function eventually? What was the programme in Jawaharlal Nehru University? A circular is taken out. Two of our very distinguished Members, Yechuryji and Shri D.P. Tripathi, had been former Presidents of the students' unions. They are more familiar with that university than I am. No doubt, it has thrown up many scholars. It should evolve as an institution of excellence. Nobody wants to campaign against such a campus. A pamphlet is taken out. The Congress have a history of never having supported the fringe. You are a mainstream party. You have ruled this country more than any other political party. How was this meeting called? I am not getting into disputed tapes and all this. Here is a group of people who call for this cultural programme on the 9th February. The pamphlet and the poster are titled, 'A Country Without a Post Office.'

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That came out in the Press today.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no, at least, our conscience, Sitaramji, can react differently to this कि इस देश की यह हालत कर दो कि इसका अता-पता न रहे। 'A Country Without a Post Office' और 'A Country Without a post office' का जो pamphlet निकलता है, इसको कोई डिस्प्यूट नहीं कर रहा है, यह दीवारों पर चिपकाया जाता है। 'A Country Without a Post Office' उसकी भाषा यह है कि judicial killing of Afzal Guru and Maqbool Bhat. 6-6, 8-8 rounds सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने मिले।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Who issued it?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please allow me to complete. We didn't interrupt you Sitaramji. So, let us be fair in the debate. I regret to say that I read a statement today where my very distinguished former colleague actually adding respectability to this charge of judicial killing that the judges decided wrongly to execute him. People belonging to

mainstream don't make such statements. 'A Cultural Evening to Protest against What is the History of Forcible Occupation of Jammu and Kashmir', the circular says this. We can censor the whole debate, ignore the real facts and then say academic freedom is in peril. No academic freedom will ever be in peril in this country. Now, on this, a pamphlet is circulated justifying this and that pamphlet, I regret, is more against the Government which the UPA led, which the Congress historically led. The kind of language which is used, 'Kashmir did not belong to Nehru, nor does it belong to Manmohans and Modis in recent times, who keep flaunting this 'inalienable crown' to this whole world, they consciously invisible as to how the occupation of territory has taken place through might and brutal force...' Then it speaks about the right of self-determination. Then, it speaks about, 'Today in Tihar Jail two graves lie in desolation — Maqbool Bhatt and Afzal Guru.' This is the meeting of the 9th. When the University realizes that it can't be held....

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is the connection with Kanhaiya Kumar? He was arrested and slapped with sedition charges. I am asking: Is it justified?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Raja, let him complete. Rajaji, let him complete. Don't interrupt. Let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am conscious of the rule of procedure that when a case is pending in court, we don't argue because we may create a prejudice against the accused. And, therefore, I do believe that every student including those whose names are there, the names of the people here in this circular, each one of them will have a fair trial and I don't want to prejudice their trial also by naming them. Two of them have been arrested. The Police is looking for some others. They all belong to an Ultra-Left philosophy. Mr. Raja, if you want evidence against the name that you took, I can give it but it will unnecessarily prejudice his fair trial, which is not my intention. Notwithstanding the ban, this function is held. Some other people also come. बाहर से आते हैं नकाब पहनकर और नकाब पहनकर जब आते हैं और एक अल्ट्रा-लेफ्ट माओइस्ट और एक सेपरेटिस्ट और यह कोई दस-बीस फ्रिज नहीं था, यह संख्या सैंकड़ों में बन गई। और नारे क्या लगे, "कश्मीर की आज़ादी तक भारत की बरबादी तक जंग चलेगी, जंग चलेगी"। "भारत के टुकड़े-टुकड़े ईशाअल्लाह, ईशाअल्लाह!" The pamphlets which they have circulated, which nobody is denying, just bear a complete evidence. What is the Police supposed to do? Whether the person about whom Shri Raja has mentioned, wrongly went there; his intention was different, that is all for investigation to come out. I keep his case out. He is entitled to a fair trial. Of course, what happened in the Patiala House is condemnable. But vandalism is condemnable and sedition is free speech! Nobody can subscribe to this ideology and least of all should ever the Congress Party subscribe to it. Of course, vandalism should



[Shri Arun Jaitley]

be condemned. The accused are entitled to a fair trial. Nobody should hold demonstrations in courts. But, at the same time, what is the factual matrix? In one university, it is the alleged martyrdom of Yakub Memon, and in the other university, it is the martyrdom day of Afzal Guru. और येचुरी साहब, अफज़ल गुरु किस चीज का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था, हम सब जानते हैं। वह मनुवाद, ब्राह्मणवाद और पूंजीवाद के खिलाफ संघर्ष का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था। अफज़ल गुरु के शहादत के दिन हम मनुवाद और पूंजीवाद के खिलाफ नारे लगाए और इसलिए आज याकूब मेमन का कार्यक्रम करें और डा0 अम्बेडकर का फोटो लगा दें, उससे वह कोई माओवादी, अम्बेडकरवादी नहीं बन जाएगा। आप अगर अम्बेडकर साहब के विचार इन विषयों पर जानना चाहते हैं तो Let us just see what Dr. Ambedkar has to say. उनके जितने भाषण हुए शायद सबसे प्रभावी भाषण था जो 25 नवम्बर, 1949 को उन्होंने दिया। Each one of his interventions is in golden words. 26 तारीख को संविधान स्वीकार हुआ और 25 को तो पूरा संविधान तैयार हो गया था तो he moved the motion. We remember his speech only for ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you quoted it — till political democracy becomes social democracy, an economic equality, egalitarianism, etc. Yes, he said that. But he also said two other things in that speech. Now let me first of all concede, and I am not doing it only for this because we have all studied history, that in the Communist Party of 1949 and the Communist Party of 2016, there is a sea change in the evolution. In 1949, you were a part of the Telangana struggle. Things have evolved since then. But Dr. Ambedkar was speaking in 1949. So what he said in 1949 about the Communists, probably among the Maoists who take that attitude, and amongst other radicals, that still holds good. तो इसलिए कोई अलगाववाद की बात करे और उनका नाम ले ले। When he framed the Constitution and gave it, — this was in the 1949 context — he said, "The condemnation of the Constitution largely comes from two quarters - the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. Why do they condemn the Constitution? Is it because it is really a bad Constitution? I venture to say, 'no'. The Communist Party wants a Constitution based upon the principle of Dictatorship of the Proletariat. They condemn the Constitution because it is based upon Parliamentary democracy. The Socialists want two things. The first thing that they want is that if they come to power, the Constitution must give them the freedom to nationalize or socialize the private property without payment of compensation. The second thing that they want is that the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Constitution — and this is important — must be absolute and without any limitations so that if their party fails to come to power, they would have the unfettered freedom not merely to criticize but also to overthrow the State. These are their main grounds on which the Constitution is being condemned." Now, let us forget 1949. I know for a fact that the CPM and CPI of today, as mainstream Communist Parties, are very much a part of the Parliamentary democracy as we are. I am not

addressing them. But now, if from 1949, you translate what Dr. Ambedkar said about the Maoists, they want an absolute right of free speech, not reasonable restrictions, so that they can use the Constitution in order to overthrow the Parliamentary system because they don't believe in it. That is precisely the reason that this misconceived argument has arisen. Now, let us concentrate on vandalism, which is terrible, but, at the same time, in the name of academic freedom, sedition must become a part of free speech! Can hate speech ever be free speech? Obviously, it can't be. Can you have free speech to say, "I have arrived to break this country into pieces?" "भारत के टुकड़े-टुकड़े और जब तक टुकड़े नहीं होंगे, जंग होगी।" अब आप संविधान को देखिए, जो डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने बनाया। In the Constitution itself, when he says in Article 19 (1) (a) Freedom of Expression, what does he say, as a restriction, in Article 19 (2)? It is sovereignty of India, integrity of India and public order. These are a part of the reasonable restrictions, which Pandit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Babu, Dr. Ambedkar, all of them put into the Constitution.

Therefore, if, in prime campuses even. -- all right, let's forget the controversy at stake — nobody has denied that programme. In Jadavpur University, they weren't saying, "ब्राह्मणवाद से आज़ादी।" It was "मणिपुर मांगे आज़ादी, कश्मीर मांगे आज़ादी, मिज़ोरम मांगे आज़ादी, गिलानी मांगे आज़ादी, अफ़ज़ल गुरु मांगे आज़ादी।" The question is: Does the Indian Constitutional order allow this or not? And, now, to say that this kind of an act must go on and be ignored by the State, yes, Azad Saheb, if there is a fear of war with its ownself, it is a war on the territory of India. Let us forget the idea of India. It is the geography on the territory of India, which is being attacked today. Who lives if India does not survive? Therefore, it is the territory of India and, if you go back to Dr. Ambedkar's speech, बहन जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको निश्चित रूप से एक बार पढ़ लीजिए। उसी भाषण में डॉ. अम्बेडकर कहते हैं कि आज के समय में हम लोग जो लोकतंत्र दे रहे हैं, इस देश को खतरा किससे है? उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश का इतिहास रहा है कि इस देश के इतिहास में भीतरी ताकतें इस देश को तोड़ने का प्रयास करती रही है, जैसे जयचंद ने तोड़ने का प्रयास किया, जब शिवाजी लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो कुछ मराठा मुगलों के साथ चले गए और जब सिख लोग लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो गुलाब सिंह दूसरी तरफ चले गए। These are all a part of his speech of 25th November, 1949. Therefore, "India will be at war with itself" in the words of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: 'In the name of nationalism and anti-nationalism...', I have said in that regard.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I remember, sitting in the same chair, as he is, for five years, in Chhattisgarh, when the Maoists came and killed 73 CRPF jawans, everybody said, — Mr. Chidambaram was the Home Minister that the Home Minister should resign. If you look up the record, I spoke from the same chair and said as to why

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Mr. Chidambaram should not resign. I said, "The moment he resigns, he gives Maoists a sense of victory." That was my speech sitting there. And, therefore, کم سے کم इस ईश्यू पर तो आप हमारे साथ होते! मुझे खेद है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** 9 तारीख को जो घटना घटी, उस पर मैंने अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और पूरी अपोजिशन की तरफ से बताया कि हम सरकार के साथ हैं। मैंने उससे पहले भी गृह मंत्री जी को बताया कि हम पूरी तरह से आपके साथ हैं और उसमें कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। हमने दो चीज बताई हैं। पहली बात यह कि जो sedition charge है, वह उन्हीं लोगों पर लगना चाहिए जिन्होंने गलत काम किया है न कि किसी निर्दोष आदमी को fix किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी बात जो मैंने बताई कि "The country will be at war with itself", वह मैंने इस संदर्भ में नहीं कही। मैंने कहा कि हमारे जो साथी देश में कहते हैं कि आप नेशनलिस्ट हो, कौन नेशनलिस्ट है, हम नेशनलिस्ट हैं, यहां पर पार्टियों को नेशनल और एंटी-नेशनल मत बनाओ। उसके लिए मैंने प्याज की मिसाल दी। हम सब पहले से ही नेशनलिस्ट हैं। इसलिए नेशनलिस्ट कौन है और कौन एंटी-नेशनलिस्ट है, अगर आप उस पर विवाद करोगे तो ऐसा लगेगा कि एक कंट्री आपस में ही लड़ रही है, उस संदर्भ में मैंने कहा।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** 9 تاریخ کو جو گھٹنا گھٹی، اس پر میں نے اپنی طرف سے، اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اور پوری اپوزیشن کی طرف سے بتایا کہ ہم سرکار کے ساتھ ہیں۔ میں نے اس سے پہلے بھی گرہ منتری جی کو بتایا کہ ہم پوری طرح سے آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ اور اس میں کارروائی ہونی چاہئے۔ ہم نے دو چیزیں بتائی ہیں۔ پہلی بات یہ کہ جو سیڈیشن چارج ہے، وہ انہیں لوگوں پر لگنا چاہئے جنہوں نے غلط کام کیا ہے نہ کہ کسی نردوش آدمی کو فکس کیا جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ دوسری بات جو میں نے بتائی کہ "The country will be at war with itself" وہ میں نے اس سندربہ میں نہیں کہی۔ میں نے کہا کہ ہمارے جو ساتھی دیش میں کہتے ہیں کہ آپ نیشنلسٹ ہو، کون نیشنلسٹ ہے، ہم نیشنلسٹ ہیں، یہاں پر پارٹیوں کو نیشنل اور اینٹی نیشنل مت بناؤ۔ اس کے لئے میں نے پیاز کی مثال دی۔ ہم سب پہلے سے ہی نیشنلسٹ ہیں۔ اس لئے نیشنلسٹ کون ہے اور کون اینٹی نیشنلسٹ ہے، اگر آپ اس پر وواد کرو گے تو ایسا لگے گا کہ ایک کنٹری آپس میں ہی لڑ رہی ہے اس سندربہ میں، میں نے کہا۔

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** मुझे कम से कम इस बात का कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए जितने सदस्य हैं और वे जिन पार्टियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, वे इस राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा के साथ हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कुछ लोग पहले सोचते हैं और फिर कदम उठाते हैं। यह एक ऐसी वारदात थी कि आपकी पार्टी ने पहले कदम उठा लिया और सोचा बाद में, इसलिए कि यह पश्चिमी बंगाल के चुनाव से पूर्व दोस्ती का प्रयास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, let me answer this question of PDP as well. The Congress (I) has believed and I believe too that if we are to fight the separatist forces in Jammu and Kashmir, the national parties will have to work with the mainstream party of Jammu and Kashmir whether it is the National Conference or the PDP. The National Conference had worked with us and they have worked with them. अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस और पीडीपी को अलग रख दो और इसलिए अगर पीडीपी के साथ आज हम हैं या पहले आप नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस के साथ थे या पहले नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस हमारे साथ थी, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, let us not go into that. That is not the issue.

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** उसमें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि कश्मीर की मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टीज के साथ हमारे वैचारिक मतभेद होते हुए भी नेशनल पार्टीज को काम करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हमें अलगावादियों से लड़ना है। इसलिए PDP के विषय पर हम अपोलोजेटिक होंगे, यह एक समझौता है और यह राष्ट्रहित में है। क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों के साथ आपने भी समझौता किया और हमने भी किया।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** इसमें कोई issue नहीं है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبي آزاد): اس میں کوئی issue نہیں ہے۔

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** बिना सोचे हुए, उन माओवादियों और उन नकाबपोशों के, जो भारत को तोड़ने के नारे लगा रहे थे, उन्हें आप respectability देने पहुंच गए? क्या वहां पुलिस mainstream के खिलाफ थी? what does the Police do? If, in the heart of Delhi slogans are raised about breaking India, should the Police remain a mute spectator? यह जो misconceived विचार आया कि पुलिस को campus में नहीं जाना चाहिए, Of course, normally, the Police avoids going into the campus.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is not allowed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Is it not allowed? Is it a sovereign territory like a foreign mission?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The university authorities have to permit. It is not that they do not go on their own. Nobody is saying that, Mr. Jaitley. We are saying that the university authorities have to permit to enter the campus. Don't get into petty things.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me read. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me read two statements. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) Without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor or the Executive Council Police cannot enter into the premises of a university. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me read two statements. Congress was in power in 1983. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Q. No. 2055 says, "Whether it is a fact that on 11th May, 1983 the Police entered the JNU campus without permission of the Vice-Chancellor and the students were mercilessly beaten up." The answer was given by the then Education Minister. The Vice-Chancellor and two senior functionaries of the University were held in illegal confinement for 50 hours at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor by a section of students. On the basis of the complaint registered at the Police Station, the Police entered the campus. As the Vice-Chancellor was under illegal confinement, there was no opportunity to even obtain his permission, if any required, to enter the campus. The students resisted the entry. However, no student was beaten up. Three hundred and seventy students, including 50 girls, were arrested for keeping him under illegal confinement.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What was the charge? Is it anti-national or sedition? What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, since my name has been taken repeatedly, I want to speak.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: After I finish speaking, you please answer. The charge was illegal confinement because there was no "भारत को तोड़ो" slogans. It is much worse if for illegal confinement you can enter the JNU; Just because there are West Bengal elections round the corner doesn't mean that the Congress Party will now take a stand that you never enter a campus even if slogans to break this country are being raised there. A University campus is not a sovereign territory.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Who is saying that? Why are you distorting?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, the Jawaharlal Nehru University is an integral part of India.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, Indian law applies and, therefore, if the penal code is being violated, the Police has a right to enter. The tragedy of 9th February is not only that the slogans were raised, the tragedy also is, how can National Party say, 'these arrests are bad; police should not have entered?' You are, indirectly or directly, adding respectability to a movement which was a charter to break this country into pieces.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am requesting the hon. Leader of the House to yield, if I may.

This debate is a very important one. The purpose of this debate is not to deepen the fishers and question each other's intent, wisdom or nationalism or patriotism. We both agree on that. Now, the point here is, let us not manufacture and distort, in the process, what happened on the 9th and the protest on the 12th organized by the JNU Teachers' Association. I went there, - so did the Congress Vice-President, so did Mr. Sitaram Yechury and Shri D. Raja. Are we not the mainstream parties? We went there on a written invitation from the JNU Teachers' Association. Was the JNU faculty responsible for what had happened on 9th? Were they raising the slogans of sedition? Do we have a right, when you say, the JNU campus is a part of India, Arunji, as mainstream political parties, to accept the invitation or do we have to apply for permission as apolitical leaders? Please, I think, a line has to be drawn. We did not go there with any other intent.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have absolutely no doubt that Shri Anand Sharma, with all his best intentions, and his leader have every right to go there. I have no doubt that you would condemn even more strongly these slogan than I have condemned. I have absolutely no doubt. My only problem is, you must realize that issue is not that some course is being tinkered with or some politicization is taking place. You have a situation where slogans against the integrity of India and against the sovereignty of India are being raised. And, let us be very clear. We did not enact Section 124 (a) of IPC which says that 'whoever, by words spoken or visible representation or any action' are enough...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: 'incite violence.' Mr. Jaitley, quote it in full.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the most celebrated case in post-Independence India — there was only one Constitution Bench — was in 1962. Everybody cites that, because that is from where you get this principle. I will handover a copy of this to my friend for bedtime reading. I was going through the slogans raised and the speeches made. This was Pandit Nehru's Government which leveled the charge. The Trial Court convicted the man, High Court convicted him and the Supreme Court upheld the conviction. There was not a single slogan to break the country. The speech was by a communist leader from Begusarai. It is an old stronghold of Mr. Raja's party; so, he is smiling. The speeches were, 'Today these Congress *goondas* are sitting on the gaddidue to mistake of people. When we drove the Britishers, we shall strike to turnout these *goondas* as well. These official dogs will be liquidated along with the Congress *goondas*. These Congress *goondas* are banking upon the American dollars and imposing various kinds of taxes on the people.' This is the speech.

5.00 P.M.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह कब की बात है?

† شری غلام نبی آزاد : یہ کب کی بات ہے؟

श्री अरुण जेटली: 1962 की। उस समय पंडित जी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे। हम तो बहुत छोटी पार्टी थे। आपने 124(A) लगाया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पांच जजों की खंडपीठ ने इसको अपहोल्ड कर लिया। जिस लीगल सिद्धांत का आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं, the entire speech is by a leftist leader against the Congress Party. I am reading the judgement; it quotes it. The tragedy of Bengal is that now there are three Congress parties in Bengal. There is a Congress party, there is a Trinamool Congress and there is a Congress (Marxists).

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir. Let me tell you, Sir, in 1998, the Trinamool Congress left the Congress and we are not the Congress party. Don't distort history, Sir. One woman in 1998, 1st January, left the Congress party and set up the Trinamool Congress. It is history, Sir. Sixteen years, Sir. Don't spoil a nice Thursday afternoon for us.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So I yield to Mr. Derek O'Brien, there is a Congress, there is Trinamool Congress and there is a third one.

To come back to a more serious point, Sir, I would only urge this, the accused have been arrested, some of them; the investigations are on. The Home Minister has yesterday said, the Police will be more than fair. Please don't — by getting into the side lanes — camouflage this great offence which has taken place. It is a very serious offence. These are the tendencies of these ultras of diverse ideologies, one is the Jihadist and the other is the Maoist, which is an alliance of them. हम तो नये सत्ता में आए हैं। आप तो बहुत पुराने अनुभवी हैं और इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि पहले सोच लेते जे0एन0यू0 जाने से पूवा। इन सारे तथ्यों की गंभीरता को समझ लेते तो शायद वहां जाने की नौबत न आती। आज़ाद साहब, आपको तो स्पष्ट स्टैंड लेना पड़ेगा, ये नहीं कि मैं हिंसा के खिलाफ हूँ और उन नारों के खिलाफ हूँ। आपकी राजनीति की दिशा कहीं न कहीं दिखलाती है कि वह बहुत छोटा विषय था, बड़ा गंभीर विषय एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री बन गई। यह वास्तविक स्थिति नहीं है। हमारी सहयोगी जब जवाब देंगी, तो उसके तथ्य भी सामने आएंगे। आपने ठीक कहा कि आपकी पार्टी के दो महान नेता एक प्रधान मंत्री, एक उस समय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री थे, आतंक के सामने उनकी कुर्बानी हुई है। You should be more vigorous in speaking against terror than we are and we should speak in the same language and, therefore, who are speaking in terms of using *jung* to break the country, please don't do anything which adds respectability to their movement. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**RE. DEMAND FOR PARTY-WISE ALLOCATION OF TIME  
FOR DISCUSSION**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारी पार्टी का समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी पार्टी का समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): हमारा नाम लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा नाम लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, हम लोगों की पार्टी को भी समय मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Listen ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): What is going on, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, when our party will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, next is your party. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only because his name is taken, he has a right to explain. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... You take only two-three minutes and explain.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, give us a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. His name is taken. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is accepted.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is going on, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because his name is taken he can do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... He can do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It has been guarded ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, why a particular person ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is right ...**(Interruptions)**...



SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, everybody is seeking a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, when we will get the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why a particular person ...*(Interruptions)*... Why a particular person will get the opportunity again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this cannot be tolerated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Sukhendu, my name was taken and I am answering.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because the name was taken ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no. Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At that time you did not question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you question now? ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time you did not question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my name was taken and I am answering.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And only that point you explain.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am going beyond the flippancy of trying to make a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only that point you say. Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are talking of Marxist Congress ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know what I am doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My point, Sir, is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Nobody has fought against the ultra-Left like we have done. Nobody has tried to persuade them to come into the mainstream like we have done. Please accept that, if you want us to accept many of the things that you have said. So, please accept that as well. We have done it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; not okay. One minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only personal explanation.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has talked about the breaking up of the country.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: You are throttling the voice of other parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, he has taken up the issues saying, 'why is this?' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't be angry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't be angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why are we supporting this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is going on?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is going on here? What is going on here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. One minute; one minute. Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you sit down? Now, listen. You must understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I understand it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen. If a Member's name is taken, he has a right to explain that. He tried at-that time. Then, it was said, 'After this', I also agree that he has a right to explain. If your name is taken, you have a right. I am allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The Leader of the House has not named anybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nothing will go on record. You sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he named and said. Everybody heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody heard.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has named me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has he not taken his name? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has taken my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has taken my name. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as the ultra-Left ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has taken my name and he has addressed this issue. The issue here is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is disputed now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

They say your name was not taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has also said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He also said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Let him say whether he has taken his name or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has also said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has taken my name.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): केवल पार्टी का नाम लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, for the question of breaking up of the country, nobody can be for; otherwise, we won't be here. The point is, don't give us lectures on that. We have fought. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Lectures cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We have fought, and we continue to fight. We know who is allied with them when, and you know how they are alive. That is not the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No Sir, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only personal explanation.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Right now, if there is an organisation, then, what was the intelligence system doing? Why was it allowed to function? If you have bad ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now. That is all. That is enough.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want to say this, if I don't support...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can give you time after all ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if I don't support them, you say, I should go to Pakistan. Either you are a \* Is that not a slogan? ...(Interruptions)... Is that not a slogan?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you initiated the debate. If you want, I will give you time at the end.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: \* You can say all that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is SP's time. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; you have explained it. You gave the personal explanation. That is enough.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am supposed to be ...(Interruptions)... I am giving a political explanation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. No political explanation, only personal explanation now. Make political explanation later.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: When later?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the discussion be over. At that time, if you want, I will allow. Now that is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: At the end of the discussion!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. See, you initiated it. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am telling you of this charge of going with the breaking up of the country. That is a very wrong charge. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now. only personal explanation. ...(Interruptions)... No, sit down. Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, sit down.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Those who raise their voice against, they will say, 'go to Pakistan'.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, sit down. No political explanation.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I raised the voice. ...*(Interruptions)*... \* रहेंगे या \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Don't raise your voice. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't raise your voice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please resume your seat. Only personal explanation is possible if the name is taken. Because your name is taken, I was told, I allowed you personal explanation. That is all. Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### **Situation arising in Central Institutions of Higher Education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad - Contd.**

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आज सदन में दूसरी बार बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने जब पहला भाषण दिया था, तो मैंने भाषण के दौरान पीठ की तरफ इशारा किया था और कहना चाहता था कि नए सदस्यों और छोटी पार्टियों को पीठ का संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। हमारे नेता नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने मुझे यह कह कर डपट दिया कि चेयर पर किसी को अंगुली नहीं उठानी चाहिए। आज यह बहस चल रही है, मैं पीठ के प्रति पूरा सम्मान करते हुए, नेता सदन के प्रति पूरा सम्मान व्यक्त करते हुए, नेता प्रतिपक्ष के प्रति पूरा सम्मान करते हुए, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीठ को कम से कम नए सदस्यों के बारे में, कम बोलने वाले सदस्यों के बारे में या कभी-कभी बोलने वाले सदस्यों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मुझे बुलाया गया और बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ, तो मुझे बैठा दिया गया। मैं जानता हूँ और मैंने नियमावली भी पढ़ी है, मैंने परम्पराएं भी पढ़ी हैं, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन अगर किसी वक्त भी खड़े होकर हस्तक्षेप करेंगे, तो उनको पूरे सम्मान के साथ सुना जाएगा, लेकिन बीच में एक घंटे का भाषण, शुरू में मैं एक घंटे के लिए बैठा रहा। जब लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से कहा कि बोलो, तो वे बोले कि हम नहीं बोलेंगे, फिर मेरा नम्बर कट गया। आज हम इस सदन के अंदर जिस मुद्दे पर बहस कर रहे हैं, यह मुद्दा दो पार्टियों के बीच का मुद्दा नहीं है। क्या यह मुद्दा कांग्रेस और बीजेपी में राष्ट्रवाद को लेकर चैम्पियनशिप जीतने का है? क्या इसमें श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी का एक्सपर्ट कमेंट हर पांच मिनट बाद जरूरी है? मैं चेयर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यहां जो टिप्पणी की है, उसमें लगे समय को मेरे समय से हटा दिया जाए। मैंने अपनी पीड़ा आपके सामने नया सदस्य और कम बोलने वाला सदस्य होने के नाते रखी है।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]**

महोदय, मैं मुद्दे पर आना चाहता हूँ। जेएनयू में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके बारे में नेता सदन ने भी कहा है और बीजेपी के वक्ता भुपेन्द्र जी ने भी कहा है। जब श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी ने बहस शुरू की थी, उस समय मैं सोच रहा था कि मैं सीताराम येचुरी जी के भाषण से अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष के दो नेताओं की बातें सुनने के बाद मुझे उनके भाषण से अपनी बात शुरू करनी है। बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि जेएनयू में कौन-कौन चला गया, क्यों चला गया, वहां देश के विरोध में नारे लग गए और

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इधर से अखबारों में, मीडिया में सब तरफ से ये बयान आ रहे हैं कि जेएनयू के अंदर देश के खिलाफ जो नारे लगे, across party line वे गलत हैं। उनकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए, उनकी भर्त्सना होनी चाहिए। वे नारे आगे न लगे, इसके इंतजामात सिर्फ जेएनयू में ही नहीं, सब जगह, सब राजनीतिक शक्तियों को करने चाहिए, सरकार को करने चाहिए और देश के प्रति प्रेम रखने वाले सब नागरिकों को करने चाहिए। यह आम सहमति का सवाल है। देश प्रेम कोई पार्टियों का सवाल नहीं है, राष्ट्र भक्ति कोई पार्टियों का सवाल नहीं है। देश में संविधान के प्रति श्रद्धा रखने वाले, भारत के आजादी के आंदोलन की विरासत में अपना हिस्सा मानने वाले सभी लोगों के बीच इस बात की आम सहमति है कि हम देश की एकता के खिलाफ, इसकी भौगोलिक एकता के खिलाफ, इसकी आपसी एकता के खिलाफ इसके भाईचारे के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं सुनेंगे। लेकिन बीजेपी के लोग क्या कर रहे हैं, 'इसकी टोपी उसके सिर पर' रख रहे हैं। नारे किसी ने लगाए, आप इसके लिए राजनीतिक पार्टियों को कैसे दोषी ठहरा सकते हो? आज यह सब हो रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र भक्ति और राष्ट्र प्रेम किसी एक पार्टी का और खासतौर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी का पेटेंट नहीं है। मैं उस घटना की बहस में अब नहीं जाना चाहता, जो हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में हुई। क्योंकि नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने बड़े सिलसिलेवार, तारीखवार उस घटना का ब्यौरा पेश कर दिया है। लेकिन जेएनयू में जो हुआ, मैं उस पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी भी यहां मौजूद हैं तथा सदन के सारे वरिष्ठ सदस्य भी यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे बड़े अदब के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत की territory में, सीमा में अफज़ल गुरु की प्रशंसा, याकूब मेमन की प्रशंसा या देश के विरोध में नारे, देश को तोड़ने वाले नारे पहली बार लगे हैं? आए दिन मैं अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ और टीवी पर देखता हूँ कि कश्मीर के अन्दर जुलूस निकलते हैं, मुजाहिदे होते हैं और जैसे नारे जेएनयू में कुछ लोग नकाब पहन कर लगा रहे थे, वैसे ही नारे आए दिन कश्मीर के अन्दर लगते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मैं उनकी सफाई नहीं दे रहा हूँ, उनका पक्ष नहीं ले रहा हूँ, उनकी side नहीं ले रहा हूँ। राष्ट्र विरोधी कौन हैं? दूसरे लोगों को, राजनीतिक दलों को राष्ट्र विरोधी ब्रांड करने का प्रयास करने से पहले अगर आप अपनी बगलगीरों की तरफ, अपने सहयोगियों की तरफ और उनके समर्थकों की तरफ जरा नजर दौड़ा लेते, तो राष्ट्र विरोधी चिन्हित करने में आपको आसानी हो जाती, लेकिन आप वह काम नहीं करेंगे। आप क्या करेंगे? आप यह करेंगे कि जितनी भी मेनस्ट्रीम की राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, उन्हें किसी तरीके से भी पकड़ों और जो राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं, उनके खेमे में जाकर खड़ा कर दो। लोक सभा के अन्दर हमारी पार्टी के नेता माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने भाषण दिया। उन्होंने भी बात यहीं से शुरू की और मैं भी बार-बार भारत की एकता के बारे में, भारत की अखंडता के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। जब मैं एकता-अखंडता कहता हूँ, तो मैं सिर्फ सीमाओं की एकता की बात नहीं करता, मैं सिर्फ भौगोलिक एकता की बात नहीं करता, जब मैं एकता और अखंडता की बात करता हूँ, तो जनता की एकता और अखंडता, उसकी भी बात करता हूँ, उनके भाईचारे और सद्भाव की भी बात करता हूँ। जो सीमा पर नजर टेढ़ी करेगा, जो देश की एकता पर नजर टेढ़ी करेगा, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं और जो हमारे आपस के भाईचारे को तोड़ कर देश की एकता तोड़ने का प्रयास करेगा, हम उसके भी खिलाफ हैं, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

जेएनयू की घटना क्या है? जेएनयू की घटना यह है कि एक रोहित वेमुला का कांड हुआ, हैदराबाद में एक घटना हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन रोहित वेमुला को दफनाना था, इसलिए बार-बार अफज़ल गुरु को उखाड़ना पड़ता है। यह बीजेपी की लाइन है, रोहित वेमुला को गाड़ दो और अफज़ल को उखाड़ लो, क्योंकि अगर अफज़ल सामने नहीं होगा, तो फिर इनके राष्ट्रवाद की

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

पुष्टि नहीं हो सकती है। यह कोई तरीका है? यहां कौन अफज़ल को subscribe कर रहा है, यहां कौन याकूब मेमन को subscribe कर रहा है? बार-बार सब बर्बादी के नारे लगवा दिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जम्मू-कश्मीर में जाकर अपने सहयोगियों के जुलूस में आने वालों की निशानदेही करिए, आप वहां पाएंगे कि कौन राष्ट्र के विरोध में है और कौन राष्ट्र के पक्ष में है। अफज़ल की प्रशंसा जिन्होंने की, मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टियों में जिन्होंने की, आप उनसे हाथ मिलाते हैं, तो आपको कोई परेशानी नहीं होती और मेनस्ट्रीम की दूसरी पार्टियां, चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो, कम्युनिस्ट हो, समाजवादी पार्टी हो, इन पर जब चाहे तब आप राष्ट्रद्रोह का इल्जाम लगा देते हैं। राष्ट्रप्रेम हम भी करते हैं, राष्ट्र से प्यार हम भी करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जिस राष्ट्र की बात करते हैं, आप जिस राष्ट्र की अवधारणा की बात करते हैं, वह राष्ट्र की अवधारणा भारत के संविधान में नहीं है। आपकी अवधारणा दूसरी है। भारत के संविधान में जिस राष्ट्र की अवधारणा है, उस अवधारणा में आज इस सदन के ज्यादातर लोग यकीन करते हैं और राष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में जो आपकी अवधारणा है, वह अवधारणा या तो हिन्दू राष्ट्र की है या अंध राष्ट्रवाद की है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जेएनयू की घटना की दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, सबको ज्यादा समय मिला है। मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। जेएनयू में क्या हुआ? जेएनयू में एक घटना हुई, सबने जिक्र कर दिया। अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद जेएनयू के अन्दर काम करता है, एआईएसएफ वहां काम करता है, एसएफआई वहां काम करती है, आईसा वहां काम करती है, जेएनयू स्टूडेंट्स पॉलिटिक्स में NSUI वहां काम करती है, ये सब छात्र संगठन काम करते हैं, openly काम करते हैं। इनके नाम मैं इसलिए ले रहा हूं कि ये देश की मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टियों से जुड़े हुए संगठन हैं। ये उनकी ideology को, उनके कार्यक्रम को, उनकी विचारधारा को subscribe करते हैं। दूसरे कुछ संगठन हैं, जो इन पार्टियों के या इस तरह की विचारधारा को सबस्क्राइब नहीं करते। सुनते हैं कि उनका ताल्लुक किसी अंडरग्राउंड पार्टी से है। उनके काम के लिए, उनके दुष्कर्म के लिए, उनके किसी राष्ट्र-विरोधी काम के लिए इन संगठनों को दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता, क्योंकि इनका पोलिटिक्स के साथ, देश की मेनस्ट्रीम के साथ एक क्लीयर-कट ऐसोसिएशन है।

महोदय, एक पर्चे का जिक्र यहां किया गया, जो 9 तारीख का है। किसी ने उसको सबस्क्राइब नहीं किया, लेकिन मैं आपको एक 11 तारीख का पम्फलेट दिखाना चाहता हूं। जो आज जेएनयू की स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन है, उस स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के अंदर ऑल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन का प्रेसिडेंट है, उस स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के अंदर आइसा के जेनेरल और वाइस प्रेसिडेंट है, उस स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन की तरफ से एक पर्चा 11 तारीख को जारी किया गया। उस पर्चे के अंदर, स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन, जेएनयू ने जारी किया, उस पर्चे के अंदर साफ लिखा हुआ है - At the outset, we condemn the divisive slogans - भारत के टुकड़े होंगे हजार, that were raised by some people on the day. इस पर्चे का जिक्र नहीं करते। पता नहीं, कहां-कहां से पर्चे उठाकर ला रहे हैं। इस पर्चे पर दस्तखत किसके हैं? कन्हैया कुमार के, जो जेएनयूएसयू प्रेसिडेंट है। इस पर्चे पर दस्तखत किसके हैं? शहला राशिद के, जो वाइस प्रेसिडेंट है जेएनयूएसयू की। इस पर्चे पर दस्तखत किसके हैं? रामा नागा के, जो जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं स्टूडेंट यूनियन का। अगर इस पर्चे पर किसी के दस्तखत नहीं हैं, तो वह अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद का जॉयंट सेक्रेटरी है। उसने इस पर्चे पर दस्तखत करने से मना कर दिया। यह है

स्थिति। इल्जाम लगाया जा रहा है और आज टीवी में और पब्लिक डॉमेन में यह बात आ चुकी है कि जो टेप पेश किए जा रहे हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर डॉक्टर्ड हैं। मैं इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहा, लेकिन यह बात भी सामने आई है कि राष्ट्रवाद के खिलाफ और भारत को तोड़ने वाले नारे कुछ एबीवीपी के कार्यकर्ताओं ने भी लगाए, जिनकी फोटो मीडिया पर चल रही है। जांच का विषय है, कौन सी टेप सही है और कौन सी गलत है? कन्हैया कुमार ने क्या कर दिया? कन्हैया कुमार क्यों बंद हो गया? इतनी फुर्ती दिखाई। हमारे ही पार्टी के एक साथी ने आज सवाल पूछा था, उसके जवाब में हमारी एचआरडी मिनिस्टर लिखती हैं - "केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संवैधानिक स्वायत्त निकाय हैं, जिनका संबंधित अधिनियम के तहत सृजन किया गया है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को छात्रों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन भंग करने, अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही करने के लिए माननीय न्यायालयों के अनुपालन सहित... वगैरह, वगैरह... अन्य शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं"। स्वायत्तशासी संस्था है। कन्हैया कुमार ने क्या किया था? मैं त्यागी जी से पूछना चाहूंगा, त्यागी जी से नहीं पूछूंगा, चेयर को एड्रेस करूंगा, मुझे डी. राजा जी से और सीताराम येचुरी जी से यह शिकायत है कि जब मैं स्टूडेंट पोलिटिक्स में भाग लेता था, कार्य करता था, तो भविष्य में भारत कैसे बनेगा और यहां गरीब मजदूर की सत्ता कैसे स्थापित होगी, उसकी डायरेक्शन इन लोगों ने मुझे कभी नहीं दी। आज कन्हैया कुमार का भाषण जो सारे मीडिया में चल रहा है, उसमें वह कन्हैया कुमार क्या कहता है? वह कहता है - पूंजीवाद से आजादी। वह कन्हैया कुमार क्या कहता है? वह कहता है - संप्रदायवाद से आजादी। वह कन्हैया कुमार कहता है - संघवाद से आजादी। वह कन्हैया कुमार कहता है - दंगाइयों से आजादी। यह आजादी-आजादी मांगते हुए कन्हैया कुमार का क्या हुआ? साथ में वह यह भी कह देता है कि इसके लिए दलितों का, पिछड़ों का, अल्पसंख्यकों का मोर्चा बन करके राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में उभरना चाहिए। यह है लाइन, यह है पोलिटिक्स, जो डीपीटी जी ने भी हमें कभी नहीं दी। हम जेएनयू में इनके भी भाषण सुनने जाते थे। डी. राजा जी ने भी नहीं दी, सीताराम जी ने भी नहीं दी।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مائنے اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں آج سدن میں دوسری بار بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں نے جب پہلا بیہاشن دیا تھا، تو میں بیہاشن کے دوران پیٹھ کی طرف اشارہ کیا تھا اور کہنا چاہا تھا کہ نئے سمدیوں اور چھوٹی پارٹیوں کو پیٹھ کا سنرکشن ملنا چاہئے۔ ہمارے نیتا نریش اگروال جی نے مجھے یہ کہہ کر ٹپٹ دیا کہ چینر پر کسی کو انگلی نہیں اٹھانی چاہئے۔ آج یہ بحث چل رہی ہے، میں پیٹھ کے پرتی پورا سمن کرتے ہوئے، نیتا سدن کے پرتی پورا سمن وینکت کرتے ہوئے، نیتا پرتی-پکش کے پرتی پورا سمن کرتے ہوئے، یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیٹھ کو کم سے کم نئے سمدیوں کے بارے میں، کم بولنے والے سمدیوں کے بارے میں یا کبھی کبھی بولنے والے سمدیوں کا دھیان رکھنا چاہئے۔ مجھے بلایا گیا اور بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا، تو مجھے بیٹھا دیا گیا۔ میں جانتا ہوں اور میں نے نیم-اولی بھی پڑھی ہے، میں نے پرمپرائیں بھی پڑھی ہیں، لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن اگر کسی وقت بھی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



[श्री जावेद अली खान]

کھڑے ہو کر بسٹکشیپ کریں گے، تو ان کو پورے سقآن کے ساتھ سنا جائے گا، لیکن بیچ میں ایک گھنٹے کا بھاشن، شروع میں ایک گھنٹے کے لئے بیٹھا رہا۔ جب لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن سے کہا کہ بولو، تو وہ بولے کہ ہم نہیں بولیں گے، پھر میرا نمبر کٹ گیا۔ آج ہم اس سدن کے اندر جس مدعے پر بحث کر رہے ہیں، جب مدعا جو پارٹیوں کے بیچ کا مدعا نہیں ہے۔ کیا یہ مدعا کانگریس اور بی جے پی میں رائٹرواد کو لے چیمپن ٹپ جیتنے کا ہے؟ کیا اس میں شری سینا رام یچوری جی کا ایکسپرٹ کمٹ ہر پانچ منٹ بعد ضروری ہے؟ میں چینر سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے یہاں جو ٹپنی کی ہے، اس میں لگے وقت کو میرے وقت سے بٹا دیا جائے۔ میں نے اپنی پیڑا آپ کے سامنے نیا سدسنے اور کم بولنے والا سدسنے ہونے ناطے رکھی ہے۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری تروچی شیوا) پیٹھاسین ہونے)

مہودے، میں مدعے پر آنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جے۔این۔یو۔ میں جو کچھ ہوا، اس کے بارے میں نیٹا سدن نے بھی کہا ہے اور بی جے پی کے وکٹہ بھوپندر جی نے بھی کہا ہے۔ جب شری سینا رام یچوری جی نے بحث شروع کی تھی، اس وقت میں سوچ رہا تھا کہ میں سینارام یچوری جی کے بھاشن سے اپنی بات شروع کروں گا۔ لیکن سٹہ پکٹ کے دو نیٹاؤں کی باتیں سننے کے بعد مجھے ان کے بھاشن سے اپنی بات شروع کرنی ہے۔ بار بار یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ جے۔این۔یو۔ میں کون-کون چلا گیا، کیوں چلا گیا، وہاں دیش کے ورودھ میں نعرے لگ گئے اور ادھر سے اخباروں میں، میڈیا میں سب طرف سے یہ بیان آ رہے ہیں کہ جے۔این۔یو۔ کے اندر دیش کے خلاف جو نعرے لگے across party line وہ غلط ہیں۔ ان کی نندا ہونی چاہئے، ان کی بھرتسنا ہونی چاہئے۔ وہ نعرے آگے نہ لگیں، اس کے انتظامات صرف جے۔این۔یو۔ میں ہی نہیں، سب جگہ، سب سیاسی طاقتوں کو کرنے چاہئیں، سرکار کو کرنے چاہئے اور دیش پر تری پریم رکھنے والے سب ناگرکوں کو کرنے

چاہئے۔ یہ عام سہمتی کا سوال ہے۔ دیش پریم کوئی پارٹیوں کا سوال نہیں ہے، راشٹر بھکتی کوئی پارٹیوں کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ دیش میں سنودھان کے پرتی شردھا رکھنے والے، بھارت کے آزادی کے آندولن کی وراثت میں اپنا حصہ ماننے والے سبھی لوگوں کے بیچ اس بات کی عام سہمتی ہے کہ ہم دیش کی ایکٹا کے خلاف، اس کی جغرافیائی ایکٹا کے خلاف، اس کی آپسی ایکٹا کے خلاف، اس کے بھائی-چارے کے خلاف کوئی بات نہیں سنیں گے۔ لیکن بیجے پی۔ کے لوگ کیا کر رہے ہیں، 'اس کی ٹوپی اس کے سر پر' رکھ رہے ہیں۔ نعرے کسی نے لگائے، آپ اس کے لئے سیاسی پارٹیوں کو کیسے دوشی ٹھہرا سکتے ہو؟ آپ سیاسی ورکروں کو کیسے نعرے لگائے کے لئے دوشی ٹھہرا سکتے ہو؟ آج یہ سب ہو رہا ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ راشٹر بھکتی اور راشٹر پریم کسی ایک پارٹی کا اور خاص طور سے بھارتی جنتا پارٹی کا پیشینہ نہیں ہے۔ میں اس گھٹنا کی بحث میں اب نہیں جانا چاہتا، جو حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی میں ہوئی۔ کیوں کہ نینا پرتی-پکٹش نے بڑے سلسلے وار، تاریخ وار اس گھٹنا کا بیورہ پیش کر دیا ہے۔ لیکن جے۔ این۔ یو۔ میں جو ہوا، میں اس پر یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور گرہ منتری جی بھی یہاں موجود ہیں اور سدن کے سارے سینئر سدسنے بھی یہاں موجود ہیں، میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ آپ سے ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں آپ سے بڑے ادب کے ساتھ ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا بھارت کی ٹیرٹری میں، سیما میں افضل گرو کی پرشنسا، یعقوب میمن کی پرشنسا یا دیش کے ورودھ میں نعرے، دیش کو توڑنے والے نعرے پہلی بار لگے ہیں؟ آنے دن میں اخباروں میں پڑھتا ہوں اور ٹی وی پر دیکھتا ہوں کہ کشمیر کے اندر جلوس نکلتے ہیں، مظاہرے ہوتے ہیں اور جیسے نعرے جے۔ این۔ یو۔ میں کچھ لوگ نقاب پہن کر لگا رہے تھے، ویسے ہی نعرے آنے دن کشمیر کے اندر لگتے ہیں۔ میرا نویدن یہ ہے کہ

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

میں ان کی صفائی نہیں دے رہا ہوں، ان کا پکٹ نہیں لے رہا ہوں ان کی سائڈ نہیں لے رہا ہوں۔ راشٹر ورودھی کون ہے؟ دوسرے لوگوں کو، سیاسی پارٹیوں کو راشٹر ورودھی برانڈ کرنے کی کوشش کرنے سے پہلے اگر آپ اپنے بغل گیروں کی طرف، اپنے سپیوگیوں کی طرف اور ان کے سمرتھکوں کی طرف ذرا نظر دوڑا لیتے، تو راشٹر ورودھی کی نشاندہی کرنے میں آپ کو آسانی ہو جاتی، لیکن آپ وہ کام نہیں کریں گے آپ کیا کریں گے؟ آپ یہ کریں گے کہ جتنی بھی مین-اسٹریم کی سیاسی پارٹیاں ہیں، انہیں

