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Thursday
28 April, 2016
8 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 28th April, 2016/8th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)*

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

**MEMBER SWORN**

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (Nominated)

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the NCW, New Delhi and related papers**

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

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

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4570/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4571/16/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

**Report (2014) on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and related papers**

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)**: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(a) Annual Report on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4534/16/16]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:—

(1) G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 29th January, 2016, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4446/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 26th February, 2016, publishing the Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4549/16/16]

**I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati and related papers**

**II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region**

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

lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4691/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4452/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4832/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), Kolkata and its subsidiary, the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4540/16/16]

(iii) (a) Sixty-Second Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4543/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of SSA, Panchkula, Haryana and CTSA, Delhi and related papers**

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Panchkula, Haryana, 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. 4833/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4609/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various institutes and related papers**

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4657/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4655/16/16]

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

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh and School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi and related papers**

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009, along with delay Statement:—

(1) No. 4, dated the 6th January 2014, regarding amendment of Statutes 2(4), 11 and 13 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.

(2) No. 112, dated the 30th March, 2015, relating to repeal of Statute 40 and making of Statute 41 of the Central University of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4834/16/16]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, publishing the School of Planning and Architecture (Procedure of Meeting of Council and Payment of Allowances to Members) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4364/16/16]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. NU, EC CELL - 4/06, dated the 3rd March, 2016, regarding amendment of the Statute No. 2(4) of the Nagaland University Act, 1989, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4613/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4355/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4855/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4551/16/16]

**I. Report (2014-15) on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi and related papers**

**श्री कृष्ण पालः** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूंः—

(i) (a) Annual Report on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2014, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4544/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4545/16/16]

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## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2015

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015.

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## EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2015

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015.

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

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:

(i) Twentieth Report on the subject "Functioning of Autonomous Institutions - Central Institute of Plastics Engineering Technology (CIPET) and Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);

(ii) Twenty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and

(iii) Twenty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and

(iv) Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2015-16):—

(i) Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on the subject 'The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(ii) Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);

(iii) Thirtieth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(iv) Thirty-first Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Planning;

(v) Thirty-second Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and

(vi) Thirty-third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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## REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2015-16):—

(i) Forty-third Report on the subject "Indira Awaas Yojana" based on C&AG Report No. 37 of 2014;

(ii) Forty-fourth Report on the subject "Extra Avoidable Expenditure by ANURAG" based on para 5.1 of the C&AG's Report No. 30 of 2013;

(iii) Forty-fifth Report on the subject "Performance of 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme" based on C&AG Report No. 9 of 2015;

(iv) Forty-sixth Report on the subject "Implementation of Public Private Partnership project at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai" based on C&AG Report No. 15 of 2014;

(v) Forty-seventh Report on the subject "Hydrocarbon Production Sharing Contracts" based on C&AG Report No. 19 of 2011-12 (Performance Audit) and Report No. 24 of 2014;

(vi) Forty-eighth Report on the subject "Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority" based on Para 6.1 of the C&AG Report No. 18 of 2015;

(vii) Forty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Rail Link to Kashmir"; and

(viii) Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System (ICES 1.5)".

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## REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): 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 Social Justice and Empowerment (2015-16):—

(i) Twenty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);

(ii) Twenty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities); and

(iii) Twenty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and

(iv) Thirtieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

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## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri M. P. Veerendra Kumar stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House during the current session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 26th April to 13th May, 2016 during the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(*No hon. Member dissented.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I hope the House agreed. Permission to remain absent is granted.

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## MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA SABHA ON THE ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2016

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I move the following motion:

> That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha on Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016 be extended up to 6th May, 2016.

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

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## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the

Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Space.

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## RE. DEMAND TO RAISE A DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 167

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour ...(*Interruptions*)... No. It is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You all sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you resume your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... You also resume seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the problem.? ...(*Interruptions*)... If all of you stand up like this, what do I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... You please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nomineted): Sir, I am not going to mention that name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please.....(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ali Khan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you do it without any provocation? ...(*Interruptions*)... Go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, there is no provocation ...(*Interruptions*)... Go back to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please.....(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you do this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... What happened to you? ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing happened here so that you should be agitated. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Mr. Minister, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)**: सर, किसी भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर को अपनी बात बोलने से रोकना **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Congress Members, please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing happened here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: नियमों के विरुद्ध है **...(व्यवधान)...** और निश्चित तौर से माननीय सदस्य का जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार पर हमला है। **...(व्यवधान)...** हम आपसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि आप माननीय सदस्य के अधिकारों का संरक्षण करें, उसकी रक्षा करें। **...(व्यवधान)...** जो लोग रोकना चाहते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** उनसे भी हमारा अनुरोध है कि उनकी बात सुनें। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि उनके खड़े होते ही आप विरोध करने लगें **...(व्यवधान)...** या disturb करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is Zero Hour time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Dilip Kumar Tirkey ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you unnecessarily agitated? ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is time for Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy, ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy, please listen to me. You are a very hon. Member. But, I may tell you that this is the time for Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, what are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a very hon. Member, but this is the time for Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are these people doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow me to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the time for Zero Hour and I have called hon. Member, Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey, to make his Zero Hour mention. You are standing. What is your problem? Have you given a notice? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have given a notice with regard to a report...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the time for Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your issue? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, it is a matter of public importance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's right. But under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Under rule 167. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I understood. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have given a notice under rule 167. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let me deal with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Have you given a notice under rule 267 or 167?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, under rule 167. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Rule 167 is a rule for discussion in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you have given a notice, there is a procedure for that. Your notice will be considered by the hon. Chairman. If the hon. Chairman, in his wisdom, accepts it, the House will be informed. You will also be informed when the discussion has been slated for. And, when it is slated, you can make your point.

If you still want any further information, you can contact the hon. Chairman. Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have given a notice. You are right. There is no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Technical defects during trials for Rio Olympics causing loss to Odisha athletes

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्टेडियम में Sunday को athletes के olympic qualifying event में जैसी लापरवाही देखने को मिली है, वह बेहद दुखदायी है। इस event में ओडिशा के दो athletes, अमिय कुमार मल्लिक और श्रावणी नंदा ने भाग लिया था। 100 मीटर men's में olympic qualifying timing 10.16 सेकंड है, जबकि उसने 10.09 सेकंड में इसे complete किया है और women's में olympic qualifying timing 11.32 सेकंड है, जबकि श्रावणी नंदा ने 11.23 सेकंड में इसे complete किया है। महोदय, दुख की बात यह है कि power failure के कारण उनका record manually दर्ज किया गया, जबकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सिर्फ electronic record को मान्यता दी जाती है। इसलिए नेशनल रिकॉर्ड बनाने के बावजूद इन athletes की सारी मेहनत पर पानी फिर गया। सबसे हैरत की बात तो यह है कि स्टेडियम में power back-up की सुविधा होने के बावजूद उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। अब आगे इस event में इन athletes को मौका मिलेगा या नहीं, यह भी sure नहीं है। मौका मिलने के बाद भी यह गांरटी नहीं है कि ये athletes हमेशा best performance करेंगे। एक athlete की performance बहुत सी बातों, जैसे health, weather, इत्यादि पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए यह जो lapse हुआ है, यह एक अपराध है। हर athlete का एक सपना होता है कि वह देश को ओलंपिक में represent करे। कितने अफसोस की बात है कि ये दो athletes qualify करने के बाद भी ओलंपिक के लिए qualify नहीं कर सके। इसमें उनकी क्या गलती है? इससे पता चलता है कि हम खेलों को लेकर कितने गम्भीर हैं। महोदय, यह घटना न सिर्फ उन खिलाड़ियों का, बल्कि पूरे खेल जगत का मनोबल तोड़ने वाली और इताशा पैदा करने वाली है। मैं संसद के माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि इस मामले में जांच कराई जाए, इस चूक की जवाबदेही तय की जाए और दोषियों पर कार्यवाही की जाए, ताकि आगे ऐसी घटना न हो। थैंक यू सर।

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

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

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

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

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the whole House associates itself with this.

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**جناب میر محمد فیّاض (جموں و کشمیر) :** اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں خود کو اس سے سمبدّھ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi.

**Teaching *Shaheed* Bhagat Singh as terrorist in curriculum of Delhi University**

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के एक प्रश्न की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं पिछले तीन दिन से शहीदे आज़म भगत सिंह का परिवार दिल्ली में घर-घर जाकर भगत सिंह को 'आतंकवादी' न कहा जाए, ऐसा कह रहा है। जैसा कि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के आर्थिक सहयोग से प्रकाशित "भारत का स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष" नामक पुस्तक में उल्लेख है और गृह मंत्रालय की सूची से भी अभी तक भगत सिंह को 'आतंकवादी' के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है, पढ़ा जाता है और इसमें उसका उल्लेख है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस पुस्तक की दस लाख से ज्यादा प्रतियां बिक चुकी हैं। उपसभापति जी, पिछले साल सांसदों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल में मुझे लाहौर जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। लाहौर के शदमन चौक पर भगत सिंह चौक बनाने को लेकर लाहौर के काफी नौजवान सक्रिय हैं, जबकि हमारे देश में यह स्थिति बनी हुई है कि भगत सिंह और चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में संलग्न थे। इसी के साथ-साथ बंगाल के जो मेरे इधर के और उधर के साथी बैठे हैं, वे भी

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

appreciate करेंगे कि चटगांव आर्मरी रेड के बाद ही भारत में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का आंदोलन तेज हुआ था। इसके नायक सूर्यसेन को फांसी हुई थी और कल्पना दत्ता, जो मेरे मित्र चांद जोशी की मदर भी थीं, मेरे दिल्ली के साथी जानते हैं कि उनकी मां को भी काले पानी की लंबी सजा हुई थी। उपसभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे क्रांतिकारी, जिन्होंने अपना सर्वस्व देश के लिए बलिदान कर दिया, उनके बारे में पाठ्यक्रम में इस तरह की चीज़ें लिखा जाना गलत है। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी उसका जिक्र किया था, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थे कि जहां से और जहां पर सरदार भगत सिंह ने बम फेंका था, उन स्थानों को ऐतिहासिक धरोहर के रूप में सजाकर रखने का काम भी भारत सरकार को करना चाहिए। यह इसलिए होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह इतिहास है, जिसको पढ़कर नई पीढ़ियां भारत देश पर और अपने इतिहास पर गर्व करती हैं। यह मुद्दा दोनों विभागों से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह एचआरडी और गृह मंत्रालय से जुडा हुआ मुद्दा है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मंत्री महोदय को नंबर एक तो यह आदेश दें कि गृह मंत्रालय की काली सूची से भगत सिंह का नाम निकाला जाए, नंबर 2 दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर जो दस लाख किताबें बेची गई हैं, पढ़ाई गई हैं, उनमें भी संशोधन किया जाए, नंबर 3 भगत सिंह और उनके साथियों ने जिस स्थान से केवल दिखाने के लिए बम फेंके थे, किसी को मारने के लिए नहीं, उन स्थानों को देश की धार्मिक धरोहरों के साथ, ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों के साथ संग्रह करने का काम भारत सरकार करे।

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

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

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the entire House is one with this. ...(*Interruptions*)... The whole House agree.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)**: उपसभापति जी, माननीय त्यागी जी ने बहुत ही गम्भीर और संवेदनशील मुद्दा उठाया है। शहीदे आज़म सरदार भगत सिंह हम सब के आदर्श हैं और उन्होंने देश को आजाद कराने के लिए जो कुर्बानी दी है, निश्चित तौर से हर भारतवासी नतमस्तक होकर उनकी कुर्बानी को, उनके जुनून को, उनके जज्बे को सलाम करता है। जिस मुद्दे पर त्यागी जी ने कहा कि कुछ पुस्तकों में या कुछ अन्य जगहों पर उनको आतंकवादी दिखाया गया है, हम उस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हैं, उनकी निन्दा भी करते हैं और हम उस विभाग के मंत्री और विभाग से इस संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए कहेंगे।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): हम जानना चाहेंगे कि यह किस व्यक्ति ने लिखा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Ensure that from such books it is removed and also inquire how it happened.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I will convey the feelings of the House to the concerned Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)..

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी**: जिस व्यक्ति ने यह लिखा है उस आदमी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिसने शहीदों को 'आतंकवादी' बताया है ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ..(*Interruptions*).. Now, please sit down. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

**Minority status of Aligarh Muslim University**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश):

"चश्मे सैय्यद निगरां हैं कि फिर उट्ठे शायद
कोई दीवाना अलीगढ़ के बयाबानों से।"

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे इदारे का दर्द लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख भी है और हिन्दुस्तान की तरबीयत का एक बेहतरीन मरकज भी है। मेरी मुराद अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी से है।

उपसभापति जी, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का ख्वाब मरहूम सर सैयद ने 1877 में देखा था, लेकिन उसको वे पूरा नहीं कर सके। 1920 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक बिल के जरिए ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट ने बनाई। उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों से 30 लाख रूपये और 5 एकड़ जमीन का मुतालबा था, जबकि हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों ने इकट्ठा करके 500 एकड़ जमीन और 37 लाख रूपया दिया और उस इदारे को शुरू कर दिया गया। उस इदारे ने बहुत सारे नायाब हीरे पैदा किए। कुछ लोगों ने उसे मजहब के आईने में देखा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं और आपके जरिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी वह इदारा है, जहां अगर ईद के दिन काली शेरवानियों से अरास्ता स्टुडेंट दिखाई देते हैं, तो ईद-ए-गुलाबी, यानी होली के दिन रंग में सराबोर लोग भी दिखाई देते हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी वह इदारा है, जहां जो पहले ग्रेजुएशन करने वाले छात्र थे, वे राजा महेंद्र सिंह थे। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी वह इदारा है, जहां आज भी 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेज में बहुसंख्यक समाज के लोग पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन अगर उसका अक्लियती किरदार खत्म करने की कोशिश की जाए, तो यह दुर्भाग्यशाली होगा। माननीय उपसभापति जी, 1965 में एक दुर्भाग्यशाली घटना हुई थी, उसके बाद अलीगढ़ तहरीक के नाम से एक तहरीक चली, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान शामिल हुआ और उस तहरीक के सबसे मजबूत और कद्दावर नेता का नाम मोहम्मद आज़म खान था। उन्होंने लम्बी जेल काटी और उसके बाद जय

प्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में एक नये सूर्य का उदय हुआ और उस वक्त के बहुत सारे लोग इस सदन में बैठे हैं। आदरणीय सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी जैसे लोग, जिन्होंने अपने घोषणा पत्र में यह वायदा किया था कि हम अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का अक्लियती किरदार बहाल करेंगे, लेकिन 1981 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उसे बहाल किया। उसमें एक लेक्युना था, उस लेक्युना में अलीगढ़ की तहरीक के सारे लोगों को एतराज रहा और वही कारण बना कि उसके अंदर अदालत का हस्तेक्षप हुआ। मैं इस सदन से मांग करता हूं कि अगर आप देश को शिक्षित करना चाहते हो, देश के अनपढ़ लोगों को पढ़ाना चाहते हो, अगर उन लोगों को पढ़ाना चाहते हो, जिनके लिए जस्टिस सच्चर ने कहा कि इनकी तालीमी हालत दलितों से भी बदतर है, तो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को अदालती विवादों से बाहर निकाल कर इस संसद के फ्लोर पर एक नई जिन्दगी दो और उसके अक्लियती किरदार की रक्षा करो। चूंकि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे आज़ादी में ऐसा तारीखी रोल रहा है, जब गांधी जी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी लिबास जलाओ, तो अलीगढ़ के स्टुडेंट्स ने अंग्रेजी लिबास का पहाड़ बना दिया था और भारत की आजादी के आंदोलन में साथ दिया था। मैं दलगत सियायत से ऊपर उठ करके आप सबसे करबद्ध अपील करता हूं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के अक्लियती किरदार को अदालत की जगह संसद के फ्लोर पर तय किया जाए।

†**چودھری منوّر سلیم (اترپردیش):**

چشمِ سید نگراں ہے کہ پھر اٹھے شاید
کوئی دیوانہ علیگڑھ کے بیابانوں سے

اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں ایک ایسے ادارے کا درد لیکر کھڑا ہوا ہوں، جو ہندستان کی تاریخ بھی ہے اور ہندستان کی تربیت کا ایک بہترین مرکز بھی ہے۔ میری مراد علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی سے ہے۔ اُپ سبھاپتی جی، علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا خواب مرحوم سرسید نے 1817 میں دیکھا تھا، لیکن اس کو وہ پورا نہیں کرسکے۔ 1920میں علیگڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایک بل کے ذریعہ برٹش پارلیمنٹ نے بنائی۔ اس وقت ہندستان کے مسلمانوں سے 30 لاکھ روپے اور پانچ ایکڑ زمین کا مطالبہ تھا، جب کہ ہندستانی مسلمانوں نے اکٹھا کرکے 500 ایکڑ زمین اور 37 لاکھ روپیہ دیا اور اس ادارے کو شروع کردیا گیا۔ اس ادارے نے بہت سارے نایاب ہیرے پیدا کیے۔ کچھ لوگوں نے اسے مذہب کے آئینے میں دیکھا۔ اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور آپ کے ذریعہ سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ علیگڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی وہ ادارہ ہے، جہاں اگر عید کے دن کالی شیروانیوں سے آراستہ اسٹوڈینٹ دکھائی دیتے ہیں، تو عید گلابی، یعنی ہولی کے دن رنگ میں شرابور لوگ بھی دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی وہ ادارہ ہے، جہاں جو پہلے گریجویشن کرنے والے چھاتر تھے، وہ راجہ مہیندر سنگھ تھے۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی وہ ادارہ ہے جہاں آج بھی پچاس فیصدی سے زیادہ میڈیکل کالج میں بہوسنکھیک سماج کے لوگ پڑھتے

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہیں، لیکن اگر اس کا اقلیتی کردار ختم کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے، تو یہ دربھاگیہ شالی ہوگا۔ مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی جی، 1965میں ایک دُربھاگیہ شالی گھٹنا ہوئی تھی، اس کے بعد علی گڑھ تحریک کے نام سے ایک تحریک چلی، جس میں ہندستان شامل ہوا اور اس تحریک کے سب سے مضبوط اور قدآور نیتا کا نام محمد اعظم خاں تھا۔ انہوں نے لمبی جیل کاٹی اور اس کے بعد جے پرکاش کی قیادت میں ایک نیا سورج طلوع ہوا، اور اس وقت کے بہت سارے لوگ اس سدن میں بیٹھے ہیں۔ آدرنیئے سبرامنیم سوامی جی جیسے لوگ، جنہوں نے اپنے گھوشنا پتر میں یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا اقلیتی کردار بحال کریں گے، لیکن 1971 میں شیریمتی اندرا گاندھی نے اسے بحال کیا۔ اس میں ایک لیکونا تھا، اس لیکونا میں علی گڑھ کی تحریک کے سارے لوگوں کو اعتراض رہا اور وہی وجہ بنی کہ اس کے اندر عدالت کی مداخلت ہوئی۔ میں اس سدن سے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ دیش کو تعلیم یافتہ بنانا چاہتے ہو، دیش کے ان پڑھ لوگوں کو پڑھانا چاہتے ہو، اگر ان لوگوں کو پڑھانا چاہتے ہو، جن کے لیے جسٹس سچر نے کہا کہ ان کی تعلیمی حالت دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے، تو علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو عدالتی ووادوں سے باہر نکال کر اس سنسد کے فلور پر ایک نئی زندگی دو، اور اس کے اقلیتی کردار کی حفاظت کرو۔ چونکہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا ہندستان کی جنگ آزادی میں ایسا تاریخی رول رہا ہے، جب گاندھی جی نے کہا کہ انگریزی لباس جلاؤ، تو علی گڑھ کے اسٹوڈینس نے انگریزی لباس کا پہاڑ بنادیا تھا اور بھارت کی آزادی کے آندولن میں ساتھ دیا تھا۔ میں دلگت سیاست سے اوپر اٹھ کرآپ سب سے کربدّ اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے اقلیتی کردار کو عدالت کی جگہ سنسد کے فلور پر طے کیا جائے۔

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)**: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : سر، میں مانئے سدسئے کے الّیکھہ سے خود کو سمبدّھہ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री के. रहमान खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

†**جناب کے رحمان خان (آندھرا پردیش):** مہودے، میں مانّنے سدسئے کے اَلیکھہ سے خود کو سمبدّھہ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री डी. राजा** (तमिलनाडु): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**मीर मोहम्मद फैयाद** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**جناب میر محمد فیّاض (جموں و کشمیر) :** سر، میں مانّنے سدسئے کے اَلیکھہ سے خود کو سمبدّھہ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... The names of all those who associate themselves will be added. All right. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, since I cannot stop him, so let me correct the record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He mentioned my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name?

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Munvvar Saleem, did you mention his name?

SHRI CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM: Yes, Sir.

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have no objection to a minority institution being in this country because ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am mentioning the correction to what he said. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did he mention your name?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He said all that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: So, I am mentioning that I have no objection to a minority educational institution. That is the Constitutional right. However, Article 27 and several other Articles prohibit the State from financing a minority institution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Wait a minute. You don't know the Constitution. You know only the * . ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it should be removed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you provoke unnecessary? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You don't know the Constitution. You know the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you provoke? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you provoke? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What did I say? ...(*Interruptions*).. Why are they interrupting? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Why are they interrupting? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, let me clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... One of you go back and say what you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... One of you go back and say what you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... You may go and say it from your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about our Zero Hour mentions? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... One of you say what you want....(*Interruptions*)... You have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have already made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, what point? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let them not interrupt me. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are making all kinds of allegations. I can also make allegations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... Go back to your seats and speak. Why do you do like this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me tell you, coming to the well and shouting is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are making a point and not shouting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, I will have to name you. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only telling you, go back to your places and say what you want to say, so that I understand. You all shout and I don't know why you are shouting! ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)... I have only two ears. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are unnecessarily spoiling the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is Zero Hour now. The clock is ticking away. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Subramanian Swamy, you have made your point. I heard you. Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your point is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: No, Sir. I have to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have said what you wanted to say. Now you may take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am saying it now. I am only quoting the Indian Constitutional right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, he should withdraw... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he must withdraw his remarks. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a deliberate attempt to subvert the Zero Hour. I am not in agreement with that. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह बात तो आप बोल चुके हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** If there is any...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you doing this? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your complaint? I don't understand that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, tell me what the problem is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the problem is this new gift of the BJP. ...(*Interruptions*)... The problem is the new gift of the BJP. ...(*Interruptions*)... The problem is not on this side. This new gift which the BJP has given will not allow the Parliament to function. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the objectionable thing? Tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)**: सर, प्रॉब्लम यह नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** प्रॉब्लम यह है कि आपको स्वामी जी की बात **...(व्यवधान)...** यह अलग बात है कि उनका चेहरा मुझे लगता है कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, call the next name. He has already made his point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One of you please tell me what the objectionable thing is. I am ready to deal with that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी**: जब, वे खड़े होते हैं तो **...(व्यवधान)...** मुझे लगता है कि वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं, आप उसे पहले शालीनता से सुन लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप भी नारे लगाते हैं, तो हमने आपको कभी नहीं रोका। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting all hon. Members, one of you tell me what the objectionable thing is. Tell me what it is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, let me tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let others sit. Others may sit ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the objectionable thing? ...(*Interruptions*)..

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी**: आप ही की भाषा बोलते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** उस भाषा का जवाब हम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन **...(व्यवधान)...** किसी को अपनी बात रखने से रोकना **...(व्यवधान)...** के खिलाफ भी है और नैतिकता के भी खिलाफ है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the process of making a clarification, Dr. Swamy needlessly, provocatively has brought in a reference to the Constitution of a European country...(*Interruptions*)... This is needless. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this is deliberate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged it already. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have expunged it already. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please sit down. I have expunged it already.....(*Interruptions*)... I expunged it then and there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go back to your seats.

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप हमारी बात भी सुनिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. Let me deal with the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: He should sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: He must sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Congress Members do not listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot direct me like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot direct me like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, you are shouting on nothing because I have expunged it then and there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is non-existent. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't know. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have expunged it then and there. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is nowhere. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be reported; it cannot come in the channel because I have expunged it then and there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you ask him to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you ask him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point of order is, under the rules of this House, Members have a right to give notice for Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... On Zero Hour notices, permission to raise the matter is given by the hon. Chairman. This is the list.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say I have got it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, Sir, that is the right of the hon. Member to raise the issue if it has been allowed. Can any other Member then interfere or seek clarification? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If a Member mentions the name of another Member of the House or makes allegation or otherwise, that Member has the right. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what happened. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is a point. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has a right. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has a right to explain. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has a right to explain because his name was taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why did you do that?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we had no objection. Since the hon. Member had taken his name, we had no objection to clear that particular point made by the hon. Member. But it was totally out of context what he has done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I have expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is only his second day in Rajya Sabha. In two days, you have expunged twice. Since there are 365 days, how many times are you going to expunge his words? ...(*Interruptions*)... Though this man has aged, he doesn't know the difference between the street words and parliament words because he doesn't allow his hair to grey so that he could learn something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is vitiating the environment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour to continue; Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** सर, ऑनरेबल LOP ने जो बात कही है, मुझे लगता है कि वह ठीक नहीं है। आपने नियमों के तहत उनको बोलने के लिए अलाऊ किया। **...(व्यवधान)...** आपके अलाऊ करने पर वे बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए। उसके बाद उनको बोलने से रोका जा रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, इस सदन में कितनी बार प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ नारेबाजी होती है।**...(व्यवधान)...** अगर आप यह चीज करेंगे, तो यह निश्चित तौर से ठीक नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप जिस स्कूल में पढ़ने गए हैं, हम लोग वहां के हेडमास्टर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, other parties are also here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

This House is not for BJP and Congress. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramanian Swamy, you explained and I understood. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your point is very clear; I understood it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I understand that* is unparliamentary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't say that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot bring unnecessary things. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you do that? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is expunged. Nothing will go on record. Dr. Subramanian Swamy is unnecessarily provoking. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will have to take action against you. Don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you mention another country? ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy is unnecessarily provoking. Don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down now. You don't say anything more. You are provoking. Sit down. Dr. Subramanian Swamy is provoking. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. What he says will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said that whatever he says will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is over. You mentioned; that is enough. Dr. Subramanian Swamy, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not going on record. What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... What Dr. Subramanian Swamy says will not go on record because he has already explained his position. The Chair has understood the position. Number two, whatever I expunged should not be reported by the media. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu to make his Zero Hour mention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Transport turmoil in the National Capital**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I seek the attention of the House, the Union Government and the enlightened citizens of the nation on the prevalent transport turmoil in the National Capital. ...(*Interruptions*)... National Capital is the place of representative population of the total population of the nation. The National Capital's transport turmoil reflects on the image of the country creating division between haves and have-nots. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]
That type of situation is now prevalent in New Delhi, the National Capital of India, which is creating division between wealthy and the poor, haves and have-nots. ...(*Interruptions*)... This has resulted in exorbitant and huge number of registration of the vehicles of odd and even numbers in Delhi and surrounding Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... This type of situation is creating inequalities and may also raise the tensions within the society. ...(*Interruptions*)... This situation was experimented in Latin America and China. In Beijing, during Olympics, they tried to have the road rationing and the odd-even facility of road-rationing in Beijing, which has been reported to be a failure. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the international reports talk about the failure of the road rationing, road spacing and odd-even facility and have termed it as a failure. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Delhi Government, which is behaving just as the...(*Interruptions*)...emperor who is not bothered about the difficulties and the pathetic condition of the people of Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are treating all the people as wealthy and they have forgotten that...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, I am requesting you to take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy, what you are saying is not going on record. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: ...the poorer and the middle-class population of the National Capital ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, what you are saying is not going on record. You sit down. It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, it is not going on record. You can meet me. Now you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: There is need to evolve a national-level policy and guide all the other States...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Come and meet me in the Chamber. Now sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the din, in this pandemonium, in that situation of...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need; I have already expunged all the unnecessary words. So, nothing will be reported. Media will also not report. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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*Not recorded.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Stop this odd-even and road rationing, otherwise, this type of arrangement will damage the image of the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)... They can take the guidance from the Union Government. Thank you very much.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Plight of displaced families in Jharkhand due to industrialisation**

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड): महोदय, विस्थापन झारखंड की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिसके कारण झारखंड के संथाल आदिवासी एवं मूलवासी तबाह होने के कगार पर है। कई दशकों से औद्योगिकीरण, कोयला एवं खनिज खनन, डैम बनाने, power plant लगाने इत्यादि के नाम पर झारखंड में हजारों एकड़ जमीन का अधिग्रहण होता चला आ रहा है एवं रय्यतों को जमीन के बदले नौकरी एवं मुआवजे के नाम पर ठगी एवं धोखाधड़ी का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है। फर्जी लोगों को नौकरी एवं मुआवजे का फायदा दिया गया है, जबकि रय्यत ठके जाते रहे हैं। जमीन अधिग्रहण कानून का बराबर दुरुपयोग होता रहा है। जहां जरूरत नहीं है या जरूरत से ज्यादा जमीन है, विभिन्न सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा दशकों के रय्यतों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण किए जाने का खेल कभी नहीं रुका और झारखंड का जल, जंगल, जमीन तबाह होता रहा, लोग विस्थापित होते रहे। आज आलम यह है कि लाखों लाख विस्थापित जो बीसीसीएल, सीसीएल, ईसीएल, एनटीपीसी, एमपीएल, डीबीसी आदि संस्थाओं द्वारा ठगे गए हैं, उसके विरोध में पूरे झारखंड में आंदोलन जारी है। धनबाद के बलियापुर के सीमापाथर गांव में डीबीसी के खिलाफ विस्थापित लोग हजारों की संख्या में करीब महीने से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, जिसके संबंध में मैं सदन को पिछले सत्र में अवगत करा चुका हूं। अब वहां सैकड़ों की संख्या में लोग आत्मदाह करने की धमकी दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन में संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को झारखंड के सभी विस्थापितों की समस्याओं को समझकर उनका शीघ्र समाधान करना चाहिए, अन्यथा वह दिन दूर नहीं कि झारखंड के सभी विस्थापित आंदोलनकारी एक बैनर के तले आकर सरकार के खिलाफ मोर्चा खोलने और उग्र होने के लिए मजबूर हो जाएंगे।

महोदय, दूसरी बात जो मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हाल ही में राज्य सरकार ने जिस स्थानीय नीति की घोषणा की है, वह झारखंड में विस्थापित समस्या को बढ़ावा देगी और राज्य के संथाल आदिवासी एवं मूलवासी तबाही के कगार पर पहुंच जाएंगे, उनके बच्चों को राज्य में छोटी सी नौकरी के लिए भी महरूम होना पड़ेगा। इन लोगों का जल, जंगल, जमीन, जो औद्योगिकीकरण के नाम पर बरबाद होता आया है, बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाएगा। सरकार जान-बूझकर इस नीति को लागू कर रही है, ताकि राजनीतिक फायदा उठाकर संथाल आदिवासी एवं मूलवासी को नौकरी एवं उनके अन्य अधिकारों से वंचित कर उन्हें राज्य से पालयन करने को मजबूर किया जा सके, क्योंकि इन्हीं सब गलत नीतियों के कारण अब तक झारखंड से करीब एक-तिहाई हिस्सा दूसरे राज्यों में जा चुका है जिनकी हालत दूसरे राज्यों में जानवर से बदतर है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे और इस गलत नीति को लागू होने से रोके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता** (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار):** مہودے، میں مانئے سدسئے کے وکتوئے سے خود کو سمبدّھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राजाराम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

## Unilateral decision of the Government in reducing interest rate on Employees Provident Fund

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Finally, after three days, I got a chance to speak because of ongoing pandemonium. ...(*Interruptions*)... There were more spoilsports than business transacted. That is the ultimate tragedy in this temple of Parliament. Anyway, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the unilateral, undemocratic action by the Finance Ministry in unilaterally reducing the rate of interest on the Employees Provident Fund, completely ignoring the unanimous decision of the tripartite body of EPFO, of which no less than a person like the Union Labour Minister is the Chairman. That Committee

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

headed by the Union Labour Minister made an interim decision on the interest rate to be given at the rate of 8.8 per cent on EPF with clear indication that in view of the availability of more funds generated by the Employees Provident Fund, the rate of interest will be more, which will be finally reconciled by the end of the financial year. That is why, interim decision of 8.8 per cent was made. But, unfortunately, not to speak of further raising it, the Finance Ministry cut it down to 8.7 per cent. Here, the amount is not important. This money wholly belongs to the workers. Even the employers' contribution is a deferred wage to the workers to be paid through employers' contribution in the Provident Fund. That is the position. That Fund is run by a tripartite Committee representing workers, employers and the Government, and of which the Labour Minister is the Chairman. Their unanimous decision should not be tinkered with by sheer exercise of the Executive authority of the Government of India. That is a wrong and undemocratic position, and it led to huge loss to the four crore workers. That is their own money. There is no Government contribution in the Provident Fund. The money is wholly cut out of their salary and deposited as their social security accumulation. The Government must not have any business in tinkering on that democratic decision. And it is a part of the overall project of the Government of India to do away with the Provident Fund system altogether. As a part of their project -- yesterday also I raised it -- of ensuring ease of doing business, they are proposing to make EPF optional. They unreasonably taxed the EPF withdrawal and they had to roll it back ultimately in view of the angry protests made by the workers. ...(*Time bell rings*)... They again did it ..(*Interruptions*).. by imposing restrictions ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Government must reconcile its decision and review ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have made your point. ..(*Interruptions*).. That's enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

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

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

## Need to include *Pal* (Dhangar) community in the Scheduled Caste category

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम): उपसभापति महोदय, देश भर में पाल, कुरूबा, धनगर, गडेरिया, रबारी नाम से जानी जाने वाली भेड़पालक जाति है। अनेक प्रमाणों से और साक्ष्यों के आधार पर गडेरिया, कुरबा, रबारी ये सभी कुरुवंशी हैं। इस जाति की जागृति एवं विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय और उत्तर प्रदेश स्तर पर कई संगठन कार्यरत रहे, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य संविधान की अनुसूची में अनुसूचित जाति क्रमांक 27वें पर इस जाति को दर्ज किया गया है, परन्तु आज तक तमाम आन्दोलनों के बाद भी विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी नहीं किया जाता है।

एक सामान्य परिचय के अनुसार जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्हें बकरबाल, गद्दी, पाल, बघेल, गडरिया, धनगर, नीखर, चंदेल, रोहतेला, दुबेला, परिहार आदि नामों से जाना जाता है। आबादी के हिसाब से धनगर (गडरिया समुदाय) सम्पूर्ण भारत में पूरब से पश्चिम, उत्तर से दक्षिण तक भारत की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या का 13.6 पतिशत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह प्रतिशत लगभग 8.5 प्रतिशत है।

15 अगस्त, 1947 से पहले जो जातियां सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक रूप से अति पिछडी थीं, उन्हें समाज की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 330, 332, 335 की धाराएं 15(4), 16(4) के तहत अनुसूचित जाति में लाया गया था। उसमें धनगर जाति केंद्रीय गजट के क्रमांक 27 पर दर्ज हैं।

भेड़-बकरी पालक की सभी जातियों को अंग्रेजी में shepherd कहा जाता है। अंग्रेजी के shepherd शब्द का हिन्दी अनुवाद गडरिया होता है। प्रख्यात समाजशास्त्री श्री जे. एच. ह्यूटन की पुस्तक "कास्ट इन इंडिया" में भारत में जाति प्रथा पृष्ठ संख्या 284 पर Dhangar a shepherd caste in western India का हिन्दी अनुवाद धनगर भारत में गडरियों की एक जाति लिखा है। धनगर शब्द जाति बोधक है, जबकि गडरिया शब्द व्यवसाय बोधक है। धनगर व्यवसाय से गडरिया हो सकता है, लेकिन जाति से धनगर ही है।

समय-समय पर प्रदेश स्तर पर तथा जिला स्तर पर तमाम तरह के आंदोलन चलाए गए, परन्तु धनगर समुदाय (पाल) को संविधान के तहत निर्धारित अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र आज भी जारी नहीं किया जाता है। पाल समाज को अनुसूचित जाति में कानूनी तौर पर शामिल किए जाने तथा अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र तहसील स्तर से जारी किए जाने के संदर्भ में समय-समय पर उत्तर प्रदेश में कई आंदोलन चलाए गए, परन्तु किसी भी सरकार ने इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया। इसी क्रम में दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 2011 को प्रतापगढ़ में फैजाबाद और इलाहाबाद मंडल के सभी जिलों से पाल समाज के लोगों द्वारा एक बड़ा आंदोलन किया गया था, जिसमें 35,000 लोग एकत्र हुए थे।

भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित पिछड़ावर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट सन् 1955 खंड 2 के पृष्ठ संख्या-27, 51, 61, 66, 117 पर गडरिया धनगर का ट्रेडिशनल आक्यूपेशन शेफर्ड लिखा है। इसमें पृष्ठ संख्या 194 पर अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में क्रमांक 27 पर धनगर लिखा है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग द्वारा गडरिया धनगर जाति प्रतिवेदन जुलाई, 2006 की रिपोर्ट में आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री तारा सिंह राठिया ने अध्याय 9 में धनगर एवं गडरिया जाति में किसी प्रकार का अंतर नहीं रखा है। धनगर की मूल जाति गडरिया ही है, इस बात की पुष्टि हो गयी है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि पाल समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने का स्पष्ट आदेश जारी करने का कष्ट करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the names may be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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

## Need to fix responsibility on brand ambassador for misleading advertisements of products

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, brand ambassador बनने का एक नया फैशन चला है। श्रीमन्, मैं हर रोज टी.वी. पर और अखबारों में देखता हूं कि कुछ फिल्मी हस्तियों के नाम पर, कुछ प्लेयर्स के नाम पर और कुछ लोग धर्म के नाम पर आस्था रखते हैं और वे लोग brand ambassador बनकर तमाम ऐसे products का विज्ञापन करने लगते हैं। Product तो छोड़ दीजिए, ये तमाम लोग real estate में चले गए और celebrity हो गए। उन्होंने विज्ञापन देना शुरू कर दिया और जनता उनके भ्रम में फंस गई तथा उस product को खरीदना शुरू

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कर दिया। आज बड़ी विकट स्थिति हो गई है। जो रिटायर हो गए हैं, मैं उनको देखता हूं। एक डॉक्टर ऑर्थो के हैं। वे कहते हैं कि कैसा भी जोड़ों का दर्द हो, कैसा भी शरीर का दर्द हो, हम तुरंत ठीक कर देंगे। मेडिकल साइंस उसको सही नहीं मानता है, लेकिन विज्ञापन और हमारे celebrities इसको सही मानते हैं। हम आपको बहुत से नाम बता देंगे। अब तो सरकार भी brand ambassador बनाने लगी है, गुजरात सरकार, भारत सरकार। मैं तो सिद्धू जी से कहूंगा कि वे इस हाउस में आए हैं, वे भी कम से कम इस चीज से थोड़ा बचे रहेंगे। एक brand ambassador के नाम पर महेंद्र सिंह धोनी को जनता का कितना विरोध सहना पड़ा। पूरे नोएडा में उनके खिलाफ एक रिवोल्ट हो गया कि उन्होंने तमाम बिल्डर्स के मकान बिकवा दिए, जिन्होंने पैसा तो ले लिया, लेकिन मकान नहीं दिया। तमाम ऐसे विज्ञापन मेडिकल की ऐसी दवाइयों के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े फिल्मी हीरो, मैं यहां नाम लूंगा कि सलमान खान एक दवा बेचते हैं कि रिवाइटल ले लो, शरीर के अंदर किसी विटामिन की कमी नहीं रहेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप फिल्मी मत बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसमें पान मसाला है। पूरे विश्व में कानून है कि अगर कोई fraud करता है, तो celebrity को भी उतना ही दोषी माना जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कानून नहीं है। अभी एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी थी, उस कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जितना दोषी प्रोड्यूसर होगा, उतना ही दोषी celebrity भी होगा। श्रीमन्, यह रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आ गई है। देश की जनता यह चाहती है कि एक सख्त कानून बने, जिससे हम ठगे हुए महसूस न हों। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए। मेरे पास बहुत से नाम हैं कि कौन-कौन celebrity किस-किस चीज का विज्ञापन कर रहे हैं। मैं यहां उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इस देश में जो हो रहा है, हर आदमी अपनी जगह स्वतंत्र है, जो चाहे जो करे। अखबार में रोज विज्ञापन, कहीं जापानी तेल...

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

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

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

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel – not present. Shri Anil Desai.

**Incident of fire in National Museum of Natural History in Delhi**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. My submission to the House is regarding devastating fire in National Museum of Natural History in New Delhi. It is very unfortunate that a huge blaze gutted India's Museum of Natural History in New Delhi this week. It destroyed not only six floors of the FICCI building but it also caused immense destruction of possibly countless collections of country's flora and fauna. Whatever we lost cannot be retrieved, nor the loss can be quantified in rupees.

The Natural History Museum is a national treasure. It is not that we lost one of the natural museums but the fact is that the Museum is the first and only natural history Museum in India. In addition to the flora and fauna collections, it also displays several fossils; one of which is the femur bone of a dinosaur belonging to the Sauropod group.

Sir, everywhere in the world, people treasure their museums and look after them with great care and make sure that there are adequate firefighting equipments on hand to deal with any contingency. So, when we see a news report that casually says that a Museum in the Delhi was gutted in fire, you have to wonder what kind of people we are. Why was there no foolproof fire safety arrangement? What is the responsibility of the Director of the Museum and the concerned Ministry that is finally responsible for the safety of the natural and historical valuables?

And it is almost terrorising to imagine the gravity of loss had this incident happened during peak hours when hundreds of visitors, including school children, visit this museum as part of their subject. Nowadays it has become a common phenomenon that fire accidents take place in Government buildings, particularly during summer season, either due to short circuit or negligence of the people working in those buildings. If fire equipment is installed, in many cases it does not work. The same thing happened in the FICCI building.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to issue strict instructions to the CPWD and other agencies which are in charge of Government buildings and other owners of private buildings to put in place fire equipment and remove encroachments in and around the buildings to avoid such fire accidents. Thank you, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you have associated yourselves with it. Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)**: उपसभापति जी, जीरो ऑवर में डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी का भी नाम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That may be another one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That may be another list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: नहीं सर, उनका इसमें नाम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जीरो ऑवर में ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... चेयर की तरफ से न्याय होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसमें नाम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...I don't know why लास्ट मोमेंट पर नाम कैसे चेंज हो जाएगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसमें नाम दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... लास्ट मोमेंट पर नाम कैसे चेंज हो जाएगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)... His name is here. सर, इस तरह का भेदभाव क्यों? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): नक़वी जी, आप हमारे लिए तो कभी भी खड़े नहीं हुए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: His name is in the list. यह ...(**व्यवधान**)... Sir, his name is in the list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी**: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमें चेयर से यह उम्मीद नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमें उम्मीद है कि चेयर न्याय करेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** ऑनरेबल मैम्बर अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं और उनको जीरो ऑवर एक्सेप्ट हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नहीं है कि जीरो ऑवर एक्सेप्ट नहीं हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनका जीरो ऑवर एक्सेप्टेड है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... लिस्ट में उनका नाम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप लिस्ट से कैसे डिलीट कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेम्बर का अधिकार रोका जा रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** उनकी मेडेन स्पीच है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)... A Minister should not make such complaints. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ministers should not make such complaints. ...(*Interruptions*)... They should find out the position and then ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am reminding you, I am requesting you that the factual position is that the name of Mr. Subramanian Swamy is in the list. ...(*Interruptions*)... क्यों बिना बताए लिस्ट से हट गया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know the factual position better than you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am standing...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow him. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, I know the factual position better than you. That is number one. Number two, a Minister should not stand up and raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can approach the Chairman and get the latest position and then say that. That is the way. Now, in any case, I called out Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma. If you or Mr. Subramanian Swamy has any complaint, you can certainly approach the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am not complaining. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only reminding you that his name is in the list. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is not the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have the final list. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know the latest position. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is all right. ...(*Interruptions*)... हम आपको रिमाइंड करा रहे ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम आपको रिमाइंड करा रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a communication gap. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** आपने एकदम अटेंडेस ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनका नाम ड्रॉप कर दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a communication gap between the Minister and me. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will sort it out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**12.00 Noon**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is no communication gap. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sort it out. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a communication gap. We will sort it out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is very unfortunate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, I know that the time is short but I am not going to rush through without consideration of what I am raising.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, why should I suffer because of the Minister's intervention? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... you say it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: What is this, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... Anyway let me raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, in March, the Government of Nepal has signed multiple agreements with China for providing...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he should be allowed to raise it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No.46. Mr. Ramdas Athawale. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No 46. Questioner is not here. Is there any supplementary?

*46. [The questioner (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE) was absent.]

### UN help for Women and Child Development Schemes

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

(a) whether Government has received any financial help from United Nations or UNESCO for women and child development schemes in the country;

(b) the details of funds released for different women and child development schemes during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any monitoring system for executing these schemes and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has received assistance from UN Organization only once in the last three years under the programme funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and implemented by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The programme envisaged giving training to the self-help groups in areas that could promote income generation.

(b) The project was implemented in five districts of UP and two districts of Bihar. The funds released to NABARD in the last three years is as under:

| Year | Amount Released in ₹ |
|---|---|
| 2012-2013 | 9,22,79,733 |
| 2013-2014 | 11,25,00,000 |
| 2014-2015 | 4,50,00,000 |
| 2015-2016 | 6,90,54,761 |
| TOTAL | 31,88,34,494 |

In view of the extremely slow progress of the project, the Ministry closed the same w.e.f. 31.01.2015.

(c) For monitoring and execution of the project, the Government had set up Monitoring Committees at the National, State and District levels.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, I want to ask a question. It is about the United Nations help for women and children. The question really is that there are 1.2 million children who die before reaching the age of five. There are 5.9 million children who die world over but 20 per cent of the global infant mortality takes place in India. WHO has been helping but we are unable to make the immunisation programme of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) as part of the universal immunisation programme or the Mission Indradhanush. It costs about ₹ 1,600 to ₹ 3,200 per dose. We are the largest recipient of loans from the World Bank amounting to 102.1 billion dollars between 1945 and 2015. The largest borrower from the World Bank is also the State of Tamil Nadu.

I want to ask whether for promoting gender equality, education laws, policy plans and addressing the obstacles in the way of HIV and AIDS, particularly in the context of children, will the Government make it part of the universal immunisation programme?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, the entire question asked by the hon. Member does not pertain to my Ministry at all. It pertains to the Health Ministry.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीनः** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि माननीया मंत्री महोदया ने इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक द्वारा कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन से पिछले तीन वर्ष में केवल एक बार ही सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और परियोजना को उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच जिलों और बिहार के दो जिलों में चलाया गया था, लेकिन परियोजना की धीमी गति के कारण इसको बंद कर दिया गया। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि धीमी गति को तेज करने के लिए इनके द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए थे और इस परियोजना को बंद करने से पहले राज्य सरकार के साथ बैठ कर बातें हुई थीं या नहीं?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, the Priyadarshini Programme borrowed money for just five places in Uttar Pradesh and two in Bihar. When our Government came in, I did a review of this and we found that धीमी गति तो दूर की बात, there was absolutely no work on the ground. The idea was to train women to be self-sufficient to start Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and to train them in ways that they would be able to carry on their lives with more economic security. None of this had been done. An amount of ₹ 31 crore had already been spent out of ₹ 100 crore with absolutely no effect on the ground. Yes, we consulted the State Governments. We called in all the NGOs. We had meeting after meeting with the bank people. We consulted NABARD. We did a ground level survey. We found that many of the NGOs have been chosen for reasons other than ability to work on the ground. The entire project had very little to do with women and more to do with the people who own the NGOs. Therefore, we took this decision of the money that was wasted was wasted, the rest be returned.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is totally contradictory and misleading to the House. If we see the reply, it says, "In view of the extremely slow progress of the project, the Ministry closed the same." Again in para (c) the Minister says, "For monitoring and execution of the project, the Government had set up Monitoring Committee at the National, State and District levels." How could a closed project be monitored and on what basis? They are monitoring only five districts. How can a national level committee be constituted?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, five districts were chosen by the Government before us. The Monitoring Committee was constituted by the previous Government. When we came to power we took a review of the Monitoring Committee,

all the NGOs and every beneficiary. There was an intensive study done so that we did not do anything that would disturb a good programme. But it wasn't a good programme. It was a very bad programme that brought no relief to the women and to the district. It didn't improve anybody's lives. Therefore, we have decided that since it was a national money it should be closed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 47

**Reluctance in sharing of information under RTI**

*47. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Government Ministries/Departments are reluctant and unwilling to share even basic data under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether Ministries/Departments are refusing the Central Information Commission (CIC) to divulge even basic data on a number of RTI applicants; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to strengthen the procedure so as to minimize the trend of rejecting or evading information to RTI applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) The report of the Common-Wealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is available on its website. This report analyses the trends of the implementation of the Right to Information Act (RTI) based on the Annual Report—2014-15 of the Central Information Commission (CIC). Some of the key findings of this report *inter-alia* include the following:

(i) 75.27% of 2030 registered public authorities submitted their annual returns to the CIC in 2014-15.

(ii) Total of 7,55,247 RTI applications were received by reporting public authorities in 2014-15, which is about 79,000 less than RTI applications received in 2013-14.

(iii) The CIC imposed penalties of ₹ 7.39 lakh in 2014-15 as compared to ₹ 19.25 lakh in 2013-14.

As per the Annual Report of the CIC, 75.27% of the Public Authorities have filed their Annual Returns to the CIC for 2014-15, which is higher than the figure of 72.54% for 2013-14, indicating an improved compliance over the previous year.

As per Section 25(1) of the Right to Information Act the Central Information Commission shall, after the end of the year, prepare a report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act during that year and forward a copy thereof to the appropriate Government.

The Act further says that each Ministry or Department shall collect and provide all such information to the CIC required to prepare the annual report. The CIC has, from time to time, issued letters to various defaulting Public Authorities for submission of quarterly returns.

(d) The RTI Act, 2005 provides for imposition of penalty on the Public Information Officer for malafidely denying or knowingly giving incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or for destroying information that was the subject matter of the request or obstructing in any manner in furnishing the information within the prescribed time period.

In addition, the Government has taken several steps to strengthen the regime of RTI Act, which *inter-alia* includes the following:

(i) An RTI online web portal *www.rtionline.gov.in* was launched to facilitate online filing of RTI applications and appeals with the facility of online payment of RTI fees. 100 Central public authorities were aligned with the portal by April, 2014. However, from May 2014 onwards, 393 more Central public authorities have been aligned to the portal taking to number to 493.

(ii) RTI online portal has provided the facility to citizens for filing applications and first appeals in Hindi language from February, 2016.

(iii) The Government has conducted training and capacity building programs for Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities through State Government Training Institutes for effective implementation of the RTI Act. In the year 2015-16, ₹ 1.66 crores has been released.

(iv) In the year 2015-16, funds for six regional conferences and 34 State level workshops has been released for awareness generation on various provisions of the Act.

(v) Ministries/Departments and Other Public Authorities are proactively working towards *suo-motu* disclosure and more information is put on their websites so as to reduce the need for filing RTI applications.

It is pertinent to mention that the Government has not entrusted any study to the CHRI on the implementation of the RTI Act.

**श्री सालिम अन्सारीः** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय और सरकारी पीएसयू का आवेदकों को गुप्त सूचनाएं देने के लिए अलग-अलग मापदंड है, जबिक नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस की सभी गुप्त फाइलें सार्वजनिक कर दी गई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि secret, confidential and top secret दस्तावेज़ों को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए क्या नियम हैं?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question pertains to the Commonwealth Human Rights initiative. उसके संदर्भ में प्रश्न किया गया है कि Chief Central Information Commission को जो रिपोर्ट जाती है, आदरणीय सदस्य ने जिस रिपोर्ट को क्वोट किया है, उनके अनुसार शायद वह उस समय-रेखा के अधीन नहीं गई। मैं इसमें यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि Central Information Commission की एक प्रकिया होती है। पहले public authorities की ओर से annual basis पर रिपोटर्स जाती थीं, लेकिन अब उसे quarterly basis पर कर दिया गया है। ये सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन Central Information Commission के पास रहती है और Central Information Commission का मूल विचार है, the Government to ensure transparency. मेरे ख़याल से, the greatest evidence of the Government's commitment for ensuring transparency lies in the fact that for the first time in the history of the RTI, in the last ten years, this Government has filled up all the ten posts of the Information Commissioners which never happened earlier, शायद इसी कारण pendency भी रहती थी। Not only that in the Department of Personnel itself we have a Grievance Cell. Now we have started monitoring on a weekly basis, and even on the basis of the figures which I calculated last evening, in the five working days, our disposal of grievances has gone up to, as much as 84 per cent. We are personally calling complainants at random to verify the level of satisfaction. यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि इसमें किसी तरह की पारदर्शिता में कमी है, बल्कि मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इसका रिस्पांस बढ़ गया है। एक क्षण और लेकर मैं इसमें एक बात यह भी जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई, उससे पहले on an average the number of grievances recorded was two lakhs and now it is six lakhs, यानी यह काम तीन गुना बढ़ गया है। The hon. Chairman will be interested to hear and appreciate; this is for your kind consideration, Sir. एक पत्रकार ने यह कहा कि क्या मोदी सरकार के आने से शिकायतें बढ़ गई हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that could be discussed separately. You reply to the question.

**डा. जितेंद्र सिंहः** सर, एक मिनट, तो हमने आप ही की प्रेरणा से ग़ालिब के शब्दों में यह उत्तर दिया—

*"जब तवक्को ही उठ गई 'ग़ालिब'*
*क्यूँ किसी का गिला करे कोई।"*

तो कहने का अर्थ यह है कि गिला वहां उठ गया, जहां तवक्को होती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Our response has increased and, therefore, the number of grievances has increased and the pendency has reduced.

**श्री सालिम अन्सारीः** माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा जो क्वेश्चन है, उसका जवाब तो मंत्री जी ने दिया नहीं। वे ग़ालिब का शेर सुना रहे हैं। बहरहाल, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** क्वेश्चन क्या पूछा गया था? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सीक्रेट फाइल कैसे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** आप कुछ और बता रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** नहीं, नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह सवाल आपका नहीं है। सवाल उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** सर, तो फिर हम लोग यहां किसलिए बैठे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** नहीं, नहीं। आप उनको सवाल करने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** तो हम यहां किसलिए बैठे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब सही जवाब आएगा तभी तो ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब सही जवाब नहीं आएगा तो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** प्लीज़ ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप उनको दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।

**श्री सालिम अन्सारीः** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह दूसरा सवाल है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में RTI के कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या कर दी गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में RTI के कितने कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या की गई और सरकार RTI कार्यकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है तथा क्या उनके परिवार को कुछ मुआवजा देने पर भी विचार हो रहा है या नहीं?

**डा. जितेंद्र सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो इसका सीधा-सीधा इस प्रश्न के साथ संबन्ध नहीं है कि कितनी हत्याएँ की गई हैं। आपका प्रश्न RTI के साथ संबन्धित था और उसका संबन्ध एक अलग कानून के साथ है। उसको लेकर Whistle Blowers' Bill इत्यादि भी इस सदन के ज़ेरे ग़ौर है। वह अभी कमेटी के पास गया हुआ है। उसके साथ मैं इसे नहीं जोड़ूँगा, परन्तु आपका जो पिछला प्रश्न था, शायद उसका पर्याप्त उत्तर नहीं दिया गया, मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। आज evidence-based era है। There has been a reduction of 79,000 in the number of RTIs filed over the last two years and जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आई थी, तो हमारे पास 36,000 appeals and complaints थी, शायद आपको उसका demarcation पता होगा। Today, we talk in figures. अब यह नहीं कह सकते कि मंत्री नहीं जानता, मैं जानता हूँ। I have the figures. You can counter those figures ...(*Interruptions*)... So, 39,000 was the cumulative figure. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was the cumulative figure because of the lack of promptness on the part of the Information Commission, which we have activated and, as a result of which, this disposal has been expedited and even the number of RTIs has gone down.

**श्री राजीव शुक्लः** सभापति महोदय, RTI पूरी तरह लागू हो, लोग उसका फायदा उठाएँ। इस कानून को लागू करने के पीछे भी बुनियादी मंशा यही थी कि आम आदमी की जो शिकायतें और

समस्याएँ हैं, उनका निराकरण हो सके। मैं इन सब के साथ सहमत हूँ कि इसको और अच्छी तरह लागू किया जाए। लेकिन सर, मैं एक सवाल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको संज्ञान है कि इसका जबर्दस्त मिसयूज़ भी हो रहा है और लोग जमकर इसका गलत फायदा भी उठा रहे हैं? लोगों ने तो कार्ड छपा रखे हैं, जैसे कोई designation हो- 'RTI Activist'. इस तरह से लोगों को ब्लैकमेल भी किया जाता है, बड़े फायदे लिए जाते हैं, पैसे कमाए जा रहे हैं। यह सब रोकने के लिए वे क्या काम कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह की जो गतिविधियां या हरकतें हैं, उनको रोका जा सके और कानून की जो असली मंशा है, उसको पूरा किया जा सके?

**डा. जितेंद्र सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य की चिन्ता उचित है और इस विषय का संज्ञान भी लिया गया है। I am glad that across the lines, सबको इसकी चिन्ता है। हमारे पास इस समय जो नियम हैं, उनके अनुसार कुछेक पेनज्टीज़ रखी गई हैं, जिनमें अधिक से अधिक 25,000 तक का जुर्माना इत्यादि है, परन्तु आपकी बात हमारे ध्यान में आती है कि शायद कुछ और प्रावधान इसमें लाने की गुंजाइश रहती हो, जिसके ऊपर आगे चलकर चिन्ता की जा सकती है और उसका संज्ञान लिया जा सकता है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से खास तौर पर कहना चाहूँगा कि यह सत्य है कि यह कानून अमेरिका के दबाव में हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हुआ। तो मैं पहले यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारे पड़ोस के जो देश हैं, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, नेपाल और श्रीलंका, क्या वहां यह कानून लागू है या नहीं? दूसरा..

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** अगर यह उन देशों में लागू है—मैं इस कारण यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, मेरा कहना है कि मैंने जान-बूझकर शुरू में जो कहा कि अमेरिका के दबाव में इस देश में यह कानून..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't say that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री जयराम रमेशः** सर, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** आप कौन होते हैं बोलने वाले? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री जयराम रमेशः** यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** आप कौन होते हैं बोलने वाले? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप मंत्री नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या आप अब मंत्री हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** ये कौन हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये कोई मिनिस्टर हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इन्हें गलतफहमी है कि ये मिनिस्टर हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, let me handle this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** जनता ने निकाल कर फेंक दिया और अभी भी ये मिनिस्टर हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the law was made by this Parliament and let us leave it at that.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** सर, मैं तो पूछ रहा हूँ, मेरा यह मानना है, हो सकता है कि मैं गलत हूँ, लेकिन मैंने पूछा कि हिन्दुस्तान के पड़ोस के इन देशों में यह लागू है या नहीं है? जैसा कि राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कहा कि RTI और PIL, ये दोनों इस देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो गए हैं और इसके अंतर्गत तमाम विभाग छूटे हैं, लेकिन जो नहीं भी छूटे हैं, उनमें से कुछ विभागों ने भारत सरकार को लिख कर भेजा है कि हमें भी RTI से मुक्त किया जाए, क्योंकि देश के तमाम सीक्रेट्स RTI के माध्यम से लीक हो रहे हैं। अगर यह बात सही है, तो यह कौन-कौन से विभाग ने लिखा है?

**डा. जितेंद्र सिंहः** सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य के ध्यान में होगा कि जब यह प्रावधान लाया गया था, तब सदन की ओर से सर्वसम्मति से लाया गया था। जैसा कि आपने कहा और शायद इसके पीछे there must have been a noble intention of right to information कि प्रत्येक नागरिक को जानकारी का अधिकार रहे। उसका किस प्रकार से सही उपयोग हो, इसके ऊपर प्रक्रिया बनाई जा सकती है और समय-समय पर review भी की जा सकती है। उसके अतिरिक्त कुछेक ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जिनके लिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि उसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाएगी। इसके तहत सेक्शन (8) के अंतर्गत sovereignty and integrity है और सेक्शन (24) के अंतर्गत securities issues आते हैं। इस प्रकार सरकार ने अपनी ओर से इसमें कुछेक मापदंड रखे हैं कि कौन-सी जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए और कौन-सी जानकारी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए, परंतु जहां तक इसके मिसयूज का संबंध है, उसके ऊपर विचार करने की गुंजाइश हो सकती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** सर, मैंने पूछा था कि यह पड़ोस के देशों में लागू है या नहीं है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, actually, I am assigned only to talk about the Government of India, not for the Government of Sri Lanka.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** चेयरमैन सर, हमारे बाकी साथियों ने भी कुछ भावना व्यक्त की है। हम भी सरकार में थे और दोनों सदनों ने RTI एक्ट को पास किया। पारदर्शिता के लिए हम सब सहमत हैं और होना भी चाहिए। एक बदलते हुए युग में और आज के वातावरण में पारदर्शिता महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि इसका दुरुपयोग न हो, जैसा कि सभी साथियों ने कहा कि इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

सर, मुझे मालूम है कि सरकारी अधिकारी जब निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में बैठते हैं, तो उनके दिमाग में निर्णय क्या लेना है, वह तो बाद की बात होती है, RTI के तहत उसमें से क्या निकलेगा, यह बात उनके दिमाग में पहले गूंजती है, बाद में वह निर्णय लेने की कोशिश करता है। इस

तरह से objectivity खत्म हो गई है। इसके बारे में कई बार चर्चा सरकार के भीतर भी होती है, मुझे मालूम है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरी किनसे बात हुई, लेकिन सभी के मन में इसके बारे में चिंता है कि हमने यह कानून बहुत जल्दबाजी में बना दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसके बारे में भी कहीं न कहीं चर्चा हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** चेयरमैन सर, मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने यहां पर कई लोगों की भावना सुनी है, तो क्या इस कानून में कुछ बदलाव करेंगे, क्योंकि इसमें कोई locus नहीं है? कोई भी आदमी दस रुपए भरकर कोई भी जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकता है। चाहे वह कोई पनवाड़ी हो या कोई चायवाला हो, वह भी इस देश की मिसाइल किसने बनायी, यह जान सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** मैंने उस भावना से नहीं पूछा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** अगर गलती से बोला गया है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We don't need a lecture on this.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** सर, अगर गलती से बोला गया है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? Please ask your question; no deviation.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: There is no disrespect to the hon. Prime Minister. It is an honour. But, he has become the Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...Now, he has to answer somebody else. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that your question?

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** जी नहीं, सर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, please ask your question.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः** सर, आज कोई भी व्यक्ति इसका सहारा लेकर अगर मिसाइल प्रोग्राम के बारे में, किसी और बड़ी बात के बारे में, किसी इंटरनेशनल रिलेशन्स के बारे में या किसी सीक्रेट document के बारे में जानकारी चाहता है, then there must be some restriction. The locus of person has to be known...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a suggestion or a question?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: So, my question is: Is the Government willing to consider bringing amendment to the RTI Act, so that it becomes more objective and practical?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member's concern is well taken. This will be kept in mind. And, to the earlier observation made by him that this might cut down the initiative of officer, I would say that the Government is equally concerned. I think, this is evident from the fact that the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1988 that has been brought in by the Government includes section 17 to replace section 6(a) of the DSP Act wherein the permission to proceed against an officer was sought only in case of Joint Secretary and above. Now, this will be mandatory for all officers. So, we are equally concerned that there should not be anything done which cuts down or intimidates or causes unnecessary harassment to any officer or reduces his initiative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 48.

**More Kendriya Vidyalayas and JNVs in Odisha**

*48. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing number of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is adequate to meet the growing demand of such schools in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to establish more KVs and JNVs particularly in the tribal, far-flung and left wing extremist affected areas of Odisha, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of KVs and JNVs approved and set up during the last three years and the current year?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para–Military Personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil/Defence Sector, the concerned sponsoring authority is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of the newly sanctioned KV to make the school functional till the construction of permanent building by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost. The identified and demarcated land is also required to be transferred by the State Government/District Authority to KVS.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned in 576 districts located in 36 States/UTs (except Tamil Nadu). Apart from above, the Government of India has sanctioned 20 additional JNVs in the districts having large concentration of SC/ST population, and 2 more JNVs in the State of Manipur as a special case. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. The State/UTs wise details of functional KVs and JNVs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

54 new KVs were sanctioned under Civil Sector in the country in March, 2014 including 6 in the State of Odisha. Out of these, 34 KVs including 2 KVs at (i) Hinjilicut in Distt. Ganjam and (ii) Sambalpur No. 2 in Distt. Sambalpur in the State of Odisha have been opened and made functional. The details of the 34 KVs opened and made functional are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Out of 35 districts worst affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), 52 KVs are functioning in 24 districts in 7 States of the country. Out of these, 3 KVs at (i) Sunabeda (ii) Koraput and (iii) Malkangiri are functioning in the State of Odisha.

33 JNVs are functioning in 30 worst affected LWE districts of the country including 3 JNVs at (i) Koraput (ii) Malkangiri-I and (iii) Malkangiri-II in the State of Odisha.

(c) During last three years and the current year, 61 KVs have been approved and 40 KVs have been set up so far whereas two JNVs have been approved and set up during the same period.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise datails of 1124 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 591 Jawahar Navodaya functioning in the country*

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Number of KVs | Number of JNVs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar (UT) | 02 | 02 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 15 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 15 | 16 |
| 4. | Assam | 55 | 27 |
| 5. | Bihar | 47 | 39 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 05 | 01 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 28 | 17 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 01 | 01 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 01 | 02 |
| 10. | Delhi | 44 | 02 |
| 11. | Goa | 05 | 02 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 44 | 23 |
| 13. | Haryana | 27 | 20 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 24 | 12 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 37 | 17 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 32 | 24 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 45 | 28 |
| 18. | Kerala | 36 | 14 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 01 | 01 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 94 | 50 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 57 | 33 |
| 22. | Manipur | 08 | 11 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 07 | 08 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 04 | 07 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 05 | 11 |
| 26. | Odisha | 55 | 31 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 04 | 04 |
| 28. | Punjab | 49 | 21 |

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Number of KVs | Number of JNVs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | Rajasthan | 68 | 34 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 02 | 04 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 42 | 00* |
| 32. | Telangana | 31 | 09 |
| 33. | Tripura | 09 | 04 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 109 | 70 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 43 | 13 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 58 | 18 |
| | TOTAL | 1124 | 591 |

* The State of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the JNV scheme.

***Statement-II***

*Details of 34 KVs opened and made functional*

| Sl.No. | Name of proposal | State | Name of District |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hardoi | Uttar Pradesh | Hardoi |
| 2. | Mahabubabad | Telangana | Warangal |
| 3. | Miryalguda | Telangana | Nalgonda |
| 4. | Sector-28 Rohini | Delhi | Rohini (North West) |
| 5. | Chamrajnagar | Karnataka | Chamrajnagar |
| 6. | Gangrani | Uttar Pradesh | Kushinagar |
| 7. | Tenali | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur |
| 8. | Sasaram Distt. Rohtas | Bihar | Rohtas |
| 9. | Shivgarh, Rae Barielly | Uttar Pradesh | Rae Bareily |
| 10. | Janjgir, Distt. Janjgir Champa (Kulipota) | Chhattisgarh | Janjgir Champa |
| 11. | Jalore | Rajasthan | Jalore |
| 12. | Jaisindhar | Rajasthan | Barmer |
| 13. | Hanumangarh | Rajasthan | Hanumangarh |
| 14. | Shrawasti | Uttar Pradesh | Shrawasti |
| 15. | Akampat | Manipur | East Imphal |
| 16. | Hinjilicut | Odisha | Ganjam |

| Sl.No. | Name of proposal | State | Name of District |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Mandya | Karnataka | Mandya |
| 18. | Ziro, Hapoli | Arunachal Predesh | Lower Subansiri |
| 19. | Kasrawad | Madhya Pradesh | Khargone |
| 20. | Haveri | Karnataka | Haveri |
| 21. | Chikodi | Karnataka | Belgaum |
| 22. | Sambalpur No. 2 | Odisha | Sambalpur |
| 23. | Siricila, Distt. Karim Nagar | Telangana | Karim Nagar |
| 24. | Bundi, Distt. Bundi | Rajasthan | Bundi |
| 25. | Jhajha District Jamui | Bihar | Jamui |
| 26. | Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur | Chhattisgarh | Narayanpur |
| 27. | Saloh (Santokhgarh), Distt. Una | Himachal Pradesh | Una |
| 28. | Dausa, Distt. Dausa | Rajasthan | Dausa |
| 29. | Jharasangam Distt. Medak | Telangana | Medak |
| 30. | Udupi | Karnataka | Udupi |
| 31. | Kottayam, Kudurthy | Kerala | Kottayam |
| 32. | Bodhan Town, Distt. Nizamabad | Telangana | Nizamabad |
| 33. | Golden Rock, SR, Tiruchirapally | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapally |
| 34. | Rajampeta. Distt. Kadapa | Andhra Pradesh | Kadappa |

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Jagatsinghpur District of Odisha has a large concentration of Scheduled Caste population and it has seen rapid industrialization also. Sir, over the years, there is a major port there; there is a major oil refinery there; there are a number of industries there. The district administration has sent a proposal to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there which has been long-pending. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since there are a number of Central Government offices there, what she is doing about the proposal and what action she has taken on it.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that on the 3rd February, 2016, the district administration has written to us stating that they do not have 10 acres of land to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya and hence, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is now communicating with them to understand how we can facilitate this demand in the district. Hence, I would, Sir, through you, impress upon the hon. Member to use his good offices

to engage with the district administration and, in fact, help us fulfill this desire of the citizens of the district.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your second question.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the Minister has given me the responsibility. I will come back to her in one month's time. But, I need an assurance that she will work on that. My second question is that there are a number of seats lying vacant in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Schools where the local students are not allowed to take admission. Sir, I would like to request the Minister to make a provision so that the local students are given an opportunity to get admission or a reservation of 50 per cent is given to the local people so that the students can get admission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not your question.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would only say to the hon. Member as I am sure every Member in this House and the other House is aware that we have increased the quota for every hon. Member of Parliament now to, at least, give entrance into Kendriya Vidyalayas. But the challenge with regard to Navodaya Vidyalayas is this that the students who get admitted into Navodaya Vidyalaya have to do so through an entrance exam because we want to give preference to students from rural India and, especially, those from weaker sections of the society. Hence, we ensure that all the seats that are demarcated for students in Navodaya Vidyalaya are actually 100 per cent filled.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in the Minister's statement, the third paragraph says, "Opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned in 576 districts located in 36 States/UTs (except Tamil Nadu)." Why is it? Why has the Government of India omitted Tamil Nadu? Can the Minister explain in detail whether the State Government has rejected it or not accepted it or why it has happened?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to, through you, bring to the attention of the hon. Member that the State Government has not accepted setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas within the State. That is the position that has been unchanged with regard to the State till now in its communication with the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I wanted to put the same question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्यः** सर, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय होगा, यह सही बात है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर को त्रिपुरा के बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ कि वहां एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तीन केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं, दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक विद्यालय है और तीसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक विद्यालय है। वहां आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में से पांच डिस्ट्रिक्ट में अभी तक कोई केंद्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है, जबकि वहां 31 परसेंट ट्राइबल पीपल रहते हैं। वहां का उदयपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट, जिसे गोमती डिस्ट्रिक्ट भी कहते हैं, वहां के लिए सैंक्शन भी हुआ, लेकिन आज तक वह एप्रूव नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि वह क्यों एप्रूव नहीं हुआ और वह कब तक चालू हो जाएगा?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is not essential to have a Kendriya Vidyalaya in every district. Kendriya Vidyalaya can only be opened depending on the Central employees who are stationed in that district including Defence personnel and since it is their deployment and placement in districts which becomes the pre-requisite to opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya, hence, proposals from districts and States are looked upon only in conjunction with that particular rule. I would also like to highlight the concern expressed by the hon. Member especially for children who come from the tribal community. In fact, Navodaya Vidyalaya caters to a lot of children from the tribal community. I am sure, the hon. Member, along with others in the House, today would appreciate a good news that I would like to share that Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya students, particularly SC/ST children and children from weaker sections, were particularly given help of special classes so that they can put up their candidature in competitive examinations, especially the IIT-JEE. I have just received news that children who participated in centres in Bengaluru and Pune, after this special intervention, have achieved a hundred per cent result. So, I would like to congratulate those students. For the first time, Sir, these students from the tribal community, from the weaker sections of the society, have complete fee waiver in the IIT system, including children, irrespective of their category, whose family earning is less than Rs. 1 lakh a year. The fees would be waived off in IITs completely, thereby we are facilitating the children who are economically challenged and socially challenged to learn in the best technology institutions of the country.

**श्री अजय संचेतीः** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस साल महाराष्ट्र में कोई नये केंद्रीय नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने जा रही है?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as I said in my answer before, Kendriya Vidyalaya is only opened looking at the deployment of Central staff including personnel from the Defence, the para-military forces, also depending on the sponsoring authority which can be the State Government. Once such a proposal comes, it is scrutinized duly by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. With regard to Navodaya Vidyalaya, we

are cognizant of the fact that there might be proposals of the districts, not only in Maharashtra but also across the country which are currently not covered and don't have a Navodaya Vidyalaya.

The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, in fact, has given us the financial support to open up over 60 new Navodaya Vidyalayas in this current year and we are hopeful that in this current year, then, that gap of 60 centres will be bridged by the Government of India.

**भारत-पाकिस्तान शांति वार्ता**

*49. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पठानकोट हवाई अड्डे पर हुए आतंकवादी हमले की जांच के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए पाकिस्तानी जांच दल के पाकिस्तान लौटने के बाद पाकिस्तान सरकार और जांच दल के रवैये में क्या विरोधाभास नज़र आ रहा है;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत-पाकिस्तान शांति वार्ता में बाधा उत्पन्न की जा रही है, जिससे शांति वार्ता प्रभावित हुई है; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत और पाकिस्तान द्वारा विश्वास बहाल करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उन कदमों का प्रभाव संतोषजनक रहा है?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह]**ः (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

***विवरण***

सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पठानकोट एयरबेस हमले के संबंध में पाकिस्तान के संयुक्त जांच दल (जेआईटी) द्वारा 27 मार्च से 1 अप्रैल, 2016 तक की भारत यात्रा से लौटने के बाद पाकिस्तान के कुछ मीडिया ने भारत में रहते हुए जेआईटी की कार्यशैली से संबंधित अटकलों पर आधारित कुछ रिपोटें छापी थी। पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा 6 अप्रैल, 2016 को जारी एक प्रेस विज्ञति में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि जेआईटी की भारत यात्रा पाकिस्तान सरकार के उस सहयोगी दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में थी जिसके तहत वह सभी प्रकार के आतंकवाद से कारगर ढंग से निपटना चाहती है। विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने 7 अप्रैल तथा 14 अप्रैल, 2016 के अपने प्रेस-विज्ञतियों में उल्लेख किया कि अटकलबाजियों में न उलझकर जांच को आगे बढाना उपयुक्त होगा और संयुक्त जांच दल भारतीय पक्ष द्वारा साझा की गई सूचनाओं का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री के विदेश सलाहकार श्री सरताज अजीज ने 18 अप्रैल को एक भारतीय टीवी चैनल को दिए गए अपने साक्षात्कार में इसी प्रकार के विचार दुहराये।

पठानकोट एयरबेस हमले ने पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संबंधों में सीमा-पार आतंकवाद से संबंधित हमारी चिंताओं के महत्व को पुनः उजागर किया है। पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस विषय पर कारगर ढंग से कारवाई किए जाने की आवश्यकता को पाकिस्तान के समक्ष सवोच्च स्तर सहित अन्य स्तरों पर कई बार दोहराया गया है।

एक शांतिपूर्ण एवं प्रगतिशील पड़ोस की दिशा में कार्य करने की अपनी अभिकल्पना के अनुरूप सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सहित अपने सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सामान्य रिश्ते कायम करने के लिए पहल की है। पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री को 26 मई, 2014 को केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में आमंत्रित किया गया था। तभी से दोनों देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों ने आपस में सम्पर्क बनाया हुआ है। उन्होंने ऊफा, रूस में आयोजित शंघाई सहयोग संगठन शिखर सम्मेलन के अवसर पर 10 जुलाई, 2015 को और 30 नवंबर, 2015 को पेरिस में आयोजित जलवायु परिवर्तन शिखर सम्मेलन के अवसर पर भी मुलाकात की थी। ऊफा में दोनों नेताओं ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा तथा वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर सामान्य स्थिति बहाल करने के लिए कई उपाय किए जिनमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों की बैठक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल महानिदेशक तथा पाकिस्तान रेंजरों के बीच बैठक शामिल हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष आयोजित की गई थी। ऐसी प्रथम बैठक में दोनों राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों ने 6 दिसम्बर, 2015 को बैंकॉक में मुलाकात की और उन्होंने शांति एवं सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद, नियंत्रण रेखा पर अमन-चैन तथा जम्मू कश्मीर, जो आतंकवाद तथा नियंत्रण रेखा पर व्यतिक्रमों से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित राज्य है, में अमन-चैन बनाए रखने जैसे मुद्दों पर रचनात्मक विचार-विमर्श किया।

विदेश मंत्री ने 9 दिसम्बर, 2015 को इस्लामाबाद में पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री तथा श्री सरताज अजीज से मुलाकत की, जहां वह अफगानिस्तान पर हार्ट ऑफ एशिया प्रक्रिया से संबंधित मंत्री स्तरीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए गई थीं। बैंकॉक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों के बीच रचनात्मक विचार-विमर्श के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पाकिस्तान द्वारा सभी प्रकार के आतंकवाद से कारगर ढंग से निपटने की प्रतिबद्दता और पाकिस्तान में मुम्बई हमले से संबधित मुकदमे में तेजी लाने हेतु दिए गए आश्वासनों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में दोनों पक्षों ने व्यापक द्विपक्षीय वार्ता पर सहमति व्यक्त की और विदेश सचिवों को इससे संबंधित तौर तरीके निर्धारित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया। 25 दिसम्बर, 2015 को प्रधानमंत्री की पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री के साथ टेलीफोन पर हुई बातचीत के उपरांत वह कुछ समय के लिए लाहौर में रूके थे जब उन्होंने काबुल से, जहां प्रधानमंत्री जी यात्रा पर गए थे, श्री नवाज शरीफ को उनके जन्मदिन पर बधाई देने के लिए फोन किया था और तभी उन्हें श्री शरीफ के परिवार में एक विवाह समारोह के बारे में सूचित किया गया था। वह यात्रा एक सामान्य तथा एकजुट पड़ोस के प्रति हमारी सोच को दर्शाती है।

दोनों पक्ष पठानकोट हमले के बाद बातचीत करते रहे हैं जिनमें इस हमले से संबंधित जांच के सिलसिले में पाकिस्तान के संयुक्त जांच दल की यात्रा शामिल है। दोनों देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों ने कई अवसरों पर आपस में बातचीत की है जिनमें 5 जनवरी, 2016 को की गई बातचीत शामिल है जब पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री से बातचीत की और उन्होंने पठानकोट हमले के संबंध में सम्पूर्ण जांच तथा कारगर कार्रवाई करने का भरोसा दिलाया। श्री नवाज शरीफ ने 10 अप्रैल, 2016 को केरल में मंदिर में लगी आग में जानमाल के नुकसान पर अपना शोक व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री से बात की। प्रधानमंत्री ने 27 मार्च, 2016 को लाहौर में आतंकवादी हमले के पश्चात प्रधानमंत्री शरीफ से बातचीत की थी। दोनों राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार तथा विदेश सचिव आपस में सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं। सार्क मंत्री परिषद स्तरीय बैठक के अवसर पर 17 मार्च, 2016 को पोखरा में विदेश मंत्री की श्री सरताज अजीज के साथ मुलाकात ने पाकिस्तान के संयुक्त जांच दल की भारत यात्रा का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने में मदद की।

ऊफा में दोनों नेताओं की बैठक के दौरान लिए गए निर्णयों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पाकिस्तान ने अब

तक 335 भारतीय मछुआरों तथा उनके कब्जे में मौजूद 27 नौकाओं को रिहा करके देश वापस भेज दिया है। भारत ने भी उन सभी पाकिस्तानी मछुआरों को रिहा करके उनके देश वापस भेज दिया है जिनकी राष्ट्रीयता के बारे में पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने पुष्टि कर दी थी।

**Indo-Pak Peace Talks**

†*49. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contradiction appearing in the attitude of Government of Pakistan and Pakistani Investigation Team sent to investigate the Pathankot airbase terrorist attack following the probe teams return to Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan is creating hindrance in Indo-Pakistan peace talks which has impacted peace talks; and

(c) the details of steps taken by India and Pakistan to restore the trust during last three years and whether their impact has been satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

Government is aware that after the return of Pakistan's Joint Investigation Team (JIT) from its visit to India from March 27-April 01, 2016 in connection with the Pathankot Air Base attack, a segment of Pakistan's media carried speculative reports about the work of JIT while in India. A press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan (MFA) on April 06, 2016 mentioned, *inter-alia*, that the visit of the JIT to India had taken place in the context of the cooperative approach being pursued by the Government of Pakistan to effectively fight terrorism in all its forms. In his press briefings on April 07 and 14, 2016, the MFA Spokesperson stated that it would be appropriate to allow the investigations to take their course rather than indulge in speculations, and that the JIT was evaluating the information shared by the Indian side. Mr. Sartaj Aziz, the Foreign Affairs Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan in his interview to an Indian TV channel on April 18 reiterated similar views.

The Pathankot Air Base attack has served to stress once again the centrality of our concern regarding cross-border terrorism in our relationship with Pakistan. The need for Pakistan to effectively address this aspect has been reiterated several times to Pakistan, including at the highest level.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Guided by the vision to work towards a peaceful and prosperous neighbourhood, the Government has taken initiatives to build normal relationship with all our neighbours, including Pakistan. Prime Minister of Pakistan was invited to the swearing-in ceremony of the Union Council of Ministers on May 26, 2014. Since then, the Prime Ministers of the two countries have been in touch. They met on 10 July 2015 on the margins of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit in Ufa, Russia, and on 30 November 2015 on the margins of the Climate Change Summit in Paris. At Ufa, the two leaders mandated various steps to restore normalcy on the International Border and the Line of Control, including meeting of National Security Advisors (NSAs) and meeting of Directors General of Border Security Force and Pakistani Rangers, which took place last year. In the first such meeting, the two NSAs met in Bangkok on December 6, 2015 and held constructive discussions on peace and security, terrorism, tranquility along the Line of Control and Jammu and Kashmir, the State which is worst hit from terrorism and violence across LOC.

External Affairs Minister called on the Prime Minister of Pakistan and met Mr. Sartaj Aziz on December 9, 2015 in Islamabad where she had traveled for attending the Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia Process on Afghanistan. In light of the constructive discussions between NSAs in Bangkok, Pakistan's commitment to effectively combat all forms of terrorism and the assurances to expedite Mumbai attack trial in Pakistan, both sides agreed on a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue and tasked the Foreign Secretaries to work out its modalities. Prime Minister's brief stop over in Lahore on December 25, 2015 was after his telephone conversation with Prime Minister of Pakistan when he called Mr. Nawaz Sharif from Kabul, where Prime Minister was on a visit, to wish him on his birthday and was informed of a wedding in Mr. Sharif's family. The visit underscored our vision for a normal and connected neighbourhood.

Both sides have remained engaged in the aftermath to the Pathankot attack, including for the visit of Pakistan's JIT in the context of investigation into the attack. The two Prime Ministers have spoken to each other on a few occasions, including on January 5, 2016 when Prime Minister of Pakistan called Prime Minister and assured full investigation and effective action regarding the Pathankot attack. On 10 April 2016, Mr. Nawaz Sharif called Prime Minister to condole loss of life in the Kerala temple fire. Prime Minister had called Prime Minister Sharif on March 27, 2016 after the Lahore terrorist attack. The two NSAs and Foreign Secretaries have also remained in touch. EAM's meeting with Mr. Sartaj Aziz in Pokhara on March 17, 2016 on the sidelines of the SAARC Ministerial Council Meeting helped pave the way for the visit of Pakistan's JIT.

In light of the decisions taken during the Ufa meeting of the two leaders Pakistan has released and returned so far 335 Indian fishermen and 57 boats from its custody. India has also released and repatriated all those Pakistani fishermen whose nationality had been verified by Pakistani authorities.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका उत्तर सही नहीं दिया गया है। इन्होंने बताया है कि संयुक्त जांच दल भारतीय पक्ष द्वारा साझा की गई सूचनाओं का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है। यह विरोधाभास हुआ है, चूंकि चाहे पठानकोट हमला हो, चाहे मुम्बई हमला हो, चाहे भारतीय संसद पर हमला हो, सभी में जवान शहीद होते हैं। महोदय, गरीब किसान का लड़का फौज में भर्ती होता है, सेना में भर्ती होता है। सरकार लगातार वार्ता कर रही है, फिर भी इस पर कोई अंकुश नहीं लग रहा है और हमारे देश के जवान शहीद हो रहे हैं, देश की सम्पत्ति बरबाद हो रही है। मैं इनसे सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि पठानकोट हमले के बाद पाकिस्तान की विदेश नीति के मामले में क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाए जाने की कोशिश की गयी है, जिससे पठानकोट पर हमला करने वाले आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके? मेरा सीधा सवाल है कि क्या इस तरह की कोई बैठक बुलायी गयी या नहीं बुलायी गयी और क्या इस संबंध में कोशिश की गयी कि दोषियों को सज़ा मिले?

**श्री सभापतिः** आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** सर, सरकार का काम है, अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के तरीकों को अपनाना। इस काम के लिए कई तरह की चीज़ों को किया गया है। आपको पता होगा कि जो Joint Investigation Team आयी थी, पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** वे पूछ रहे हैं कि सवर्दलीय बैठक बुलायी गयी या नहीं? उनका सीधा सा क्वेश्चन है।

**श्री सभापतिः** जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** Joint Investigation Team आयी है, पहली बार पाकिस्तान से एक cooperative attitude के अंदर ऐसा हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister continue.

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** जहां तक सर्वदलीय बैठक का सवाल है, सर्वदलीय बैठक अभी तक नहीं बुलायी गयी है। जब उसकी जरूरत पड़ेगी, उस समय बुला ली जाएगी।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दे पाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिव एजाज अहमद चौधरी और भारत के विदेश सचिव एस. जयशंकर के बीच में कल हुई वार्ता में पठानकोट हमले संबंधी दोषियों पर कार्रवाई करने और भविष्य में पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीज़फायर का उल्लंघन न करने और आतंकवादी घुसपैठियों पर रोक लगाने संबंधी मुद्दों को वार्ता में शामिल किया गया है? जो दोनों देशों के सचिवों की वार्ता हुई है, क्या उसमें पाकिस्तान जो सीज़फायर का उल्लंघन कर रहा है और पठानकोट हमले के मुद्दे को वार्ता में शामिल किया गया है?

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** चैयरमैन सर, सबसे पहले तो यह स्पष्ट करना जरूरी है कि हमारे फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी के बीच और पाकिस्तान के फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी के बीच में कोई औपचारिक बात नहीं हुई है। पाकिस्तान के फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी यहां पर Heart of Asia conference के तहत आए थे और शिष्टाचार के नाते बातचीत हुई है। इस शिष्टाचार को औपचारिक बातचीत न माना जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** दोनों के बीच में क्या बातचीत हुई है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आखिर इस संबंध में कोई वार्ता तो हुई होगी ?

**श्री सभापतिः** आप बैठ जाइए। जब वे कह रहे हैं कि नहीं हुई, तो बात खत्म हो गई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Minister's reply actually hides more than what it conveys. We know that the relationship between India and Pakistan is complex. There are historical reasons and the two countries have to engage in talks to reach an understanding and to build an environment where there can be a better relationship. Therefore, in the background of what has happened and the reply — particularly, I am referring to paras 3, 4 and 5 of the Minister's reply — give an impression that everything is perfectly normal between the two countries, particularly, after the two Prime Ministers have met repeatedly. Therefore, I would like to ask, post-Ufa, which has been referred to in para 3, what was the understanding reached which convinced us and, particularly, after the two NSAs met in Bangkok on 6th December, that assured the Prime Minister of India — I wish if he was here — as Government claims to make an impromptu visit, sudden impromptu visit, a halt, on way back to India from Kabul to Lahore to wish him on his birthday? It is hard to accept and those who are conversant with diplomacy and the conduct for ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one moment. Therefore, there must have been some understanding reached that the entire establishment of Pakistan, that means the Government, the Army, was endorsing the process that convinced us to believe.

And related question to that, Sir, is, since the Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am confining myself purely to the question and the reply. About the JIT visit, there have been contradictory statements after the return of the JIT, which included ISI representatives. I would like to know from the Government, Sir, through you, whether we have also sought access to interrogate Maulana Masood Azhar; our NIA team to go to Pakistan, since JIT was accepted and welcomed. What is Pakistan's response in this regard? Are you assured of the access to be given to interrogate and Pakistan accepting that its nationals were involved?

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, let me answer the second question first. So far as we are concerned, our High Commissioner conveyed formally to Pakistan Foreign Ministry that the terms of reference for the visit are broadly agreed to with the proviso that they would be on the basis of reciprocity and agreed and followed in accordance with the extant legal provisions. This has been very clearly conveyed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan that, subsequently, what has come in newspapers, we are not concerned with. So far as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan is concerned, it has not denied the reciprocity issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please, please. Listen to the Minister.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: The second point is, as far as we are concerned, the JIT has gone back. It has been conveyed to the Foreign Secretary, when he unofficially on a courtesy call met our Foreign Secretary, that they have to look into our NIA visiting Pakistan. Now, he has to go back and take a formal view and convey it to us.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Was NIA under discussion?

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Just a second.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: Sir, as regards the first question which the hon. Member has asked, at Ufa, centrality of terrorism emanating from Pakistan or from areas being controlled by Pakistan was stressed. And it was an assurance that was given by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to our Prime Minister that led to what the hon. Member brought out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am quite sure, after Pakistan's terror attack in Pathankot, there is a considerable stress that has been caused, which, after the NSAs have met, on the centrality of terrorism being the main issue, JIT was permitted based on what I said earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a correct answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not correct, you know the process.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the NSAs met before the attack. ...(*Interruptions*)... I asked what understanding was there which assured the Prime Minister that the entire establishment was endorsing the process?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He met him in an impromptu visit. Sir, I asked a question, and this is the House. You are a new Member, you will understand the rules. Sir, what I have asked is that the NIA visit... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is factually incorrect, you are free to raise it through appropriate procedures.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has not answered my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is only a supplementary question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I seek your protection. He has not answered my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is incorrect, write to the Minister. Sharadji.

**श्री शरद यादवः** सभापति जी, यह जो सवाल है, इसके उत्तर के लिए कई तरह से सवाल पूछे गए हैं। जो औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक वार्ता होती है, मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सियाचिन में हमारे देश के सैकड़ों जवान मारे जाते हैं। वह इतना बुरा इलाका है कि वहां बहुत ही खराब एन्वायरर्नमेंट रहता है। वहां पर पाकिस्तान के लोगों की भी ऐसी ही हालत है। चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की वहां खराब हालत रहती है, तो इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी कभी पाकिस्तान के साथ सियाचिन पर किसी तरह की चर्चा हो, तो पाकिस्तान के साथ बात करके क्या उस जोन को किसी तरह से फ्री किया जा सकता है या नहीं किया जा सकता है? वहां पर हमारे देश के तथा पाकिस्तान के सैकड़ों जवान मरते हैं, इसलिए इस मुद्दे पर दोनों देशों को बराबर बातचीत के लिए तैयार रखना चाहिए। यह मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं।

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, शीघ्र ही इसके ऊपर विचार किया जाएगा और इसमें से जो अच्छी चीजें निकलकर आ रही हैं, उनको लागू करने की चेष्टा की जाएगी।

**श्री शरद यादवः** मैं यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूं कि सियाचिन में जो सैकड़ों की संख्या में इधर भी जवान मारे जाते हैं और उधर भी जवान मारे जाते हैं, तो जब भी हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की अगली वार्ता होगी, क्या उस एजेंडे में यह मामला रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा?

**श्री सभापतिः** इन्होंने आपसे कहा तो है कि इस पर विचार करेंगे।

**श्री माजीद मेमनः** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से JIT की visit के संबंध में मेरा एक सवाल है कि जिस तरह से पठानकोट में आतंकवाद की वारदात हुई है, तो ज़ाहिर है कि हमारे देश में हमारे कानून के मुताबिक भी इस पर investigation हुआ और evidence collect किया गया। मेरा सवाल यह है कि यहां से JIT जो भी evidence collect करके ले गई है, उसमें और हमारे evidence collect करने में कितनी similarity या कितना difference है? दूसरी बात यह है कि JIT जो evidence collect करके ले गई, क्या हमने उसका पूरा record रखा है या नहीं, ताकि वे वहां जाकर उसे बदलकर किसी गलत बयानी से काम न लें? हमारी सरकार ने क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि JIT को दिया गया evidence हमारे पास record में रहे और हमारे investigation और उनके investigation में कहीं कोई मतभेद या कोई फर्क है?

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंहः** सर, मैं पहले तो माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि उनकी JIT और हमारे NIA के बीच में बहुत प्रोफेशनल तरीके से डॉयलॉग हुआ है। हर चीज उस तरीके से की गई है, जैसे हम करते हैं। उनकी इंक्वायरी का तरीका और हमारी इंक्वायरी का तरीका तकरीबन एक जैसा है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो शंका ज़ाहिर की है, उस संबंध में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि उस शंका का कोई तथ्य नहीं है। जो रिकॉडर्स हमारे पास हैं, वही रिकॉडर्स उन्हें दिए गए, उसकी कॉपी हमारे पास है और इसमें कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 50, questioner not present. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

*50. [प्रश्नकर्ता (**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ**) अनुपस्थित थीं]

*50. **डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौः** क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृतियां प्रदान करने के लिए धनराशि आंबटित, जारी और खर्च की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छात्रवृतियों के लिए क्रमशः आबंटित की गई, जारी की गई और खर्च की गई धनराशि का, वर्ष-वार, और योजना-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना के लाभार्थियों की, राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार, संख्या कितनी-कितनी है?

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)ः** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

***विवरण***

(क) जी, हां। निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) लाभार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृति प्रदान की जाती हैंः

(i) अनुसूचित जाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति

(ii) कक्षा IX और X में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृति

(iii) अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति

(iv) अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृति

(v) अनुसूचित जनजाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति

(vi) कक्षा IX और X में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जनजाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृति

(vii) अनुसूचित जाति इत्यादि के उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृति योजना

(viii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृति योजना

(i) से (vi) पर दी गई योजनाएं केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यान्वयन एजेन्सी हैं और योजनाओं हेतु निधियां उन संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है जो उनके उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। (vii) और (viii) पर दी गई योजनाएं केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं हैं जिनमें छात्रवृतियां मंत्रालय द्वारा समुचित चयन प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन करने के पश्चात पात्र लाभार्थियों को प्रदान की जाती हैं और इस प्रयोजनार्थ, निधि विदेश मंत्रालय को प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान योजना-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या के साथ-साथ विभिन्न कल्याण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छात्रवृति के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित तथा जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण-I से VI पर दिया गया है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत खर्च की गई धनराशि तथा चयनित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा विवरण-VII में दिया गया है।

***विवरण-I***

*तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2013-14 से 2015-16 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) और लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा*

(लाख रुपए में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | अनुमानित लाभार्थियों की संख्या |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 19410.50 | 552723 | 9300.00 | 505843 | 13341.00 | 635717 |
| 2. | असम | 1216.00 | 27554 | 683.28 | 31145 | 810.00 | 36582 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | बिहार | 4462.87 | 118300 | 3000.00 | 125000 | 7476.00 | 155000 |
| 4. | चंडीगढ़ | 50.00 | 1686 | 275.00 | 1843 | 0.00 | 2600 |
| 5. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 1535.00 | 82871 | 1100.00 | 89501 | 628.00 | 98451 |
| 6. | दमन और दीव | 0.00* | 188 | 20.31 | 136 | 0.00* | 140 |
| 7. | दिल्ली | 0.00* | 45528 | 1700.00 | 19303 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 8. | गोवा | 14.49 | 164 | 07.00 | 356 | 14.00 | 477 |
| 9. | गुजरात | 5283.36 | 111181 | 3900.00 | 127210 | 5964.00 | 144000 |
| 10. | हरियाणा | 3669.05 | 75913 | 2700.00 | 105184 | 6867.00 | 72533 |
| 11. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 926.00 | 19709 | 1600.00 | 6852 | 2700.00 | 36400 |
| 12. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 897.01 | 10131 | 298.00 | 7221 | 91.00 | 13015 |
| 13. | झारखंड | 1334.10 | 13292 | 900.00 | 28710 | 911.00 | 33733 |
| 14. | कर्नाटक | 4270.82 | 267142 | 2400.00 | 315795 | 3840.00 | 331585 |
| 15. | केरल | 11765.30 | 123771 | 4200.00 | 122927 | 1647.00 | 125386 |
| 16. | मध्य प्रदेश | 12198.89 | 237813 | 6350.00 | 274018 | 10300.00 | 300065 |
| 17. | महाराष्ट्र | 3311.00 | 406427 | 17635.00 | 461315 | 27988.00 | 713068 |
| 18. | मणिपुर | 0.00* | 4969 | 1193.50 | 5892 | 620.32 | 6187 |
| 19. | मेघालय | 06.00 | 107 | 0.00 | 121 | 0.00* | 123 |
| 20.. | ओड़िसा | 3121.72 | 141776 | 4222.83 | 172504 | 8995.00 | 199411 |
| 21. | पुडुचेरी | 0.00* | 1953 | 0.00* | 8635 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 22. | पंजाब | 28081.00 | 216214 | 37687.61 | 286394 | 8930.00 | 601427 |
| 23. | राजस्थान | 10592.00 | 249703 | 5500.00 | 151621 | 8252.00 | 296647 |
| 24. | सिक्किम | 66.64 | 278 | 46.95 | 273 | 164.53 | 491 |
| 25. | तमिलनाडु | 32173.06 | 698174 | 25400.00 | 713928 | 46064.00 | 749926 |
| 26. | तेलंगाना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8800.00 | 270810 | 12454.00 | 292475 |
| 27. | त्रिपुरा | 1086.90 | 16610 | 1768.59 | 21177 | 1625.15 | 25412 |
| 28. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 55666.00 | 1095526 | 47249.56 | 861474 | 46903.00 | 947622 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | उत्तराखंड | 3623.83 | 70182 | 1800.00 | 81415 | 2519.00 | 100489 |
| 30. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 10588.00 | 405554 | 6600.00 | 514992 | 2284.00 | 540976 |
| | कुल | 215349.54 | 4995439 | 196337.63 | 5311595 | 221388.00 | 6459938 |

*राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अपेक्षित आंकड़ों की प्राप्ति न होने के कारण जारी नहीं की जा सकी।

***विवरण-II***

*तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2013-14 से 2015-16 के दौरान कक्षा IX और X में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जाति विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) और लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा*

(लाख रुपए में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | लाभार्थियों की संख्या |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 0* | 0 | 1554.35 | 193188 | 4335.37 | 157736 |
| 2. | असम | 1346.02 | 59823 | 673.01 | 62560 | 0* | 0 |
| 3. | बिहार | 6184.72 | 274407 | 3127.82 | 1581 | 10223.33 | 453885 |
| 4. | चंडीगढ़ | 42.45 | 1887 | 32.22 | 1432 | 42.00 | 1888 |
| 5. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 2475.25 | 105399 | 1237.62 | 105399 | 4662.14 | 246715 |
| 6. | दादरा और नगर हवेली | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.65 | 58 |
| 7. | दमन और दीव | 0* | 0 | 1.67 | 74 | 2.65 | 118 |
| 8. | दिल्ली | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.9 | 40 |
| 9. | गोवा | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 10. | गुजरात | 0** | 0 | 1200.00 | 46318 | 1600.00 | 69045 |
| 11. | हरियाणा | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 3279.66 | 143537 |
| 12. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 531.13 | 23572 |
| 13. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 172.50 | 7667 | 86.25 | 7863 | 0* | 0 |
| 14. | झारखंड | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 |
| 15. | कर्नाटक | 3057.84 | 190466 | 3826.44 | 210639 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | केरल | 2318.65 | 101386 | 1159.33 | 88783 | 1731.06 | 84250 |
| 17. | मध्य प्रदेश | 0* | 0 | 8022.55 | 373866 | 4300.00 | 303397 |
| 18. | महाराष्ट्र | 11954.74 | 466771 | 5977.37 | 64629 | 0** | 0 |
| 19. | मणिपुर | 56.27 | 465 | 28.13 | 880 | 32.49 | 1217 |
| 20. | मेघालय | 0** | 0 | 3.62 | 100 | 0** | 0 |
| 21. | ओड़िसा | 5126.06 | 238874 | 5135.24 | 276345 | 5440.43 | 230920 |
| 22. | पंजाब | 6020.47 | 313936 | 2869.66 | 189705 | 4862.00 | 189705 |
| 23. | राजस्थान | 4262.15 | 245366 | 4922.90 | 264372 | 345.55 | 15358 |
| 24. | सिक्किम | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 5.22 | 236 |
| 25. | तमिलनाडु | 4647.37 | 170672 | 2323.68 | 204620 | 10297.44 | 455420 |
| 26. | त्रिपुरा | 507.84 | 38660 | 302.13 | 36853 | 199.10 | 8799 |
| 27. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 |
| 28. | उत्तराखंड | 1170.20 | 76300 | 1626.69 | 82499 | 579.19 | 25719 |
| 29. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 5310.58 | 445979 | 7292.66 | 302266 | 0** | 0 |
| | कुल | 54653.11 | 2738058 | 51403.34 | 2513972 | 52470.31 | 2411615 |

*राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

**राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास उपलब्ध अप्रयुक्त शेष धनराशि।

## *विवरण-III*

*तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिकोतर छात्रवृत्ति योजना का ब्यौरा*

(राशि और लाभार्थियों की संख्या लाख में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी/खर्च की गई राशि | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी/खर्च की गई राशि | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी/खर्च की गई राशि |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 6314.00 | 0.76 | 3322.00 | 5.24 | 3545.05 |
| 2. | बिहार | 7738.00 | 1.37 | 6581.90 | 4.50 | 7485.00 |
| 3. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 0.00 | 2.19 | 2623.35 | 0.25 | 0* |
| 4. | गोवा | 106.00 | 0.04 | 442.00 | 0.05 | 114.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | गुजरात | 2707.10 | 1.79 | 3142.87 | 0.97 | 4351.05 |
| 6. | हरियाणा | 811.00 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 1494.29 |
| 7. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 448.86 | 0.07 | 425.00 | 0.08 | 499.00 |
| 8. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 708.89 | 0.09 | 769.00 | 0.07 | 777.74 |
| 9. | झारखंड | 2460.00 | 1.79 | 2222.90 | 0.94 | 2376.00 |
| 10. | कर्नाटक | 3749.32 | 1.72 | 4115.30 | 3.37 | 4419.00 |
| 11. | केरल | 2490.00 | 1.61 | 2117.30 | 1.48 | 2223.70 |
| 12. | मध्य प्रदेश | 5412.00 | 0.32 | 5620.00 | 3.86 | 5224.00 |
| 13. | महाराष्ट्र | 8379.00 | 3.49 | 8014.00 | 2.67 | 8106.95 |
| 14. | ओडिशा | 2601.39 | 1.22 | 1289.00 | 1.41 | 2383.39 |
| 15. | पंजाब | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2003.01 |
| 16. | राजस्थान | 4442.93 | 2.05 | 4546.02 | 0.65 | 4950.99 |
| 17. | तमिलनाडु | 5375.00 | 1.36 | 4571.50 | 1.24 | 5184.00 |
| 18. | तेलंगाना | 0.00 | 2.26 | 1094.10 | 7.81 | 2566.00 |
| 19. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 14880.00 | 6.34 | 13445.00 | 3.25 | 14471.97 |
| 20. | उत्तराखण्ड | 392.00 | 0.25 | 680.10 | 0.41 | 726.00 |
| 21. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 6277.14 | 2.20 | 5280.55 | 2.29 | 6582.86 |
| 22. | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.00 | 0.01 | 0* |
| 23. | दादरा और नगर हवेली | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0** |
| 24. | दमन और दीव | 8.86 | 0.01 | 7.13 | 0.004 | 15.29 |
| 25. | चंडीगढ़ | 0.51 | 0.00 | 61.00 | 0.004 | 84.71 |
| 26. | दिल्ली | 44.88 | 0.001 | 92.98 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 27. | पुडुचेरी | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 0.004 | 56.00 |
| 28. | असम | 0.00 | 0.68 | 5454.96 | 0.68 | 0** |
| 29. | मणिपुर | 531.00 | 0.09 | 598.00 | 0.05 | 602.62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | त्रिपुरा | 850.00 | 0.30 | 1430.00 | 0.31 | 1532.65 |
| 31. | सिक्किम | 128.00 | 0.01 | 150.00 | 0.01 | 500.00 |
| | कुल | 76855.88 | 32.57 | 78113.96 | 41.78 | 82275.27 |

*टिप्पणी :* (1) लाभार्थियों के आंकड़ों में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा अपनी स्वयं की योजनागत निधि से कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या शामिल है। तथापि, योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध बजट के साथ लगभग 25 लाख लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्राप्त हो सकता है।

(2) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुवर्ती वर्ष के प्रस्ताव के साथ लाभार्थियों की संख्या प्रदान की जाती है, अतः वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए लाभार्थियों की संख्या नहीं दी गई है।

* राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से लंबित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र के कारण निधि जारी नहीं की जा सकी।

** राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

## *विवरण-IV*

*तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना का ब्यौरा*

(राशि और लाभार्थियों की संख्या लाख में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी निधि | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी निधि | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | जारी निधि |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 0.00 | 0.24 | 515.50 | 0.46 | 635.00 |
| 2. | बिहार | 1691.00 | 120.00 | 721.00 | 40.39 | 2180.00 |
| 3. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 948.00 | $ | 0* |
| 4. | गोवा | 50.00 | 0.04 | 36.00 | 0.08 | 320.00 |
| 5. | गुजरात | 1120.00 | 1.26 | 573.32 | 1.20 | 678.88 |
| 6. | हरियाणा | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 7. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 40.00 | 0.15 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 8. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 112.01 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 9. | झारखंड | 0.00 | 0.00 | 68.53 | 0.10 | 214.85 |
| 10. | कर्नाटक | 1160.00 | 1.61 | 710.00 | 5.70 | 1285.00 |
| 11. | केरल | 796.08 | 7.46 | 607.00 | 3.81 | 703.00 |
| 12. | महाराष्ट्र | 0.00 | 0.00 | 279.70 | 3.74 | 1306.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | ओडिशा | 440.47 | 1.44 | 243.50 | 1.02 | 0* |
| 14. | पंजाब | 452.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.76 | 582.00 |
| 15. | राजस्थान | 442.51 | 4.19 | 508.44 | 4.24 | 598.33 |
| 16. | तमिलनाडु | 1338.00 | 2.47 | 744.31 | 3.17 | 628.50 |
| 17. | तेलंगाना | 0.00 | 0.00 | 413.00 | $ | 0* |
| 18. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 3253.00 | 57.27 | 3520.00 | 1.31 | 1740.00 |
| 19. | उत्तराखण्ड | 58.50 | 0.44 | 58.50 | 1.55 | 0* |
| 20. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 280.73 | 1.83 | 315.60 | 3.02 | 952.28 |
| 21. | असम | 0.00 | 0.00 | 319.00 | 0.36 | 0* |
| 22. | मणिपुर | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | $ | 0* |
| 23. | त्रिपुरा | 142.00 | 0.71 | 174.00 | 0.70 | 142.00 |
| 24. | सिक्किम | 24.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.60 |
| 25. | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 33.93 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 26. | चंडीगढ़ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 |
| 27. | दादरा और नगर हवेली | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0** |
| 28. | दमन और दीव | 18.17 | 0.01 | 5.50 | 0.01 | 0* |
| 29. | दिल्ली | 45.26 | 0.05 | 54.76 | 0.06 | 93.00 |
| 30. | पुडुचेरी | 101.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 7.00 |
| | कुल | 11598.89 | 199.74 | 10955.66 | 72.81 | 12078.77 |

*टिप्पणी :* (1) लाभार्थियों के आंकड़ों में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा अपनी स्वयं की योजनागत निधि से कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या शामिल है। तथापि, योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध बजट के साथ लगभग 25 लाख लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्राप्त हो सकता है।

(2) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुवर्ती वर्ष के प्रस्ताव के साथ लाभार्थियों की संख्या प्रदान की जाती है, अतः वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए लाभार्थियों की संख्या नहीं दी गई है।

$ प्राप्त नहीं

* राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से लंबित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र के कारण निधि जारी नहीं की जा सकी।

** राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

***विवरण-V***

*वर्ष 2013-14 से 2015-16 के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या*

(लाख रूपए में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 4895.16 | 229360 | 5070.01 | 82091 | 1986.82 | 49239 |
| 2. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 1366.85 | 630 | 2.29 | 630 | 1137.61 | 0 |
| 3. | असम | 4756.81 | 102800 | 1114.00 | 102800 | 6748.28 | 116693 |
| 4. | बिहार | 23.00 | 6463 | 23.00 | 6463 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 5. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 1341.48 | 106231 | 4066.75 | 139447 | 4764.83 | 148660 |
| 6. | गोवा | 2.00 | 1332 | 2.00 | 1332 | 356.00 | 4270 |
| 7. | गुजरात | 7138.58 | 218570 | 3929.23 | 218570 | 5520.40 | 163989 |
| 8. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 282.83 | 5189 | 237.00 | 5189 | 1350.00 | 8079 |
| 9. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 177.00 | 18700 | 2494.17 | 21000 | 2494.17 | 21000 |
| 10. | झारखंड | 2043.23 | 72878 | 4927.23 | 81768 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 11. | कर्नाटक | 3340.76 | 132376 | 3691.00 | 134988 | 5839.00 | 140891 |
| 12. | केरल | 625.53 | 12705 | 647.00 | 13225 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 13. | मध्य प्रदेश | 5276.71 | 192437 | 2385.00 | 188145 | 3065.00 | 197176 |
| 14. | महाराष्ट्र | 11996.04 | 178146 | 7451.83 | 175000 | 5209.83 | 175000 |
| 15. | मणिपुर | 6111.01 | 53965 | 3615.48 | 57828 | 3588.00 | 66928 |
| 16. | मेघालय | 3438.00 | 79011 | 438.00 | 79011 | 3274.61 | 74608 |
| 17. | मिजोरम | 5393.89 | 56873 | 4501.15 | 62410 | 4927.91 | 57330 |
| 18. | नागालैंड | 2626.19 | 39867 | 2329.59 | 40133 | 2646.34 | 45140 |
| 19. | ओडिशा | 3459.87 | 89115 | 4512.00 | 130960 | 4050.00 | 165100 |
| 20. | राजस्थान | 2216.02 | 288020 | 6440.00 | 246249 | 10890.43 | 275669 |
| 21. | सिक्किम | 845.49 | 2643 | 414.00 | 2705 | 400.00 | 3053 |
| 22. | तमिलनाडु | 1436.02 | 11092 | 44.00 | 11092 | 2266.86 | 20060 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | तेलंगाना | 0.00 | 0 | 12329.88 | 171329 | 9650.00 | 171329 |
| 24. | त्रिपुरा | 1390.99 | 24270 | 974.82 | 22261 | 1700.00 | 28374 |
| 25. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 56.00 | 7500 | 56.00 | 7500 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 26. | उत्तराखंड | 1086.50 | 24812 | 164.00 | 25269 | 900.00 | 27796 |
| 27. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 2277.63 | 79230 | 237.00 | 79230 | 2948.46 | 73357 |
| 28. | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 0.75 | 28 | 0.75 | 148 | 0* | 0 |
| 29. | दमन और दीव | 10.90 | 320 | 1.00 | 320 | 0* | 0 |
| | कुल | 74839.41 | 2034563 | 72098.18 | 2107093 | 85714.55 | 2033741 |

*पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

***विवरण-VI***

*वर्ष 2013-14 से 2015-16 के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या*

(लाख रुपए में)

| क्रम सं. | राज्य | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी | जारी निधि | लाभार्थी |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 0.00* | 0 | 1386.00 | 75812 | 1983.00 | 79602 |
| 2. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 218.44 | 29143 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 3. | असम | 211.88 | 12255 | *0 | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 4. | बिहार | 0.00* | 0 | 688.60 | 40700 | 375.00 | 37095 |
| 5. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 0.00* | 0 | 3718.00 | 228626 | 3607.00 | 225705 |
| 6. | गोवा | 14.00 | 1728 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 7. | गुजरात | 2835.28 | 265168 | 3750.00 | 200000 | 3745.76 | 138465 |
| 8. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 45.73 | 2124 | 73.00 | 3996 | 96.12 | 5798 |
| 9. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 700.00 | 37813 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | झारखंड | 0.00* | 0 | 1613.00 | 93533 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 11. | कर्नाटक | 3320.05 | 84680 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 12. | केरल | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 300.00 | 30010 |
| 13. | मध्य प्रदेश | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 4300.00 | 364167 |
| 14. | महाराष्ट्र | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 15. | मणिपुर | 729.70 | 27112 | 496.05 | 40126 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 16. | मेघालय | 296.762 | 10707 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 17. | मिजोरम | 123.185 | 3283 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 18. | नागालैंड | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 851.47 | 42048 |
| 19. | ओडिशा | 5601.08375 | 221709 | 4511.00 | 203301 | 4900.00 | 221243 |
| 20. | राजस्थान | 4792.55 | 1267802 | 2383.34 | 187508 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 21. | सिक्किम | 0.00* | 0 | 7.80 | 408 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 22. | तमिलनाडु | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 600.00 | 15750 |
| 23. | तेलंगाना | 0.00 | 0 | 745.52 | 105672 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 24. | त्रिपुरा | 674.332 | 65690 | 678.75 | 44598 | 1303.60 | 53516 |
| 25. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 26. | उत्तराखंड | 460.2 | 12255 | 19.82 | 9869 | 107.00 | 10856 |
| 27. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 2620 | 119856 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 28. | दादरा और नगर हवेली | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 29. | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 30. | दमन और दीव | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| | कुल | 21943.19 | 2123512 | 20070.88 | 1234149 | 22868.95 | 1262068 |

*टिप्पणीः* यह योजना 1.07.2012 से लागू है।
*पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

***विवरण-VII***

*पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति योजना (एनओएस) के अंतर्गत व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा और चयनित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या*

(करोड़ रुपए में)

| वर्ष | एनओएस (एससी) | | एनओएस (एसटी) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | व्यय की गई राशि | चयनित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या | व्यय की गई राशि | चयनित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या |
| 2013-14 | 6.13 | 39 | 0.68 | 09 |
| 2014-15 | 8.78 | 56 | 0.99 | –* |
| 2015-16 | 13.45 | –* | 0.39 | –* |

* चयन की प्रक्रिया जारी है। तथापि, पिछले वर्षों की छात्रवृत्ति पर राशि खर्च की गई थी।

*50. [The Questioner (DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO) was absent]

**Fund for scholarship to SC/ST and OBC students**

†*50. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has allocated, released and spent fund on scholarship to SC, ST and OBC students under various welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allocated, released and spent on scholarship during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries of each scheme, State-wise and year-wise?

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

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the following Schemes, scholarships are given to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) beneficiaries;

(i) Post Matric Scholarship for SC students

(ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for SC students studying in class IX and X

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) Post-matric Scholarship for OBC students

(iv) Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC students

(v) Post-matric Scholarship for ST students

(vi) Pre-matric Scholarship for ST students studying in class IX and X

(vii) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC etc. candidates

(viii) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for ST candidates

The Schemes at (i) to (vi) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes, wherein the State/UT is the implementing agency and funds are released for the schemes to the concerned States/UTs who are responsible for their utilization. The Schemes at (vii) and (viii) are Central Sector Scheme wherein scholarships are provided to eligible beneficiaries after following due selection process by the Ministry and for this purpose funds are placed at the disposal of Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) and (c) Details of the amounts allocated and released to States/UTs on scholarship under various welfare schemes alongwith the number of beneficiaries Scheme-wise, during the last three years, State-wise are given in Statements-I to VI (*See* below). Details of amount spent and number of candidates selected under National Overseas Scholarship Schemes during the last three years are given in Statement-VII.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Central Assistance (CA) released and number of beneficiaries under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during the three years 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No | States/UTs | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CA Released | No. of beneficia-ries | CA Released | No. of beneficia-ries | CA Re-leased | No. of beneficia-ries anticipated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 19410.50 | 552723 | 9300.00 | 505843 | 13341.00 | 635717 |
| 2. | Assam | 1216.00 | 27554 | 683.28 | 31145 | 810.00 | 36582 |
| 3. | Bihar | 4462.87 | 118300 | 3000.00 | 125000 | 7476.00 | 155000 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 50.00 | 1686 | 275.00 | 1843 | 0.00 | 2600 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1535.00 | 82871 | 1100.00 | 89501 | 628.00 | 98451 |
| 6. | Daman and Diu | 0.00* | 188 | 20.31 | 136 | 0.00* | 140 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | Delhi | 0.00* | 45528 | 1700.00 | 19303 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 8. | Goa | 14.49 | 164 | 07.00 | 356 | 14.00 | 477 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 5283.36 | 111181 | 3900.00 | 127210 | 5964.00 | 144000 |
| 10. | Haryana | 3669.05 | 75913 | 2700.00 | 105184 | 6867.00 | 72533 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 926.00 | 19709 | 1600.00 | 6852 | 2700.00 | 36400 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 897.01 | 10131 | 298.00 | 7221 | 91.00 | 13015 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 1334.10 | 13292 | 900.00 | 28710 | 911.00 | 33733 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 4270.82 | 267142 | 2400.00 | 315795 | 3840.00 | 331585 |
| 15. | Kerala | 11765.30 | 123771 | 4200.00 | 122927 | 1647.00 | 125386 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 12198.89 | 237813 | 6350.00 | 274018 | 10300.00 | 300065 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 3311.00 | 406427 | 17635.00 | 461315 | 27988.00 | 713068 |
| 18. | Manipur | 0.00* | 4969 | 1193.50 | 5892 | 620.32 | 6187 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 06.00 | 107 | 0.00 | 121 | 0.00* | 123 |
| 20.. | Odisha | 3121.72 | 141776 | 4222.83 | 172504 | 8995.00 | 199411 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 0.00* | 1953 | 0.00* | 8635 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 22. | Punjab | 28081.00 | 216214 | 37687.61 | 286394 | 8930.00 | 601427 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 10592.00 | 249703 | 5500.00 | 151621 | 8252.00 | 296647 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 66.64 | 278 | 46.95 | 273 | 164.53 | 491 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 32173.06 | 698174 | 25400.00 | 713928 | 46064.00 | 749926 |
| 26. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8800.00 | 270810 | 12454.00 | 292475 |
| 27. | Tripura | 1086.90 | 16610 | 1768.59 | 21177 | 1625.15 | 25412 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 55666.00 | 1095526 | 47249.56 | 861474 | 46903.00 | 947622 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 3623.83 | 70182 | 1800.00 | 81415 | 2519.00 | 100489 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 10588.00 | 405554 | 6600.00 | 514992 | 2284.00 | 540976 |
| | | 215349.54 | 4995439 | 196337.63 | 5311595 | 221388.00 | 6459938 |

*Funds could not be released due to non-receipt of requisite data from States/UTs.

***Statement-II***

*Details of Central Assistance (CA) released and number of beneficiaries under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students studying in Classes IX and X during the three years 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CA Released | No. of Beneficia-ries | CA Released | No. of Beneficia-ries | CA Released | No. of Beneficia-ries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0* | 0 | 1554.35 | 193188 | 4335.37 | 157736 |
| 2. | Assam | 1346.02 | 59823 | 673.01 | 62560 | 0* | 0 |
| 3. | Bihar | 6184.72 | 274407 | 3127.82 | 1581 | 10223.33 | 453885 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 42.45 | 1887 | 32.22 | 1432 | 42.00 | 1888 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2475.25 | 105399 | 1237.62 | 105399 | 4662.14 | 246715 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.65 | 58 |
| 7. | Daman and Diu | 0* | 0 | 1.67 | 74 | 2.65 | 118 |
| 8. | Delhi | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.9 | 40 |
| 9. | Goa | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 0** | 0 | 1200.00 | 46318 | 1600.00 | 69045 |
| 11. | Haryana | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 3279.66 | 143537 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 531.13 | 23572 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 172.50 | 7667 | 86.25 | 7863 | 0* | 0 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 3057.84 | 190466 | 3826.44 | 210639 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Kerala | 2318.65 | 101386 | 1159.33 | 88783 | 1731.06 | 84250 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 0* | 0 | 8022.55 | 373866 | 4300.00 | 303397 |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 11954.74 | 466771 | 5977.37 | 64629 | 0** | 0 |
| 19. | Manipur | 56.27 | 465 | 28.13 | 880 | 32.49 | 1217 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 0** | 0 | 3.62 | 100 | 0** | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5126.06 | 238874 | 5135.24 | 276345 | 5440.43 | 230920 |
| 22. | Punjab | 6020.47 | 313936 | 2869.66 | 189705 | 4862.00 | 189705 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 4262.15 | 245366 | 4922.90 | 264372 | 345.55 | 15358 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Sikkim | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 5.22 | 236 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 4647.37 | 170672 | 2323.68 | 204620 | 10297.44 | 455420 |
| 26. | Tripura | 507.84 | 38660 | 302.13 | 36853 | 199.10 | 8799 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 | 0** | 0 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1170.20 | 76300 | 1626.69 | 82499 | 579.19 | 25719 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 5310.58 | 445979 | 7292.66 | 302266 | 0** | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 54653.11 | 2738058 | 51403.34 | 2513972 | 52470.31 | 2411615 |

* Proposal not received from States/UTs
** Unspent balance available with States/UTs.

***Statement-III***

*Details of Post-matric Scholarship scheme for OBC students during the last three years*

(Amount and number of beneficiaries in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount released/ Spent | Number of Beneficiaries | Amount released/ Spent | Number of Beneficiaries | Amount released/ Spent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6314.00 | 0.76 | 3322.00 | 5.24 | 3545.05 |
| 2. | Bihar | 7738.00 | 1.37 | 6581.90 | 4.50 | 7485.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 2.19 | 2623.35 | 0.25 | 0* |
| 4. | Goa | 106.00 | 0.04 | 442.00 | 0.05 | 114.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2707.10 | 1.79 | 3142.87 | 0.97 | 4351.05 |
| 6. | Haryana | 811.00 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 1494.29 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 448.86 | 0.07 | 425.00 | 0.08 | 499.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 708.89 | 0.09 | 769.00 | 0.07 | 777.74 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 2460.00 | 1.79 | 2222.90 | 0.94 | 2376.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3749.32 | 1.72 | 4115.30 | 3.37 | 4419.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 2490.00 | 1.61 | 2117.30 | 1.48 | 2223.70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5412.00 | 0.32 | 5620.00 | 3.86 | 5224.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 8379.00 | 3.49 | 8014.00 | 2.67 | 8106.95 |
| 14. | Odisha | 2601.39 | 1.22 | 1289.00 | 1.41 | 2383.39 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2003.01 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 4442.93 | 2.05 | 4546.02 | 0.65 | 4950.99 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 5375.00 | 1.36 | 4571.50 | 1.24 | 5184.00 |
| 18. | Telangana | 0.00 | 2.26 | 1094.10 | 7.81 | 2566.00 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 14880.00 | 6.34 | 13445.00 | 3.25 | 14471.97 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 392.00 | 0.25 | 680.10 | 0.41 | 726.00 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 6277.14 | 2.20 | 5280.55 | 2.29 | 6582.86 |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.00 | 0.01 | 0* |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Havali | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0** |
| 24. | Daman and Diu | 8.86 | 0.01 | 7.13 | 0.004 | 15.29 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 0.51 | 0.00 | 61.00 | 0.004 | 84.71 |
| 26. | Delhi | 44.88 | 0.001 | 92.98 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 0.004 | 56.00 |
| 28. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.68 | 5454.96 | 0.68 | 0** |
| 29. | Manipur | 531.00 | 0.09 | 598.00 | 0.05 | 602.62 |
| 30. | Tripura | 850.00 | 0.30 | 1430.00 | 0.31 | 1532.65 |
| 31. | Sikkim | 128.00 | 0.01 | 150.00 | 0.01 | 500.00 |
| | TOTAL | 76855.88 | 32.57 | 78113.96 | 41.78 | 82275.27 |

*Note:* (1) Beneficiaries figures include no. of beneficiaries covered by some States from their own Plan funds. However, with the budget available under the Scheme, around 25 lakh beneficiaries may be benefitted.

(2) The no. of beneficiaries are provided by the States/UTs with the subsequent year's proposal, and hence number of beneficiaries for 2015-16 are not given.

* Funds could not be released due to pending Utilization Certificate from the State/UT.

** No proposal received from the State/UT.

***Statement-IV***

*Details of Pre-matric Scholarship scheme for OBC students during the last three years*

(Amount and number of beneficiaries in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | No. of Benficiaries | Funds Released | No. of Benficiaries | Funds Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.24 | 515.50 | 0.46 | 635.00 |
| 2. | Bihar | 1691.00 | 120.00 | 721.00 | 40.39 | 2180.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 948.00 | $ | 0* |
| 4. | Goa | 50.00 | 0.04 | 36.00 | 0.08 | 320.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1120.00 | 1.26 | 573.32 | 1.20 | 678.88 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 40.00 | 0.15 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 112.01 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 68.53 | 0.10 | 214.85 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1160.00 | 1.61 | 710.00 | 5.70 | 1285.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 796.08 | 7.46 | 607.00 | 3.81 | 703.00 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 279.70 | 3.74 | 1306.00 |
| 13. | Odisha | 440.47 | 1.44 | 243.50 | 1.02 | 0* |
| 14. | Punjab | 452.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.76 | 582.00 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 442.51 | 4.19 | 508.44 | 4.24 | 598.33 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 1338.00 | 2.47 | 744.31 | 3.17 | 628.50 |
| 17. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 413.00 | $ | 0* |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 3253.00 | 57.27 | 3520.00 | 1.31 | 1740.00 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 58.50 | 0.44 | 58.50 | 1.55 | 0* |
| 20. | West Bengal | 280.73 | 1.83 | 315.60 | 3.02 | 952.28 |
| 21. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 319.00 | 0.36 | 0* |
| 22. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | $ | 0* |
| 23. | Tripura | 142.00 | 0.71 | 174.00 | 0.70 | 142.00 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 24.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.60 |
| 25. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.93 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0* |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 |
| 27. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0** |
| 28. | Daman and Diu | 18.17 | 0.01 | 5.50 | 0.01 | 0* |
| 29. | Delhi | 45.26 | 0.05 | 54.76 | 0.06 | 93.00 |
| 30. | Puducherry | 101.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 7.00 |
| | TOTAL | 11598.89 | 199.74 | 10955.66 | 72.81 | 12078.77 |

*Note:* (1) Beneficiaries figures include no. of beneficiaries covered by some States from their own Plan funds. However, with the budget available under the Scheme, around 25 lakh beneficiaries may be benefitted.

(2) The no. of beneficiaries are provided by the States/UTs with the subsequent year's proposal, and hence number of beneficiaries for 2015-16 are not given.

(3) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs is not being implemented by the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. They are implementing their own scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship.

$ Not received

* Funds could not be released due to pending Utilization Certificate from the State/UT.

** No proposal received from the State/UT.

### ***Statement-V***

*State-wise number of Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4895.16 | 229360 | 5070.01 | 82091 | 1986.82 | 49239 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1366.85 | 630 | 2.29 | 630 | 1137.61 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 4756.81 | 102800 | 1114.00 | 102800 | 6748.28 | 116693 |
| 4. | Bihar | 23.00 | 6463 | 23.00 | 6463 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1341.48 | 106231 | 4066.75 | 139447 | 4764.83 | 148660 |
| 6. | Goa | 2.00 | 1332 | 2.00 | 1332 | 356.00 | 4270 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 7138.58 | 218570 | 3929.23 | 218570 | 5520.40 | 163989 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 282.83 | 5189 | 237.00 | 5189 | 1350.00 | 8079 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 177.00 | 18700 | 2494.17 | 21000 | 2494.17 | 21000 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 2043.23 | 72878 | 4927.23 | 81768 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 3340.76 | 132376 | 3691.00 | 134988 | 5839.00 | 140891 |
| 12. | Kerala | 625.53 | 12705 | 647.00 | 13225 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 5276.71 | 192437 | 2385.00 | 188145 | 3065.00 | 197176 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 11996.04 | 178146 | 7451.83 | 175000 | 5209.83 | 175000 |
| 15. | Manipur | 6111.01 | 53965 | 3615.48 | 57828 | 3588.00 | 66928 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 3438.00 | 79011 | 438.00 | 79011 | 3274.61 | 74608 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 5393.89 | 56873 | 4501.15 | 62410 | 4927.91 | 57330 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 2626.19 | 39867 | 2329.59 | 40133 | 2646.34 | 45140 |
| 19. | Odisha | 3459.87 | 89115 | 4512.00 | 130960 | 4050.00 | 165100 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 2216.02 | 288020 | 6440.00 | 246249 | 10890.43 | 275669 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 845.49 | 2643 | 414.00 | 2705 | 400.00 | 3053 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 1436.02 | 11092 | 44.00 | 11092 | 2266.86 | 20060 |
| 23. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0 | 12329.88 | 171329 | 9650.00 | 171329 |
| 24. | Tripura | 1390.99 | 24270 | 974.82 | 22261 | 1700.00 | 28374 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 56.00 | 7500 | 56.00 | 7500 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 1086.50 | 24812 | 164.00 | 25269 | 900.00 | 27796 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 2277.63 | 79230 | 237.00 | 79230 | 2948.46 | 73357 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.75 | 28 | 0.75 | 148 | 0* | 0 |
| 29. | Daman and Diu | 10.90 | 320 | 1.00 | 320 | 0* | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 74839.41 | 2034563 | 72098.18 | 2107093 | 85714.55 | 2033741 |

*Complete proposal has not been received.

***Statement-VI***

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students studying in classes IX and X during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries | Funds Released | Beneficia-ries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00* | 0 | 1386.00 | 75812 | 1983.00 | 79602 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 218.44 | 29143 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 211.88 | 12255 | *0 | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00* | 0 | 688.60 | 40700 | 375.00 | 37095 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00* | 0 | 3718.00 | 228626 | 3607.00 | 225705 |
| 6. | Goa | 14.00 | 1728 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2835.28 | 265168 | 3750.00 | 200000 | 3745.76 | 138465 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 45.73 | 2124 | 73.00 | 3996 | 96.12 | 5798 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 700.00 | 37813 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 0.00* | 0 | 1613.00 | 93533 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 3320.05 | 84680 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 12. | Kerala | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 300.00 | 30010 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 4300.00 | 364167 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 15. | Manipur | 729.70 | 27112 | 496.05 | 40126 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 296.762 | 10707 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 123.185 | 3283 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 851.47 | 42048 |
| 19. | Odisha | 5601.08375 | 221709 | 4511.00 | 203301 | 4900.00 | 221243 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 4792.55 | 1267802 | 2383.34 | 187508 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 0.00* | 0 | 7.80 | 408 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 600.00 | 15750 |
| 23. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0 | 745.52 | 105672 | 0.00* | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Tripura | 674.332 | 65690 | 678.75 | 44598 | 1303.60 | 53516 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 460.2 | 12255 | 19.82 | 9869 | 107.00 | 10856 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 2620 | 119856 | 0* | 0 | 0.00* | 0 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0.00* | 0 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 21943.19 | 2123512 | 20070.88 | 1234149 | 22868.95 | 1262068 |

*Note:* The scheme has been effective from 01.07.2012

* Complete proposal has not been received.

***Statement-VII***

*Details of amount spent and number of SC/ST candidates selected under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (NOS) during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

| Year | NOS (SC) | | NOS (ST) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount spent | No. of selected candidates | Amount spent | No. of selected candidates |
| 2013-14 | 6.13 | 39 | 0.68 | 09 |
| 2014-15 | 8.78 | 56 | 0.99 | * |
| 2015-16 | 13.45 | * | 0.39 | * |

* Selections are in process. Amounts however were spent on scholarship awards of previous years.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः** सभापति जी, यह सवाल दलित स्टूडेंट्स, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्टूडेंट्स से संबंधित है, उनसे कंसर्ंड है। आपने उनको प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप देने से संबंधित सवाल का जवाब दिया है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो प्री-मैट्रिक छात्र हैं, जो कि 9th से लेकर 10th, 11th तक के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उसके बाद पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जिनका सवाल किया गया था, आपने अपने उस सवाल के जवाब में जो एक लिस्ट दी है, उस लिस्ट में कहा है कि हम स्टेट्स को इतना रुपया देते हैं और हमने दिया है। आपने स्कीम का जिक्र नहीं किया, लेकिन आपने एमाउंट का जिक्र किया, आपने बेनिफिशियरीज़ का जिक्र किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप इस सवाल का जवाब दे रहे थे, तो क्या आपके विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, उसके बारे में आपसे कहा कि आपको कोई जवाब नहीं देना है, या आपको जवाब दिया नहीं या आप सदन को जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आप जरा सवाल का जवाब देख लें। इन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो फिगर दी है, वह 000 दी है। आपने यह 000 figure 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 और 2015-16, इन सालों के लिए बेनिफिशियरीज़ की फिगर ज़ीरो दी है। आपने

बेनिफिशियरीज़ के लिए जो एमाउंट रिलीज़ किया है, वह भी ज़ीरो दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपकी जो स्कीम है, उसमें दलितों — यह सवाल, जो उनकी पढ़ाई से संबंधित है, उन स्टूडेंट्स से संबंधित है, उत्तर प्रदेश के ये जो दलित स्टूडेंट्स हैं, क्या आपका उनके प्रति यही प्रेम है? आप यह स्पष्ट करें कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने आपको कोई लिस्ट नहीं दी। यदि ऐसा है तो आप उस सरकार का खुलासा कीजिए, उसकी बात कहिए, लेकिन आप सदन के सामने इस सवाल का सही जवाब दीजिए, क्योंकि आपका जवाब सामने रखा हुआ है और 000 की फिगर दे रहा है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** आदरणीय सभापति जी, माननीय मिश्रा जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि SC स्टूडेंट्स को जो पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं, हमने उसकी राशि के और बेनिफिशियरीज़ के भी आंकड़े दिए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः** आपने उसको 20 प्रतिशत घटा दिया है। आप यह भी मान लीजिए कि 20 प्रतिशत घटाया है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** घटाया नहीं है, इस साल बढ़ा दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में SC स्टूडेंट्स की प्री-मैट्रिक में जरूर 000 फिगर आ रही है, लेकिन उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि वहां से न तो मांग आई है, न ही आंकड़े आए हैं। जब हम पहले धनराशि आवंटित करते हैं, तो उसका यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट, बेनिफिशियरीज़ की संख्या सहित होता था, फिर वे मांग करते हैं और हम देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः** उपसभापति जी, इनका आन्सर क्लियर नहीं है। इसका मतलब केंद्र सरकार मान रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में एक भी बेनिफिशियरी इस लायक नहीं है, जिसके लिए आपने मान लिया है कि उसे कोई बेनिफिट दिया जाए। ये लाखों की संख्या में हैं, जबकि पहले करोड़ों की संख्या में थे, लेकिन आपने कह दिया है कि यह फिगर ज़ीरो हो गई है। यदि उत्तर प्रदेश ने आपको आंकड़े नहीं दिए, तो क्या आपका यह दायित्व नहीं बनता था कि आप उनसे यह पूछें और कहें कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या ये बेनिफिशियरीज़ ज़ीरो हो गए हैं और अब उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट नहीं रह गई है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** डिमांड ही नहीं आई तो हम क्या करें?