کسی طریقے سے بھی پکڑو اور جو راشٹر ورودھی عناصر ہیں، ان کے خیمے میں جاکر کھڑا کر دو۔ لوک سبھا کے اندر ہماری پارٹی کے نیٹا مائنٹے ملانم سنگھ جی نے بھاشن دیا۔ انہوں نے بھی بات یہیں سے شروع کی اور میں بھی بار بار بھارت کی ایکٹا کے بارے، بھارت کی اکھنڈتا کے بارے میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ جب میں ایکٹا-اکھنڈتا کہتا ہوں، تو میں صرف سیمائوں کی ایکٹا کی بات نہیں کرتا، میں صرف جغرافیائی ایکٹا کی بات نہیں کرتا، جب میں ایکٹا اور اکھنڈتا کی بات کرتا ہوں، تو جنتا کی ایکٹا اور اکھنڈتا، اس کی بھی بات کرتا ہوں، ان کے بھائی چارے اور سدبھاؤ کی بھی بات کرتا ہوں۔ جو سیمائوں پر نظر ٹیڑھی کرے گا، جو دیش کی ایکٹا پر نظر ٹیڑھی کرے گا، ہم اس کے خلاف ہیں اور جو ہمارے آپس کے بھائی چارے کو توڑ کر دیش کی ایکٹا توڑنے کی کوشش کرے گا، ہم اس کے خلاف بھی ہیں۔ یہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جے۔ این۔ یو۔ کی گھنٹا کیا ہے؟ جے۔ این۔ یو۔ کی گھنٹا یہ ہے کہ ایک روپے ویمولا کا کانڈ ہوا، حیدرآباد میں ایک گھنٹا ہونی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مجھے معلوم ہے، لیکن روپے ویمولا کو دفنانا تھا، اس لئے بار بار افضل کو اکھاڑنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ بی۔ جے۔ پی۔ کی لائن ہے، روپے ویمولا کو گاڑ دو اور افضل کو اکھاڑ لو، کیوں کہ اگر افضل سامنے نہیں ہوگا، تو پھر ان کے راشٹرواد کی پرستی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ یہ کوئی طریقہ ہے؟ یہاں کون افضل

کو subscribe کر رہا رہے، یہاں کون یعقوب مبین کو subscribe کر رہا ہے؟ بار بار سب بربادی کے نعرے لگوا دئے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جموں کشمیر میں جا کر اپنے سہیوگیوں کے جلوس میں آنے والوں کی نشاندہی کرنیے، آپ وہاں پائیں گے کہ کون راشٹر کے ورودھ میں ہے اور کون راشٹر کے پکش میں ہے۔ افضل کی پرشنشا جنہوں نے کی، مین-اسٹریم پارٹیوں میں جنہوں نے کی، آپ ان سے ہاتھ ملاتے ہیں، تو آپ کو کوئی پریشانی نہیں ہوتی اور مین-اسٹریم کی دوسری پارٹیاں، چاہے وہ کانگریس ہو، کمیونسٹ ہو، سماجوا دی پارٹی ہو، ان پر جب چاہے تب آپ راشٹر دروہ کا الزام لگا دیتے ہیں۔ راشٹر پریم ہم بھی کرتے ہیں، راشٹر سے پیار ہم بھی کرتے ہیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جس راشٹر کی بات کرتے ہیں، آپ جس راشٹر کی اودھارنا کی بات کرتے ہیں، وہ راشٹر کی اودھارنا بھارت کے سنودھان میں نہیں ہے۔ آپ کی اودھارنا دوسری ہے۔ بھارت کے سنودھان میں جس راشٹر کی اودھارنا ہے، اس اودھارنا میں آج اس سدن کے زیادہ تر لوگ یقین کرتے ہیں اور راشٹر کے سمبندھ میں جو آپ کی اودھارنا ہے، وہ اودھارنا یا تو بندو راشٹر کی ہے یا اندھ راشٹرواد کی ہے، یہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں جے۔این۔یو۔ کی گھٹنا کی دو تین باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سر، سب کو زیادہ وقت ملا ہے۔ میں دو منٹ سے زیادہ وقت نہیں لوں گا۔ جے۔این۔یو۔ میں کیا ہوا؟ جے۔این۔یو۔ میں ایک گھنٹا ہوئی، سب نے ذکر کر دیا۔ اکھل بھارتیہ ودھیارتی پریشد جے۔این۔یو۔ کے اندر کام کرتا ہے اے۔آئی۔ایس۔ایف۔ وہاں کام کرتا ہے، ایس۔ایف۔آئی۔ وہاں کام کرتی ہے، انسا وہاں کام کرتی ہے، جے۔این۔یو۔ اسٹوڈینٹس پالیٹکس میں این۔ایس۔یو۔آئی۔ وہاں کام کرتی ہے، یہ سب چھاتر سنگٹھن کام کرتے ہیں، openly کام کرتے ہیں۔ ان کے نام میں اس لئے لے رہا ہوں کہ یہ دیش کی

[شری جاوید اعلیٰ خان]

میں اسٹریم پارٹیوں سے جڑے ہوئے سنگٹھن ہیں۔ یہ ان کی اینڈیولوجی کو، ان کے پروگرام کو، ان کی وچاردهارا کو subscribe کرتے ہیں۔

دوسرے کچھ سنگٹھن ہیں، جو ان پارٹیوں کے یا اس طرح کی وچاردهارا کو subscribe نہیں کرتے۔ سنتے ہیں کہ ان کا تعلق کسی انڈرگراؤنڈ پارٹی سے ہے۔ ان کے کام کے لئے، ان کے دشکرم کے لئے، ان کے کسی راشنروودھی کام کے لئے ان سنگٹھنوں کو دوشی نہیں ٹھہرایا جا سکتا، کیوں کہ ان کا پالیٹکس کے ساتھ، دیش کی میں۔ اسٹریم کے ساتھ ایک کلنیر۔ کٹ ایسوسی ایشن ہے۔

مہودے، ایک پرچے کا ذکر یہاں کیا گیا، جو 9 تاریخ کا ہے۔ کسی نے اس کو subscribe نہیں کیا، لیکن میں آپ کو ایک 11 تاریخ کا ہمفلٹ دکھانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو آج جے۔این۔یو۔ کی اسٹوڈینٹس یونین ہے، اس اسٹوڈینٹس یونین کے اندر آل انڈیا اسٹوڈینٹس فیڈریشن کا پریزیڈنٹ ہے، اس اسٹوڈینٹس یونین کے اندر انس کے جنرل سکرٹری اور وائس پریزیڈنٹ ہیں، اس اسٹوڈینٹس یونین کی طرف سے ایک پرچہ 11 تاریخ کو جاری کیا گیا۔ اس پرچے کے اندر، اسٹوڈینٹس یونین، جے۔این۔یو۔ نے جاری کیا، اس پرچے کے اندر صاف لکھا ہوا ہے۔ - At the outset, we condemn the divisive slogans- بھارت

کے ٹکڑے ہوں ہزار، that were raised by some people on that day. اس پرچے کا ذکر نہیں کرتے۔ پتہ نہیں، کہاں کہاں سے پرچے اٹھا کر لا رہے ہیں۔ اس پرچے پر دستخط کس کے ہیں؟ کنہیا کمار کے، جو جے۔این۔یو۔ایس۔یو۔ پریزیڈنٹ ہے، اس پرچے پر دستخط کس کے ہیں؟ شہلا راشد کے، جو وائس پریزیڈنٹ ہے جے۔این۔یو۔ایس۔یو۔ کی۔ اس پرچے پر دستخط کس کے ہیں؟ راما ناگا کے، جو جنرل سکرٹری ہے اسٹوڈینٹس یونین کا۔ اگر اس پرچے پر کسی کے دستخط نہیں ہیں تو وہ اکھل بھارتیہ ودھیارتی پربشد

کا جوائنٹ سکریٹری ہے۔ اس نے اس پرچے پر دستخط کرنے سے منع کر دیا۔ یہ ہے حالت الزام لگایا جا رہا ہے اور آج ٹی-وی میں اور پبلک ٹومین میں یہ بات اچکی ہے کہ جو ٹیپ پیش کئے جا رہے ہیں، ان میں سے زیادہ تر ڈاکٹرس ہیں۔ میں الزام نہیں لگا رہا، لیکن یہ بات بھی سامنے آئی ہے کہ راشٹر واد کے خلاف اور بھارت کو توڑنے والے نعرے کچھ اے-بی-وی-پی کے ورکروں نے بھی لگائے، جن کی فوٹو میڈیا پر چل رہی ہے۔ جانچ کا وٹنے ہے، کون سی ٹیپ صحیح ہے اور کون سی غلط ہے؟ کنہیا کمار نے کیا کر دیا؟ کنہیا کمار کیوں بند ہو گیا؟ اتنی پھرتی دکھائی۔ ہمارے ہی پارٹی کے ایک ساتھی نے آج سوال پوچھا تھا، اس کے جواب میں ہماری ایچ-آرڈی منسٹری لکھتی ہے "کیندریہ وشو-ودھیالیہ سنودھانک سواتھ نکانے ہیں، جن کا سمبندھت ادھنیم کے تحت سرجن کیا گیا ہے۔ کیندریہ وشو-ودھیالیوں کو چھاتروں کے وردھہ انوشاسن بھنگ کرنے، انوشاسناتمک کارروائی کرنے کے لئے مائنے نیپالیوں کے انوپالں سہت وغیرہ، وغیرہ۔ اننے شکتیاں پراپت ہیں" سواتھاسی سنمتھا ہے۔ کنہیا کمار نے کیا کیا تھا؟ میں تیاگی جی سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا، تیاگی جی سے نہیں پوچھوں گا، چیئر کو ایڈریس کروں گا، مجھے ڈی-راجا جی سے اور سینا رام پجوری جی سے یہ شکایت ہے کہ جب میں اسٹوڈینٹس پالیٹکس میں حصہ لیتا تھا، کام کرتا تھا، تو انہوں نے مستقبل میں بھارت کیسے بنے گا اور یہاں غریب مزدور کو سٹہ کیسے استھاپت ہوگی، اس کی ڈائریکشن ان لوگوں نے مجھے کبھی نہیں دی۔ آج کنہیا کمار کا بھاشن جو سارے میڈیا میں چل رہا ہے، اس میں وہ کنہیا کمار کیا کہتا ہے؟ وہ کہتا ہے - پونجی واد سے آزادی۔ وہ کنہیا کمار کیا کہتا ہے؟ وہ کہتا ہے - سمپردانواد سے آزادی۔ وہ کنہیا کمار کہتا ہے - سنگھ واد سے آزادی۔ وہ کنہیا کمار کہتا ہے - دنگائیوں سے آزادی۔ یہ آزادی-آزادی مانگتے ہوئے کنہیا کمار کا کیا ہوا؟ ساتھ میں وہ یہ بھی کہہ دیتا ہے کہ اس کے لئے دلتوں کا، پچھڑوں کا، اقلیتوں کا مورچہ بن کر کے سیاسی طاقت کے روپ میں ابھرنا چاہئے۔ یہ بے لائن، یہ پولیٹکس، جو ڈی-پی-ٹی جی نے بھی ہمیں کبھی

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

نہیں دی۔ ہم جے۔ این۔ یو۔ میں ان کے بھی بھاشن سنتے جاتے تھے۔ ڈی۔ راجا جی نے بھی نہیں دی۔ سینا رام جی نے بھی نہیں دی۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude, that were raised by some people on that day.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** आज कन्हैया एक लाईन दे रहा है कि अगर दलित, अल्पसंख्यक, पिछड़े, लोहिया के मानने वाले, मार्क्स के मानने वाले और अम्बेडकर को सलाम करने वाले एक प्लेटफार्म पर आ जाएंगे, तो क्या कुछ बचेगा? असल कारण यही है, जो बीजेपी को विचलित कर रहा है। असल कारण यही है, जो कन्हैया को जेल में रखे हुए है। यहां पर हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी बैठे हुए हैं और हमारे माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य नेता राजा दिग्विजय सिंह जी अभी यहां से चले गए। ये बड़े-बड़े लोग बीजेपी के बारे में, सत्ता के बारे में क्या-क्या नहीं कहते हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, क्या-क्या नहीं कहते, लेकिन इनकी बात को तो सत्ता बड़े सहज तरीके से सहन कर लेती है, किन्तु अगर 21 साल के हार्दिक पटेल और 24 साल के कन्हैया देश की राजनीति के भविष्य की दिशा में ले जाने का संकल्प लेते हैं, तो यह सरकार राष्ट्रद्रोह का केस लगा कर उन्हें जेल के अन्दर ठूसने का काम करती है।

جناب جاوید علی خان: آج کنہیا ایک لائن دے رہا ہے کہ اگر دلت، اقلیت، پچھڑے، لوہیا کے ماننے والے، مارکس کے ماننے والے اور امبیڈکر کو سلام کرنے والے ایک پلیٹ فارم پر آجائیں گے تو کیا کچھ بچے گا، اصل وجہ یہی ہے، جو بی جے پی کو وچلت کر رہی ہے۔ اصل وجہ یہی ہے، جو کنہیا کو جیل میں رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ یہاں پر ہمارے ماننے والے سدسینے شری منی شنکر انیر جی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اور ہمارے ماننے والے ورثہ سدسینے نیتا راجہ دگ وجے سنگھ جی ابھی یہاں سے چلے گئے۔ یہ بڑے بڑے لوگ بی جے پی کے بارے میں، سٹہ کے بارے میں کیا کیا نہیں کہتے ہیں؟ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں، کیا کیا نہیں کہتے، ان کی بات کو تو سٹہ بڑے سہج طریقے سے سہن کر لیتی ہے، لیکن اگر اکیس سال کے ہارڈنگ پٹیل اور چوبیس سال کے کنہیا دیش کی راج نیتی کو بھوشینے کی ہشا میں لے جائے گا منکلب لیتے ہیں، تو یہ سرکار راشٹر دروہ کا کیس لگا کر انہیں جیل کے اندر ٹھونسے کا کام کرتی ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जेएनयू का मामला बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ लेना चाहिए और उस पर राजनैतिक दलों को आपस में दोषारोपण नहीं करना चाहिए। राजनैतिक दलों को आम सहमति के आधार पर जेएनयू की जो गौरवशाली परम्परा रही है, उसको

आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतों का हर स्तर पर विरोध करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† شری جاوید علی خان: آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جے این یو کا معاملہ بہت گمبھیرتا کے ساتھ لینا چاہیئے اور اس پر راجنیتک دلوں کو آپس میں دوشروپن نہیں کرنا چاہیئے۔ راجنیتک دلوں کو عام سہمتی کے آدھار پر جے این یو کی جو گوروشالی پر میرا رہی ہے، اس کو آگے بڑھانا چاہیئے اور راشٹریہ ورودھی طاقتوں کا ہر سطح پر ورودھ کرنا چاہیئے۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Shri K. C. Tyagi.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेता सदन ने अभी समाजवादी पार्टी और उस आन्दोलन का जिक्र करते हुए, डॉ. अम्बेडकर को उद्धृत किया और अपना वक्तव्य दिया। मैं उनसे असहमति रखता हूँ। राम गोपाल जी से निवेदन है कि वे आधा मिनट और रुक जाएं। चूंकि इस विषय पर इनकी पीएचडी है, इसीलिए मैं इनसे इनको शामिल कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, जयप्रकाश नारायण और डा. लोहिया, इन दोनों ने Constituent Assembly में हिस्सा नहीं लिया। इसका पहला कारण तो यह था कि वह adult franchise के द्वारा चुनी हुई प्रतिनिधि सभा नहीं थी, जो समाजवादी चाहते थे। दूसरा, उस सभा का सदस्य बनने के लिए क्वीन की ओथ लेनी पड़ती थी, जिसको मानने से समाजवादियों ने मना कर दिया था। मेरे मित्र अरुण जेटली जी जिसका जिक्र कर रहे थे, उसका एक कारण यह था। मेरे नौजवान दोस्त, जिनके साथ मुझे लम्बे समय तक काम करने का मौका मिला है, मैं भाजपा के अपने उन पुराने मित्रों से कहता हूँ कि पुराने मुर्दे मत उखाड़ो, क्योंकि कइयों में से बदबू भी आ रही है। अगर यह बहस लम्बी चलेगी, तो कहां तक जाएगी? अभी स्मृति इरानी जी ने एक हुक्मनामा जारी किया कि 200-250 फुट का झंडा लगाया जाए। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जो उनके वैचारिक गुरु हैं, गुरु गोलवलकर जी, राष्ट्रीय झंडे के बारे में उनका जिक्र भी मैं करना चाहूंगा। चूंकि जब गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ने की बात ही चली है, तो फिर सबके गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ने चाहिए। गुरु गोलवलकर जी ने राष्ट्रीय झंडे के मुद्दे पर अपने लेख "पतन ही पतन" में लिखा है, "उदाहरण स्वरूप हमारे राजनेताओं ने हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए एक नया ध्वज निर्धारित किया है। उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया, यह पतन की ओर बहने एवं नकलीपन का एक स्पष्ट प्रमाण है।"

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** यह आपने कहां से क्वोट किया है?

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी):** इसका पब्लिकेशन क्या है?

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, मैंने आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Tyagiji, please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



श्री के. सी. त्यागी: 14 अगस्त, 1947 के "Organizer" में आपको यह मिल जाएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tyagi, kindly address the Chair. You need not respond to him ...*(Interruptions)*... Please address the Chair.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14 अगस्त, 1947 के "Organizer" में लिखा जाता है, "ये लोग जो किस्मत के दांव से सत्ता तक पहुंचे हैं, वे भले ही हमारे हाथों में तिरंगा थमा दें, लेकिन हिन्दुओं द्वारा न इसे सम्मानित किया जा सकेगा, न अपनाया जा सकेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is this? आप देश में एक नकली किस्म का और कृत्रिम राष्ट्रीयवाद पैदा करके —यह पहली बार नहीं है। इनके पूर्वजों ने पहले भी लिखा है। संविधान की बड़ी बात मेरे काबिल दोस्त जेटली जी करके गये थे। संविधान के बारे में है कि हमारा संविधान पश्चिमी देशों के written संविधानों में से लिये गये विभिन्न अनुच्छेदों का एक भारी-भरकम तथा बेमेल अंशों का संग्रह मात्र है। This is their respect for the Constitution. संघीय ढांचे के बारे में भी है। आखिर में, गुरु गोलवलकर ने 1940 में मद्रास (अब चेन्नई) में आरएसएस के 1350 उच्चस्तरीय कार्यकर्ताओं के सामने भाषण करके एक घोषणा की, I read कि "एक ध्वज के नीचे, एक नेता के मार्गदर्शन में, एक ही विचार से प्रेरित होकर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ हिन्दुत्व की प्रखर ज्योति और विशाल भूमि को कोने-कोने से प्रज्वलित कर रहा है।"

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Are you authenticating it? ...*(Interruptions)*... ask him to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: अगर यह authentic नहीं होता, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: आप इसे authenticate कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: अगर यह authenticate हो गया तो? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने जब पूछा, तो आपने authenticate किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): If there is any document with you, kindly authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, डॉ. अम्बेडकर को जिस तरह से इन्होंने क्वोट किया, बहन मायावती जी ने विरोध नहीं किया। मैं डॉ. अम्बेडकर को क्वोट करता हूँ। कल जब बहन मायावती जी सवाल उठा रही थीं, तो मुझे भी ठीक से सुनने में नहीं आया। बाद में जब हैदराबाद के उन छात्रों का पर्चा मुझे मिला, तो आपकी बात सही साबित हुई। एक भी दलित, not even a single Dalit professor is in the entire Executive Council or any Committee.

स्मृति जी, दूसरा यह है कि आपने कहा कि मुझसे कोई जाति नहीं पूछता, तो आपने ठीक कहा। मुझसे भी कोई नहीं पूछता, डी. पी. त्रिपाठी जी से नहीं पूछता, नरेश अग्रवाल जी से भी नहीं पूछता

और मेरे दोस्त राजीव शुक्ल जी से भी नहीं पूछता, लेकिन यह जाति डॉ. अम्बेडकर से पूछी गई थी, यह जाति जगजीवन बाबू से पूछी गई थी, यह जाति कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी से पूछी गई थी, यह जाति सत्यनारायण जटिया जी से पूछी गई थी, यह जाति पी.एल. पुनिया जी से पूछी गई थी, यह जाति मेरी बहन कुमारी शैलजा जी से पूछी गई थी and above all, बहन मायावती जी से भी पूछी गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन सब लोगों से जाति पूछी गई थी। हमसे जाति नहीं पूछी जाती, क्योंकि हमारी जाति इज्जत वाली जाति है। हमसे जाति पूछ कर कोई क्या करेगा और हमारी जाति के आधार पर कोई विसंगति भी क्या करेगा? ठीक बात है, मैं समाजवादियों से, अम्बेडकरवादियों से और गांधीवादियों से कहना चाहता हूँ और खास कर जो मध्य की जातियाँ हैं कि अब इंसफ मिलना भी जाति के आधार पर तय होने लगा है। मैंने कई मुकदमों में देखा है, इसीलिए अगली लड़ाई ज्युडिशियरी में भी इन वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, उसकी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ। आपसे जाति नहीं पूछेगा। हमारी जाति इतनी बढ़िया जाति है कि हमसे कौन पूछेगा? हम तो जाति बनाने वाले हैं। तीन हजार साल से, चार हजार साल से हमने जैसा चाहा वैसा विधान पाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र):** अगर जातिवाद को खत्म करना है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर जातिवाद को खत्म करना है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You speak when your turn comes. ...**(Interruptions)**... You please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, ये मेरे बोलने के बीच में इंटरप्ट करते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले: \***

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं उसकी डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, चूंकि बहुत सारे सरकारी कागज एचआरडी मिनिस्टर साहिबा के पास हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले: \***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Tyagiji, you don't need to respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** आप मेरे बाद बोल लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने बहुत डिटेल में वहां के घटनाक्रम का जिक्र किया, लेकिन पुनिया जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एससी/एसटी कमिशन है, इसका दाँत भी हैं या नहीं हैं? SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act के तहत दत्तात्रेय के खिलाफ और तीनों लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज होता है और वे फ्रीली घूम रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि एस0सी0, एस0टी0 एक्ट के तहत जिस वक्त कोई दलित किसी व्यक्ति पर जाति का मुकदमा दर्ज करे तो 24 घंटे के अंदर उस व्यक्ति के हाथ में हथकड़ी होनी चाहिए, वरना क्या फायदा इन कानूनों का। वहां तक जिनके खिलाफ एफ0आई0आर0 दर्ज की, उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही अब तक नहीं हुई। हां, सही है, ठीक कहा दत्तात्रेय जी ने और स्मृति जी और इनके प्रतिनिधियों ने कि ये casteist हैं। यह अच्छा है! डा0 अम्बेडकर जी casteist थे, Ambedkar Students Association, वह भी casteist थी, और उससे पहले इसी तरह का चेन्नई में आई0आई0टी0 में Periyar-Ambedkar Study Circle था, उसको बैन किया, वह भी casteist था?