**श्री सभापतिः** श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रमः** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि सरकार जो भी स्कॉलरशिप SC/ST और OBC स्टूडेंट्स के लिए देती है, वह सही समय पर स्टूडेंट्स को नहीं मिलती है। इसके कारण गरीब स्टूडेंट्स को बहुत प्रॉब्लम्स का सामना करना पड़ता है। वे सही समय पर स्टडी लोन भी नहीं चुका पा रहे हैं, इसीलिए हमारे ओडिशा के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 25.1.16 को मंत्री जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि 2014-15 की 121.17 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता अभी तक रिलीज़ नहीं हुई है। सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार कब तक यह फंड release करेगी, ताकि एससी/एसटी बच्चों को scholarship ठीक समय पर मिल सके?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, हमारा प्रयास रहता है कि scholarship छात्रों को सही समय पर मिले, पर हम यह scholarship राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से देते हैं। जैसे ही नया वित्तीय वर्ष

प्रारम्भ होता है, हम जो national allocation decided है, उसके हिसाब से पहली किश्त जारी कर देते हैं। बाद में जब दूसरी किश्त के लिए उनकी डिमांड आती है और जो पिछली धनराशि उनके पास उपलब्ध रहती है, वे उसका उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र साथ में लगा कर देते हैं, तो हम दूसरी किश्त release करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य महोदया ने जिस तारीख के पत्र का उल्लेख किया है, मैं उसको दिखवाऊँगा और वहां scholarship देने की व्यवस्था करने का काम करूँगा।

**डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचूः** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि Statement IV में इन्होंने दर्शाया है कि ओबीसी के लिए जो pre-matric scholarship है, वह किन-किन स्टेट्स में कितनी-कितनी दी गई है। हम झारखंड की बात करें, तो अभी जैसा हमारे साथी ने कहा, झारखंड में 2013-14 में यह संख्या ज़ीरो है। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? इसके पहले उन्होंने utilization certificate and proposal के बारे में कहा है, मगर इस संख्या के ज़ीरो रहने का आखिर क्या कारण है कि झारखंड में 2013-14 में कोई भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, सभी राज्यों के लिए एक ही कारण है कि अगर वहां से डिमांड नहीं आती है, तो हम उनको पैसा नहीं देते हैं। वहां से डिमांड नहीं आई है।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः** इसका मतलब है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापतिः** बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is a serious issue. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question. ..(*Interruptions*).. Question 51.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner absent. Any supplementaries?

*51. [The Questioner (SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA) was absent.]

**Opening of new ITIs**

*51. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning and the number of students trained in these Institutes during the last one and a half year;

(b) whether Government is also in touch with some private education providers under the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for exploring the possibility of opening ITIs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to open new ITIs for giving training to more students so that they become self-reliant?

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

***Statement***

(a) At present a total number of 13,105 Industrial Training Institutes ITIs (Government 2293 and Pvt. 10,812) are functioning in the Country. State-wise details of ITIs with seating capacities are placed given in Statement-I (*See* below). Duration of trades in ITIs varies from 06 months to 2 years. As per information available on National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) web portal 9,37,809 trainees in year 2014 and 10,73,265 trainees in year 2015 were admitted.

(b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is exploring possibility for conducting National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) courses and short term skill courses under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in spare capacity of existing and closed Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics affiliated to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

In this regard, a committee has been constituted by AICTE for feasibility study for utilization of the spare infrastructure of engineering colleges/polytechnics for the same.

As per the information provided by AICTE, 31 institutions have been closed and 84 institutions have applied for closure across the country. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is a proposal for Scheme titled "Setting up of 1500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) in unserved blocks/areas with active participation of Industry/ Private Partners" for which meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has been conducted on 19.04.2016.

***Statement-I***

*Matrix for number of ITIs with seating capacities in various State/UTs*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UTs | Number of Govt. ITIs | Seating Capacity (Govt.) | Number of Pvt. ITIs | Seating Capacity (Pvt.) | Total ITIs | Total Seating Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Northern Region** | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chandigarh | 2 | 1192 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1192 |
| 2. | Delhi | 16 | 11420 | 66 | 5852 | 82 | 17272 |
| 3. | Haryana | 97 | 25784 | 211 | 26162 | 308 | 51946 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 77 | 13556 | 151 | 16924 | 228 | 30480 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 37 | 4087 | 1 | 110 | 38 | 4197 |
| 6. | Punjab | 99 | 21492 | 287 | 39168 | 386 | 60660 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 115 | 17104 | 1654 | 210095 | 1769 | 227199 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 315 | 32508 | 1870 | 238146 | 2185 | 270654 |
| 9. | Uttarakhand | 60 | 7387 | 71 | 9238 | 131 | 16625 |
| | Sub-Total | 818 | 134530 | 4311 | 545695 | 5129 | 680225 |
| **Southern Region** | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | 79 | 23429 | 411 | 106945 | 490 | 130374 |
| 11. | Telangana | 69 | 5337 | 211 | 19539 | 280 | 24876 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 179 | 30914 | 1302 | 104030 | 1481 | 134944 |
| 13. | Kerala | 40 | 16476 | 491 | 54490 | 531 | 70966 |
| 14. | Lakshadweep | 1 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 96 |
| 15. | Poducherry | 8 | 1432 | 9 | 508 | 17 | 1940 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 62 | 23416 | 660 | 68974 | 722 | 92390 |
| | Sub-Total | 438 | 101100 | 3084 | 354486 | 3522 | 455586 |
| **Eastern Region** | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 | 512 | 1 | 96 | 6 | 608 |
| 18. | Aadaman and Nicobar Island | 1 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 273 |
| 19. | Assam | 31 | 5968 | 5 | 384 | 36 | 6352 |
| 20. | Bihar | 34 | 11433 | 839 | 118437 | 873 | 129870 |
| 21. | Jharkhand | 21 | 4752 | 194 | 42040 | 215 | 46792 |
| 22. | Manipur | 7 | 540 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 540 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 5 | 622 | 2 | 320 | 7 | 942 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 294 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 8 | 944 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 944 |
| 26. | Odisha | 30 | 19152 | 594 | 101684 | 624 | 120836 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 4 | 580 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 580 |
| 29. | Tripura | 12 | 1792 | 1 | 96 | 13 | 1888 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 52 | 14204 | 90 | 12200 | 142 | 26404 |
| | Sub-Total | 211 | 61066 | 1726 | 275257 | 1937 | 336323 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Western Region** | | | | | | | |
| 31. | Chhattisgarh | 92 | 11504 | 93 | 10800 | 185 | 22304 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 228 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 228 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 388 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 388 |
| 34. | Goa | 10 | 3264 | 5 | 412 | 15 | 3676 |
| 35. | Gujarat | 158 | 58348 | 407 | 26370 | 565 | 84718 |
| 36. | Madhaya Pradesh | 173 | 26366 | 713 | 89554 | 886 | 115920 |
| 37. | Maharashtra | 390 | 108824 | 473 | 57428 | 863 | 166252 |
| | Sub-Total | 826 | 208922 | 1691 | 184564 | 2517 | 393486 |
| | Grand Total | 2293 | 505618 | 10812 | 1360002 | 13105 | 1865620 |

***Statement-II***

*State-wise number of institutions closed and institutions which have applied for closure across the country*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Number of Institutions closed by AICTE | Number of Institutions, applied for closure |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 01 | 09 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 00 | 01 |
| 3. | Delhi | 00 | 02 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 02 | 04 |
| 5. | Haryana | 07 | 13 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 02 | 02 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 00 | 01 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 01 | 02 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 03 | 04 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 04 | 07 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 00 | 01 |
| 12. | Odisha | 01 | 01 |
| 13. | Punjab | 01 | 03 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 01 | 02 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 03 | 08 |
| 16. | Telangana | 01 | 10 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 04 | 12 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 00 | 02 |
| | Total | 31 | 84 |

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner absent any supplementaries?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the 'Skill India' and 'Stand-up India' are in the campaign mode. There is every necessity for the Industrial Training Institutes to enhance the skills of pre-matric and post-matric students. We are having paucity of the Industrial Training Institutes across the nation. But it is visible that several Government as well as private Industrial Training Institutes are getting closed down. The policy and the programme towards maintenance and sustenance of ITIs have to be updated not only by the Union Government but also by the State Government. With its own campaign mode, the Central Government may be focussing on that. But are they taking on board State Governments to ensure up-to-date and modern curriculum, and also to sustain interests of the students in ITIs so that ITIs are not closed down across the nation?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the hon. Member has mixed up two issues. He has talked about ITIs, which is training in the formal sector. As far as hard skills are concerned, there are 13,000 institutions. About 2,500 are located in the Government Sector, States and the Centre together, and about 10,000 are there in the private sector. What he is referring to is about shutting down of training institutions. I would like to bring it on the record of the House that under AICTE, there are about 18,00,000 seats in the engineering colleges. In the engineering colleges across the country, about 8.5 lakh seats are vacant. So, those are the engineering colleges which are shutting down and excess of capacity has been created. That is why most of these engineering colleges are shutting down and we have received the information that almost 200 engineering colleges have been shut. So, that is a matter of grave concern. When we come back to the ITIs, it is a formal system set up for training students, 10th dropouts or 10th pass people, we have a whole ecosystem and we have about 13,000 ITIs. What he is talking today is very important because at some point of time, we have missed a policy framework. We started opening ITIs in this country in 1969. Today, there are about 13,000 institutions. And, today, 2500 blocks in the country, across the country, since last 67 years, do not have a single training institute. Now, this is a very major concern. And, there are districts in this country – I can give examples – which have a lot of ITIs. One district has 200 ITIs. Now, if you look at Palamu in Jharkhand, it has one ITI – whether it is private or Government, we can come to that later – but in the city of Jaipur, there are 200 ITIs. So, there is something which went wrong. Now, what we are trying to do is – the Government has got a policy now and we have provided a Budget – we are trying to bring all these uncovered blocks in this country under a PPP model. The cost of a primary stage ITI would be around ` 3.5 crores or ` 4 crores, and to

make it faster, we are funding through the National Skill Development Corporation. We are giving the money, some grant and a very soft loan so that the people from the industry can come up. Today, the partnership of the industry is very important. जो लोग उद्योग जगत से जुड़े हुए हैं, वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमें trained manpower चाहिए, तो trained manpower प्रोवाइड करने के लिए हम लोगों ने इंडस्ट्री को जोड़कर, देश भर में इसी तरह के इंस्टीट्यूट्स की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव बनाया है और अब हम इस प्रस्ताव को कैबिनेट में ले जाकर पारित करेंगे। जो formal skilling का स्वरूप है, उसमें हमने बहुत बड़े रूप से apprenticeship में भी सुधार किया है। जहां तक dropouts का सवाल है, जो लोग आठवीं या नौवीं पास होते हैं, उनमें आप जो skilled work force की बात कर रहे हैं, we are taking them under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, which is 'short-term skilling'. So, a structured long-term skilling, which happens in industry, will go in the NCBT, and then there is structured short-term skilling which was, of course, an initiative of the previous Government also. However, the structure was different. We are redefining it and setting up model skill centres across the country. So, on the one side, the informal skills will go in the skill development centres and the formal skills will go in the ITIs or the equivalent of that.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, the conventional pattern has been to have an ITI. The boys are trained in certain conventional trades and skills, and then they go into the job market and they lose there. Why don't you ask the FICCI, ASSOCHAM and such organizations and corporate sector to train people for their own particular skill requirements and take them straightway into the jobs? I think, these newer methods will have to be adopted rather than opening more and more ITIs which then throw people in the job market.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this is a very pertinent question. अभी जितने भी आईटीआई में प्रशिक्षण होते हैं, उनमें लगभग 250 Trades हैं, and, out of those 250 trades, there are only 10 or 12 trades which all these institutes want to run because these are institutes which are basically notified in public sector undertakings that 'if you do your ITI from there, you will get a Government job which include Fitter, Computer Operator, Programme Assistant, Electrician, Mechanical Welder, etc.' They are 12 of that. So, most of these ITIs only run these 10-12 trades and they do not run most of the courses which are creating employment.

On the question of industry partnership, Sir, the biggest industry partnership world over — and every country in the world has it which possibly we have missed — is through apprenticeship. Industry gets apprentices which we should also have and it is where the training takes place. For example, China has about three crore apprenticeships. So, most of the people who pass out from such institutes go to the

industry and train themselves irrespective of the fact whether they get absorbed in that industry or they move out of that industry. Even Japan has about a crore. We, in India, between my Ministry and the HRD Ministry — because there are two verticals; one is being looked after by the HRD Ministry and the other is being looked after by the Ministry of Skill Development — we only do about three lakhs. So, this number is very insignificant. But, Sir, if you remember the 20 Point Programme of Mrs. Gandhi when she had said that 'we will reform the Apprenticeship Act', we did that change in 2014, and it took thirty years. We have removed all the shackles which were there in the Apprenticeship Act which included imprisonment, trade-wise, etc. So, today, even if you look at the public sector undertakings — and this is for the consumption of Members of Parliament — at least in the Government, where we have the public sectors undertakings, out of 50 lakh jobs which are existing in the public sector, with the reform policy, we can have apprenticeship between two-and-a-half per cent and upper cap of ten per cent. So, around, good 50,000 individuals, graduates, post-graduates, under-graduates or those who come from the ITIs can go to the public sector. So far, the public sector's ratio is miniscule. Even if I have to look at the big petroleum sector, there is a big possibility. The Ministry of Mines has about 620 apprentices while its capacity is around 40,000 and, out of that, two-and-a-half to ten per cent would be around 5,000. So, there is a great policy of pushing apprenticeship, and this is in the public sector. Similarly, if we are able to partner the private sector, the whole ecosystem of skills, hard skills and all the great training that we are talking about can happen. This can happen only through industry-association, which the Government is trying to build up.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has given some useful information regarding this matter. But I would like to make the point that with the massive unemployment in this country, a great lacuna is the lack of intermediate training institutes between schools and the IITs. Now, will the Government make a massive effort, in coordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the public sector, to really exponentially increase the number of training institutes and apprentices? The unemployment backlog is growing and we are not going to be able to catch up unless that is done. Will this be a priority with the Government?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this is a policy lacuna or the mindset of the people. Pardon me for putting this in the House. It is a very harsh statement. Education had a distinct bias towards skill, because in the entire education system, skill has been there, but all of us who have become big or important in the system, though educated, are not skilled individuals. So, the bias of education against skill has been in perpetuity. Even when we went to the ITIs after doing 10th or 12th,

we cannot seek admission; equivalence is not there. But now, Smritiji has agreed and she has given a formula through the National Open Schools. For the last 67 years, for all those students who did their ITIs, there was no lateral or a vertical climb as far as opening up of further venues is concerned. I am happy that, for the first time in Indian history, the Ministry of HRD has integrated itself with the Ministry of Skill Development and now these boys who are doing their ITIs would move towards open education and they can aspire.

Sir, in India, we do not have a 'Professor of Welding'; we do not have a 'Professor of Plumbing', which is there across the world. So, this is the difference, that the aspirational aspect has been kept in mind. I have talked to the Prime Minister about it and, for the first time, even students passing out from ITIs would have a grand function and a grand convocation where they would wear robes and they would come out and say we are also a part of the industry workforce.

As far as the schooling system is concerned, a mistake has been committed. That is because every skilling across the world should have taken place in the schools. Unfortunately, this never became aspirational. There is an integration process. We are trying to build up a credit framework, from 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th onwards, and this process has to begin. It has to be integrated, but the schools are still not ready. We are very positive about it. We are trying to convince them. This workforce is actually what we are talking about. The Prime Minister's initiative to make India the world's workforce is an effort which we are trying to do. I think the process that Dr. Karan Singh has talked about has been initiated. Though delayed, we would achieve it. That is for sure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 52. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Compulsory retirement of non-performing officials**

*52. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on the proposal of compulsory retirement for non-performing and inefficient Government officials, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of metrics for such an assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Central Government has since long been reviewing officials on grounds of performance and efficiency. Fundamental Rules, All India Services Rules and other Service Rules provide for retirement in public interest.

Under Rule 56(i) of Fundamental Rules, review is done at the age of 50/55 years for Group A and B officials and at the age of 55 years for others. As per the provisions of All India Services (Death cum Retirement Benefit) Rules 16(3), *inter-alia*, review is done on completion of 15/25 years of qualifying service or on attaining the age of 50 years as the case may be. While reviewing, parameters such as the entire service record and performance are taken into consideration.

Review of performance is a continuous process. These provisions have been reiterated from time to time, more recently in September 2015 and in April 2016.

However, disciplinary action as appropriate, including compulsory retirement, is taken under the provisions of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules and other Service Rules as applicable to various Services on completion of enquiry.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, this question was about non-officers being removed, and the Minister's reply says that they are reviewed and removed at the age of 50 and 55. Sir, that is absolutely too late in anyone's career. Will the Minister commit to changing this procedure to ensure that maybe at the age of 40 or 45, the appropriate officers, who are deemed non-performers, are removed from service and maybe the bottom five per cent of non-performers are removed on an annual basis so as to ensure efficiency in governance?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member's concern to ensure efficiency in administration is well taken. He has referred to the age criterion, which is one of the various other criteria and parameters meant for this purpose. For example, we have the Fundamental Rules 56(j), which provides for premature retirement. I shall not call it 'compulsory retirement' because that falls in another category. Then, we have dismissals and deemed resignations. We also have certain other penalties based on the nature and the situation. Broadly speaking, this assessment is made on the basis of two criteria, (a) performance and (b) the record of service. Apart from that, if there are any specific allegations, depending upon that, an inquiry is conducted and an appropriate penalty is also instituted, sometimes regardless of age. So, it is not necessary that this would happen only at the age of 50 or so. But, having listened to what he says, this will be kept in mind.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Government talked about rotating officers working in sensitive and non-sensitive posts ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Complaints of discrimination at NIT institutes

†*53. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding discrimination against the students coming from other States in NITs situated in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in the last three years and the manner in which these complaints were redressed;

(c) whether any demand for change in the location of any such institutes has been raised, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision being taken by Government on such demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Recently a demand was raised by some students of NIT, Srinagar to shift the NIT out of Srinagar following tensions in the wake of a cricket match. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has indicated that it will not be possible to accede to this demand.

### Global targets for reducing malnutrition

*54. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is on track to meet only two of the eight global targets for reducing malnutrition by 2030 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the latest data shows that 39 per cent of children under the age of five in India are short as compared to their age and if so, the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 17 Globally Agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) having target year as 2030. Out of these SDGs, Goal No. 2 States "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

Goal 2 mentioned above, has been divided into eight Targets. Target 2.2 of the above Goal States as under:

"By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons".

To address the components of the Target, this Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls *i.e.* SABLA. While ICDS covers the nutritional needs of children of 6 months-6 years age, pregnant and lactating mothers, RGSAG Scheme covers the nutritional and non-nutritional components for adolescent girls. Under these Schemes, age appropriate Supplementary Nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries at the Anganwadi Centres spread across the country.

As per the National Family Health Survey, the proportion of under-weight children below 3 years declined from 43% in 1998-99 to 40% in 2005-06. As per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in under weight among under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-III to 29.4% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-III to 15.1% in RSoC.

(b) As per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, mentioned above, the level of stunting among children under 5 years of age has reduced from 48% in NFHS-II to 38.7% in RSoC.

**District disability rehabilitation centres**

*55. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise along with locations thereof;

(b) whether each district in the country has a Disability Rehabilitation Centre, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to set up one such centre in each district of the country; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent on District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) functioning in the country is 256. Details of locations, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) No Sir.

(c) Decision to set up DDRCs in all the Districts of the country has not been taken so far.

(d) Details indicating the amount sanctioned to various DDRCs during the last 3 years, State-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Information regarding amount spent by these DDRCs is being collected.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State-wise District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) functioning in the country*

| Name of State/UT | DDRCs set up | Location of DDRCs (District) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 11 | East Godavari, Kurnool, Chittor, Nellore, Vizianagram, Prakasam, Cudappah, Guntur, Vishakapatnam, Anantpur, and Srikakulam |
| Telengana | 5 | Nalgonda Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | Itanagar (Naharlagun), Tawang and East Kamang |
| Assam | 13 | Tezpur (Sonitpur), Dibrugarh, Silchar, Karimganj, Dhubri, Nagaon, Jorhat, Barpeta, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Lakhimpur, Cachar |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 | Port Blair, Nicobar |
| Bihar | 22 | Purnia, Supaul, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Banka, Muzzafarpur, Chapra, Kishan Ganj, Nawada, Jehanabad, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | Samastipur, Begusarai, Nalanda, East Champaran, Kaimur, Madhubani, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Vaishali and Araria |
| Chhattisgarh | 7 | Raipur, Raigarh, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur, Bastar, Dhamtari |
| Dadra Nagar Haveli | 1 | Silvassa |
| Daman and Diu | 1 | Diu |
| Goa | 1 | Panaji |
| Gujarat | 12 | Surat, Jamnagar, Ahemdabad, Vadodra, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Nadiad, Junagarh, Dahod, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha |
| Haryana | 5 | Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Sonepat, Hissar and Fatehabad |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3 | Shimla, Dharmshala and Kinnaur |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 8 | Jammu, Udhampur, Leh, Anantnag, Doda, Barmulla, Poonch, Kupwara |
| Jharkhand | 6 | Palamu, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur |
| Karnataka | 8 | Bellary, Belgaum, Mangalore, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Mandaya, Bidar, Kolar |
| Kerala | 3 | Kozhikode, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 24 | Jabalpur, Balaghat, Rewa, Sagar, Indore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Satna, Khargaon, Khandwa, Agar, Alote-Ratlam, Jawad, Dewas, Mandsaur, Damoh, Shivpuri, Chhindawara, Guna, Vidisha, Sehore, Shajapur |
| Maharashtra | 11 | Buldana, Wardha, Latur, Aurangabad, Mahim/Dadar, Gondia, Amravati, Pune, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Hingoli |
| Manipur | 4 | Imphal, Thoubal, Churachandpur, Imphal West |
| Meghalaya | 5 | Shillong, East Garo Hills, Jantia Hills West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Mizoram | 3 | Aizawal, Lunglei+Lunglit, Kolasib+Mamit |
| Nagaland | 1 | Dimapur |
| Odisha | 8 | Kalahandi, Nabrangpur, Ganjam, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput |
| Puducherry | 2 | Pondicherry and Karaikal |
| Punjab | 8 | Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Nawanshahr and Amritsar |
| Rajasthan | 11 | Ajmer, Jodhpur, Tonk, Bikaner, Jaiselmer, Jalore, Pali, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara |
| Sikkim | 1 | Gangtok |
| Tamil Nadu | 7 | Vellore, Thoothukudi, Madurai, Salem, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari and Peramblur |
| Tripura | 4 | North Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, Agartala (West Tripura) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 39 | Jaunpur, Hardoi, Deoria, Saharanpur, Rampur, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, Siddharthanagar, Kheri, Budaun, Basti, Unnao, Balrampur, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shravasti, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Gonda, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Balia, Jhansi, Ambedkarnagar, Pilibhit, Rai Bareily, Maharajganj, Muzzafarnagar, Mathura, Bareily, Kanpur Dehat, Bahraich and Barabanki |
| Uttarakhand | 5 | Tehri Garhwal, Almorah, Haridwar, Bageshwar and Nainital |
| West Bengal | 12 | Bardhaman, Purulia, Bankura, Howarah, Malda, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly |
| TOTAL | 256 | |

***Statement-II***

*Details of funds released to DDRCs during last three years (2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16) State-wise*

| Sl. No. | DDRCs | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Andhra Pradesh** | | | | |
| 1. | Guntur | 17,20,000 | | |
| 2. | East Godavari | 10,20,000 | 6,70,962 | |
| 3. | Vizianagram | - | 3,41,295 | |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | | | | |
| 4. | Tawang | 9,03,933 | - | 5,16,690 |
| **Assam** | | | | |
| 5. | Nagaon | 11,82,000 | - | |
| 6. | Jorhat | - | 6,10,020 | |
| 7. | Lakhimpur | 18,82,000 | - | 7,77,471 |
| 8. | Dhemaji | 18,82,000 | - | |
| 9. | Golaghat | 18,82,000 | - | 4,69,025 |
| 10. | Tezpur | 1,69,036 | - | 7,10,919 |
| 11. | Cachar | | | 18,82,000 |
| **Bihar** | | | | |
| 12. | West Champaran | 5,37,106 | - | |
| 13. | Nalanda | 17,20,000 | - | |
| 14. | Chapra/Saran | 4,42,800 | - | |
| 15. | Aurangabad | - | 5,51,315 | |
| 16. | Muzaffarpur | | | 99,600 |
| **Gujarat** | | | | |
| 17. | Surat | 4,10,867 | - | |
| 18. | Vadodara | 10,78,383 | - | |
| 19. | Nadiad | - | 2,10,689 | |
| 20. | Rajkot | 2,72,160 | - | |
| 21. | Ahmedabad | 10,08,463 | - | 5,90,098 |
| 22. | Surendranagar | 2,14,650 | - | |

| Sl. No. | DDRCs | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Himachal Pradesh** | | | | |
| 23. | Kangra | - | - | |
| **Jammu and Kashmir** | | | | |
| 24. | Doda | 2,61,027 | 4,91,781 | 4,26,514 |
| 25. | Jammu | 18,82,000 | - | |
| 26. | Kupwara | | | 18,82,000 |
| **Jharkhand** | | | | |
| 27. | Dumka | 3,23,444 | - | |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | | | | |
| 28. | Jabalpur | 5,83,346 | 8,45,551 | 6,74,731 |
| 29. | Chhindwara | - | 12,87,350 | |
| 30. | Guna | - | 69,405 | |
| 31. | Shivpuri | 10,20,000 | 5,82,352 | 3,31,068 |
| 32. | Rewa | 14,76,032 | - | |
| 33. | Jhabua | 4,73,040 | - | 88,077 |
| 34. | Balaghat | 14,64,394 | 5,06,926 | |
| 35. | Gwalior | 6,16,535 | - | 4,59,580 |
| 36. | Damoh | 6,83,356 | - | 2,58,720 |
| 37. | Rajgarh (Biora) | 2,46,123 | 27,340 | 9,05,360 |
| 38. | Ratlam | 5,42,700 | - | |
| 39. | Mandsaur | 4,13,407 | - | 41,108 |
| 40. | Neemuch (Javad) | 2,58,223 | - | 3,68,347 |
| 41. | Dewas | | | 2,10,423 |
| 42. | Ujjain | | | 7,78,220 |
| 43. | Shajapur | | | 16,97,200 |
| **Maharashtra** | | | | |
| 44. | Amravati | 8,56,040 | 9,18,000 | |
| 45. | Nagpur | 17,20,000 | - | |
| 46. | Jalgaon | 17,20,000 | - | |
| 47. | Pune | 17,20,000 | - | |

| Sl. No. | DDRCs | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | Buldana | - | - | 6,27,196 |
| 49. | Latur | - | 6,75,022 | |
| 50. | Aurangabad | - | 9,82,017 | 6,65,386 |
| 51. | Hingoli | | 17,20,000 | |
| **Manipur** | | | | |
| 52. | Churachandpur | - | 4,08,800 | |
| 53. | Imphal West | | 18,82,000 | |
| **Meghalaya** | | | | |
| 54. | Tura (West Garo Hills) | 11,82,000 | - | 7,00,000 |
| 55. | West Khasi Hills | - | 18,82,000 | |
| **Punjab** | | - | - | |
| 56. | Bhatinda | - | - | 5,90,173 |
| 57. | Moga | 10,02,032 | - | |
| 58. | Nawanshahr | 10,19,747 | - | |
| 59. | Sangrur | 5,88,008 | - | 3,22,425 |
| **Rajasthan** | | | | |
| 60. | Jalore | - | 3,01,656 | |
| 61. | Alwar | 12,14,000 | - | |
| 62. | Tonk | - | - | 2,41,269 |
| 63. | Jodhpur | | 4,79,846 | |
| **Tripura** | | | | |
| 64. | Dhallai | 11,69,559 | | |
| 65. | North Tripura | 11,79,852 | 11,02,861 | 8,44,510 |
| **Telangana** | | | | |
| 66. | Medak | - | 17,20,000 | |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | | | | |
| 67. | Rai Bareily | - | | 4,73,161 |
| 68. | Moradabad | 6,23,533 | 4,26,580 | |
| 69. | Rampur | 9,70,514 | 5,08,680 | 6,27,288 |

| Sl. No. | DDRCs | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70. | Ghazipur | 17,20,000 | | |
| 71. | Siddharthnagar | 17,20,000 | | |
| 72. | Basti | 17,20,000 | | 7,10,830 |
| 73. | Badaun | 17,20,000 | | 1,66,512 |
| 74. | Sitapur | 17,20,000 | | |
| 75. | Unnao | 17,20,000 | | 5,54,547 |
| 76. | Kushinagar | 17,20,000 | | |
| 77. | Shravasti | 17,20,000 | | |
| 78. | Sant Kabir Nagar | 17,20,000 | | |
| 79. | Kheri | 17,20,000 | | |
| 80. | Balrampur | 17,20,000 | | |
| 81. | Pilibhit | 9,49,935 | 2,15,058 | 5,52,262 |
| 82. | Gorakhpur | 7,38,810 | 4,00,564 | 8,27,961 |
| 83. | Ballia | | | 6,97,125 |
| 84. | Mau | | | 4,11,445 |
| 85. | Barabanki | | | 17,20,000 |
| 86. | Jhansi | | | 17,20,000 |
| 87. | Bahraich | | | 17,20,000 |
| 88. | Bareilly | | 12,90,000 | |
| 89. | Kanpur Dehat | | 12,10,000 | |
| **Uttarakhand** | | | | |
| 90. | Haridwar(Roorke) | - | 5,42,820 | 4,23,300 |
| 91. | Tehri Garhwal | - | 3,72,283 | |
| **West Bengal** | | | | |
| 92. | Malda | 17,20,000 | 1,61,465 | 8,56,500 |
| 93. | Nadia | 17,20,000 | | |
| 94. | Jalpaiguri | 7,37,140 | | 3,93,262 |
| 95. | Hooghly | | 17,20,000 | |
| **Puducherry** | | | | |
| 96. | Karaikal | 3,80,904 | | |

**Upgradation of IMD**

*56. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) is technologically way behind and hence, is unable to predict even the severe and sudden change in the weather conditions;

(b) whether it is because of the poor technical condition of the IMD that the torrential rains and the devastating floods that followed creating havoc with the lives and the properties of people in Tamil Nadu recently, could not be predicted; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would consider bringing in the latest equipments for the upgradation of IMD and its efficient functioning?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no reason to carry such impression about the performance of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) that operates a dedicated weather and climate monitoring, detection and warning services useful for various sectors of economy. The weather forecasting systems in the country are comparable to most of the advanced countries in the world with respect to weather forecasting. Efforts are continuously made to optimize the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems. During the past few years, the IMD has been continuously improving weather prediction services in terms of accuracy, lead time and associated impact.

(b) No Sir. IMD issued warnings the details are given in the Statement (*See* below). 3-days in advance for occurrence of heavy (7-12 cm per day) to very heavy (13-25 cm per day) rainfall that occurred in Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu. Regional Meteorological Centre Chennai had further issued more area specific warnings, in which areas that were likely to receive extremely heavy rainfall (> 25 cm per day) were also indicated to the State level disaster management authorities.

(c) Augmentation of the observing system networks for the upgradation of IMD is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

***Statement***

*Salient features of heavy rainfall forecast issued by ESSO-IMD for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry:*

| Spells of Heavy rainfall commencing from | Date of Warnings issued |
|---|---|
| 09.11.2015 | 05 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 06 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 07 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy |
| | 08 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy |
| 16.11.2015 | 13 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy |
| | 14 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy |
| | 15 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy |
| 21.11.2015 | 18 Nov. Heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 19 Nov. Heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 20 Nov. Heavy rain at isolated places |
| 30.11.2015 | 25 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 26 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 27 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 28 Nov. Heavy to very heavy rain at isolated places |
| | 29, 30 Nov and 1 Dec. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy rainfall |
| | 02 Dec. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy rainfall |
| | 03 Dec. Heavy to very heavy rain at a few places with isolated extremely heavy rainfall |

**Constitution of metropolitan planning committees in cities**

*57. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken for implementation of the 74th Constitution Amendment envisaging a greater role for urban local bodies;

(b) whether Karnataka has met all the requirements to implement the said Amendment, if not, the deficiencies thereof;

(c) which cities in India have constituted Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPCs) as envisaged under Article 243 ZE of the Constitution; and

(d) whether planning has been devolved to the MPCs wherever they have been constituted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Government has advised all States and UTs to implement the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA). This was a reform mandate under previous mission mode programme (JnNURM). This is continued as a reform mandate under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Towards this, a Model Municipal Law was also brought by the Ministry in order to assist and facilitate the States. The Government, through AMRUT has provided for a 10% financial incentive to the States and UTs to achieve the reforms which include implementation of 74th CAA.

(b) The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution envisages 18 functions to be transferred to the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). As per the JnNURM-Reforms Calibrated Milestones and Scores (Jan 2014) Karnataka has transferred all functions except the function of water supply and sewerage to ULBs.

(c) and (d) As per information available, the respective State Governments have included the metropolitan areas of Hyderabad, Faridabad, Kolkata, Jaipur, Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committees as per article 243 ZE of the Constitution. These Committees have been given various responsibilities and authority by the respective State Governments for urban and regional development. The devolution of planning function to MPCs varies from State to State.

**Entry of police in NIT, Srinagar**

*58. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Srinagar holding national flags and chanting pro India slogans, have been

lathicharged and beaten up brutally in NIT campus and several cases against them have been registered, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NIT administration had permitted the police to enter NIT campus;

(c) if so, the details of the authority who permitted police entry along with the date thereof; and

(d) the basis on which police entry in NIT campus was permitted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There were tensions between students recently on the campus at NIT, Srinagar in the wake of a cricket match. The law and order situation was handled by the local administration. Subsequently, the State Government has been requested to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all the students. However, on 5th April, 2016 some non-local students marched towards the exit gate and were stopped from going out of the campus by police personnel, resulting in a scuffle and police resorted to lathicharge. Two FIRs have been registered at Police Station, Nageen, Srinagar.

(b) to (d) As Institute administration including Director, Heads of the Departments, Registrar, Deans, Proctorial Staff and other faculty members failed to persuade the clash between two group of students, to further avoid any unfortunate and severe incident, it was decided jointly by the Director, Heads of Departments, Registrar, Deans, Proctorial staff and other faculty members to seek help from the local administration.

**Sanctioned and actual strength of Government employees**

*59. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of employees as on 1st January, 2016 in the Central Government, grade-wise;

(b) the number of recruitments made to fill up the vacant posts during last three years, grade-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between the sanctioned and the actual strength of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of Grade-wise number of sanctioned posts and incumbents in position, vacancies are given in the Statement (*See* below). This is as per the data available in the Annual Report on

Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees for 2013-2014 as on 1.03.2013, published by Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Farther as per the Budget 2016-2017, the actual strength as on 1.3.2015 is 3305.646 out the estimated strength as on 1.3.2016 is 34,93,619.

(b) and (c) The vacancies arising due to retirement of officers and employees are required to be filled-up by the concerned Ministry/Department as per the provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the post.

***Statement***

*Group-wise number of sanctioned posts and incumbents in position, vacancies and their percentages to total sanctioned posts as on 1.3.2013*

| Group | Number of Sanctioned posts | Number of incumbents in position | Number of vacant Posts | Percentage of vacant Posts to total sanctioned posts in the group |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A* | 107958 | 90192 | 17766 | 16.46 |
| B(G) | 99994 | 81005 | 18989 | 18.99 |
| B(NG) | 153447 | 120958 | 32489 | 21.17 |
| C(NG)$ | 3355121 | 2822040 | 533081 | 15.89 |
| TOTAL | 3716520 | 3114195 | 602325 | 16.21 |

* Includes some Non-Gazetted posts also.
$ Erstwhile Group D posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CRC

**Help for Indians injured in Brussels**

*60. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Brussels terrorist attack that took place recently;

(b) how many Indians were injured and how many killed, the details thereof;

(c) whether Jet Airways crew were also injured, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the injured were given medical treatment and safely shifted to India; and

(e) whether any timely assistance was provided by Indian Embassy at Brussels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Three high intensity serial bomb explosions took place at Zaventem International Airport and inside the Maelbeek Underground Metro Station in Brussels in the morning

hours between 8 AM and 9 AM on 22 March, 2016. 32 people were killed and 300 people were injured. After the incident, the Federal prosecutors identified the four Belgian nationals (3 suicide bombers – 2 at the Airport and 1 at the Metro station) who executed the blasts. They have caught one perpetrator alive who was seen with the two suicide bombers at the airport based on CCTV footage. ISIS has claimed responsibility for the blasts. The bomb blasts followed the arrest of Paris terror attack prime suspect Salah Abdesalem in Brussels on 18 March 2016.

(b) and (c) One Indian IT professional, Mr. Raghavendran Ganeshan, was killed in the bomb blast at the Maelbeek Metro Station. Two other Indian nationals, Ms. Nidhi Chaphekar and Mr. Amit Motwani, both employees of Jet Airways were seriously injured in the blasts at the Zaventem International Airport. Several other Indians were injured and were released after receiving first aid.

(d) All the injured Indians were immediately shifted to specialized hospitals in Brussels for medical treatment and were released after treatment. The two injured Jet Airways employees are still recuperating in the hospital. Jet Airways had separately provided accommodation to the stranded passengers affected in the blasts, before they were flown to their respective destinations.

(e) The Embassy of India in Brussels responded immediately to attend to all needs of the Indian victims of the blasts. The Embassy established telephone helplines for helping the family members contact the victims. It deployed dedicated officials to monitor the situation. Embassy officials also visited the two severely injured Jet Airways employees in the hospitals to provide necessary support and assistance.

The Embassy of India in Brussels in close coordination with the Embassy of India in The Hague provided logistical support to the stranded Indians and maintained continuous contact with Jet Airways which arranged transport for ferrying the stranded passengers to Amsterdam from Brussels for their onward journeys to their destinations. The Embassy of India in Belgium also provided travel documents and helped passengers complete the formalities in order to enable them to leave Belgium.

The Indian Embassies in Belgium and the Netherlands also extended logistical support for transporting the mortal remains of the deceased Indian national Mr. Raghavendran Ganeshan, accompanied by his family from Brussels to Amsterdam and onward to India.

The Embassy of India in Belgium has also issued periodic travel and security advisories for Indian nationals.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Leakage at Kakrapar Nuclear Power Station

481. SHRI D. RAJA:
DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been nuclear reactor leakage at the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station very recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has classified the said leakage as Level-1or the lowest in a seven rung classification scheme used internationally to rate the severity of nuclear mishaps, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the incident and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) Unit-1 had an incident of heavy water leak from its coolant system into the leak tight reactor containment building on March 11, 2016. Following the incident, the reactor underwent automatic shutdown.

(b) Yes, Sir. The incident at KAPS Unit-1 is provisionally rated at level - 1 on International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) devised by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which corresponds to an anomaly in the plant as the event did not result in any release of radioactive material to the environment and exposure to workers and all designed safety functions were available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The investigation to identify the cause of the leak has been taken up by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). As per the prevailing practice, the lesions and recommendations that would emerge from the investigation would be suitably incorporated.

### MoU with France on Jaitapur nuclear reactor

482. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for six Jaitapur nuclear reactors, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Memorandum of Understanding also envisages adequate safety measures for all the nuclear reactors at above place, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Electricite De France (EDF), France for Implementation of six Evolutionary Pressurised Water Reactors (EPR) at Jaitapur, Maharashtra together with associated fuel, fuel services and other services.

(b) The scope of work under the MoU is also to define technical configuration to meet the Indian statutory and regulatory requirements for certification and design.

**Implementation of third stage of nuclear power programme**

483. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme and the list of Nuclear Power Projects initiated during the last five years;

(b) the amount spent so far and their installed capacity and actual generation;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate infrastructural, technological and logistic facilities at Madras Atomic Power Plant (MAPP), BHAVINI at Kalpakkam and at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plants Unit I and II, Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial, technological and logistics support extended by the Government in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government is committed to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, after an adequate nuclear installed capacity has been reached based on Fast Breeder Reactors to be set up in the second stage. On account of non-existence of any fissile isotope in naturally occurring Thorium (unlike that existing in Uranium), commercial utilisation of Thorium, on a significant scale, can begin only when abundant supply of either Uranium or Plutonium resources are available. Upon the launch, followed by a significant growth of a thorium based nuclear programme in this manner, it could be possible to maintain the achieved level of nuclear power programme with thorium alone, without additional demands on uranium or plutonium resources. Therefore, considering the meager domestic uranium resources in the country, it is feasible to start a significant commercial level Thorium based reactor programme in our country only after an adequate inventory of Plutonium becomes available from our Fast Breeder Reactors, comprising the

second stage of Indian nuclear programme. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades.

Substantial work has been carried out in the areas of research on technologies for utilisation of thorium in nuclear fuel cycle, and on the development of an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), for use of thorium based fuel on a large scale. Some important highlights of these activities are the following:

(i) Fuel bundles containing Thorium Oxide (Thoria) pellets have been used in the initial core of our operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and valuable experience has been generated in operation. Thoria based fuels have also been irradiated in the research reactors of BARC. After such irradiation these fuel elements have been examined in the laboratories at BARC yielding encouraging results.

(ii) An Engineering Scale Reprocessing Facility, Power Reactor Thoria Reprocessing Facility (PRTRF), has been setup at BARC to reprocess the fuel bundles irradiated in PHWRs. Some of the fuel bundles, irradiated in PHWRs, have been reprocessed to produce Uranium-233. This has provided valuable experience in reprocessing of thoria based fuels.

(iii) The irradiated thoria pins of Research reactors have been reprocessed to obtain Uranium-233. The recovered Uranium-233 has been fabricated as fuel for the 30 kW (thermal) KAMINI reactor which is in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam. This is the only reactor in the world operating with Uranium-233 fuel.

(iv) The very challenging technologies for fabrication of Thoria based fuel pellets have been established.

(v) Studies have been also carried out to use Thorium in different types of reactors with regard to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.

(vi) The 300 MWe AHWR designed by BARC is intended to serve as a technology demonstrator for Thorium utilisation as well as for validating several advanced safety features that have been incorporated in the design of this reactor. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage. Several innovative features of the design are currently being validated through large scale engineering experiments. In order to facilitate an early scrutiny of the design of the innovative features of the design from the safety considerations, a Pre-Licensing Design Safety appraisal of the reactor has been completed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

Detailed engineering of AHWR is currently in progress and construction of this reactor can begin after the necessary site selection is approved and associated statutory and regulatory clearances are obtained.

(vii) A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor was commissioned in 2008 at BARC and is being used since then for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.

(viii) Conceptual design of a prototype demonstration Indian Molten Salt Breeder Reactor (IMSBR), along with development of technologies related to salts, components, fuels, and materials for this reactor; is being carried out in BARC. This reactor is being considered as an attractive option for the third stage of our nuclear power programme.

The details of Projects initiated in the last five years along with amount earmarked and estimated power production are given below:

| Project | Location | Capacity (MW) | Completion Cost (₹ crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3&4 (KAPP 3&4) | Kakrapar, Gujarat | 2 X 700 | 11459 |
| Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7&8 (RAPP 7&8) | Rawatbhata, Rajasthan | 2 X 700 | 12320 |

The details of projects accorded financial sanction and being readied for launch are:

| Project | Location | Capacity (MW) | Completion Cost (₹ crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP 1&2) | Gorakhpur, Haryana | 2 x 700 | 20594 |
| Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3&4) | Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu | 2 x 1000 | 39849 |

(b) The amount spent up to February 2016 in respect of KAPP 3&4 (2x700 MW) is ₹ 8066.41 crore and RAPP 7&8 (2 x 700 MW) is ₹ 5791.72 crore. Both these projects are presently under construction.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Madras Atomic Power Station was completed in the year 1986 by the Government with all required infrastructure set up. The units were transferred to Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) on its incorporation in 1987. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1&2 (including

required infrastructure) have been set up by NPCIL in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation. The project is nearing completion. The Government had entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the Russian Federation for implementation of the project, provision of Russian Credit of ₹ 6416 crore and life time fuel supply. The government also provided equity support of ₹ 3648.61 crore towards the project. During the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16), Russian credit of ₹ 19 crore has been drawn for Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1&2.

The financial support extended to Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) in the last three years is ₹ 1262 crore. All the technological/logistical support has been extended to BHAVINI by DAE to meet the requirement.

**Target for generation of nuclear power**

484. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put forth a target of 63 GW of nuclear power by 2032;

(b) the expected share of nuclear power in the country by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether Government plans to increase the annual budgetary allocation for nuclear energy in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Integrated Energy Policy formulated in the year 2006 had envisaged reaching a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by 2032. Further, the Government in its recent submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) has also stated that efforts are being made to achieve 63 GW installed capacity by the year 2032, if supply of fuel is ensured.

(b) The percentage share of energy from nuclear power by the end of the Twelfth Plan period is expected to be around 3%.

(c) Yes Sir; In the 2016-17 budget speech, the Finance Minister has announced that the Government is drawing up a comprehensive plan, spanning next 15 to 20 years, to augment the investment in nuclear power generation.

**Commissioning of unit-2 of Kudankulam nuclear power plant**

485. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-2 (KKNPP-2) operational within the current financial year 2016-17;

(b) if so, the tentative date by which KKNPP-2 would be commissioned; and

(c) the reasons for non-commissioning within this financial year itself?

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

(b) The reactor of unit-2 is expected to be functional with the start of controlled self sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time, in this quarter of the current financial year. Following this, the prescribed tests and the stepwise increase in power will be done in line with the regulatory clearances obtained from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(c) Does not arise.

**Rainfall prediction at micro level**

486. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any analysis related to rainfall prediction and actual rainfall at micro level like, district, villages etc. if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has efficient technology for cloud seeding to improve rains in drought prone areas and whether Government has used that technology in last one year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. At present district level weather forecast is generated for the next five days by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and based on that Agromet Advisories are prepared and communicated to the farming community in the country.

Qualitatively the rainfall forecast was able to capture the event for most of the regions of the country more than 80% in most of the districts of the States.

Quantitatively the accuracy of rainfall forecast was on an average 65% in many of the districts of States.

The performance evaluation of the updated global/meso-scale forecast systems for the past 5 years have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill. The success achieved in improving the accuracy of heavy rainfall warnings during the summer monsoon season is enumerated below:

1. Probability of Detection (PoD) has been assessed at 0.71.
2. False Alarm Rate (FAR) has dipped to 0.13.

3. Missing Rate (MR) has also reduced to 0.29.
4. Percent correct (PC) of yes/no rainfall forecast for monsoon season 2014 is 91%.

IMD is not providing forecast and advisory services at the Block Level at present. However research efforts are initiated by IMD to explore possibility of generating sub district scale Agrometeorological forecast with acceptable level of verification skill in a pilot mode.

(b) No Sir. As things stand today, artificial rain making techniques involving cloud seeding cannot be used for bringing rain clouds to rainfall deficit/drought areas. These techniques can only induce potential preexisting clouds, already passing over a given place, to produce enhanced quantum of rain.

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) is putting its effort in understanding the rain formation in clouds through studying cloud microphysical characteristics through a research program Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment (CAIPEEX).

**Transferring of Haj to Ministry of Minority Affairs**

487. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government proposes to transfer the subject of Haj to Ministry of Minority Affairs, if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: It has been decided to transfer the work related to management of Haj pilgrimage including administration of the Haj Committee Act, 1959 and Rules made thereunder from Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**Extradition of accused in IPL cricket scam**

488. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approached Government of United Kingdom for extradition of Lalit Modi, key accused in IPL cricket scam to India;

(b) if so, the details and results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The extradition request in respect of

Mr. Lalit Modi is yet to be received by the Ministry of External Affairs from the concerned law enforcement agencies in India. The Ministry would take appropriate steps once the request is received.

**Extradition of accused in Augusta Westland helicopter scam**

489. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approached Government of United Kingdom for extradition of British National Christian Michel, key accused in Augusta Westland Helicopter scam to India;

(b) if so, details and results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Government of India has approached the Government of the United Kingdom for extradition of Mr. Christian Michel to India in connection with the Augusta Westland Helicopter scam.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the concerned authorities of the United Kingdom.

(c) Not applicable.

**Approaches towards ISIS**

490. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approach of Government towards ISIS;

(b) what is its assessment of the origin of ISIS and its armed attacks on Syria and neighbouring countries;

(c) whether it approves unilateral armed attack by USA and its allies as also Russia against ISIS; and

(d) why does not India campaign that such intervention in other countries can be made only on the basis of UN decision and forces under UN auspices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India believes that the solution to the ISIS threat in Syria can only be through a larger and collective political engagement for facilitating a comprehensive rather than fragmented approach to the issue.

(b) ISIS owes its roots to the Al-Qaeda in Iraq, and was formed as a result of the sectarian tensions in Iraq following the US invasion of 2003. It is one of the most radical terrorist groups operating in the West Asia region, endangering the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries in the region, including Syria and Iraq.

Armed attacks by ISIS on Syria and neighbouring countries are to be understood in light of its practice from its inception that control over physical territory is a necessary step in order to build a new political structure.

(c) Government of India's consistent policy has been to address the problem of international terrorism only through international consensus under the umbrella of the United Nations rather than through any single nation or coalition of countries.

(d) There is lack of agreement among UN Member States on the definition of 'terrorism' and consequent inability to finalise an international treaty for addressing the menace of terrorism. Accordingly, India has been consistently emphasizing the importance of early finalisation of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in order to facilitate counter-terrorism initiatives under the UN auspices at various bilateral and multilateral meetings in this regard.

**China vetoed India's effort against terrorism acts**

†491. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objections that India has raised against China who has vetoed against India's efforts to ban the Head of Jaish-e-Mohammed, who is the conspirator of the Pathankot conspiracy, by the United Nations;

(b) whether India has taken any steps to bring about changes in its foreign policy with China in the view of the step taken by China; and

(c) the steps taken to make up for the loss occurred from veto against India's efforts to ban the Head of the Jaish-e-Mohammed by the United Nations after the Mumbai and Pathankot attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The matter was taken up with China, including by the External Affairs Minister during her meeting with Chinese Foreign

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Minister Wang Yi in Moscow on 18 April 2016 and during the visits of Raksha Mantri to China from 17-20 April, 2016 and National Security Advisor to China from 20-21 April, 2016.

India's position has been conveyed clearly that there cannot be different standards to judge terrorism. China has often repeated its concern on spread of terrorism and their desire to cooperate with us on this issue. The Government is in constant touch with China on this matter.

UN Security Council Resolution 1267 regime is an important building block of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy that should aim to protect all member States and their citizens from the activities of terror groups such as Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and its leader Mohammed Masood Azhar.

Its working methods, based on the principles of unanimity and anonymity, is leading the Committee to adopt a selective approach to combating terrorism. This does not help the international community to decisively confront the menace of terrorism.

We have forcefully taken with international community that while the Pakistan-based JeM was listed in UN Security Council Committee established under UNSCR 1267/1989/2253 as far back as 2001 for its well known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the designation of the group's main leader, financier and motivator has been put on a technical hold.

**Team from Pakistan to probe Pathankot attack**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team from Pakistan had arrived in India last month to probe Pathankot airbase attack, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the team that arrived in India for the said probe is a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) formed for the purpose of the said investigation by the Pakistan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Joint Investigation Team (JIT) of Pakistan, constituted by the Government of Pakistan in connection with the Pathankot Air Base attack, visited India from 27 March to 01 April, 2016. It comprised of Muhammad Tahir Rai, Additional Inspector General of Police (Convenor of JIT); Mohammad Azim Arshad, DIG; Lt. Col. Tanvir Ahmed; Lt. Col Irfan Mirza and Inspector Shahid Tanveer. The Pakistani JIT interacted on the Pathankot case with officials of the National Investigation Agency (NIA). On 29 March, JIT was taken

to the scene of crime in Pathankot and were shown locations where the terrorists infiltrated and subsequently hid, as well as where the encounter took place. The route taken by the terrorists was also shown to the JIT, which was also handed over evidence against individuals, including the members of Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), who had conspired in the Pathankot attack and the handlers of terrorists who had facilitated and guided them. The JIT informed that they were collecting admissible evidence outside Pakistan under the provision of Section 188 of the CrPC of Pakistan, that will legally enable them to be used in prosecution.

The NIA briefed the JIT on its investigations in the attack. The Pakistan JIT, in turn, shared with NIA information on its own investigations thus far in Pakistan.

The interaction with JIT was held in accordance with terms of reference mutually agreed on the basis of reciprocity and followed in accordance with extant legal provisions. The case is under investigation in both countries and the Government is in touch with relevant Pakistani authorities.

**Rehabilitation for sick MSMEs**

493. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the revival and rehabilitation package launched for the sick MSMEs;

(b) how many MSMEs have approached the Committees set up at Zonal or district level to avail of the benefits of the scheme, State-wise details;

(c) steps taken by the Ministry to bring down the high interest rates; and

(d) details of the Udyog Aadhar Memorandum and the number of entrepreneurs which have registered for this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) In order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs and to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, in exercise of the powers conferred in section 9 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, had issued a Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 for 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'.

Further, in order to make it compatible with existing regulatory guidelines on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning Pertaining to Advances, Reserve Bank of India in consultation with Ministry of MSME has also issued

circular "Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" *vide* circular dated March 17, 2016 to all the scheduled commercial banks excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).

The provision made under this framework shall be applicable to MSMEs having loan limits up to ₹ 25 crore, including accounts under consortium or Multiple Banking Arrangements (MBA). The guidelines provided for identification incipient stress in the account creating three sub categories under the Special Mention Account (SMP) Category. On the basis of early warning signals, based on principal or interest payment overdue, the branch maintaining the account should consider forwarding the stressed accounts with aggregate loan limits above ₹ 10 lakh to a Committee at regional or zonal level within five working days and accounts with aggregate loan limits up to ₹ 10 lakh identified as SMA-2, the account should be mandatorily examined by the branch itself under the authority of the branch manager/such other official as decided by the bank in terms of their Board approved policy for Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

As per the guidelines, banks with the approval of their boards, should frame policy based on these instructions, on the composition of the committee, the terms of appointment of its members, manner of filling vacancies and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of the committee's functions. All eligible stressed MSMEs shall have access to the committee for resolving the stress in these accounts in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this framework.

(b) The RBI has asked the banks that the Board approved policy to operationalise the Framework may be put in place by the banks not later than June 30, 2016.

(c) Ministry of MSME has a number of Schemes to provide credit support to MSMEs including Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

(d) To enable ease of registration of MSMEs, this Ministry has notified a simple one-page registration form 'Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum' on 18th September, 2015 in the Gazette of India *vide* notification No. S.O.2576(E). The Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum provides hassle-free instant registration of MSMEs after filing a one page online form. The salient features of the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum include Mobile Friendly, Self-Certification, File more than one Udyog Aadhaar, No documents required, No fees for Udyog Aadhaar. As on 26th April 2016, about 619501 units were registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum.

**Modification in rules for lateral entry in IFS**

494. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to modify its recruitment procedures to introduce lateral entries in the Indian Foreign Services (IFS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the introduction of such a policy and the eligibility criteria envisaged by Government for including such recruits who have not passed any examination conducted by the UPSC; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken by Government to fill up the posts that are lying vacant in the Indian Foreign Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) There is no plan to modify the recruitment procedures of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS).

(c) Vacancies arising in Indian Foreign Service are filled by direct recruitment through Civil Services Examination and promotions from feeder cadres. Ministry of External Affairs also takes officers from other Departments/Ministries on deputation.

**Demand for increase in Haj quota for States**

495. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and other States have demanded to increase Haj quota for their States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps the Ministry is taking to accommodate the demands of these States so that more pilgrims could be sent for Haj pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A number of requests have been received from various States and Union Territories for increase in Haj quota for Haj-2016. However, the entire quota allocated to Haj Committee of India by the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Haj-2016 has already been distributed amongst the States and Union Territories on the basis of their respective Muslim population, based on the 2011 Census figures.

From Haj-2013, Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has reduced the overall Haj quota for pilgrims from foreign countries, including from India, by 20% and

for domestic pilgrims by 50% to facilitate the infrastructure work being carried out around the "Haram Sharif". The Government has been requesting for the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for increasing the annual Haj quota for India. However, the Annual Haj quota for India has remained unchanged since Haj-2013.

**Policy for cordial relations with neighbouring countries**

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

(a) the details of the policy initiatives taken by Government in last three years to have cordial relations with our neighbours; and

(b) how much money has been spent on it in last three years, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government of India has extended its full support for strengthening bilateral relations with our neighbours. Regular high-level exchanges of visits have taken place to further strengthen our relations with Nepal and Bhutan for encouraging peace, stability and socio-economic development. Assistance in diverse areas such as connectivity, education, health, infrastructure, hydropower, river training, small development projects, close security cooperation, facilitating trade-economic and cultural exchanges have marked our relations with Nepal and Bhutan in the last three years. Following may be of interest, in particular:

With Pakistan, there are many policy initiatives like 'resumed dialogue'; inviting the leaders for PM's swearing-in-ceremony; our desire to strengthen good neighbourly ties and commitment to proceed with normalization of relations; meeting of two NSAs to discuss all issues connected to terrorism; meetings of DG BSF and DG Pakistan rangers followed by that of DGMOs; release of fishermen in each other custody along with their boats; meeting of EAM with Foreign Affairs Advisor Sartaj Azia and PM Nawaz Sharif on 8-9 December, 2015; assurances of two sides to begin a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue on all outstanding issues; PM's visit to Lahore on 25th December, 2015, and engaging with Government of Pakistan at various levels to address the situation arising out of the Pathankot attack.

India-China relations have expanded in recent years. During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping in September 2014, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and President Xi Jinping agreed to build a closer developmental partnership and make it a core component of the India-China Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. This was further strengthened during the visit of Prime Minister Modi to China in May 2015. India and China have common interests on several

multilateral issues of global importance like climate change, WTO, reform of the international financial institutions etc. This is reflected in close cooperation and coordination between the two sides within the BRICS, G-20 and other fora. Both sides have agreed to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and deepen cooperation with a determination to add new content and substance to the relationship. India does not provide any grant or Line of Credit to China.

India has extended loans and grants to Myanmar for the development of several infrastructure and public interest projects in health, education, agriculture etc. During the last three years Indian side has undertaken several projects including restoration of Ananda Temple, Up-gradation of Yangon and Sittwe general hospital and establishment of Optical Fibre Link between Moreh and Mandalay.

The bilateral relations with Bangladesh have also been expanded in the last three years. High-level exchanges, visits and meetings, various institutional mechanisms, people-to-people contacts are important pillars of the India Bangladesh Relations. Prime Minister Modi visit on June 6-7, 2015 had consolidated the political, economic, trade and cultural relations and has a comprehensive institutional framework to promote bilateral cooperation with Bangladesh.

Policy initiatives undertaken during high-level visits have further strengthened our relations with Sri Lanka and Maldives in political, economic, commercial and culture linkages.

(b) Money spent during list three years are as follows:

| Name of the Country | Year 2013-14 (A/M in INR crore) | Year 2014-15 (A/M in INR crore) | Year 2015-16 (A/M in INR crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | 381.37 | 303.26 | 309.94 |
| Bhutan: (Plan) | 2587.9333 | 3248.5787 | 3984.81 |
| (Non-Plan) | 1338.86 | 1146.60 | 1377.46 |
| Bangladesh | 604.66 | 197.84 | 148.71 (upto 7.3.16) |
| Myanmar | 164.86 | 104.34 | 33.51 (upto 7.3.16) |
| Sri Lanka | 420.79 | 500.00 | 403.8 (provisional) |
| Maldives | 30.00 | 25.8 | 55.00 |

**Duping of Indian workers by gulf employers**

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

(a) whether UAE Government was concerned at the increasing incidence of employers giving Indian workers the short shrift and agents duping them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Gulf work contract could be signed in five Indian languages now to end the menace, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) At present, the work contract in United Arab Emirates (UAE) is being signed in nine more foreign languages, other than Arabic and English, which *inter-alia*, includes Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil and Bengali.

**Transport project between Mizoram and Myanmar**

498. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons to implement Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project between Mizoram and Sittwe, Myanmar;

(b) what are the chances of completing the project with revised estimate of ₹ 2904 crore;

(c) how much of the 90 kms. highway in South Mizoram and 140 kms in Myanmar have been completed;

(d) what is the expected date of completion of the project; and

(e) whether Government is hopeful of completing the project on time, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Kaladan Multi Modal Transit and Transport Project aims to provide connectivity between India and Myanmar from Ports on India's Eastern sea board to Myanmar's Sittwe Port and further to North East India through Myanmar using sea, river and road transport modes to facilitate movement of goods. The project includes a Waterway component of 158 km on Kaladan River from Sittwe to Paletwa in Myanmar and a Road component of 109 km from Paletwa to Zorinpui on India-Myanmar border in Mizoram.

(b) Ministry is hopeful of completing the project within the revised project cost of ₹ 2904 crore approved by competent authority in October 2015.

(c) On Indian side, the 99.83 km road from NH-54 at Lawangtalai to Zorinpui in Mizoram, has achieved a physical progress of 66% and the work is likely to be completed by June 2018. As regards construction of 109 km Kaladan road in Myanmar, tender for selection of contractor has been issued in February and the submission of bids is May 2016.

(d) While the original Waterways component of Kaladan Project is approaching completion by June 2016, the additional items under Waterways and Road component are scheduled to be completed by April 2019.

(e) All efforts are being made to complete the project within the approved timeframe.

**Pakistan's High Commissioner meeting separatist leaders of Kashmir**

499. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India's objection, Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi met separatist leaders on Pakistan Day, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has been taking plea that it looks at the separatists leaders as genuine representatives of Kashmir; and

(c) whether Government has lodged its complaint with Pakistan for continuously hosting separatists leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports regarding presence of 'leaders' of the Hurriyat and other Kashmiri separatist 'leaders' at the Pakistan High Commission on Pakistan's National Day.

Since the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Union of India and these so called Kashmiri 'leaders' are Indian citizens, there is no bar on their meetings with representatives of any country in India. However, India has consistently maintained that there is no role for a third party in the bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan as per the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. India's displeasure at Pakistan's attempts to interfere in India's internal affairs has been repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan.

**Indians in Syrian jails**

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

(a) weather Government is aware that a large number of Indians are in Syrian jails;

(b) if so, the details of such persons and the State to which they belong; and

(c) what efforts have been made to rescue those persons and by when they are likely to be deported to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Currently, there are no Indians in Syrian jails.

(b) and (c) Four Indian nationals, namely, S/Shri (1) Arun Kumar, (2) Sarvjeet Singh, (3) Kuldeep Singh, and (4) Joga Singh belonging to the State of Haryana, who entered into Syria from Jordan on their way to Lebanon for employment without valid visas, were caught by the Syrian authorities as illegal immigrants. Pursuant to EAM's intervention during the visit of Deputy Prime Minister of Syria to India in January, 2016, these four Indian nationals were released, handed over to Embassy of India, Damascus on 01 April, 2016 and reached their homes on 3 April, 2016.

**Indian missions reply to communications from MPs**

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

(a) whether Government has issued any direction to our Missions located abroad to take appropriate and prompt action and subsequently reply within a stipulated time-period to the e-mail communications of Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament sent through their official mail ID; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government contemplates to issue such direction, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs has issued directions to all Missions and Consulates to take appropriate and prompt action, and, to reply in a timely manner to the e-mail communications from all Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other dignitaries.

**Recalled vehicles by automobile manufacturers**

502. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of vehicle recalled by automobile manufacturers for safety defects in the country during the last three years and in the current year, respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that a study undertaken by NATRIP shows that 65 per cent of the victims of road accidents are in light four wheelers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has developed a mandatory recall policy for vehicles which do not meet safety standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The details of the number of vehicles recalled by automobiles manufacturers, as made available by SIAM to Department of Heavy Industry, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. Accident Data Analysis Centre (ADAC) of NATRIP was involved in an in-depth crash data collection project for serious motor vehicles accident on the Gurgaon-Jaipur Stretch (194 km) of NH-8, during the period from 01.08.2013 to 01.06.2015. As per the aforementioned data collection project of ADAC, 43.5% of the injuries (sum of Fatality, Grievous Injury and Minor Injury) were recorded in accidents that involved 4 wheelers.

(c) and (d) At present there is no recall policy in the country. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has initiated steps for bringing mandatory Recall Policy by way of amending Central Motors Vehicles Rules 1989. However, the industry has announced a voluntary code on vehicle recall in July 2012. Since July 2012, whenever a safety defect which poses risk of accident or harm to the vehicle occupant is recognized in vehicles, the manufacturers conduct a voluntary recall and offer to rectify the vehicles free of charge.