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Tyagi ji, where have I ever said anybody as a casteist? You are naming me.

**SHRI K. C. TYAGI:** Mr. Dattatreya wrote a letter to you.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** What I am saying is that you are naming me. So, kindly take those words back.

**SHRI K. C. TYAGI:** Please.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** I have never called anybody as casteist.

**SHRI K. C. TYAGI:** I am quoting Dattatreya ji.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** Sir, you just took my name. Please take it back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI K. C. TYAGI:** I am not taking your name. I am saying that in your name, Mr. Dattatreya wrote a letter to you.

**SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:** No, no, Sir. Like, you called me ...**(Interruptions)**... Today, kindly take it back. I have never called anybody a casteist.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** मैं इस पर बहस करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी:** आप बहुत सारे गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ना चाहते हैं, उखाड़िए वह आपका अधिकार है। but I have never called anybody a casteist. Please take your words back.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** प्लीज़, गुस्से में बात मत करिए।

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी:** सर, मैं विनम्रता से कह रही हूं। त्यागी जी, मैं आपके पैर छूकर कह सकती हूं, क्योंकि बड़े हैं आप। मैंने casteist किसी को नहीं कहा।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** विनम्रता से आप नहीं कहती।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: You have named me. It is on record now. Tyagiji has misled the House. Publicly, privately, I have never used the word, 'casteist'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): If anything is like that, the records will be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: My request is that I have been named. Sir, kindly verify it from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it is an untrue statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** स्मृति जी, मैं आपके पद की बहुत कद्र करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री वैष्णव परिडा** (ओडिशा): त्यागी जी ने जो बात बोली हैं, हमारी कॉस्ट क्या है, कोई पूछता नहीं। दूसरे, उनकी कॉस्ट के बारे में पूछना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Parida ji, there is no need to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... We do not need any explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Parida ji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Parida, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Parida ji, no interpretation please.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** स्मृति जी, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिस पद पर आप हैं, यहां कभी मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आज़ाद भी बैठे थे, इस पर कभी डॉ० मुरली मनोहर जोशी भी बैठे थे, जिनके पढ़ाए हुए लड़के देश के प्रधान मंत्री बन गए। इसीलिए प्लीज़, जब आपको क्लेरिफिकेशन देना हो, आप बाद में दीजिए, आप गुस्से में इस पद पर बैठी बोलती अच्छी नहीं लगती। मेरा बहुत सम्मान है आपके लिए, बहुत प्यार है छोटी बहन की तरह। लेकिन जिस लहजे में आप बोलती हैं, कल मायावती जी बोल रही थीं, हम उनकी पार्टी में नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप इस-इस तरीके से करके उनको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Tyagiji, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं उनको कह रहा हूँ। वे अपने बलबूते पर देश के सबसे बड़े सूबे की चार-चार मुख्य मंत्री रह चुकी हैं। तो इस तरह से आप मत करिए, गुस्से में बात मत करिए। प्लीज़, और जो मैंने कल कहा, जब उसकी हत्या हुई या आत्महत्या हुई सुइसाइड करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया है, एक चिट्ठी दत्तात्रेय जी की लिखी हुई है और चार-चार चिट्ठियां आपके यहां की लिखी हुई हैं, जो उसकी मृत्यु का कारण बनीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please address the Chair.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Rohit was killed because of the 'Manu-made Samvidhan'. इसलिए मैंने आपके लिए, यह satire के रूप में था, गाली नहीं थी और नम्बर-दो, मैं Guru Golwalkar जी को क्वोट करूंगा तो मेरे मित्रों को दिक्कत होगी और वे मनुस्मृति को मानते हैं। और कल मुझे मेरा एक मुस्लिम दोस्त मिला, उसने कहा कि क्यों बुरा मान रहे हो। मेरा नाम अतीक है, मुझे अतीक कुरान शरीफ कह दीजिए, न तो इज्जत मेरी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए यह मैंने अपमान के लिए नहीं कहा। आपका सम्मान किया मैंने। सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हायर एजुकेशन में चार वर्षों में 18 दलित छात्रों ने सुसाइड किया। सर, उस पीड़ा को मैं भी उतना नहीं समझूंगा। मुझे डॉ. लोहिया और डॉ. अम्बेडकर का correspondence ध्यान है। डॉ. लोहिया लिखते हैं कि जो सवाल आप उठा रहे हैं, वह मैं भी उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन डॉ. साहब, आप बहुत गुस्से में हैं। उसने कहा कि डॉ. लोहिया, मैं आपकी सारी बात सहन करता हूँ, लेकिन आपने देखा है और मैंने झेला है। एक दिन ऐसा भी था कि जब समाजवादी पार्टी और डॉ. लोहिया तथा डॉ. अम्बेडकर की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, दोनों मिल कर एक पार्टी बनाना चाहते थे। अगर डा. अम्बेडकर न मरते, तो शायद यह काम भी पूरा होता। सर, डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने लिखा, "To the untouchables, Hinduism is a veritable chamber of horrors." यह डा. अम्बेडकर ने लिखा। सर, नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो, जो एक सरकारी संस्था है, उसके आंकड़े में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उसके आंकड़े के अनुसार इस देश में हर 14 मिनट पर किसी न किसी दलित के साथ अत्याचार होता है, चार दलित महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार होता है। यह नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट है, जो सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I am finishing it. सर, एक सप्ताह के अंदर 13 दलित मारे जाते हैं, 6 दलितों का अपहरण किया जाता है। 2013 के क्राइम की रिपोर्ट है, जिसके अनुसार 1574 दलित महिलाओं के साथ इस साल रेप हुआ है, 651 दलित मारे गए और नंगा करके घुमाना और परेड कराना, यह मामूली चीज है, मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन रोहित रोज पैदा नहीं होते। उसकी हत्या की तकलीफ मुझे इसलिए है, क्योंकि 71.3 परसेंट एससी, एसटी के बच्चे-बच्चियां हाई स्कूल आते-जाते अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। उनमें जो कुछ क्रीम बच्चे बचते हैं, उनमें से एक-दो रोहित पैदा होते हैं और जब हम रोहित को एकलव्य की तरह से मारते हैं, तो और रोहित पैदा होने की इच्छा नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हायर एजुकेशन है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude it now. You have consumed more than the double time allotted to you.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हायर एजुकेशन है, उसके अंदर रोहित और इनके साथियों की जो स्कॉलरशिप थी, वह रुकी हुई थी। इनके stipend रुके हुए थे। सर, ये कैसे गर्व से कहें कि यह देश उनका है? पेरियार का नाम लेते हैं, जातिवादी कहा जाता है और आज विद्यालयों में और विश्वविद्यालयों में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के नाम से संगठन बनाया जाता है। यह हमारे जमाने में नहीं था। माननीय सदस्या बैठी हुई हैं, इनके वालिद साहब थे मोहन सिंह जी। तिवारी जी थे, शरद यादव थे और दूसरे लोग थे, 99 परसेंट दलित लड़के-लड़कियां समाजवादी

आयोजन सभा के मेम्बर हुआ करते थे। आज इनको लगता है कि इनका अपना संगठन होना चाहिए, इसीलिए इन्होंने एसोसिएशन ऑफ अम्बेडकराइट यूथ बना लिया, एएसए बना लिया और मैं उसके विचार कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसे आप कहते हैं माओवादी, ये अब किसी की गुलामी में और दासता में रहना नहीं चाहते, इसलिए उस आज़ादी के लिए ये भी लड़ रहे हैं, जो लड़ाई मनुवाद के खिलाफ है।

मैं कश्मीर वाले मसले पर आना चाहता हूँ। मेरे कश्मीर के मित्र बैठे हुए हैं। मुफ्ती मोहम्मद साहब और मैं एक ही लोक सभा में थे और आजू-बाजू से एमपी थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Later please.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Tyagiji.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, ए.एस. दौलत की किताब निकली है, जो राँ के चीफ हैं और ये राँ के चीफ तब भी थे, जब हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। सर, यह किस्सा कश्मीर का है। अटल जी पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्ते normalise करते हैं और मुफ्ती साहब वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। ठीक है, वहां जाते हैं, वहां बड़ा स्टेज लगता है, वहां बड़ी भीड़ आती है। यह बात अप्रैल, 2003 की है और भुपेन्द्र जी, ऐसा मत समझिए कि मैं बगैर आंकड़ों के बात नहीं करता हूँ, "... and famously extended his hand towards Pakistan, a stage was erected high up for the public meeting." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Tyagiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: I am saying the last sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have already exceeded the time very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, sitting on the dais in Srinagar in April, 2003 were Vajpayee and Mufti, the Chief Minister. 'Mehbooba wanted to join them.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Discussion is about the JNU. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: 'But she was politely told that there was no place for her on that stage.' ...*(Interruptions)*... I am concluding with last sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*... "Vajpayee did not want her up there. Vajpayee did not want her up there. He did not want her projected. There were grave doubts about Mehbooba in Delhi, about her links with Hizbul Mujahideen' ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is too much of time. Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: '... and the help it provided her and her party during the 2002 elections.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** यह हमने नहीं लिखा है, बल्कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के समय में राँ के चीफ थे, उन्होंने अपने memoirs में यह लिखा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: But last ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, no 'last'. ...*(Interruptions)*... How much time will you consume? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** बीजेपी और पीडीपी के बीच में जो Common Minimum Programme बना है, what it said is that we will involve ...*(Interruptions)*... all the stakeholders of Jammu & Kashmir, ...*(Interruptions)*... including the Hurriyat Conference, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly stick on to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know you have got more information, but this is not the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: ...and what Hurriyat Conference says is that Kashmir is not the integral part of Hindustan! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is politicization of slogans given online. PDP and BJP is not the issue. But they want to mix it. And there is a time-limit, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, I was telling that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** मेरे बोलने से आपको क्या दिक्कत है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Tyagiji, please wind up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please wind up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** मैं वाइंड अप करने से पहले यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You were given eight minutes and you have spoken for twenty minutes! ...*(Interruptions)*... If everyone goes on speaking like that, we will have to sit late at night. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** जो नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम की पार्टीज हैं, उनके साथ-साथ हमारे अंदर भी राष्ट्रवाद की भावना उनसे कम नहीं है, इसलिए सारे अपोजिशन को एंटी-नेशनल कहना, उनके खिलाफ कैम्पेन चलाना, जुलूस निकालना ठीक नहीं है। ये सब हमने 1974-75 में आपके साथ किया था और हम भी आपके साथ जेल में रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have made your point. Thank you.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** तब आपको एंटी-नेशनल कहा गया था, अटल जी को भी कहा गया था और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को भी कहा गया था। वह भी गलत था और यह भी गलत है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, when I first heard the news of tragic death of Rohit Vemula that occurred a month back in the University of Hyderabad, in my mind's eye, I could see that a bright young *dalit* scholar was hanging over the face of our democracy, and the Constitution, which speaks of abolition of casteism and prohibits indiscrimination of any form among our people, rather protects and promotes the interest of the SCs/STs/OBCs and the minorities. Rohit's death was not the first one of such incident. It also happened in the past at regular intervals. The protests from different corners demanding justice have not been responded with remedial action, not to speak of sympathetic intervention by the Government of the day or of the past.

Sir, Rohit Vemula's suicide note explains everything. I need not elaborate. This unfortunate incident once again establishes the fact that even bright scholars, belonging to Backward Class, are not safe within our university campus and that too, after 69 years of Independence! What prompted a member of Union Cabinet to write a series of letters to Government for action against the students?

If we believe in the autonomy of universities, then it is incumbent upon the authorities of the universities to take stock of the situation within the campus and act accordingly.

Sir, Trinamool Congress was the first Party to send its high-level delegation, led by our Rajya Sabha leader Shri Derek O'Brien, to Hyderabad soon after the tragic death of Rohit not only to ventilate our anguish and agony, but also to express our solidarity with the students and the youth demanding justice.

Sir, more so, because we cannot alienate 31 crores of our people from the mainstream of our society for any reason whatsoever, the cruelty which was inflicted upon Rohit Vemula



[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

must not be repeated and the caste discrimination must come to an end once and for all and all the culprits, who are directly or indirectly responsible for the tragic end of Rohit's life, must be brought to book. Sir, as far as the incident that took place at the Jawaharlal Nehru University is concerned, the admitted position is that a commemorative function to observe the death anniversary of a hard core terrorist, who was executed pursuant to court's order, was organized in the name of cultural evening on the 9th February, 2016 at the Jawaharlal Nehru University when anti-India slogans to glorify the deadly terrorists, who were instrumental in attacking the Indian Parliament and elsewhere, were reportedly raised. The main accused has, of course, denied his involvement in the incident and condemned the act of anti-national activities. But the question is why the permission for organizing the programme was accorded knowing it full well that such commemorative function was also held in the campus twice in succession soon after the execution of the terrorists following the Supreme Court verdict. Was there any intelligence failure? Why was the permission withdrawn at the last moment and at whose behest? It is reported that some outsiders and noted separatists thronged the campus on the fateful evening and raised slogan and posters glorifying the terrorists since executed and also demanding *azadi* or freedom for Kashmir and right to secede from India. While this is extremely deplorable, the question arises as to why no preventive measure could be initiated by the Government or the authorities concerned by discussing it with the university authorities and the leaders of the students' union and how the separatist elements from outside the campus were allowed to enter and resort to anti-national acts. The Government owes an answer to this august House.

Sir, as soon as the videos of 9/2 incident went viral, accusations and counter-accusations reached its ugliest form both in the electronic media and the print media as also in the social and anti-social websites. When it was incumbent upon all the political parties and other stakeholders to maintain absolute restraint at the outset to defuse the tension, it was seen that there was a rat race among some political parties to take credit, this way or that way, by supporting or not supporting such an ugly incident. Many of our leaders jumped into the fray for reaching the media in a bid to adding fuel to the fire, knowingly or unknowingly. Even a very senior functionary of the Government acted irresponsibly by spreading some information on twitter which was later proved to be baseless.

Sir, Kolkata had to face the immediate effect of the Jawaharlal Nehru University incident. But our Government in West Bengal dealt with the situation in a diligent manner

**6.00 P.M.**

which resulted in restoration of peace and tranquillity. Our party workers also avoided all sorts of provocations under the instructions of our beloved leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee.

Sir, while we condemn all acts of anti-national activities wherever they may take place in the country, we decry any attempt to brand anyone as anti-national who is otherwise not involved in such activities. Administrative excess to curb a dissenting voice is deplorable as it goes against our constitutional safeguards. Similarly, the attack on journalists at Patiala House Court shows the worst form of brutality inasmuch as it was resorted to by a section of advocates who are otherwise duty bound to defend the law and not to take the law in their own hands.

Sir, there are reports that a number of video and audio tapes were tailored and background of some of the videos were also doctored. Now the question is as to who doctored the video and audio tapes. The Government must come forward with all information to this august House.

Sir, so far as the issues of sedition and Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code are concerned, as was explained by the hon. Leader of the House, I would like to add a few words to that. The Section was not in the original Act of 1860. but it was incorporated later on in 1870 by the then British Government actually to punish our freedom fighters, to curb the voice of our media and intellectuals. Sir, the word 'sedition' was first interpreted in the case of Queen Empress *versus* Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the year 1897 by the Privy Council. Even Mahatma Gandhi was not spared. He was also booked under this Section 124A which led Mahatma Gandhi to say, and I quote, "Affection cannot be manufactured or regulated by the law. If one has no affection for a person, one should be free to give the fullest expression to his disaffection so long as he does not contemplate, promote or incite violence." Our Supreme Court, in a plethora of cases, has also ruled in that direction. Therefore, while determining the elements of disaffection to the Government or the nation, utmost care and restraint is needed by the law enforcing authorities. But, this Section 124A has been mis-utilised both by the colonial rulers and the successive Governments in free India to throttle the voice of dissent or disaffection which must not be followed by the present Government.

In England, since 2010, the sedition law is restricted against non-citizens. In the USA, an identical provision of sedition in the Smith Act has allowed to be confined now to the military only. Therefore, it is high time that we should also have a relook at Section 124A of IPC to avoid misuse and all sorts of harassment even though we sincerely believe that liberty cannot be enjoyed as a licence.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

Sir, I never cross the time limit, but today is a special day. Our nationalism is the principle of the majority of our countrymen, but ultra-nationalism, under no circumstances, is accepted. Similarly, dissension is one of the guiding factors of our liberal democracy, but ultra-leftism has always been rejected by our people. This is why, a particular political party, which denounced Indian independence and used to burn out copies of our Constitution and National Flag on the streets of various towns and cities of India raising the slogan, 'यह आज़ादी झूठी है', and accusing India as the invader during the Sino-Indian War in 1962, has been compelled to accept our political mainstream and now, they have become a part of our political system.

Sir, there is another party, which after experiencing defeats after defeats in States after States and also at the national level, reducing itself to a microscopic minority, is now trying to fish in troubled waters or any stream of water so that it can get back its monopoly to rule and ruin the country. Somewhere it joins hands with fissiparous elements and forging unholy alliances with a party which not only butchered thousands of its workers but all along worked against the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, my final words would be that then there is rise of the third party, which propagates jingoism and conveniently shakes off the tenets of patriotism, what the nation today wants more and more is not jingoism but patriotism. We are committed to our motherland to protect our national integrity at any cost. Sir, with your kind permission, I want to conclude with the words of Tagore. I quote, "O my country's soil, I bow my head to you. On you is spread the universe encompassing universal mother's sari's end."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से हैदराबाद केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में रोहित वेमुला की आत्महत्या के संबंध में बहुत गंभीर विषय को उठाया था और विषय की गंभीरता को सदन में बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने महसूस भी किया था चूंकि यह मामला एक दलित छात्र की आत्महत्या से जुड़ा हुआ है और सरकार की तरफ से यह इंडिकेशन मिल रहा था कि इस घटना की जांच के लिए न्यायिक जांच आयोग बनाया गया है। हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से, हमारी नेता ने यह मांग की थी कि उस न्यायिक जांच आयोग में एक सदस्य शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भी होना चाहिए, ताकि उस दलित के परिवार को न्याय मिल सके। आज विपक्ष और सत्ताधारी पार्टी की तरफ से कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं, अपना भाषण किया है, लेकिन किसी भी सत्ताधारी पार्टी के सदस्य ने इस संबंध में...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: It is already 6 o'clock. We are sitting till what time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The BAC has already decided to sit beyond 6'o clock whenever needed. So, Kashyapji please continue.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** किसी भी सत्ताधारी पार्टी के सदस्य ने even नेता सदन ने भी इस संबंध में अपना कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया, जिसके संबंध में कल हमारी नेता ने इस मुद्दे पर अपनी बात रखी थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी ने, हमारी नेता ने कल भी यह आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि शायद सरकार हमारी इस मांग पर सकारात्मक विचार नहीं कर रही है। हमें पीठ से आश्वासन मिला था, उपसभापति महोदय जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों से कहेंगे कि आपकी मांग पर सकारात्मक विचार करें, लेकिन अभी तक सदन में जो डिस्कशन हुआ है, हमें नहीं लगा कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से अभी तक विचार कर रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आज इस सदन में हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के उस सवाल का जवाब जरूर मिलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोहित की आत्महत्या करोड़ों दलितों के सम्मान के साथ खिलवाड़ है। देश के 25 करोड़ दलितों में आज भय का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं है। इससे पहले भी 9 दलित छात्र आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। उनके केसों में भी कोई बड़ा फैसला अभी तक नहीं आया है। देश की सरकारों ने दलितों की इन घटनाओं को शायद गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। मैं सत्ताधारी लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गंभीरता से लिया होता, तो पिछले 10 सालों में पौने दो लाख दलितों पर अत्याचार नहीं होते। जो पौने दो लाख दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं, अभी तक उन केसों के फैसले भी नहीं आए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लगातार दलित और आदिवासी लोगों पर होने वाले हमले शायद किसी षडयंत्र का हिस्सा न हों। यह भी जांच का विषय और विचार का प्रश्न हो सकता है। चूंकि जिस तरह से रोहित ने अखबारों में बयान दिया, उसमें उसने लिखा कि, "मेरा दलित परिवार में जन्म लेना एक घातक दुर्घटना थी, जिसने लगातार उसका पीछा किया और जिस कारण उसकी जिंदगी की रचनात्मक संभवनाएं फलीभूत नहीं हो सकी हैं। जय हिंद!" महोदय, रोहित ने आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि क्या दलित परिवार में पैदा होना मेरे लिए अभिशाप तो नहीं हो गया? मैं खास तौर से सत्ताधारी पार्टी के नेताओं को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यही चिंता बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर साहब की थी, यही वेदना बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की थी जब उन्हें भी उस जमाने में यह कहना पड़ा था, जब जातिवाद का माहौल देश में हुआ करता था, जाति व धर्म के नाम पर उत्पीड़न हुआ करता था, डा. अम्बेडकर साहब ने भी कहा था। खास तौर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के बड़े नेता और उनकी पार्टी से जुड़े तमाम संगठनों को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, डा. अम्बेडकर साहब ने कहा था कि हिंदू धर्म में पैदा होना मेरे वश में नहीं था, लेकिन मैं हिंदू धर्म में रहकर नहीं मरूंगा। यह मेरे वश में है। अगर ऐसी बातें बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहीं, तो आखिर कोई-न-कोई वेदना जरूर रही होगी, इसके पीछे कोई-न-कोई कारण जरूर रहा होगा। महोदय, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 69 वर्षों की आजादी में आज भी दलित समुदाय अपने आपको असुरक्षित और अपमानित

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महसूस कर रहा है। सरकार को इस बात को जिम्मेदारी के साथ लेना चाहिए। दलित छात्र को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिलती, फेलोशिप नहीं मिलती। वह इसलिए आत्महत्या कर रहा है कि एबीवीपी के नेता उसे pressurise कर रहे हैं, उसे अम्बेडकरवादी होने की सज़ा दे रहे हैं। अगर अम्बेडकरवादी होना कोई सज़ा का कारण है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कारण बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। रोहित अम्बेडकर स्टूडेंट्स एसोसिएशन के साथ जुड़े थे। वे इस संगठन के माध्यम से संघर्ष करते थे। एबीवीपी की यही शिकायत थी, यही शिकायत और तमाम सामाजिक संगठनों की थी। महोदय, अगर अम्बेडकर साहेब के नाम की किसी संस्था से जुड़ना कोई जुल्म है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात इस देश में किसी कीमत पर भी कबूल की जाने वाली नहीं है। यह बहुत तकलीफ का विषय है।

आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां विराजमान हैं। महोदय, यह घटना 18 जनवरी को हुई। उसी दिन एफआईआर होती है। महोदय, 6 लोगों के खिलाफ नामजद एफआईआर है और आज 37 दिन गुजर गए हैं और इन 37 दिनों में रोहित की आत्म हत्या के सिलसिले में जिन 6 लोगों को अभियुक्त बनाया गया था, क्या उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की है? क्या उनके खिलाफ किसी कानूनी पहलू पर सरकार आगे बढ़ी है? महोदय, इस मुकदमे में 306 में एसीएसटी एक्ट लगा है। इस केस में बहुत सारे लोगों ने गलतफहमी पैदा करने के लिए बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। किसी ने कहा कि वह तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ही नहीं है। इस तरह के सवाल उठाए गए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं होता तो क्या एफआईआर एससीएसटी एक्ट में होती? क्या उसके मामले को दलित एक्ट में दर्ज किया जाता? इसलिए मैं अपनी दूसरी मांग आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरी पहली मांग बहुजन समाज पार्टी के माध्यम से है कि जो जांच आयोग बना है, उसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति का appointment होना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि दलितों में न्याय के प्रति विश्वास बढ़े। महोदय, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह भी है कि जिन 6 आरोपियों को एफआईआर में नामजद किया गया है, सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करने वाली है? इस पर भी कोई न कोई जवाब इसलिए आना चाहिए कि सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करने वाली है। अभी रीसेंटली जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में 9 तारीख की घटना है, तो इस पर तुरन्त गिरफ्तारी हो जाती है। हमें इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। कोई देशद्रोह का मुलज़िम है, आप उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें, तो हमारी पार्टी इस पर एतराज नहीं करती है, लेकिन एक केस वह है, जो हैदराबाद में 37 दिन पहले हुआ, उसमें एक भी मुलज़िम गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ। एक केस यह है, जो 9 फरवरी को हुआ, उसमें गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं और देशद्रोह के मुकदमें लग रहे हैं। ठीक है, कानून जो कहता है, आप वह कार्रवाई करिए। इस मुद्दे पर भी हमारी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने साफ़तौर से देश की जनता के सामने कहा था कि सरकार देख ले, कहीं इसमें कोई षडयंत्र तो नहीं है, कोई साज़िश तो नहीं है। करने वाला कोई और हो और फंसने वाला कोई और तो नहीं है। मैं यह बात इस आधार पर कह रहा हूँ कि उस कन्हैया कुमार ने दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर के नाम जो अपना बयान व चिट्ठी दी थी, मैं उसको एक लाइन में quote करना चाहता हूँ;

'मैं भारत के संविधान में विश्वास करता हूँ तथा मेरा यह सपना है कि इसकी प्रस्तावना को अक्षरशः लागू करने में हर संभव सहयोग करता हूँ। मैं भारत की एकता और अखंडकता को मानता हूँ। इसके विपरीत किसी भी संवैधानिक कार्यों का समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ।'

इस तरह देश की एकता के लिए उन्होंने अपना बयान दिया। इसी के आधार पर जब उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई, तो दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिशनर कहते हैं कि हम कन्हैया कुमार की बेल का विरोध नहीं करेंगे। कन्हैया कुमार की स्टेटमेंट के बाद, कन्हैया कुमार की सच्चाई के बाद जब दिल्ली कमिशनर की आत्मा जागी होगी, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसका विरोध नहीं करेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना ठोस सबूत के, बिना ठोस गवाहों के, किसी भी व्यक्ति को मुलजिम बनाना मानव अधिकार के खिलाफ है। इसलिए महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अपील करूंगा कि राष्ट्रद्रोह का मामला बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत गंभीर है। इसके लिए हमारी पार्टी देश के सम्मान के लिए, देश की एकता के लिए सरकार के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन यदि निर्दोष लोग राष्ट्रद्रोह के केस में फंसेंगे, तो हम लोग इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे, देश बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। इसलिए मैं अपील करूंगा कि इस गंभीर मामले में जल्दबाजी न करें। सत्ता आपके हाथ में है, पुलिस आपके हाथ में है, आप निष्पक्ष जांच कराएं। जो दोषी है, उसको सजा मिले और जो निर्दोष है, उसको सम्मान से जीने का मौका मिले। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Kashyap. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। मैंने पहले कुछ मुद्दे उठाए थे। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनमें से एक का जवाब दिया कि दिल्ली में पुलिस के कितने लोग रखे हैं, लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि आईबी ने बताया था कि 9 फरवरी को जो कांफ्रेंस होने जा रही है, उसमें कुछ ऐसे नारे आएंगे? क्या उसमें ऐसी बात आई थी या नहीं? मैं इसका जवाब चाहता हूँ।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रोहित की बात है, उसमें आज इतनी गंभीर बात आ गई है, अगर यह सच्चाई है, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने बताया कि 3 दिसम्बर से लेकर 18 दिसम्बर तक सरकार की तरफ से, डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि anti-national activities are going on in the Central University of Hyderabad तो जब आपको मालूम था कि यहां anti-national activities हो रही हैं, तो इस देश में सरकार चार महीने से क्या कर रही थी? आज रोहित के चले जाने के बाद, क्या हम यह समझ लें कि सरकार हमें यह समझाएगी कि वहां anti-national activities नहीं हो रही हैं? हमें इस बारे में बताया जाए। सर, इतिहास साक्षी है, जब भी कोई परिवर्तन आया है तो उसके पीछे हमेशा से युवा रहे हैं। जेएनयू में जो घटना घटी है, जो नारे देश के विरुद्ध लगाए गए हैं, उनके खिलाफ हमारी बीजू (जनता दल) पार्टी हर वक्त खड़ी है। ऐसे तत्व जिन्होंने इस महान व पवित्र सदन पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर अटैक करने की कोशिश की है, ऐसे तत्व अगर देशद्रोह के नारे लगाते हैं,.... अगर कहीं पर भी हमारी माँ के against में कोई भी बात होती है, तो हम उसके support में नहीं हैं, हमारी पार्टी उसके support में नहीं है। सरकार उसके ऊपर एक्शन ले। सर, जो लोग टोपी लगा कर आए थे, वे लोग कौन थे? आज तक उनका पता क्यों नहीं चला? दिल्ली में जेएनयू के अन्दर जो मुँह ढक कर आए थे, वे लोग कौन हैं, इसका भी अभी तक पता नहीं चला, तो इससे बड़ी खेद की बात और क्या हो सकती है? सर, यहां सदस्य जो बात करते हैं, वह हम बना कर नहीं करते हैं। हमारा धर्म है, हम इस पवित्र गृह में यही बात करने के लिए आए हैं कि देश के लोग बाहर क्या चर्चा कर रहे हैं। Public opinion क्या है, public perception क्या है, सरकार इसके ऊपर थोड़ा गौर करे। लोकतंत्र में public perception का

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

सम्मान करना हरेक सरकार का सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य है। इस पार्लियामेंट में, राज्य सभा हो या लोक सभा, यहां हर सदस्य का धर्म है कि वे यहां आपके माध्यम से बाहर की चर्चा को सरकार की नजर में लाएं और सरकार उसका ठीक जवाब, ठोस जवाब दे। अगर उसका जवाब भी नहीं मिलता है, तो यह बड़े दुख और खेद की बात है।

सर, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यहां सरकार बनने के बाद पहले दिन जब मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर बात कर रहा था, उस रोज मैंने कहा था कि मैं कोई फिल्म की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैंने खुद अपने जीवन में उसको निभाया है। मैं भी कॉलेज यूनियन प्रेसिडेंट रहा हूं। मैं लाला लाजपत राय कॉलेज का प्रेसिडेंट रहा, यूनिवर्सिटी में भी प्रेसिडेंट रहा। अगर एक बार कन्हेया या उसके साथी, रामा नागा की बात सुन ली जाती, तो अच्छा होता। अगर कल यह प्रमाणित हो जाए कि वे लोग इसके पीछे नहीं थे, तो क्या यह पार्लियामेंट या इस देश का कोई आईन उनका वह सम्मान फिर से दे सकता है? एक छोटी सी गलती के कारण एक नौजवान की लाइफ को suppress करने का काम न किया जाए। ऐसा न हो कि कल वे वहाँ से दोषमुक्त होकर निकलें और अगर उनमें से कोई रोहित जैसी suicide करता है, तो उसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी होगा? आपके माध्यम से मैं आज इस गृह में उम्मीद करता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इसका जवाब जरूर देंगे।

सर, ये जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, मैंने कहा था कि if politics of the day decides, there will be no such incident in any university of the country. I have said this time and again in this House. इसको राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाए। वहां यह कैसे हुआ कि आज तक यह पता नहीं चला कि वहां पर कौन लोग थे? वे pamphlets जिन्होंने छपे थे, वे किस प्रेस में छपे थे, वे कहां से आए थे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Bhupinder Singh, kindly listen to me.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have given notice...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Listen to me. Your Party has been given four minutes. There are two speakers from your Party. You have spoken for five minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please give some time to my colleague, Shri Parida. I am not touching the Hyderabad issue. He will talk about Hyderabad in detail.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But he needs time. Please conclude.

**श्री भुपिंदर सिंह:** सर, मैं यह बात इसीलिए रखना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक जो बात हुई है, उसमें यह जानकारी मिली है कि रामा नागा एक Scheduled Caste लड़का है। वह लड़का मल्कानगिरी, कोरापुट डिस्ट्रिक्ट, ओडिशा से आया है। उसमें सभी प्रकार के सपोर्ट करने की बात कही गई है। इस

बात को ऐसा बना कर ऐसे लड़कों के विरोध में ऐसा कोई कदम न उठाया जाए। Investigation के नाम पर अभी तक हमें मालूम नहीं चला है कि वह pamphlet कहां से आया था। यूनिवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी के अनुसार पिछले तीन साल से वहां शहीद दिवस मनाया जा रहा था। पिछले दिनों इसके ऊपर कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया? अब यह जो घटना घटी है, इसके लिए लास्ट मिनट में किसका फोन आया था, किसने कहा कि वहां यह कार्यक्रम होने जा रहा है? यह मेरी जानकारी में है कि उससे पहले आईबी ने रिपोर्ट किया था कि वहां ऐसी घटना घटने जा रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसके बावजूद भी सरकार चुप्पी मार कर बैठी रही। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि हमने यहां जो सवाल उठाए हैं, उनका सही-सही जवाब हमें मिलना चाहिए और किसी भी innocent को पनिश न किया जाए। ऐसा जवाब न हो। सर, मैंने कहा था कि अगर यूनिफॉर्म एजुकेशन पॉलिसी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point. It is enough.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, लास्ट प्वाइंट। अगर हम लोग सारे देश के अंदर यूनिफॉर्म एजुकेशन पॉलिसी बना दें और उस एजुकेशन सिलेबस के अंदर 15 अगस्त को, 26 जनवरी, को महात्मा गांधी के जन्मदिन को, अम्बेडकर के जन्मदिन को, चाचा नेहरू के जन्मदिन को, इंदिरा गांधी के सेक्रिफाइस डे को बताया जाए, तो आप देखेंगे कि ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं होंगी। वही nationalism और patriotism की जो कमी है, उसको सिलेबस में लाया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please wind up.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, कल मेरा एक स्पेशल मेशन है, यहां पर मैंने कहा है - Uniform Civil Code is important for this country and Uniform Education Policy is the core of the day that the Government has to insert. अगर ऐसी शिक्षा मिल जाए, तो भारत के विरुद्ध भारत की भूमि में और दिल्ली जैसी जगह में भारत के टुकड़े करने के बारे में बात करने की सोच भी नहीं सकेगा। इसलिए ऐसी एक शिक्षा नीति बनाई जाए, जिसमें फूट-फूट कर patriotism और nationalism की बात आए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, the floor is for Mr. Tripathi.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. Since I come from the hub of so-called 'anti-national activities', that is, Jawaharlal Nehru University, I would begin my speech with two lines of a poem from hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Atalji said, "No one becomes great with a petty mind. No one can stand on broken legs." Why I say this and why I begin with this, I will explain it a little later. The Leader of the House, my friend Arun Jaitleyji, has made my task easier. While entirely agreeing with him that hate speech can never be free speech, I have to state certain facts because there are certain similarities in what happened in the Hyderabad Central University and where Rohith Vemula was forced to commit suicide which, according to me, is an institutionalized murder and nothing



[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

else. A Minister in the Union Council writes — where my disagreement begins with the Treasury Benches — that the whole University, that is, Central University of Hyderabad, has become a den of anti-national activities, and JNU, that creates the atmosphere. My point is, while agreeing entirely for national integration, for the sovereignty of India, the problem begins when an atmosphere of fear, hate and discord is created. You call that University den of anti-national activities! JNU becomes a hub of anti-national activities! I have already talked about the Patiala House Court vandalism, I have already talked about what the Delhi MLA did. No action has been taken against him. The BJP has not taken any action against him. The Government has also not taken any action. Then, what another BJP MLA from Rajasthan has said about JNU is filthy and falsehood. It is anti-women, and BJP, I am sure, will not take any action. What happened yesterday in Delhi in ABVP's rally? The President of Delhi University Students' Union and the ABVP activists were hailed by the Leader of the House, the illustrious President of the Delhi University Students' Union, Shri Jaitley. He said in the rally, "We will enter their campuses and shoot the traitors." Is this not a hate speech? Who is making these hate speeches throughout the country? And what is happening in those demonstrations? That is what I am saying. We have come to a stage in this country where patriotism is not merely being taught by gangsters, but these gangsters are also garlanded. Who are garlanding these gangsters? You have to find out. That is why, when the BJP form of patriotism is talked about, I am reminded about Samuel Johnson who said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Now I will come to the point as to why this is happening. Where is the blunder of the Government? If you take action against any anti-national activity, we are all with you, with the Government. But in the name of 9th February happening, if you brand the entire institution as anti-national, that is something which is not acceptable. And let me tell you, it is not merely members of various political parties, say, Shri Sitaram Yechury or the Leader of the Opposition or Shri Anand Sharma, Shri K.C. Tyagi or Shri Javed Ali, who are criticising the Government. Forty Universities of the world, including Yale, Columbia, California, Harvard and Cambridge have criticised the actions of our Government in Jawaharlal Nehru University. Be it Noam Chomsky or I am quoting another scholar, Diana Eck, who is the Professor of Comparative Religion and Indian Studies at Harvard. She says and I quote her: "The perception that the Indian State is increasingly resorting to intervention to suppress views that it finds threatening is threatening itself."

This is a communication, a long communication, to the Vice-Chancellor of JNU. Therefore, she says: "Don't acquiesce in this move to undermine a great University like the JNU". JNU is not merely a centre of internationally acclaimed academic excellence. It

has been a centre of tolerance also. I want to inform this House, with a sense of pride, — I have been the President of the Students' Union — of what is described in books. I am not saying this, the books are saying, "The golden period of the JNU". Though it was a period of struggle, most of my time, as President of Students' Union, was spent in the Tihar Jail along with the Leader of the House fighting the Emergency. I was the President of the Students' Union from 1975 to 1977 April, and Shri Sitaram Yechury succeeded me as the President of the Students' Union. Therefore, I want to bring out two or three points about that University. JNU is the only University in the world where Students' Union elections are held by students themselves. Students constitute the Election Commission. There have been defeats and victories by one vote. But the views of the Election Commission, who are students; have always been accepted. Money power and muscle power play no role in JNU politics and elections. You should admire such an Institution and not call it anti-national, like what the BJP MLA is calling or like how a Member of Parliament of the BJP has filed an FIR against the JNU. That is why I am saying. This whole atmosphere of hate will create hate only. It will not help. So, reconciliation is the need of the day.

Now, I am not going to repeat the points which have been made by other speakers because I don't want to waste the time of this august House. But I must state certain facts about the JNU. That is the only University in India, and I am proud of it, where the struggle against the Emergency continued through the Emergency era right from day one to the last day. Now why is this University being attacked? Why is there the charge of sedition? Where has the Government blundered? Why was there the charge of sedition against Kanhaiya Kumar, who is completely innocent, and who belongs to a mainstream political party? Why was that done? That is being done and all kinds of abusive language is used about that great University by Members and supporters of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The reason is very simple and I must state with all my conviction in this august House. Once, ABVP activist was also elected as President of Students Union in 2001 and the whole University accepted it. There was no *maar-peet* with him, but, by and large, Jawaharlal Nehru University has always opposed the ideology of Communalism and Fascism. It has stood for democratic values with all valour. That is why that Institution is attacked. Ideologically today, the Treasury Benches are using the 9th February incident to malign the whole University. How can you call that Institution 'a hub of anti-nationals'?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं आखिर में आज थोड़ा सा समय लूंगा, क्योंकि यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय का मामला है। मैं कभी ज्यादा समय नहीं लेता।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इन कारणों को आप देखने की कोशिश कीजिए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कम से कम अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को और उन तमाम संगठनों को, जो लोगों को जान से मारने की बात कह रहे हैं, गोली चलाने की बात कह रहे हैं, कैम्पस में घुस कर देशद्रोहियों को मारेंगे, मंच से ऐसे

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

भाषण हो रहे हैं, उनको मना कीजिए। आप उनको सिर्फ मना ही मत कीजिए बल्कि उनको सज़ा भी दीजिए, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव, राष्ट्रीय एकता और समरसता तभी रहेगी जब हम दुर्भावना और नफरत के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे। मैं पूरी विनम्रता और विनय के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासक दल का आज का जो व्यवहार है, वह व्यवहार मुझे यह कहने के लिए मजबूर करता है कि जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्रवाद की बात करती है, तो इन व्यवहारों के कारण मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कालनेमी हनुमान चालीसा पढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने विचार अभिव्यक्ति की बात की। मैं उसमें एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह कहना चाहूँगा कि विचार अभिव्यक्ति पर जो सबसे जरूरी बात है कि आप विभिन्न दलों के लोगों को, विभिन्न विचार के लोगों को, नेता सदन ने कहा, हम पूरी मान्यता देते हैं। तो यह मान्यता कैसे होगी, जब जगह-जगह उन लोगों पर हमले होंगे? जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से जुड़ी कुछ घटनाएं मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा, जो समाचार-पत्रों में आ चुके हैं कि उसके बाहर लोग हर क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालय के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं और वहां तमाम जो मकान मालिक हैं, उनको कह रहे हैं कि जेएनयू वालों को किरायेदार मत बनाओ। ऐसा अखबारों में छपा है, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। तो यह सब इसलिए हो रहा है कि देश में एक नफरत का और भय का माहौल बनाया जा रहा है। उससे देश बिखराव की तरफ बढ़ेगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि देश संशय नहीं, विश्वास से चलता है, बिखराव नहीं, एकता से चलता है, इसलिए उस एकता को बनाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि आप उस छात्र शक्ति का भी अपमान मत कीजिए। नेता सदन और बहुत से लोग जो शासक दल में हैं, इधर बैठे हैं, सबको पता है कि नौजवानों और छात्रों की शक्ति क्या होती है। इसलिए मैं बहुत बातें न करते हुए आखिर में इतना ही कहूँगा कि सरकारों को, जैसा नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा था, कि फ्रांस में, यूरोप में 1968 में क्या हुआ था, वहां भी जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... 1975-77 में भारत में क्या हुआ था, जिसमें नेता सदन स्वयं शामिल थे, उसको जानिए। तो छात्र शक्ति और नौजवानों की शक्ति, जो आज भारत की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है, हमारी 65 फीसदी से ज्यादा आबादी नौजवानों की आबादी है, 35 वर्ष की उम्र से नीचे वालों की आबादी है, तो यह जो नौजवानों की ताकत दुनिया में भारत की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है, इसीलिए मैं आखिर में कहना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि आपको आज़ादी पर बड़ी आपत्ति है, तो सिर्फ आज़ादी भूख और बेरोज़गारी से ही नहीं, बल्कि आज़ादी सरकारी अत्याचारों से भी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी:** सर, मैं आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं बस आखिरी बात कह कर खत्म कर रहा हूँ कि याद रखिएगा कि —

"संघर्षों की छाया में असली आज़ादी पलती है।  
इतिहास उधर झुक जाता है,  
जिस ओर जवानी चलती है।"

धन्यवाद।

PROF. MRINAL MIRI (Nominated): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I don't know how much time I have.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have five minutes.

PROF. MRINAL MIRI: I will finish it before that.

Allow me, Sir, first of all, to lend my voice to the many voices of condemnation of the horrible slogans raised at the JNU meeting and the totally unacceptable banners displayed.

Having said that, I would like to say a word about the idea of a nation and nationalism. There is a tendency, to my mind, fairly dangerous, to conflate, even equate, the idea of the State with the idea of the nation. My relationship with the State is primarily a contractual one. The State provides its citizens with infrastructure to take care of their basic human needs, provide internal and external security to the country and enable its citizens to pursue their life's goals in a competitive modern world. And, it is the contractual responsibility of the citizens, in turn, to help sustain the State by paying taxes and abiding by the laws of the State.

The idea of a nation is much larger than the idea of the State. There is a distinct ethical edge to my relationship to the nation. My ties with the nation are framed by emotions such as love, gratitude, a strong sense of mutuality and belonging, and respect which make sense only within an ethical universe. Such emotions need to be fostered and nurtured; they do not come readymade. This is why we say, quite correctly, that we are still in the process of building our nation. The basic requirement of this process is an authentic — as opposed to illusory — understanding of the reality of India as it is today and then seek ways of effective but extraordinarily sensitive and 'mindful', a term used by Buddha, ways of fostering and nurturing the emotions that I have mentioned.

My own sense is that much of the turmoil concerning 'nationalism' and its proper articulation is a consequence of the conflation of the idea of the State with that of a nation and the intrusion of party politics into the debate. We cannot have any deep understanding of the nation unless we resolutely put the nation above party politics and the very limited idea of power that is associated with such politics.

For the JNU crisis, the university administration must take the blame for its lack of understanding of what a university is about. The police, likewise, must take the blame for its over-enthusiastic and unmindful handling of the situation, the political parties for the unseemly political turn that the crisis has taken and the media for its over-reaction. The nation is an incredibly valuable thing, and must be protected from forces such as these.

When Gandhi met Phizo, the Naga leader, he said to him — this may be folklore but, I think, it is a very, very instructive story. Gandhi said, 'I would like to think of your

[Prof. Mrinal Miri]

Naga country as my own just as I would like you to think of the whole of India as yours.' True nationalism must incorporate such sentiments of belongings as this. Thank you.