***Statement***

*The details of the number of vehicles recalled by automobile manufacturers*

| Sl. No. | Organization | Vehicle Name | Notification Date for Recall | Defect | Target No. of Vehicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Ford India Pvt. Ltd. | Figo and Fiesta Classic (All) | 23 July, 12 | Minor crack in Rear Twist Beam (RTB) emitting unusual metallic cracking noise | 111000 |
| | | Figo and Fiesta Classic (Petrol variants) | 23 July, 12 | Minor oil leak in the PAS Hose System and potential fume might exhume from the identified leakage area | 17655 |
| 2. | Toyota Kirloskar Private Limited | Toyota Camry (Imported from Japan) | 10 Oct., 12 | Notchy/Sticky feeling of using sliding electrical Contact module in driver's side Power Window Master Switch (PWMS). Commercial lubricants applied on it may result in melting of switch assembly | 1904 |
| | | Toyota Corolla Altis (Manufactured in India) | 10 Oct., 12 | Notchy/Sticky feeling of using sliding electrical Contact module in driver's side Power Window Master Switch (PWMS). Commercial lubricants applied on it may result in melting of switch assembly | 6782 |
| 3. | Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. | CBR 250 (Standard) | 19 Nov., 12 | Possibility of limited ineffectiveness in front brake application | 11506 |
| 4. | Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. | XUV 500 (W6 and W8 variants) | 6 March, 13 | Oil seepage from a hose that leads to gradual increase in steering efforts | 24695 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Nissan Motor India Private Limited | Micra (all variants) | 22 May, 13 | Seal of Primary and/or secondary circuit of brake master cylinder may get twisted resulting in brake fluids to pass the seal. When operating the system under light braking force, driver may experience brake pedal sinking to the floor | 6286 |
| | | Sunny (all variants) | 22 May, 13 | Seal of Primary and/or secondary circuit of brake master cylinder may get twisted resulting in brake fluids to pass the seal. When operating the system under light braking force, driver may experience brake pedal sinking to the floor | 15902 |
| 6. | Renault India | Pulse (All variants) | 22 May, 13 | Seal of the primary and/or secondary circuit of the brake master cylinder may get twisted, resulting in brake fluid to pass the seal. When operating the braking system under light braking force, the customer may experience brake pedal sinking to the floor. | 2836 |
| | | Scala (All variants) | 22 May, 13 | Seal of the primary and/or secondary circuit of the brake master cylinder may get twisted, resulting in brake fluid to pass the seal. When operating the braking system under light braking force, the customer may experience brake pedal sinking to the floor. | 4180 |
| 7. | Toyota Kirloskar Private Limited | Toyota Corolla Altis All Variants Diesel (Manufactured in India) | 24 May, 13 | FR Drive shaft coming off from the inboard joint resulting in loss of drive | 1077 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Honda Cars India Limited | City (Manual and Automatic) | 29 June, 13 | Melting of Power Window Master Switch | 42672 |
| 9. | Ford India Pvt. Ltd. | EcoSport (Diesel) | 11 July, 13 | Glow Plug Module may require replacement or relocation | 972 |
| 10. | India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd. | Yamaha Cygnus Ray (2 Wheeler - 1GC1 Variant) | 18 July, 13 | Some Handle bars may crack or break by vibrations while vehicle is running due to Inadequate welding. Hence replacement of the Handle Bar will be done in all affected range. | 56082 |
| 11. | Jaguar Land Rover Limited | Jaguar XF (UK Built) 2.2L Diesel | 8 Aug., 13 | Fuel odour and fuel on the ground after driving. Diesel fuel leaking from engine mounted injector spill rail spigot to return pipe connector joint. | 1 |
| | | Jaguar XF (UK Built) 2.2L Diesel | 8 Aug., 13 | Fuel odour and fuel on the ground after driving. Diesel fuel leaking from engine mounted injector spill rail spigot to return pipe connector joint. | 516 |
| 12. | Ford India Pvt. Ltd. | Figo and Fiesta Classic (All) | 13 Sep., 13 | Ford India is extending the existing recall for RTB issue to recall the remaining batches of the vehicle | 131922 |
| | | Figo and Fiesta Classic (Petrol variants) | 13 Sep., 13 | Ford India is extending the existing recall for PAS Hose System issue to recall the remaining batches of the vehicle | 34099 |
| 13.. | Maruti Suzuki India Limited | Swift (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 26 Nov., 13 | Check for unapproved Steering Column Assembly | 176<br>416 |
| | | Swift Dzire (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 26 Nov., 13 | | 130<br>451 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ertiga (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 26 Nov., 13 | | 78<br>228 |
| | | Astar (Petrol Variants) | 26 Nov., 13 | | 13 |
| 14. | Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. | Scorpio Ex | 1 Dec., 13 | On certain production vehicles, a pressure regulating valve may not operate optimally, Should this condition continue, it will lead to jerk being felt by rear seat passengers | 985 |
| 15. | India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd. | R1 (Assembled Condition - Import from Japan) | 3 March, 14 | Improper headlight connector couples due to thermal expansion causing flick due to vibration while riding. Continued use may lead to melting and malfunction. | 138 |
| 16. | Maruti Suzuki India Limited | Swift (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 9 April, 14 | Possibility of fuel smell and leakage in extreme condition if fuel is filled upto the Fuel Cap level due to inadequate setting resulted due to improper screw shape | 14919<br>32318 |
| | | Swift Dzire (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 9 April, 14 | | 11853<br>30628 |
| | | Ertiga (Petrol and Diesel Variants) | 9 April, 14 | | 3197<br>10396 |
| 17. | Honda Cars India Limited | Amaze - Manual (Petrol - Non ABS) | 5 May, 14 | Possiblity of certain cars have mis-assembly of Brake Proportioning Valve | 15603 |
| | | Brio - Manual (Petrol - Non ABS) | 5 May, 14 | | 15623 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Hyundai Motor India Limited | Santa Fe | 23 May, 14 | Stop Lamp Switch Malfunction | 2437 |
| 19. | Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. | Scropio EX | 7 July, 14 | In some vehicles, a pressure regulating valve may interfere with a nearby body panel and may not operate optimally. This may ultimately cause damage to the pressure regulating valve | 23519 |
| 20. | Honda Cars India Ltd. | Accord | 16 July, 14 | Passenger airbag inflators may contain propellants with low density caused by production conditions. The deployment, the pressure inside the inflator case rises excessively and may rupture. | 1075 |
| | | CR-V | | | 253 |
| | | Stream | | | 1 |
| 21. | Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. | Old Dzire (diesel) | 30 Sep., 14 | Improper fitness condition of wiring harness which might cause interefernce between wiring harness and battery tray. | 54858 |
| | | | | | 1080 |
| | | Old Swift (diesel) | | | 12470 |
| | | | | | 16 |
| | | Ritz (diesel) | | | 1131 |
| 22. | Audi India (Division of Volkswagen Group Sales India Pvt Ltd) | Audi A4 | 28 Oct., 14 | Software update of the airbag control unit to rectify an incorrect parameter in the triggering algorithm. | 6758 |
| 23. | Nissan Motor India Private Limited | Micra (all variants) | 27 Oct., 14 | Some airbag inflators were assembled with incorrect outer baffle plate at Takata facility. Excessive pressure results from restricted gas flow, causing inflator to rupture during deployment. | 5895 |
| | | Sunny (all variants) | 27 Oct., 14 | | 104 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Honda Cars India Ltd. | Brio (Petrol) | 27 Oct., 14 | Incorrect baffle plates assembled during Driver Side Airbag Inflator assembly process. When such airbags are deployed, pressure inside inflaotor case rises excessively and the case may rupture. | 1040 |
| | | Amaze (Petrol and Diesel) | | | 1235 |
| | | CR-V (Petrol) | | | 63 |
| | | Accord | 15 May, 15 | At the time of airbag deployement the inflator body may be ruptured due to excessive internal pressure. Replacement being done as a preventive measure | 10805 |
| | | CR-V | | | 575 |
| | | Civic | | | 1 |
| 25. | Audi India (Division of Volkswagen Group Sales India Pvt Ltd) | Audi Q7 | 15 Sep., 14 | Engine oil may enter brake servo *via* vacumm lines. This might cause damage to diaphram in the brake servo *via* vacuum lines | 382 |
| 26. | Toyota Kirloskar Private Limited | Camry | 12 Nov., 14 | Inspect and replace the front suspension lower ball joint | 119 |
| 27. | Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. | XUV 500 (W4, W6, W8) | 15 Nov., 14 | On some of the production engines, the vacuum pump may malfunction which will lead to noise from engine and damage it | 2341 |
| | | Scorpio (Vlx, Slx, Lx) | | | |
| | | Xylo (H9, H8, H6) | | | |
| 28. | Ford India Pvt. Ltd. | Fiesta (Diesel) | 21 Nov., 14 | Deisel engine can get affected in wet conditions | 3072 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | Toyota Kirloskar Pvt. Ltd. | Corolla Altis | 25 Nov., 14 | Engine oil leakage from turbochager/vacuum pump and accumulates in the air intake system, which may lead to consequential damage | 5834 |
| 30. | Ford India Pvt. Ltd. | Titanium O | 16 Dec., 14 | Side airbags, seat belt pre-tensioner and side impact sensor circuits incorrectly oriented. | 19441 |
| | | Titanium (1.0 and 1.5 Tivct) | | Vapour line and fuel prone to collision | 2716 |
| 31. | Renault India | Pulse<br>Scala | 12 Jan., 15 | Some airbags inflators were assembled with incorrect outer baffle plate. Therefore, excessive pressure can be created by restricted gas flow, potentially causing the inflator to rupture upon deployment. | 620<br>26 |
| 32. | Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. | XUV500 | 12 Feb., 15 | | 99283 |
| 33. | Volkswagen | Audi A4, Q5, A6, A7, Q7, A8 | 26 Feb., 15 | Avoiding a possible unfavourable combination of tolerances can cause leak in injection system. If fuel retaining bracket not sufficiently rigid, may cause tension at the connection b/w bracket and fuel rail. | 25 |
| 34. | Maruti Suzuki India Limited | Alto 800, Alto K10 (Petrol/CNG: 19780/13318) | 10 Mar., 15 | Replace door latch assembly Front and Rear (Right side only) in the affected vehicles | 33098 |
| 35. | Nissan Motor India Private Limited | X-Trail<br>Teana | 13 May, 15 | Part of ongoing investigaion in to smokeless passenger inflator | 587<br>92 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Almera | | | 2 |
| | | Patrol | | | 2 |
| 36. | Nissan Motor India Pvt. Ltd. | X-Trail | 24 June, 15 | Takata inflator issue, Nissan will expand the ongoing Takata inflator airbag inflator campaign . | 310 |
| | | Teana | | | 410 |
| 37. | Nissan Motor India Pvt. Ltd. | Micra | 25 June, 15 | Voluntary recall for certain variants equipped with engine push button start | 6495 |
| | | Sunny | | | 5106 |
| 38. | Toyota Kirloskar Pvt. Ltd. | Corolla | 2 July, 15 | Improperly manufactured propellant wafers assembled which might cause ator to rupture and front passenger airbag to deploy abnormally during crash | 36 |
| 39. | General Motors India | Beat, Spark, Enjoy | 13 July, 15 | Safety issue of remote keyless entry accessory issue | 155000 |
| 40. | Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. | CBR 250R | Standard<br>ABS | Suspected that sealant may have been applied incorrectly during assembly of the starter relay swicth which may increase resistance across main fuse, potentially interrupting the motorcycle's battery voltage to the electrical system. The interruption may cause the engine to not start or stall while riding or even catch fire in extreme cases | 13706 |
| | | CBR150R | Standard<br>Deluxe | | |
| 41. | HARLEY Davidson | XG 750 | 27-Aug-15 | Poor fuel pump inlet which could lead to interruption of fuel supply at low fuel levels. The motorcycle may hesitate and restore power abruptly leading to loss of control | 3698 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. | Renault India | Pulse (All variants) | 9 Sep., 15 | Rework the start stop button to avoid an excessive interference condition | 970 |
| | | Scala (All variants) | | | 1138 |
| 43. | Honda Cars India Limited | CR-V | 18 Sep., 15 | Rupturing of inflator body due to excessive internal pressure at the time of airbag deployment | 646 |
| | | Civic | | | 11159 |
| | | CR-V | | | 1 |
| | | CR-V | | | 11494 |
| | | Civic | | | 40083 |
| | | City | | | 2646 |
| | | CR-V | | | 7684 |
| | | City | | | 140508 |
| | | Civic | | | 43129 |
| | | Jazz | | | 15707 |
| 44. | Volkswagen | Polo | 8 Oct., 15 | Hand break lever arm in rear brake drum assembly may break, making it ineffective | 1439 |
| 45. | Honda Cars India Limited | City | 23 Oct., 15 | Existing CVT control software can result in higher stress to the CVT during certain CVT operation mode | 3879 |
| 46. | Volkswagen | Polo, Vento, Jetta, Pasat | 1 Dec., 15 | Software updation required | 198300 |
| 47. | Honda | City | 10 Dec., 15 | Fuel leakage observed from fuel return line and subsequently engine stops due to no fuel in tank | 64428 |
| | | Mobilio | 10 Dec., 15 | | 25782 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | General Motors India | Chevrolet Beat Diesel | 15 Dec., 15 | Clutch pedal lever are suseptible to cracking | 101597 |
| 49. | Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. | VFR1200FDA | 5 Jan., 16 | Driveshaft universal joint bearing may not have been properly assembled and may not have swpecified durability due to manufacturing errors | 28 |
| 50. | Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. | CBR250R (Standard/ABS) | 5 Jan., 15 | Sealant may have been applied incorrectly during assembly of the starter relay switch, this can increase resistance across main fuse, potentially interrupting motorcycle's battery voltage to the electrical system. | 13706 |
| | | CBR150R (Standard/ABS) | | | 2,122 |
| 51. | Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. | VFR1200FDA | 5 Jan., 16 | Driveshaft universal joint bearing not assembled properly, and even if done, may not have specified durability. | 28 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 1769430 |

**Indian kidnapped in Nigeria**

503. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that a Telugu speaking horticulture expert working in Auhja district of Nigeria was kidnapped and ransom demands were made to the family;

(b) if so, what steps were taken to rescue him from the kidnappers; and

(c) whether Government would put in place a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to enable the Indian missions to come to the aid of the Indian victims since the threat of such kidnappings for ransom has been on the rise in the Nigerian region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Indian Mission in Nigeria is aware that an Indian national, Shri Venkata Pawan Kumar Ayesetty, belonging to Andhra Pradesh, was kidnapped on 18.02.2016 from Agbede farms in Auchi, Edo State, Nigeria. He was released on 26.02.2016 following negotiations with the company management.

(b) and (c) The Indian Mission constantly remained in touch with the employer of the kidnapped Indian national and the concerned Nigerian authorities for coordination to ensure his safe release. The Ministry of External Affairs and our Mission in Nigeria immediately come to the aid of any Indian national in a distress situation and urgent steps are taken to address the issue.

**Growing relationship between China and Pakistan**

504. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mutually growing relationship between China and Pakistan over the past few years is increasing the concerns of India, if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether India has informed Pakistan and China about its concerns; and

(c) if so, the reaction of these Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government is aware of China's assistance to Pakistan for various hydroelectric and nuclear projects, highways, motorways, ports, export processing zones and economic corridors in Pakistan. China

also provides defence assistance to Pakistan, including training and defence equipment and technology.

China is assisting Pakistan in the development of the so-called 'China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)'. Some of the proposed projects under CPEC are in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK). Government's consistent position is that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in PoK and asked them to cease these activities.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

**Performance ratings to CPSUs**

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

(a) whether Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) annually get performance ratings;

(b) if so, the details of performance ratings got in the last three years and the current year by each Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs); and

(c) the details of MoUs signed by each of the above CPSE during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M SIDDESHWARA): (a) Evaluation of the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), against targets fixed in their respective Memorandum of Understanding for a financial year is done at the end of that financial year.

(b) and (c) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a mutually negotiated agreement between the management of the CPSE and its Administrative Ministry/ Department wherein annual targets are fixed for various parameters. The achievement of targets fixed in the MoU is the responsibility of the management of CPSEs and its Administrative Ministry/Department. The details of the evaluation of the achievements *vis-s-vis* MoU targets of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs for the last three years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maharatna CPSEs** | | | | |
| 1. | Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. | 2.49<br>Very Good | 3.131<br>Good | 3.38<br>Good |
| 2. | Coal India Limited | 1.43<br>Excellent | 1.46<br>Excellent | 1.47<br>Excellent |
| 3. | GAIL (I) Limited | 1.041<br>Excellent | 1.288<br>Excellent | 1.94<br>Very Good |
| 4. | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. | 1.354<br>Excellent | 1.215<br>Excellent | 1.098<br>Excellent |
| 5. | NTPC Ltd. | 1.285<br>Excellent | 1.408<br>Excellent | 1.27<br>Excellent |
| 6. | Oil and Natural Gas Co. Ltd. (ONGC) | 1.32<br>Excellent | 1.476<br>Excellent | 2.31<br>Very Good |
| 7. | Steel Authority of India Ltd. | 1.385<br>Excellent | 1.483<br>Excellent | 1.562<br>Very Good |
| **Navratna CPSEs** | | | | |
| 1. | Bharat Electronics Limited | 2.44<br>Very Good | 1.49<br>Excellent | 1.467<br>Excellent |
| 2. | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. | 1.059<br>Excellent | 1.178<br>Excellent | 1.035<br>Excellent |
| 3. | Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) | 1.376<br>Excellent | 1.07<br>Excellent | 1.2<br>Excellent |
| 4. | Engineers India Ltd. | 2.49<br>Very Good | 2.613<br>Good | 2.49<br>Very Good |
| 5. | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. | 1.22<br>Excellent | 1.08<br>Excellent | 1.13<br>Excellent |
| 6. | Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd. | 1.034<br>Excellent | 1.257<br>Excellent | 1.12<br>Excellent |
| 7. | Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. | 3.48<br>Good | 1.99<br>Very good | 3.074<br>Good |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | National Aluminum Co. Limited | 1.5 | 1.562 | 1.258 |
| | | Excellent | Very Good | Excellent |
| 9. | National Building Construction Corp. Ltd. | 1.9 | 1.17 | 1.35 |
| | | Very Good | Excellent | Excellent |
| 10. | NMDC Ltd. | 1.45 | 1.235 | 1.926 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Very good |
| 11. | Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited | 1.4 | 1 .230 | 1.706 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Very Good |
| 12. | Oil India Limited | 1.446 | 1 .453 | 2.48 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Very Good |
| 13. | Power Finance Corporation Ltd. | 1.472 | 1.00 | 1 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| 14. | Power Grid Corpn. of India Ltd. | 1.06 | 1.023 | 1.155 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| 15. | Rashtirya Ispat Nagam Ltd. | 1.32 | 1.475 | 2.991 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Good |
| 16. | Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd. | 1.38 | 1.368 | 1.14 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| 17. | Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd. | 2.071 | 1.83 | 1.8 |
| | | Very Good | Very Good | Very Good |
| **Miniratna-1 CPSES** | | | | |
| 1. | Airports Authority of India | 2.979 | 1.81 | 2.04 |
| | | Good | Very Good | Very Good |
| 2. | Antrix Corporation Ltd. | 3.38 | 2.774 | 2.4 |
| | | Good | Good | Very Good |
| 3. | Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. | 1.053 | 1.414 | 1.77 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Very Good |
| 4. | Bharat Coking Coal Limited | 1.418 | 1.5 | 1.683 |
| | | Excellent | Excellent | Very Good |
| 5. | Bharat Dynamics Ltd. | 1.51 | 1.3687 | 1.47 |
| | | Very Good | Excellent | Excellent |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | BEML Limited | 3.446<br>Good | 3.47<br>Good | 3.39<br>Good |
| 7. | Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd | 3.94<br>Fair | 4.13<br>Fair | 3.9<br>Fair |
| 8. | Bridge and Roof Co. (I) Ltd. | 3.31<br>Good | 3.42<br>Good | 2.91<br>Good |
| 9. | Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. | 1.212<br>Excellent | 1.121<br>Excellent | 1.92<br>Very Good |
| 10. | Central Coalfields Ltd. | 1.275<br>Excellent | 1.332<br>Excellent | 1.297<br>Excellent |
| 11. | Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. | 3.381<br>Good | 2.323<br>Very Good | 1.47<br>Excellent |
| 12. | Cochin Shipyard Limited | 1.127<br>Excellent | 1.1764<br>Excellent | 1.28<br>Excellent |
| 13. | Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. | 2.724<br>Good | 1.466<br>Excellent | 2.78<br>Good |
| 14. | Ennore Port Ltd. | 1.486<br>Excellent | 1 .21<br>Excellent | 1.49<br>Excellent |
| 15. | Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Eng. Ltd. | 1.17<br>Excellent | 1.431<br>Excellent | 3.45<br>Good |
| 16. | Goa Shipyard Ltd. | 3.33<br>Good | 3. 16<br>Good | 2.09<br>Very Good |
| 17. | Hindustan Copper Ltd. | 1.871<br>Very Good | 2.013<br>Very Good | 3.203<br>Good |
| 18. | HLL Lifecare Ltd. | 1.04<br>Excellent | 1.095<br>Excellent | 1.38<br>Excellent |
| 19. | Hindustan Newsprint Limited | 3.953<br>Fair | 3.69<br>Fair | 4.389<br>Fair |
| 20. | Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. | 3.809<br>Fair | 4.228<br>Fair | NS/NE |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. | 1.448<br>Excellent | 1.24<br>Excellent | 1.16<br>Excellent |
| 22. | Indian Tourism Development Corp. (ITDC) | 3.844<br>Fair | 3.466<br>Good | 2.87<br>Good |
| 23. | Indian Rare Earth Ltd. | 1.73<br>Very Good | 3.314<br>Good | 3.09<br>Good |
| 24. | Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn Ltd | 1.706<br>Very Good | 1.358<br>Excellent | 1.3<br>Excellent |
| 25. | Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (IREDA) | 1.961<br>Very Good | 1.18<br>Excellent | 1.423<br>Excellent |
| 26. | India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) | 1.431<br>Excellent | 1.382<br>Excellent | 1.48<br>Excellent |
| 27. | IRCON International Ltd. | 1.11<br>Excellent | 1.61<br>Very Good | 2.03<br>Very Good |
| 28. | KIOCL Ltd. | 1.75<br>Very Good | 1.632<br>Very Good | 4.002<br>Fair |
| 29. | Mazagoan Dock Ltd. | 1.462<br>Excellent | 1.476<br>Excellent | 1.47<br>Excellent |
| 30. | Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd. | 1.441<br>Excellent | 2.208<br>Very Good | 1.348<br>Excellent |
| 31. | Manganese Ore (I) Ltd. | 1.213<br>Excellent | 1.096<br>Excellent | 1.461<br>Excellent |
| 32. | Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. | 1.463<br>Excellent | 2.437<br>Very Good | 1.88<br>Very Good |
| 33. | Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. | 1.28<br>Excellent | 1.12<br>Excellent | 1.01<br>Excellent |
| 34. | MMTC Ltd. | 2.279<br>Very Good | 2.476<br>Very Good | 2.31<br>Very Good |
| 35. | MSTC Ltd. | 1.4<br>Excellent | 2.19<br>Ve1y Good | 1.39<br>Excellent |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. | National Fertilizers Ltd. | 3.27<br>Good | 1.882<br>Very Good | 2.05<br>Very Good |
| 37. | National Seeds Corpn. Ltd. | 1.25<br>Excellent | 1 .096<br>Excellent | 2.435<br>Very Good |
| 38. | NHPC Ltd. | 2.43<br>Very Good | 3.051<br>Good | 1.766<br>Very Good |
| 39. | Northern Coalfield Ltd. | 1.634<br>Very Good | 3.215<br>Good | 2.487<br>Very Good |
| 40. | North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. | 2.18<br>Very Good | 3.166<br>Good | 2.069<br>Very Good |
| 41. | Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. | 1.288<br>Excellent | 1.205<br>Excellent | 1.11<br>Excellent |
| 42. | ONGC Videsh Ltd. | 1.805<br>Very Good | 1.12<br>Excellent | 1.38<br>Excellent |
| 43. | Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. | 3.1<br>Good | | 2.45<br>Very Good |
| 44. | Projects and Development India Ltd. | 3.38<br>Good | 3.359<br>Good | 3.648<br>Fair |
| 45. | Railtel Corporation of India Ltd. | 1.49<br>Excellent | 1.5<br>Excellent | 1.34<br>Excellent |
| 46. | Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. | 1.04<br>Excellent | 1.08<br>Excellent | 1.07<br>Excellent |
| 47. | Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. | 1.41<br>Excellent | 1.313<br>Excellent | 1.46<br>Excellent |
| 48. | RITES Limited | 1.36<br>Excellent | 1.115<br>Excellent | 1.46<br>Excellent |
| 49. | Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited | 1.373<br>Excellent | 1.476<br>Excellent | 1.298<br>Excellent |
| 50. | Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India | 1.035<br>Excellent | 1.257<br>Excellent | 1.48<br>Excellent |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51. | South Eastern Coalfield Ltd. | 1.408<br>Excellent | 1.322<br>Excellent | 1.496<br>Excellent |
| 52. | State Trading Corporation Ltd. | 2.63<br>Good | 3.92<br>Fair | 2 .69<br>Good |
| 53. | Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. | 1.98<br>Very Good | 1.95<br>Very Good | 1.789<br>Very Good |
| 54. | Tehri Hydro Development Corpn. Ltd. | 1.74<br>Very Good | 1.385<br>Excellent | 1.318<br>Excellent |
| 55. | Western Coalfield Ltd. | 1.79<br>Very Good | 1.455<br>Excellent | 1.89<br>Very Good |
| 56. | WAPCOS Limited | 1<br>Excellent | 1.00<br>Excellent | 1<br>Excellent |
| **Miniratna-II CPSES** | | | | |
| 57. | Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. | 4.197<br>Fair | 4.332<br>Fair | NS/NE |
| 58. | Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited | 3.68<br>Fair | 4.23<br>Fair | NS/NE |
| 59. | Central Mine Planning and Design Institute | 1.11<br>Excellent | 1 .395<br>Excellent | 1.002<br>Excellent |
| 60. | Central Railside Warehousing Compny Ltd. | 1.33<br>Excellent | 1.98<br>Very Good | 3.19<br>Good |
| 61. | Educational Consultants India Ltd. | 2.74<br>Good | 1.08<br>Excellent | 3.16<br>Good |
| 62. | Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. | 2.34<br>Very Good | 2.23<br>Very Good | 2.42<br>Very Good |
| 63. | FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (I) Ltd. | 1.11<br>Excellent | 1.409<br>Excellent | 1.481<br>Excellent |
| 64. | FSNL | 3.08<br>Good | 1.32<br>Excellent | 1.17<br>Excellent |
| 65. | HMT International Ltd. | 2.43<br>Very Good | 3.66<br>Fair | 3.04<br>Good |

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSE | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66. | HSCC (India) Ltd | 1.38<br>Excellent | 1.38<br>Excellent | 1.7<br>Very Good |
| 67. | Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation | 2.84<br>Good | 3.74<br>Fair | NS/NE |
| 68. | MECON Ltd. | 3.21<br>Good | 4.02<br>Fair | 2.7<br>Good |
| 69. | Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. | 2.44<br>Very Good | 1.159<br>Excellent | 1.48<br>Excellent |
| 70. | National Film Development Corp. Ltd | 1.39<br>Excellent | 1.56<br>Very Good | 2.95<br>Good |
| 71. | National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd | 1.28<br>Excellent | 1.4<br>Excellent | 1.16<br>Excellent |
| 72. | PEC Limited | 2.03<br>Very Good | 3.35<br>Good | 3.3<br>Good |
| 73. | Rajasthan Electronics and Instrumentation Ltd. | 1.13<br>Excellent | 1.3<br>Excellent | 1.498<br>Excellent |

**International safety standards for new vehicles**

506. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for vehicle especially car manufacturers for complying with best international standards for safety of driver and passengers for new vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of state-of-the-art automotive design and testing centres existing in the country for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to formulate new norms for crash test, emissions and other safety equipment to ensure safer vehicles manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has already introduced several safety standards, which are very similar to international regulation. All such requirements are notified under CMVR from time to time. The following are the latest requirements which are in-line with international standards. These standards are already notified effective from the dates indicated.

| Date of Implementation | Applicability | Standard and description | UN Equivalent Standards | Pertaining to |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Oct 2017 | New car models, and LMV of GVW < 1500 kg | AIS 096 – Protection of driver with regards to steering column intrusion (Speed of impact ~ 50 kmph) | UN ECE R12 | Full Frontal Crash test |
| | New car models– GVW < 2500 kg | AIS 098 – Protection of the drivers and passengers in the event of an offset frontal collision (Speed of impact – 56 kmph) | UN ECE R98 | 40% overlap offset Frontal Crash test |
| | New car models and LCV category vehicles (with respect to height of vehicles) | AIS 099 – Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Lateral Collision (Speed of impact – 50 kmph) | UN ECE R99 | Test of Moving deformable barrier crash perpendicular into stationary vehicle |
| 1st Oct 2018 | New car models– GVW < 2500 kg. | AIS 100 – Protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users in the event of a collision with a car | GTR 9 | Pedestrian body forms being impacted on the hood of the vehicle |
| 1st Oct 2019 | All car models, and LMV of GVW < 1500 kg. | AIS 096 – Protection of driver with regards to steering column intrusion (Speed of impact ~ 50 kmph) | UN ECE R12 | Full Frontal Crash test |
| | All car models– GVW < 2500 kg | AIS 098 – Protection of the drivers and passengers in the event of an offset frontal collision (Speed of impact – 56 kmph) | UN ECE R98 | 40% overlap offset Frontal Crash test |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Car models and LCV models category vehicles (with respect to height of vehicles) | AIS 099 – Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Lateral Collision (Speed of impact – 50 kmph) | UN ECE R99 | Test of Moving deformable barrier crash perpendicular into stationary vehicle |
| 1st Oct 2020 | All car models– GVW < 2500 kg | AIS 100 – Protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users in the event of a collision with a car | GTR 9 | Pedestrian body forms being impacted on the hood of the vehicle |

Government has also introduced Safety Rating Scheme (Bharat New Car Safety Assessment Program-BNVSAP) on similar lines of NCAP. BNVSAP will be implemented along with the above mandatory standards.

(b) The Government under the NATRiP initiative has taken up project to setup state of art testing centres at Indore (NATRAX), Pune (ARAI), Manesar (iCAT), and Chennai (GARC). Of these centres, Crash Test Centre at ARAI, Pune is already operational and facility at ICAT, Manesar is in advance stage of completion. The centre at Chennai (GARC) is expected to be ready by next year and the centre at Indore, thereafter.

(c) Cars being manufactured from the dates mentioned in the above table need to have compliance at the manufacturing stage. In addition, standards for Seat Belts and their Anchorages, Child Seats, Seats and their Anchorages are already mandated step by step since 2010.

Regarding Emission, Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways has uploaded on their website draft notification for mandating Mass emission standards Bharat Stage V (BS V) for category M and Category N vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st April 2019 for new models and on or after 1st April 2020 for existing models and Mass emission standards Bharat Stage VI (BS VI) for M and N category vehicles manufactured on or after 1st April, 2021 for new models and on or after 1st April 2022 for existing models.

**Excise duty concession to Persons with Disability**

507. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of general awareness regarding the Ministry's scheme of ‘Excise Duty Concession to Persons with Disability’ on purchase of cars;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of beneficiaries of this scheme is coming down every year because of the lack of awareness among masses; and

(c) if so, the number of beneficiaries for the last three years year-wise and the steps taken by Government to promote general awareness about the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir, In order to avail “Excise Duty Concession to Persons with Disability” intended beneficiary is required to take eligibility certificate to be issued by Department of Heavy Industry as per prescribed guidelines. The detailed guidelines are available in Department of Heavy Industry website. (*www.dhi.nic.in*=> Scheme=> Excise duty concession to PWDs=> Excise duty concession certificate with disability).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The number of beneficiaries for the last three years-wise is as under:

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of beneficiaries | 63 | 58 | 113 |

**Setting up heavy industry in Kerala**

508. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up any heavy industry in the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether any request from the State Government is pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir. Since Industry is a State subject, no centralized data regarding setting up of any heavy industry across the country including Kerala is maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Sectors under its administrative control.

(b) In view of the above, does not arise.

**Number of closed heavy industries in West Bengal**

509. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries closed during 2011 to 2014 with special reference to West Bengal, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of heavy industries reopened during 2011-14 with special reference to West Bengal, year and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Since Industry is a State subject, no centralized data regarding heavy industries which were closed down in the country including West Bengal is maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Sectors under its administrative control.

(b) In view of the above, does not arise.

**Implementation of Street Vendors Act**

510. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN PROVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014 since its implementation from 1st May, 2014;

(b) the categories of vendors coming under the purview of the above Act; and

(c) how the protection being given to the livelihood of urban street vendors and whether any special insurance is extended to such vendors?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 1st May, 2014. The implementation of provisions of the Act is the responsibility of concerned States/ UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws and Street Vending Plan as per provisions of the Act. The Central Government, being the 'appropriate Government' in case of Union Territories without Legislature, has notified the Rules on 28th July, 2015. As per information received from States/UTs, Seven States/UTs have so far notified the Rules and Five States/UTs have notified the Scheme under the said Act.

(b) All categories of urban street vendors will come under purview of the Act.

(c) The Act has following provisions for protecting the rights of urban street vendors and also to regulate street vending activities in urban areas:

(i) Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation;

(ii) Issue of certificate of vending;

(iii) Rights and obligations of street vendors;

(iv) Constitution of Town Vending Committee in each local authority;

(v) Dispute Redressal Mechanism;

(vi) Preparation of plan for street vending;

(vii) Prevention of harassment by police and other authorities;

(viii) Promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors.

**Construction of houses for poorer section**

511. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is acute housing shortage in the country?

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

(c) the action taken to construct more houses, especially for poorer sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2012 has estimated the urban housing shortage of 18.78 million for the entire country. State-wise details of housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. Overall housing requirement under the Mission will, therefore, emerge after demand assessment by all States/Cities.

(c) 'Housing' is a State subject and, therefore, it is the responsibility of States/UTs to ensure houses for all its citizens. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission to provide Central assistance to States and UTs for addressing the housing requirements of urban poor, including slum dwellers.

***Statement***

*Details of Distribution of Housing Shortage among States and UTs*

| Name of State/UTs | States/UTs wise Distribution of Housing shortage-2012 (in millions) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.27 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.03 |
| Assam | 0.28 |
| Bihar | 1.19 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.35 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| Delhi | 0.49 |
| Goa | 0.06 |
| Gujarat | 0.99 |
| Haryana | 0.42 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.04 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.13 |
| Jharkhand | 0.63 |
| Karnataka | 1.02 |
| Kerala | 0.54 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.10 |
| Maharashtra | 1.94 |
| Manipur | 0.08 |
| Meghalaya | 0.03 |
| Mizoram | 0.02 |
| Nagaland | 0.21 |
| Odisha | 0.41 |
| Puducherry | 0.07 |
| Punjab | 0.39 |
| Rajasthan | 1.15 |
| Sikkim | 0.01 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.25 |
| Tripura | 0.03 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3.07 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.16 |
| West Bengal | 1.33 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 |
| Chandigarh | 0.02 |
| Dadra and Nagar | 0.05 |
| Daman and Diu | 0.01 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.01 |
| INDIA | 18.78 |

**Action plan for poverty alleviaiton**

†512. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to provide houses to the poor and all other citizens in the country, who do not have houses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the benefits of schemes do not reach genuine persons as there are huge shortcomings in the identification process of the poor in the country; and

(c) whether Government would chalk out any concrete action plan for poverty alleviation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 'Housing' is a State subject and, therefore, it is the responsibility of States to ensure houses for all its citizens. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission to provide Central assistance to States and UTs for addressing the housing requirements of urban poor, including slum dwellers, through the following four verticals:

(i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;

(ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);

(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and

(iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

(b) 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. Scheme guidelines provide for a prior beneficiary identification through demand assessment linked to Aadhar/Voter ID Card etc.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, *w.e.f.* 23rd September, 2013, has started the "Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission" to reduce vulnerability of the urban poor households by focusing on social mobilization, skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and credit availability for the poor. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken under this Mission.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Rehabilitation of people living in slums**

513. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to rehabilitate the people living in slums in cities and towns; and

(b) if so, the details including the funds allocated and time frame, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) 'Housing' is a State subject and, therefore, it is the responsibility of States to ensure houses for all its citizens. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission to provide Central assistance to States and UTs for addressing the housing requirements of urban poor, including slum dwellers, through the following four verticals:

(i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;

(ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);

(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and

(iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

Budget Estimates of ₹ 4000.00 crore were earmarked for the FY 2015-16 for the projects under Housing for All (HFA) Scheme. The provision was, however, reduced at RE stage to ₹ 1231.23 crore due to less receipt of demands for Central assistance from States/UTs at the stage of finalization of RE 2015-16. Out of the available fund in RE 2015-16 under PMAY(U), ₹ 1218.81 crore of Central assistance was released to States. In addition, ₹ 200.00 crore under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component (Central Sector Scheme) was allocated and released in full to the Central Nodal Agencies.

For the FY 2016-17, allocation of ₹ 4400.00 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under PMAY(U) and ₹ 475.00 crore for CLSS component of PMAY(U) has been made.

**Urban areas under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana**

514. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to bring all the statutory urban areas under the ambit of "Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojna/National Urban Livelihood Mission". If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana have been covered under the Scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme would reduce unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government has enhanced the scope of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) by allowing all the States/Union Territories including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana to implement all or any of the components of the Mission in all statutory Towns based on their local capacity and requirement.

(c) DAY-NULM focuses on providing assistance for developing /upgrading the skill of urban poor by providing training as per the skill demand from the market, so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment. Since 2014-15, under DAY-NULM 3,57,646 persons have been provided skill training; 3,03,434 persons are undergoing training and 82,793 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises (till 31.03.2016).

**State-wise homeless households**

515. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless households in the country, State-wise details as on 1st April, 2016;

(b) the number of houses that were completed/provided under the Central Government housing schemes for poor during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the number of houses that are estimated to be completed under Government housing schemes for homeless poor sections in the next five years; and

(d) the list of those schemes/programs being contemplated by Government for poverty alleviation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Details of State-wise total number of houseless households as per Census-2011 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise details of houses completed for urban poor during the last two years under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) are given in the Statement-II.

(c) As on date, 3,40,187 Dwelling Units are under construction under existing schemes.

(d) The Ministry is currently implementing the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission since September 2013, as replacement of *erstwhile* Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). NULM has seven components *viz*. Employment through Skills Training and Placement, Social Mobilisation and Institution Development, Self-Employment Programme, Capacity Building and Training, Shelter for Urban Homeless, Support to Urban Street Vendors and Innovative and Special Projects.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Houseless Households in India as per Census-2011*

| States/Union Territories | Houseless Households (in numbers) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Houseless Households | Rural Houseless Households | Urban Houseless Households |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 42,812 | 19,436 | 23376 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 314 | 246 | 68 |
| Assam | 3,293 | 2,378 | 915 |
| Bihar | 9,818 | 6,775 | 3043 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7,198 | 4,667 | 2531 |
| Goa | 820 | 322 | 498 |
| Gujarat | 36,925 | 12,938 | 23987 |
| Haryana | 11,635 | 5,771 | 5864 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 935 | 708 | 227 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3,064 | 1,441 | 1623 |
| Jharkhand | 6,121 | 3,886 | 2235 |
| Karnataka | 21,425 | 10,503 | 10922 |
| Kerala | 5,759 | 1,767 | 3992 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 37,822 | 19,314 | 18508 |
| Maharashtra | 57,480 | 24,816 | 32664 |
| Manipur | 680 | 354 | 326 |
| Meghalaya | 298 | 236 | 62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mizoram | 38 | 14 | 24 |
| Nagaland | 220 | 95 | 125 |
| Odisha | 10,334 | 5,571 | 4763 |
| Punjab | 9,853 | 5,431 | 4422 |
| Rajasthan | 37,341 | 20,956 | 16385 |
| Sikkim | 75 | 62 | 13 |
| Tamil Nadu | 15,299 | 4,264 | 11035 |
| Tripura | 850 | 465 | 385 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 72,452 | 31,225 | 41227 |
| Uttarakhand | 3,273 | 1,326 | 1947 |
| West Bengal | 28,647 | 7,560 | 21087 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 63 | 21 | 42 |
| Chandigarh | 868 | 1 | 867 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 216 | 151 | 65 |
| Daman and Diu | 166 | 35 | 131 |
| Delhi | 23,175 | 97 | 23078 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 492 | 33 | 459 |
| India 2011 | 449,761 | 192,865 | 256896 |

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

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Details of houses constructed/provided for urban Poor under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during last two years*

(As on 1st April 2016)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Construction Completed | | | Houses Occupied | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Total | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Total |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2,940 | 3,643 | 6,583 | 5,129 | 2,881 | 8,010 |
| 3. | Arunanchal Pradesh | 176 | 144 | 320 | 100 | 144 | 244 |
| 4. | Assam | 794 | 101 | 895 | 2,531 | 55 | 2,586 |
| 5. | Bihar | 6,641 | 1,113 | 7,754 | 28,671 | - | 28,671 |
| 6. | Chandigarh (UT) | - | - | - | 1,073 | 1,398 | 2,471 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 2,062 | 3,874 | 5,936 | 2,081 | 1,929 | 4,010 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT) | 48 | - | 48 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu (UT) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi (UT) | 8,080 | 4,420 | 12,500 | - | 531 | 531 |
| 11. | Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Gujarat | 6,402 | 9,207 | 15,609 | 12,639 | 18,012 | 30,651 |
| 13. | Haryana | 706 | 693 | 1,399 | 846 | 284 | 1,130 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 409 | - | 409 | 69 | 132 | 201 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 726 | 457 | 1,183 | 1,710 | 608 | 2,318 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1,539 | 2,429 | 3,968 | 1,542 | 1,535 | 3,077 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3,406 | 4,267 | 7,673 | 5,362 | 2,599 | 7,961 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2,251 | 1,451 | 3,702 | 3,011 | 13 | 3,024 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep (UT) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 7,104 | 5,112 | 12,216 | 2,585 | 10,652 | 13,237 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 15,755 | 19,870 | 35,625 | 21,859 | 13,604 | 35,463 |
| 22. | Manipur | 730 | 42 | 772 | 1,439 | 42 | 1,481 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 180 | 240 | 420 | 48 | - | 48 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 338 | 127 | 465 | 68 | 34 | 102 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1,799 | 50 | 1,849 | 4,033 | - | 4,033 |
| 26. | Odisha | 1,118 | 1,116 | 2,234 | 1,148 | 886 | 2,034 |
| 27. | Puducherry (UT) | 288 | 528 | 816 | 9 | 432 | 441 |
| 28. | Punjab | 905 | 1,752 | 2,657 | 668 | 222 | 890 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 12,102 | 9,095 | 21,197 | 18,263 | 9,223 | 27,486 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 169 | - | 169 | 110 | - | 110 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 18,248 | 19,020 | 37,268 | 16,202 | 9,225 | 25,427 |
| 32. | Telangana | 2,552 | - | 2,552 | 7,057 | 6,503 | 13,560 |
| 33. | Tripura | 178 | - | 178 | 178 | - | 178 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 5,921 | 7,126 | 13,047 | 3,167 | 4,934 | 8,101 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 483 | 299 | 782 | 850 | 92 | 942 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 15,137 | 6,312 | 21,449 | 14,861 | 5,602 | 20,463 |
| | TOTAL | 1,19,187 | 1,02,488 | 2,21,675 | 1,57,309 | 91,572 | 2,48,881 |

**Poisonous food under Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

†516. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of the various types of complaints regarding Mid-Day Meal and deaths of children caused by eating poisonous food during the last five years;

(b) the number of persons against whom action has been taken for resorting to carelessness and corruption in this scheme, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to streamline this scheme in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the records available in this Ministry, 280 cases of various types of complaints have been reported during 2013 to 2016. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). 23 children had died in a tragic incident that occurred in Navsrijit Government Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Saran, Bihar on 16th July, 2013.

(b) The details of State-wise action taken on complaints are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. These guidelines cover safety aspect of procurement, storage, preparation, serving, waste disposal of food items as well as issues of personal hygiene of students and those involved in cooking and serving of the food. In addition, the Mid Day Meal Rules 2015, notified on 30th September, 2015 envisage that the School Management Committees (SMC) shall also monitor the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Rules also provide for mandatory testing of food samples on a monthly basis by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet with nutritional standards and quality. Further, instructions have been issued to the States/UTs that at least one parent and preferably two should be present during serving of the meals to students so that they can taste the food as well as certify the number of children who partake of MDM. Besides the above, the MDM Guidelines also envisage monitoring of 25% of the schools on quarterly basis by the officials of the States/UTs. Management Information System (MIS) for Mid Day Meal Scheme is in existence since June, 2012 and all the States/UTs are making annual and monthly data entry

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into the portal on key indiators of the Scheme for online monitoring. Govenments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have started real time monitoiring of the Scheme by Interactive Voice Response System intergrated with Management Information System. In addition, the MIS for Mid Day Meal Scheme also has scope to integrate it with Interactive Voice Response Systems (IVRS) as well as other digital systems of date collection for near real time monitoring of the Scheme. Besides, the States/UTs have established Grievance Redressal Mechanism at various levels in their States with a toll free number for addressing the grievances of stakeholders.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise and year-wise number of complaints under Mid Day Meal Scheme*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Misappropriation | | | | Poor Quality | | | | Irregularities | | | | Castism | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 6 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3. | A&N Islands | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 4. | Assam | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 12 |
| 5. | Bihar | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 49 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 8 |
| 8. | Delhi | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 13 |
| 9. | Gujarat | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| 10. | Goa | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 11. | Haryana | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 12 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 16 |
| 14. | Karnataka | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| 15. | Kerala | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Maharashtra | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 18. | Odisha | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 19. | Punjab | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 7 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 22. | Telangana | - | - | - | | - | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| 23. | Tripura | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 5 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | | | | | 71 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 15 |
| | TOTAL | 17 | 34 | 28 | 13 | 18 | 41 | 48 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 280 |

***Statement-II***

*State-wise action taken on complaints*

| Sl. No. | Type of action | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PQ | Misap | Irre | Caste | PQ | Misap | Irre | Caste | PQ | Misap | Irre | Caste | PQ | Misap | Irre | Caste | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1. | Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/ | 6 | 5 | 2 | - | 10 | - | 1 | - | 15 | 2 | - | - | 1 | | | | 42 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | complaint substantiated, by State Government | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Under enquiry/investigation at State level | 3 | 0 | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | | | | | 12 |
| 3. | General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned, by State Government/GOI | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | | | | | 24 |
| 4. | Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | | | | | 33 |
| 5. | Reply awaited | 2 | 6 | 6 | - | 15 | 26 | 9 | - | 22 | 23 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 169 |
| | TOTAL | 18 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 41 | 34 | 13 | 1 | 48 | 28 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 280 |

**Digital textbooks for reducing burden of bags**

†517. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that burden of books and bags is increasing on small school-going children;

(b) whether mental and physical development of children is getting affected due to this increasing burden; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide textbooks digitally on tablet for reducing the burden of bags, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has taken various steps to reduce curriculum load on the basis of recommendations of the report "Learning without Burden" of the National Advisory Committee Chaired by Prof. Yashpal. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) brought a shift in the teaching learning paradigm by focusing on child centered; process oriented constructivist approach which discourages memorization and rote learning. Based on this, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed revised syllabi and textbooks and States have also revised their syllabi and textbooks accordingly so as to reduce the burden on children. Further, in the 63rd meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19th August, 2015, the issue of lightening the burden of school children was discussed with all States/UTs.

(c) E-Pathshala was launched during the National Conference on ICT in School Education held on 7th November, 2015. It is a platform developed by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for showcasing and disseminating all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio and video material, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. The platform addresses the dual challenge of reaching out to a diverse clientele and bridging the digital divide (geographical, socio-cultural and linguistic), offering comparable quality of e-contents and ensuring its free access at every time and every place. Students, teachers, educators and parents can access e-books through multiple technology platforms *i.e.* mobile phones and tablets and on web through laptops and desktops.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Higher education financing agency**

518. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to establish Higher Education Financing Agency and turning 10 public and private institutions into world class educational institutions could be a game changer, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that ten institutions each from both public and private sectors would be selected in the next few months, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) with an initial capital base of ₹ 1,000 crores and funds from the market and supplement them with donations from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Funds. These funds will be used to finance improvement in infrastructure in the top institutions not only 10 public private institutions, and will be serviced through internal accruals.

(b) The Government has announced in the Budget 2016-17 that an enabling regulatory architecture will be provided to ten public and ten private institutions to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions.

**Removal of contents from NCERT books**

519. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contents about a large number of national leaders/ freedom fighters/revolutionaries have been either removed or snipped/curtailed from NCERT text books;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There has been no change in the contents relating to national leaders, freedom fighters and revolutionaries, available in the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks, which have been in circulation since 2007-08.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Modernization of Madarsa education**

520. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for modernization of Madarsa education during 2015-16;

(b) the details of work done and results achieved in different States in this regard;

(c) the allocations which remained unspent/unutilized; and

(d) how the remaining amount will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Budget allocation of ₹ 375.50 crore was made for the year 2015-16 under the Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM) which includes the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI).

(b) SPQEM aims to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabs to introduce modern education by providing financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for a maximum of three teachers and books, teaching learning materials and computer labs. The Scheme aims at providing Madarsa students education comparable with national standards, for which affiliation with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is integral to the Scheme. During 2015-16, SPQEM Scheme benefited 50957 teachers in 20727 Madarsas. Details showing physical and financial progress achieved in different States during the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The SPQEM is a demand driven scheme and depends on proposals from the State Governments. As against revised estimate of ₹ 335.5 crore for SPEMM for 2015-16, expenditure was ₹ 295.85 crore leaving an unutilized balance of ₹ 39.65 crore which has lapsed at the end of the financial year. This was due to non-receipt of adequate number of viable proposals from the State Governments.

***Statement***

*Details showing financial and physical progress achieved during 2015-16*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Amount (₹ in Lakhs) | Madarsas | Teachers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bihar | 1543.36 | 1127 | 3381 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 364.11 | 268 | 667 |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 204.48 | 110 | 285 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 2532.87 | 3288 | 6093 |
| 5. | Tripura | 305.27 | 258 | 655 |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | 23101.32 | 14974 | 37824 |
| 7. | Uttarakhand | 892.49 | 481 | 1389 |
| 8. | West Bengal | 461.38 | 221 | 663 |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh (for development of Madarsa Board) | 5.00 | | |
| 10. | NIOS | 39.13 | | |
| 11. | EdCil | 1.33 | | |
| | TOTAL | 29450.74 | 20727 | 50957 |

**Ex-servicemen for physical training in schools**

521. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to utilize the services of ex-servicemen for providing physical training to students in school, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Government is working on a pilot programme 'Vidyanjali' to involve people from Indian Diaspora, retired teachers, retired Government officials including retired defence personnel, retired professionals and women who are home makers to volunteer to strengthen co-scholastic activities in schools such as reading. These volunteers will not be a replacement for regular teachers and neither will they be involved in any kind of formal teaching. In an Education Minister's meeting held on 08.02.2016, nineteen States/UTs had expressed willingness to participate in this programme.

**Shortage of space in schools of Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of rooms and play grounds in the schools of Maharashtra and rest of the country;

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

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) in the country is 27 at the elementary level, 47 at the secondary level and 49 at the higher secondary level as per the Unified District Information System for Education 2014-15. In case of Maharashtra, the figures of SCR at the elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels are 32, 50 and 64 respectively. 60.47% schools in the country and 88.07% in Maharashtra have playground facilities. State/UT-wise details of SCR and percentage of schools with playground facility are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to further improve the SCR, 6530 additional classrooms were sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for elementary schools and 1503 additional classrooms were sanctioned for secondary schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for the year 2015-16. In order to ensure that children have sufficient open space for sports and other physical activities during school hours, an advisory dated 26.10.2012 was issued to all States/UTs to make adequate arrangements, if necessary in an adjoining playground or municipal park, etc. for children to play outdoor games and take up other physical activities.

***Statement***

*The State/UT-wise details of SCR and percentage of school with playground facility*

| States/UTs | Student Classroom Ratio | | | Percentage of Schools with Playground facility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elementary | Secondary | Higher Secondary | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19 | 30 | 36 | 57.49 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 22 | 37 | 36 | 54.95 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 42 | 65 | 39.39 |
| Assam | 28 | 41 | 62 | 55.20 |
| Bihar | 52 | 103 | 87 | 37.03 |
| Chandigarh | 40 | 42 | 47 | 92.89 |
| Chhattisgarh | 24 | 53 | 38 | 53.27 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 34 | 52 | 49 | 42.73 |
| Daman and Diu | 34 | 37 | 35 | 49.66 |
| Delhi | 39 | 46 | 41 | 85.79 |
| Goa | 28 | 37 | 39 | 46.51 |
| Gujarat | 29 | 48 | 43 | 77.47 |
| Haryana | 26 | 34 | 34 | 83.38 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 31 | 27 | 84.36 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 27 | 51 | 37.04 |
| Jharkhand | 27 | 69 | 90 | 33.52 |
| Karnataka | 23 | 37 | 37 | 67.41 |
| Kerala | 24 | 37 | 43 | 72.85 |
| Lakshadweep | 20 | 32 | 30 | 28.89 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22 | 51 | 40 | 65.28 |
| Maharashtra | 32 | 50 | 64 | 88.07 |
| Manipur | 19 | 29 | 48 | 54.30 |
| Meghalaya | 19 | 33 | 51 | 34.17 |
| Mizoram | 14 | 28 | 45 | 50.20 |
| Nagaland | 18 | 29 | 46 | 40.71 |
| Odisha | 26 | 54 | 46 | 29.71 |
| Puducherry | 27 | 33 | 35 | 70.08 |
| Punjab | 22 | 32 | 39 | 95.38 |
| Rajasthan | 20 | 35 | 38 | 51.86 |
| Sikkim | 12 | 37 | 32 | 67.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamil Nadu | 26 | 38 | 36 | 76.42 |
| Telangana | 20 | 36 | 36 | 61.68 |
| Tripura | 23 | 64 | 48 | 61.35 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 31 | 52 | 68 | 70.36 |
| Uttarakhand | 18 | 42 | 43 | 58.23 |
| West Bengal | 30 | 74 | 60 | 38.39 |
| ALL STATES | 27 | 47 | 49 | 60.47 |

**Complaints of ragging in educational institutions**

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

(a) whether Government has received complaints from the guardians of students about the incidents of ragging in educational institutions situated at various places in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received State-wise and area-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken on the complaints received during the last year and the current year;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any strict law to prevent incidents of ragging in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when it is targeted to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Of 72 ragging complaints received by the University Grants Commission (UGC) during the last year and in the current year, 57 cases have been fully redressed. The remaining 15 cases are at an active stage of investigation and redressal.

(d) and (e) To address the issue of ragging in Educational Institutions, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has brought out the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. Recently, these regulations have been further amended by enlarging the definition of ragging. These

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regulations are to be followed by all higher educational institutions. The UGC has also developed the Anti-Ragging Website *i.e. www.antiragging.in.* The Portal contains the record of registered complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon. A nationwide toll free 24x7 Anti-Ragging Helpline 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages has been established. UGC has also developed the Anti-Ragging Mobile Application for filing the complaint on ragging, filing the anti-ragging undertaking and for calling the Toll Free Anti-Ragging Helpline Number and same may be downloaded from Google Play Store. UGC sends a circular regarding strict compliance of UGC Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions, at least twice a year.

***Statement***

*State-wise and area-wise details of ragging complaints*
*From 1st April, 2015 to 22nd April, 2016*
*Total Complaints: 72*

| Sl. No. | Complaint Date | Complaint No. | State | District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 30 July, 2015 | AP-2193 | Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram |
| 2. | 06 Feb., 2016 | AP-2589 | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore |
| 3. | 21 Sep., 2015 | AS-2352 | Assam | Silchar |
| 4. | 07 Oct., 2015 | BR-2386 | Bihar | Patna |
| 5. | 05 Nov., 2015 | BR-2450 | Bihar | Patna |
| 6. | 28 Nov., 2015 | BR-2488 | Bihar | Gaya |
| 7. | 28 Dec., 2015 | BR-2536 | Bihar | Patna |
| 8. | 15 April, 2015 | DL-2083 | Delhi | Central Delhi |
| 9. | 19 Aug., 2015 | DL-2253 | Delhi | North West Delhi |
| 10. | 02 Aug., 2015 | GJ-2199 | Gujarat | Gandhinagar |
| 11. | 07 Oct., 2015 | GJ-2384 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 12. | 03 Dec., 2015 | JH-2501 | Jharkhand | Jamshedpur |
| 13. | 05 June, 2015 | KA-2142 | Karnataka | Dakshina Kannada |
| 14. | 02 Sep., 2015 | KA-2295 | Karnataka | Mangalore |
| 15. | 04 Sep., 2015 | KA-2302 | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 16. | 06 Nov., 2015 | KA-2454 | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 17. | 02 Jan., 2016 | KA-2539 | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 18. | 24 July, 2015 | KL-2186 | Kerala | Pathanamthitta |
| 19. | 22 Aug., 2015 | KL-2260 | Kerala | Kozhikode |

| Sl. No. | Complaint Date | Complaint No. | State | District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | 21 Dec., 2015 | KL-2529 | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 21. | 23 Jan., 2016 | KL-2566 | Kerala | Alappuzha |
| 22. | 05 April, 2015 | MH-2067 | Maharashtra | Varsova |
| 23. | 11 April, 2015 | MH-2076 | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 24. | 14 July, 2015 | MH-2172 | Maharashtra | Nashik |
| 25. | 10 Aug., 2015 | MH-2225 | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 26. | 10 Sep., 2015 | MH-2329 | Maharashtra | Dhule |
| 27. | 28 Oct., 2015 | MH-2424 | Maharashtra | Buldhana |
| 28. | 16 Jan., 2016 | MH-2551 | Maharashtra | Thane |
| 29. | 08 Dec., 2015 | MP-2509 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur |
| 30. | 18 Jan., 2016 | MP-2552 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur |
| 31. | 19 Jan., 2016 | MP-2558 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 32. | 27 Jan., 2016 | MP-2567 | Madhya Pradesh | Burhanpur |
| 33. | 15 Feb., 2016 | MP-2598 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur |
| 34. | 04 May, 2015 | OR-2108 | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 35. | 05 Sep., 2015 | OR-2309 | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 36. | 26 Sep., 2015 | OR-2366 | Odisha | Koraput |
| 37. | 28 Oct., 2015 | OR-2423 | Odisha | Balasore |
| 38. | 03 Nov., 2015 | OR-2443 | Odisha | Cuttack |
| 39. | 13 Nov., 2015 | OR-2461 | Odisha | Cuttack |
| 40. | 30 Nov., 2015 | OR-2491 | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 41. | 21 May, 2015 | RJ-2128 | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 42. | 12 Sep., 2015 | RJ-2336 | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 43. | 31 Oct., 2015 | RJ-2431 | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 44. | 17 Sep., 2015 | TN-2347 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 45. | 24 Nov., 2015 | TN-2477 | Tamil Nadu | Tirunelveli |
| 46. | 28 Jan., 2016 | TN-2569 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 47. | 16 March, 2016 | TN-2639 | Tamil Nadu | Namakkal |
| 48. | 04 Apr., 2016 | TN-2668 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 49. | 16 Sep., 2015 | UK-2345 | Uttarakhand | Pauri Garhwal |

| Sl. No. | Complaint Date | Complaint No. | State | District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50. | 03 Nov., 2015 | UK-2444 | Uttarakhand | Haridwar |
| 51. | 15 Apr., 2015 | UP-2084 | Uttar Pradesh | Gautam Buddh Nagar |
| 52. | 13 July, 2015 | UP-2168 | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad |
| 53. | 15 July, 2015 | UP-2173 | Uttar Pradesh | Aligarh |
| 54. | 24 Aug., 2015 | UP-2263 | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 55. | 26 Aug., 2015 | UP-2278 | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 56. | 28 Aug., 2015 | UP-2281 | Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly |
| 57. | 01 Sep., 2015 | UP-2290 | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad |
| 58. | 03 Oct., 2015 | UP-2375 | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 59. | 22 Dec., 2015 | UP-2531 | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 60. | 18 Jan., 2016 | UP-2554 | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 61. | 10 April, 2015 | WB-2073 | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 62. | 07 July, 2015 | WB-2162 | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 63. | 20 Aug., 2015 | WB-2257 | West Bengal | Hooghly |
| 64. | 31 Aug., 2015 | WB-2287 | West Bengal | Birbhum |
| 65. | 01 Sep., 2015 | WB-2289 | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 66. | 09 Sep., 2015 | WB-2320 | West Bengal | Cooch Behar |
| 67. | 09 Nov., 2015 | WB-2458 | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 68. | 27 Nov., 2015 | WB-2485 | West Bengal | East Medinipur |
| 69. | 26 Dec., 2015 | WB-2533 | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 70. | 03 Feb., 2016 | WB-2585 | West Bengal | Durgapur |
| 71. | 16 March, 2016 | WB-2638 | West Bengal | Birbhum |
| 72. | 01 April 2016 | WB-2661 | West Bengal | Kolkata |

**Mission statement for schools**

524. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government/CBSE issued direction to all affiliated schools to prepare mission statement, goals to be achieved and to be posted on website;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind it;

(c) whether CBSE issued guidelines in this regard to the schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the time limit by which it should be ready and whether it would be extended in view of summer vacation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development issued guidelines in February, 2016 to States/UTs Governments and to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) and Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA). Mission statement for the school helps schools administrators, teachers, parents, students and community members to have a common understanding of the mission, goals, objectives and strategies to achieve the goals and objectives of the school.

(c) and (d) CBSE has issued guidelines to its affiliated schools in March, 2016 for preparation of the mission statement and for posting the same on the school web-site by the first week of June, 2016.

**World class universities**

525. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering a proposal to set up 20 world class universities in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to establish a regulatory architecture to enable ten public and ten private institutions to emerge as World-Class Teaching and Research Institutions. The details of the same are being worked out.

**Good quality toilets for girls in schools**

526. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proposal of Government to provide good quality toilets in the schools for girls;

(b) what is the price fixed by Government for each unit of good quality toilet for girls; and

(c) how does Government propose to meet the expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government of India has prioritized education of girl child and launched Swachh Vidyalaya initiative across the country for construction of separate girls and boys toilets in all government schools. With the construction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary schools within a period of one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, all government schools now have gender segregated toilets for girls and boys.

(b) The Department of School Education and Literacy supports States and Union Territories (UTs) for construction of school infrastructure including toilets under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) based on Schedule of Rates (SoRs) notified by the respective State Government, to improve access to elementary and secondary schools.

(c) SSA and RMSA programmes support States and UTs for construction of school toilets including separate toilets of girls, on incremental basis and as per the approved Annual Work Plan and Budgets of respective State/UT. The repair/ reconstruction of dysfunctional toilets in schools is also allowed under SSA. Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, Public Sector Undertaking and private corporate have contributed in construction of 1,45,102 school toilets using their corporate social responsibility fund. In addition, an amount of ₹ 112.97 crore has been released from Swachh Bharat Kosh for construction of toilets under the initiative.

Details of funds released under SSA and RMSA programmes for all the approved activities including construction of school toilets during last four years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Central Release | |
|---|---|---|
| | SSA | RMSA |
| 2012-13 | 23836.56 | 3162.86 |
| 2013-14 | 24735.10 | 2934.88 |
| 2014-15 | 24030.16 | 3389.50 |
| 2015-16 | 21590.14 | 3561.61 |

**Lengthy board question papers**

527. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of 12th Board examination invariably face one or two very lengthy and tough question papers and this leads to fatal attempts on life due to fear of failure;

(b) what is the procedure to be adopted by the question paper setter to be followed to assess the length of the question paper; and

(c) whether the question papers of the board examination are attempted and tested for their genuine duration before they are finalized for the examination?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There have been newspaper reports on the issue during the Board exam of 2016. The question papers were based on curriculum, syllabus and sample question papers prescribed by the Board. CBSE has informed that it is not aware of fatal attempts on life due to fear of failure by any student of its affiliated schools due to the lengthy and tough question paper for Board Exam, 2016.

(b) and (c) Paper setters work out the solution to the questions and required time limit for answering the question by an average student who has carefully studied the course and prepared for the examination methodically.

**Linking promotion of teachers to performance of students**

528. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to link the promotion of teachers to the performance of their students in an attempt to bolster the newly launched School Chalo Abhiyan 2016 aimed at improving enrollment and reducing drop-out rate;

(b) if so, whether the performance of students is a cumulative outcome of many factors including capacity for absorption of what is taught, socio-economic ambience at home rather than mere classroom teaching; and

(c) whether despite being labelled as a noble profession, teaching is essentially a wage earning exercise like other vocational trades?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no such proposal at present to link promotion of teachers to performance of students. Recruitment and service conditions of teachers are in the

domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. However, The Central Government has a scheme of National Award to teachers to recognize good performance of teachers across the country. School enrolment campaigns are launched by States at the start of the school academic year for awareness generation to enrol out-of-school children in schools and to reach out hitherto un-reached children in remote areas, working children, girls, children belonging to SC and ST communities, and children in difficult circumstances.

(b) and (c) The performance of students is related to multiple factors including school and home environment. The Central Government has taken various steps to ensure teacher accountability in Government and aided schools.

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

Additionally, teachers attendance is being monitored by States/UTs through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/ Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and in some cases by installing bio-metric attendance system etc.

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

As per the mandate of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, Government of India has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications for various levels. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualifications as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). These two steps by NCTE are widely seen as efforts to improve the standards of teaching with eventual positive impact on quality of education.

**Recognition of all deemed to be Universities**

529. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new approach to recognize all Deemed to be Universities;

(b) if so, whether the Universities which are established before 1972 are also covered under this such as Gandhi Gram Rural University, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if not, whether the UGC has informed these Government of India funded Deemed Universities that this condition is not applicable to them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Institutions of higher education are declared as Deemed to be Universities by the Government of India, on the advice of the University Grants Commission (UGC), under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. All Institutions Deemed to be Universities whether established before or after 1972 are regulated by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time. This includes Gandhigram Rural Institute.

**Mid-Day Meal scheme in Puducherry**

530. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of funds allocated and utilized in Puducherry under Mid-Day Meal scheme in the last five years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to provide two eggs in a week to students;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States are providing breakfast also to students; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider the same for school children of Puducherry, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Year-wise details of funds allocated and utilized in the Union Territory of Puducherry durng the last 5 years under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

| Year | Fund released | Fund utilized |
|---|---|---|
| 2011-12 | 635.99 | 635.99 |
| 2012-13 | 506.17 | 506.17 |
| 2013-14 | 401.52 | 528.50 |
| 2014-15 | 597.70 | 587.29 |
| 2015-16 | 520.77 | 448.45* |

*Till 31st December, 2015

The district-wise data are not maintained at national level.

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal with the Ministry. However, 14 States/ UTs are providing eggs to the children from their own resources.

(c) and (d) In addition to mid-day meals, Breakfast Scheme is being implemented in Puducherry under which 100 ml. hot milk is being provided to students studying in Government/Government Aided Schools from the UT's own resources.

**Committee for popularising Sanskrit language**

531. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any Committee to popularise Sanskrit language; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development had constituted a Committee to suggest a long term vision and road map for the development of Sanskrit under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Gopalaswami, Chancellor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati on 18.11.2015. The Committee has submitted its report to this Ministry which may be perused at this Ministry's website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Report-CVRM.pdf.*

**Increase in intake of NIT colleges**

532. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the seats of National Institute of Technology (NIT) colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof along with the actual demands of each State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are autonomous Institutions of national importance governed by the provisions of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 and the First Statutes framed under the Act. The seats in NITs have marginally increased due to starting of new programmes at both under graduate and post graduate levels.

As per provisions contained under the NITSER Act, 2007 and the First Statutes, the Senate of the respective Institution has the control and general regulations over the academic affairs of the Institute. The Senate in each of the Institutes is to periodically review the activities of the Departments or Centres and to make suitable recommendations to the Board of Governors of the Institute with regard to creation or restructuring of its Departments or Programmes or Centres and the abolition of existing Departments or Centres thereof.

**Non-Payment of UGC scholarships**

533. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many students got UGC scholarships each year from 2010 to 2016 year-wise;

(b) how many JRF scholarships were disbursed by UGC during 2015-2016 year-wise;

(c) how many UGC JRF scholars are there as compared to scholarships disbursed;

(d) whether it is a fact that as many as 20,000 students have not been paid scholarships for 8 months, if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that Scholarships are generally provided for pursuing Undergraduate and Post-Graduate courses. Fellowships are provided to Junior Research Fellows (JRFs)/Senior Research Fellows (SRFs) to pursue M.Phil/Ph.D. The UGC has disbursed 54,120 JRFs/SRFs during 2015-16.

(c) The UGC has informed that there are 58,838 UGC JRF/SRF scholars as compared to 54,120 JRF/SRF fellowships disbursed by the UGC during 2015-16.

(d) No such specific complaint has been received by the UGC. However in a few cases there may be delay in disbursements due to (i) Late joining by candidates; (ii) Delay in submission of documents to the bank branches; (iii) Delay in uploading of documents; (iv) Technical problems in PFMS.

(e) UGC has introduced DBT in the fellowship/scholarship schemes to avoid delays and hardships to students. Also, all the manual data of old scholars has been digitized by them.

***Statement***

*Details of Number of beneficiaries of UGC Scholarship Schemes*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders | 416 | 375 | 397 | 786 | 1301 | 1598 |
| 2 | P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child | 2299 | 1803 | 1290 | 2956 | 4307 | 4656 |
| 3 | P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidates | 865 | 767 | 622 | 649 | 658 | 915 |
| 4 | P.G. Scholarship for GATE/GPAT Qualified students for Pursuing M.Tech/M.E./M.Pharm | 1450 | 2264 | 1336 | Discontinued | 2462 | 1545 |
| 5 | "Ishan Uday" Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region | Initiated in 2014-15 | | | | | 9027 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | 17741 |

**Implementation of Mid-Day Meal scheme**

534. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Mid-Day Meal scheme is not being implemented properly in the States in spite of funds released by the Centre, if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has released funds for the present financial year to the States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, the funds utilised and compliance received;

(c) whether there are funds still not utilised by the States, the details thereof; and

(d) whether CAG has pointed out the improper utilisation of the scheme by the States, if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 10.22 crore children in 11.56 lakh Government and Government

aided schools are being benefitted under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented in eligible schools in all the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) There is a provision of ₹ 9700 crore in the budget for the year 2016-17 for the scheme. An amount of ₹ 2215 crore has already been released to the States/UTs as part of the first instalment for the year 2016-17. The State-wise details of funds released in the current financial year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The utilization of funds is submitted by the States/UTs on quarterly basis.

(d) The Performance Audit of the Mid Day Meal Scheme for the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been carried out by the CAG and the report had been laid in the both Houses of the Parliament on 18th December, 2015. The observations of the report have been shared with the States/UTs.

***Statement***

*State-wise funds released in 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Funds Released as on 25.4.2016 2016-17 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6491.76 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 700.77 |
| 3. | Assam | 11776.90 |
| 4. | Bihar | 27343.43 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6452.79 |
| 6. | Goa | 269.60 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 8866.02 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3502.14 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1842.44 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2269.86 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 6680.63 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 9686.14 |
| 13. | Kerala | 4136.82 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 14098.82 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 19825.98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 16. | Manipur | 578.63 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1449.65 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 432.66 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 535.28 |
| 20. | Odisha | 10293.62 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3893.73 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 9804.45 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 211.44 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 9783.77 |
| 25. | Telangana | 4062.31 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1063.58 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2524.47 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 24954.65 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 24134.16 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 87.13 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 150.93 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 116.96 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 59.63 |
| 34. | Delhi | 3226.52 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 27.10 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 165.20 |
| | TOTAL (IN LAKHS) | 221500.00 |
| | TOTAL (IN CRORE) | 2215.00 |

**Teaching posts vacant in IITs**

535. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many teaching posts are vacant in IITs and since what time;

(b) how much amount has been spent on faculty development in IITs during the last five years; and

(c) what has been done to use Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and Flipped classroom for meeting faculty shortage in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The process of arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process. Although 2463 teaching positions as on 01.09.2015 were vacant, the research scholars, contract adjunct and visiting faculty contributing to the teaching/learning process more than adequately compensated for the vacant positions. The existing norms, Student/Faculty ratio in IITs is 10:1. The IITs have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions.