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, हम यहां दो दिन से देशद्रोह और देशभक्ति की व्याख्या सुन रहे हैं। उसकी कोई व्याख्या नहीं होती है, कोई डेफिनेशन नहीं होती है। वह हमारी अंतरात्मा की आवाज होती है।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

देश के राष्ट्रपति जी ने कल अपने अभिभाषण में कहा कि जो शहीद हुए हैं, जो देश के लिए मरे हैं, मिटे हैं, हमें उन सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सपनों का भारत बनाना है, लेकिन हम जिस तरह का माहौल देख रहे हैं, क्या हम उस तरह का देश बना पाए हैं? आज सरकार की स्थिरता की बात नहीं है, देश की स्थिरता की बात होनी चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, देशद्रोह की बात है। पाकिस्तान में हमारे क्रिकेटर विरोट कोहली के एक फैन ने उसकी फोटो लगा कर तिरंगा फहरा दिया, तो वहां की सरकार ने उस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई कर उसको राष्ट्रद्रोह घोषित किया और उसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया। वहां की पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा नहीं की कि उस लड़के ने देशद्रोह का अपराध किया है या नहीं किया है। उसने कोई पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ नारा नहीं दिया था या उसने हिन्दुस्तान के समर्थन में नारा नहीं दिया था। क्रिकेट था, खेल था, उसने अपने एक भारतीय खिलाड़ी का फोटो लगाया, लेकिन उसे राष्ट्रद्रोही घोषित किया और उसे जेल में बंद कर दिया गया। उसके ऊपर मुकदमा तक नहीं चल रहा है और हम यहां राष्ट्रद्रोह के ऊपर सिर्फ चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस** (कर्णाटक): भारत और पाकिस्तान में यही अंतर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैं आपको यही बताना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** जिसने लगाया, उसने उसी को पकड़ा, दूसरे को नहीं पकड़ा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: جس نے لگایا، اس نے اسی کو پکڑا، دوسرے کو نہیں پکڑا۔ (مداخلت)۔

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जो उसी पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे जेएनयू यूनिवर्सिटी में लगा रहे थे, आप उसके समर्थन में बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद** (कर्णाटक): कोई समर्थन नहीं कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय राउत:** समर्थन की बात नहीं है, जेएनयू में अफज़ल गुरु के समर्थन की बात की गई है। आप नारे देखिए, क्या है? "भारत की बरबादी तक जंग जारी रहेगी", भारत की बरबादी तक जंग जारी रहने की भाषा का इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान करते आया है। अफज़ल के अरमानों को मंजिल तक पहुंचाने की भाषा का इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान से हाफिज़ सईद करते आया है। यही भाषा का इस्तेमाल जेएनयू के लोगों ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जेएनयू में जो हुआ है, उसका केन्द्र बिन्दु, उसका सेंटर प्वाइंट पाकिस्तान है और मैं यह मानता हूं कि पठानकोट एयरबेस पर जो हमला हुआ, वह भी है,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

क्योंकि पठानकोट के हमले के बाद हाफिज़ सईद ने वहां से बोला था कि यह अफज़ल गुरु की फांसी का बदला है। यह हाफिज़ सईद का स्टेटमेंट था और उसके तुरंत बाद जेएनयू में अफज़ल गुरु की बरसी मनाई जाती है। हमारे एयरबेस पर हमला होता है। मुझे लगता है कि आप लोग जो कर रहे हैं, वह देश के हित में नहीं है। यह राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। राष्ट्रद्रोह की जब कोई बात सामने आती है, तब इस सदन में हम सबको एकसाथ मिलकर आवाज़ उठानी चाहिए। मैं पठानकोट के बारे में बात कर रहा था, क्योंकि पठानकोट के बाद जेएनयू में अफज़ल गुरु की बरसी बनाई गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पठानकोट का जो हमला हुआ, उसमें बहुत सी कमियां थीं। हमारा इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर था, पाकिस्तान के लोग बिना रोक-टोक हमारे एयरबेस पर पहुंच गए, इसमें हमारे सात लोग शहीद हो गए। क्या कुछ छुपाने या उस पर से ध्यान हटाने के लिए जेएनयू में ऐसा हुआ? यह भी देखना पड़ेगा। कश्मीर में हमारे जवान रोज शहीद हो रहे हैं।

हमारी पार्टी, शिवसेना हमेशा आतंकवाद और देशद्रोह के खिलाफ अपने बलबूते पर लड़ती रही है। हम सरकार की मदद नहीं लेते हैं। सरकार चाहे हमारी हो या किसी की हो, हम तो डंडे दिखाते हैं, लेकिन वे हमारे सीने पर ... लेकिन हम एक बात जरूर कहेंगे, जो आपने भी उठाई कि अगर जेएनयू में देश के खिलाफ नारे लगे हैं, तो इस प्रकार के नारे हमारे कश्मीर में हर रोज लगते हैं। वहां भी अफज़ल गुरु की बरसी मनाई जाती है। पीडीपी के हमारे दोस्त यहां बैठे हैं। वे अफज़ल गुरु को कभी आतंकवादी मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। यह ऑन-रिकॉर्ड है। अगर हमारी उनसे दोस्ती हो गई है, तो उनको हमें समझाना पड़ेगा कि अफज़ल गुरु आतंकवादी था, देश के खिलाफ था, देशद्रोही था। उसने हमारे देश पर, हमारी संसद पर हमला किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हम मित्रों की बात है और हम आपस में बैठकर बात करेंगे, आप उसमें मत आइए। जब जेएनयू में अफज़ल गुरु और कश्मीर की आज़ादी के लिए नारे लगाए गए, तो उसके तुरंत बाद कश्मीर में भी "थैंक यू जेएनयू" के नारे लगाए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी जरूरत क्या थी? तुरंत कश्मीर में "थैंक यू जेएनयू" के बैनर्स लगाने की क्या जरूरत थी? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ठहरिए, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जेएनयू में जिस तरह से माहौल बना है, उसको देखकर लगता है कि अब तक पाकिस्तान से कसाब जैसे बच्चे यहां भेजे जाते थे, कश्मीर में हमारे युवाओं का ब्रेन वॉश करके उनको हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जाता था, अब उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, ऐसा दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Rautiji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sanjayji, time is over.

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, दो मिनट। यह शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन नहीं, लॉग ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सोशल मीडिया में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, Members spoke for 30 minutes, whereas he has spoken for only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Is that the position of the Government?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. *...(Interruptions)...* The point is... *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, I agree. See, you are a Minister. As a Minister, you should be responsible. If that is the position of the Government, I have no problem. I will allow everybody. I am only restricting because the Government is asking that one Bill is also to be taken. *...(Interruptions)...* But if you want it to be extended, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Javadekar, you are a Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Javadekar, you are my friend. But, you always do the mistake. *...(Interruptions)...* You are standing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, you please give me one minute. In the afternoon only I said that we have to pass one Bill. You said, "Yes". Then, at that time only I requested that the debate must be concluded in three hours. And you allowed everybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you ask your colleague, what he came and told me. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, you allowed everybody then. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, listen. Javadekarji, my point is, you should help the Chair. That is number one.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is what I am doing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. You ask your colleague what he came and told me.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मेरा टाइम जा रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And you said exactly opposite of what he said. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you want to divulge here what he said?

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): No. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the position. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए। See, I wanted to restrict. I know what he said. You said exactly opposite of that. That is my complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*... You consult and say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर की जो भावना है, वह आपको हर्ट करने की नहीं है, बल्कि आपसे सहयोग करने की है। पहले यह डिस्कशन कन्क्लूड हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... After the conclusion of this discussion, please take the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut, we have to pass a Bill also today. So, you please conclude. That is all what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, what is your ruling on my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, when a Minister accuses the Chair like this...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Chair'!

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is accusing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Nobody is accusing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is accusing the Chair?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am supporting the Minister. You allow him, and you allow me also.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, insult of the Chair is the insult of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister has accused the Chair, I will go through the record, and take appropriate action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, insult of the Chair is the insult of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said, I will go through the record, and I will take appropriate action, Tiwariji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, please. Now, let us all cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please.



**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, आज तक पाकिस्तान के कसाब जैसे बच्चे यहां भेजे जाते थे, कश्मीर में हमारे युवाओं को ब्रेन वॉश करके हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जाता था, अब उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं सोशल मीडिया पर अभी-अभी एक मैसेज पढ़ रहा था। "After watching so much drama at the JNU, the ISIS and the Lashkar are planning to visit JNU for campus recruitment."

सर, वहां हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी की प्रतिमा बन गई कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। सबसे पहले मानना पड़ेगा और गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हमारा खुफिया तंत्र, हमारी intelligence इस मामले में थोड़ा कमजोर पड़ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कन्हैया को arrest किया और जो पांच छात्र थे, वे अंदर थे और पुलिस उनका गेट पर इंतजार कर रही थी। पुलिस को कैम्पस में प्रवेश करने की वाइस चांसलर से अनुमति नहीं मिली। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या JNU अलग देश है और क्या JNU और भारत के बीच भी Extradition Policy होनी चाहिए? अगर इस प्रकार से होता है, तो सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ पर कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sanjayji, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please Sanjayji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sanjayji, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री संजय राउत:** सर, दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में हमारी सरकार की पॉलिसी तय होनी चाहिए। सर, यह देशद्रोह का मामला है। इसमें double standard नहीं हो सकता। अगर JNU में पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में लोग नारे लगाना देशद्रोह का मामला बनता है और उसके खिलाफ सरकार और हमारे मित्र पक्ष लड़ते हैं, तो मुम्बई में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब हमने पाकिस्तान का विरोध करने के लिए महमूद कसूरी को रोकने की कोशिश की, तो सरकार ने हमारे खिलाफ cases बनाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... JNU में जब पाकिस्तान के कलाकार आए थे। जब हम मुम्बई में पाकिस्तान के कलाकार और क्रिकेटर्स को रोकने की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे खिलाफ आवाज उठती है और वहां की सरकार फिर चाहे वह हमारी हो, हमारे खिलाफ cases बनाती है।

सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में हमारी जो भूमिका है, उसमें सरकार को अपना स्टैंड स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि आने वाले समय में हमारे देश के लोग पाकिस्तान के साथ खेलेंगे या नहीं, पाकिस्तान के कलाकारों को यहां आने देंगे या नहीं आने देंगे। अगर नहीं आने देंगे, तो फिर चाहे JNU का case हो, चाहे मुम्बई, कोलकाता या लखनऊ हो, हर जगह पर एक ही मापदंड अपनाना चाहिए।

सर, सरकार ने JNU के बारे में जो action लिया है, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। अगर freedom of speech देश के खिलाफ है, भारत माता के खिलाफ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now please resume your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री संजय राउत:** अगर भारत माता की हत्या होती है, तो मैं मानता हूं कि भारत माता को बचाने के लिए आपको अभिव्यक्ति की हत्या करनी हो, तो उसको 100 बार करिए, लेकिन भारत माता को बचाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to inform you the party position. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time of the Indian National Congress is over. They have taken one minute extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time of the BJP is over. They have taken thirty-two minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me see. ...*(Interruptions)*... The SP has taken eight minutes extra. The JDU has taken thirteen minutes extra. The ATC has taken five minutes extra. The BSP has taken seven minutes extra. The CPIM has taken twenty-five minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BJD has taken five minutes extra. The NCP has taken nine minutes extra.

I think, all those parties, which have taken extra time, should withdraw their remaining candidates. Or, if they want to speak, I can call if they stop in five minutes. This discussion will go up to 7.25. not more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you have to take up a Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Only five minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, your name is not here. Why are you asking?

The Indian National Congress has five more names. I will allow one person for five minutes. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I hope you are listening to me. The discussion has to be over latest by 7.30. p.m.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think, you had announced that reply will take place at 7 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will have to stop here itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, BAC में तय हुआ था कि 7.00 बजे के बाद तक हम लोग बैठेंगे। इसलिए इसमें कोई बात नहीं है और अगर हाउस उचित समझे, तो आज जो है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, this discussion will go up to 7.30. p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, we will take up a Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then the reply will be today or tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will the Minister be replying today or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, the discussion will go up to 7.30. I have three more people. The discussion will go maximum up to 7.30. In that case, I don't know whether reply is possible or not. What about the reply? What is your position?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are requesting that the discussion should be till 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 p.m., the Bill be taken up. If the House agrees, then, reply could be made tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bill is already listed.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): बिल कहां से आ गया?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Bill is already listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आज इसका रिप्लाय होने दीजिए। इसमें बिल को मत लाइए, बिल को इसके बाद लाइए। पहले आप रिप्लाय होने दीजिए, बिल के लिए हम 12 बजे तक बैठ लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप कल फिर से झगड़ा करवाना चाहते हैं? आज रिप्लाय हो जाएगा तो झगड़ा खत्म हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: After 11 o'clock? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हां, हम बैठ जाएंगे। आपके बिल के लिए बैठ जाएंगे।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You want to sit beyond 11 o'clock! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हां, हम बैठ जाएंगे। आपके बिल के लिए बैठ जाएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, रिप्लाय आज ले लो। Okay. Reply will be made today. No problem.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But the Bill is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I am telling you that that is already decided. We have in the BAC itself decided that one Bill will be taken up. That is an innocuous Bill. It will take one hour only. No problem. I will sit. I will be in the Chair. Don't worry. Therefore, the remaining speakers will take only five minutes. Only five minutes. Has the DMK spoken?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir, we have not spoken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has the DMK spoken?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Thangavelu, you are speaking or Ms. Kanimozhi speaking?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Mr. Thangavelu is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But take only five minutes.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, time and again, the hon. Supreme Court has said that imposition of sedition charges must be limited to the cases where there is actual threat. But, recently, the Delhi Police have acted hastily in arresting the student body leader of Jawaharlal Nehru University. It seems that there is an attempt to create terror among the students for holding anti-establishment views. The misconceived manner in which Afzal Guru was commemorated by a handful of JNU students should not be a provocation for tarring the students' union with the brush of alleged anti-nationalism.

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Interference by the Government in functioning of various universities, undermining the autonomy of these educational institutions is a cause of immediate concern. Many sections of our society feel that the death of a dalit scholar Rohit Verma was due to such meddling in the affairs of the Central Universities, by the Government.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has filed more than 7,000 cases of sedition against the activists, of anti-nuclear campaign. Recently, folk singer, Kovan, was charged with sedition for releasing songs against the liquor policy of the State! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is taking up the Tamil Nadu case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Given the history of its misuse and its incompatibility with a modern Constitution, Section 124-A of the IPC must be repealed altogether. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is taking up the 7,000 sedition cases that were filed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This should be taken out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: The larger issue of Government interference in institutions of higher education must be addressed and the Government should exercise refrain when it comes to such matters. I am concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want to reply immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Because, during 2009, inside the Madras Law College premises ...*(Interruptions)*...

**7.00 P.M.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions).. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, why are you interrupting your Member? ...(Interruptions)... That is going on record. What do you want?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Number of sedition cases inside the Madras Law College ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... What you are saying is not going on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: The Government should ensure that *dalit* students in higher education institutes should feel that they are safe and secure. I conclude. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Over?

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now. Shri Ramdas Athawale. Mr. Athawale, are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Speak only for five minutes.

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सर ...(व्यवधान)... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Athawale. You may sit down now. Why are you speaking without my permission?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot speak without my permission. I have called Mr. Athawale to speak. If you want, I will allow you. But sit down now.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Why do you say this?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My dear sister, it is not going on record. Why do you say this?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sister, it is not going on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You may say anything you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may speak, Mr. Athawale; that is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may speak if you want. That would go on record. Speak louder.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said I will allow you. Why don't you sit down? This is very unbecoming of you, making a lecture without my permission. I said, I will allow you. But you are speaking without my permission. Don't do this. You are an hon. Member and I respect you very much, but don't do this. Okay, Mr. Athawale.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सर, देश की स्थिति मजबूत करने के बजाय देश को अस्थिर करने की कोशिश हो रही है। रोहित वेमुला की आत्महत्या बहुत गंभीर बात है। किसी को आत्महत्या नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए जो कोई भी दोषी होंगे, उनके खिलाफ सरकार की तरफ से जरूर कार्रवाई की जाएगी। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कुछ हो रहा है, जो विवाद हो रहा है, उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देकर सरकार की ओर से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। जो लोग राष्ट्रवादी हैं, राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस के नहीं, जो लोग राष्ट्र को प्रेम करने वाले हैं, उन लोगों का सम्मान करना चाहिए, उनका स्वागत करना चाहिए। अगर कोई देश के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद के नारे लगाते हैं, तो डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां पटानकोट में हमला होता है, पाकिस्तान बार-बार यहां आतंकवादी लोगों को भेजकर हमारे सैंकड़ों लोगों की हत्या करता है। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बोले थे कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ आर-पार की लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, तब मैं लोक सभा का मेम्बर था और उस समय मैं उधर के लोगों के साथ था, अब मैं इधर के लोगों के साथ हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** आप इधर आ जाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** ठीक है, मैंने बोला था कि अटल जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री उपसभापति:** तिवारी जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** आप आर-पार की लड़ाई की खाली बात मत करो, अगर पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाना है, एक बार पाकिस्तान पर हमला करो ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा हमला करो कि जो एक-तिहाई हिस्सा जम्मू-कश्मीर का उन लोगों ने ले लिया है, वह कश्मीर का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा भारत में आ जाए, वह हमारा हक है। ...(व्यवधान)... पाक में जो कश्मीर है, वह भारत का अविभाज्य घटक है। भारत को कोई तोड़ नहीं सकता और मैं इसीलिए बताना चाहता हूँ:-

"हम नहीं चाहते हैं देश को तोड़ना,  
क्योंकि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने सिखाया है हमें जोड़ना।  
देश को तोड़ने की मत करो बात,  
देश के साथ मत करो विश्वासघात।"

कांग्रेस, वामपंथी, समाजवादी और सभी दलों को मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि "दे दो सरकार का साथ और मजबूत करो एनडीए सरकार का हाथ।" ...(व्यवधान)...

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not disturb. We want to dispose it of and leave.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, डा० अम्बेडकर जी ने यह मूल मंत्र दे दिया है कि जरूर अपोजिशन होना चाहिए। सत्ताधारी पार्टी होनी चाहिए, अपोजिशन द्वारा विरोध भी करना चाहिए, लेकिन देश की एकता को बनाए रखो। आप विरोध करो, आज तुम्हारी मेजॉरिटी है, कल हमारी मेजॉरिटी हो जाएगी, देखते हैं फिर क्या होता है? उधर तुम्हारी मेजॉरिटी है, इसीलिए तुम ज्यादा हंगामा कर रहे हो, करो हंगामा, लेकिन इस विषय पर हंगामा मत करो। दूसरे विषय पर हंगामा करो, सरकार को घेरे में डालने की कोशिश करो। इनके घेरे से कैसे बाहर निकलना है, यह हमको मालूम है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जो रोहित वेमुला ने आत्महत्या की, उसके बारे में मैं श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी जी को बताना चाहता हूँ। आप एक एक्टिव मंत्री हैं, मजबूत मंत्री हैं, फिल्मों में भी आपने काम किया है और अभी मंत्री पद पर भी काम कर रही हैं। आप एक मजबूत मंत्री के रूप में एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री संभाल रही हैं। आप बहुत sacrifice करने वाली एक्टिव लेडी हैं। वही मैं भी हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं कांग्रेस के सदस्यों को भी बोलना चाहता हूँ कि "करो तुम दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी, मगर मत करो देश की हानि, महिला मंत्री बन गयी स्मृति जूबिन इरानी। महिला मंत्री बन गयी स्मृति इरानी, क्यों है तुम को हैरानी?"

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken six minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Please stop. ...(Interruptions)... Please stop. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सर, मैं भी स्टूडेंट के जमाने से पॉलिटिक्स में रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... जवाहर लाल यूनिवर्सिटी में मेरा भाषा भी हो चुका है। मैं वहाँ बहुत बार गया हूँ, लेकिन मैंने कभी पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद की घोषणा नहीं सुनी। पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद का प्लान किसका है, इसकी इन्क्वायरी करो। मेरी तरफ से सरकार से मांग है। हमारी मोदी जी की सरकार किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं होने देगी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सर, रोहित वेमुला ने आत्म-हत्या की है, इरानी जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि यह लड़का पीएचडी करने वाला था। वह दलित था या नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** उनके पिता ओबीसी थे। मैंने तो कहा है कि जातिवाद को खत्म करने के लिए इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता है जिस में मैंने एक ब्राह्मण लड़की से शादी की।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, प्लीज़ बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अगर आपको जातिवाद को खत्म करना है, तो inter-caste marriage को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इस तरह की marriage होनी चाहिए। महोदय, वहाँ जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी मैं निंदा करता हूँ। रोहित वेमुला की हत्या की पूरी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। जो आपने जांच कमीशन appoint किया है, उसमें हमारी माननीय सदस्या मायावती जी की मांग थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अठावले जी, बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** उस जांच कमीशन में एक दलित का appointment होना चाहिए। सरकार इस पर विचार करे और जिन लोगों के कारण उन्होंने आत्म-हत्या की, उन्हें कड़ी-से-कड़ी सज़ा होनी चाहिए। अगर कन्हैया कुमार लाल और रामा नागा अगर दोषी नहीं हैं, तो उन्हें छोड़ा जाएगा। लेकिन जो दोषी हैं, उन्हें जेल के अन्दर भेजेंगे। जो भारत के खिलाफ नारे लगाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have a humble request that throughout the day on this particular issue, and in fact, one must be corrected and say 'issues', I have heard some of the stalwarts of Indian polity who speak very passionately. I have had the honour of having you on the Chair. Sir, when I spoke first as an MP and first as a Minister in this House. I know that you seek to conclude the debate by 7.30 so that I can give an answer. But I also know that many Members in this House want to speak without the limitation of time. If you deem it fit. Sir, I am willing to listen to everybody at length, if not today then tomorrow, and respond accordingly. However, if you deem it fit, I will then follow your directions, if you ask me to reply right now within the next ten minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not within ten minutes because I have two-three more speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Close it today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reply and end the debate today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready to sit till twelve of the clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would say the Minister can decide, if the Minister wants to reply tomorrow, then we have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** सर, डिस्कशन अभी खत्म करिए।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** आज खत्म करिए।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: That is why she requested in the interest of hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... सारे मेंबर्स डिटेल में अपनी बात कह सकें क्योंकि अभी 16-17 मेंबर्स बाकी हैं और वे भी अपे सुझाव रखना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, it will be difficult to end it before 7.30. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the Minister agrees, no Bill today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Why not the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Calling Attention, only Short Duration and no Bill! This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... These tactics will not go on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You said, "Discussion ends by 7.30, the Minister replies and then the Bill." Otherwise, no Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is not possible. Only Calling Attention, only Short Duration Discussion, only hungama, and, no Bill! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqvi ji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the discussion does not end today, no Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we are the legislators. We are the House for passing legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are saying no to the Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you want reply today. That is your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, there is no problem. Your point is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me reply to Mr. Yechury. Your problem is that you want reply today.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, I am saying, no Bill will be taken up until this discussion is concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means if discussion is concluded, the Bill can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you want reply tomorrow, then, no Bill today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सीताराम जी, यह गलत बात है। You are violating the BAC decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... We decided it in the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI .MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You had a commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, there is no problem. There need not be any shadow of fight. What he is saying and others are also saying is that let us have the reply, and then, the Bill. That is all. We can have both. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have both. No problem. We have decided that both the items will be taken up.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay. No problem. We are ready to sit till 12 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If Members are there, if quorum is there, I will be here. We will pass the Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next speaker is Mr. Hanumantha Rao. Please take only five minutes.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHARAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, repeatedly, the hon. Minister is taking my name because I also wrote a letter. But my letter is entirely different from the letter written by Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya. When I was the Court Member in Hyderabad University, at that time, there were a lot of allegations against the Vice-

[Shri V. Hanumantha Rao]

Chancellor regarding repeated mishandling and misappropriation of moneys. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in three semesters, six-seven boys gave up their life. There is also a case of transfer of land worth ₹ 200 crore, which was transferred to other organizations. On all these things, I wrote a letter on 17th November, 2014. But, unfortunately, after that, there has been no information, no acknowledgement. Finally, yesterday, my sister, hon. Minister, took my name, and, yesterday only, I got the acknowledgement. Before that, I never received it. When Mr. Narayanasamy was the Minister, as per the norms, whenever any VVIP wrote a letter, they had to reply within thirty days. But unfortunately, I could not get a reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should be happy that she has taken your name in the other House. You have got a lot of publicity.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: For that, I really want to thank her. At least, after fourteen months, she has given acknowledgement of my letter. Sir, the issue of Rohit Vemula is a very serious issue. Mr. Rohit Vemula was a very good scholar. He was a very intelligent boy, Sir. What is happening in every university? From the beginning, I am saying that the Central Universities are occupied by the RSS and the ABVP. They want to dominate the student organizations. They want to make it a Hindu Rashtra, and, nobody, either SFI or NSUI, or other students' organizations, were accepting it. Sir, because of that, they are not giving scholarships properly. Mr. Appa Rao, who was the Vice-Chancellor repeatedly spoke about the suppression of the SC students. At that time, they formed the Ambedkar Students Association. After that, सुशील कुमार, जो ABVP का president है, उसने यह कहा कि अम्बेडकर स्टूडेंट्स गुंडे लोग हैं और यह मेसेज भिजवा दिया। इस मेसेज को WhatsApp पर भिजवाने के बाद गड़बड़ हुई। उसके बाद फिर क्या हुआ, वॉल पोस्टर लगाया, तो वह वॉल पोस्टर फाड़ दिया और उसके बाद झगड़ा हुआ। अभी हमारे नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने इसकी correct picture दी है। उसका दूसरा तरीके से जो ऑपरेशन हुआ और वह हॉस्पिटल में एडमिट हुआ, उसके ऊपर एक इश्यू बना। बाद में विनोद कुमार, जो लॉ कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं, उन्होंने अप्पा राव से टेलीफोन पर बात की कि अप्पा राव जी, ये बच्चे social boycott करेंगे, ये बच्चे बहुत serious हैं, ये कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, यह इश्यू किसी तरफ भी divert हो सकता है, this issue may get diverted to other side, यह बड़ा sentimental issue है। इसके ऊपर इस लड़के ने एक लेटर भी लिखा। सर, उन्होंने social boycott नहीं करने का रिक्वेस्ट भी किया, लेकिन अप्पा राव ने इसको कोई तवज्जो नहीं दी, कोई interest नहीं लिया, कोई discussion नहीं किया। उस वक्त विनोद कुमार, जो लॉ कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं, उन्होंने अप्पा राव से बात की कि अप्पा राव जी, यह इश्यू serious हो रहा है, why don't you go and talk to the boys who are sitting on indefinite hunger strike? अप्पा राव ने यह कहा — सर, सुनिए, यह बड़ा important point है, इसे मिनिस्टर को सुनना चाहिए — रामचन्द्र राव एमएलसी हैं। उसने कहा कि मेरे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है, रामचन्द्र राव, एमएलसी कुछ कर सकता है। वह कुछ कर सकता है, मेरे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। It is in the hands of the Ramachandra Rao. अब मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि रामचन्द्र राव क्या चीज़ हैं? क्या वे सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर हैं या रजिस्ट्रार हैं या एडवाइजर हैं? इसी की वजह से हर यूनिवर्सिटी में आरएसएस और एबीवीपी की \* चल रही है। इनके पास क्या जवाब है? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हर जगह पर, हर यूनिवर्सिटी में इसी तरह से दूसरे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन इसके खिलाफ जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह सेकुलर देश है। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, सभी लोग यहां रहते हैं। आरएसएस वाले Hinduism को बढ़ाने के लिए ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बना कर नए-नए काम कर रहे हैं। आपने रामचन्द्र राव के ऊपर एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया? आपने अप्पा राव को suspend क्यों नहीं किया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five minutes are over. Stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** अप्पा राव के पीछे कौन है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब तक इसके ऊपर क्या एक्शन लिया गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay, you have five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay, do you want only five minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। Mr. Tarun Vijay, you please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, you start. That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Tarun Vijay says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) :** उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह स्थिति भारत में होगी, जहां पर देशभक्ति और देशद्रोह पर बहस करने की सदन में आवश्यकता हो रही है।

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*Not recorded.

[श्री तरुण विजय]

...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय पूरा देश सियाचीन वीरों के प्रति आखें नम और अधरों पर 'जय हिन्द' लिए श्रद्धांजलि दे रहा था, जब हनुमंथप्पा हमारे अधरों पर थे और 'जय हिन्द' हमारे दिल में था, तब जेएनयू का एक ग्रुप 'हिन्दुस्तान बर्बाद करेंगे, भारत की बर्बादी तक जंग करेंगे, हर घर में अफ़ज़ल निकलेगा', ये नारे लगा रहा था, ये कौन लोग थे? इनकी परंपरा यह बताती है कि यह पहले से हो रहा था। 'Freedom of Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Palestine, down with State terrorism', ये पोस्टर्स वहां जेएनयू में लगे हुए हैं, जो विभिन्न वामपंथी संगठनों द्वारा लगाए जाते हैं। 'Contesting Indian Nationalism', 'Voices of Azadi from Kashmir' और ये भारत के विरुद्ध जितनी बातें करते हैं, 'इंडियन आर्मी मुर्दाबाद', ये पोस्टर्स वहां लगे हुए हैं। 'श्रीनगर से इम्फाल, पूरी solidarity' और देश में जितने तोड़ने वाले तत्व हो सकते हैं, उनको लेकर जेएनयू में चलते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों में अकेला जेएनयू ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय क्यों है, जो जब भी खबर बनाता है, तो देशद्रोह की; जब भी खबर बनाता है, तो सैनिकों पर हमले की, जब भी खबर बनाता है, तो सीआरपीएफ के जवानों की मृत्यु के जश्न की बनाता है; महिषासुर को देवता बना कर दुर्गा को वेश्या बताता है? अगर आप सेकुलर हैं, तो आप धार्मिक प्रतीकों में क्यों जाते हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, इसका कारण है। हम कहते हैं कि ये वामपंथी संगठन विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के हैं। कोई ultra है, कोई Maoist है, कोई Naxal है। यहां जो वामपंथी संगठन हैं, मैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन जो जेएनयू के वामपंथी संगठन हैं, उनके genes में भारत के प्रति विद्रोह, देशद्रोह, judiciary के प्रति विद्रोह घुसा हुआ है। पोस्टर लगाया कि याकूब मेमन को जिस जज ने सजा दी, वह मनुवादी था और उसके कारण से सजा दी गई। जुडिशियरी पर हमला करना, यह उनकी परंपरा है। मैं आपको उस समय की स्थिति बताता हूँ, जब केरल में पहली सरकार बनी थी, तो उस समय उनके पहले मुख्य मंत्री पीएमएस नम्बूदरीपाद बने थे। जब वहां पीएमएस नम्बूदरीपाद मुख्य मंत्री बने थे, तो उनके मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद जो उनकी पहली प्रेस-काँफ्रेंस हुई, उस प्रेस-काँफ्रेंस में उन्होंने कहा that it was his duty to wreck the Indian Constitution from within. This is on record. The first Communist Chief Minister of Kerala declared it in the first Press conference and then he attacked the Judiciary. जुडिशियरी पर अटैक किया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा - Judiciary is an instrument of oppression and judges are dominated by class hatred. उनका कन्विक्शन हुआ, उनको सजा दी गई। हाई कोर्ट ने उनको सजा दी, उन पर जुर्माना किया। जब उन्होंने अपील की, तो उनकी अपील भी केरल हाई कोर्ट ने निरस्त कर दी।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह इनकी परंपरा रही है। मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी अंतर्धारा में राष्ट्रीयता है, आप राष्ट्रवादी परंपरा को लेने वाले राष्ट्रीय दल हैं, आपके लोगों ने राष्ट्रीयता को पुष्ट किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only two more minutes.

...(Interruptions)...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1962 में आपके जिन प्रधान मंत्री ने न केवल कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कराया था, उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के स्वयं-सेवकों को गणतंत्र की परेड में शामिल होने का निमंत्रण भी दिया था और वह जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे। वे आज के राजनैतिक विचारक थे, उन्होंने ऐसा किया। मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप वामपंथियों को अपना मित्र बताते हैं, यह विचारधारा भारत के विरुद्ध काम करती है। आपकी सरकार ने, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने 18 फरवरी, 1965 को यह श्वेत-पत्र जारी किया था। इसकी शीर्षक - 'Anti-National Activities of Pro-Peking Communists and Their Preparations for Subversion and Violence'. This was done by Congress Government. आप वह इतिहास भूल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** उपसभापति महोदय, एक सेकेंड। उसमें मैंने कहा है - We are dedicated to the ideals and values of a free and democratic society. Our democratic Constitution guarantees to all citizens the Right of Freedom and Speech, Expression and Association. But if somebody interferes with the Constitution and become a threat to national security. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: ...we will not tolerate ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tarun, five minutes.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: We were convinced ...*(Interruptions)*... that the plans and activities of the ...*(Interruptions)*... pro-Chinese Communists had developed into such a threat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun, five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you have to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमारी और आपकी परंपरा एक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tarunji. five minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सर, अंत में, माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी के शब्दों में—

मुझे तोड़ लेना वनमाली  
उस पथ पर देना तुम फेंक,  
मातृभूमि पर शीश चढ़ाने  
जिस पथ जावें वीर अनेक।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Fine. Thank you. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. Take only five minutes. Your Party has already exhausted all time and taken more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak for five minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I am very thankful to you for allowing me to express my views on this very important issue which we have already discussed for so many hours.

Now, I feel, since a month there is an atmosphere in this country where not only the *dalits*, minorities are feeling unsafe but even the intellectuals, mainly, the progressive intellectuals, artists, poets are feeling-unsafe. The death of Rohith and arrest of Kanhaiya has multiplied this fear and if this fear is allowed to grow, to overlap the whole nation, then, the freedom, the integration, the unity of India will be in danger.

Sir, regarding Rohith's tragic death, my senior colleagues have expressed their views. But one thing is, why this case has occurred? And this is not the only case. In the very university, nine *dalit* students committed suicide. In other universities also this thing is taking place. There are a lot of complaints that *dalit* students and scholars are not getting their scholarships in time and they are leaving the universities and their research work before completing their education. This is happening in this country. Why? If after 67 years of independence, untouchability is not eradicated from the society, if discrimination in the casteist society is not eliminated, how will our friends in the present Government build a progressive and prosperous nation and a democratic society? In a democratic society, this should not happen. Those who are quoting Babasaheb Ambedkar should not just say that he gave the Constitution to us to strengthen our liberty, personal and individual freedom of expression. He fought against the casteist society. He fought against discrimination and exploitation. But can any of the parties here say that they have included eradication of untouchability from Indian society which is a scar on the face of our democratic country in their manifesto and political programme? Can they say it? We are talking about Babasaheb. We are talking about Mahatma Gandhi. This is the centenary year of Gandhiji's return to India. How many people have talked about this? Why are you not discussing untouchability which is still there in the country? We are talking about racial discrimination in America and Africa. But in our country, in our society, this is happening every day and 25 crore dalits are facing it in their everyday life. You are talking about Gandhiji. You are talking about democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Paridaji, only one more minute.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Gandhiji said nobody asked him about his caste. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Paridaji, it is over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: This is happening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, we have to stop it. On this, I have one-suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The present Government has already set up one Judicial Commission to enquire into the death of Rohit. I also propose like my friends from the BSP that one *dalit* person should be there on the panel of the Commission in order to gain the confidence of *dalits*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Your time is over. Now, Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, you have five minutes. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Party has taken more than allotted time. Even then I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Punia, please start.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Punia, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only five minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Paridaji, it is not going on record. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Mr. Punia, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विशेष रूप से पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले दो साल से, खास तौर

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\*Not recorded.



[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

से विश्वविद्यालयों में, युनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो तरह-तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं, वह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आज भी बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि तमिलनाडु में आज कन्याकुमारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक और दलित छात्र ने आत्महत्या की है। वह एक मेडिकल कॉलेज का छात्र था। तो निरंतर इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। कोई न कोई परिस्थिति ऐसी बनती है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। खास तौर से हैदराबाद सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी में जो रोहित वेमुला की आत्महत्या हुई या institutional murder हुआ, उस संबंध में आज राज्य सभा में एक Starred Question लगा है और 7 Unstarred Question लगे हैं, तो आप इसके महत्व का अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं।

ये घटनाएं केवल हैदराबाद या जेएनयू तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अलग-अलग जगहों पर भी हैं। कोशिश हो रही है कि केवल एक विचारधारा को समर्थन देकर, सरकार का समर्थन दे कर उसको आगे बढ़ाया जाए और बाकी को जैसे-तैसे करके जो विरोध करेगा, उससे निपटा जायेगा। अलग-अलग विचारधाराएँ पहले से रही हैं और हमारा संविधान उसकी इजाज़त देता है। जो आरएसएस की विचारधारा से जुड़े संगठन अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद की बात है, वह भी पहले से है, लेकिन इस तरह के टकराव की कोई स्थिति कभी नहीं आई। यहां तक कि पहले जो एनडीए की सरकार थी, अटल जी की सरकार थी, उस समय भी इस तरह के टकराव की स्थिति कभी पैदा नहीं हुई। आज स्थिति बिगड़ गई है। वह इसलिए बिगड़ी है कि सरकार सीधा-सीधा हस्तक्षेप कर रही है। सरकार एक विचारधारा विशेष को समर्थन दे रही है। आप आईआईटी, मद्रास को देख लीजिए। वहाँ Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle केवल दलित छात्रों का संगठन है। सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद का Ambedkar Students Association भी केवल दलित छात्रों का संगठन है, जेएनयू में भी अधिकांश पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति, अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के छात्र इसके सदस्य हैं। सरकार के द्वारा तरह-तरह के आरोप, जिनमें देशद्रोह भी शामिल है, लगाये गये। मैं शॉर्ट में बताना चाहूंगा कि मजे की बात यह है कि जो भी सबूत दिए गए, वे फेब्रिकेटेड हैं, फॉल्स हैं और मैन्युफैक्चर्ड हैं। एजेंडा पूरे करने के लिए झूठे सबूत इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं।

मैं सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद को बताना चाहूंगा। आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत विस्तार से उसको बताया है, लेकिन मैं उसमें एक बात और ऐड करना चाहता हूं। कम्प्लेनेंट सुशील कुमार नहीं हैं, जोकि बताया जाता है कि वे घायल हुए थे, बल्कि कृष्ण चैतन्य हैं, जो कि विक्टिम नहीं हैं, वे गवाह भी नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ से कम्प्लेंट है और उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई होती है। जो proctorial team है, उसकी जांच कमेटी है, उसने एक दफा कहा कि उसमें उसका कोई दोष नहीं है, कोई वायलेंट अटैक नहीं हुआ। एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि उस समय वहां का ड्यूटी सिक्योरिटी ऑफिसर सरदार दिलीप सिंह है, उसका स्टेटमेंट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उसने कहा है कि मैं एक बजकर 10 मिनट से दो बजकर 15 मिनट सुबह तक मौके पर मौजूद था और इस तरह की कोई भी घटना नहीं हुई, न ही इस तरह की शिकायत की गई। बाद में कृष्ण चैतन्य जो रिपोर्ट करते हैं, उसमें जो लिखते हैं और कहा गया कि वे तो हॉस्पिटल में एडमिट हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में एडमिट हैं। डा. अन्नपूर्णा, जिस डॉक्टर ने उसे ट्रीट किया था, उसका स्टेटमेंट है कि वह अपेंडिक्स का ऑपरेशन है, यानी अपेंडिक्स का ऑपरेशन हुआ था और जो मारपीट है, उससे वह कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखता।

दूसरा, मैं एक विशेष रूप से बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का इसमें क्या रवैया रहा। देखिए, कोई युनिवर्सिटी है, कुछ गलती हो सकती है, युनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन उनके ऊपर सरकार यह भी एक निर्णय ले सकती थी कि उन्होंने गलत किया, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें, लेकिन सरकार पूरी तरह से वाइस चांसलर और उनके डिप्टीज के पीछे मजबूती के साथ खड़ी हुई। यहां तक कि एचआरडी मिनिस्टर की प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस होती है, हमारे चार-चार, पांच-पांच मिनिस्टर्स उनके अगल-बगल में होते हैं और उसमें बताया जाता है कि वह कमेटी, जिसमें रिकमेंड किया, उसमें अध्यक्ष दलित था, लेकिन वह दलित नहीं था। दूसरे दिन स्टूडेंट्स ने कहा कि यह गलतबयानी है। कल मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताया कि ...(समय की घंटी)... जब आत्महत्या की, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please stop. Five minutes are over.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: तो उन्होंने सुबह साढ़े छः बजे तक पुलिस और ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your five minutes are over. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, sit down.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: दो मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I did not allow anybody. Please sit down. No two minutes.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उन्होंने सूचना दी ...(व्यवधान)... इसका कहां है, पूरा एविडेंस है उसके हिसाब से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your five minutes are over. Please sit down. Mr. D. Raja, you have only five minutes, not even one second more.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: राजा जी, बस एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? Not possible, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You saw I restricted time of everybody.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has exhausted its time. It is not my fault. Please sit down. Puniaji, please sit down. Not going on record. Your party has taken more time, is it my fault?

SHRI D. RAJA : My time should start from now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Start from now. Only five minutes.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is happening in the universities, in the IITs and in the institutions of higher learning is a matter of concern for the entire nation. Parliament should have the concern. We are the law makers. The students, the young people are agitated. Their present is troublesome. Their future is uncertain. After all, young people are our future; and the future belongs to them. As law makers, how we look at their problems. Sir, what happened in the Central University, Hyderabad, what happened in the Jawaharlal Nehru University? What is happening in other universities? There is a design. The design I will explain. Number one; there is discrimination in all institutions of higher learning. It is a social discrimination. We may claim that we have abolished untouchability. The Constitution declares it, but untouchability, discrimination exists in various forms and in modern forms. They exist in the institutions of higher learning. Dalits, Adivasis, Backward Classes students are being discriminated and they suffer. For instance, the Minister can refer to the Thorat Committee's report what happened in the All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS). That is one thing.

The other thing is ABVP makes a complaint. Then, the local elected representative of the BJP writes a letter to the Minister and the police action is taken. The Leader of the Opposition has said that the local BJP MP who happens to be a Union Minister writes "Hyderabad University has become a den of casteist, extremist and anti-national politics". Rohith has committed suicide. I had also been to Hyderabad. I said, it was not a suicide. It was a murder. A situation was created, thereby he has committed suicide. Actually it was a murder. I declared it.

In Jawaharlal Nehru University, ABVP makes a complaint. The local MP writes a complaint. He says, "the Jawaharlal Nehru University has become a centre of anti-national and anti-Constitutional activities." That is the letter. The Home Ministry statement says the same thing, anti-national and anti-Constitutional activities." Then, Kanhaiya Kumar had been arrested. He belongs to the CPI. He belongs to All India Students Federation. He belongs to Begusarai about which the Leader of the House has been referring to. He had been arrested. The charges are baseless, absurd and evidences are proved to be false, fabricated, doctored; and he is in prison.

SHRI D. RAJA: Why can't you release him? Why do you make sedition charges against our students, our children? I am asking you this. The charges of sedition must be quashed. This is Jawaharlal Nehru University. Sir, the question here is as to why this is happening. Mr. Arun Jaitley referred to the Communists. Sir, we are proud; we don't need certificates of patriotism or nationalism from anybody. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more minute.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, our Party was formed in the year 1925, and the RSS was formed in the same year. We were in the forefront of the freedom movement. My Party had made supreme sacrifices. In fact, we gave the slogan of "Complete Independence" and said that is what we want. Mahatma Gandhi accepted that slogan. The Indian National Congress accepted it. Then, we said, "land to the tiller". Mahatma Gandhi accepted it. We had quarrels with Mahatma Gandhi, but, at the same time, we worked with him. We had quarrels with Dr. Ambedkar but we still worked with him. Mr. Arun Jaitley said that Dr. Ambedkar criticized the Communists and the Socialists. Yes, he answered back to Communists and Socialists. Yes, he did that, but Mr. Jaitley, the Leader of the House, should have told the House that Dr. Ambedkar had never accepted RSS's idea of India. The RSS's idea of India is *Hindu Rashtra* and *Hindu Raj*. Dr. Ambedkar never accepted that. Then, Gandhi was assassinated in 1948 and the situation was very gloomy and tragic. Dr. Ambedkar could have succumbed to the pressure, but he never did that. He stood up and he said India would remain a democratic republic. That is the Constitution. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude. It is nine minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, just half a minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now they speak about patriotism and nationalism. There is a constraint of time. Hitler spoke about nationalism. Hitler spoke about patriotism and national socialism. The result was fascism. Now, what we are witnessing today is nothing but an Indian variant of fascism emerging and. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: We will have to fight this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Over. But you are ending your speech with the name of Hitler. You should have ended with the name of Gandhiji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I said it, but you did not allow. I referred to Mahatma Gandhi several times. ...(*Interruptions*)... Since you have mentioned Mahatma Gandhi, if somebody wants to question the patriotism of Communists and ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Nobody is questioning that. Why are you saying that?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, they should question Mahatma Gandhi. If Mahatma Gandhi is anti-national ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nobody is questioning the patriotism of Communists. Sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, if Mahatma Gandhi is anti-national, I am anti-national too. If Netaji is anti-national, I am anti-national too.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nobody is saying you are anti-national. Why do you speak like this?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is what we should ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may stand up and speak, otherwise, he would go on speaking like this. It is very difficult to control Raja!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you provoked him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I provoked him! Really. After all, he is my friend. Hon. Minister, please.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in my four-and-a-half years in this House, if records reflect correctly, I was elected as one of the youngest female Members by any political party. When I came to this House, what excited me most was the fact that I would meet political stalwarts, many who would not see, ideologically, eye to eye — and just to reaffirm the same, the minute I started speaking, Sitaram Yechuryji said, 'Oh!' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was admiring you!