(b) Details of amount spent on faculty development in IITs during the last five years as reported by IITs are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of action taken by IITs to use Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and Flipped classroom for meeting faculty shortage are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of amount spent IIT-wise on Faculty Development*

| Name of Institute | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IIT Bombay | 276.06 | 519.33 | 414.50 | 370.06 | 352.76 |
| IIT Delhi | 168.33 | 195.37 | 214.79 | 241.34 | - |
| IIT Kanpur | 287.26 | 319.26 | 238.24 | 935.95 | 740.96 |
| IIT Kharagpur | 479.82 | 326.79 | 284.42 | 415.37 | 395.48 |
| IIT Madras | - | - | 377.54 | 550.17 | 420.17 |
| IIT Guwahati | 579.13 | 344.31 | 324.64 | 319.01 | 236.15 |
| IIT Roorkee | 428.44 | 373.31 | 268.25 | 329.4 | 341.55 |
| IIT BHU | | 0 | 43.41 | 426.33 | 111.56 |
| IIT Hyderabad | 21.15 | 38.62 | 75.68 | 45.27 | 111.76 |
| IIT Jodhpur | | | | | 131.05* |

| Name of Institute | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IIT Patna | 41.35 | 33.05 | 53.84 | 72.43 | 48.72 |
| IIT Bhubaneswar | 35.00 | 26.00 | 45.00 | 58.00 | |
| IIT Gandhinagar | | | | | 350.00* |
| IIT Indore | 12.81 | 116.32 | 52.05 | 78.6 | 128 |
| IIT Mandi | 16.47 | 39.07 | 30.57 | 45.66 | 65.76 |
| IIT Ropar | 22.62 | 40.58 | 29.03 | 57.65 | 48.27 |

*Total amount spent by the Institute during the last five years.

***Statement-II***

*Details of action taken by IITs to use massive Cowrses (MOOCs) and Flipped Classroom*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institute | Action taken |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | IIT Bombay | Institute has begun some experimentation with MOOCs and flipped classroom technologies and methodologies. |
| 2. | IIT Delhi | Faculty uses required Audio Visual and ICT support to augment teaching learning experience. Being more or less a residential campus, faculty-students interacts is facilitated after official hours as well. |
| 3. | IIT Kanpur | Though not as a part of a specific initiative to meet faculty shortage in IITs, IIT Kanpur has contributed largely to the outreach activities by offering 50 Online Courses (MOOCs) as being part of the NPTEL Phase III initiative since 2015. There are 30 courses in the pipeline to be offered from July 2016. These courses are being developed and run by the existing faculty members of IIT Kanpur and targeted to a larger body of students outside the IIT System. Registration to these courses are also open to the teachers and other working professional across the country. Also, as far as MOOCs is concerned, so far, only one course has been offered using flipped classroom model to the students of IIT Kanpur on an experimental basis to firm up an appropriate teaching and learning pedagogy, and test the technology and reliability of the platform. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | IIT Kharagpur | Faculty members are encouraged to actively participate to Continuing Education Activities involving MOOCs and Flipped Classrooms. Various recent schemes including GIAN, ISWT, and talk to 10000 Teachers are integrated with such initiatives. |
| 5. | IIT Madras | The Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering has already approved, through the Senate, the use MOOCs courses from other IITs and IISc for some of the electives that students can take for credit. Online video content already available with IITs through NPTEL can be used by the faculty in a flipped class room mode in a manner they see fit based on the requirement of the course. |
| 6. | IIT Guwahati | The problem of shortage of faculty is not severe in IIT Guwahati. Flipped classrooms are conducted to increase more interactions between teachers and students to develop problem solving skills of the students. |
| 7. | IIT Roorkee | The institute is organizing total nine MOOCs courses in the coming semester (July–Nov, 2016) and is open for all concerned. |
| 8. | IIT BHU | Flipped classroom on various topics are being run under QEEE Program online through AVIEW since 2014. The QEEE live programs are being run at IIT (BHU) since 2013-14. This year also it is being done by the institute for Semester (2016-17). |
| 9. | IIT Hyderabad | There is no shortage of faculty. |
| 10. | IIT Jodhpur | Some Faculty members are already using Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) in IIT Jodhpur and efforts are underway to popularize the same. The concept of FLIPPED classroom is also under active consideration for use in the Institute. |
| 11. | IIT Patna | Institute is using NKN (National Knowledge Network) to its full extent and also institute has organized GIAN courses. |
| 12. | IIT Bhubaneswar | UG/PG students are availing facilities under Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)/NPTL and FLIPPED classrooms. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | IIT Gandhinagar | The faculty shortage at the institute is taken care of mainly by engaging visiting faculty. IIT culture requires close faculty student interacts, as is expected of residential institutions. |
| 14. | IIT Indore | Institute have virtual classroom facility under National Knowledge Network (NKN). |
| 15. | IIT Mandi | IIT Mandi doesn't have Faculty shortage as institute has achieved desired student-faculty ratio of 10:1. However, students are advised to use NPTEL and online available course material to supplement their studies. |
| 16. | IIT Ropar | Most of the faculty members are using Flipped classrooms for meeting faculty shortage. Some of them are trying to implement MOOCS. |

**Migration of IIT students**

536. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many B.Tech, M.Tech and Ph.D holders from IITs have migrated to other countries during the last five years;

(b) what has been the economic and other loss due to their migrating out; and

(c) how much have they contributed/ donated to our IITs so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The database of the students migrating to other Countries and the contributions made by them is not being maintained by the IITs. It may be noted that most of the students passing out of the IITs are finding employment within the country. Students who travel abroad tend to do so for higher studies in reputed institutions.

**Impact of fee hike in IITs on poor students**

†537. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to hike the fee of undergraduate courses in the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, whether a study has been conducted to assess its impact on the poor students and those from the backward areas;

(c) whether experts from the academic field have expressed apprehensions that the decision to hike fee in IITs would definitely have an adverse impact on the talented students coming from poor families; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to revise the tuition fee in IITs to ₹ 2.00 lakh a year from the academic year 2016-17, subject to the following for protecting the interests of the socially and economically backward students:

(i) The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.

(ii) The most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee.

(iii) The other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee.

(iv) All students shall have access to interest free loan under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme for the total portion of the tuition fee payable.

(c) and (d) No. The interests of the socially and economically backward students have been protected adequately, and even furthered in the above dispensation.

**Result of fact finding team for NIT, Srinagar**

†538. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

(a) the facts that have emerged from the investigation by a three-member team set up by the Ministry after the clashes between two groups of students in the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the students of the Institute are being instigated to indulge in anti-India activities which showed its outcome after the result of T20 match; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the remedial steps taken by the officers of the Institute and the Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had sent its team to take stock of the situation. It was reported to the Ministry that there were tensions between students recently on the campus at NIT, Srinagar in the wake of a cricket match. The law and order situation was handled by the local administration. Subsequently, the State Government has been requested to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all the students. Academic and administrative measures have been taken by the NIT, Srinagar including grant of option to non-local students to go home and to appear in the scheduled Minor-I examinations later. The examinations were conducted as per the schedule from 11th to 16th April, 2016. For those who missed them, they are again scheduled from 5th to 8th May, 2016.

**New central schools in Kerala**

539. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open new Central Schools in various States including Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military Personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and Organizations of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The Government of India had conveyed sanction for setting up of 54 new KVs in the country in March, 2014 including one in the State of Kerala at Kudurthy (Distt. Kottayam). Out of these, 34 KVs have been made functional including one in Kerala at Kudurthy (Distt. Kottayam).

**Private universities in the country**

540. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private universities/deemed universities in the country, Statewise, and their ranking on the basis of performance;

(b) number and names of the first 25 private universities recognized on the basis of merit awarded by UGC and location of each of such university;

(c) what procedure has been adopted by Government/UGC to determine the merits of private universities; and

(d) what is Government's policy towards universities and how many proposals are pending with UGC for the establishment of private universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) At present there are 237 Private Universities and 123 Institutions Deemed to be Universities in the country. Statewise details are available on University Grants Commission (UGC) website *www.ugc.ac.in.* The UGC has not evaluated the relative merits of these universities and has not given any ranking to them. However, ranking of the Private and Deemed to be Universities, who had applied for ranking under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), is available on the NIRF website *www.nirfindia.org.*

(d) Private Universities are established through Acts passed by the State Governments. They are regulated by UGC under UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Further, thirty two applications for grant of status of Deemed to be University are pending with UGC, of which 22 are private Deemed to be Universities.

**Education to children engaged in labour activities**

541. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children do not attend schools due to their engagement in family labour;

(b) if so, the number of children in the country who are not attending schools due to the said reason, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering any plan to bring such children to schools by allowing them to continue part time in family labour or by compensating their families; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Data regarding children not attending schools due to their engagement in family labour is not maintained in the Ministry of Human Resource

Development. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also reported that they do not maintain such data.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, mandates that all children in the age group of 6-14 years shall be in schools for completing elementary education. Section 4 of the RTE Act provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either because they were never enrolled in school or dropped out of school, have a right to Special Training in residential and non residential mode, subsequently to be mainstreamed in formal schools in age appropriate class.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in 18 occupations and 65 processes and regulates the working condition of children in employment where they are not prohibited.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Presently, the Scheme is being implemented in 270 Districts of 21 States in the country and as per reports received from the Project Societies, about 3230 Special Training Centres are in operation with an enrolment of approximately 1.48 lakh children. Since inception more than 11.40 lakhs children have been mainstreamed into the formal education system.

Children who miss their education on account of being out of school (never enrolled or drop out) including children engaged in family labour are facilitated to join school and resume their education. In order to compensate their educational loss and to prepare them for age appropriate classes, specially designed bridge courses will be prepared and used.

Teachers engaged in bridge courses classes including teachers of NCLPs are provided training to equip them with necessary skills to help children acquired age specific knowledge and to be mainstreamed in regular schools.

**JEE ranking without marks of Class XIIth**

542. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided that Class XII marks will not be considered when it comes to the Joint Entrance Examination rankings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the announcement is expected to bring relief to students looking to grab a seat in a good engineering college; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the JEE 2016 would be conducted as it was done in 2015, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following changes have been approved by the Chairman, IIT Council, in the JEE pattern for 2017:

(i) There shall be no weightage for the 12th Class marks in calculating the ranks in the JEE Main exam.

(ii) For the candidates to qualify for admission in the IITs/NITs/IIITs and such other CFTIs whose admissions are based on the JEE ranks, they should have secured at least 75% marks in the 12th Class exam, or be in the top 20 percentile in the 12th Class exam conducted by the respective Boards. For SC/ST students, the qualifying marks would be 65% in the 12th Class exam.

(c) Yes, Sir. In JEE 2016, 40% weightage will be given to normalized marks of class 12th and 60% weightage to JEE (Mains) score for admission in institutions other than IITs, as was done in JEE 2015. Other information related to JEE 2016 is available in the JEE (Mains) and JEE (Advanced) brochures, available on URLs: *http://jeemain.nic.in/WebInfo/pdf/JEEMain2016Bulletin.pdf* and *http://www.jeeadv.ac.in/pdf/JEE_ADV_2016_IB_2.0.pdf* respectively.

**Pilot project to enlist ex-servicemen as teachers**

543. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to run pilot project to enlist retired teachers/ex-servicemen as teachers, to meet the shortage of teachers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to provide internship for teachers on teaching aid and skills, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a): The Central Government is working on a pilot programme 'Vidyanjali' to involve retired teachers, retired Government officials including retired defence personnel, retired professionals, people from Indian diaspora and women who are home makers to volunteer for co-scholastic activities in schools. These volunteers will not be replacement for regular teachers and will not be involved in formal teaching. In a meeting of State Education Ministers held on 08.02.2016 by the Ministry in New Delhi, nineteen States/UTs had expressed willingness to participate in this programme on pilot basis.

(b) Teachers of Government and aided schools undergo annual in service training for professional development which is supported under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

**Literacy in villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

544. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government set a target of achieving 100 per cent literacy in villages adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana by March, 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the level of literacy in each State;

(c) the amount spent under the scheme in each State; and

(d) by what period, total literacy is expected in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In order to give fillip to the advancement of goals and objectives of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) relating to adult education, an initiative was undertaken to align the Saakshar Bharat Programme with SAGY in Saakshar Bharat Districts through convergence of existing resources available under the scheme. As a part of this initiative, it was aimed to make all out efforts to achieve 100 per cent literacy in 408 Saansad Adarsh Grams in 276 Saakshar Bharat Districts spread in 23 States and 1 UT by 31st March, 2016. State/districts-wise details of number of Saansad Adarsh Grams under Saakshar Bharat Programme are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of State and Gender-wise details of literacy rates, in the age group of 7 and above, reported by Census 2011, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Details of State/UT-wise grants approved and Central share released under Saakshar Bharat Programme during the last three years are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Plan-wise targets are fixed to achieve higher levels of literacy in a phased manner. The present targets are to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of XII Five Year Plan.

***Statement-I***

*State/districts-wise details of No. of Saansad Adarsh Grams under Saakshar Bharat Districts*

| Sl. No. | Saakshar Bharat States/UT | Number of Districts having Saansad Adarsh Grams | No. of Saansad Adarsh Grams |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 18 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 3 |
| 3. | Assam | 7 | 7 |
| 4. | Bihar | 31 | 53 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12 | 13 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12 | 19 |
| 8. | Haryana | 6 | 8 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 6 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 14 | 20 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 16 | 25 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 28 | 31 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 9 | 11 |
| 15. | Manipur | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | No SAGY Village adopted in these States | |
| 17. | Nagaland | | |
| 18. | Odisha | 11 | 14 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | Rajasthan | 23 | 33 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 9 | 21 |
| 22. | Telangana | 9 | 22 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 59 | 93 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 5 | 5 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 1 | 1 |
| | 23 States and 1 UT | 276 | 408 |

***Statement-II***

*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 (%age) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |

***Statement-III***

*State/UT-wise total grants (Centre + State) approved and Central share released under Saakshar Bharat Programme*

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total Grants (Centre + State) Approved for project period upto XII Plan | Central share released | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 46316.11 | 6921.76 | 3432 | 4456.45 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7041.20 | 1417.84 | 1224.73 | 383.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Assam | 11151.36 | 1620 | 913.5 | 1319.76 |
| 4. | Bihar | 52882.42 | 6226.09 | 4788 | 3900 |
| 5. | Chhasttisgarh | 30804.96 | 1875 | 2250 | 1500 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli* | 79.82 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 22149.83 | 0 | 0 | 1560 |
| 8. | Haryana | 9834.93 | 0 | 2546.35 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1112.32 | 0 | 156 | 114.26 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5501.31 | 0 | 0 | 725.4 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 22518.42 | 0 | 0 | 1837.5 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 24848.05 | 1575.19 | 750 | 780 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 42275.03 | 0 | 2496 | 2620.8 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 22744.09 | 0 | 3375 | 0 |
| 15. | Manipur | 1466.13 | 274.48 | 122.76 | 135 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 1340.83 | 0 | 0 | 226.8 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1455.63 | 198 | 256.47 | 151.93 |
| 18. | Odisha | 11998.80 | 228.16 | 0 | 624 |
| 19. | Punjab* | 6939.26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 45173.10 | 4017 | 3215.54 | 0 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 239.54 | 66.8 | 0 | 74.88 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 14190.90 | 2597.4 | 0 | 1209 |
| 23. | Telangana | 41406.95 | Not in existence | 3432 | 1725 |
| 24. | Tripura | 355.42 | 0 | 0 | 72.54 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 145530.65 | 0 | 3978 | 7800 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 10707.97 | 1563.12 | 781.88 | 1216.8 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 16664.33 | 72.13 | 916.5 | 780 |
| | TOTAL | 596729.42 | 28652.97 | 34634.73 | 33213.52 |

*Grants-in-Aid has been released during 2010-11.

**Educational development of economically backward classes**

545. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

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

(a) details of the schemes formulated by Government for the educational development of the economically backward classes of the country;

(b) the amount of funds allocated under such schemes; and

(c) the criteria adopted for the proper utilisation of the funds allotted for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Schemes for economically backward classes:

(i) There is a Central Sector Scheme which provides full Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by students from economically weaker sections with annual parental income up to ₹ 4.5 lakh, from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association to pursue Technical/Professional Education Studies in India. The details of the Scheme are available on MHRD website *www.mhrd.gov.in.* For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 1,950 crores has been allocated for this Scheme. Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementing the scheme and also for ensuring proper utilisation and credit to the students loan account.

(ii) There is a Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students having annual family income of less than ₹ 6 lakhs. The details of the Scheme are available on MHRD website *www.mhrd.gov.in.* For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 270 crores has been allocated for this Scheme. For proper utilisation, the Scheme is covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

(iii) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has stated that the Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme of that Ministry, seeks to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post-matriculation stage having annual family income of ₹ 1 lakh. The details of the scheme are available on *www.socialjustice.nic.in.* For the year 2016-17, a sum of

₹ 10 crore has been allocated for this Scheme. Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementing the scheme and also for ensuring proper utilisation and credit to the students loan account.

(iv) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has further stated that Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies of the Ministry awards interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad. The details of the Scheme are available on *www.socialjustice.nic.in*. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 2 crore has been allocated for this Scheme. Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementing the scheme and also for ensuring proper utilisation and credit to the students loan account.

(v) UGC is also implementing the Scheme of Community Colleges in Universities and Colleges in the country. The main objective of the Scheme is to offer low cost, high quality education locally, which encompasses both traditional skill development as well as traditional course work, thereby providing opportunities to the learner to move directly to employment sector or to move to the Higher Education Sector. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 150 crore has been allocated for this Scheme. The amount is transferred through RTGS mode to the concerned institutions by the Canara Bank.

**Allegiance towards country from Urdu writers**

†546. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has recently issued a letter asking Urdu writers to show their allegiance towards the country, if so, the reason for issuing such guidelines only for Urdu writers;

(b) whether to criticise the policies of Government is against the national interest; and

(c) whether the Ministry consulted all the stakeholders before implementing this decision, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous body under this Ministry gives grants for bulk purchase of books. As part of the process of application for this grant, an undertaking is provided by the applicant, an established practice since 2005-06 in NCPUL. The practice of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

an undertaking from writers is also in practice in similarly placed other Language Institutions under this Ministry. Keeping in view certain complaints, NCPUL had amended the undertaking/declaration on 1.9.2015, which has now been simplified on 22.4.2016 by NCPUL removing any scope for misinterpretation/misunderstandings. The modified declaration form may be seen at NCPUL's website at *www.urducouncil.nic.in/mdf.pdf.*

**Sanskrit courses in IITs**

547. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued advisory to all IITs to start Sanskrit courses recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons and rationale for such advisory to IITs by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A study was commissioned on development of Sanskrit in various educational institutions under the Chairmanship of Shri N.Gopalaswami, former Chief Election Commissioner. The report *inter-alia* suggested that IITs may facilitate study of Science and Technology as reflected in Sanskrit literature along with inter-disciplinary study of Sanskrit and modern subject. In consonance with the recommendations, IITs have been requested to offer Sanskrit as an elective subject or as a language course for students who wish to study the language.

**IITs and IIMs for North-Eastern States**

548. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish more IITs and IIMs or equivalent educational institutions in the North-Eastern States of country, if so, the details thereof and by which year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of IITs presently functioning in these States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The North-Eastern region has an IIT at Guwahati and an IIM at Shillong. In addition, the region has (8) NITs in Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya; (2) IIITs at Guwahati and Senapati (Manipur); (9) Central Universities, *viz.*, Assam University

(Assam), Manipur University (Manipur), Mizoram University (Mizoram), Nagaland University (Nagaland), North Eastern Hill University (Meghalaya), Rajiv Gandhi University (Arunachal Pradesh), Sikkim University (Sikkim), Tezpur University (Assam) and Tripura University (Tripura).

**Concession from fee hike in IITs**

549. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the IIT fee hike from the present ₹ 90,000 to ₹ 3.0 lakh from the next academic session;

(b) whether the students belonging to families whose annual income is less than ₹ 1 lakh would be able to get full fee waiver, along with those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the differently abled;

(c) whether the students belonging to families with an annual income of less than ₹ 5.0 lakh would be entitled to a waiver of two thirds of the tuition fee irrespective of their category; and

(d) whether the students already enrolled would continue to pay their fee as per the old slabs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Chairperson of IIT Council, after examining the report of the Committee on funding of IITs and the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the IIT Council (SCIC) for revision of tuition fee in IITs, approved revision of tuition fee in the IITs to ₹ 2.00 lakh a year from the academic year 2016-17, subject to the following for protecting the interests of the socially and economically backward students:

(i) The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.

(ii) The most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee.

(iii) The other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee.

(iv) All students shall have access to interest free loan under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme for the total portion of the tuition fee payable.

(d) The revised fee would be applicable for students taking admission starting from academic year 2016-17 onwards. The students currently studying would continue to pay at the existing rates.

**Rescheduling of interview dates in Delhi University**

550. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University of Delhi had scheduled MBA (International Business) admission interviews for students around Holi festival, if so, what were the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it was a deliberate attempt on the part of the University to put students particularly those coming from outside Delhi were put to hardship and inconvenience; and

(c) whether University of Delhi had rescheduled the interview dates keeping in view the fact that a large number of students mights not be able to appear for the interviews?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has reported that the Group Discussion and Personal Interview (GD&PI) for admission to MBA (International Business) were scheduled during the mid-semester break as per the past practice with a view to ensure availability of adequate space for GD&PI and smooth classroom activities. However, one of the dates of GD&PI was rescheduled from 23.03.2016 to 28.03.2016 on account of Holi festival. It was not the intent on the part of the University to put the students to hardship and inconvenience.

**Students enrolled in courses of Central Universities**

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

(a) the total number of SC, ST, OBC and other students enrolled in various Central Universities across the country in Undergraduate, Post-graduate and Ph.D courses in the years 2013, 2014 and 2015, category-wise and university-wise; and

(b) the total number of SC, ST, OBCs and other students enrolled in various IITs, IIMs and AIIMS across the country, in the years 2013, 2014 and 2015, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The total number of students enrolled in various IITs, IIMs and AIIMS, category-wise, is given as under:

| Category of Institution | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SC | ST | OBC | Others | SC | ST | OBC | Others | SC | ST | OBC | Others |
| IITs | 9102 | 3884 | 12628 | 38112 | 8821 | 3646 | 16081 | 40103 | 9664 | 4000 | 17496 | 40241 |
| IIMs | 567 | 251 | 901 | 1677 | 529 | 243 | 907 | 1688 | 601 | 237 | 1048 | 1937 |
| AIIMS | 56 | 22 | 118 | 301 | 79 | 32 | 148 | 366 | 85 | 41 | 151 | 332 |

***Statement***

*Details of students enrolled in Central Universities*

A. Students Enrolment as on 31.3.2013 in Central Universities

| Sl. No. | Name of University | Students Enrolment | | | | | | | No. of Students Category-wise | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diploma/ Certificate | U.G. | P.G. | 5 year integrated course | M.Phil./ M.Tech | Ph.D. | Total | Gen | SCs | STs | OBCs | PwDs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Maulana Azad National Urdu University | 411 | 354 | 369 | 0 | 72 | 39 | 1245 | 1011 | 36 | 8 | 183 | 7 |
| 2. | Hyderabad Univ. | 15 | 0 | 1663 | 1074 | 646 | 1541 | 4939 | 1915 | 946 | 498 | 1497 | 83 |
| 3. | The English and Foreign Languages University | 330 | 220 | 418 | 0 | 83 | 229 | 1280 | 551 | 174 | 105 | 395 | 55 |
| 4. | Guru Ghasidas University | 102 | 1901 | 1293 | 1440 | 0 | 147 | 4883 | 2540 | 662 | 460 | 1221 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Delhi University | 2961 | 771 | 16143 | 87 | 575 | 2892 | 23429 | 15976 | 2258 | 756 | 4196 | 243 |
| 6. | Jamia Millia Islamia | 3250 | 6993 | 2875 | 355 | 272 | 1748 | 15493 | 13906 | 0 | 0 | 1372 | 215 |
| 7. | Jawaharlal Nehru Univ. | 118 | 837 | 2113 | 0 | 0 | 4609 | 7677 | 3860 | 1058 | 632 | 1948 | 179 |
| 8. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish. | 0 | 2502 | 1192 | 0 | 9 | 59 | 3762 | 1192 | 781 | 192 | 1574 | 23 |
| 9. | M.G.A. Hindi Vish. | 311 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 98 | 41 | 602 | 254 | 163 | 21 | 164 | 0 |
| 10. | Pondicherry University | 0 | 0 | 4384 | 383 | 330 | 648 | 5745 | 2633 | 1823 | 888 | 337 | 64 |
| 11. | H.N.B. Garhwal Univ. | 53 | 10158 | 2128 | 0 | 12 | 190 | 12541 | 9932 | 1780 | 148 | 680 | 1 |
| 12. | Aligarh Muslim Univ. | 1937 | 12071 | 5147 | 474 | 0 | 1636 | 21265 | 17246 | 294 | 75 | 3426 | 224 |
| 13. | Banaras Hindu Univ. | 2748 | 13203 | 7944 | 0 | 42 | 4862 | 28799 | 15165 | 3783 | 1405 | 8100 | 346 |
| 14. | Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ. | 0 | 0 | 1791 | 0 | 0 | 349 | 2140 | 809 | 1016 | 90 | 199 | 26 |
| 15. | Allahabad University | 351 | 15324 | 6210 | 0 | 68 | 1259 | 23212 | 8533 | 4521 | 250 | 9903 | 5 |
| 16. | Visva Bharati | 355 | 3269 | 1917 | 38 | 34 | 490 | 6103 | 3350 | 973 | 367 | 1373 | 40 |
| 17. | Assam University | 10 | 583 | 2360 | 916 | 101 | 1557 | 5527 | 2645 | 745 | 710 | 1423 | 4 |
| 18. | Tezpur University | 116 | 853 | 963 | 154 | 310 | 417 | 2813 | 1491 | 353 | 199 | 750 | 20 |
| 19. | Rajiv Gandhi University | 66 | 137 | 964 | 0 | 61 | 74 | 1302 | 109 | 23 | 1063 | 106 | 1 |
| 20. | Manipur University | 40 | 107 | 2160 | 0 | 0 | 904 | 3211 | 803 | 273 | 683 | 1443 | 9 |
| 21. | North Eastern Hill Univ. | 95 | 783 | 2222 | 305 | 38 | 620 | 4063 | 798 | 115 | 3019 | 118 | 13 |
| 22. | Mizoram University | 0 | 2061 | 1043 | 0 | 73 | 290 | 3467 | 128 | 49 | 3204 | 76 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | Nagaland University | 0 | 565 | 771 | 0 | 8 | 171 | 1515 | 81 | 20 | 1372 | 42 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim University | 2 | 0 | 255 | 179 | 76 | 17 | 529 | 256 | 30 | 128 | 114 | 1 |
| 25. | Tripura University | 201 | 196 | 2001 | 116 | 74 | 230 | 2818 | 1192 | 409 | 580 | 628 | 9 |
| 26. | C.U. of Bihar | 0 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 223 | 119 | 19 | 4 | 81 | 0 |
| 27. | C.U. of Gujarat | 3 | 0 | 110 | 106 | 261 | 77 | 557 | 215 | 122 | 50 | 160 | 10 |
| 28. | C.U. of Haryana | 0 | 0 | 82 | 6 | 41 | 69 | 198 | 71 | 43 | 1 | 82 | 1 |
| 29. | C.U. of Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 621 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 680 | 400 | 95 | 48 | 137 | 0 |
| 30. | C.U. of Jammu | 0 | 0 | 266 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 282 | 161 | 56 | 20 | 45 | 0 |
| 31. | C.U. of Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 402 | 84 | 7 | 0 | 493 | 440 | 4 | 21 | 24 | 4 |
| 32. | C.U. of Jharkhand | 17 | 0 | 18 | 830 | 0 | 12 | 877 | 474 | 45 | 81 | 277 | 0 |
| 33. | C.U. of Karnataka | 0 | 69 | 340 | 22 | 0 | 52 | 483 | 209 | 98 | 28 | 144 | 4 |
| 34. | C.U. of Kerala | 0 | 0 | 386 | 0 | 85 | 25 | 496 | 164 | 42 | 17 | 268 | 5 |
| 35. | The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ. | 0 | 1468 | 120 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 1625 | 333 | 162 | 783 | 347 | 0 |
| 36. | C.U. of Odisha | 0 | 0 | 361 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 397 | 147 | 99 | 58 | 90 | 3 |
| 37. | C.U. of Punjab | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 143 | 28 | 205 | 148 | 22 | 3 | 32 | 0 |
| 38. | C.U. of Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 608 | 0 | 42 | 38 | 688 | 289 | 87 | 43 | 267 | 2 |
| 39. | C.U. of Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 231 | 251 | 0 | 4 | 486 | 342 | 58 | 2 | 84 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 13492 | 74425 | 72262 | 6856 | 3632 | 25383 | 196050 | 109888 | 23237 | 18012 | 43306 | 1607 |

B. Total Students Enrolment as on 31.3.2014 in Central Universities

| Sl. No. | Name of University | Students Enrolment | | | | | | | No of Students Category-wise | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diploma/ Certificate | U.G. | P.G. | 5 year integrated course | M.Phil./ M.Tech. | Ph.D. | Total | Gen | SCs | STs | OBCs | PWDs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Maulana Azad National Urdu University | 755 | 507 | 535 | 0 | 76 | 51 | 1924 | 1299 | 13 | 19 | 582 | 11 |
| 2. | Hyderabad Univ. | 9 | 0 | 1814 | 1011 | 657 | 1639 | 5130 | 1998 | 961 | 500 | 1555 | 116 |
| 3. | The English and Foreign Languages University | 573 | 430 | 552 | 0 | 46 | 527 | 2128 | 1004 | 307 | 201 | 554 | 62 |
| 4. | Guru Ghasidas University | 100 | 1914 | 1310 | 2275 | 32 | 198 | 5829 | 2601 | 852 | 593 | 1754 | 29 |
| 5. | Delhi University | 2539 | 858 | 17023 | 0 | 524 | 3115 | 24059 | 12980 | 4100 | 1563 | 5035 | 381 |
| 6. | Jamia Millia Islamia | 3232 | 7318 | 3333 | 362 | 315 | 1703 | 16263 | 13975 | 0 | 0 | 2006 | 282 |
| 7. | Jawaharlal Nehru Univ. | 109 | 861 | 2245 | 0 | 4846 | 0 | 8061 | 3878 | 1151 | 640 | 2217 | 175 |
| 8. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish. | 0 | 2552 | 1066 | 0 | 10 | 151 | 3779 | 1176 | 774 | 206 | 1605 | 18 |
| 9. | M.G.A. Hindi Vish. | 476 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 126 | 150 | 922 | 381 | 245 | 42 | 249 | 5 |
| 10. | Pondicherry University | 0 | 0 | 4308 | 578 | 346 | 811 | 6043 | 2759 | 846 | 350 | 2028 | 60 |
| 11. | H.N.B. Garhwal Univ. | 62 | 7622 | 2464 | 75 | 11 | 279 | 10513 | 7333 | 1340 | 442 | 1389 | 9 |
| 12. | Aligarh Muslim Univ. | 2221 | 10456 | 3694 | 460 | 465 | 1567 | 18863 | 14384 | 304 | 67 | 3751 | 357 |
| 13. | Banaras Hindu Univ. | 2914 | 13920 | 7952 | 0 | 42 | 4743 | 29571 | 15264 | 3857 | 1477 | 8516 | 457 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ. | 60 | 111 | 1944 | 0 | 86 | 430 | 2631 | 974 | 1245 | 83 | 299 | 30 |
| 15. | Allahabad University | 399 | 14979 | 6371 | 543 | 77 | 1520 | 23889 | 8769 | 4659 | 283 | 10178 | 0 |
| 16. | Visva Bharati | 380 | 3091 | 1959 | 48 | 82 | 1235 | 6795 | 3931 | 1087 | 397 | 1380 | 0 |
| 17. | Assam University | 4 | 875 | 2960 | 725 | 55 | 1612 | 6231 | 2857 | 759 | 1085 | 1523 | 7 |
| 18. | Tezpur University | 122 | 951 | 998 | 240 | 301 | 447 | 3059 | 1642 | 363 | 221 | 811 | 22 |
| 19. | Rajiv Gandhi University | 157 | 143 | 1023 | 0 | 73 | 102 | 1498 | 110 | 27 | 1226 | 128 | 7 |
| 20. | Manipur University | 40 | 135 | 2257 | 0 | 0 | 980 | 3412 | 1433 | 325 | 720 | 921 | 13 |
| 21. | North Eastern Hill Univ. | 585 | 953 | 2246 | 327 | 80 | 665 | 4856 | 1052 | 197 | 3392 | 206 | 9 |
| 22. | Mizoram University | 0 | 2170 | 1153 | 0 | 130 | 433 | 3886 | 154 | 51 | 3590 | 83 | 8 |
| 23. | Nagaland University | 0 | 500 | 1064 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 1760 | 77 | 13 | 1626 | 44 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim University | 0 | 0 | 778 | 301 | 91 | 68 | 1238 | 320 | 149 | 69 | 204 | 6 |
| 25. | Tripura University | 201 | 196 | 1905 | 55 | 74 | 82 | 2513 | 964 | 395 | 531 | 614 | 9 |
| 26. | C.U. of Bihar | 0 | 51 | 301 | 44 | 48 | 0 | 444 | 232 | 34 | 2 | 176 | 0 |
| 27. | C.U. of Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 145 | 147 | 447 | 9 | 748 | 320 | 149 | 69 | 204 | 6 |
| 28. | C.U. of Haryana | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 39 | 70 | 220 | 70 | 46 | 1 | 100 | 3 |
| 29. | C.U. of Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 659 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 764 | 401 | 163 | 70 | 128 | 2 |
| 30. | C.U. of Jammu | 0 | 0 | 381 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 435 | 247 | 86 | 28 | 74 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | C.U. of Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 505 | 124 | 0 | 7 | 636 | 562 | 4 | 37 | 28 | 5 |
| 32. | C.U. of Jharkhand | 37 | 61 | 66 | 1377 | 0 | 60 | 1601 | 874 | 91 | 144 | 492 | 0 |
| 33. | C.U. of Karnataka | 0 | 42 | 531 | 178 | 0 | 75 | 826 | 327 | 167 | 53 | 274 | 5 |
| 34. | C.U. of Kerala | 0 | 0 | 276 | 22 | 15 | 48 | 361 | 153 | 26 | 5 | 177 | 0 |
| 35. | The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ. | 0 | 1834 | 314 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 2168 | 357 | 237 | 1039 | 532 | 3 |
| 36. | C.U. of Odisha | 100 | 0 | 378 | 65 | 19 | 14 | 576 | 248 | 109 | 70 | 144 | 5 |
| 37. | C.U. of Punjab | 0 | 0 | 86 | 163 | 61 | 51 | 361 | 237 | 42 | 9 | 71 | 2 |
| 38. | C.U. of Rajasthan | 38 | 0 | 742 | 242 | 35 | 90 | 1147 | 518 | 144 | 63 | 420 | 2 |
| 39. | C.U. of Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 293 | 376 | 0 | 13 | 682 | 485 | 69 | 2 | 126 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 15113 | 72530 | 75912 | 9738 | 9283 | 23246 | 205822 | 106346 | 25387 | 20915 | 50578 | 2106 |

C. Total Students Enrolment as on 31.3.2015 in Central Universities

| Sl. No. | Name of University | Students Enrolment | | | | | | No. of Students Category-wise | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diploma/ Certificate | U.G. | P.G. | 5 year integrated course | M.Phil./ M.Tech. | Ph.D. | Total | Gen | SCs | STs | OBCs | PWDs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Maulana Azad National Urdu University | 1081 | 1043 | 612 | 131 | 99 | 79 | 3045 | 1764 | 35 | 38 | 1173 | 35 |
| 2. | Hyderabad Univ. | 8 | 0 | 1945 | 964 | 688 | 1644 | 5249 | 2039 | 972 | 483 | 1639 | 116 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | The English and Foreign Languages University | 377 | 480 | 537 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 1994 | 905 | 278 | 170 | 568 | 73 |
| 4. | Guru Ghasidas University | 121 | 2041 | 1370 | 2881 | 0 | 57 | 6470 | 2724 | 961 | 678 | 2107 | 0 |
| 5. | Delhi University | 2222 | 722 | 17019 | 13 | 569 | 2853 | 23398 | 14598 | 2409 | 875 | 5312 | 204 |
| 6. | Jamia Millia Islamia | 3234 | 7474 | 3269 | 371 | 540 | 1805 | 16693 | 13930 | 0 | 0 | 2493 | 270 |
| 7. | Jawaharlal Nehru Univ. | 153 | 1115 | 2050 | 0 | 0 | 4990 | 8308 | 3811 | 1201 | 643 | 2434 | 219 |
| 8. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish. | 0 | 2685 | 1022 | 0 | 50 | 69 | 3826 | 1154 | 767 | 244 | 1640 | 21 |
| 9. | The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ. | 0 | 1545 | 618 | 189 | 20 | 37 | 2409 | 468 | 284 | 1062 | 585 | 10 |
| 10. | M.G.A. Hindi Vish. | 438 | 0 | 159 | 0 | 201 | 82 | 880 | 384 | 207 | 50 | 223 | 16 |
| 11. | Pondicherry University | 118 | 681 | 3989 | 937 | 351 | 776 | 6852 | 2817 | 1079 | 353 | 2540 | 63 |
| 12. | H.N.B. Garhwal Univ. | 58 | 8230 | 2005 | 23 | 11 | 281 | 10608 | 8153 | 1597 | 272 | 556 | 30 |
| 13. | Aligarh Muslim Univ. | 1898 | 13824 | 3848 | 1468 | 512 | 1674 | 23224 | 14751 | 325 | 56 | 7974 | 118 |
| 14. | Banaras Hindu Univ. | 3046 | 14103 | 8297 | 0 | 41 | 4725 | 30212 | 15345 | 3896 | 1549 | 9028 | 394 |
| 15. | Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ. | 13 | 411 | 1828 | 21 | 94 | 451 | 2818 | 1040 | 1254 | 71 | 426 | 27 |
| 16. | Allahabad University | 480 | 15893 | 6907 | 606 | 77 | 1726 | 25689 | 10061 | 4637 | 329 | 10658 | 4 |
| 17. | Visva Bharati | 183 | 3379 | 2191 | 17 | 118 | 1006 | 6894 | 3681 | 1175 | 429 | 1548 | 61 |
| 18. | C.U. of Bihar | 0 | 99 | 384 | 85 | 55 | 0 | 623 | 323 | 64 | 4 | 229 | 3 |
| 19. | C.U. of Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 236 | 196 | 533 | 9 | 974 | 428 | 191 | 78 | 269 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | C.U. of Haryana | 0 | 0 | 474 | 0 | 51 | 98 | 623 | 197 | 125 | 16 | 281 | 4 |
| 21. | C.U. of Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 780 | 394 | 126 | 64 | 193 | 3 |
| 22. | C.U. of Jammu | 0 | 0 | 441 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 546 | 332 | 92 | 33 | 89 | 0 |
| 23. | C.U. of Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 571 | 173 | 23 | 16 | 783 | 673 | 5 | 56 | 43 | 6 |
| 24. | C.U. of Jharkhand | 27 | 63 | 115 | 1865 | 0 | 88 | 2158 | 1132 | 129 | 188 | 709 | 0 |
| 25. | C.U. of Karnataka | 0 | 58 | 663 | 363 | 0 | 99 | 1183 | 433 | 277 | 98 | 367 | 8 |
| 26. | C.U. of Kerala | 0 | 51 | 549 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 707 | 222 | 49 | 12 | 421 | 3 |
| 27. | C.U. of Odisha | 100 | 0 | 406 | 84 | 48 | 30 | 668 | 298 | 137 | 71 | 157 | 5 |
| 28. | C.U. of Punjab | 0 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 255 | 85 | 457 | 303 | 52 | 10 | 92 | 0 |
| 29. | C.U. of Rajasthan | 61 | 455 | 766 | 0 | 34 | 181 | 1497 | 614 | 192 | 71 | 616 | 4 |
| 30. | C.U. of Tamil Nadu | 35 | 0 | 323 | 488 | 0 | 38 | 884 | 624 | 79 | 3 | 176 | 2 |
| 31. | Assam University | 14 | 846 | 2715 | 848 | 148 | 187 | 4758 | 2043 | 645 | 706 | 1355 | 9 |
| 32. | Tezpur University | 90 | 1057 | 984 | 349 | 291 | 529 | 3300 | 1698 | 390 | 246 | 944 | 22 |
| 33. | Rajiv Gandhi University | 127 | 151 | 1177 | 0 | 102 | 85 | 1642 | 99 | 53 | 1366 | 115 | 9 |
| 34. | Manipur University | 84 | 250 | 2362 | 0 | 0 | 855 | 3551 | 1052 | 286 | 815 | 1383 | 15 |
| 35. | North Eastern Hill Univ. | 628 | 1121 | 2342 | 311 | 144 | 743 | 5289 | 1235 | 209 | 3566 | 260 | 19 |
| 36. | Mizoram University | 0 | 2326 | 1363 | 32 | 125 | 473 | 4319 | 199 | 64 | 3950 | 100 | 6 |
| 37. | Nagaland University | 10 | 483 | 1247 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 1962 | 137 | 11 | 1766 | 48 | 0 |
| 38. | Sikkim University | 6 | 0 | 946 | 272 | 89 | 96 | 1409 | 547 | 97 | 404 | 361 | 0 |
| 39. | Tripura University | 139 | 134 | 1840 | 172 | 62 | 83 | 2430 | 995 | 386 | 638 | 397 | 14 |
| | TOTAL | 14751 | 80720 | 78345 | 12859 | 5436 | 27001 | 219112 | 111603 | 24736 | 21463 | 59509 | 1801 |

**Graduates from SC/ST community**

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

(a) the number of persons who have passed middle school, secondary school, senior secondary school, diploma holders and graduates in the country, category-wise, Rural and Urban, SC, ST and OBCs for each State;

(b) whether it is a fact that very less number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are graduates, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government and progress made, in the last two years to increase the number of graduates from SC/ST community?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Hoisting of tricolour in all Central Universities**

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

(a) whether hoisting of the tricolour in all Central Universities of the country has been made mandatory, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any surveillance agency is also proposed to be constituted under the universities for ensuring that the tricolour is regularly and compulsorily hoisted by all the Central Universities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) While the Ministry of Human Resource Development encourages the hoisting of the tricolour in Central Institutions of higher education in an appropriate manner, and in conformity with the Flag Code of India, no instructions have been issued to these institutions in this regard.

However, the Vice Chancellors of Central Universities had *inter-alia* resolved unanimously in the Conference of Vice Chancellors held on 18th February, 2016, to hoist the National Flag prominently and proudly at a central place in the University.

(b) No, Sir.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Roll back of fee hike in IITs**

554. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether Government has increased the fee of IITs from ₹ 90 thousand per annum to ₹ 2 lakh per annum, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for such a step rise in fees of IITs;

(c) the details of relaxations in fees to various categories, category-wise; and

(d) whether in a welfare State like India, such hike of fee would lead to commercialization of education, if so, the steps Government would take to roll back the fee hike in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to strengthening the IITs into robust institutions, the tuition fee for undergraduate students in the IITs has been revised to ₹ 2.00 lakh a year for students taking admission starting from academic year 2016-17 onwards. For protecting the interests of the socially and economically backward students, it has been decided to:

(i) The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.

(ii) The most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee.

(iii) The other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee.

(iv) All students shall have access to interest free loan under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme for the total portion of the tuition fee payable.

(d) The revised fee covers only 1/3rd of the total expenditure on each student in the IITs. There is therefore no issue of commercialization of education due to this revision.

**Mahila samakhya programme**

555. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to discontinue the highly successful Mahila Samakhya Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring back the said programme again under the Ministry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Mahila Samakhya Scheme was approved for continuation on existing norms in 2015-16. Presently, the possibility of the merger of the scheme with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of Ministry of Rural Development is being explored with the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Enquiry against non-existent schools**

†556. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schools in different parts of the country run only on papers;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to enquire into the matter and take action against this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Education being a concurrent subject, majority of schools and the State Examination Boards come under the purview of respective State Government/UT Administration. No data is maintained at Central level with regard to non-existent schools.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Crisis at NIT, Srinagar**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-India slogans were raised in the Campus of National Institute of Technology (NIT) in Srinagar recently and tension prevailed at the campus with outstation students thereafter; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to resolve the crisis of the NIT Campus along with the measures taken by Government for security and safety of the students of the NIT, Srinagar, particularly non-Kashmiri students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There were tensions between students recently

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on the campus at NIT, Srinagar in the wake of a cricket match. The law and order situation was handled by the local administration. Subsequently, the State Government has been requested to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all the students. Academic and Administrative measures have been taken by the NIT, Srinagar including grant of option to non-local students to go home and to appear in the scheduled Minor-I examinations later. The examinations were conducted as per the schedule from 11th to 16th April, 2016. For those who missed them, they are again scheduled from 5th to 8th May, 2016.

**e-pathshala initiative**

558. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide books in e-format for higher education under its prestigious e-pathshala initiative, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the study material would be provided free, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which books in e-format would be available to students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) e-Pathshala is a website and the mobile app, launched on 7th November, 2015 by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, for disseminating all the NCERT digital resources *i.e.* textbooks, audios, videos etc. from Class I to Class XII. e-Pathshala can be accessed easily through a laptop, desktop or mobile handset. All study materials are provided free of cost.

**Complaints regarding non-refund of fees**

559. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received complaints from students/parents regarding non-refund of fees by universities and colleges which are collecting full fee from the admitted students and retaining their original school leaving certificates ;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether UGC has taken any action against such universities/higher educational institutions/colleges, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government/UGC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that individual complaints regarding non-refund of fees by universities and colleges are received. No such data however, for the country as a whole is Centrally maintained by the UGC. As soon as grievances of this nature are received by UGC, they are forwarded to the institution of higher education concerned for strict compliance of instructions issued by the UGC.

(d) The UGC issued a public notice on 23rd April, 2007 that Institutions/ Universities including Deemed to be Universities are not to retain original certificates. The entire fee collected from the student, after a deduction of a processing fee of not more than ₹ 1000/- (one thousand only) shall be refunded and returned to the student/candidate if she/he withdraws from the programme. Subsequently on 22nd June, 2011 and on 11th January, 2016, UGC has issued letters to Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities/ Deemed to be Universities reiterating to abide by the instructions issued by the UGC in the public notice dated 23rd April, 2007.

Further, the UGC has framed the University Grants Commission (Grievance Redressal) Regulations 2012 for Higher Educational Institutions which came into force on 23rd March, 2013 to address the grievances of students. In addition, the UGC has launched a Students Grievance Redressal Portal on 23rd March, 2015 for lodging grievances, sending reminders and for viewing status of the action taken. Students can access the portal at *www.ugc.ac.in* through the Student Grievance link.

**Shifting of NIT, Srinagar**

†560. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to shift NIT, Srinagar outside Srinagar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the incidents of discrimination against non-Kashmiri students would be handled?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) While no cases of discrimination have been reported, a Student Grievance Redressal Committee has been constituted with two external members to attend to any complaints of the students in a time bound manner.

**Increasing coir products in Maharashtra**

561. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian coir products such as rugs, carpets, fibres, coir pith and mats are in big demand abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof with figures of export of these products during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to substantially increase the production of these coir products in Maharashtra and other coastal States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The export statistics of Coir Products for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to increase the coir production in the State of Maharashtra, the Coir Board has augmented its activities in the State. Recently the Board has established a Sub-Regional Office at Sindhudurg. A showroom and sales depot of the Board is functioning at Navi Mumbai. Coir Board is also implementing various Schemes for promotion of coir in the country which also contribute to enhanced production and export of coir and coir products. In particular, the Export Market Promotion under Coir Vikas Yojana provides for adoption of product specific and market specific promotional activities for popularizing coir and coir products in overseas markets, supporting export oriented coir units on modernization, etc. The interventions under the Scheme also include market survey, consultancy, data sourcing, participation in international events, product promotion, catalogue shows and financial assistance to entrepreneurs. Besides this, Coir Board is also implementing other Scheme interventions for the sustainable development of Coir industry in the country, which includes, Coir Udhyami Yojana, Science and Technology, Skill Upgradation, Quality Improvement Scheme and Mahila Coir Yojana, Domestic Market Promotion, Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

***Statement***

*Export statistics of Coir Products for the last three years are given below:*

Export of Coir and Coir Products (Last three years)

Q= Quantity in MT, V= Value in ₹ Lakhs

| Product Name | 2012-2013 | | 2013-2014 | | 2014-2015 | | 2015-2016 Upto January, 2016 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q | V | Q | V | Q | V | Q | V |
| Curled Coir | 8883 | 2112.46 | 11263 | 2947.93 | 12621 | 3732.00 | 7569 | 1938.19 |
| Coir Fibre | 140693 | 20707.66 | 173902 | 32878.11 | 219103 | 41923.34 | 188314 | 31229.97 |
| Coir Rugs | 95 | 133.37 | 93 | 105.99 | 135 | 146.10 | 305 | 280.81 |
| Coir Pith | 208399 | 24727.61 | 271495 | 34173.23 | 316425 | 43295.24 | 281888 | 46270.16 |
| Coir Rope | 420 | 282.41 | 498 | 390.17 | 614 | 391.92 | 471 | 354.97 |
| Coir Other Sorts | 30 | 39.33 | 89 | 163.13 | 71 | 85.79 | 32 | 66.80 |
| Coir Yarn | 4202 | 2387.22 | 4247 | 2848.26 | 4070 | 3000.89 | 3252 | 2230.79 |
| Geo-Textiles | 3597 | 2628.74 | 4468 | 3503.78 | 4236 | 3270.28 | 3630 | 2798.29 |
| Handloom Matting | 1418 | 1702.76 | 3426 | 3353.91 | 1667 | 1835.28 | 1382 | 1572.12 |
| Powerloom Matting | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 28 | 43.93 | 3 | 3.16 |
| Rubberised Coir | 321 | 495.02 | 965 | 1560.76 | 897 | 1410.88 | 439 | 644.00 |
| Powerloom Mats | 2 | 3.15 | 234 | 278.36 | 161 | 225.25 | 266 | 347.95 |
| Handloom Mats | 24151 | 22810.10 | 22609 | 23623.82 | 25354 | 23946.91 | 16903 | 18423.18 |
| Tufted Mats | 37289 | 33572.91 | 43752 | 41776.39 | 41284 | 39725.96 | 38351 | 37178.49 |
| TOTAL | 429501 | 111602.74 | 537040 | 147603.84 | 626666 | 163033.77 | 542806 | 143338.88 |

**Expansion of employment exchange for industries**

562. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and employers registered on Employment Exchange for Industries and the number successfully matched as per requirements;

(b) whether Government plans to expand the scope of the exchange to the services industry, if so, details thereof and timeline for the same, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government plans on charging for the services provided for the website, if so, details thereof and its implications on the usage of the same; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure that skilled manpower is provided to prospective employers through the employment exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) 3,45,071 job seekers and 2933 employers have registered on the portal namely "Employment Exchange for Industries" as on 25th April 2016. The main objective of the portal is to facilitate matchmaking between job seekers and employers for their mutual benefits, and as such no information on successful match between employees & employers is available.

(b) Presently, mainly the employers belonging to manufacturing sector are using the information available on the portal. However, the employers from service sector can also use the portal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The main objective of the portal is to facilitate matchmaking between job seekers and employers for their mutual benefits. With the launch of "National Career Service (NCS)" by Ministry of Labour & Employment, there is a need for convergence of portal "Employment Exchange for Industries" with the "National Career Service".

**Direct market intervention strategies for MSMEs**

563. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that to strengthen the livelihood linkages of MSMEs, direct market interventions strategies should be increasingly adopted;

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government in this regard to tighten these linkages; and

(c) what are the present mechanism available in India for MSMEs to handle insolvencies and bankruptcies, with an appropriately structured social security base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been providing subsidy under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and margin money subsidy through Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Provision of subsidy effectively lowers the cost of borrowing for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) thereby enhancing the viability and profitability of such enterprises. There are several laws, at present, to handle insolvencies and bankruptcies. These include Companies Act, 2013, Recovery of Debt Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (RDDBFI), The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) and Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Insolvency of individuals is covered under The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, and Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. The existing mechanism involves time consuming processes. Therefore, Government has introduced a comprehensive Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill, 2015 in the Parliament.

**Promotion of rural industries in Madhya Pradesh**

†564. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to promote rural industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details of amount allocated, disbursed and spent during the last three years for this purpose, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of various steps being taken to promote rural industries in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of amount allocated, disbursed and spent during the last three years for promotion of rural industries are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board is implementing the following Schemes to promote rural industries in the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh:

**Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme** (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

**Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries** (SFURTI) was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters.

**A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship** (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

**Market Promotion Development Assistance** (MPDA) – MDA Scheme of KVIC has been modified as MPDA Scheme formulated as a unified scheme by merging different schemes/sub-schemes/components of different Heads implemented in the 11th Plan, namely, Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing net worth of Khadi and Villages Products. Under the *erstwhile* MDA Scheme financial assistance was distributed amongst Producing Institutions (30%), Selling Institutions (45%) and Artisans (25%). Under the modified MPDA Scheme financial assistance is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (20%), Selling Institutions (40%) and Artisans (40%). This will lead to increase in the earnings of artisans.

**Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate** (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi Institutions. The Institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by Central Government through KVIC.

**Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.

**Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected Khadi sales outlets.

**Coir Udyami Yojana** (formerly known as REMOT Scheme) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, which provides assistance for setting up of coir units with a maximum cost of project upto ₹ 10 lakhs plus working capital, which shall not exceed 25% of the project cost. The pattern of assistance is 40% as Government subsidy, 55% as loan from Banks and 5% as beneficiary contribution. Scheme is open to all individuals, companies, SHGs, NGOs, Institutes, etc.

**Mahila Coir Yojana** (a component of Coir Vikas Yojana-CVY) is an exclusive skill development programme for rural women artisans in coir sector. Training is provided in spinning of coir yarn/various coir processing activities. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts and other coir processing equipments at 75% subsidy subject to a maximum amount of ₹ 7500/- on successful completion of the training programme. During the training period, the women artisans are given a stipend amounting to ₹ 1000/- per month. Coir Vikas Yojana also includes Skill Development and Training Programme in coir sector, Domestic and Export Market Promotion and Development of Production Infrastructure.

**Coir S&T Scheme** promotes scientific, technological and economic research and development activities, developing new products and designs, marketing of coir and coir products in India and abroad. It also promotes co-operative organisations among producers and manufacturers of coir sector. Two research institutes *viz.* Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Alleppey, and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT), Bengaluru are undertaking research activities on different aspects of coir industry.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for promotion of Rural Industries*

State-wise Fund Allocated, Released and Utilized

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 (Provisional) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund/MM allocated/ target | Funds Released | Funds Utilized | Fund/MM allocated/ target | Funds Released | Funds Utilized | Fund/MM allocated/ target | Funds Released | Funds Utilized |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2983.59 | 2994.07 | 3226.20 | 2919.50 | 3368.84 | 3274.63 | 4006.80 | 4006.80 | 3781.19 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 1730.87 | 1742.71 | 1613.84 | 1687.45 | 2180.03 | 2237.73 | 1721.57 | 1721.57 | 1767.26 |
| 3. | Punjab | 2665.96 | 2993.38 | 2477.06 | 2711.49 | 2921.83 | 3190.88 | 3026.80 | 3026.80 | 2902.97 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 304.74 | 202.70 | 59.11 | 287.99 | 0.00 | 61.46 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 87.72 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 1934.23 | 2246.04 | 2099.99 | 1882.35 | 2192.34 | 2153.32 | 1909.93 | 1909.93 | 1740.86 |
| 6. | Haryana | 2771.26 | 1550.64 | 2075.51 | 2716.36 | 3027.15 | 3012.98 | 3747.40 | 3747.40 | 3112.09 |
| 7. | Delhi | 1075.38 | 0.00 | 164.74 | 1061.04 | 0.00 | 189.24 | 257.35 | 257.35 | 254.05 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 5554.14 | 3331.20 | 4064.94 | 5369.78 | 6502.50 | 5249.62 | 4188.14 | 4188.14 | 4384.07 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 13786.28 | 13988.57 | 15104.91 | 13339.41 | 16460.73 | 16937.53 | 17535.32 | 17535.32 | 14456.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Bihar | 8675.93 | 8136.60 | 7725.19 | 8277.14 | 2768.30 | 4111.32 | 7118.59 | 7118.59 | 6588.55 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 584.56 | 0.00 | 108.09 | 541.34 | 0.00 | 33.52 | 227.38 | 227.38 | 186.11 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1852.57 | 963.25 | 889.42 | 1793.42 | 963.25 | 1004.99 | 200.08 | 200.08 | 38.85 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 1705.43 | 1882.67 | 1125.77 | 1563.64 | 470.67 | 878.59 | 1255.83 | 1255.83 | 1392.81 |
| 14. | Manipur | 1557.67 | 1750.20 | 1591.34 | 1403.65 | 1750.20 | 1600.76 | 2855.92 | 2855.92 | 1213.98 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 1117.83 | 1210.87 | 886.40 | 1043.39 | 302.72 | 807.98 | 924.99 | 924.99 | 1026.35 |
| 16. | Tripura | 1163.93 | 1109.32 | 2225.25 | 985.02 | 1387.58 | 1333.65 | 2748.26 | 2748.26 | 945.84 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1333.04 | 759.19 | 600.13 | 1184.79 | 380.00 | 971.14 | 1250.62 | 1250.62 | 1056.12 |
| 18. | Assam | 6210.97 | 3619.41 | 7393.07 | 5388.75 | 4020.52 | 5397.01 | 4969.87 | 4969.87 | 2869.74 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 4627.57 | 6017.77 | 5596.72 | 4396.32 | 5873.93 | 6010.11 | 4765.49 | 4765.49 | 3400.65 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 4738.31 | 4508.29 | 4533.11 | 4547.06 | 3270.10 | 2871.29 | 3462.64 | 3462.64 | 3559.74 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5854.95 | 3629.32 | 4075.76 | 5621.47 | 4032.37 | 3945.89 | 6282.00 | 6282.00 | 5736.32 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 3623.56 | 2559.67 | 2118.61 | 3474.41 | 2152.09 | 2045.68 | 4303.8 | 4303.8 | 2829.38 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 8466.23 | 9038.13 | 7973.02 | 8182.74 | 10170.42 | 9241.70 | 7729.40 | 7729.40 | 8117.17 |
| 24. | Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar | 4375.58 | 2522.22 | 4401.81 | 4346.72 | 5024.60 | 6200.52 | 6536.16 | 6536.16 | 6339.73 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar | 6539.82 | 4327.19 | 4737.62 | 6299.38 | 7985.18 | 7843.81 | 9718.42 | 9718.42 | 5285.03 |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh | 4829.17 | 3036.32 | 4610.54 | 2667.87 | 3522.14 | 3492.11 | 4496.85 | 4496.85 | 2262.37 |
| 27. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1954.44 | 2550.51 | 1889.35 | 2094.00 | 2094.00 | 2217.57 |
| 28. | Karnataka | 4538.84 | 5295.41 | 7837.31 | 4512.99 | 5295.72 | 6479.10 | 10846.89 | 10846.89 | 5898.01 |
| 29. | Goa | 490.68 | 0.00 | 143.86 | 466.91 | 0.00 | 141.76 | 159.40 | 159.40 | 165.43 |
| 30. | Lakshadweep | 758.55 | 0.00 | 3.18 | 704.68 | 257.65 | 28.61 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Kerala | 2278.34 | 2710.19 | 2756.94 | 2306.51 | 2645.44 | 2679.28 | 2731.60 | 2731.60 | 2720.48 |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | 4969.70 | 5839.78 | 5216.93 | 4974.91 | 5839.78 | 6733.89 | 7110.80 | 7110.80 | 5497.54 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 781.12 | 484.25 | 43.17 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 112.10 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 106.37 |
| 34. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 619.20 | 387.02 | 164.94 | 593.09 | 0.00 | 92.32 | 158.00 | 158.00 | 65.11 |
| | TOTAL | 114500.00 | 98836.38 | 107644.48 | 109306.00 | 107316.59 | 112253.87 | 128620.30 | 128620.30 | 102006.33 |

**National Small Industries Corporation in West Bengal**

565. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) in West Bengal during last three years and the current year, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by the NSIC in West Bengal during last three years and the current year, district-wise; and

(c) the details of people who have become entrepreneur or beneficiaries in West Bengal with the help of NSIC during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the control of this Ministry is offering industry oriented skill/entrepreneurship development programs through Technical Centre at Balitikuri-Howrah. The Centre also provides common facility services in Electrical Transmission Area and in Chemical and Physical Testing to MSMEs through its NABL accredited labs. The details of activities undertaken by NSIC during last three years are as under:

| Activity | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trainees Passed (Nos.) | 746 | 1370 | 2626 |
| MSME Served (Nos.) | 653 | 775 | 835 |

In addition to above, NSIC has set up 6 NSIC-Technical Incubation Centres (TICs) under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in West Bengal State at Howrah, Serampore, Chittaranjan, Kolkata and Murshidabad to impart training in entrepreneurship building to the unemployed people during past three years. Centre-wise details of number of persons passed out from these NSIC-TICs is as under:

(No. of persons pass out)

| District | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howrah | 251 | 478 | 784 |
| Kolkata | 0 | 0 | 287 |
| Serampore | 17 | 22 | 0 |
| Chittaranjan | 20 | 10 | 6 |
| Murshidabad | 0 | 0 | 60 |

(b) NSIC implements two Schemes namely Performance and Credit Rating Scheme and Marketing Assistance Scheme on behalf of Ministry of MSME, Government of India. Funds utilized by NSIC under these schemes in the State of West Bengal during past three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the scheme | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Performance and Credit Rating Scheme | 608.09 | 616.32 | 414.55 |
| 2. | Marketing Assistance Scheme | 49.78 | 62.24 | 2.51 |

(c) The number of trainees having received employment/got engaged in self-employment after training from the NSIC centers in West Bengal is as under:-

| Years | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|
| 2013-2014 | 141 |
| 2014-2015 | 250 |
| 2015-2016 | 694 |

**Staff crunch in CIC**

566. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission (CIC) is facing acute staff crunch, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the staff of CIC are being appointed through deputation of personnel from other Ministries/Departments/Organisation only;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Out of total 160 sanctioned posts in various categories in the Central Information Commission (CIC), 38 posts had been filled up by regular officers and staff through deputation and direct recruitment. Balance posts have been filled-up on outsourced basis and through contractual appointments till such time regular recruitments are made.

(b) to (d) Filling-up of vacancies in various categories of posts in CIC is an ongoing process.

As per the Recruitment Rules (RRs) of the CIC, certain percentage of the sanctioned strength of various categories of posts is filled up on deputation basis from other Ministries/Departments/Organisations. Advertisements are issued from time to time by CIC to fill up the posts from deputation quota, as per procedure.

Further, appointments through direct recruitment to certain categories of posts are done by placing indent with Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

**Disclosure of information under RTI**

567. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten years after the enactment of RTI Act, Government is still shying away from proactively disclosing basic information about Government Ministries and departments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has not been implementing this in true spirit and the CIC data reveals that during 2014-15 out of 2030 registered public authorities, 806 did not update RTI manuals, disclosure webpage address for the last one year, and about 358 out of 2030 public authorities have not uploaded RTI manuals and mandatory disclosure at all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per guidelines dated 15.04.2013 issued by the Government of India, the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and other Public Authorities are proactively working towards *suo-motu* disclosure of information on their web-sites so as to reduce the need for filing RTI applications.

(b) and (c) As per the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), 75.27% of the Public Authorities have filed their Annual Returns to the CIC for 2014-15, which is higher than the figure of 72.54% for 2013-14, indicating an improved compliance over the previous year.

With a view to maximize *suo-motu* disclosure by public authorities, Government has issued guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 15.4.2013. Government has further issued O.M. dated 29.06.2015 ensuring compliance to the recommended measures for strengthening implementation of Section 4 of RTI

Act, by all public authorities. Another O.M. dated 9.7.2015 has been issued for appointment of a nodal officer of the rank of Joint Secretary for implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act.

The CIC has provided web based software known as RTI Annual Return Information System for uploading annual return online at URL *http://rtiaar.nic/rtiar09/login.asp.*

The CIC has, from time to time, issued letters to various defaulting Public Authorities for submission of quarterly returns.

**Reservation in promotion**

568. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation quota on promotion is maintained and followed in all categories of posts in the Central Government;

(b) whether Government has complied with the Supreme Court judgment order dated 15th June, 2014 in CA No. 6046-6047 of 2004 regarding SO Departmental examination 1996; and

(c) if so, whether all the ST/SC officials have fully benefited and the details of consequential reliefs extended to the beneficiaries, including the action taken/being taken so far, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Extant instructions of DoPT provide that reservation in promotion by non-selection method is available to SCs and STs in all Groups *i.e.* Group A, B, C & D. In case of promotion by selection method, reservation is available to SCs and STs upto lowest rung of Group A. There is no reservation in promotion by selection within Group A. Reservation in posts by promotion under the existing scheme is applicable in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%.

(b) and (c) In accordance with Supreme Court judgment dated 15.07.2014, results of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination 1996 for Section Officer grade were revised by UPSC. Appellants, who were declared successful in the modified results of SO LDCE 1996, were included in SOSL 1996 by this Department. Later the benefit was extended to similarly placed SC/ST officers who were declared qualified in the modified results of SO LDCE 1996. On their inclusion in SOSL 1996, these officers have become eligible for consideration for promotion to the next grade (Under

Secretary) on completion of eight years of approved service in SO grade *i.e.* they become eligible for consideration in USSL 2004 onwards subject to the size of the zone. A proposal for review of USSLs 2004 and 2005 has been forwarded to UPSC in which these officers have been included in the zone.

**Review of performance of public servants**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that review of performance of public servants occurs only after attaining age of 50 years or completion of 30 years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a delay in reviewing performance and whether Ministry is intending to undertake a half-yearly or even a yearly appraisal of public servants; and

(c) the cadre-wise details of disciplinary cases separately showing cases pending for over five and ten years along with submissions received from the Ministries/Departments regarding the same during last two years and action taken against the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per Fundamental Rule (FR) 56 (j):

"The Appropriate Authority shall, if it is in the opinion that it is in the public interest so to do, have the absolute right to retire any Government servant by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice:

(i) If he is in Group 'A' or Group 'B' service or post in a substantive, quasi-permanent or temporary capacity and had entered Government service before attaining the age of 35 years, after he has attained the age of 50 years.

(ii) in any other case after he has attained the age of fifty-five years".

In addition, as per Rule 48 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, at any time after a Government servant has completed thirty years' qualifying service, he may be required by the appointing authority to retire in the public interest, and in the case of such retirement the Government servant shall be entitled to a retiring pension provided that the appointing authority may also give a notice in writing to a Government servant at least three months before the date on which he is required to retire in the public interest or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice.

Further, as per Rule 16(3) (amended) of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, the Central Government may, in consultation with

the State Government concerned, require a Member of the Service to retire from Service in public interest, after giving such Member at least three month's previous notice in writing or three month's pay and allowances in lieu of such notice,-

(i) after the review when such Member completes 15 years of qualifying Service; or

(ii) after the review when such Member completes 25 years of qualifying Service or attains the age of 50 years, as the case may be; or

(iii) if the review referred to in (i) or (ii) above has not been conducted, after the review at any other time as the Central Government deems fit in respect of such Member.

The above provisions have been reiterated from time to time and recently *vide* DoPT's O.M. No. 25013/02/2005-AIS-II dated 28.06.2012 and 03.08.2015, and O.M. No. 25013/1/2013-Estt.A-IV dated 11.09.2015.

(c) Disciplinary cases are conducted as per prescribed procedures. Normally, the details and monitoring of disciplinary cases is to be done by the respective cadre authorities. The Central Government has also from time to time been stressing on the need to complete disciplinary cases expeditiously and monitoring the same.

**Installation of largest telescope in Ladakh**

570. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ladakh is going to be the site for world's largest telescope project;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the role of the Ministry in installing this telescope; and

(c) what are the benefits that would accrue to the Ladakh region and the country as a whole by installation of this telescope?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Sir, Hanle-Ladakh is one of the potential alternate sites for the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), which will be the world's largest telescope. Mauna Kea in Hawaii, USA is the present site for the TMT Project. Due to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii revoking the construction permit on procedural grounds, the construction work at this site is stalled. Efforts are being made by TMT authorities to resolve the matter which is expected to take some time. However, keeping in view the huge investments and efforts involved in this project, alternate sites are being explored both in Northern

and Southern Hemispheres. Hanle, Ladakh is one of the potential alternate sites for this project which is being evaluated for hosting the telescope. India is a 10% partner in the project. The Ministry of Science and Technology, through Department of Science and Technology (DST) is funding this project in association with the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

(c) The construction phase of the project will last for 8-10 years followed by its installation. The telescope is expected to be operational for at least 50 years post-installation. This mega project requires a large number of work force and other resources. In case, Hanle, Ladakh is selected as the site for this project, some of these requirements may be met from the Ladakh region. It is expected that the project shall improve employment opportunities for the local people besides development of the region. TMT being the largest optical and infrared telescope in the Northern Hemisphere will strengthen the domestic programme of the country in this field and lead to several discoveries which will inspire future generations. The project will also help develop state-of-the-art high end technologies and expertise in the country.

**Melting of Himalayan glaciers**

571. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himalayan glaciers are melting rapidly; if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) the impact of rapid melting of glaciers on the local area and the country;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome of the study along with the steps taken by Government to prevent further melting of Himalayan glaciers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No Sir, Studies carried out by various scientific groups in the Himalayas have revealed that the Himalayan glaciers are retreating in general but not at a rapid pace. The rate of melting/recession varies from glacier to glacier depending on its topography and climatic variability of the region. However, the glaciers in the Eastern and Central part of Indian Himalaya are continuously retreating whereas some of the glaciers in Western part of Himalaya are reported to be advancing. There is no abnormal trend of melting documented during the last few decades.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Efforts are underway for regular monitoring of glacier dynamics, snow and glacier melting, geometrical changes and climate studies on the Himalayan glaciers. A Number of glaciers have already been taken up for long term measurements on glacier-climate interaction in the different part of Indian Himalaya by several Government agencies like Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Geological Survey of India (GSI), Space Application Centre (SAC), Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) and many other Institutions, Universities. Department of Science and Technology has also established a 'Centre for Glaciology' for human resource development and to carryout cutting edge research on Himalayan glaciers.

**Work packages for climate change studies**

572. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists working at Institute "CSIR-NGRI" had submitted two Work Packages in Project "Vulnerability Assessment and Development of Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change Impact with Special Reference to Coast and Island Ecosystems of India (VACCIN)";

(b) if so, whether an amount of ₹ 92.8 lakhs was granted to above Institute for period 2015-16 to implement said work packages;

(c) if so, whether above work packages are related to climatic reconstruction studies using coral reef records and estimates Sea-Level Rise with Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and Subsidence studies that lead to Global Climate Changes; and

(d) if so, whether the funds were utilized and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The funds could not be utilized during 2015-16. The project, "Vulnerability Assessment and Development of Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change Impact with Special Reference to Coasts and Island Ecosystems of India (VACCIN)" is in CSIR network mode and there are partner Laboratories [CSIR-NISCAIR; CSIR-4PI; CSIR-CRRI; CSIR-CSMCRI; CSIR-IGIB; CSIR-NIIST; CSIR-NEERI; CSIR-NGRI; and CSIR-NIO]. The work packages in the said Laboratories are being pursued according to the objectives in place. The CSIR-NGRI, a partner in the project had faced manpower issue due to superannuation of Principal Investigators, which is being addressed.

**Achievement of skill development targets**

573. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved its skill development targets in the last three years, particularly under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and action Government plans to undertake to remedy the same;

(b) the number of students who completed skill development training and have received both certificates and monetary rewards under the different skill development schemes introduced by Government; and

(c) whether Government plans to implement skill development training through universities, if so details thereof and the number of universities that have agreed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015 initially for one year with a target of imparting skill training to 14 lakhs fresh entrants and certifying 10 lakhs existing workforce under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). As on 25th April, 2016, 17.93 lakh candidates have been enrolled and 17.58 lakh training completed. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As on 26th April, 2016, 5.91 lakh candidates have been certified and reward money disbursed to 2.11 lakh candidates.

(c) The NSDC has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with 31 universities for collaborating in skill development and leveraging existing infrastructure for skill training. The State-wise details of such universities are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

***Statement-I***

*Details of candidates enrolled and trained under PMKVY*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Total Enrolled | Total Training Completed | Total Certified |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 194 | 194 | 16 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 123826 | 122866 | 43281 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1017 | 1017 | 75 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Assam | 31224 | 30783 | 1217 |
| 5. | Bihar | 89566 | 87159 | 22190 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 4795 | 4649 | 1895 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 36691 | 35528 | 10110 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 258 | 258 | 34 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 230 | 230 | 43 |
| 10. | Delhi | 75051 | 72632 | 25507 |
| 11. | Goa | 499 | 499 | 64 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 43544 | 42251 | 11704 |
| 13. | Haryana | 81611 | 79983 | 26466 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 22738 | 22573 | 9557 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17913 | 17505 | 4003 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 26488 | 25609 | 8526 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 73494 | 73004 | 21419 |
| 18. | Kerala | 14689 | 14587 | 4121 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 159086 | 156096 | 47831 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 84454 | 81766 | 27524 |
| 21. | Manipur | 1328 | 1328 | 564 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1661 | 1661 | 10 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 1030 | 1012 | 0 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1271 | 1271 | 244 |
| 25. | Odisha | 56822 | 55924 | 15217 |
| 26. | Puducherry | 7070 | 7010 | 3409 |
| 27. | Punjab | 72413 | 69295 | 23533 |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 112452 | 111235 | 40300 |
| 29. | Sikkim | 886 | 859 | 237 |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 151591 | 150244 | 64393 |
| 31. | Telangana | 97933 | 96475 | 39443 |
| 32. | Tripura | 14018 | 13958 | 5002 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 256279 | 252304 | 78189 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 13675 | 13573 | 5047 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 118045 | 113397 | 36093 |
| | TOTAL | 1793842 | 1758735 | 577264 |

***Statement-II***

*The details of universities with which NSDC has signed MoUs*

| Sl. No. | State | Name of University |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Maharashtra | Savitribai Phule University of Pune |
| 2. | New Delhi | University of Delhi |
| 3. | New Delhi | IILM |
| 4. | Haryana | Maharshi Dayanand University |
| 5. | Haryana | Amity University, Gurgaon |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | Gautam Budh University |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | Sharda University |
| 8. | Rajasthan | Manipal University, Jaipur |
| 9. | Karnataka | Department of Collegiate Education, Karnataka |
| 10. | Odisha | Centurian University |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | Tamil Nadu Open University |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | Vel-Tech University |
| 13. | Punjab | Punjab University Chandigarh |
| 14. | Punjab | Punjabi University, Patiala |
| 15. | Punjab | Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar |
| 16. | Punjab | Lovely Professional University |
| 17. | Punjab | Sh. Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib |
| 18. | Punjab | Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo (Bhatinda) |
| 19. | Punjab | Chitkara University, Rajpura (Patiala) |
| 20. | Punjab | Adesh University Bhatinda |
| 21. | Punjab | Desh Bhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh |
| 22. | Punjab | DAV University, Jalandhar |
| 23. | Punjab | Chandigarh University Gharaun (Mohali) |
| 24. | Punjab | GNA University Phagwara |
| 25. | Punjab | Rayat and Bahra University Kharar |
| 26. | Punjab | Baba Bhag Sigh University Jalandhar |

| Sl. No. | State | Name of University |
|---|---|---|
| 27. | Sikkim | Sikkim Manipal University |
| 28. | Assam | Krishna Kanta Handigue State Open University |
| 29. | Assam | Guwahati University |
| 30. | Assam | Dibrugarh University |
| 31. | Arunachal Pradesh | Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University |

**Skill universities for job hopefuls**

574. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to enhance skill levels of millions of people who join the queue of job hopefuls every year, if so, the details of the plan prepared therefor;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up skill universities to develop large number of qualified instructors, reform and reorient existing industrial training institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified therefor; and

(d) whether Government also proposes to integrate skill enhancement and entrepreneurship in the syllabi at the school level, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Skill Development has been identified by the Government as a priority area. To evolve appropriate skill development framework and removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply for skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been constituted by the Government on 9th November, 2014. MSDE has taken several major policy interventions and initiatives for creating a vibrant skill eco-system in the Country and scaling the skilling with speed, standards and sustainability. This includes:

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

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

(iii) Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.

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

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

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

Further, Government had constituted a Working Group to explore the feasibility for setting up of National Skills Universities across the Country which can function as reputed national institutes responsible for aggregating skill development effort through implementation of a credible, aspirational and nationally acceptance skill training system. The Working Group submitted its report along with the draft Bill. The draft Bill is under inter-Ministerial consultation.

Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to introduce a course on entrepreneurship for the senior school classes in the affiliated schools of the Board.

**Vocationally trained people**

575. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of vocationally trained people in India is only 5.3 per cent; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to increase this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) It is fact that majority of the workforce in the Country has undertaken informal skilling, up-skilling and re-skilling. Formal skill training has been taken by not more than 5 per cent of the total workforce of the Country. 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.

The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been set up as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up skill development centres across the Country. The skill development centres run by these private training providers provide the training programme in various sectors like Agriculture, Automobile, Building and Construction, Capital Goods, Gems and Jewellery, IT & ITES, etc.

Besides, to enable and mobilize a large number of youth to take up outcome based skill training and earn their livelihood, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been launched by the Government on 15th July, 2015 which has the target to benefit 24 lakh persons across the Country with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) within one year. It is a skill certification and reward scheme wherein trainees after their successful assessment and certification, get monetary reward through direct bank transfer to their account. NSDC is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 26th April, 2016, 19.71 lakh candidates have been enrolled for vocational training and 19.38 lakh candidates completed training under different sectors across the Country.

In addition, there are 13,105 Industrial Training Institutes (Government 2293 and Private 10812) are affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in the Country. Duration of trades in ITIs varies from 6 months to 2 years. As per information available on National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) web portal, 9,37,809 new trainees in year 2014 and 10,73,265 new trainees in the year 2015 got admission for skill training.

**Synergy between skills and careers**

576. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Union Government's top leadership met corporate heads and big business CEOs to lay the strategy on how to build the perfect synergy between skills and careers, if so, what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): A "National Industry Conclave on Skills" was organized by the Government on 12th January, 2016 at Mumbai with the objective to secure greater industry participation in skill development. The conclave brought together industry leaders and professionals and Government onto one platform to deliberate on important issues related to skill development in India. The challenges and opportunities of skill development in India were discussed elaborately in the conclave. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for skill

development, adoption of ITIs by industry, corporate skill excellence centres in PPP mode, training of trainers, central mechanism of skill certification, etc. were some of the issues discussed and broad consensus was reached with a positive response from Industry.

**National Board for Skill Development Certification**

577. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up the National Board for Skill Development Certification on the lines of a similar board for education to set standards, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the proposed National Board will decide the curriculum, the mode of examination and certification at different levels of training to bring about uniformity across the Board, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government has announced establishment of a National Board for Skills Assessment and Certification in the Budget Speech 2016-17. The Board will be an autonomous professional body responsible for conducting examinations, assessments and awarding national level certificates in compliance with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) for skill development courses in the country.

**Aajeevika skills for girls in Puducherry**

578. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single girl was given training under Aajeevika Skills in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 in Puducherry;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of skilled girls in Puducherry out of the total population and how the Ministry is trying to provide them employment opportunities; and

(d) the details of physical and financial targets set and achieved in three years preceding 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Deen Dayal

Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (*erstwhile* Aajeevika Skills) is a placement linked skill development programme being undertaken for rural poor youth. It is undertaken in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Project Implementing Agency (PIA) registered with the Ministry of Rural Development. During the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, no skill development under the scheme was undertaken in Puducherry since projects had been completed in 2012-13 and no new projects commenced thereafter. Against the target of skilling 793 candidates in Puducherry, a total of 731 candidates were trained in FY 2012-13.

**Funds for skill development scheme in Bihar**

†579. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has talked about providing employment to the unemployed under the Skill Development Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated to Bihar under the skill development scheme in the budget of 2016-17 and the places where its centres have been opened in Bihar and the number of youths likely to get employment through these centres, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government has introduced Common Norms across all Skill Development Schemes being implemented by different Ministries/departments of Government of India with effect from 01.04.2016. The Common Norms provide for employment of at least 70% of successfully certified trainees under Central Skill Development Schemes/Programs.

(b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushl Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship Skill Development Scheme of the Government to enable and mobilize youths to take up skill training and earn their livelihood. The scheme targets to impart skill training to 14 lakh youths and certify 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). PMKVY is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation in States/UTs including Bihar. Under PMKVY a monetary award is directly credited to the bank account of trainees upon their successful training and assessment, and thus State-wise allocation is not made. Under PMKVY, there are 283 training centers operational in Bihar with 89566 persons trained as on 25.04.2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Skill development courses in polytechnics and engineering colleges**

580. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) efforts being made by the Ministry to incorporate skill development courses in polytechnics and engineering colleges; and

(b) whether any consultations have been held with the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is working meticulously with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to utilize the existing spare infrastructure/ capacities of AICTE approved engineering colleges/polytechnics for conducting National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) courses/short term skill courses under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Already closed Engineering colleges/polytechnics may apply directly for affiliation to run above courses.

A Committee has been constituted by AICTE for feasibility study for utilization of the surplus infrastructure of engineering colleges/polytechnics for running NSQF compliant NCVT courses.

(b) A "Consultative Workshop on Skill Development in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges" with all stake holders was held on 27th February, 2016 in Vigyan Bhawan at New Delhi. Minister of State (I/C), Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Chairman of All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) were also present in the above workshop.

**Kaushal Vikas Training Camps**

581. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kaushal Vikas Training Camps organised under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in the country till date;

(b) the number of candidates enrolled under the scheme and number of candidates who have been/are being given skill training, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to create job avenues in the country for this skilled workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Camp based approach *viz.* Skill Melas for awareness building and mobilization is an integral part of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The Training Partners conduct Kaushal Melas across the constituencies for candidate mobilization with the involvement of local State and district Governments as well as Member of Parliament to ensure greater outreach and ownership. Efforts are being made to ensure the coverage of the scheme across 543 constituencies in India.

(b) Details of candidates enrolled under the PMKVY Scheme, as on 26th April, 2016 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken a number of policy initiatives towards employment generation. The Make in India initiative aims to facilitate investment, enhance skill development, and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure and convert India into a manufacturing hub of the world. MUDRA bank, Digital India, Single Window Clearance, Smart Cities, Start up India, etc. would boost economic growth and employment.

***Statement***

*Details of candidates enrolled under the PMKVY Scheme as on 26th April, 2016*

| States | Total Enrolled |
|---|---|
| **Fresh Training** | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 194 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 123886 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1017 |
| Assam | 31224 |
| Bihar | 89566 |
| Chandigarh | 4795 |
| Chhattisgarh | 36691 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 258 |
| Daman and Diu | 230 |
| Delhi | 75051 |
| Goa | 499 |

| States | Total Enrolled |
|---|---|
| Gujarat | 43544 |
| Haryana | 81611 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 22738 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 17913 |
| Jharkhand | 26488 |
| Karnataka | 73494 |
| Kerala | 14689 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 159086 |
| Maharashtra | 84454 |
| Manipur | 1328 |
| Meghalaya | 1661 |
| Mizoram | 1030 |
| Nagaland | 1271 |
| Odisha | 56822 |
| Puducherry | 7070 |
| Punjab | 72413 |
| Rajasthan | 112452 |
| Sikkim | 886 |
| Tamil Nadu | 151591 |
| Telangana | 97933 |
| Tripura | 14018 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 256279 |
| Uttarakhand | 13675 |
| West Bengal | 118045 |
| TOTAL | 1793902 |
| **Recognition Prior Learning (RPL)** | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6524 |
| Assam | 2103 |
| Bihar | 2738 |
| Chandigarh | 181 |
| Chhattisgarh | 814 |

| States | Total Enrolled |
|---|---|
| Delhi | 28410 |
| Gujarat | 675 |
| Haryana | 4999 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 153 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 398 |
| Jharkhand | 1903 |
| Karnataka | 3103 |
| Kerala | 650 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9041 |
| Maharashtra | 24654 |
| Manipur | 275 |
| Odisha | 4466 |
| Puducherry | 231 |
| Punjab | 12093 |
| Rajasthan | 20405 |
| Tamil Nadu | 17322 |
| Telangana | 10819 |
| Tripura | 1122 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 12923 |
| Uttarakhand | 143 |
| West Bengal | 11028 |
| TOTAL | 177173 |

**Up skilling through Sector Skill Councils**

582. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation Board considered up-skilling of programmes under the Skill India Campaign by approving more Sector Skill Councils, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether the present Sector Skill Councils deliberated on formulating a curriculum framework that is able to absorb the dynamic and up-skilling challenges of the emerging forth industrial revolution, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has approved 40 Sector Skill Councils covering all the priority sectors, major unorganized segments and sectors with large workforce. List of existing Sector Skill Councils is given in the Statement (*See* below). There is no proposal for creation of additional Sector Skill Councils at present.

(b) Sector Skill Council are mandated to develop curriculum framework that is able to absorb the dynamic skilling/up-skilling challenges of their sectors. Sector Skill Councils have released more than 1600 Qualification Packs for job roles across 31 Sectors developed in consultation with Industry. These standards are inputs for designing curriculums for training to ensure their conformity with industry requirements. Moreover, Sector Skill Councils have released Model curriculum documents aligned to National Standards for 250 job roles.

***Statement***

*List of approved Sector Skill Councils*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Sector Skill Councils |
|---|---|
| 1. | Automotive Skills Development Council |
| 2. | Security Sector Skill Development Council |
| 3. | Retailers Association's Skill Council of India |
| 4. | IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council |
| 5. | Media and Entertainment Skills Council |
| 6. | Rubber Skill Development Council |
| 7. | Healthcare Sector Skill Council |
| 8. | Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India |
| 9. | Electronic Sector Skill Council of India |
| 10. | Agriculture Skill Council of India |
| 11. | Telecom Sector Skill Council of India |
| 12. | Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) Sector Skill Council of India |
| 13. | Leather Sector Skill Council |
| 14. | Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative |
| 15. | Logistics Skill Council |
| 16. | Indian Plumbing Skills Council |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Sector Skill Councils |
|---|---|
| 17. | Capital Goods Skill Council |
| 18. | Construction Skill Development Council of India |
| 19. | Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council |
| 20. | Aviation and Aerospace Sector Skill Council |
| 21. | Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council |
| 22. | Power Sector Skill Council |
| 23. | Skill Council for Mining Sector |
| 24. | Textile Sector Skill Council |
| 25. | Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council |
| 26. | Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council |
| 27. | Handicrafts and Carpets Sector Skill Council |
| 28. | Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council |
| 29. | Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council |
| 30. | Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Sector Skill Council |
| 31. | Hydro Carbon Sector Skill Council |
| 32. | Chemical and Petro Chemical Sector Skill Council |
| 33. | Paints and Coatings Skill Council |
| 34. | Skill Council for Green Jobs |
| 35. | Skill Council for PwD |
| 36. | Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council |
| 37. | Furniture and Fittings Skill Council |
| 38. | Instrumentation, Automation, Surveillance and Communication Sector Skill |
| 39. | Strategic Manufacturing Sector Skill Council |
| 40. | Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council |

**NGOs associated with skill development**

583. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) are associated with various skill development programmes under the Ministry;

(b) if so, names of such NGOs and courses offered by each NGOs State-wise; and

(c) how many beneficiaries have got benefited from such skill trainings so far; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship Skill Development Scheme of the Government to enable and mobilize youths to take up skill training and earn their livelihood. The scheme targets to impart skill training to 14 lakh youths and certify 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). PMKVY is being implemented through training providers affiliated to NSDC/SSCs. Organizations including Non Government Organizations (NGOs) willing to participate in PMKVY can do so by getting affiliated with NSDC/SSCs as per the guidelines/criteria laid down in the scheme.

At present, PMKVY is being implemented by 1149 training partners with 12174 training centres across 29 States and 6 Union Territories covering 607 Districts across the country. So far, 17.92 lakh students have been enrolled under PMKVY. A State wise list of students trained under PMKVY is given in the Statement (*See* below).

In addition, in order to promote skill development eco-system in the country the NSDC provides financial assistance including soft loan to private entities/organizations. NSDC has disbursed soft loan amounting to ₹ 495.01 crore to 157 training partners during the last three years (2013-16).

***Statement***

*Details of candidates enrolled, training completed and certified, under PMKVY Scheme as on 25th April, 2016, are as follows:*

| State | Total Enrolled | Total Trainings Completed | Total Certified |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 194 | 194 | 16 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 123826 | 122866 | 43281 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1017 | 1017 | 75 |
| Assam | 31224 | 30783 | 1217 |
| Bihar | 89566 | 87159 | 22190 |
| Chandigarh | 4795 | 4649 | 1895 |
| Chhattisgarh | 36691 | 35528 | 10110 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 258 | 258 | 34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daman and Diu | 230 | 230 | 43 |
| Delhi | 75051 | 72632 | 25507 |
| Goa | 499 | 499 | 64 |
| Gujarat | 43544 | 42251 | 11704 |
| Haryana | 81611 | 79983 | 26466 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 22738 | 22573 | 9557 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 17913 | 17505 | 4003 |
| Jharkhand | 26488 | 25609 | 8526 |
| Karnataka | 73494 | 73004 | 21419 |
| Kerala | 14689 | 14587 | 4121 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 159086 | 156096 | 47831 |
| Maharashtra | 84454 | 81766 | 27524 |
| Manipur | 1328 | 1328 | 564 |
| Meghalaya | 1661 | 1661 | 10 |
| Mizoram | 1030 | 1012 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 1271 | 1271 | 244 |
| Odisha | 56822 | 55924 | 15217 |
| Puducherry | 7070 | 7010 | 3409 |
| Punjab | 72413 | 69295 | 23533 |
| Rajasthan | 112452 | 111235 | 40300 |
| Sikkim | 886 | 859 | 237 |
| Tamil Nadu | 151591 | 150244 | 64393 |
| Telangana | 97933 | 96475 | 39443 |
| Tripura | 14018 | 13958 | 5002 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 256279 | 252304 | 78189 |
| Uttarakhand | 13675 | 13573 | 5047 |
| West Bengal | 118045 | 113397 | 36093 |
| TOTAL | 1793842 | 1758735 | 577264 |

**Education for tribals and forest dwellers question**

†584. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide education for the upliftment of a large section of uneducated persons particularly tribals/forest dwellers of the country under the skill development scheme;

(b) if so, details of the work carried out the syllabus-wise, programme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of number of people got benefited under this scheme in each year during last three years; and

(d) details of the expenditure incurred under this programme State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Ministry has not launched any specific scheme for Skill Development for Tribals and Forest Dwellers in the Country. However, there are over 18 Central Ministries/ Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 Schemes for various skill development programmes including those for skill development of tribals.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance to State Governments for various income generation and Skill Development Programmes and creation of infrastructure under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) which directly benefits the tribals. Broad activities supported by the Ministry are as follows:

Building skill for the job market outside and rural non-farm sector, Ministry has been supporting skill development activities for both male and female tribal youth in a wide gamut of trades such as (i) Office Management (ii) Solar Technician / Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Handicraft (v) Skills required for day to day construction works (such as Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Carpenter (vi) Refrigeration and A/C Repairing (vii) Mobile Repairing (viii) Nutrition (ix) Ayurvedic and Tribal Medicines (x) IT (xi) Data Entry (xii) Fabrication (xiii) Paramedics and Home Nurse Training (xiv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xv) Electric and Motor Winding (xvi) Security Guard (xvii) Housekeeping and Management (xviii) Retail Management (xix) Hospitality (xx) Eco-Tourism (xxi) Adventure Tourism.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details showing amount released for carrying out skill development/vocational training among STs along with number of beneficiaries covered during last three years is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*A. Funds released for Skill Development, Vocational Training etc. and No. of Beneficiaries under SCA to TSP during 2013-14*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Funds Released (₹ in lakh) | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 289.45 | 1450 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 436.00 | 1744 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1920.23 | 16070 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2257.00 | 12000 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 234.68 | 600 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0 |
| 11. | Kerala | 54.52 | 420 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 500.00 | 2575 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1931.30 | 5518 |
| 14. | Manipur | 12.00 | 60 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0 |
| 18. | Odisha | 1100.50 | 8000 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 500.00 | 2333 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 44.00 | 220 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 66.40 | 475 |
| 22. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0 |
| 23. | Tripura | 0.00 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 |
| 25. | Uttrakhand | 139.59 | 708 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 1862.00 | 10150 |
| | TOTAL | 11347.67 | 62323 |

*B. Funds released for Skill Development, Vocational Training etc. and No. of Beneficiaries under SCA to TSP 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Fund Released (₹ in lakh) | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 487.82 | 1623 |
| 2. | Bihar | 250.00 | 800 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2029.56 | 6500 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4620 | 10216 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 241.58 | 2500 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 3492.96 | 11500 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 900.00 | 3000 |
| 8. | Kerala | 530.00 | 3028 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 8057.55 | 25000 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 1100.00 | 3600 |
| 11. | Manipur | 150.00 | 3000 |
| 12. | Odisha | 4584.47 | 10000 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 1650.00 | 8500 |
| 14. | Sikkim | 60.00 | 616 |
| 15. | Tripura | 1038.50 | 1400 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 536.92 | 1700 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 3110.00 | 10300 |
| 18. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100.00 | 320 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 500.00 | 1650 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 53.36 | 175 |
| 21. | Telangana | 1750.00 | 5800 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | Assam | 1699.25 | 5600 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 355.00 | 1175 |
| | TOTAL | 27496.97 | 118003 |

*C. Funds released for Skill Development, Vocational Training etc. and No. of Beneficiaries under SCA to TSP 2015-16*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Fund Released (₹ in lakh) | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 300.00 | 700 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 230.00 | 700 |
| 3. | Assam | 1800.00 | 6000 |
| 4. | Bihar | 750.00 | 2500 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1000.00 | 4000 |
| 6. | Goa | 175.00 | 400 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2500.00 | 8000 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 175.00 | 400 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 1240.00 | 3500 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 500.00 | 1700 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1800.00 | 6400 |
| 11. | Kerala | 550.00 | 1800 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3300.00 | 10000 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1977.18 | 6590 |
| 14. | Manipur | 200.00 | 665 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 100.00 | 500 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 300.00 | 1000 |
| 17. | Odisha | 3194.59 | 10640 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 2675.00 | 7800 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 215.00 | 715 |
| 20. | Telangana | 1300.00 | 3800 |
| 21. | Tripura | 290.00 | 1000 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 290.00 | 965 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 2063.58 | 6875 |
| | TOTAL | 26925.35 | 86650 |

**Implementation of welfare schemes for elderly persons**

585. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of senior citizens in the country is going to increase from 10.50 crore to around 15 crore by 2021;

(b) whether several welfare schemes meant for elderly have become non-operational and defunct over the years due to lack of concern and lethargy towards this section of the population; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen and ensure proper implementation of welfare schemes meant for elderly population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The projected population aged 60+ for the year 2016 and 2021 (as on 1st March) as per the May 2006 report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India, is as under:

| | Population in crores | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Persons | Male | Female |
| 2016 | 11.81 | 5.81 | 5.99 |
| 2021 | 14.32 | 7.06 | 7.26 |

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Since 1992, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), under which financial assistance, in the form of grants-in-aid is given to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations, Institutions or Organisations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organisations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc. for running and maintenance of, *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. In exceptional cases such financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Rupees 27.58 crores have been released to the NGOs during the financial year 2015-16 under the IPOP Scheme.

This Ministry has taken following steps to strengthen and ensure proper implementation of welfare schemes meant for elderly persons:-

(i) Proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered on the basis of recommendations of the State Governments/UTs, Satisfactory reports of inspection carried out annually and completeness of the proposal in all respect as per the norms and guidelines of the Scheme.

(ii) Subsequent grant are released to the implementing agencies only on receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates of the grants received in the previous year.

(iii) Further, to bring about transparency and timely disposal of cases of release of funds, while sanctioning the grants to NGOs, this Ministry has started processing of proposals online from 2014-15.

The Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Subsequently, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; revocation of transfer of property by senior citizen in case of negligence by relatives; penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; establishment of Old Age Homes for indigent senior citizens; adequate medical facilities and security for senior citizens and protection of life and property.

**Demand for eradication of manual scavenging**

586. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Association of Safai Karmachari has met Hon'ble Prime Minister and demanded eradication of manual scavenging, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether they have staged a dharna at Jantar Mantar demanding eradication of manual scavenging, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for alleviation of their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) No communication has been received by this Ministry in this regard. However, it has been reported in the media that a dharna was held at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi on 13.04.2016 by Safai Karamcharis on the occasion of culmination of their "Bhim Yatra".

(c) As regards steps taken by the Government to address the problems of manual scavengers, Parliament has enacted "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" in September, 2013, which has come into force with effect from 06.12.2013 in whole of the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. This Act intends to, *inter-alia*, achieve the following objectives:-

(i) Eliminate the Insanitary Latrines

(ii) Prohibit:—

(a) Employment as Manual Scavengers.

(b) Hazardous Manual Cleaning of Sewer and septic tanks.

(iii) Survey of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation.

The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers has been revised as per the provisions of MS Act, 2013 to provide rehabilitation to the identified manual scavengers. The benefits under the scheme include onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- each, skill development training with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month and loans at concessional rate of interest and with capital subsidy for taking up alternative self employment projects. of the 12,226 manual scavengers reported by the States, 10,031 identified manual scavengers have been paid onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/- each upto 18.04.2016. In addition, financial assistance for comprehensive rehabilitation has been provided to 97 manual scavengers and proposal for skill development training for 2390 candidates have been sanctioned.

**Closure of Government run hostels for SC and OBC**

587. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government run hostels are there in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to close down hostels being run for SC and OBC students in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Under this Ministry's Scheme

'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)', Central Assistance is provided to various implementing agencies *viz*. State Governments/UT Administrations, Central/ State Universities, NGOs and Deemed Universities in private sector for construction of fresh hostel buildings/expansion of existing hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste students. State-wise details of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

This Ministry also implements another Scheme, namely, 'Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls', wherein Central Assistance is provided to various implementing agencies for construction of hostels for Other Backward Classes students. State-wise details of hostel sanctioned under this Scheme during the last three years is are given in Statement (*See* below).

Running/maintenance of the hostels is the responsibility of the concerned implementing agencies.

Many agencies in Central and State Governments run hostels in the country. However, this Ministry does not keep a record of all such Government run hostels.

(b) and (c) No proposal to close down any SC or OBC hostel has been received in the Ministry.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Scheduled Castes Hostels | OBC Hostels |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andha Pradesh | 6 | 0 |
| 2. | Assam | 3 | 0 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1 | 0 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 10 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1 | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 5 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4 | 0 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | M.P. | 11 | 6 |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Scheduled Castes Hostels | OBC Hostels |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 12 | 0 |
| 14. | Manipur | 10 | 1 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Odisha | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | Punjab | 6 | 0 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 13 | 0 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 2 | 4 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 25 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 5 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 11 | 4 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Delhi | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Central Uniersities | 0 | 31 |
| | TOTAL | 93 | 88 |

**Facilities for differently-abled**

588. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various facilities at prisons, jails and court premises such as toilets, jail, vans, and the court and prison premises are differently-abled friendly;

(b) the number of police stations, prisons and courts in the country where facilities for the differently-abled are provided, the details, State-wise; and

(c) whether there are gaps in the current prison and judicial System for accused persons who are differently-abled and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) "Prisons" and "Police

Stations" is a State subject. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons and police stations is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

The Government has ratified the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2007. Section 46 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 mandates the appropriate Government and the local authorities to provide for ramps in public buildings, adaptable toilets for wheel chair users, Braille symbols and auditory signals in elevators and lifts so as to provide easy accessibility to persons with disabilities in the built environment. Further, the Government has launched the Accessible India Campaign with a view to create barrier free environment for persons with disabilities in physical environment, transportation and information communications.

**Employment to beggars**

589. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to the beggars and for their rehabilitation, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): 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 Meeting 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 which has, *inter-alia,* provision for providing skill development training to the able bodied destitutes.

**Atrocities cases against dalits**

†590. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocity against Dalits that have been registered in the country and the action taken on them, the State-wise data thereof;

(b) the number of cases registered under the new law; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of cases of atrocity against Dalits that have surfaced in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, since the subject matter of criminal offences against members of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), including those under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989, is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the data in regard to offences under the PoA Act is generated and provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), MHA. The latest data provided by the NCRB pertains to calendar year 2014, according to which the number of cases registered during 2014 in regard of offences of atrocities against members of SCs under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC was 40,300, the State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Likewise, the number of such cases disposed of by courts during 2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes within their jurisdiction including crimes against members of SCs and STs. As such the responsibility for implementation of the PoA Act also lies primarily with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They are, however, addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the PoA Act in letter and spirit.

(b) With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the Principal Act namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been 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. This is, however, not construed as creation of a new statute but is only an amendment to the aforesaid Principal Act. As mentioned in answer to part (a) of the Question, the latest data relating to cases registered under the PoA Act, as provided by NCRB, is up to the year 2014.

(c) The data in regard to atrocity against Dalits in the educational institutions is not available.

***Statement-I***

*Details of number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act, 1989, in regard of offences of atrocities against members of SCs, in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2014.*

| Sl. No. | States/UT | Number of cases registered during 2014 under the PoA Act, in regard of offences of atrocities against members of SCs, in conjunction with the IPC |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2104 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 02 |
| 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 | 01 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 19. | Odisha | 1657 |
| 20. | Punjab | 123 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 6734 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 03 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 1486 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 24. | Telangana | 1427 |
| 25. | Tripura | 01 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 8066 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 60 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 130 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 01 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 86 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 05 |
| | TOTAL | 40,300 |

*Note:* The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

***Statement-II***

*Details of number of cases disposed of by courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in regard of offences of atrocities against members of SCs, in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2014*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of cases in courts including brought forward cases | Disposal of cases by Court | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of cases disposed of during the year | No. of cases ending in conviction during the year of cases disposed of | No. of cases ending in acquittals during the year of cases disposed of | Cases compounded or withdrawn | No. of cases pending with the Courts at the end of the year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2967 | 797 | 41 (5.1) | 756 (94.9) | 102 | 2068 (69.7) |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (100) |
| 4. | Bihar | 20389 | 1513 | 101 (6.7) | 1412 (93.3) | 69 | 18807 (92.2) |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1303 | 196 | 52 (26.5) | 144 (73.5) | 0 | 1107 (84.9) |
| 6. | Goa | 32 | 1 | 1 (100) | 0 | 0 | 31 (96.9) |
| 7. | Gujarat | 6660 | 732 | 26 (3.6) | 706 (96.4) | 3 | 5925 (89) |
| 8. | Haryana | 866 | 437 | 55 (12.6) | 382 (87.4) | 0 | 429 (49.5) |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 294 | 44 | 9 (20.5) | 35 (79.5) | 9 | 241 (82) |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1404 | 232 | 60 (25.9) | 172 (74.1) | 1 | 1171(83.4) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Karnataka | 6178 | 947 | 39 (4.1) | 908 (95.9) | 21 | 5210 (84.3) |
| 12. | Kerala | 1702 | 155 | 25 (16.1) | 130 (83.9) | 0 | 1547 (90.9) |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 13576 | 2936 | 1492 (50.8) | 1444 (49.1) | 273 | 10367 (76.3) |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 7345 | 769 | 59 (7.6) | 710 (92.3) | 6 | 6570 (89.4) |
| 15. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Odisha | 7708 | 1181 | 23 (1.9) | 1158 (98.1) | 0 | 6527 (84.7) |
| 20. | Punjab | 187 | 50 | 6 (12) | 44 (88) | 0 | 137 (73.2) |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 12799 | 1691 | 750 (44.4) | 941 (55.6) | 99 | 11009 (86) |
| 22. | Sikkim | 4 | 2 | 2 (100) | 0 | 0 | 2 (50) |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 5016 | 1108 | 81(7.3) | 1027 (92.7) | 0 | 3908 (77.9) |
| 24. | Telangana | 2142 | 413 | 37 | 376 | 82 | 1647 (76.9) |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 28323 | 3304 | 1843 (55.8) | 1461 (44.2) | 26 | 24993 (88.2) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 124 | 28 | 8 (28.6) | 20 (71.4) | 0 | 96 (77.4) |
| 28. | West Bengal | 314 | 55 | 1 (1.8) | 54 (98.2) | 0 | 259 (82.5) |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 (100) | 0 | 3 (75) |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (100) |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 176 | 35 | 5 (14.3) | 30 (85.7) | 0 | 141 (80.1) |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 (100) |
| | TOTAL | 119526 | 16627 | 4716 (28.4) | 11911 (71.6) | 691 | 102208 (85.5) |

*Note* : (i) The PoA Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

**National commission for safai karamcharis**

591. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) is presently functioning under Government;

(b) till which date its validity is there; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to extend the period of NCSK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The term of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) has been extended for a further period of three years *i.e.* from 1.4.2016 to 31.3.2019 *vide* Resolution No.17015/18/2015-RIC dated 31.3.2016.

**De-addiction centres opened under CSS in Maharashtra**

592. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of de-addiction centres opened under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government is planning to open more de-addiction centres in Maharashtra and if so, the funds allocated for this project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia,* running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). During the last financial year, the Screening Committee in the Ministry has approved three new proposals of Maharashtra.

The State–wise number of IRCAs being supported by the Ministry under the Scheme, including Maharashtra, is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of IRCAs being supported by the Ministry*

State-wise Number of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) run by NGOs being supported under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Number of IRCAs |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11 |
| 2. | Bihar | 12 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2 |
| 4. | Goa | 1 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 8 |
| 6. | Haryana | 11 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 36 |
| 11. | Kerala | 24 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 18 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 67 |
| 14. | Odisha | 34 |
| 15. | Punjab | 35 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 16 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 29 |
| 18. | Telangana | 9 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 30 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 4 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 12 |
| 22. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 23. | Delhi | 6 |
| 24. | Puducherry | 1 |
| 25. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Number of IRCAs |
|---|---|---|
| 26. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 27. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 30. | Assam | 17 |
| 31. | Manipur | 21 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 2 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 10 |
| 34. | Nagaland | 5 |
| 35. | Tripura | 0 |
| 36. | Sikkim | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 428 |

**De-addiction centres in border districts**

593. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many existing de-addiction centres in India are there exclusively for children and women funded by the Ministry;

(b) the nature of drug problem in the border districts of India-Pakistan and India Myanmar; and

(c) whether there are any drug treatment centres available for the drug affected population in those districts, funded by Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/ running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs). At present this Ministry supports about 428 de-addiction centres in the country out of which four are exclusively for women.

(b) and (c) Firm data is not available with regard to drug problem in the border districts of India-Pakistan and India-Myanmar. The number of drug de-addiction centres presently being supported by the Ministry in the border districts of these two countries are as follows:

| India - Pakistan | India - Myanmar |
|---|---|
| **Punjab** | **Manipur** |
| (a) Amritsar - 3 | (a) Churchandpur - 4 |
| (b) Gurdaspur - 3 | (b) Chandel - 1 |
| (c) Firozpur - 2 | (c) Ukhrul - 1 |
| d) Pathankot - 2 | |
| (e) Fazilka - 2 | **Mizoram** |
| **Rajasthan** | (a) Aizawl - 1 |
| (a) Bikaner - 2 | (b) Lunglei, Mizoram - 1 |
| (b) Sriganganagar - 2 | |
| (c) Jaisalmer - 1 | |
| (d) Jalore - 1 | |
| **Gujarat** | |
| (a) Palanpur - 1 | |
| **Jammu and Kashmir** | |
| (a) Jammu - 1 | |

**Census of widows and destitute women**

594. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any survey and research in the recent times to have a census of widows, destitute women and aged women population in the country, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government is implementing any special schemes for the benefit of widows, destitute women and aged women in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in the last three years, year-wise in various States/UTs for the various such schemes; and

(d) whether Government has created any exclusive Financial Corporation to benefit the widows, destitute women and aged women, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The details of number of widows and female aged 60 years and above as per Census 2011, as provided by Registrar General of India, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A Scheme Swadhar was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2001-2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The Scheme is being implemented through Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government. Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organisations, The Short Stay Home Scheme which is similar in nature as Swadhar Scheme in being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. Now, the Scheme Swadhar and Short Stay Homes have been merged and revised as "Swadhar Greh" Scheme. The revised financial norms are effective from 1.1.2016.The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grant-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centers, Mobile Medicare Units Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. The main objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Government/UT Administrations.

(c) Details of Swadhar Shelter Homes and Short Stay Homes showing funds released during the last three years are given in the Statement-II and III (*See* below). Details of total number of projects of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows assisted, funds released during the last three years in respect of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows are given in the Statement-IV.

(d) No, Sir.

***Statement-I***

*Details of number of widows and females aged 60 years and above Census 2011*

| India/States/UTs | Females | |
|---|---|---|
| | Widows | Aged 60 and above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| INDIA | 43261478 | 52777168 |
| State - Jammu and Kashmir (01) | 283650 | 440076 |
| State - Himachal Pradesh (02) | 293475 | 362134 |
| State - Punjab (03) | 928158 | 1422155 |
| State - Chandigarh (04) | 24496 | 32245 |
| State - Uttarakhand (05) | 387215 | 458912 |
| State - Haryana (06) | 773297 | 1105134 |
| State - NCT of Delhi (07) | 456613 | 570690 |
| State - Rajasthan (08) | 1983634 | 2679875 |
| State - Uttar Pradesh (09) | 4856188 | 7402771 |
| State - Bihar (10) | 2238793 | 3600552 |
| State - Sikkim (11) | 13717 | 18280 |
| State - Arunachal Pradesh (12) | 31787 | 30450 |
| State - Nagaland (13) | 39496 | 47947 |
| State - Manipur (14) | 77990 | 100225 |
| State - Mizoram (15) | 28569 | 34283 |
| State - Tripura (16) | 164969 | 147624 |
| State - Meghalaya (17) | 84825 | 71963 |
| State - Assam (18) | 1156042 | 1023727 |
| State - West Bengal (19) | 3792184 | 3891068 |
| State - Jharkhand (20) | 1027878 | 1174933 |
| State - Odisha (21) | 1612627 | 1990178 |
| State - Chhattisgarh (22) | 973787 | 1075750 |
| State - Madhya Pradesh (23) | 2160609 | 2943760 |
| State - Gujarat (24) | 2015742 | 2540958 |
| State - Daman and Diu (25) | 6816 | 6488 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| State - Dadra and Nagar Haveli (26) | 7378 | 7533 |
| State - Maharashtra (27) | 4520764 | 5853226 |
| State - Andhra Pradesh (28) | 4297481 | 4371913 |
| State - Karnataka (29) | 2989429 | 3043960 |
| State - Goa (30) | 77935 | 89180 |
| State - Lakshadweep (31) | 2448 | 2596 |
| State - Kerala (32) | 2010984 | 2309798 |
| State - Tamil Nadu (33) | 3856398 | 3848532 |
| State - Puducherry (34) | 73579 | 67017 |
| State - Andaman and Nicobar Islands (35) | 12525 | 11235 |

***Statement-II***

*Funds released under Swadhar Scheme during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of States | Amount released 2012-13 | Amount released 2013-14 | Amount released 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 88.51 | 184.77 | 93.78 |
| 2. | Assam | 112.96 | 97.98 | 128.91 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 33.01 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 7.11 | 7.17 | 7.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Gujarat | 44.46 | 27.75 | 19.20 |
| 12. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Haryana | 21.98 | 9.07 | 0 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 21.40 | 7.79 | 28.58 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 20.23 | 5.99 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 293.17 | 270.96 | 268.04 |
| 18. | Kerala | 15.61 | 16.10 | 20.79 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 126.93 | 114.58 | 76.12 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 321.02 | 301.49 | 279.06 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 3.10 | 8.64 | 2.51 |
| 23. | Manipur | 165.14 | 148.52 | 106.63 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Odisha | 465.96 | 16.20 | 104.86 |
| 27. | Punjab | 1.60 | 1.80 | 0 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 47.53 | 58.65 | 23.35 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 101.82 | 120.63 | 38.53 |
| 32. | Telangana | 0 | 0 | 74.85 |
| 33. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 402.73 | 144.39 | 247.03 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 48.39 | 0 | 60.91 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 73.73 | 128.81 | 74.18 |
| | TOTAL | 2363.15 | 2018.55 | 1660.32 |

***Statement-III***

*Fund released under Short Stay Home Scheme during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of States | Amount released 2012-13 | Amount released 2013-14 | Amount released 2014-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 340.07 | 33.17 | 85.23 |
| 2. | Assam | 108.85 | 116.29 | 90.36 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | 14.96 | 9.28 | 8.52 |
| 5. | Bihar | 51.73 | 217.99 | 51.74 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2.28 | 5.01 | 4.46 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 17.45 | 35.44 | 23.06 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 14.71 | 18.63 | 2.71 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 20.2 | 21.41 | 8.69 |
| 12. | Goa | 4.37 | 7.03 | 0.19 |
| 13. | Haryana | 34.50 | 9.98 | 7.63 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 15.04 | 8.16 | 10.70 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12.19 | 11.98 | 6.03 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 311.63 | 246.54 | 14.60 |
| 18. | Kerala | 31.68 | 40.60 | 15.26 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 148.45 | 139.29 | 114.55 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 272.29 | 275.42 | 126.91 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 7.92 | 4.68 | 9.02 |
| 23. | Manipur | 60.26 | 40.16 | 42.17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 14.63 | 7.76 | 6.19 |
| 26. | Odisha | 312.94 | 309.37 | 173.43 |
| 27. | Punjab | 23.01 | 14.82 | 11.29 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 2.23 | 10.07 | 2.32 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 28.85 | 23.44 | 19.88 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 4.84 | 5.83 | 3.87 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 333.37 | 343.57 | 234.21 |
| 32. | Telangana | - | - | 130.14 |
| 33. | Tripura | 37.45 | 44.24 | 23.85 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 344.38 | 342.27 | 249.49 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 49.21 | 63.99 | 42.13 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 240.44 | 281.89 | 146.76 |
| | TOTAL | 2860.05 | 2987.31 | 1810.16 |

***Statement-IV***

*Details of grants released to the NGOs for the project of Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widowed Women (MFCC) under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons during the last three from 2012-13 to 2014-15*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Beneficiaries of MFCC | No. of MFCC assisted | Funds released | No. of Beneficiaries of MFCC | No. of MFCC assisted | Funds released | No. of Beneficiaries of MFCC | No. of MFCC assisted | Funds released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **ROC States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 13.93 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Karnataka | 100 | 2 | 13.94 | 150 | 3 | 15.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 1.44 | 50 | 1 | 6.97 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 200 | 4 | 27.57 | 250 | 5 | 20.07 | 50 | 1 | 12.96 |
| 14. | Odisha | 50 | 1 | 6.97 | 200 | 4 | 19.82 | 50 | 1 | 6.97 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 50 | 1 | 6.59 | 50 | 1 | 1.44 | 50 | 1 | 6.91 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **UTs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **NE Region States** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 400 | 8 | 55.07 | 800 | 16 | 72.07 | 200 | 4 | 33.81 |

**Assistance to de-addiction centres**

†595. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of de-addiction centres being run in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi;

(b) whether the Ministry provides regular financial assistance to these de-addiction centres;

(c) if so, the amount released to these centres during the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, centre-wise; and

(d) whether the financial assistance along with arrears would be provided in future to those de-addiction centres which could not be provided financial assistance in the above financial year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services". The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. Proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments/UTs, satisfactory reports of inspection carried out annually and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the Scheme. Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies only on receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates of the grants received in the previous year.

The details of IRCAs running in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi and grant in aid released to them during the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Financial assistance including arrears to the eligible de-addiction centres are provided in accordance with guidelines of the Scheme and as per the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise list of IRCAs received grant in aid under the scheme of assistance for prevention of alcoholism and substance (Drugs) abuse during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Name and address of the NGO | Project location | Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Delhi | Bharatiya Parivardhan Sanstha, D-I, Basti Vikas Kendra, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93 | De-addiction Centre at Nand Nagri | 20.63 | 5.95 | 16.51 |
| 2. | 2 | Manav Paropkari Sanstha 1259, Sector-A, Pocket B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70 | De-addiction Centre-2 (at Mahipalpur and Khanpur) | 29.78 | 9.68 | 9.32 |
| 3. | 3 | Samaj Sewa Sangh, N-69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahmapuri, Delhi | De-addiction Centre at Brahmapur | 7.66 | 0.00 | 7.65 |
| 4. | 4 | Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, B-5, 3054, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi | De-addiction Centre and RRTC at Vasant Kunj | 13.53 | 18.13 | 11.29 |
| 5. | 5 | Muskan Foundation, Vikas Puri, New Delhi | De-addiction Centre at Dwarka, New Delhi | 4.98 | 17.25 | 7.36 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | Gunjan Organisation for Community Development, Manikaran Road, Bhunter, Distt Kullu, H.P. | De-addiction Centre at Kullu and RRTC at Dharamshala | 22.28 | 19.2 | 24.96 |
| 7. | 2 | Indian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Building, Dharamsala- 176115 | De-addiction Centre Kangra (Dharmsala) | 0.00 | 4.75 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | J&K Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses, Vill. Pukhroo, Akhnoor Road, Jammu-181206 | De-addiction Centre at Jammu | 0.00 | 23.10 | 4.97 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti, B-12A, Dhawalgiri, Sector-34, Noida | De-addiction Centre at Noida | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | 2 | Archna Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Abhipur, Post Bhanmau, Barabanki | De-addiction Centre at Barabanki | 18.86 | 0.00 | 18.92 |
| 11. | 3 | Association for Social Health in India, 180, Agarwal Complex, Delhi Road, Meerut, UP-250002 | De-addiction Centre at Meerut | 8.04 | 6.02 | 9.89 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | 4 | Bhagirath Sewa Sansthan, R-10/144, New Raj Nagar, Pin-201002, Ghaziabad, UP | De-addiction Centre at Ghaziabad | 4.49 | 12.61 | 8.17 |
| 13. | 5 | Bharitya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, 439/109, Siddharth Building, In front of Dr. Manju Tandan, Nursing Home, Hardoi Road, Thakurgan, Lucknow-226003, UP | De-addiction Centre at Lucknow | 7.39 | 11.08 | 9.95 |
| 14. | 6 | Gangasukh Gramodhyog Vikas Sanstha, 484, Chahbai, Bareily | De-addiction Centre at Bareily | 8.38 | 7.20 | 0.00 |
| 15. | 7 | Gramotthan Jan Sewa Sansthan, 82-B/4, Rasulabad Allahabad, UP | De addiction Centre at Bharwari, Koshambi | 11.10 | 15.6 | 0.00 |
| 16. | 8 | Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society, 88/441, Humanyun Bagh, Kanpur | De-addiction Centre Kanpur | 0.00 | 4.12 | 0.00 |
| 17. | 9 | Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, 28, Adarsh Vihar, Bye-pass Road, Harjendra Nagar, Kanpur | De-addiction Centre, Kanpur and Unnao | 14.78 | 20.59 | 9.95 |
| 18. | 10 | Khandwari Devi Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. and PO: Chauaniya, Distt.: Chandauli, UP | De-addiction Centre at Varanasi | 17.66 | 4.26 | 13.58 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | 11 | Lakshya Service Foundation, Village Manduaiah, P.O. Manduaiah, (Near Police Station), Varanasi-221103 | De-addiction Centre at Varanasi | 0.00 | 18.42 | 4.33 |
| 20. | 12 | New Bharat Shikshan Sansthan, Nawabganj, Dist-Gonda, Uttar Pradesh | De-addiction Centre at Balrampur | 4.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21. | 13 | Nirvana, D-2059, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016 (Centre at Bareily) | De-addiction Centre at Bareily | 7.03 | 12.97 | 0.00 |
| 22. | 14 | Parakh, Vill.- Tharbilar, PO: Pindi, Karchhana, Distt.: Allahabad, Pin - 212301, UP | De-addiction Centre-2 (at Sonebhadra and Chitrakoot) | 20.91 | 6.97 | 0.00 |
| 23. | 15 | Prerna Samiti, Chinhat, Faizabad Road, (Near Goyal Sheet Grah), Lucknow. | De-addiction Centre at Lucknow | 7.21 | 11.35 | 11.49 |
| 24. | 16 | Ratan Gram Vikas Samiti, Jahidpur, Post Office Shahbad, Rampur | De-addiction Centre at Rampur | 15.71 | 3.92 | 0.00 |
| 25. | 17 | Sarvajanik Shiksha Samiti, 565/180 Pooran Nagar Alambagh, Lucknow | De-addiction Centre at Lucknow | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | 18 | Sarvajanik Shikshonnyan Sansthan, Numias Chauraha, M.G. Road, Hardoi | De-addiction Centre at Hardoi | 0.00 | 12.18 | 0.00 |
| 27. | 19 | Shakti Sadhana Sansthan, Moh.: Tareenpur, Near Idgah, Sitapur, Pin-261001, UP | De-addiction Centre at Sitapur | 15.72 | 7.41 | 13.47 |
| 28. | 20 | Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Shantigunj Tarabganj Road, Gonda | De-addiction Centre at Gonda | 7.21 | 10.81 | 0.00 |
| 29. | 21 | Smt. Kaushalya Devi Purva Madyamic Vidhayalaya, Shivpur Timrua Hadoi, Etawah | De-addiction Centre at Etawah | 10.40 | 15.58 | 4.64 |
| 30. | 22 | Social Welfare Organisation, Teachers Colony Road, Lallababu Churaha, Bulandshahr | De-addiction Centre at Bulandsahar | 0.63 | 0.00 | 15.63 |
| 31. | 23 | Vaishnavi Foundation, Village Jamua P.O Pawari *via* Zari Allahabad, U.P-212106 | De-addiction Centre at Mirzapur | 18.86 | 4.71 | 0.00 |
| 32. | 24 | Basudev Tiwari Sewa Sansthan, 10/184, Raghaw Nagar, Deoria-274001, UP | De-addiction Centre at Gorakhpur | 8.65 | 8.17 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | 25 | Umakand Service Founsrion | De-addiction Centre at Varanasi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.01 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | Himalyan Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Hospital Road, Lunthura, Near Lunthora Dhara, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, Pin-262501 | De-addiction Centre at Pithoragarh | 8.65 | 7.68 | 3.84 |
| 35. | 2 | NIRVAN–A Social Welfare Organization, D-2059, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016, UP | De-addiction Centre-2 (at Haldwani and Haridwar) | 25.13 | 0.00 | 7.8 |
| 36. | 3 | Samagra Gramin Vikas Samiti, Gwaldam, Distt. Chamoli | De-addiction Centre at Chamoli | 0.00 | 9.42 | 9.43 |

**Preparation of space policy**

596. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a space policy has been prepared, if so, the details thereof and timeline for the same, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India has put forth its agenda in the discussion to create international norms and rules for space activities, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in outer space would be allowed, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a tri-service aerospace command is expected to be developed and introduced to increase coordination among military and civilian departments, if so, the details thereof and time line for the same, if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Department of Space has policy guidelines approved by the Cabinet in terms of Remote Sensing Data Policy-2011 (RSDP-2011) and Satellite Communication Policy-1997 (SATCOM Policy-1997). RSDP-2011 contains modalities for managing and/or permitting the acquisition/dissemination of remote sensing data in support of developmental activities. SATCOM Policy-1997 was followed by a detailed norms and guidelines to address use of INSAT/GSAT system by private users, for managing INSAT/GSAT system, establishing Indian Satellite System by private entities.

Also, the Department of Space is currently engaged in preparation of National Space Act for India for supporting the overall growth of space activities, with enhanced level of private sector participation and offering more commercial opportunities. After consultations with internal experts and experts on space law, a draft version has been prepared. Currently, approval process for pre-legislative consultations on the draft space act is being pursued.

(b) No, Sir. However, ISRO has been engaged in a few multilateral negotiation processes under various international and UN forums, in order to protect the interests of the nation in its pursuance of space activities. These multilateral negotiation processes include International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities (led by European Union), formulation of a set of guidelines for Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities discussed under United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS).

(c) No, Sir. Outer Space Research Activities are carried out on cooperation basis with the space agencies of other countries.

(d) Department of Space is mandated for harnessing the benefits of space technology for national development.

**Policy for space tourism**

597. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy for space tourism in India if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to promote space tourism in India and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**Preparation of space act**

598. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a Space Act soon;

(b) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) had submitted papers to Government in this regard way back in 2015;

(c) whether now-a-days space related activities are done as per business rules and therefore, it has become necessary to have a law since Government is responsible for any object put up in space and for what happens to it in orbit or because of it; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Department of Space (DOS) is currently engaged in preparation of National Space Act for India for supporting the overall growth of space activities, with enhanced level of private sector participation and offering more commercial opportunities. After consultations with internal experts and experts on space law, a draft version of the Act has been prepared, which has been taken up for consultations.

(b) During the year 2015, DOS/ISRO has pursued the preparation of space act and reached a draft version. This has been taken up for approval process for pre-legislative consultations. This would be followed by Inter-Ministerial consultations through Draft Cabinet Note, before putting up as a Bill to Parliament.

(c) and (d) Currently the space related activities in India are performed by the Department of Space as per the Allocation of Business Rules. India has been a State Party to major Treaties/Conventions on outer space activities under United Nations and complies with the obligations of these treaties in performing outer space activities. Further, the current process of formulation of National Space Act would address these aspects, including the obligations arising out of non-governmental stakeholders in space activities and services.

**Launching of satellite by ISRO**

599. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) would launch 22 satellites on one rocket, if so, the details thereof

(b) whether as many as 18 satellites are being launched for foreign agencies, including those from US, Canada, Germany and Indonesia; and

(c) whether two of the nano-satellites have been developed by the Pune Engineering College and Sathyabhama University, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) plans to launch 22 satellites onboard Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, PSLV-C34. These satellites include a earth observation satellite of India (weighing about 710 kg) as primary payload, two nano satellites developed by Indian students (weighing about 2.5 kg) and 19 satellites from four foreign countries *viz.* Canada (2 Nos., weighing 115 kg), Germany (3 Nos., weighing 155 kg), Indonesia (1 No., weighing 120 kg) and USA (13 Nos., weighing 195 kg) as co-passengers.

(c) Yes, Sir. Swayam and Satyabamasat are the two nano-satellites developed by College of Engineering, Pune and Sathyabama University, Chennai respectively. Swayam Satellite has a payload mass of 1 kg and Satyabamasat has a payload mass of 1.5 kg.

**Land allotment in Delhi for hotels**

600. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hotels which have been allotted land in Delhi by Government or Government agencies;

(b) when was the land allotted in each case;

(c) the terms and conditions and the rate at which land was allotted to each such hotel;

(d) the area allotted and the area actually occupied in each case; and

(e) the cases in which relaxations were made?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) The details of land allotted in Delhi for Hotels allotted by Land and Development Office, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and details of land allotted by Delhi Development Authority for Hotels, are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Land allotted in Delhi for Hotels*

| Sl. No. | Names of hotels (a) | Location | Date of allotment (b) | Terms and conditions (c) | Rates | Area allotted (d) | Area actually occupied (d) | The cases in which relaxations were made? (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Ashoka Hotel ITDC | Chanakyapuri (Diplomatic Enclave), New Delhi | 04.07.1956 | Lease Hold | Premium of a sum of ₹ 10,55,400/- at the rate of ₹ 50,000/- per acre. | 21.155 Acres | 21.155 Acres | Nil |
| 2. | Samrat Hotel ITDC | Crossing of Panchsheel Marg and Kautilya Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi | 19.02.1981 | Lease Hold | At the rate of ₹ 1200/- per sq. yards for an FAR of 150. | 3.195 Acres | 3.195 Acres | Nil |
| 3. | Janpath Hotel ITDC | Janpath New Delhi | 11.12.1992 | Lease Hold | Premium of a sum of ₹ 88,20,000/- @ ₹ 20 lakh per acre | 4.41 acres 17846 sq. mtrs | 18003.76 sq. mtrs | Nil |
| 4. | Bharat Hotel NDMC | Barakhamba Road, New Delhi | 17.02.1981 | Lease Hold | At the rate of ₹ 3000/- per sq. yards for an FAR of 250. | 6.0485 Acres | 6.0485 Acres | Nil |
| 5. | Le-Meridian NDMC | Crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath, New Delhi. | 30.03.1981 | Lease Hold | At the rate of ₹ 2400/- per sq. yards for an FAR of 150. | 4.290 Acres | 4.290 Acres | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Hotel Taj Man Singh NDMC | Man Singh Road, New Delhi | 13.07.1976 | Lease Hold | Premium of a sum of ₹ 9148000/- | 3.78 Acres | 3.78 Acres | Nil |
| 7. | Hotel Taj Palace DDA | Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi | 04.03.1981 | Lease Hold | At the rate of ₹ 1800/- per sq. yards for an FAR of 150. | 6.00 Acres | 6.00 Acres | Nil |
| 8. | Hotel Kanishka Disinvested Hotel Hotel Excelsior Pvt. Ltd. | Ashoka Road, New Delhi. | 08.10.2002 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹ 1,56,11,983/- | 12790 sq. mtrs | 13871.60 sq. mtrs | Nil |
| 9. | Hotel Ranjit Disinvested Hotel Hotel Campion Pvt. Ltd. | Barakhamba Road, New Delhi | 07.10.2002 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹ 40,70,325/- | 3.7 Acres | 3.7 Acres | Nil |
| 10. | Lodhi Hotel Disinvested Hotel Lodhi Properties Limited | Lodhi Road, New Delhi. | 23.3.2002 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹1,34,27,196/- | 5.84 Acres | 5.84 Acres | Nil |
| 11. | Qutab Hotel Disinvested Hotel Hotel Eden Park Pvt. Ltd. | Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi | 20.3.2002 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹ 36,61,875/- | 3.93 Acres | 3.93 Acres | Nil |
| 12. | Ashok Yatri Niwas (Hotel Queen Road) Disinvested Hotel | Ashoka Road, New Delhi | 8.10.2002 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹ 76,05,275/- | 7121 sq. mts | 6804.73 sq. mts | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Mourya Hotel ITC Ltd. | Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi | 24.06.1975 | Lease Hold | Annual rent of ₹ 13,13,000/- | 6.00 Acres | 6.00 Acres | Nil |
| 14. | Oberoi Hotel East India Hotel Limited | Golf Links, New Delhi | 17.12.1955 | Lease Hold | ₹ 2,00,000/- per acre plus grand rent at 2.5% of the premium. | 6.32 Acres | 6.32 Acres | Nil |
| 15. | Park Hotel Appeejay-Surendra Park Hotel Ltd. | Janpath, New Delhi. | 01.12.1925 | Lease Hold | Premium of ₹ 5100/- and yearly rent of ₹ 255/- | 1.034 Acres | 1.034 Acres | Nil |
| 16. | Vikram Hotel Luck Star Estate (I) Pvt. | Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi | 01.02.1963 | Lease Hold | Premium of ₹ 77300/- and yearly rent of ₹ 21/- | 1920 sq. yards | 1920 sq. yards | Nil |
| 17. | Hotel Rajdoot | Jangpura, New Delhi | 26.07.1954 | Lease Hold | Ground rent of ₹ 427.50/- | 1524 sq.yds | 1524 sq. yds | Nil |
| 18. | Claridges Hotel Hotel Claridges Limited | Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. | 23.05.1955 | Lease Hold | Premium of ₹ 1,25,000/- and ground rent of ₹ 3125/- | 2.94 Acres | 2.94 Acres | Nil |
| 19. | Hotel Imperial S/ Sh. Hardev Singh and Jasdev Singh | Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. | 09.07.1937 | Lease Hold | Premium of ₹ 35,721/- and ground rent of ₹ 1786/- | 7.938 Acres | 7.938 Acres | Nil |

***Statement-II***

*Details of hotel sites allotment by DDA*

| Sl. No. | Name of Hotel/ Agency | Location | Dt. of allotment | Terms and Conditions | Rates | Area in Sqm. | Actual area under possession | Relaxation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Park Royal | Nehru Place | 21.10.1976 | Lease Hold | ₹ 1,00,00,000/- | 22233.85 | 22233.85 | Nil |
| 2. | Siddhartha | Rajindra Place | 20.5.1977 | Lease Hold | ₹ 40,60,000/- | 4472.80 | 4472.80 | Nil |
| 3. | M/s Asian Hotel Ltd. | Bhikaji Cama Place | 10.9.1980 | Lease Hold | ₹ 4,36,00,000/- | 20000.00 | 20000.00 | Nil |
| 4. | J. P. Continental | Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar | 23.10.1980 | Lease Hold | ₹ 1,82,00,000/- | 1250.00 | 1250.00 | Nil |
| 5. | M/s CHL Ltd. | New Friends Colony | 23.10.1980 | Lease Hold | ₹ 1,60,00,000/- | 7405 Addl. 200 | 7405 Addl. 200 | Nil |
| 6. | Taj Place | Sardar Patel Marg | *w.e.f.* 01.4.1983 (Revenue share venture with DDA) | License fee | License fee for the period 01.04.1983 to 31.03.2013 @ 17.25% P.A. of the gross receipt and further extended 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2038 on the same terms and conditions. | 6 Acres | 6 Acres | Nil |
| 7. | Krishna Continental | Saket | 13.12.1989 | Lease Hold | ₹ 1,50,01,200/- | 512.00 | 512.00 | Nil |
| 8. | Ms. Seth Fashion House | Plot No.17, Distt. Center, Lakshmi Nagar | 24.4.1992 | Lease Hold | ₹ 3,98,45,000/- | 798.40 | 798.40 | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Unison (Grand Hyatt) | Vasant Kunj, Phase-II | 03.02.1994 | Lease Hold | ₹ 32,25,00,000/- | 40000.00 | 40000.00 | Nil |
| 10. | Hotel Sheraton | Saket | 14.12.1994 | Lease Hold | ₹ 36,00,00,000/- | 9850.00 | 9850.00 | Nil |
| 11. | M/s Estates Today Properties Pvt. Ltd. | Pitam Pura | 31.12.1996 | Lease Hold | ₹ 7,77,00,000/- | 4050 | 4050 | Nil |
| 12. | Sewa Hotel and Resorts | Community centre, Pitam Pura Road No.42 | 11.6.1997 | Lease Hold | ₹ 6,84,00,000/- | 3250.00 | 3250.00 | Nil |
| 13. | Janak Place | Distt. Centre, Janak Puri | 28.07.1998 | Lease Hold | ₹ 14,11,10,101/- | 22925.62 | 22925.62 | Nil |
| 14. | M/s Breeze Construction Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1B/4, Rohini Twin, Distt. Center | 29.03.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 97,01,00,000/- | 5024.91 | 5024.91 | Nil |
| 15. | M/s Today Hotel, New Delhi Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1, Community Centre Okhla | 29.03.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 152,00,00,000/- | 8970.00 | 8970.00 | Nil |
| 16. | DJ Infrastructure Developer Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1 Motia Khan | 29.03.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 88,13,00,000/- | 3992.00 | 3992.00 | Nil |
| 17. | M/s EMAAR M.G.F. Land Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.15, Jasola | 29.03.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 199,53,00,000/- | 10247.00 | 10247.00 | Nil |
| 18. | M/s Emaar M.G.F. Land Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.15A, Jasola | 29.03.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 189,21,00,000/- | 8909.00 | 8909.00 | Nil |
| 19. | M/s Asarani Inss and Resorts Pvt. Ltd. | Hotel Plot No.1, District Center, Wazirpur | 30.6.2006 | Free Hold | ₹ 127,00,00,000/- | 7220.40 | 7220.40 | Nil |
| 20. | M/s Asarani Inss and Resorts Pvt. Ltd. | Hotel Plot No.2, District Center, Wazirpur | 30.6.2006 | Free Hold | ₹ 127,00,00,000/- | 7030.00 | 7030.00 | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | M/s Eros Resorts and Hotel Pvt. Ltd. | Hotel Plot N.13A, District Center, Mayur Vihar | 30.6.2006 | Free Hold | ₹ 118,00,00,000/- | 6031.00 | 6031.00 | Nil |
| 22. | M/s Eros Resorts and Hotel Pvt. Ltd. | Hotel Plot N.13B, District Center, Mayur Vihar | 30.6.2006 | Free Hold | ₹ 118,00,00,000/- | 5955.00 | 5955.00 | Nil |
| 23. | M/s Star Reality Pvt. Ltd. | Manglam Place Rohini | 18.10.2006 | Lease Hold | ₹ 48,05,00,000/- | 7127.00 | 7127.00 | Nil |
| 24. | M/s Jacksons Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.3B-1, Twine DC Rohini | 18.10.2006 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 186,00,00,000/- | 11130.40 | 11130.40 | Nil |
| 25. | M/s Mahagun Hotel Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No. 32, Shahdara, District Center | 01.5.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 32,21,00,000/- | 2479.00 | 2479.00 | Nil |
| 26. | M/s ACG Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. | 1A, Sub District Center, Hari Nagar | 01.6.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 15,63,50,000/- | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | Nil |
| 27. | M/s Kunal Foods Products Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No. C, Community Center, Vivek Vihar | 01.6.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 14,00,20,000/- | 1668.00 | 1668.00 | Nil |
| 28. | M/s Perfect Learning Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No. D, Community Center, Vivek Vihar | 23.1.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 14,64,40,000/- | 1668.00 | 1668.00 | Nil |
| 29. | M/s Oriel Fresh IT Park Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.6, CC, Sector-A, Kondli Gharoli | 24.5.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 20,55,00,000/- | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | Nil |
| 30. | M/s Brilliant Build Tech Pvt. Ltd. | District Center, Shalimar Bagh | 06.2.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 55,69,00,000/- | 6150.00 | 6150.00 | Nil |
| 31. | M/s Anush Finlease and construction Company Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.11, CBD Shahdara | 06.2.2007 | Lease Hold | ₹ 65,45,90,000/- | 8446.00 | 8446.00 | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32. | M/s Aman Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1, CBD Shahdara, District East | 28.6.2007 | Lease Hold | ₹ 170,00,10,000/- | 20000.00 | 20000.00 | Nil |
| 33. | M/s Tirpuati Building and Offices Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.3, City Center, Sector 10, Dwarka | 17.10.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 211,11,11,100/- | 13603.00 | 13603.00 | Nil |
| 34. | M/s IFCI Ltd. | Plot No. 4A, District Centre, Mayur Vihar | 17.10.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 51,00,00,000/- | 4013.67 | 4013.67 | Nil |
| 35. | M/s Antatrika Properties Companies Ltd. | Plot No. 4B, DC, Mayur Vihar | 17.10.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 68,80,00,000/- | 4536.00 | 4536.00 | Nil |
| 36. | S. Chand Company Ltd. | 1C, Sub District Center, Hari Nagar | 17.10.2007 | Lease Hold | ₹ 21,10,00,000/- | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | Nil |
| 37. | M/s Best View Properties Ltd. | C, Community Center, Anand Vihar | 17.10.2007 | Lease Hold | ₹ 39,70,00,000/- | 2674.00 | 2674.00 | Nil |
| 38. | M/s Sprit Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No. 6A, CC Mandawali Fazal Pur | 17.10.2007 | Free Hold | ₹ 19,55,00,000/- | 2130.00 | 2130.00 | Nil |
| 39. | M/s Divine Inforcom Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.4, Sector 13, Dwarka | 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 252,00,00,000/- | 15367.00 | 15367.00 | Nil |
| 40. | M/s Tirupati Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No. D, DC Paschim Vihar | 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 241,00,00,000/- | 13158.71 | 13158.71 | Nil |
| 41. | M/s DG Estate Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1 B, Sub District Center, Hari Nagar | 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 21,53,50,000/- | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | Nil |
| 42. | M/s S.S. Infrastructure | Plot No. 6B, CC, Mandawali Fazal Pur | 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 12,71,00,000/- | 1416.00 | 1416.00 | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43. | M/s Indo Green International | 6C, Community Center, Mandawali Fazal Pur | 04.1.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 12,61,00,000/- | 1416.00 | 1416.00 | Nil |
| 44. | M/s Udai Estate Pvt. Ltd. | Plot No.1, DC Shashtri Park | 10.4.2008<br>10.8.2008 | Free Hold | ₹ 35,60,00,000/- | 3860.00 | 3860.00 | Nil |
| 45. | Sita Kiran Inn (Pvt.) Ltd. | A-1, Community Centre, Pitam Pura | 10.4.2008 | Lease Hold | ₹ 19,01,00,000/- | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | Nil |
| 46. | M/s Indian Realtors Pvt. Ltd. | 33, Community Center, Preet Vihar | 11.2.2010 | Lease Hold | ₹ 40,53,00,000/- | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | Nil |
| 47. | M/s Country Inn. | A-4 Distt. Centre Saket, New Delhi, Service Apptt. | 20.07.2004 | Free Hold | ₹ 184,96,50,000/- | 15659.5 | 15659.5 | Nil |
| 48. | M/s Select City | A-3, Distt. Centre Saket, New Delhi, Service Apartments | 11.12.2003 | Free Hold | ₹ 192,25,50,000/- | 15884.50 | 15884.50 | Nil |
| 49. | South Court | A-1, Distt. Centre Saket, Service Apartments New Delhi. | 05.05.2005 | Lease Hold | ₹ 127,00,00,000/- | 9492.00 | 9492.00 | Nil |

**Shortage of drinking water**

601. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major towns/cities and metropolitan cities face shortage of drinking water particularly during summer season every year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has assessed the likely shortage of drinking water in the urban towns/cities and metropolitan cities in the ensuing summer season and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken therefor; and

(c) the other remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to supply adequate drinking water to cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Some towns/cities and metropolitan cities face shortage of drinking water during summer season. The day-to-day operations of water supply are looked after by the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) concerned. The assessment of shortage in drinking water in summer is also made by them.