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, somebody who has been called anti-national today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am not yielding. I am not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as somebody who seeks to give 'an answer, and as somebody who has patiently heard every voice today...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are still young. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: As somebody who has heard every voice today, I also beg the kind permission of Shri K.C. Tyagi, to use my finger and point and lift and do as I please freely. ...*(Interruptions)*... I beg of everybody's indulgence because I heard everybody exhaustively. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury quoted Macbeth. Let me declare, there are many who called me an *unpadh mantri*. I agree, I don't have an illustrious career.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I never cast anything.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : I did not point you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I did not say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I do not claim that I am as erudite a speaker as Mr. Yechury. But, since people blame me for having a flair for drama, let me quote from Macbeth and say, 'Fair is Foul, Foul is Fair'. That is how Macbeth began indicating that nothing is as it seems. My senior colleague ideologically on a different plateau, speaks about and rightly so aggrieved that someone would seek to claim that they are some kind of witches. And, in Macbeth, Banquo's reaction with regard to one of the happenings in the entire plot, "Said what? Can the Devil Speak True?" I say today, Sir, that much has been quoted from many papers. I have it, at my disposal, a few which I would put in front of this august House through you. I have been cautioned and rightly so that Smriti don't get agitated, do it as calmly as possible and I thank my seniors across party lines who advised me so for they care for my health. Why do I say and begin with Macbeth's lines, 'Fair is Foul and Foul is Fair', for the young who watch us today know that though we duel in this House politically, they also challenge not only establishments, but also established political thoughts in this country. They challenge not only those in the Government, but also those in Opposition as they deem fit, as is their right. A child passes away in Hyderabad. I publically pay homage to him. I publically give condolences and rightly so to his family. What I do not ever publically disclose is that I also speak to his mother. I quote from that child's last notes, He says, 'The value of a man was reduced to his immediate identity and nearest possibility, to a vote' and, Sir, dejectedly so, we identified him as a scholar, yes, but also there are many who can be accused of identifying him as a vote bank. This is the bitter truth that confronts us today. There are some senior Members in this House, I think, Azad Saheb spoke and quoted from a letter that he received from that child's family. Today, Sir, I have in my hand, what Rohith himself said on his facebook page about an esteemed leader in this House who spoke with much anguish about this child. That leader,

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

Sir, is Mr. Yechury. Rohith's words on the 28th November, 2015, "Mr. Yechury talking about reservations in private sector at the Constitution Day Session is funny, to say in politest way. When he was delivering a talk in HCU — which is Rohith's University — he said that if his party finds eligible Dalit leaders, they would be sure taken into CPI(M) Politburo, when questions were raised at the absence of Dalits in it for 51 years now. While he said it, he must have pronounced the entire psyche of the party. There is still a silent 'search' of talent in Dalits according to him. And now he wants reservations in the private sector. I am of this doubt that — I am sorry, I am quoting Rohith — Yechury sees his party as a 'private' agency." My humble apology to Mr. Yechury. I am quoting Rohith. These are not my words. "He is waiting until this amendment is made so that he would convince his party to take Dalits into leadership, or he is just of the feeling that private sector will be damaged automatically if once industries are compelled to take Dalits into their teams. While the Comrades are having orgasms hearing him speaking of reservations in private sector, the common Dalits are upset with the track record of the advocate. When was the last time we have seen CPI (M) arguing for something and achieving it successfully at the national level? This is the problem when people like Yechury talk about reforms economically. I hope Comrades would have at least a session dedicated to understand what Marx meant when he borrowed the sentence 'From each according to their ability, to each according to their need', for his famous book. It is a deliberate, immodest blunder from the left side for remaining blind to the need of Dalit leaders in the Indian society. If the Communist parties are allegedly for the downtrodden they say, then why do they have Women Wing, Dalit Wing and Minority Wing?" This is a child who speaks to us about a polity. I know that aspersions were cast, and Azad Saheb, very worriedly spoke even about the Warden. What did Rohith say about the Warden on the 23rd of October, 2015? He said, "SFI, HCU trying to portray Chief Warden as the main culprit for their unexpected embarrassment as casteist. They should avoid trying to pitch Dalits against Dalits." The Warden who was referred to, an academician, who rose to the position of Chief Warden is also a Dalit. My humble appeal today in this House is this. There are many in the Indian polity who might have begun their journey from ABVP and today possibly are in a political organization, ideologically absolutely different from where they began their student journey as a politician. It is on record that there are many members of the SFI who are members of the Congress Party today. But what are we as a united House telling this generation of ours, which does not only indulge in hearing our debate, our discussion, our deliberation and suffices? It leverages technology, understands all points

of view and reaches a conclusion suitable to its own. Do we say to them that if you are a Dalit child, belonging to an ideology not favourable- to us, you can die for all we care. To substantiate that I read' today the mother of a Dalit child writing, "My daughter — I don't name the girl — is fighting for her life — in a place I shall not name now — after a suicide attempt. The SFI Union Secretary was harassing my daughter for a long time." This girl happens to be an ABVP member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Which is the place?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it is Kerala. ...(Interruptions)... It is Kerala. Please allow me to speak. I know Mr. Yechury wants to interject, but I am not yielding. Why am I saying this today? Anandji, I totally agree with you. My angst is this, Sir, that for hours and hours and days and days I listened and listened and listened ...(Interruptions)... a context which was put through that our children to be protected only if they belong to one ideology and not the other.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what was the debate about?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, let me come to the point where the debate is. The issue is of an FIR in a State which is not governed by the BJP, an FIR which was filed on the 4th of August, much before anybody wrote any letter. What does the FIR say? The FIR says that 40 people unlawfully assembled walked into a hostel room ...with fists and blows to abdomen, stomach with dire consequences that they will burn this particular student. It is an FIR ...(Interruptions)... I am discussing the issue at length, Mr. Yechury. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I can also say RSS people raping, gang-raping ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, is that what we are discussing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: The issue at hand is this. ...(Interruptions)... The issue at hand is this. ...(Interruptions)... Are we to divide our students and academicians? ...(Interruptions)... I think that is the case and the accusation on me is this. ...(Interruptions)... This morning I was accused. ...(Interruptions)... History is being distorted. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय: आपको सच्चाई सहन नहीं हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... सत्यमेव जयते ...(व्यवधान)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, focus on the point mentioned here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I heard everybody speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuriji speaking from Krishna's name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Netaji, my request is, I am speaking on the issue at hand and I am answering questions which are on hand ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister also is knowledgeable. She knows how to reply also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others need not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Reply to what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान): सच कड़वा होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सच कड़वा होता है और हम बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सच नहीं बोलना, यह ...*(व्यवधान)*... सच कड़वा होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... But try to focus on the point raised here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am going to reply many questions and issues posed to me here today. Rightfully so, the many questions which are posed to me, I answer today though Mr. Mungekar doesn't want to hear what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: He speaks about policies, programmes. Let me reiterate, I answer every question that was posed to me today. My grateful thanks to Azad Saheb and I am genuinely grateful for there are many anomalies, Sir, that you corrected in your speech today. There was a burden I carried on my shoulders for there was a momentum built as though I personally am writing letters every day to a University. My grateful thanks for you correcting that anomaly at least and acknowledged that it is not I who wrote. Azad Saheb spoke about the fact that he first came to Delhi in the year 1977.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was not for you. वह आपकी पार्टी के लिए था।

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी: सर, मैं दुनिया में 1976 में आयी।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Azad Saheb spoke about कश्मीर में गिरती हुई बर्फ and he was so eloquent that while he spoke, I could imagine that snow and wonder.

**8.00 P.M.**

How many Kashmiri Pandit families saw mat snow last in their homeland? Azad Saheb, I very honestly thank you for correcting two-three things. You named certain officers today, who wrote reminders. One of those officers is rightfully seated in the Officers' Gallery. Ever since the debate enraged this country, I, as a Minister, could have politically strategize and come out and say I never wrote the letter and I would have been right that my officer wrote the letter in my Ministry. I had Hanumantha Raoji, who said I just about acknowledged his letter. No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this is the letter that I acknowledge on the 3rd of December, 2014, to you. And rightfully, Sir, he says, I did not receive any reply after that. That is because he kept on writing and saying ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me finish. I have heard everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Ministers write only to the Chief Minister, and at the most, Minister. Minister does not write to the Officers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am quoting a letter that I have written to hon. Member of Parliament which acknowledges that I have received his letter. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि कैसे escalate हुआ मामला अंडर सेक्रेटरी से लेकर, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी से लेकर, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी तक। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि हनुमंत राव जी के पत्र के लिए भी अंडर सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी और ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी ने पत्र लिखा। वही ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी जो आज ऑफिसस गैलरी में बैठा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): उनका नाम क्यों क्वोट कर रही हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: मैं चाहती ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please. Let her reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Nobody wants to hear what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: . Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: हनुमंत राव जी, आप चाहते हैं, तो एक-एक मांग पढ़ सकती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप गैलरी में बैठे हुए अफसरों को मेंशन मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: लेकिन मैं ऑफिसरों को यहां पर नुमाइश के नाते पोलिटिकली यूज नहीं करती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सेकेंड। सर, मेरा एक आग्रह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझसे कहा गया कि नारायणसामी जी का लेटर पढ़ो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is the letter which officers have written? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी कौन है, जरा उसके दर्शन तो करवाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: मॉइनारिटी Community का है। आप मॉइनारिटी कमीशन के अफसर के दर्शन करोगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will not name that minority member officer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी के दर्शन तो करवाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन, सीताराम येचुरी जी, हमारी आप सबसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: औरतें कैसे बिहेव करें, अब ये डिसाइड करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please, ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Let her complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. Now sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: ये चन्द्रशेखर जी के बेटे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप पिता जी का नाम मत लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आप पर्सनल होना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Do they want to teach me how I should behave? It is a deliberate attempt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is this. ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. What are you doing? ... (Interruptions)... इनको बैठाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... नकवी जी, इनको बैठाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

No.1, hon. Minister is replying. If she is taking any name in this House, I tell you, after her reply, I can allow those people to give their explanation. If she is taking any name in this House, I will allow that Member to give a personal explanation. Therefore, listen to her. No.2, the Minister should not refer to any name who is not there in this House, who cannot come and defend. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر تو سن لیجئے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am not taking any name. He is pointing and gesticulating at me. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has a point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: There has been a practice which was conveyed to us by the Secretary-General himself that no person, sitting in the Gallery, shall be mentioned by any Member. Neither will they be mentioned nor will they be addressed. And hon. Minister... ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, you can clarify.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I understood it. She only said, 'Secretary is sitting there'. That is okay. She is not referring...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: She cannot refer to a person sitting in the gallery.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; she has not referred like that. No, no; don't take it that way. She only said that officials are sitting there. That is natural.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर mention किया तो उसे expunge कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: She is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did she mention the name? She did not mention the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister may please continue.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am continuing. My request is this. In the questions and speeches of hon. Members, officers were mentioned by name. I do not mention them by name here. I am not mentioning them in particular pointing out. It is a Member who is gesticulating at me and saying, खडा करो, उसे अभी ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister may address the Chair. Don't look there. You address the Chair and proceed.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Officer is writing, "Please refer to Hanumantha Raoji's letter regarding corruption and irregularities in University of Hyderabad. Facts, comments called for this office, dated so and so...." He is addressing it to the Vice-Chancellor and talks about five reminders which have gone and no response has been received. I would appreciate if you could look into this personally. Get the facts at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you I will allow you in the end to explain.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Is it a deliberate attempt so that I don't speak in one flow like yesterday? To enable a Minister to submit a reply to the hon. MP. This is a template that every officer sends reminders on, and yesterday in another debate, I quoted Narayana Swamyji's letter. Azad Saheb rightly said, क्या वही चीज है जिस पर आप आधारित कर रही हैं। आज़ाद साहब, मुझे तो छोड़िए, Manual of office procedure, जोकि ऑफिसस पर लागू होता है, 1950 के दशक से जो चल रहा है, उसमें ऑफिसस को कहा गया है कि वे correspondence of Members of Parliament का कैसे जवाब दें और यह भी उल्लेखित है कि 15 दिनों में acknowledge करो और 15 दिन बाद उसका जवाब भी भेजो। It is incumbent upon the officer. So, he is fulfilling his responsibility, and rightly so, and I do not grudge that. There is a charge on me and Azad Saheb again said that there is an attempt, and he quoted two references. One is *Vishwabharati* Vice-Chancellor remover. The second is, he speaks about Delhi University FYUP rollback. I haven't in this august House today, Sir, and I shall not name Shri Yechury because he spoke to me on another...  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You named me. You said, "I won't name Mr. Yechury."  
...(Interruptions)... What does that mean?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: It is with regard to the case that he wrote to me about, but I have Pradipji from the Congress Party, Ritabrato from the Left, who very rightly said, This is a Vice-Chancellor who has been appointed, not taking into cognizance, that he was conclusively identified for sexual misconduct, is indulging in malpractices in a university established by Rabindranath Tagore. Kindly ensure there is due process followed and this Vice-Chancellor removed for misconduct.' Ex-judge was appointed. Law took its own course. The hon. President of India removed the Vice-Chancellor. Hence, it is for you, Sir, to give an indication that I as a *Sanghi* with big horns on my head removed a Vice-Chancellor is a bit of an anomaly and an incorrect statement. I humbly submit due process of law was followed. It is not something that I did happily. For a university which was established by Rabindranath Tagore, nobody would want such a Vice-Chancellor, firstly, to be appointed after proven charges of sexual misconduct and the appointment was done by my predecessor and later I have the infamy of sacking the first ever Vice-Chancellor in the history of this country.

You spoke about the FYUP rollback. The four year programme took place in the Delhi University. I am compelled to answer these questions because they are on record. Sir, 50,000 students enrolled in 40-41 courses in the first year. They did not have the sanction of the hon. President of India who is the Visitor of the university. I was faced with a challenge that in a course where 50,000 students enrolled and the degrees that they get after four years would be absolutely legally untenable. I had a choice to step in and save those children irrespective of the ire that I would face from certain quarters. Otherwise, after four years, these 2 lakh children — along with them, every year, 50,000 getting enrolled — will be on the streets of the capital saying, 'हमारी डिग्री का कोई मोल नहीं है।' So, that is my crime.

You spoke about political patronage that, suddenly, the ABVP gets. I would humbly submit that I have evidence to political patronage which I have never leveraged before, politically, in any discourse. The Vice-Chancellor of Haryana Central University, Shri Moolchand Sharma, appointed on the 28th February, 2009, was DUSU and NSUI President. My predecessor nominated, on to the Board of the National Book Trust, NSUI President ex-officio. I also say this. Punia Sahab today spoke about the need to fight for the rights of the deprived. I would like to say, in March, 2014, the SC/ST Teachers Forum of the Delhi University filed a case in the High Court saying ...(Interruptions)... I am answering everybody's charges. This is my democratic right. It might not be a right that

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

somebody might want to support right now given the facts that are coming to the fore. Mr. D. Raja is nodding his head, because he knows about the case. Teachers approached the High Court, because the Delhi University, Sir, refused to apply reservation policy of India when your Government of the Congress Party was at the Centre! We tried to provide as much support as possible to ensure that reservation policy, as sanctified by the Government of India, by this very House and Parliament, is applicable. There are many who have said so many things. Here, again, I will quote Mr. Yechury, and rightly so. He said that history is being distorted and all *Sanghis* are being put in the ICHR. I have the distinct privilege of appointing to the Indian Council of Historical Research a lady by name Smt. Purabi Roy. Shri Purabi Roy is a renowned scholar on Netaji and INA history ...*(Interruptions)*... and India-Russia relations. What would, possibly, fascinate my Left supporter friends is this. Sir, she is the wife of a Rajya Sabha Member of the Communist Party. If there was an intention to completely saffronize education, why would I personally pick up a scholar who is ideologically and politically not aligned to me or my organisation?

In so far as the JNU case goes, Tyagiji very enraged and said 'आज तक पुलिस जेएनयू के कैम्पस में नहीं घुसी।'

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** इमरजेंसी को छोड़कर।

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** वह भी गलत है। Sir, the hon. Leader of the House gave an answer that it had happened in 1983. But, it is still fresh that in an incident in 2009 police did enter the campus and *lathi* charged students. And, I don't know where Tyagiji was then. But, no questions were raised! Now, there is a question and that Mr. Sharma raises, seated on his chair, that this was with the permission of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, how much more time you need? It is ...*(Interruptions)*... Only ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let them decide whether they want the answer or not. Simple. If that is the wish ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is my question ...*(Interruptions)*... because there is a Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, No. Chair also favours ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody, whoever has given the name is allowed to make their points. If they don't want the answer, they could say in one line ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, all what I asked is how much more time she needs because there is a Bill to be taken up today. So I wanted to know. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I never stopped her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Time restriction is only for the Ministers, not to others! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I didn't control. I said 'how much more time you need.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I speak extempore. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't read from written speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only asked how much more time you need. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interpret it as controlling. It is only a question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I never used the word 'controlling'. Who is controlling the House, everybody knows.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know who is controlling.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I saw the treatment meted to a Minister, young Minister, a woman Minister, and ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it the way? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What treatment? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are listening to her respectfully. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that I have objections to also, even then we are listening to her. So, what is the treatment you are talking about, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Very excellent, lovely treatment, we are giving.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Very good.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: How nice it to be patronised by a stalwart gentleman.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not patronising, Madam.' It is your right. Speak.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: So let me come to the crux of the matter. Javed Bhai has been a student leader in his heydays. He passionately spoke about his experiences and conjoined it with those of a boy called, Kanhaiya Kumar. I am compelled, Sir, to read a few things today. To set the records straight, for there is an accusation that wrongfully महमूद की टोपी अहमद पर है। So, let me read, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज़ाद साहब, पता नहीं किसकी टोपी किसके सिर है, मैं बिना टोपी की हूँ।



SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was the video of one and voice of another.

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** ऐसा है कि यह 10 फरवरी, 2016 का जेएनयू के रजिस्ट्रार का प्रमाणित, stamped document है, जो मैं पढ़ रही हूँ and I have three of those varied documents here, जिसमें आज बहुत कुछ पढ़ा गया। 10 तारीख का जो डॉक्यूमेंट है, क्योंकि जावेद भाई ने एक डॉक्यूमेंट निकाला, इस पर तो जेएनयू प्रशासन का ठप्पा है। इसमें कन्हैया का भी नाम है, शेहला राशिद का भी नाम है, रामा नागा का भी नाम है। Apart from everything else they have said, thereby reiterating the authority that the Indian State has shown about Afzal Guru, it says that the execution of Afzal Guru was a nervous attempt by the Congress Government. This is a signed document with the names of those students that I am compelled to say today. It also speaks amongst other things, about a public meeting that they have the right to hold called 'Mahishasur Martyrdom Day'. What is 'Mahishasur Martyrdom Day'? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you going Sitaramji?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Nature's call is not anti-Indian. Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am not charging you. How am I presumed to know whether it is nature's call or mere call? But let me now say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can I defy you except for nature's call?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: What a lovely conversation to have with the ladies, Sir. Bravo!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What are you describing? Please answer the simple question.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: While I am answering question with regard to the facts that these students named in this document stamped by the University, namely, Kanhaiya Kumar, Shehla Rashid, Rama Naga, speak about the nervous attempt by the Congress Government, not ours, but nonetheless the Government of India, with regard to the execution of Afzal Guru, it also speaks about an interesting phenomenon, according to these students called 'Mahishasur Martyrdom Day'. What is 'Mahishasur Martyrdom Day'? And I read this. I have begged the forgiveness of my God, but I am reading this. For those who say we stifle free speech, this is the free speech posted on the 4th October, 2014. It is a condemnation of this Mahishasur Day by who all? The SC, ST, OBC and minority students. They were brutally assaulted, according to them, by Left goons. Javed

Bhai spoke about everybody coming on one forum. They came on one forum. What did they come on one forum for?

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: When did they come on one forum?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am talking about a post which is,...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: I am talking about 9th February.

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** जावेद साहब, बोलने तो दीजिए, सुन तो लीजिए। जब एक फोरम पर आते हैं, बात करते हैं, तब आपको तकलीफ है। यह तो डॉक्यूमेंटरी एविडेंस है कि एससी, एसटी हो, माइनोंरिटी का बच्चा हो, दलित बच्चा हो, ओबीसी बच्चा हो, सब एक मंच पर आए। किस लिए आए? वह पढ़ने दीजिए। They said, "They were threatened, beaten, clothes torn, dragged inside beaten, glass broken". They appealed, "We are not politically in nature, but we are assaulted". They appealed, they said, there is an attempt to defame our culture. "We are thrashed", they say. Why are they thrashed? They are thrashed because they raised their voice against Mahishasur Day. Mahishasur Day, and I describe, read out, \* Why I say this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Where from are you reading it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** डूब मरना चाहिए, डूब मरना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am reading out from all documents I have received from the university and students, Sir. And as HRD Minister, these papers I have access to, I am reading today. I will now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is that document? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is very serious, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will raise religious passions. Why has such a document been read even if somebody has it. It is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am reading from a paper signed by these students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it must be expunged. It should not be read here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening here, Sir? It must be expunged. It cannot be part of the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: It is signed by these students who spoke it out on Mahishasur Day. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unpalatable to you today.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह आज तक हाउस में नहीं हुआ, यह हाउस में क्यों बताया जा रहा है?  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: आपने कहा कि प्रूव करिए। दस्तावेजों को प्रमाणित करिए,  
...(व्यवधान)... टेबल पर रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं प्रूव कर रही हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: People have written about Virgin Mary, people have written about Prophet Mohammed. We have never got into reading those in this House. What is happening here?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सब साथ में आया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने प्रूव किया है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the source of your document?

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have objection to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the authenticity of that paper?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : \* What has been said by Rishi Bankim? Bango-Janani, the mother of Bengal, is Devi Durga. When our children go out of home, we say "Durga, Durga", we will meet again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, this has to be expunged. Now, we are not interested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: \* And you are saying about Durga...  
...*(Interruptions)*... and you think we have to tolerate this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not the subject matter of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will set dangerous trends. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you allow this, then, tomorrow, somebody will read what they have written about Prophet Mohammed and Virgin Mary. Shall we allow this?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: मुझसे कहा जा रहा है कि प्रूव करो, प्रूव करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Every religious leader or deity has been derogatively referred to by some people, some organisations, some atheists. Shall we allow reading all of them? ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have a war in this House then. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... This we cannot accept even. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\* English translation of Bengali portion

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** मुझसे कहा जा रहा है कि प्रमाणित करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : These books were commissioned by the previous Government, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... What did they commission? I will read it again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या अब आप सब कुछ पढ़ेंगे? दूसरों के बारे में किसने क्या-क्या कहा, कब कहा, क्या अब वह सब पढ़ा जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** ये सिर्फ सुनाना जानते हैं, सुनना नहीं जानते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने जो सुनाया है, आपको उसका उत्तर भी तो सुनना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अब आप अच्छे दिनों की बात भूल जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल से यहां पर यही होगा कि किसने किस देवता के बारे में क्या कहा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्या चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या आप दंगे चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** ये स्टैंडर्ड डॉक्यूमेंट्स हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... When we read about Shivaji, we feel a sense of guilt. ...*(Interruptions)*... When we read about Shivaji, we feel a sense of guilt. ...*(Interruptions)*... It also says that ...*(Interruptions)*... These are the books which are not commissioned by me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, first you tell where you are reading from. Then, you have also to authenticate, if you read that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I have just shown the document. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where are you reading from? ...*(Interruptions)*... You authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where are you quoting from? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Books were commissioned ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I authenticate it. I am reading from the text. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, if you like, I will lay it on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First you tell from where you are quoting from. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, you authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, this is authenticated by the university. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I am authenticating, I have got university documents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** जो डॉक्युमेंट्स इन्होंने पढ़े थे, चाहे सीताराम येचुरी जी ने पढ़े थे या आनन्द शर्मा जी ने पढ़े थे, क्या उनको ऑथेंटिकेट करवाया था? ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जो पढ़ा था, क्या उनको ऑथेंटिकेट किया था? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: If I read the books that they commissioned in Maharashtra ...(Interruptions)... If we read Shivaji, we feel a sense of guilt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let this House listen. Tomorrow, if Members and Ministers bring in any derogatory reference to one Prophet or one God or Christ or others, what will happen to this House? ...(Interruptions)... Somebody has said it. ...(Interruptions)... You will start reading everybody's extract. ...(Interruptions)... This is the religion! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** आपने जो डॉक्युमेंट्स दिखाए हैं, क्या आपने वे डॉक्युमेंट्स ऑथेंटिकेट किए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आपने सिंगल डॉक्युमेंट भी ऑथेंटिकेट नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पहले अपने दिखाए गए सब डॉक्युमेंट्स को ऑथेंटिकेट कीजिए, उसके बाद बात होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको यह अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... दरअसल आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सच्चाई को सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको सच्चाई हजम नहीं हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सच्चाई आपको सुननी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: On 3rd of February, 2011 ...(Interruptions)... I am reading from the book authenticated and commissioned by the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान:** यह सत्य है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सत्य है और सत्य कड़वा होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सत्य है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी:** क्या वे सारे देवी-देवताओं का अपमान करने जेएनयू गये थे? ...(व्यवधान)... तब उन्होंने कहा कि इस केस में इसको भी डालो। ...(व्यवधान)... दुर्गा को क्या मानें? ...(व्यवधान)... कहने का समर्थन किया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनसे पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)... राहुल गांधी जी की ऐसी क्या पॉलिटिकल नीड थी कि माँ दुर्गा का इस प्रकार से अपमान उन्होंने सहन किया, समर्थन किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर, हाउस adjourn नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has authenticated what she is saying. Then, what can I do? ...(interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हाउस adjourn नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has authenticated what she said. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... She has authenticated. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past  
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 26th February, 2016.*