(c) For providing adequate drinking water supply to cities/towns, Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of Cities/States by providing financial assistance under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for water supply components *viz.,* new, augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply system etc.

**Roadmap for development of satellite cities**

602. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap for the development of satellite cities in Maharashtra and rest of the Country to ease overcrowding in Metropolitan cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The development of satellite cities is undertaken by the respective state Government under the concerned Metropolitan Region Plan.

The Government is aware of the National Capital Region Plan, 2021 and Regional Plan for Mumbai Metropolitan Region, 2011 which are the efforts towards decentralization of economic activities from Mumbai and Delhi to satellite towns

by focusing on strengthening the urban infrastructure in them. Similarly, Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Plan-2031 also envisages development of ring towns as satellite towns to ease burden on Bengaluru

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST) of this Ministry, 7 towns namely, Pilkhuwa (U.P.), Vikarabad (Telangana), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Sonepat (Haryana), Vasai-Virar (Maharashtra), Hoskote (Karnataka) including Sanand (Gujarat), were covered. A total number of 17 projects were taken up under the scheme with an approved cost of ₹ 631.07 crore, of which Central share was ₹ 500 crore. In the State of Maharashtra, two projects have been sanctioned in Vasai-Virar town. Details of fund released to State of Maharashtra and other States under the UIDSST scheme are given in Statement (*See* below). The Scheme is now closed and only balance funding for ongoing projects is continued.

***Statement***

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST)*

| | Town | Projects | Approved cost (₹ in lakh) | Central Share (₹ in lakh) | Funds Released (₹ in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh | Pilkhuwa | Re-organisation of Water Supply | 2167.55 | 1734.04 | 1733.34 |
| | Pilkhuwa | Underground Sewerage | 3687.51 | 2950.01 | 2950.00 |
| | Pilkhuwa | Solid Waste Management | 897.70 | 718.16 | 538.62 |
| | Pilkhuwa | GIS Base Map and HH Survey | 29.30 | 29.30 | 14.64 |
| | Sub Total | | 6782.06 | 5431.51 | 5236.60 |
| Telangana | Vikarabad | Providing Underground Drainage | 6474.00 | 5179.00 | 3885.00 |
| | Vikarabad | Water Supply | 7009.00 | 5607.00 | 5607.00 |
| | Sub Total | | 13483.00 | 10786.00 | 9492.00 |
| Haryana | Sonepat | Water Supply | 6958.00 | 5566.40 | 5566.40 |
| | Sonepat | Solid Waste Management | 2496.00 | 1996.80 | 499.20 |
| | Sub Total | | 9454.00 | 7563.20 | 6065.60 |
| Maharashtra | Vasai-Virar | Underground Sewerage | 6622.63 | 5298.10 | 3050.50 |
| | Vasai-Virar | Integrated Solid Waste Management | 3172.64 | 2538.12 | 1903.59 |
| | Sub Total | | 9795.27 | 7836.22 | 4954.09 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamil Nadu | Sriperumbudur | Water Supply | 4071.00 | 3256.80 | 2442.60 |
| | Sriperumbudur | Underground Sewerage | 5622.00 | 4497.60 | 3373.20 |
| | Sriperumbudur | Solid Waste Management | 443.77 | 355.02 | 355.00 |
| | Sub Total | | 10136.77 | 8109.42 | 6170.80 |
| Gujarat | Sanand | Water Supply | 3320.86 | 2656.69 | 2656.68 |
| | Sanand | Underground Sewerage | 5848.68 | 4678.94 | 3509.21 |
| | Sanand | Solid Waste Management | 213.62 | 170.90 | 110.65 |
| | Sub Total | | 9383.16 | 7506.53 | 6276.54 |
| Karnataka | Hosakote | Underground Sewerage | 4072.84 | 2767.12 | 1383.56 |
| | Sub Total | | 4072.84 | 2767.12 | 1383.56 |
| | Grand Total | | 63107.10 | 50000.00 | 39579.19 |

**Disaster risk management under smart city mission**

603. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on improving the disaster risk management of the urban infrastructure in the Smart City Mission, if so, the details thereof: and

(b) whether the mission is integrated with Digital India to provide cyber security and resilience in the smart cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Based on the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the 20 Smart Cities have included infrastructure related to disaster risk management in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The details are given in the SCPs of the 20 Smart Cities, which is available on the Mission's website *www.smartcities.gov.in*.

(b) Based on the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the 20 Smart Cities have proposed convergence with the Digital India Programme and have proposed measures to make cities resilient. The details are given in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of the 20 Smart Cities, which is available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*). At the time of projectivization, Smart Cities will provide for Cyber Security in the Smart Solutions.

**Reforms in smart city programme**

604. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Economic Forum (WEF) has reported that there is a need for reforms at various levels to successfully implement the Smart City Programme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the suggestions made by WEF and for implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. No such report from World Economic Forum has been received by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Resource mobilization for smart cities**

605. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently finalized selection of smart cities in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the criteria for selection of smart cities;

(c) by what time these proposed projects would be completed in the smart cities, the details thereof, city-wise; and

(d) the funding pattern of smart cities, shares of Central, State Governments and other agencies and how the resource would be mobilized?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of scoring done by the Panel of Experts, top 20 cities have been selected in the Round 1 of the Competition for development as Smart Cities. The list of Smart Cities is available on Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(b) The details of the Criteria are given in the Mission Statement and Guidelines and in the Parameters of Scoring available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(c) The details of projects with their timelines for the selected 20 cities are given in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs). These SCPs have already been uploaded on the Ministry's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(d) Government of India will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 48000 crores over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). Balance funds as required are expected to be mobilized by the cities from internal and external sources such as municipal bonds, Public Private Partnerships, Pooled Finance Mechanism etc.The details of sources of funding are in the Smart City Proposals of the 20 Cities, which are available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

**Repair and maintenance work in DDA flats of Dwarka**

606. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flats where the instances of falling of grit wash off walls, roofs of staircases, roof of windows, and cracks in edges of terraces have taken place in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) flats of Dwarka, particularly Pocket-7, Sector-12;

(b) whether Government is aware that a portion of roof of staircase fell down recently;

(c) time-frame for replacement of pipes of rain water and bathrooms installed at the backside of the flats which are almost damaged; and

(d) by when Government proposes to make repair/maintenance work for the above said work?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the defects have been noticed in the following flats of Pocket-7, Sector-12, Dwarka:

(i) Grit Wash of Walls: Flat No. 35, side 1 panel, Flat No. 156 side 2 panels, Flat No. 258 side 1 panel and Flat No. 237 side 2 panels.

(ii) Roof of staircase: Plaster repair of Flat No. 8, 16, 96, 176 and 248.

(iii) Roof of windows (Chhajja): 60% chhajja needs repair.

(iv) Edges of terraces: In general 75% edges of terrace needs repair.

(b) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that one landing of staircase in housing Pocket-4, Sector-12 fell down, which was reconstructed promptly.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that the responsibility for routine maintenance after six months of allotment of flats allotted by DDA prior to the year 2010, lies with flat owners/Resident Welfare Associations.

**Criteria for inclusion of cities under UIG and UIDSSMT**

607. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for inclusion of cities/towns for assistance under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), sub-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

(b) whether Government proposes to relax the said criteria to include more cities under the JnNURM and extend the financial assistance to more cities/towns and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether cities of historical, religious and tourist importance have been included under the sub-components of JnNURM and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The criteria for inclusion of cities/town for assistance under sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small

and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are based on JnNURM guidelines. As per the guidelines there are 65 cities in 3 categories in the UIG component as mentioned below:-

(i) Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census (7)

(ii) Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census (28)

(iii) Selected Cities/UAs (State capitals and other cities UA of religious/historic and touristic importance) (30)

The list of cities/urban agglomeration/town covered under UIG is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the guidelines the cities covered and criteria for selection under UIDSSMT component is as mentioned below:

(i) All cities/towns as per 2001 Census excepting cities/town covered under JnNURM

(ii) Allocation of funds along States will be on the basis of the State's urban population (excluding cities covered under JnNURM to total urban population in the country (excepting cities covered under JnNURM)

(iii) States may allocate funds to towns/cities based on similar formula. However, funds would be provided to only those towns and cities where elections to local bodies have been held and elected bodies are in position.

(iv) The State Governments may prioritize towns and cities on the basis of their felt-need, While prioritizing towns, States would take into account existing infrastructure, population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and special problems like hilly terrain.

(b) The JnNURM has already ended on 31.4.2014. Hence, the question does not arise.

(c) The list of cities/UAs which are included under category (iii) as given in para (a) of the question is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*List of identified cities/urban agglomerations (UA) as per 2001 Census*

| Sl. No. | City/UA | Name of the State | Population (in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **(a)** | **Mega Cities/UAs** | | |
| 1. | Delhi | Delhi | 128.77 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Greater Mumbai | Maharashtra | 164.34 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | Gujarat | 45.25 |
| 4. | Bangalore | Karnataka | 57.01 |
| 5. | Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 65.60 |
| 6. | Kolkata | West Bengal | 132.06 |
| 7. | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | 57.42 |
| **(b)** | **Million-plus Cities/UAs** | | |
| 1. | Patna | Bihar | 16.98 |
| 2. | Faridabad | Haryana | 10.56 |
| 3. | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | 14.58 |
| 4. | Ludhiana | Punjab | 13.98 |
| 5. | Jaipur | Rajasthan | 23.27 |
| 6. | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | 22.46 |
| 7. | Madurai | Tamil Nadu | 12.03 |
| 8. | Nashik | Maharashtra | 11.52 |
| 9. | Pune | Maharashtra | 37.60 |
| 10. | Cochin | Kerala | 13.55 |
| 11. | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | 12.04 |
| 12. | Agra | Uttar Pradesh | 13.31 |
| 13. | Amritsar | Punjab | 10.03 |
| 14. | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 13.45 |
| 15. | Vadodara | Gujarat | 14.91 |
| 16. | Surat | Gujarat | 28.11 |
| 17. | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh | 27.15 |
| 18. | Nagpur | Maharashtra | 21.29 |
| 19. | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu | 14.61 |
| 20. | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh | 11.61 |
| 21. | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | 10.98 |
| 22. | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | 11.04 |
| 23. | Asansol | West Bengal | 10.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | 10.42 |
| 25. | Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh | 10.39 |
| 26. | Rajkot | Gujarat | 10.03 |
| 27. | Dhanbad | Jharkhand | 10.65 |
| 28 | Indore | Madhya Pradesh | 16.40 |
| **(c)** | **Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population** | | |
| 1. | Guwahati | Assam | 8.19 |
| 2. | ltanagar | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.35 |
| 3. | Jammu | Jammu and Kashmir | 6.12 |
| 4. | Raipur | Chhattisgarh | 7.00 |
| 5. | Panaji | Goa | 0.99 |
| 6. | Shimla | Himachal Pradesh | 1.45 |
| 7. | Ranchi | Jharkhand | 8.63 |
| 8. | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | 8.90 |
| 9. | lmphal | Manipur | 2.50 |
| 10. | Shillong | Meghalaya | 2.68 |
| 11. | Aizawal | Mizoram | 2.28 |
| 12. | Kohima | Nagaland | 0.77 |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar | Odisha | 6.58 |
| 14. | Gangtok | Sikkim | 0.29 |
| 15. | Agartala | Tripura | 1.90 |
| 16. | Dehradun | Uttaranchal | 5.30 |
| 17. | Bodh Gaya | Bihar | 3.94 |
| 18. | Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh | 4.31 |
| 19. | Puri | Odisha | 1.57 |
| 20. | Ajmer-Pushkar | Rajasthan | 5.04 |
| 21. | Nainital | Uttaranchal | 2.20 |
| 22. | Mysore | Karnataka | 7.99 |
| 23. | Puducherry | Puducherry | 5.05 |
| 24. | Chandigarh | Punjab and Haryana | 8.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Srinagar | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.88 |
| 26 | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | 3.23 |
| 27 | Hardwar | Uttaranchal | 2.21 |
| 28 | Nanded | Maharashtra | 4.31 |
| 29 | Porbunder | Gujarat | 1.58 |
| 30 | Tirupathy | Andhra Pradesh | 2.28 |

*Note:* National Steering Group may consider addition or deletion of cities/UAs/towns under Category-C (other than State Capitals) based on the suggestions received from State Governments. The number of cities under the Mission shall, however, remain around 60.

***Statement-II***

*State Capitals and other Cities/UA, of religious/historic and touristic importance*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Guwahati | Assam |
| 2. | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3. | Jammu | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 4. | Raipur | Chhattisgarh |
| 5. | Panaji | Goa |
| 6. | Shimla | Himachal Pradesh |
| 7. | Ranchi | Jharkhand |
| 8. | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala |
| 9. | Imphal | Manipur |
| 10. | Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 11. | Aizawal | Mizoram |
| 12. | Kohima | Nagaland |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar | Odisha |
| 14. | Gangtok | Sikkim |
| 15. | Agartala | Tripura |
| 16. | Dehradun | Uttarakhand |
| 17. | Bodh Gaya | Bihar |
| 18. | Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. | Puri | Odisha |
| 20. | Ajmer-Pushkar | Rajasthan |
| 21. | Nainital | Uttarakhand |
| 22. | Mysore | Karnataka |
| 23. | Puducherry | Puducherry |
| 24. | Chandigarh | Punjab and Haryana |
| 25. | Srinagar | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 26. | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh |
| 27. | Hardwar | Uttarakhand |
| 28. | Nanded | Maharashtra |
| 29. | Porbunder | Gujarat |
| 30. | Tirupathy | Andhra Pradesh |

**Projects for discharge of sewerage in Goa**

608. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which any project or projects connected with discharge of sewerage is being implemented in the State of Goa with the financial assistance of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance given so far;

(c) the towns in Goa where the projects are being implemented;

(d) the targets achieved, so far, with respect to each of the towns;

(e) the agency or agencies through which the sewerage projects are being implemented; and

(f) when the project was given to the agency?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), from Goa, one city *i.e.* Panaji is covered as Mission City. State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of ₹ 59.44 crore for Goa has been approved wherein State Government has proposed to take up two projects related to sewerage with project cost of ₹ 7.71 crore. Under AMRUT, implementation/execution of projects is to be done by the State Government of Goa. The first instalment of ₹ 5.94 crore has been released to the State Government.

**Steps to make Varanasi the cleanest city**

609. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Varanasi has been ranked among the least clean cities in India, according to survey conducted by the Quality Council of India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to make Varanasi the cleanest city in India due to its oldest culture and heritage status in the world?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The 'Swachh Survekshan', is a survey commissioned by the Ministry of Urban Development through Quality Council of India (QCI) to review the sanitation and hygiene conditions in 75 major cities (comprising 40% of India's total urban population)–including 52 cities with a population of more than one million and all State capitals. As per the results of the survey, Varanasi has been awarded 65th rank.

With the help of Urban Local Bodies and State Governments, Government of India plans to make all 4041 cities (including Varanasi) Open Defecation Free and achieve 100% solid waste management under Swachh Bharat Mission. For achieving the above, Government of India provides assistance of 20% project cost for solid waste management, 40% of the project cost for construction of community toilets and ₹ 4000/- as incentive to household for construction of individual toilets.

**Temporary membership in Siri Fort Sports Complex**

610. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is allowing thousand of temporary membership for swimming and other sports facilities in Siri Forts Complex in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of temporary members enrolled every year for different sports facilities;

(c) whether with their drive of the enrolling temporary membership, the regular members face lot of hardship in parking their cars; and

(d) if so, what steps DDA proposes to take to ensure that temporary membership is restricted and their cars are parked outside the complex?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there are only

1,500 temporary members, who are permitted at the Siri Fort Sports Complex of DDA, at any time. All temporary members are allowed to take membership of swimming pool. The duration of temporary membership is for 3 months.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that the parking rights of cars are same for temporary members as those of permanent members. However, to overcome the problem, the basement parking of squash and badminton stadium is also made available to all the members.

**Gym under Swaranjayanti Sadan Deluxe**

†611. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Gym was inaugurated for the health club at the basement of Swaranjayanti Sadan Deluxe by the Urban Development Minister during the Winter Session of Parliament but all the equipments of the Gym were taken away the same day in the evening; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Gym was inaugurated for the health club at the ground floor of Swaranjayanti Sadan Deluxe by the Urban Development Minister on 17.12.2015. All the equipments are lying in the Gym. Gym was locked from 18.12.2015 to 15.02.2016 for want of guidelines. On receipt of guidelines from Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the Gym has been opened and is functional since 16.02.2016.

**Money required for smart cities**

612. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much money is required to create 20 Smart Cities announced so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per Deloitte, 150 billion dollars is required to create 100 Smart Cities;

(c) from where Government is planning to pool the resources for Smart Cities; and

(d) by when the Ministry is going to announce second phase of smart cities and criteria adopted in identifying the same?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per the financial plan of 20 winning cities contained in their Smart City Proposals, the requirement of financial resources is around ₹ 48,063.61 crore for development of these 20 Smart Cities.

(b) No such report from Deloitte has been received by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) Government of India will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 48000 crores over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). These contributions, however, will meet only a part of the project cost and balance funds as required by the city in terms of their Smart City are expected to be mobilized from internal and external sources, such as Public Private Partnerships, Pooled financed mechanisms, municipal bonds etc.

(d) It is expected that the results of the next phase will be announced by May/ June, 2016. The criteria for selection in Round 2 of the Challenge will remain same as in Round 1 as before and the three broad level criteria are given in the Mission Statement and Guidelines and in the Parameters of Scoring available on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

**Provisions for smart cities**

†613. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made for the 20 smart cities announced in the first phase of the Smart City Project;

(b) the amount earmarked for Delhi under Smart City Project and the details of the steps being taken for the same; and

(c) the details of the arrangements made with regard to the requirements of environment, electricity, water and the other facilities for the smart city?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The details of projects likely to be undertaken in the selected 20 cities are given in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) submitted by the Smart Cities. These SCPs have already been uploaded on the Mission's website (*www.smartcities.gov.in*).

(b) As per the Mission Statement and Guidelines, Government of India will provide the grant of ₹ 194 crore in the first year followed by ₹ 98 crore out of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

₹ 100 crore every year for the next year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). This is also applicable to Delhi. Once the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is established, the first instalment of the Government of India share will be released to Delhi.

(c) The details of the arrangements made with regard to the requirements of environment, electricity, water and the other facilities for the smart city are given in the Smart City Proposal (SCP) submitted by NDMC. The SCP is available on the Mission's website.

**Status of construction of Jasola court premises**

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

(a) the places in Delhi where construction work of district level court premises in going on and where it has been completed till date;

(b) the details of the court premises that are under construction and the court premises proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the current status of the construction of Jasola court premises?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Public Works Department (PWD) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that there are 6 District Courts running in Delhi *viz* Tis Hazari Court, Karkardooma Court, Patiala House Court, Dwarka Court, Rohini Court and Saket Court.

(b) PWD has informed that at present only one court building for New Delhi District Court at Rouse Avenue, is under construction.

(c) PWD has informed that no such court is under construction at Jasola.

**Sewerage system in urban areas**

†615. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for development of sewerage system in the urban areas of the country;

(b) the details of the number of cities in the country having sewerage system and sewage treatment plants and the number of cities where the above system is proposed to be developed in the current financial year, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any proposal for installing sewerage system and sewage treatment plants in Amethi and Sultanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh, is pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Ministry has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25.06.2015 for 500 cities having population of one lakh and above. The development of sewer system is one of the important components of the programme.

(c) and (d) The State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) under AMRUT for Uttar Pradesh for 2015-16 has been approved by the Ministry, which includes the sewerage system project in Sultanpur. The town of Amethi is not covered under the AMRUT as per Guidelines of the Mission

**Implementation of land pooling policy in Delhi**

616. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land pooling policy for Delhi was notified in 2013 and regulations for the implementation of policy were finalised in 2015;

(b) whether the policy has not been implemented till date, if so, the reasons for the delay in implementation;

(c) whether the delay is on the part of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) or the Delhi Government in declaring urban villages; and

(d) whether Government would expedite the matter in coordination with Delhi Government so that the goal of providing affordable housing through this policy is realised in real time and also in the light of goal of Government for "Housing for All by 2022"?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The land pooling policy for Delhi was notified on 05.09.2013 and the regulations for its implementation were approved by the Ministry on 26.05.2015.

(b) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that land pooling policy will be applicable only after declaration of the villages concerned as (i) development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 by Lieutenant Governor, Delhi after seeking the views of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCDs), and (ii) urban areas under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 by the concerned MCDs after the approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. DDA is pursuing the matter accordingly.

**Water supply under AMRUT mission**

617. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is giving top priority for availability of water and water supply in urban areas under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under AMRUT programme, Government has targeted ensuring supply of 135 litres of water per capita per day; and

(c) if so, the ways and means through which Government will achieve this particularly in water stressed areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The first objective to be achieved under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is universal coverage of water supply and sewerage. State/UT Governments are required to give high priorities to these sectors while preparing their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). The SAAPs of all 36 States/UTs for the year 2015-16 have been approved. Overall the States/UTs have proposed about 70% of total investment in water supply sector.

(b) and (c) The Mission follows the approach of achievement of Service Level Benchmark (SLB) to select individual projects for implementation. One of the SLB is supply of 135 lpcd water to households. The State Government are required to look at ways including out of box thinking to achieve the SLB and choose most suitable projects for implementation, Some of innovative ways to achieve this could be water recycling and reuse and making water system efficeint.

**Land allocation at concessional rates**

†618. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those institutions/public utility services whom Government allocated land at concessional rates;

(b) the details of rules and regulations for such allocations; and

(c) whether rules and regulations for such allocations are being followed properly by these institutions?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The details of land allocated at concessional rates to various institutions/public utility services by the DDA and L&DO are given in the Statement-I to X and XI respectively (*See* below).

(b) A copy of each terms and conditions of allotment made by DDA and L&DO is given in the Statement-XII and XIII respectively (*See* below).

(c) If any violation is noticed or complaint received against any institutions regarding violation of allotment/lease terms, action is taken under the terms of lease/ allotment by following due process.

***Statement-I***

*List of Allotment of Land to Club*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Club | 03.1.74 | Safdarjung Club | 1894.33 S/Yds | Near Kamal Cinema |
| 2. | Club | 27.5.77 | Supreme Court Bar CHBS Neeti Bagh Club | 5544.39 Sqm | Neeti Bagh |
| 3. | Club | 04.9.80 | Panchsheel Lady Club | 603 Sqm | Panchsheel Park |
| 4. | Club | 21.1.81 | Lions Club International | 683.10 Sqm | New Friends Colony |
| 5. | Club | 30.1.81 | Rotary Club of Delhi Qutub | 0.5 Acre | Madan Gir |
| 6. | Club | 11.10.82 | Saket Cultural Club | 0.5 Acre | Saket |
| 7. | Club | 16.11.83 | Goan Sports and Cultural Club | 500.4 Sqm | Rohini Sect. 8 |
| 8. | Club | 28.6.84 | Lion Club East of Delhi Vivek Vihar | 965.70 Sqm. | Jhilmil Colony |
| 9. | Club | 21.11.84 | Climber and Explorers | 500 Sqm | Tughalkabad |
| 10. | Club | 29.11.85 | Naraina Club | 0.5 Acre | Naraina |
| 11. | Club | 11.12.86 | Sarvapriya Vihar CHBS | 1214 Sqm | Sarvapriya Vihar |
| 12. | Club | 24.12.86 | American Embassy of Indian, Employees CHBS Club | 0.25 Acre | Priyadarshani Vihar |
| 13. | Club | 22.9.87 | Holiday Club | 1620 Sqm | Paanchsheel Enclave |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Club | 29.4.88 | Lions Club Delhi East | 200 Sqm | Outrem Line |
| 15. | Club | 21.12.89 | Pitampura Club | 3000 Sqm | Zone H-4 and 5 Pitampura |
| 16. | Club | 20.12.91 | Jahanpanah Club | 3000 Sqm | Mandakini |
| 17. | Club | 14.6.93 | Kiwanis Club of New Delhi | 1821.00 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 18. | Club | 27.10.95 | New Friends Club | 3583 Sqm | New Friends Colony |
| 19. | Club | 29.3.96 | Riverside Sports and Recreation Club | 2000 Sqm | Mayur Vihar Ph-I |
| 20. | Club | 29.3.96 | Sanjay Club | 10000 Sqm | Sect.19, Dwarka |
| 21. | Club | 6.10.99 | Shalimar Social Club Society | 3450 Sqm | Shalimar Bagh |
| 22. | Club | 30.7.99 | Janakpuri Club | 4671 Sqm | Plot No.17, Janakpuri |
| 23. | Club | 31.3.2000 | East End Club | 2000 Sqm | CBD Shahdara |
| 24. | Club | 5.5.2000 | City Welfare Society | 1125 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 25. | Club | 1.10.2001 | Sarita Vihar Club | 877.50 Sqm | Jasola |
| 26. | Club | 14.8.2001 | Young Sports and Cultural Society | 0.77 Acre | Lado Sarai |
| 27. | Club | 26.6.2001 | IUA Trust | 3724 Sqm. | Sector-13, Rohini |
| 28. | Club | 25.9.2001 | Great Getsby Club of India | 6237 Sqm | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 29. | Club | 04.3.1987 | Preet Nagar CHBS | 2800 Sqm. | Preet Vihar |
| 30. | Club | 14.2.2004 | M. S. Recreation and Cultural Society | 5700 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |

***Statement-II***

*List of Allotment of Land to Community Hall*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Community Hall | ** | Lok Sewak Coop. House | 500.00 | Geetanjli |
| 2. | Community Hall | ** | Sri Sanatan Dhram Sabha | 422.230 | Tagore Garden |
| 3. | Community Hall | ** | Nathaneli's Junior Education Society | 1011.750 | Munirka |
| 4. | Community Hall | 17.11.1965 | The Honorary Secretary, Vivekanand Vihar | 1375.886 | Hauz Khas |
| 5. | Community Hall | 5.12.1965 | Vivekanand Vihar | 1645.60 | Safdar Jung |
| 6. | Community Hall | 24.4.1972 | Arya Samaj | 980.10 | Wazir Pur |
| 7. | Community Hall | 2.7.1974 | Vivek Vihar Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 418.05 | Tahirpur |
| 8. | Community Hall | 25.4.1975 | Delhi Yoga Sabha | 418.05 | Pambari Road |
| 9. | Community Hall | 4.7.1975 | Shri. S D Jain Sabha | 980.00 | Wazir Pur |
| 10. | Community Hall | 28.7.1977 | Shri. Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 585.00 | Janakpuri |
| 11. | Community Hall | 11.12.1986 | Ministry of Works and Houshing Supply CHBS Ltd. | 0.722 | Nirman Vihar |
| 12. | Community Hall | 16.12.1986 | Dehli Universsity Teachers CHBS Ltd. | 500.00 Sq. Yds | Pitampura |
| 13. | Community Hall | 17.12.1986 | Central CPWD Govt. Servants CHBS Ltd. | 1214.10 | Pitampura |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Community Hall | 17.12.1986 | Chanderlok CHBS Ltd. | 558.48 | Pitampura |
| 15. | Community Hall | 17.12.1986 | AGCR CHBS Ltd. | 0.259 | Agcr Enclave |
| 16. | Community Hall | 19.12.1986 | Diplomatic Enclave Extn. CHBS | 0.500 | Westend Colony |
| 17. | Community Hall | 22.12.1986 | Ministry of Health CHBS Ltd. | 0.32 Acre | Swasthya Vihar |
| 18. | Community Hall | 24.14.1986 | E P R R HB Society Ltd. | 0.21 Acre | G K-II |
| 19. | Community Hall | 8.5.1987 | Aggarwal Vikas Parishad | 330.00 | Rohini |
| 20. | Community Hall | 17.10.1987 | The Secretary, Hari Nagar Malayalee Association (Regd.) | 600.00 | Hari Nagar |
| 21. | Community Hall | 19.2.1988 | Dayanand Co-Op. House Bld. Society | 0.246 | Shahdra |
| 22. | Community Hall | 24.12.1988 | P and T Employes Central CHBS | 501.00 | Sandesh Vihar |
| 23. | Community Hall | 24.4.1989 | Vardhman Jain Dhramshala Parbhandhak Committee | 500.00 | Gautam Puri |
| 24. | Community Hall | 27.4.1989 | Dehati CHBS Ltd. | 410.40 | Pitampura |
| 25. | Community Hall | 24.5.1989 | Civilian Personnel CHBS Ltd | 200 | Defence Enclave |
| 26. | Community Hall | 19.10.1990 | Delhi Officers CHBS Ltd | 0.245 | ** |
| 27. | Community Hall | 20.6.1991 | Aggarwal Sabha | 1080.00 | Prasant Vihar |
| 28. | Community Hall | 8.22.1991 | UP Samaj CHBS Ltd. | 406.40 | Pitampura |
| 29. | Community Hall | 10.9.1991 | LIC Government Servants CHBS Ltd. | 1215 | Sunder Vihar |
| 30. | Community Hall | 26.9.1991 | Timarpur CHBS Ltd. | 464.56 | Pitampura |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | Community Hall | 19.11.1991 | The Dera Ghaji Khan Distt. Refugee CHBS Ltd. | 0.136 Acre | Tarun Enclave |
| 32. | Community Hall | 17.2.1993 | Anand Lok CHBS Ltd. | 620.00 | Anand Lok |
| 33. | Community Hall | 22.6.1993 | Seth Ugarsen Khilona Devi Charitable Trust | 1000.00 | Pitampura |
| 34. | Community Hall | 12.11.1993 | Rohtas CHBS Ltd. | 611.53 | Pitampura |
| 35. | Community Hall | 9.12.1993 | Commerce and Industry v Ltd. | 649.30 | Pitampura |
| 36. | Community Hall | 4.4.1994 | Aggarwal Prem Sabha | 500.00 | Janak Puri |
| 37. | Community Hall | 5.12.1994 | Aggarwal Sabha | 324.00 | Rohini |
| 38. | Community Hall | 23.7.1996 | Nijanand Sampradya Trust | 783.21 | Pitampura |
| 39. | Community Hall | 17.3.1997 | The Aviation Employees CHBS Ltd. | 1226.00 | Gagan Vihar |
| 40. | Community Hall | 20.3.1997 | Kangra Adarsh Co-Operative Group Housing Society Ltd. | 809.40 | Vikas Puri |
| 41. | Community Hall | 12.11.1997 | Arora Sohan Lal Charitable Society | 700.620 | Vasant Vihar |
| 42. | Community Hall | 22.1.1998 | Bhavalpur Samaj Delhi | 1000.00 | Janak Puri |
| 43. | Community Hall | 3.2.1998 | Modern Delhi Welfare Society | 494.00 | Gujranwala Town |
| 44. | Community Hall | 6.2.1998 | Minocha Yogic Shiksha and Sanskritik Nyas | 660.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 45. | Community Hall | 22.6.1998 | S S Jain Sabha | 400.00 | Yamuna Vihar |
| 46. | Community Hall | 6.7.1998 | Shalimar Punjabi Sabha | 669.60 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 47. | Community Hall | 24.9.1998 | Central Revenue CHBS Ltd. | 250.00 | Vikas Marg Extn. |
| 48. | Community Hall | 17.10.1998 | Uthrakand Jan Sahyog Samiti | 455 | Yamuna Vihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49. | Community Hall | 2.11.1998 | Radha Govind Samiti | 660.00 | Dwarka |
| 50. | Community Hall | 5.11.1999 | Reserve Bank Staff Co-Op Housing Society Ltd. | 527.825 | Paschim Vihar |
| 51. | Community Hall | 30.12.1999 | Aggarwal Sabha Govind Puri | 660.00 | Kalkaji |
| 52. | Community Hall | 2.2.2000 | Jhang Sabha at Rishi Nagar | 660 | Rishi Nagar |
| 53. | Community Hall | 10.2.2000 | Sant Samagam | 367.07 | Rohini |
| 54. | Community Hall | 9.8.2000 | Janak Puri Bangali Association | 566.00 | Janakpuri |
| 55. | Community Hall | 11.9.2000 | Inderprastha Vistar Sahkari Society Mahasangh Ltd. | 1000.00 | IP Extn. |
| 56. | Community Hall | 12.10.2000 | The Delhi School Teacher's Association (C.H.B.S.) | 344.250 | Surajmal Vihar |
| 57. | Community Hall | 20.10.2000 | Gardeshiya Bhartra Mandal | 500.00 | Karkardooma |
| 58. | Community Hall | 2.11.2000 | Nurshing Dass Jansewa Samiti | 520.00 | Pitampura |
| 59. | Community Hall | 9.11.2000 | Akkhil Bhartiya Bhavalpur Panchayat | 296.35 | Prasad Nagar |
| 60. | Community Hall | 29.12.2000 | Palam Jain Educational and Welfare Society | 662.34 | Dwarka |
| 61. | Community Hall | 4.1.2001 | Navjiwan Co-Op House Building Society Ltd. | 538.448 | AGCR Enclave |
| 62. | Community Hall | 10.1.2001 | S. S. Jain Sabha | 700.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 63. | Community Hall | 12.1.2001 | Raj Priya Welfare Society | 1000.00 | Karkardooma |
| 64. | Community Hall | 15.1.2001 | Shree Thakurdass Memo. Edu. and Cul. Socieity (Regd) | 676.94 | Rohini |
| 65. | Community Hall | 12.2.2001 | Maharani Bagh Co-Op H.B.S Ltd. | 1150.00 | Maharani Bagh |

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| 66. | Community Hall | 23.2.2001 | Northern Zone Insurance Employes | 403.70 | Paschim Vihar |
| 67. | Community Hall | 6.19.2001 | Pun Jabi Baradri (Regd.) | 786.60 | Ashok Vihar |
| 68. | Community Hall | 21.6.2001 | Shri Aggrawal Sabha | 462.48 | Pitampura |
| 69. | Community Hall | 22.6.2001 | Arorbans Sabha | 1000.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 70. | Community Hall | 18.7.2001 | Saraswati Welfare Society | 660.00 | Pitampura |
| 71. | Community Hall | 3.8.2001 | Royal Park Society | 400.00 | Malviya Nagar |
| 72. | Community Hall | 17.9.2001 | Harish Educational and Social Welfare Society (Regd) | 593.00 | Rohini |
| 73. | Community Hall | 27.9.2001 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 400.00 | Tahirpur |
| 74. | Community Hall | 3.10.2001 | Mathur Vaish Chartiable Educational Sabha | 418.50 | Rohini |
| 75. | Community Hall | 8.10.2001 | Jai Mitra Mandal | 545.00 | Rohtak Road |
| 76. | Community Hall | 11.10.2001 | East Pakistan Desplaced Persons Association | 250.83 | Chitranjan Park |
| 77. | Community Hall | 15.10.2001 | M.R. Charitable Trust | 660.00 | Dwarka |
| 78. | Community Hall | 29.10.2001 | D S Cultral and Welfare Society | 503.75 | Pitampura |
| 79. | Community Hall | 30.10.2001 | Oasis Welfare Society | 447.79 | Rohini |
| 80. | Community Hall | 12.11.2001 | Ideal Educational and Welfare Society | 500.00 | Karkardooma |
| 81. | Community Hall | 23.11.2001 | Sunder Shiksha Samiti | 500.00 | Yamuna Vihar |
| 82. | Community Hall | 23.11.2001 | Qrg Foudation | 425.00 | Karkardooma |
| 83. | Community Hall | 3.12.2001 | International Gaudiya Vedanta Trust | 600.00 | Janakpuri |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 84. | Community Hall | 3.1.2002 | Delhi Bengali Hindu Co-Op House Bldg. Society | 501.60 | Tagore Park |
| 85. | Community Hall | 4.1.2002 | Prime Edn. and Cul. Society | 1100.00 | Rohini |
| 86. | Community Hall | 10.1.2002 | Manav Utthan Sewa Samiti | 400.00 | Dilshad Garden |
| 87. | Community Hall | 18.1.2002 | The President Akhil Bhartiya Samajothan Samiti | 1028.00 | Rohini |
| 88. | Community Hall | 18.1.2002 | K. R. Cultural and Welfare Society | 663.00 | Rohini |
| 89. | Community Hall | 31.1.2002 | Vaish Aggarwal Sabha, | 800.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 90. | Community Hall | 20.2.2002 | A S Cultral Welfare Society | 487.50 | Sainik Vihar (Not Yet H.O) |
| 91. | Community Hall | 8.3.2002 | Lala Baijnath Bhegeria Charitable Society | 500.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 92. | Community Hall | 8.4.2002 | Milantar Welfare Society | 628.750 | Rohini |
| 93. | Community Hall | 15.4.2002 | Satyam Shivam Sundram | 400.00 | Rohini |
| 94. | Community Hall | 12.7.2002 | Smt. Bharto Devi Charitable Trust | 660.00 | Rohini |
| 95. | Community Hall | 30.7.2002 | The President, God Grace Welfare and Educational Society | 660.00 | Rohini |
| 96. | Community Hall | 31.7.2002 | Divya Jyoti Jagriti Sansthan | 600.00 | Viswash Nagar |
| 97. | Community Hall | 1.8.2002 | Haryana Maitri Sang | 803.91 | Pitampura |
| 98. | Community Hall | 29.8.2002 | Shree Laxmi Narain Sewa Ashram Trust | 1043.50 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 99. | Community Hall | 24.9.2002 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, | 802.46 | Dwarka |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100. | Community Hall | 25.9.2002 | Naraini Foundation | 740.00 | Rohini |
| 101. | Community Hall | 9.10.2002 | Jan Kalyan Manoranjan Samiti | 660.00 | Rohini |
| 102. | Community Hall | 26.11.2002 | Laxmi Radhey Shyam Charitable Club | 660.00 | Rohini |
| 103. | Community Hall | 4.12.2002 | Oracle Educational Society | 761.45 | Rohini |
| 104. | Community Hall | 20.12.2002 | Haryana Maitri Sangh (Regd.) | 803.91 | Pittampura |
| 105. | Community Hall | 26.12.2002 | Adarsh Shiksha Sansthan | 700.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 106. | Community Hall | 8.4.2003 | Two Wings Welfare Society | 628.750 | Rohini |
| 107. | Community Hall | 8.4.2003 | Sarva Dharam Welfare Association | 658.00 | Pitampura |
| 108. | Community Hall | 24.4.2003 | Sanskriti Social Society | 650.520 | Pitampura |
| 109. | Community Hall | 29.5.2003 | National CHBS Ltd. | 4903.00 | Ram Vihar |
| 110. | Community Hall | 9.9.2004 | Central Government Industrial Works CHBS Ltd. | 400.00 | Anand Vihar |
| 111. | Community Hall | 25.1.2006 | Government School Teachers CHBS Ltd | 1126.70 | Sarasati Vihar |
| 112. | Community Hall | 10.1.2007 | Nav Nirman Edn. and Cul. Society | 882.17 | Dwarka |
| 113. | Community Hall | 8.6.2009 | All India Government Employes CHBS | 0.1300 | Kiran Vihar |

**Exact position not available

***Statement-III***

*List of allotment of land to higher and techinical institutions/socio culture/office purpose*

| Sl. No. | Date of Allotment/ Date of Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | ** | Little People Education Society | 6000.00 | Dwarka |
| 2. | ** | Naraina Industries Association | ** | Naraina |
| 3. | ** | Rishi Aurobindo Ednl Society | ** | Narela |
| 4. | ** | Sanatan Dharam Prachin Sabha | 10117.50 Sqm | Mayur Vihar |
| 5. | ** | Woman and Child Welfare Centre | 4047 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 6. | ** | Indian Institute of Islamic Studies | 124688.07 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 7. | ** | All India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan | 2023.50 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 8. | ** | Surajmal Memorial Edn. Society | ** | Janakpuri |
| 9. | ** | Sanjivini Society for Mental Health | ** | Qutab Institutional Area |
| 10. | ** | Manav Kalyan Adhyatmic Sansthan | ** | Lajpat Nagar |
| 11. | ** | Delhi Society for Mentally Research Children | 17806.80 Sqm | Okhla |
| 12. | ** | Academy for Fine Art | 1000 Sqm. | Siri Fort Institutional Area |
| 13. | ** | Asam Association | 835 Sqm. | Qutub Inst. Area |
| 14. | ** | Lohia Karpoori Institute of Tech. for Social Change | 513 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |

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| 15. | ** | Naritya Kasturba Cultural Society | 1701 Sqm. | Hauj Khas |
| 16. | ** | Panchayti Dharmarth Trust | 475 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 17. | ** | Satsang Delhi Branch Safdarjung | 0.25 Acre | South of IIT |
| 18. | ** | Women Development Organization | 2000 Sqm. | FC-33, Jasola |
| 19. | ** | Old Age Home | 1877 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 20. | 24.7.68 | All India Federation of Deaf | 5769.93 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 21. | 30.10.68 | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research | 12545.70 Sqm | Friends Colony |
| 22. | 17.2.69 | Lokayata Welfare Centre | 836.10 Sqm | Hauz Khas |
| 23. | 19.4.69 | Guru Nanak Foundation | 4220.96 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 24. | 10.2.70 | Raag Rang | 4856.40 Sqm | AGCR Enclave |
| 25. | 27.12.71 | Delhi Yuva Sabha | 418.05 Sqm | Pambari Chowk |
| 26. | 5.1.72 | Institute of Home Economy | 8377.29 Sqm | South Extn |
| 27. | 25.8.72 | United India Organization | 2933.80 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 28. | 1.3.73 | Asian Institute of Ednl. Planning and Administration | 15176.25 Sqm | Hauz Khas |
| 29. | 22.8.73 | School of Plan and Architecture | 20639.70 Sqm | Kondli Gharoli |
| 30. | 16.1.74 | All India Book Seller and Publisher Association | 348.39 Sqm | East of Kailash |
| 31. | 11.12.74 | Institute for Socialist Edn. | 4047 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 32. | 16.10.75 | Federation for Welfare of Mentally Retarded | 8094 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 33. | 20.8.76 | War Widows Association | 1000 Sqm | South of IIT |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34. | 2.2.77 | Indian Federation of United Nation Association | 836.10 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 35. | 24.4.78 | Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh | 1003.32 | Sheikh Sarai |
| 36. | 15.7.78 | Kund-kund Bharti | 4047 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 37. | 11.1.80 | Hindu Sangeet Institute | 838.22 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 38. | 17.7.80 | Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan Memorial Society | 1800.00 | South of IIT |
| 39. | 29.8.80 | Dr. Vijaypal Memorial Society | 122 Sqm | Lawrence Road |
| 40. | 25.9.80 | Voluntary Health Association of India | 800.50 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 41. | 10.3.80 | Institute of Marketing and management | 3064.62 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 42. | 27.11.80 | Habitat of India | 9915.15 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 43. | 28.1.81 | Bhartiya Gyan Peeth | 4047 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 44. | 3.12.81 | Action for Food Production | 500.41 Sqm | Pankha Road |
| 45. | 4.5.81 | National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment | 104 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 46. | 22.4.81 | Bharat Krishik Samaj | 845.39 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 47. | 6.7.81 | All India Primary Teacher Federation | 752.50 Sqm | Pankha Road |
| 48. | 6.11.81 | Canara Bank Relife and Welfare Society | 1618.80 | Sirifort Instt. Area |
| 49. | 3.2.82 | Vocational Ednl. Society | 8094 Sqm | Masjid Mode |
| 50. | 16.3.82 | Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Memorial National Committee | 4047 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 51. | 18.5.82 | Delhi Mahila Samaj | 2000 Sqm | Tughlakabad |

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| 52. | 15.7.82 | People Action for Development India | 1003.32 Sqm | Pankha Road |
| 53. | 30.7.1982 | Vishwa Dharmayatan Trust | 1000.00 Sqm. | South of IIT |
| 54. | 9.1.83 | Family Planning Foundation | 3035.25 Sqm | Munirka |
| 55. | 1.14.83 | Centre for Indian Classical Dance | 1700 sqm | Hauz Khas |
| 56. | 2.2.83 | Bhartiya Ekta Avam Vikas Parishad | 101175 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 57. | 28.3.83 | CCI Limited | 28329 Sqm | Badarpur |
| 58. | 31.5.83 | Kala Vihar | 669 sqm | Kalkaji |
| 59. | 31.5.83 | Bharat Krishak Samaj | 1861.69 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 60. | 6.7.83 | Federation of India Export Organization | 2023.50 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 61. | 22.8.83 | Handicapped Welfare Federation | 7337.21 Sqm | Vishwas Nagar |
| 62. | 22.9.83 | Ganesha Natalya | 1011 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 63. | 12.12.83 | The Institute of Structure Engineering | 752.49 Sqm | Pankha Road |
| 64. | 19.12.83 | Vethathiri Maharishi Symplified Kundalini Yoga Centre | 500 Sqm | Janakpuri |
| 65. | 21.1.84 | Foundation for Organization Research | 3480.42 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 66. | 3.3.84 | The International Centre for Kathak Kali | 1011.75 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 67. | 3.4.84 | Indian Institute of Chemical Engineer | 123.58 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 68. | 5.3.84 | Sri Aurobindo Edn. Society | 39822.48 Sqm | Kalu Sarai |
| 69. | 18.5.84 | Help Age India | 1011 Sqm | South of IIT |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70. | 18.5.84 | Help Age India | 836.10 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 71. | 29.5.84 | Sadar Anjuman-I-Ahmadiyya of Qadim | 2000.00 | Tughlakabad Area |
| 72. | 30.5.84 | All India Confederation of the Blind for Training School | 3000 Sqm | Rohini |
| 73. | 30.5.84 | Gujarat Research Society | 3183.39 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 74. | 18.7.84 | Guild of Services | 98.01 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 75. | 18.7.84 | Guild of Services | 944.20 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 76. | 25.8.84 | Jai Shankar Memorial Centre | 4127.50 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 77. | 31.8.84 | All India Deaf and Dumb Society | 1642 Sqm | TYA |
| 78. | 12.2.84 | Indian Archeological Society | 222441.86 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 79. | 1.4.85 | All India Prohibnition Centre | 1500 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 80. | 2.5.85 | International Management Institute | 10117.50 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 81. | 3.10.85 | Centre for Cultural Resources Training | 1500 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 82. | 19.6.85 | Indian Olympic Association | 2023.50 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 83. | 18.7.85 | Young Human Association | 4047 Sqm | Malviaya Nagar |
| 84. | 16.1.86 | Bhartiya Ekta Avam Vikas Parishad | 952.69 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 85. | 24.1.86 | Indian Institute of Metal Ltd | 1000 Sqm | Tuklakabad |
| 86. | 6.3.86 | Automobile Association of Upper India | 724.06 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 87. | 23.9.86 | All India Institute of Local Self Government | 1881.23 Sqm | Pankha Road |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88. | 10.6.86 | The Bar Council of Delhi | 1000 Sqm | Siri Fort |
| 89. | 10.7.86 | Tibatan Youth Hostel | 8094 Sqm | Rohini |
| 90. | 16.10.86 | New Artist Forum | 836.10 Sqm | Siri Fort |
| 91. | 4.11.86 | IETE | 1699.74 Sqm | Janakpuri |
| 92. | 20.11.86 | Association of Metropolitan Development Authority | 1732 Sqm | Siri Fort |
| 93. | 2.12.86 | Chandraban Bansal Ch. Trust | 500 Sqm | Khureji Khas |
| 94. | 2.9.87 | Driven Fellow and Riding Club | 6070.50 Sqm | JLN University |
| 95. | 26.3.87 | Delhi Association of Deaf | 610.85 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 96. | 16.7.87 | Institute of Trade and Industrial Development | 1003.32 Sqm | Pankha Road |
| 97. | 28.7.87 | Party Specially Research in Asia | 999 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 98. | 8.7.87 | Mayapuri Industrial Welfare Association | 297.28 Sqm | Mayapuri |
| 99. | 8.12.87 | Maleria Research Centre | 28329 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 100. | 20.9.87 | Mangalam for Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped | 1500 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 101. | 22.9.87 | Raj Yoga Ednl and Research Foundation | 675.54 Sqm | Siri Fort |
| 102. | 8.10.1987 | Sanskriti Pratishthan | 757.96 | South of IIT |
| 103. | 14.12.87 | Rajeswari Sangeet Academy Society for Party Specially | 2000 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 104. | 11.1.88 | Quami Ekta Welfare Society | 800 Sqm | Vishwas Nagar |
| 105. | 12.2.88 | Jain Swetamber Khartar Gachha Maha Sangh | 500 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 106. | 7.3.88 | Nature Cure and Yoga Trust | 6070.50 | Patpar Ganj |

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| 107. | 9.5.88 | All India Confideration of the Blind | 3000 Sqm | Rohini |
| 108. | 29.3.89 | Citizens National days celebration committee | 940.61 Sqm | Janakpuri |
| 109. | 29.5.89 | Karnica Society | 334.44 Sqm | Gautampuri |
| 110. | 15.10.89 | Bhartiya Vidyapeeth | 14862.35 Sqm | Paschim Vihar |
| 111. | 4.2.90 | The General Secretary | 540.00 | Vishwas Nagar |
| 112. | 26.12.90 | Physically Handicapped Bookbinder Association | 200 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 113. | 9.4.91 | Research Foundation | 360 Sqm | Rohini |
| 114. | 30.4.91 | Indian Orthopaedic Association | 412.64 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 115. | 12.12.91 | Indian Radiological and Imaging Asso. | 898.30 Sqm | South of IIT |
| 116. | 24.2.92 | Pallavi Arts | 1315 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 117. | 1.7.92 | Very Special Art India | 645.88 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 118. | 19.1.93 | Institute of Social Sciences | 803 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 119. | 6.8.93 | Common Cause Society | 513 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 120. | 15.11.93 | National Press of India | 513 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 121. | 20.1.94 | Great India Edn. Society | 925 Sqm | Meera Nagar |
| 122. | 24.3.94 | Institute of Recourses Management and Economic Development | 600.35 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 123. | 25.3.94 | Handicapped Children Parents Association | 5002.50 Sqm | Dwarka |

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| 124. | 30.3.94 | Diabetic Selfcare Foundation | 427.50 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 125. | 19.4.94 | The Forum of Financial Writers | 700 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 126. | 30.3.95 | Indian of Ex-Services League | 2000 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 127. | 4.7.95 | Servants of the People Society | 4000 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 128. | 25.4.95 | Mahila Sashakta Samiti | 400 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 129. | 31.5.95 | Kuskan Parent Association | 4090 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 130. | 14.11.95 | Jeevan Deep Yoga Centre | 762.98 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 131. | 14.12.95 | Birla Academy | 31688.01 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 132. | 29.12.95 | India Institute of Foreign Trade | 3035.25 Sqm | Qutab Institute Area |
| 133. | 15.2.96 | Society For Employment and Career Counciling (Regd.) | 1000.00 | Tughlakabad Area |
| 134. | 16.2.96 | Sri Aurobindo Society | 635.60 Sqm | New Mehrauli Road |
| 135. | 13.3.96 | International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution | 12141 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 136. | 19.3.96 | DAV College Managing Committee | 786.60 Sqm | Ashok Vihar |
| 137. | 4.1.96 | The Secretary, Naari Drishti, A Women Point of View | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 138. | 15.4.96 | Federation of Engineering Industries of India | 900.00 | Janakpuri |
| 139. | 25.6.96 | Deepalaya | 900.00 | Pankha Road |
| 140. | 27.6.96 | Federation of Hotel and Restaurant | 10117.50 | Dwarka |
| 141. | 21.8.96 | Welfare Home for Children | 700 Sqm | Sarita Vihar |
| 142. | 9.8.96 | Ashirvad Senior Citizen Council | 347.75 Sqm | Karkardooma |

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| 143. | 25.9.96 | Uday Shanker Academy of Creative Dances | 1000.00 | East of Kailash |
| 144. | 10.10.96 | Parivar Sewa Sanstha | 420 | Karkardooma |
| 145. | 29.11.96 | Arya Samaj Surajmal Vihar, (Regd.) | 450.00 | Surajmal Vihar |
| 146. | 13.12.96 | Apeejay Ednl. Society | 8094 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 147. | 2.1.97 | Samadhan Society | 728.47 sqm | Dwarka |
| 148. | 18.3.97 | Bharat Vikas Parishad | 990 Sqm | Pitampura |
| 149. | 18.6.97 | Jaganath Gupta Memorial Edn. Society | 2000 Sqm | Rohini |
| 150. | 24.7.97 | Society for employment and career councelling | 1000 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 151. | 26.7.97 | Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation | 418.00 | Derawal Nagar |
| 152. | 6.10.97 | PunJabi Baradri (Regd.) | 786.60 | Ashok Vihar |
| 153. | 27.11.97 | Nyingmapa Mahabuddha Vihara | 660.00 | Dheer Pur |
| 154. | 1.4.98 | Naari Drasti | 800 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 155. | 2.1.98 | Awadh Public Charitable Trust | 2462 Sqm | Sheikh Sarai |
| 156. | 2.2.98 | Sarita Vihar Sanskriti Parishad | 400.00 | Sarita Vihar |
| 157. | 11.2.98 | Subhadra Sewa Sansthan (Regd.) | 400.00 | Pittampura |
| 158. | 3.3.98 | Muskan Parents Association | 4090.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 159. | 3.4.98 | International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution | 12141.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 160. | 10.8.98 | Jain Swetamber Khartar Gachha Mahasangh | 500.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 161. | 11.9.98 | Raj Yoga Edn. and Research Building | 692.50 Sqm | Ashok Vihar |

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| 162. | 18.12.98 | Prayas Jac Society | 510.00 | Tughlakabad Area |
| 163. | 23.2.99 | YWCA | 5000 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 164. | 27.2.99 | Seth Pokkarmal Edn. Society | 1375 Sqm | Rohini |
| 165. | 18.3.99 | Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanem Dakshninamnaya Sri Sharda Peetham | 8121.33 | Vasant Kunj |
| 166. | 4.10.99 | National Federation of Sugar Co-Operative Factory Ltd. | 750 Sqm | Jasola |
| 167. | 25.5.99 | Centre for Media Study | 238 Sqm | Saket |
| 168. | 6.9.99 | National Council for Urdu Language | 830 Sqm | Jasola |
| 169. | 24.6.99 | Umak Centre for Culture | 946.00 | Jasola |
| 170. | 28.6.99 | Sangitika | 380.90 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 171. | 23.7.99 | Him Educational Society | 646.14 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 172. | 18.8.99 | Institute for Study in Industrial Development | 15000.76 Sqm | Vasant Kunj |
| 173. | 9.9.99 | Voluntary Action Net Work India | 500 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 174. | 24.9.99 | Institute for Studies in Industrial Development | 15000.76 | Vasant Kunj |
| 175. | 10.5.99 | Shri Lal Bahadur Seva Niketan, | 2000.00 | Dwarka |
| 176. | 11.9.99 | Subros Educational Society (Regd.) | 992.50 | Panchsheel |
| 177. | 1.12.99 | Shakti Pradyani Sahethan Trust (Regd). | 332.10 | Madhu Vihar |
| 178. | 1.3.2000 | Citizenship Development Society | 795 Sqm | Mayur Vihar |
| 179. | 4.5.2000 | Triveni Educational Social Welfare Society | 2006.00 | Janakpuri |
| 180. | 5.4.2000 | Bharatiya Brahaman Charitable Trust | 22825.08 | Rohini |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181. | 5.5.2000 | City Welfare Society | 1125 Sqm | Wazirpur |
| 182. | 25.5.2000 | Jagan Nath Gupta Memorial Educational Society | 2052.79 | Kalkaji |
| 183. | 12.7.2000 | Ednl. Society of Professional and Vocational | 3000 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 184. | 25.7.2000 | Gujrat Co-Op Milk Marketing Federation | 940.64 | Janakpuri |
| 185. | 16.10.2000 | Aditya Institute of Technology | 8061.14 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 186. | 9.11.2000 | Delhi Bharat Vikas Foundation Regd. | 1052.22 | Yojana Vihar |
| 187. | 24.11.2000 | Food Research and Analysis Centre | 2001.00 | Dwarka |
| 188. | 29.12.2000 | Palam Jain Educational and Welfare Society | 662.34 | Dwarka |
| 189. | 29.12.2000 | Handicapped Welfare Federation | 3300.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 190. | 30.1.01 | Bonded Labour Liberation Fronts | 300.00 | Dwarka |
| 191. | 7.3.01 | Citizenship Development Society | 795.00 | Mayur Vihar |
| 192. | 7.3.01 | Akhil Bhartiya Bhawalpur (State) | 296.35 | Parshad Nagar |
| 193. | 30.3.01 | Help | 2000.00 | Dallupura |
| 194. | 26.4.01 | Jai Jaiwanti | 500.00 | Jasola |
| 195. | 31.5.01 | Anant Parmarth Edu. and Social Trust | 863.20 | Saraswati Vihar |
| 196. | 13.6.01 | Foundation for Aviation and Sustainable Tourism | 1000.00 | Tughlakabad Area |
| 197. | 14.6.01 | Institute of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering | 400 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 198. | 18.6.01 | National Association for the Blind | 2000 Sqm | Dwarka |

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| 199. | 4.7.01 | Delhi Productivity Council | 8094.00 | Dwarka |
| 200. | 9.7.01 | Maharaja Agarsen Technical Education Society | 35300.00 | Rohini |
| 201. | 9.7.01 | Holly Cross Social Service Centre. | 3000.00 | Dheer Pur |
| 202. | 2.8.01 | Rohini Star Ednl. Society | 485.40 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 203. | 14.8.01 | DOEACC Society | 4277.88 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 204. | 23.8.01 | Sahitya Akademi | 2083.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 205. | 6.9.01 | Dr. Hegdwar Smark Nayas | 768.00 | Jasola |
| 206. | 11.9.01 | National Instt. of Public Finance and Policy | 2800.00 | South of IIT |
| 207. | 11.10.01 | Women's Development Organization | 2000.00 | Jasola |
| 208. | 18.10.01 | Centre for Science and Environment | 1000 Sqm | Tughlakabad |
| 209. | 31.10.01 | Rohini Edn. Society Shiva Nand | 2700 Sqm | Rohini |
| 210. | 2.12.01 | International Gaudiya Vedanta Trust | 600.00 | Janakpuri |
| 211. | 19.12.01 | Yoga Vidhan Natraja Society | 508.14 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 212. | 4.1.02 | Society for Indian Ocean Studies | 1071.33 | Lado Sarai |
| 213. | 5.1.02 | Shri Jain Sadhvi Shashi Kanta | 400 Sqm | Rohini |
| 214. | 24.1.02 | Prime Ednl. Welfare Society | 795 Sqm | Mayur Vihar |
| 215. | 4.2.02 | Mata Leelawati Shikshan Sansthan | 3135.38 | Janakpuri |
| 216. | 7.2.02 | Strength India Educational Society | 20235.00 | Pittampura |
| 217. | 8.2.02 | Missionaries of Charity | 2000.00 | Vishwas Nagar |

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| 218. | 14.2.02 | Development of Promotion of Intl. Business Vasant Village | 2002.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 219. | 26.2.02 | Soceity for Human Transformation and Research | 2000.00 | Rohini |
| 220. | 22.3.02 | Health and Education Society (Regd.), | 1375.00 | Rohini |
| 221. | 2.4.02 | Age Care India | 1000.00 | Dwarka |
| 222. | 16.4.02 | Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust (Regd). | 1000.00 | Dwarka |
| 223. | 19.4.02 | Shri Surjan Singh, Rishal Singh | 2000.00 | Rohini |
| 224. | 6.5.02 | Beuro of his Holiness the Dalailama | 200 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 225. | 8.5.02 | Consulting Engineers Association of India | 379.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 226. | 29.5.02 | ACME Ednl. Society | 4047 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 227. | 6.6.02 | Children of the World (Delhi) Society | 500.00 | Dwarka |
| 228. | 17.6.02 | Sharda Memorial Educational Society | 600.00 | Karkardooma |
| 229. | 20.6.02 | Society for Human Transformation and Research | 2000 Sqm | Rohini |
| 230. | 12.7.02 | Stagedoor, The Welcome Theatre Studio | 4000.00 | Saket |
| 231. | 15.7.02 | Rashtriya Swabhiman | 933.45 Sqm | IIT |
| 232. | 17.7.02 | Babu Banarasi Dass Educational Society | 32737.00 | Shastri Park |
| 233. | 20.8.02 | Action for Autism | 1400.00 | Sarita Vihar |
| 234. | 20.8.02 | Shivananda Yoga Vedanta Natraja Society | 508.14 | Dwarka |
| 235. | 1.10.02 | Shri Laxman Dass Sachdeva Memorial Ednl. Society | 4000 Sqm | Rohini |

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| 236. | 12.10.02 | Tata Energy Research Institute | 8094.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 237. | 25.10.02 | National Rifle Association of India | 500.28 | Tughlakabad Area |
| 238. | 31.10.02 | Shri Banarsidas Chandiwala Sewa Smarak Trust Society | 2000.00 | Dwarka |
| 239. | 29.9.03 | Indira Kiran Charitable Trust | 400 Sqm | Karkardooma |
| 240. | 28.3.06 | Society for Employeement and Carrier Counselling | 1479 | Tuglakabad |
| 241. | 9.5.06 | Oil Industries Development Board | 6500 | Sector-23, Dwarka |
| 242. | 1.2.07 | Sky Vision Welfare Society | 2300 | Sector-9, Dwarka |
| 243. | 21.11.07 | Spice Board | 936 | Sector-A-7 Narela |
| 244. | 2.4.08 | The Missionary of Charity | 1050 | Jungpura |
| 245. | 21.12.09 | The Delhi Orthodox Diocesam Council | 461.60 | Sector-3, Rohini |
| 246. | 6.9.10 | International Medical Sciences Academy | 873 | Sector-A-7, Narela |
| 247. | 21.9.11 | Learning Matter Educational Society | 3000 Sqm. | Sector-13, Dwraka |
| 248. | 10.2.12 | Voice Society | 400 Sqm. | Plot No.6, Psp Area, Sector-22, Rohini |
| 249. | 14.2.12 | Popular Institute Society for the Blind | 801 Sqm. | Plot No. CS/OCF-7, Sector-24, Rohini |
| 250. | 19.2.13 | Chander Bhushan Singh Memorial Mahila Bal Evam Sharvan Viklang Shiksha Evem Punarvash Sansthan | 2000 Sqm. | Sector-13, Dwarka |
| 251. | 14.10.14 | SC/ST Welfare and Development Society | 4510 Sqm. | Sector-25, Rohini |

*Note:* **Accurate position is not available

***Statement-IV***

*Allotment made to Nursery School*

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | N.S. | 24.09.1999 | Harvard India Society | 1000.00 | Preet Vihar |
| 2. | N.S. | 07.11.2001 | All India Digamber Jain Society | 1003.00 | Preet Vihar |
| 3. | N.S. | 15.05.1998 | Cavery Educational Society | 800.00 | Vasant Vihar |
| 4. | N.S. | 25.03.1988 | Marrey Sweet House Public School | 826.67 | Yamuna Vihar |
| 5. | N.S. | 10.11.2001 | Perfect Educational and Cultural Association | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 6. | N.S. | 02.04.2002 | Janta Shiksha Prachar Samiti | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 7. | N.S. | 16.08.2002 | Krishna Geetanjali Foundation Society | 800.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 8. | N.S. | 09.11.2002 | Chadha Education Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 9. | N.S. | 04.02.2002 | Jeewan Charitable Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 10. | N.S. | 29.10.2001 | Sacred Mission Educational Society | 785.00 | Paschim Vihar |
| 11. | N.S. | 22.02.2002 | Shrimati Giana Devi Memorial Educational Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 12. | N.S. | 03.10.2001 | Nijdham Educational and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Gujarwalan |
| 13. | N.S. | 06.11.2001 | Renaissance Educational Society | 794.58 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 14. | N.S. | 18.10.2001 | Shreeyans Educational Society | 800.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 15. | N.S. | 05.10.1995 | Mair Rajput Educational Society | 903.44 | Pittampura |
| 16. | N.S. | 01.08.1996 | Secular Educational Society | 1011.75 | Preet Vihar |

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| 17. | N.S. | 22.11.1995 | Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Memorial Society | 795.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 18. | N.S. | 28.06.1996 | Rohini Shiksha Sanskritik Sansthan | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 19. | N.S. | 23.09.1994 | B.R Memorial Society | 1011.39 | Vikas Puri |
| 20. | N.S. | 11.10.2001 | Child Education Socity | 829.00 | Pittampura |
| 21. | N.S. | 28.06.2003 | Harsh Educational Society | 850.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 22. | N.S. | 05.12.2002 | Veena Rani Suri Educational Welfare Society | 800.00 | Paschim Vihar |
| 23. | N.S. | 09.08.1996 | K.V. Education Society | 840.00 | Dilshad Garden |
| 24. | N.S. | 05.01.1996 | Devashree Vashistha Education Society (Regd.) | 1000.00 | Preet Vihar |
| 25. | N.S. | 06.08.1988 | Law's Angels Educational Society | 97128.00 | Shahdra |
| 26. | N.S. | 17.07.1987 | Nutan Vidya Mandir Society | 1011.75 | Agcr Enclave |
| 27. | N.S. | 22.01.1983 | D.A.V College Trust and Management Society | 2104.44 | Wazir Pur |
| 28. | N.S. | 03.09.2002 | Jagdish Educational Society | 310.00 | Rohini |
| 29. | N.S. | 10.08.1987 | Adarsh Children Education and Welfare Society | 1606.66 | Janakpuri |
| 30. | N.S. | 09.08.2002 | Lawrance Road Modern Education Society | 1233.96 | Lawrence Road |
| 31. | N.S. | 01.02.1984 | The Magic Years Educational Society | 1942.56 | Vasant Vihar |
| 32. | N.S. | ** | Salwan Educational Trust | 1011.75 | Tagore Garden |
| 33. | N.S. | 22.05.1987 | Jansewa Educational Society (Regd.) | 861.67 | Pittampura |
| 34. | N.S. | 11.07.2001 | The Balaji Education Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 35. | N.S. | 04.10.2001 | Seth Sagarmal Barrodia Charitable Trst | 800.00 | Dwarka |

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. | N.S. | 13.07.2001 | Dream Land Society | 800.00 | Sarita Vihar |
| 37. | N.S. | 18.02.2002 | New Jain Educational Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 38. | N.S. | 03.08.2001 | The Little Poarl Charitable Society | 870.00 | Kalyan Vihar |
| 39. | N.S. | 08.08.2001 | Rational Educational Society (Regd) | 723.00 | Pittampura |
| 40. | N.S. | 03.06.2002 | Sevti Welfare Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 41. | N.S. | 09.01.2002 | Snehhill Charitable Educational Society | 782.93 | Rohini |
| 42. | N.S. | 06.06.2001 | D.A.V College Managing Committee | 800.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 43. | N.S. | 05.06.2001 | Shakuntalam Educational Society | 800.00 | Vivek Vihar |
| 44. | N.S. | 03.05.2000 | Satguru Educational Society (Regd) | 907.88 | Lawrence Road |
| 45. | N.S. | 27.07.2001 | Adhunik Educational Society | 996.00 | Anand Vihar |
| 46. | N.S. | 25.10.2001 | Tagore Educational Society | 800.00 | Chirag Enclave |
| 47. | N.S. | 12.02.2001 | Gulshan Educational Society | 1000.00 | Pittampura |
| 48. | N.S. | 13.12.2002 | Mehata Educational Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 49. | N.S. | 30.12.1999 | Bina Educational Society | 778.40 | Kalkaji |
| 50. | N.S. | 19.09.1995 | Santa Cruz Educational Society | 900.00 | Pittampura |
| 51. | N.S. | 13.12.1996 | Minocha Educational Society | 1074.00 | Vivek Vihar |
| 52. | N.S. | 28.02.2000 | Arvind Sanika Educational Society | 614.90 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 53. | N.S. | 16.02.2001 | Bright Educational Society | 1000.00 | Derawal Nagar |

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| 54. | N.S. | 27.09.1995 | Kids Educational and Social Welfare Society | 980.00 | Sarita Vihar |
| 55. | N.S. | 14.07.1995 | Shree Bal Kishan Educational and Welfare Society | 1856.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 56. | N.S. | 20.11.1997 | Dimple Educational and Charitable Society | 782.38 | Vasant Kunj |
| 57. | N.S. | 24.09.1999 | Sankalpa Educational Welfare and Charitable Society | 810.00 | Rohini |
| 58. | N.S. | 20.07.2001 | Abhinav Shisksha Sansthan (Regd) | 1027.00 | Paschim Vihar |
| 59. | N.S. | 29.08.2001 | Shri Laxman Dass Memorial Education Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 60. | N.S. | 14.12.2001 | Sankalpa Educational Welfare and Charitable Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 61. | N.S. | 04.02.2002 | R. Lal Educational Society | 869.40 | Rohini |
| 62. | N.S. | 13.07.2001 | Delhi Public School Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 63. | N.S. | 06.12.2001 | Satrupa Educational Society | 799.89 | Rohini |
| 64. | N.S. | 26.02.2002 | Rana Educational Society | 804.95 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 65. | N.S. | 17.10.2001 | Delhi Nagar Shiksha Parcharni Shabha | 800.00 | Gopal Pur |
| 66. | N.S. | 20.09.2002 | Bhartiya Jan Sahyog Parisad | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 67. | N.S. | 29.05.2001 | Kapil Public Education and Sociel Cultural Society | 772.72 | Dwarka |
| 68. | N.S. | 15.04.2002 | St. Anil Educational and Cultural Society | 801.75 | Patpar Ganj |
| 69. | N.S. | 19.12.2001 | Gaurav Educational Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 70. | N.S. | 17.10.2001 | Blue Bells Educational Society | 800.00 | Sarita Vihar |
| 71. | N.S. | 01.07.2002 | Flora-Fauna Educational Society | 803.74 | Pittampura |
| 72. | N.S. | 04.04.2002 | The Chirag Educational Social and Cultural Society | 800.00 | Rohini |

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73. | N.S. | 15.11.2001 | Puneet Education Society | 831.00 | Rohini |
| 74. | N.S. | 12.12.2001 | Saraswati Educational Society | 800.00 | Janakpuri |
| 75. | N.S. | 10.06.2002 | Shree Sathya Sai Educational and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 76. | N.S. | 27.12.2001 | Adarsh Shiksha Sansthan | 1000.00 | Anand Vihar |
| 77. | N.S. | 08.10.2001 | Kanvin Educational Society (Regd.) | 720.00 | Kondli Gharoli |
| 78. | N.S. | 24.01.2002 | Pragya Educational and Cultural Society | 950.00 | Mayur Vihar |
| 79. | N.S. | 17.10.2001 | M.N Educational and Research Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 80. | N.S. | 18.09.2001 | Virender Public Education Society | 1185.60 | Preet Vihar |
| 81. | N.S. | 04.04.2002 | Mata Thakur Devi Educational and Charitable Society | 990.00 | Pittampura |
| 82. | N.S. | 11.03.2002 | Pitambra Education Society | 800.00 | AGCR Enclave |
| 83. | N.S. | 28.09.2001 | Ascent Edu. Society | 928.00 | Pittampura |
| 84. | N.S. | 28.09.2001 | Pragati Educational and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Jasola |
| 85. | N.S. | 08.03.2002 | Agroha Educational Society | 800.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 86. | N.S. | 16.09.2002 | Society of Brothers of St. Gabriel Delhi Mont Fort School | 910.30 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 87. | N.S. | 18.12.2001 | Revivify Charitable Society | 953.06 | Dwarka |
| 88. | N.S. | 26.04.2002 | Lalit Gitanjali Maken Memorial Welfare Society | 800.40 | Janakpuri |
| 89. | N.S. | 04.07.2002 | P.D. Memorial Educational and Medical Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 90. | N.S. | 20.06.2002 | Good News in Action | 851.75 | Dwarka |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91. | N.S. | 04.03.2002 | Jan Hitkari Shiksha Samiti | 1000.00 | Jagriti Enclave |
| 92. | N.S. | 15.11.2001 | Sky Land Education Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 93. | N.S. | 22.04.2002 | Divya Nirvan Welfare and Charitable Society | 800.00 | Preet Vihar |
| 94. | N.S. | 20.09.2002 | Late Smt. Kaushalya Devi Memorial Educational Society | 801.15 | Meera Nagar |
| 95. | N.S. | 24.12.1999 | Vashudha Education Society (Regd.) | 819.60 | Pittampura |
| 96. | N.S. | 08.05.2002 | Children Career Educational Society | 768.00 | Rohini |
| 97. | N.S. | 17.05.2001 | Educational Society For Weaker Section | 917.84 | Yamuna Vihar |
| 98. | N.S. | 25.01.2001 | St. Prayag Education Society | 800.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 99. | N.S. | 12.08.2002 | Shiv Education Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 100. | N.S. | 11.04.2002 | Mount Carmel School Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 101. | N.S. | 06.08.2002 | Ganga Saran Memorial Educational Society | 800.00 | Ram Vihar |
| 102. | N.S. | 08.08.2002 | Rima Educational Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 103. | N.S. | 14.08.2002 | Tirupati Education Society | 864.00 | Rohini |
| 104. | N.S. | 01.08.2002 | New Trand Education and Social Welfare Societty | 864.00 | Rohini |
| 105. | N.S. | 12.08.2002 | Wonderland of Learning Education Soceity | 791.00 | Pittampura |
| 106. | N.S. | 20.06.2002 | Delhi Public School Society | 810.00 | Rohini |
| 107. | N.S. | 26.07.2002 | K. K. Mehra and Dr. Rejive Memoril Eucational Society | 627.00 | Yojana Vihar |
| 108. | N.S. | 12.08.2002 | M. L. Sethi Charitable Trust | 800.00 | Rohini |

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109. | N.S. | 14.08.2002 | Hem Chander Jain Memorial Educational and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 110. | N.S. | 12.07.2002 | West and Educational and Welfare Society | 851.75 | Dwarka |
| 111. | N.S. | 22.08.2002 | Pooja Educational and Cultural Society | 801.17 | Pittampura |
| 112. | N.S. | 12.08.2002 | Sadana Welfare Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 113. | N.S. | 26.09.2002 | Adhaar Ennabling Society | 805.65 | Anand Vihar |
| 114. | N.S. | 01.08.2002 | Sant Sohan Educational Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 115. | N.S. | 05.08.2002 | Universal Educational Society | 800.00 | Preet Vihar |
| 116. | N.S. | 10.03.2000 | S. P. S. Phull Charitable Trust | 880.00 | Rohini |
| 117. | N.S. | 06.02.2002 | Neel Kanth Education Society | 1250.20 | Prashant Vihar |
| 118. | N.S. | 22.08.2002 | Holy Ganga Educational and Cultural Soceity | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 119. | N.S. | 07.03.1981 | President 80-81, Rotary Club of Delhi Qutab | 2016.00 | Tigri |
| 120. | N.S. | 19.08.2002 | Favourite Education Society | 800.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 121. | N.S. | 26.08.2002 | Kailash Memorial Charitable Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 122. | N.S. | 01.05.2001 | Shanti Janak Sachdeva Edu. Society | 800.00 | Vivek Vihar |
| 123. | N.S. | 22.11.1996 | Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Memorial Society | 795.00 | Patpar Ganj |
| 124. | N.S. | 13.09.2002 | Tulsi Educational Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 125. | N.S. | 16.09.2002 | Ideal Educational and Cultural Society | 900.00 | Pittampura |

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| 126. | N.S. | 17.09.2002 | Pinkflower Education and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 127. | N.S. | 07.04.1998 | Rose Educational and Cultural Society | 117.12 | AGCR Enclave |
| 128. | N.S. | 10.01.1997 | Vishal Educational Society | 800.00 | Kondli Gharoli |
| 129. | N.S. | 06.12.2001 | Child Education Society | 829.64 | Pittampura |
| 130. | N.S. | 18.09.2002 | The Secretary, Tarun Bal Shiksha Samiti, | 840.00 | Rohini |
| 131. | N.S. | 19.09.2002 | Seth Sagrmal Bagrodia Charitable Trust | 805.95 | Rohini |
| 132. | N.S. | 19.09.2002 | Dav Public School | 2027.00 | Paschim Vihar |
| 133. | N.S. | 04.12.2001 | The President Student Academy Education Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 134. | N.S. | 01.03.1990 | The Hony. Sectt. Goodly Public School Edu-Society | 809.40 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 135. | N.S. | 15.2.2002 | The Secretary, Adhunik Bal Shiksha Samiti, | 997.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 136. | N.S. | 20.09.2002 | The Secretary, Maharaja Surajmal Education Society | 1000.00 | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 137. | N.S. | 26.07.1996 | The Secretary, Roop Nagar Public Society | 734.05 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 138. | N.S. | 19.07.2002 | Oxford Public Educational Society | 800.00 | East of Kailash |
| 139. | N.S. | 25.07.2002 | Aparajita Mahila Samiti | 167.20 | Chitranjan Park |
| 140. | N.S. | 22.02.2002 | The Secretary, Chunni Lal Jaipuria Charitable Society, | 799.15 | Pittampura |
| 141. | N.S. | 09.08.1999 | The Secretary, Chunni Lal Jaipuria Charitable Trust (Regd.) | 800.00 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 142. | N.S. | 19.02.1988 | The Trustee, Chunni Lal Jaipuria Charitable Trust | 970.00 | Gujarwalan |
| 143. | N.S. | 30.04.1997 | The Secretary, Mayur Education and Cultural Society | 822.50 | Paschim Vihar |

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 144. | N.S. | 11.10.2002 | Value Educational Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 145. | N.S. | 10.11.002 | Blooming Buds Educational and Welfare Society | 800.00 | Sarvodya Enclave Colony |
| 146. | N.S. | 23.10.2002 | Vaish Aggarwal Educational Society | 927.00 | Derawal Nagar |
| 147. | N.S. | 14.11.2002 | Surbhi Sarvashiksha Evam, Kalyan Samiti | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 148. | N.S. | 28.08.1997 | S. S. R. Educational and Welfare Society (Regd.) | 1000.00 | Nirman Vihar |
| 149. | N.S. | 01.08.2002 | Lovely Bal Shiksha Parishad (Regd.) | 996.09 | Mayur Vihar |
| 150. | N.S. | 16.09.2002 | Janak Charitable Edu. Society | 800.00 | Ashok Vihar |
| 151. | N.S. | 16.02.1981 | The Institute of the Franciscan Clarist, Sisters of the Most Blessed Secrement | 1938.14 | Hauz Khas |
| 152. | N.S. | 14.10.1998 | Bahu Bali Education Society | 863.85 | Dwarka |
| 153. | N.S. | 07.11.2001 | Shri Satya Sai Baba Jaghira Foundation and Educational Trust | 900.00 | Shalimar Bagh |
| 154. | N.S. | 31.12.1999 | Seth Pokhar Mal Educational Society | 602.00 | Pittampura |
| 155. | N.S. | 03.03.1995 | Delhi Fransalian Society | 781.07 | Janakpuri |
| 156. | N.S. | 07.04.2003 | Better Future Education Society | 772.50 | Rohini |
| 157. | N.S. | ** | Shri Narian Dass Goel Memorial Education Society | 772.50 | Rohini |
| 158. | N.S. | 08.04.2003 | Adunik Vigyan and Kalan Education Socetiy A M 26-10 Shalimar Bagh | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 159. | N.S. | 08.04.2003 | New Krishna Education Society | 1000.00 | Rohini |

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| 160. | N.S. | 08.04.2003 | Vidhata Educational Society Bh-636 Shalimar Bagh | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 161. | N.S. | 16.04.2003 | The Moon Lite Education Society A-10 Sunder Appartment | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 162. | N.S. | 24.04.2003 | Spasht Education Society 467 Circular Road | 807.00 | Pittampura |
| 163. | N.S. | 13.05.2003 | Child Welfare Sangath | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 164. | N.S. | 16.06.2003 | Shrimati Dropti Devi Memorial Education Society | 800.00 | Pitam Pura Near DDA Sports Complex |
| 165. | N.S. | 16.06.2003 | Shanti Janak Sachdeva Society | 989.00 | Dilshad Garden |
| 166. | N.S. | 17.06.2003 | Dr. Ambedker Sewa Mandir | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 167. | N.S. | 19.06.2003 | Vikas Deep Educational Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 168. | N.S. | 20.06.2003 | Child Education Soceity | 810.00 | Rohini |
| 169. | N.S. | 23.06.2003 | Late Shri Ram Bhaj Vaida Ashram Sansthan | 971.00 | Jagriti Enclave |
| 170. | N.S. | 27.06.2003 | Prime Education Welfare Society | 814.00 | Vivek Vihar |
| 171. | N.S. | 18.07.2003 | Shiva Shiksha Samiti | 850.00 | Dilshad Garden |
| 172. | N.S. | 28.07.2003 | Dogra Education Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 173. | N.S. | 01.08.2003 | Ojas Shikshan Sansthan | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 174. | N.S. | 18.08.2003 | H D Garg Memorial Education Socity | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 175. | N.S. | 07.10.2005 | Preeti Education Society | 800.00 | Pittampura |
| 176. | N.S. | 21.08.2003 | Vandana Educational Welfare Society | 805.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 177. | N.S. | 21.08.2003 | Maihar Educational Cultural and Welfare Society | 799.96 | Dwarka |

| Sl. No. | Category | DOA/DOP | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 178. | N.S. | 29.08.2003 | Lord Ganeh Educational Society | 800.00 | Dwarka |
| 179. | N.S. | 29.09.2003 | Indra Kiran Charitable Trust | 400.00 | Karkardooma |
| 180. | N.S. | 16.06.2003 | Kamala Devi Shiksha Samiti | 800.00 | Mandwali Fazurpur |
| 181. | N.S. | 17.06.2003 | Child Mother Pride Education Society | 800.00 | Priyadarshani Vihar |
| 182. | N.S. | 25.01.2001 | Prannath Educational and Medical Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 183. | N.S. | 25.01.2001 | Rai Educational And Welfare Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 184. | N.S. | 29.01.2001 | Lord Budha Society | 800.00 | Model Town |
| 185. | N.S. | 19.02.2001 | Prince Public School Society | 800.00 | Rohini |
| 186. | N.S. | 27.02.2001 | Krishne Dharmarth Samiti | 800.00 | Vikas Puri |
| 187. | N.S. | 13.03.2001 | South Delhi Education Society | 903.68 | Dwarka |
| 188. | N.S. | 04.01.2001 | Ch. Bhim Singh Educational Society | 809.00 | Paschim Vihar |
| 189. | N.S. | 11.06.2001 | Smt. Gianwati Memorial Educationa and Social Welfare Socity | 1000.00 | Pitampura |
| 190. | N.S. | 14.06.2001 | Keso Lal Khullar Memorial Society | 825.00 | Yamuna Puri |
| 191. | N.S. | 15.06.2001 | Aadarsh Shiv Shakti Shiksha Samiti | 800.00 | Pitampura |
| 192. | N.S. | 28.03.2003 | Subhit Shiksha Samiti | 850.00 | Vasant Kunj |
| 193. | N.S. | 17.06.2003 | Child Mother Shiksha Samiti | 800.00 | Priyadarshani Vihar |

**Note:** ** The accurate position is not available

***Statement-V***

*List of allotment of land to Primary School*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Date of Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | P.S. | 18.7.1967 | Delhi Orthodox Syrian Church Society | 9817 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjung |
| 2. | P.S. | 18.4.1968 | Ram Krishna Sharda Mission | 2 Acres | Hauz Khas |
| 3. | P.S. | 19.7.1968 | The South Delhi Education Society. | 1.378 Acre | Defence Colony |
| 4. | P.S. | 10.11.1971 | St. Mary's Edn. Society | 1.97 Acre | Wazir Pur Ph-I |
| 5. | P.S. | 27.12.1971 | Shri Arbindo Society | 2.75 Acre | Village Adchini |
| 6. | P.S. | 4.1.1972 | Blind Social Welfare Association | 2 Acre | G-8, Clock Tower, Hari Nagar |
| 7. | P.S. | 18.11.1974 | Bharti Edn. Society | 2.36 Acre | Zone-E-1, Gulabi Bagh, North Reshanara Road. |
| 8. | P.S. | 26.5.1975 | P.C. Raja Ratnam Institutions | 0.8 Hect. | Hauz Khas |
| 9. | P.S. | 17.5.1975 | Dev Samaj Society | 2.21 Acre | Village (Okhla) Masihgarh |
| 10. | P.S. | 11.11.1975 | Nirmal Gyan Mandir Society | 2.30 Acre | Block-B, Janak Puri |
| 11. | P.S. | 27.8.1976 | Modern Public School | 2 Acres | Block-B-3, Shalimar Bagh |
| 12. | P.S. | 29.10.1976 | Gyan Mandir Public School | 1.654 Acre | Block-E, Naraina Cancelled on 09.12.2005 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | P.S. | 15.11.1976 | Hill Grove Edn. Society | 1.74 Acre | Safdarjung Res. Scheme |
| 14. | P.S. | 19.2.1977 | J.D. Tytler Preparatory | 1.64 Acre | Munirka Ph-I CHBS |
| 15. | P.S. M.S. | 02.7.1977 | St. Marks Christian Society | 2 Acres | Block-A-2, Janak Puri |
| 16. | P.S. | 29.8.1979 | Tagore International School Society | 1.96 Acre | Block-E, E.O. Kailash |
| 17. | P.S. | ** | Tagore Edn. Society | 2.5 Acre | Vasant Vihar Government Servant CHBS. Plot No. B-61. |
| 18. | P.S. N.S. | 14.2.1979 | The Salerian Sister School of Northern India | 2.955 Acres | Block-A, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar |
| 19. | P.S. | 14.10.1980 | Mount Carmel Society | 2.08 Acre | Anand Niketan C.H.B.S. |
| 20. | P.S., C.H. Club | 12.2.1982 | Kashmiri Edn. Society | 1.90 Acres | Kashmiri CHBS South Delhi |
| 21. | P.S. N.S. | 18.8.1975 | Arya Samaj Government Servant C.H.B.S. | 2.61 Acres | Government Servant CHBS, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar |
| 22. | P.S. | 12.8.1996 | DAV School | 2287.5 Sqm. | East of Loni Road |
| 23. | P.S. | 10.9.1981 | Tri Ngr. Aggarwal Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Block-C, Lawrence Road |
| 24. | P.S. | 08.6.1982 | Apeejay Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Malviya Nagar Extn. |
| 25. | P.S. | 20.1.1983 | The Society for Advancement of Edn. | 2.38 Acre | New Friends, C.H.B.S. |
| 26. | H.S.S. | 10.8.1984 | Madarsa Kashiful Uloom | 0.885 Acre | Village Maujpur |
| 27. | P.S. | 21.1.1984 | Universal Education Society | 2 Acres | Preet Vihar C.H.B.S. |
| 28. | P.S. | 21.9.1984 | New Era Edn. Society | 1 Acre | G-8, Rajouri Garden Near Mayapuri |

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| 29. | P.S. | 10.12.1984 | Abhinav Shiksha Sansthan | 2 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 30. | P.S. | 28.8.1985 | Society for Edn. Welfare | 1.5 Acres | Vasant Vihar |
| 31. | P.S. | 08.3.77 | Guru Nanak Darbar Satsang Sabha | 0.45 Acres | East of Kailash |
| 32. | P.S. | 03.1.1986 | Roop Nagar Public School Society | 2 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 33. | P.S. | 24.1.1986 | Guru Nanak Vidya Bhandar Trust | 2.242 Acres | Block-A, Janak Puri |
| 34. | P.S. | 19.5.1986 | Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee | 2.5 Acres | Hemkund Colony |
| 35. | P.S. | 24.9.1987 | Shri Kundan Lal Memo. Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Vasant Kunj |
| 36. | P.S. | 21.4.1988 | R.R. Mehta Edn. Trust | 1 Acre | Malviya Nagar Saket |
| 37. | P.S. | 14.10.1988 | Happy English School Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Shyam C.H.B.S. TYA |
| 38. | P.S. | 31.10.1989 | Giandeep Edn. Society | 4047 Sqm. | Site No. 3 Ghonda Res. Scheme |
| 39. | P.S. | 02.5.2003 | DAV Management Committee | 1.74 Acre | Mausam Vihar |
| 40. | P.S. M.S. | 17.3.1998 | Babs Naronha Memo. Edn. and Social Welfare Society | 4200 Sqm. | Panchsheel Enclave |
| 41. | P.S. | 16.11.1998 | Mata Krishna Wanti Edn. Society | 1.2 Acres | Miyanwali CHBS Paschim Vihar |
| 42. | P.S. | 24.3.1999 | New Star Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Pitampura PS-1 |
| 43. | P.S. | 04.5.2000 | Chandan Shiksha Samiti | 0.6 Hect. | Dilshad Garden |
| 44. | P.S. | 11.7.2000 | Shri Shakti Edn. Society | 4068 Sqm. | Sector-8, Rohini |
| 45. | P.S. | 15.3.2001 | Shiv Modern Edn. Society | 0.6443 Acre | A-3, Paschim Vihar |
| 46. | P.S. | 28.2.2002 | Samarth Shiksha Samiti | 1542.30 Sqm. | Site No. 50, MOR Kalkaji |

** Accurate position not available.

***Statement-VI***

*List of allotment of land to Middle School*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | M.S. | ** | Guru Nanak Satsang Sabha | 1392.11 Sqm. | Vasant Vihar |
| 2. | M.S. | 17.9.1981 | Andhra Edn. Society | 2 Acres | B-3, Janak Puri |
| 3. | M.S. | 29.9.1982 | U.P. Samaj | 2.566 Acres | Vasant Vihar |
| 4. | M.S. | 19.10.1982 | Sushila Devi Ram Lal Memo. Society | 1.98 Acres | Pitam Pura |
| 5. | M.S. | 06.1.1984 | Adarsh Children Edn. Welfare Society | 1.88 Acre | Block-B-2, Janak Puri |
| 6. | M.S. | 07.3.1984 | Tri Nagar Edn. Society | 8417.76 Sqm. | Lawrence Road (MSP) |
| 7. | M.S. | 01.6.1985 | Adarsh School Society | 1.35 Acres | Vikas Puri |
| 8. | M.S. | 28.2.1985 | Mother India Charitable Society | 2 Acres | Paschim Puri |
| 9. | M.S. | 04.1.1985 | St. Margret Edn. Society | 1.630 Acres | Prashant Vihar |
| 10. | M.S. | 07.1.1985 | Goodly Public School Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 11. | M.S. | 08.11.1985 | Laxman Dass Sachdeva Memo. Edn. Society | 1.976 Acres | Pitam Pura |
| 12. | M.S. | 23.8.1985 | B.R. Memorial Society | 1.48 Acres | Block-C, Vikas Puri |
| 13. | M.S. | 10.10.1985 | Anand Parkash Charitable and Edn. Trust | 1.5 Acres | Vikas Puri |
| 14. | M.S. | 05.3.1986 | Bal Hakikat Shiksha Samiti | 1.50 Acres | Defense Personnel C.H.B.S. Trans Yamnua |

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| 15. | M.S. | 02.3.1987 | St. Anthony's School | 1360 Sq. Yds | S.D.A. |
| 16. | M.S. | 02.4.1987 | Tandon Edn. Society | 1.83 Acres | Sector-7 Rohini |
| 17. | M.S. | 16.4.1987 | Diwan Chand Memo. Edn. Society | 1.231 Acres | Janak Puri Block-C-3 |
| 18. | M.S. | 21.8.1987 | New Jeevan Adarsh Public School Shiksha Samiti | 1.24 Acres | Gautam Puri |
| 19. | M.S. | 09.6.1987 | New Green Field Edn. Society | 1.48 Acres | Alaknanda Kalkaji |
| 20. | M.S. | 18.9.1987 | K.D. Rajpal Edn. Society (Haritage) | 1.73 Acres | Vasant Kunj |
| 21. | M.S. | 22.9.1987 | D.A.V. College Management Committee | 1.96 Acres | Dayanand C.H.B.S. |
| 22. | M.S. | 16.11.1987 | Rohini Edn. Society | 1.86 Acres | Rohini, Sector-7 |
| 23. | M.S. | 21.12.1987 | Ravi Bharti Shiksha Samiti | 1 Acre | Loni Road T.Y.A. |
| 24. | M.S. | 01.7.1988 | Vidya Edn. Society | 1.50 Acres | M-Block, Vikas Puri |
| 25. | M.S. | 24.2.1988 | Hem Kund Edn. Society | 1.5 Acre | Vikas Puri |
| 26. | M.S. | 24.2.1988 | Hem Kund Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Vikas Puri |
| 27. | M.S. | 25.2.1988 | Lala Amar Nath Verma Edn. Welfare Society | 1 Acre | Vikas Puri |
| 28. | M.S. | 25.3.1988 | Hari Ram Memo Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Shalimar Bagh |
| 29. | M.S. | 14.4.1988 | Faqir Chand Suri Memo. Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Paschim Vihar |
| 30. | M.S. | 28.4.1988 | Modern Delhi Citizen Edn. Society | 1.5 Acres | Paschim Vihar A-Block |
| 31. | M.S. | 29.6.1988 | Northern India Moxonic Charitable Society | 2 Acres | Sector-B, Vasant Kunj |
| 32. | M.S. | 01.5.1989 | Little Angels Public School | 2 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 33. | M.S. | 18.5.1989 | Bharti Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Swasthaya Vihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34. | M.S. | 09.11.1989 | Harvard Edn. Society | 2.01 Acres | Preet Nagar TYA |
| 35. | M.S. | 17.10.1989 | Retanand Balved Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Saket |
| 36. | M.S. | 11.5.1989 | Plato Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Shahdara |
| 37. | M.S. | 11.5.1989 | M.M. Public School Society | 1.92 Acres | Site No. 2 Block-D, Pitam Pura |
| 38. | M.S. | 11.5.1989 | Adarsh Vidya Sansthan | 5440 Sqm. | Mandawali Fazal Pur |
| 39. | M.S. | 04.5.1990 | Sant Tulsi Memorial Society | 6122.34 Sqm. | Vikas Puri |
| 40. | M.S. | 06.12.1990 | Sundown Edn. Society | 0.06 Hect. | Vasant Kunj |
| 41. | M.S. | 17.8.1990 | Adhunik Bal Shiksha Samiti | 5735 Sqm. | Rishab Vihar Jain C.H.B.S. TYA |
| 42. | M.S. | 10.12.1990 | Vardhman Edn. Society | 6160 Sqm. | Sector-6, Rohini |
| 43. | M.S. | 27.11.1990 | Shanti Janak Sachdeva Edn. Society | 1.74 Acres | Site No. 1 Dilshad Garden |
| 44. | M.S. | 12.4.1990 | St. George Edn. Society | 2.10 Acres | Alaknanda |
| 45. | M.S. | 27.3.1991 | Sachdeva Edn. Society | 4900 Sqm. | G-8 Area Rajouri Garden |
| 46. | M.S. | 04.4.1991 | Bal Shiksha Avam Bodhik Vikas Samiti | 6089.33 Sqm. | Sector-15, Block-H, Rohini |
| 47. | M.S. | 23.4.1991 | Cresent Public School | 6199 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 48. | M.S. | 30.5.1991 | Bosco Education Society | 1.80 Acre | Paschim Vihar |
| 49. | M.S. | 17.7.1991 | Nutan Vidya Mandir | 1.48 Acre | Dilshad Garden |
| 50. | M.S. | 11.2.1991 | St. Andrews Edn. Society | 2397.12 Sqm. | Jagat Puri Manadawali Fazal Pur |
| 51. | M.S. | 11.11.1991 | Sanatan Dharam Trust | ** | Pitampura |

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| 52. | M.S. | 19.11.1991 | Vaish Education Foundation | 2 Acres | New Rajdhani TYA |
| 53. | Integrated School | 23.3.1992 | Center for Cultural Resources and Training | 3.90 Hect. | Dwarka |
| 54. | M.S. | 26.2.1993 | Glorious Education Society | 1.5 Acres | Rohini |
| 55. | M.S. | 22.3.1993 | Jyotirmay Samiti | 5863 Sqm. | Mandawali Fazal Pur |
| 56. | M.S. | 04.3.1993 | Tri Nagar Shiksha Parachani Sabha | 2 Acres | Rohini |
| 57. | M.S. | 20.4.1993 | DAV College Management Committee | 6069.66 Sqm. | Site No. 3 Ashok Vihar |
| 58. | M.S. | 16.3.1994 | All Saint Edn. Society | 6170.16 Sqm. | Paschim Vihar, GH-9 |
| 59. | M.S. | 28.4.1994 | Deepalya Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Govind Puri Kalkaji |
| 60. | M.S. | 25.5.1994 | St. Joseph Academy | 1.56 Acres | Sarita Vihar |
| 61. | M.S. | 28.9.1994 | Sardar Jagat Singh Chadha Charitable Trust | 1.028 Acres | Paschim Vihar (Hindustan CHBS) |
| 62. | M.S. | 04.12.1995 | Hans Raj Samark Society | 2 Acres | Dlishad Garden |
| 63. | M.S. | 05.6.1995 | St Rosier | 1.5067 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 64. | M.S. | 30.5.1995 | Edn. Society of Rani Bagh | 2.050 Acre | Pitampura Dehati CHBS |
| 65. | M.S. | 17.10.1995 | Mayur Edn. Society | 0.61 Hect. | Mandawali Fazal Pur |
| 66. | M.S. | 03.9.1996 | Saraswati Edn. Society | 1.5 Acre | P.S. No. 9 Vikas Puri |
| 67. | M.S. | 04.9.1996 | Mahashya Chunni Lal Dharmarth Trust | 0.4 Hect. | Sector-6, Dwarka |
| 68. | M.S. | 17.4.1996 | St. Freobal Edn. Society | 6690 Sqm. | Site No. 8, Sector-A, Paschim Vihar |
| 69. | M.S. | 20.6.1996 | Mohit Bal Vikas Parishad | 3214 Sqm | Pkt-C-18 Rohini |

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| 70. | M.S. | 07.3.1996 | The Bapist Edn. Society | 0.37 Hect. | Mandawai Fazal Pur |
| 71. | M.S. | 27.8.1996 | Kaushalya Devi Memo. Society | 1.570 Acres | Janak Puri |
| 72. | M.S. | 09.8.1996 | Monohar Memorial Society | 3992 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |
| 73. | M.S. | 13.9.1996 | Lakhpat Shiksha Samiti | 4 Acres | Mandawali Fazal Pur |
| 74. | M.S. | 10.5.1996 | Laxmi Bai Foundation | 0.40 Hect. | Vasant Kunj |
| 75. | M.S. | 17.10.1996 | Kamal Edn. Social Welfare Society | 1.43 Acres | Vikaspuri |
| 76. | M.S. | 28.10.1996 | Goswami Vidyapeeth Society | 0.4 Hect | Sector-3 Rohini |
| 77. | M.S. | 19.12.1996 | Mount Abu. Edn. Society | .756 Hect. | Sector-5, Rohini |
| 78. | M.S. | 21.3.1997 | St. Kabir Edn. Society | 7285 Sqm. | Sector-3, Rohini |
| 79. | M.S. | 16.7.1997 | Saravjanik Sarvodaya Edn. Society | 1 Acre | Ambika Vihar |
| 80. | M.S. | 26.11.1997 | Gregorian Orthodox Church Society | 1.50 Acres | Sector-11, Dwarka |
| 81. | M.S. | 11.9.1998 | New Vivek Edn. Society | 1.45 Acres | Anand Vihar |
| 82. | M.S. | 30.3.1999 | J.K. Saraswati Memo. Society | 6460 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 83. | M.S. | 05.8.1999 | Sant Kirpal Edn. Society | 1.756 Acers | Sector-9, Pkt-4, Rohini |
| 84. | M.S. | 08.3.1999 | Gulshan Edn. Society | 2000 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 85. | M.S. | 09.8.1999 | Rising Star Academy Edn. Society | 1.712 Acres | Raj Nagar Pitampura |
| 86. | M.S. | 09.12.1999 | Sai Memo. Edn. Society | 3900 Sqm. | Geeta Colony FC |
| 87. | M.S. | 24.3.2000 | Nutan Vidya Mandir | 4000 Sqm. | Mandawali Fazal Pur |

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| 88. | M.S. | 30.3.2000 | Skyland Edn. Society | 4005.80 Sqm. | Sector-16, Block-E, Rohini |
| 89. | M.S. | 05.10.2000 | Prince Public School | 4000 Sqm. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 90. | M.S. | 19.6.2000 | Rai Bhadur Raghbir Singh Edn. Society | 1 Acre | South Delhi Sarita Vihar |
| 91. | M.S. | 29.1.2001 | Rock Field Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Sector-16, Pkt-A, Rohini |
| 92. | M.S. | 29.3.2001 | Babson (PSB) Edn. Society | 3739.41 Sqm. | Pkt-19, Sector-8, Rohini |
| 93. | M.S. | 22.5.2001 | Mittal Edn. Society | 4000.62 Sqm. | Sector-25, Rohini |
| 94. | M.S. | 24.5.2001 | All India Digamber Jain Edn. Society | 4060 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar, PH-III |
| 95. | M.S. | 28.5.2001 | Green Land Edn. and Cultural Society | 4515 Sqm. | Sector-11, Rohini |
| 96. | M.S. | 31.5.2001 | St. Methew's Edn. Society | 6070.50 Sqm. | Block-B, Paschim Vihar |
| 97. | M.S. | 06.6.2001 | Shimla Edn. Welfare Society | 4000 Sqm. | Ghazipur |
| 98. | M.S. | 06.8.2001 | St. Vivekanand Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | CFI Complex I.P. Extn. Mandawali C.H.B.S. |
| 99. | M.S. | 06.9.2001 | United Friends Edn. Society | 5836.25 Sqm. | Block-H, Sector-11, Rohini |
| 100. | M.S. | 25.7.2001 | St. Lawrence Edn. Society | 0.37 Hect. | Pkt-A to K Dilshad Garden |
| 101. | M.S. | 09.7.2001 | Mair Raj Put Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 102. | M.S | 09.10.2001 | Rishab Edn. Sociey | 3207.3 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar |
| 103. | M.S | 23.11.2001 | Decent Edn. Society | 4681.81 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 104. | M.S. | 17.1.2002 | Monarch Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Block-H, Bodella Res. Scheme |
| 105. | M.S. | 25.1.2002 | Bhagwan Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Secotr-24, PS-1, Rohini |
| 106. | M.S | 13.02.2002 | St. Methew's Edn. Society | ** | Dilshad Garden |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107. | M.S. | 14.2.2002 | Goswami Vidya Peeth Edn. Society | 4050 Sqm. | Block-H, Sarita Vihar |
| 108. | M.S | 4.11.2002 (Regularized) | D.A.V. Management Committee | 7630.80 Sqm. | Kailash Hills |
| 109. | M.S. | 25.7.2002 | Mother Gian Edn. Society | 4089 Sqm. | Block-D, Pushpanjali Enclave, Pitampura |
| 110. | M.S. | 25.7.2002 | Late Shri Behari Lal Edn. Society | 4335 Sqm. | Sector-9, Rohini |
| 111. | M.S. | 25.7.2002 | The Tandon Edn. Society | 5350 Sqm. | Molana Azad C.H.B.S. Pitampura |
| 112. | M.S. | 10.10.2002 | DAV Miyanwali | 1.96 Acre | Miyanwali Paschim Vihar |
| 113. | M.S. | 16.10.2002 | Arya Welfare Society | 4000 Sqm. | Block-G, Sector-11, Rohini |
| 114. | M.S. | 16.1.2003 | Ravi Bharti Shiksha Samiti | 4000 Sqm. | Dilshad Garden |
| 115. | M.S. | 03.4.2003 | Ferry Edn. Society | 4830 Sqm. | Sector-6, Dwarka |
| 116. | M.S. | 21.5.2003 | Sri Shankra Edn. Society | 4000 Sqm. | Pkt-A, Sector-12, Dwarka |
| 117. | M.S. | 06.6.2003 | M.D. Edn. Society | 4050 Sqm. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 118. | M.S. | 24.11.2003 | Millennium Cultural Edn. Society | 4044 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 119. | M.S. | 24.11.2003 | Ved Edn. and Welfare Society | 4000 Sqm. | Sector-10, Dwarka |
| 120. | M.S. | 04.6.2004 | Florence's Nightingale Edn. Society | 3999.42 Sqm. | HAF-Pkt.-A, Sector-16, Dwarka |
| 121. | M.S. | 08.11.2004 | Nanaksar Thath Isshar Darbar | 2.74 Acres | Greater Kailash-II |
| 122. | M.S. | 27.7.2009 | High Brow Edn. Society | 6000 Sqm. | Karkardooma |

**Note:** **The exact Information are not available.

***Statement-VII***

*List of allotment of land to Higher Secondary School*

| SL. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | H.S.S. | 09.1967 | Arya Orphanage | 8 Acre | East of Kailash |
| 2. | H.S.S. | 20.5.1969 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese Edn. Society (Mont Fort. School) | 6.41 Acres | Wazirpur, Ph-I, Res. Scheme |
| 3. | H.S.S. | 24.9.1969 | Delhi Public School Society | 2.04 Acre | East of Kailash |
| 4. | H.S.S. | 4.7.1970 | D.A.V. School Gandhi Nagar | 4 Acre | Gandhi Nagar |
| 5. | H.S.S. | 4.7.1970 | Hindu Edn. Society | 8.41 Acre | Gandhi Nagar |
| 6. | H.S.S. P.S. | 30.9.1970 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese (Sahoday School) | 3.744 Acre | Block-C-1, Safdarjung Res. Scheme |
| 7. | H.S.S. | 2.3.1972 | Gian Bharti Trust | 7.29 Acre | North of Badarpur Road, Malviya Nagar |
| 8. | H.S.S. | 12.12.1972 | Mata Jai Kaur Charitable Trust | 1.62 Hect. | Wazirpur Res. Scheme Ph-III |
| 9. | H.S.S. | 22.8.1973 | Samarth Shiksha Samiti | 4 Acre | Rajouri Garden |
| 10. | H.S.S. | 19.12.1973 | Arya Pritinidhi Sabha (Rattan Devi) Arya Girls HSS Kondli) | 1.11 Hect. | Krishna Nagar |
| 11. | H.S.S. | 17.2.1975 | Green Field Public School Society | 8.9 Acre | Vivek Vihar Block-D |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 12. | H.S.S. | 31.3.1975 | D.A.V. School Management Committee | 5440 Sqm. | Shrestha Vihar Jhilmil Res. Scheme Ph-I |
| 13. | H.S.S. | 28.4.1975 | Servants of the People Society | 3 Acres | Masjid Moth |
| 14. | H.S.S. | 25.8.1975 | Blue Bell Edn. Society | 1.7 Acre | Zamrud Pur |
| 15. | H.S.S. | 25.9.1975 | Happy Montessori School Society | 4.05 Acre | Block-B, Janak Puri |
| 16. | H.S.S. | 10.7.1975 | St. Mary's Edn. Society | 1.60 Acre | Safdarjang Res. Scheme Block-B-2 |
| 17. | H.S.S. | 11.4.1975 | Apeejay Edn. Society | 8 Acre | Sheikh Sarai Res. Scheme |
| 18. | H.S.S. | 26.8.1976 | New Green Field School | 3.43 Acres | Malvia Nagar |
| 19. | H.S.S. | 11.2.1976 | Safdarjung Enclave Edn. Society | 1.829 Acres | Block-A, Safdarjung |
| 20. | H.S.S. | 1.3.1977 | S.S. Mota Singh Charitable Society | 3.98 Acres | Block-A, Janak Puri |
| 21. | H.S.S. | 19.2.1977 | Cambridge Foundation Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Rajouri Garden |
| 22. | H.S.S. | 26.2.1977 | New Era Edn. Society | 3.651 Acres | Rajouri Garden Res. Scheme |
| 23. | H.S.S. | 6.4.1977 | Delhi Fransalion Society | 4 Acres | Block-A, Janak Puri |
| 24. | H.S.S. | 6.4.1977 | Oberoi Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Block-A, Janak Puri |
| 25. | H.S.S. | January, 1978 | Modern School | 8 Acres | Vasant Vihar |
| 26. | H.S.S. | 1.6.1979 | DAV College Management Committee | 4 Acre | Ashok Vihar Ph-III |

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| 27. | H.S.S. | 11.4.1979 | Roop Nagar Edn. Society | 0.6 Hect. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 28. | H.S.S. | 13.2.1980 | Sri Satya Sai Trust | 2.5 Acres | Kalkaji |
| 29. | H.S.S. | 21.7.1980 | Delhi Catholic Archdioceses | 8240 Sq. Yds | K. Camp Tahir Pur |
| 30. | H.S.S. | 18.11.1980 | Shri Mahavir Vishwa Ahimsha Sangh | 1.62 Hect | Paschim Vihar |
| 31. | H.S.S. | 16.12.1980 | Kerala Edn. Society | 3.30 Acres | Bodella |
| 32. | H.S.S. | 03.12.1981 | Christian Edn. Society | 1.5 Acres | East Patel Nagar |
| 33. | H.S.S. | 16.4.1982 | Rastriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidhhyalya Society | 4 Acres (Blind Girls School) | Vikas Puri |
| 34. | H.S.S. | 24.6.1982 | Lovely Bal Shiksha Parishad | 2 Acres | American C.H.B.S. |
| 35. | N.S. H.S.S. | 08.6.1982 | Apeejay Edn. Society | 6 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 36. | H.S.S. | 27.8.1982 | Don-Bosco School (The Salesion Board Society of Delhi) | 4 Acres | Alaknanda Kalkaji Greater Kailash |
| 37. | H.S.S. | 18.10.1982 | Vidya Bhawan School Association | 3.30 Acres | Paschim Puri (Cancelled) |
| 38. | H.S.S. | 24.1.1983 | Shaheed Udham Singh Smark Shiksha Samiti | 2.5 Acre | Shastri Nagar |
| 39. | H.S.S. | 23.2.1983 | Sadhu Vaswani Mission | 2.50 Acres | Shanti Niketan |
| 40. | H.S.S. | 14.3.1983 | S.S. Jain Sabha of (Rawal Pindi) Delhi | 4 Acres | Block-B, Shalimar Bagh |
| 41. | H.S.S. | 19.4.1983 | St. Sophia's Christian Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Block-A, Paschim Vihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 42. | H.S.S. | 24.5.1983 | Hans Raj Parbhakar Edn. Society | 3.57 Acres | Bodella Ph-I |
| 43. | H.S.S. | 23.6.1983 | Angel Charities | 3 Acres | Gautam Nagar |
| 44. | H.S.S. | 07.5.1983 | Mata Jai Kaur Charitable Trust | 4.45 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 45. | H.S.S. | 09.2.1983 | Laxman Public School Society | 7 Acres | Hauz Khas Enclave |
| 46. | H.S.S. | 29.5.1984 | Bhai Parmanand Smarak Samiti | 4.23 Acres | Preet Vihar |
| 47. | H.S.S. | 08.6.1984 | DAV College Managing Committee | 3.98 Acres | Pitampura |
| 48. | H.S.S. | 24.9.1984 | D.A.V. College Management Committee | 1.66 Hect. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 49. | H.S.S. | 02.1.1985 | Kalka Educational Society | 3.95 Acres | Alaknanda |
| 50. | H.S.S. | 28.3.1985 | Ravindra Edn. Society | 3.46 Acre | G-8, Rajouri Garden |
| 51. | H.S.S. | 06.4.1985 | Nav Gurshika Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Janak Puri |
| 52. | H.S.S. | 13.6.1985 | Neo Arts College School Society | 3.83 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 53. | H.S.S. | 25.6.1985 | Arvachin Shiksha Samiti | 4.03 Acres | Jhilmil Res. Scheme (Vivek Vihar) |
| 54. | H.S.S. | 24.7.1985 | Green Field Public School | 3.705 Acres | Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital Shahdara Area. |
| 55. | H.S.S. | 08.3.1985 | Mamta Modern Edn. Society | 3.48 Acres | Bodella GHS |

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| 56. | H.S.S. | 24.10.1985 | Mukharjee Memorial School Shahdara Society | 3.705 Acres | Dilshad Garden |
| 57. | H.S.S. | 11.7.1985 | Modern Public School | 3.97 Acres | Shalimar Bagh |
| 58. | H.S.S. | 31.12.1985 | Sh. Guru Singh Sabha | 3.80 Acres | G-8, Area Rajouri Garden |
| 59. | H.S.S. | 23.1.1986 | Child Edn. Society | 3.84 Acres | Pitampura |
| 60. | H.S.S. | 04.7.1986 | DAV College Management Committee | 3.57 Acres | Bodella Ph-2, Vikaspuri |
| 61. | H.S.S. | 10.12.1986 | Education Today | 8 Acres | Vasant Kunj |
| 62. | H.S.S. | 12.2.1986 | H.H. Swami Ji of Sri Admar Mutt | 3.15 Acres | Vasant Kunj |
| 63. | H.S.S. | 02.7.1987 | Shanti Devi Edn. Society | 3.543 Acres | Mayur Vihar |
| 64. | H.S.S. | 14.9.1987 | Police Foundation Public School | 4 Acres | B-4, Safdarjung Dev Area |
| 65. | H.S.S. | 23.5.88 | Apeejay Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Pitampura |
| 66. | H.S.S. | 10.8.1989 | Akshay Partishthan | 4 Acres | Vasant Kunj |
| 67. | H.S.S. | 02.1.1990 | Guru Teg Bahadur Public School Samiti | 4 Acres | Model Town |
| 68. | H.S.S. | 04.12.1990 | Sanatan Dharam Shiksha Sansthan | 1.31 Hect. | Mayur Vihar |
| 69. | H.S.S. | 21.5.1991 | Kataria Edn. Society | | Vikas Puri |
| 70. | H.S.S. | 20.9.1993 | J.N. Edn. Society | 14840 Sqm. | B-6-Block, Paschim Vihar |
| 71. | H.S.S. | 11.3.1993 | Triveni Edn. Social Welfare Society | 3 Acres | Vikas Puri |
| 72. | H.S.S. | 22.8.1997 | DAV College Management Committee | 4 Acres | Narela |

***Statement-VIII***

*List of allotment of land to Sr. Sec. Schools*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Date of Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | S.S.S. | 20.7.1973 | Aristocrat Edn. Society | 1.9 Acre | Block-B, Janakpuri |
| 2. | S.S.S. | 13.12.1974 | Delhi Tamil Edn. Association | 3.632 Acre | Block-B, Janakpuri |
| 3. | S.S.S. | 11.10.1983 | Delhi Public School Society | 2 Acres | Vasant Vihar |
| 4. | S.S.S. | 30.1.1986 | Tagore International School Society | 1.96 Acres | East of Kailash |
| 5. | S.S.S. | 03.2.1986 | C.R.P.F. Employees Edn. Society | 5.20 Acres | Rohini Sec-14 |
| 6. | S.S.S. | 18.11.1986 | Ramel Public School | 1.50 Acres | Sector-3, Rohini |
| 7. | S.S.S. | 03.4.1987 | Dayanand Model School Edn. Society | 3.5 Acres | Rohini ,Sector-7 |
| 8. | S.S.S. | 25.3.1987 | Seth Pokharmal Edn. Society | 3.42 Acres | Pitampura |
| 9. | S.S.S. | 13.4.1987 | Seth Sagarmal Bagrodia Charitable Trust | 3.82 Acres | Rohini Sec-9 |
| 10. | S.S.S. | 30.4.1987 | Kanshi Ram Shah Memo. Society | 3.889 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 11. | S.S.S. | 27.7.1987 | Sh. Laxman Sachdeva Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Sector-13, Rohini |
| 12. | S.S.S. | 17.9.1987 | Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti | 4 Acres | Vivek Vihar |
| 13. | S.S.S. | 29.10.1987 | Sri Aggersen Edn. Society | 3.48 Acres | Pitamp[ura |
| 14. | S.S.S. | 19.2.1988 | Raisina Bengali School | 4 Acres | Chittranjan Park |

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| 15. | S.S.S. | 24.3.1988 | Anand Edn. Society | 4 Acre | Rohini Sec-14 |
| 16. | S.S.S. | 19.4.1988 | Jhabban Lal DAV School | 3.228 Acre | Paschim Vihar |
| 17. | S.S.S. | 28.4.1988 | Children Academy Association | 4 Acres | Rohini Sector-16 |
| 18. | S.S.S. | 28.7.1988 | Bharti Edn. Trust | 3.5 Acres | Sector-15, Rohini |
| 19. | S.S.S. | 08.1.1988 | DAV College Management Committee | 3.10 Acre | Vasant Kunj |
| 20. | S.S.S. | 11.8.1988 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 1.4017 Hect. | Pitam Pura |
| 21. | S.S.S. | 01.11.1989 | St. Mark's Christian Edn. Society | 4.215 Acres | Meera Bagh Janta C.H.B.S. |
| 22. | S.S.S. | 01.11.1989 | Virender Bhatnagar Sansthan | 3.5 Acres | Site No. 4 Vasant Kunj |
| 23. | S.S.S. | 01.11.1989 | G.R. Goenka Edn. Society | 3.5 Acres | Site No. 3 Vasant Kunj |
| 24. | S.S.S. | 06.11.1989 | Arunodaya Edn. Society | 3.73 Acres | Karkardooma FC-18, TYA |
| 25. | S.S.S. | 24.7.1989 Re allotted on 12.3.1990 | Delhi Public School | 9 Acres | Sector-C, Vasant Kunj |
| 26. | S.S.S. | 25.9.1989 | Samarth Shiksha Samiti | 4 Acres | Site No. H-16, Hari Nagar |
| 27. | S.S.S. | 27.10.1989 | S.S. Mota Singh Charitable Trust | 4.25 Acres | Harikishan Nagar |
| 28. | S.S.S. | 12.1.1989 | Bhart National School Society | 4.11 Acres | Shahdara |
| 29. | S.S.S. | 25.1.90 | Embassy of Japan | 3.013 Acre | Vasant Kunj |
| 30. | S.S.S. | 08.5.1990 | Guru Singh Sabha | 15378.60 Sqm. | Rajouri Garden G-8 Area |
| 31. | S.S.S. | 10.4.1990 | St. Xavier Edn. Society | 3.5 Acres | Sector-5, Vasant Kunj |
| 32. | S.S.S. | 20.12.1990 | Yuva Shakti Edn. Society | 5193.60 Sqm. | Sector-3, Rohini |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 33. | S.S.S. | 29.12.1993 | Lord Basheswar Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Dwarka Sec-23 |
| 34. | S.S.S. | 23.3.1994 | Sarvodaya Shiksha Samiti | 4 Acres | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 35. | S.S.S. | 24.3.1994 | Palam Jain Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Dwarka Sec-4 |
| 36. | S.S.S. | 24.3.1994 | Shahdra Angel's Edn. Society | 2.719 Acres | Chilla Dhallupura |
| 37. | S.S.S. | 25.3.1994 | Laxmi Edn. Society | 1.15 Hect. | Karkardooma FC-18 |
| 38. | S.S.S. | 25.3.1994 | Child Edn. Society | 4 Acres | H-4 and 5 Pitampura |
| 39. | S.S.S. | 29.3.1994 | St. Marry Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Sector-19, Dwarka |
| 40. | S.S.S. | 31.3.1994 | St. Martin's Edn. Society | 2.5 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 41. | S.S.S. | 24.4.1994 | Madhav India Edn. Society | 14890 Sqm. | Kondli Gharloi |
| 42. | S.S.S. | 07.4.1994 | Child Edn. Society | 3.38 Acres | Sector-14, Rohini |
| 43. | S.S.S. | 31.8.1994 | Lott. Carry Bapist Mission of India | 1.5 Hect. | Dhallupura |
| 44. | S.S.S. | 14.9.1994 | Vishwa Bharti Women's Welfare Society | 4 Acres | Sector-6, Dwarka |
| 45. | S.S.S. | 12.8.1994 | Shri Aggarwal Dharmshala Trust | 4 Acres | Pitampura |
| 46. | S.S.S. | 05.7.1995 | Karela Edn. Society | 2.25 Acres | Kondli Gharli |
| 47. | S.S.S. | 13.7.1995 | Jesus Marry Joseph | 3.5 Acres | Paschim Vihar |
| 48. | S.S.S. | 18.9.1995 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 4.10 Acre | Kondli Garholi |
| 49. | S.S.S. | 08.2.1996 | Salwan Edn. Trust | 3.7066 Acre | Kondli Garholi |
| 50. | S.S.S. | 24.2.1997 | Delhi Public School Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-24, Rohini Ph-III |

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| 51. | S.S.S. | 05.8.1997 | Pargati Edn. Society | 3.953 Acres | Sector-13, Dwarka, Ph-I |
| 52. | S.S.S. | 10.10.1997 | St. Lawrence Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Sector-25, Rohini |
| 53. | S.S.S. | 16.10.1997 | Gagan Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Hargovind Enclave |
| 54. | S.S.S. | 26.3.1998 | Arihant Civic Services Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-9, Dwarka |
| 55. | S.S.S. | 26.3.1998 | Rohini Edn. Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 56. | S.S.S. | 30.3.1998 | Titiksha Academic Society | 4 Acres | Sector-11, Rohini |
| 57. | S.S.S. | 05.3.1998 | East Point Edn. Society | 1.6 Hect. | Dollupura |
| 58. | S.S.S. | 06.3.1998 | M.L. Sethi Charitable Trust | 4 Acres | Sector-4, Dwarka |
| 59. | S.S.S. | 14.7.1998 | Modern Charitable Foundation | 4 Acres | Sector-6, Dwarka |
| 60. | S.S.S. | 15.7.1998 | Vaish Aggarwal Edn. Society | 0.80 Hect. | CD-Block, Pitampura |
| 61. | S.S.S. | 13.8.1998 | Gugan Solanki Edn. Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 62. | S.S.S. | 01.3.1999 | Lagan Kala Upvan | 4 Acres | Sector-12, Dwarka |
| 63. | S.S.S. | 29.1.1999 | Child Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Sector-12, Dwarka |
| 64. | S.S.S | 24.2.1999 | Shishu Nav Nirman Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Dwarka |
| 65. | S.S.S. | 15.3.1999 | D.P.S Society | 3.90 Hect. | Sector-3, Dwarka |
| 66. | S.S.S. | 05.4.1999 | Gagan Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Geeta Colony |
| 67. | S.S.S. | 05.5.1999 | Mohan Memo. Edn. Society | 0.712 Hect. | Hudson Line Kingways Camp |
| 68. | S.S.S. | 17.6.1999 | Vasudeva Edn. Foundation Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-9, Dwarka |
| 69. | S.S.S. | 07.4.1999 | Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Uthan Samiti | 10339 Sqm. | BU and DU-Block, Pitampura |

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| 70. | S.S.S. | 20.7.1999 | Adi Chunchunagiri Shikshan Trust | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-5, Dwarka |
| 71. | S.S.S. | 08.6.1999 | Lakhmi Chand Charitable Society | 1.6 Hect | Sector-10, Dwarka |
| 72. | S.S.S. | 25.8.1999 | Shri Venketshwar Edn. Society | 1.6 Hect. | Sector-10, Dwarka |
| 73. | S.S.S. | 09.8.1999 | Lord Krishna Edn. Society | 4 Acres | Sector-23, Rohini |
| 74. | S.S.S. | 24.11.1999 | Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee | 18912 Sqm. | Hargovind Enclave |
| 75. | S.S.S. | 01.6.2000 | Lucky Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-12, Dwarka |
| 76. | S.S.S. | 01.6.2000 | Great Harsh Edn. Charitable Society | 2 Acres | Sector-18, Dwarka |
| 77. | S.S.S. | 03.2.2000 | Arya Samaj Model Town | 2 Acres | North Model Town |
| 78. | S.S.S. | 03.8.2000 | Arvachin Shiksha Samiti | 2 Acres | Dilshad Garden |
| 79. | S.S.S. | 22.3.2000 | Samarth Shiksha Samiti | 1.5 Acres | A-2, Paschim Vihar |
| 80. | S.S.S. | 27.3.2000 | Bharti Edn. Society | 0.896 Hect. | Kondli Gharoli, TYA |
| 81. | S.S.S | 31.3.2000 | Diamond Edn. Welfare Society | 2 Acres | Sector-18, Dwarka |
| 82. | S.S.S. | 31.3.2000 | Helan Jerwood Memo. Edn. Society (Queen Merry) | 2 Acres | North Model Town |
| 83. | S.S.S. | 31.3.2000 | DAV College Management Committee | 2 Acres | Jasola |

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| 84. | S.S.S. | 31.3.2000 | Lala Sher Singh Memo. Jeevan Vigyan Trust Society | 2 Acres | Sector-22, Dwarka |
| 85. | S.S.S. | 26.6.2000 | DPS Society | 3000 Sq. Yds. | Sector-3, Dwarka |
| 86. | S.S.S. | 09.3.2000 | Mount Carmel Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-22, Dwarka |
| 87. | S.S.S. | 15.9.2000 | P.P. Charitable Edn. Society | 7200 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 88. | S.S.S. | 12.6.2000 | Bhagwati Devi Foundation | 8390.86 Sqm. | Sector-23, Dwarka |
| 89. | S.S.S. | 01.8.2001 | Ganga Shiksha Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Mayur Vihar Ph-III |
| 90. | S.S.S. | 01.10.2001 | Mohini Chandani Charitable Trust | 8094 Sqm. | Sector-23 Rohini |
| 91. | S.S.S. | 22.1.2001 | Giri Raj Edn. Society | 1.91 Acre | Sector-13, Rohini |
| 92. | S.S.S. | 29.1.2001 | Good Smartian Society | 8000 Sqm. | Jasola |
| 93. | S.S.S. | 02.3.2001 | Nav Bharti Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-19, Dwarka |
| 94. | S.S.S. | 02.3.2001 | Blue Bells Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-19, Dwarka |
| 95. | S.S.S. | 13.2.2001 | Lord Chaitanaya Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-22, Ph-III, Rohini |
| 96. | S.S.S. | 03.9.2001 | Kanta Devi Charitable Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-10, Dwarka |
| 97. | S.S.S. | 29.3.2001 | Vijayshree Edn. Cultural and Social Welfare Society | 2 Acres | Sector-13, Dwarka, Ph-II |
| 98. | S.S.S. | 04.6.2001 | Samarpit Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-7, Dwarka |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 99. | S.S.S. | 16.5.2001 | Jindal Charitable Society | 2 Acres | P.S.2, C-3, Block, Ashok Vihar |
| 100. | S.S.S. | 21.5.2001 | Nirmal Edn. Society | 6070.50 Sqm. | Sector-14, Dwarka |
| 101. | S.S.S. | 31.5.2001 | M.D. Memorial Edn. Society | 1554 Sqm. | Sector-3, Dwarka |
| 102. | S.S.S. | 31.5.2001 | Seth Sagarmal Bagrodia Charitable | 2 Acres | Block-7, Sector-17, Dwarka, Ph-II |
| 103. | S.S.S. | 26.6.2001 | O.P. Suri Memo. Edn. Society | 2 Acres | 4-B, North of Model Town |
| 104. | S.S.S. | 13.7.2001 | Satsang Shiksha Parishad Society | 2 Acres | Sector-19, Ph-II, Dwarka |
| 105. | S.S.S. | 20.7.2001 | Chandra Edn. Society | 8021.98 Sqm. | Sector-3, Ph-I, Dwarka |
| 106. | S.S.S. | 27.7.2001 | F.D.S. Child Edn. Social Welfare Society | 1.5 Acre | Dilshad Garden, G.H. Scheme |
| 107. | S.S.S. | 29.10.2001 | Dashmesh Edn. Society | 6070.50 Sqm. | Vasundhra Enclave |
| 108. | S.S.S. | 23.11.2001 | Mount Abu Edn. Society | 7300 Sqm. | Sector-18, Rohini |
| 109. | S.S.S. | 26.8.2002 | Delhi Tamil Edn. Association | 2 Acres | Mayur Vihar, Ph-III |
| 110. | S.S.S. | 24.10.2002 | Guru Angad Public School Society | 2000 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 111. | S.S.S. | 18.2.2003 | Mata Phoolan Wanti Edn. Society | 2 Acres | Sector-10, Dwarka |

***Statement-IX***

*List of allotment of land to under religious categories*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Date of Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Religious | ** | Panchayati Dharmarth Trust | 475 Sq. Yds | Ashok Vihar Ph-II |
| 2. | Religious | ** | Shri V. N. Jain Swetamber Sangh | 300 Sqm | Ashok Vihar. Ph-II |
| 3. | Religious | ** | Trilok Singh Bhandari Charitable Trust | 669.60 Sqm | R.E. Block, Plot No. 2, Shalimar bagh |
| 4. | Religious | ** | Adhyatamic Shiv Shakti Shiksha Samiti | 250 Sqm | Rohini |
| 5. | Religious | ** | Shri Agrasan Jan Sewa Sabha | 700 Sqm | Pitampura |
| 6. | Religious | ** | Shri Devi Mookambji Temple Meditation and Cul. Centre | 800.97 Sqm | Vikaspuri |
| 7. | Religious | ** | Vardhaman Jain Dharmshala Prabandak Samiti | 417 Sqm | Gautampuri |
| 8. | Religious | ** | Shree Sanatan Dharam Parchar Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 9. | Religious | 22.11.65 | Sh. Ganesh Sewa Samagam | 358 Sqm. | Plot R-22, Mayur Vihar, Phase-III. |
| 10. | Religious | 05.1.66 | Shri Madhna Sangha | 1061 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjung |
| 11. | Religious | 02.5.67 | Jai Laxmi Charitable Trust Society | ½ Acre (2417 Sqm.) | Safdarjung |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| 12. | Religious | 21.2.69 | Matri Mandir Samiti | 0.29 Acre | Safdarjung |
| 13. | Religious | 03.11.70 | Kirpal Ruhani Satsang | 4.5 Acres | Rajpur Chawani at Rana Pratap Bagh |
| 14. | Religious | 08.1.70 | Arya Samaj Tagore Garden | 500 Sq. Yds. | Tagore Garden |
| 15. | Religious | 09.1.70 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sqm. | Tagore Garden |
| 16. | Religious | 30.1.71 | Shree Ramayan Sammelan | ½ Acre | South of T.T.T. |
| 17. | Religious | 26.6.71 | Shri Laxman Das Aggarwal Dharmarth Pranayas | 980 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 18. | Religious | 15.9.71 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sqm. | Naraina |
| 19. | Religious | 22.1.72 | Ashok Vihar Mandir Samiti | 980 Sq. Yds | Ashok Vihar |
| 20. | Religious | 04.6.73 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 980 Sq. Yds | Ashok Vihar (Wazirpur) |
| 21. | Religious | 29.6.73 | Sri Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |
| 22. | Religious | 29.6.73 | Sri Vishwanath Sanyas Ashram Trust | 980 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar, Ph-I |
| 23. | Religious | 18.7.73 | Adhyatamic Sadhna Sangh | 500 Sqm. | Naraina |
| 24. | Religious | 18.8.73 | Arya Samaj | 500 Sq. Yds. | Naraina |
| 25. | Religious | 31.8.73 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |
| 26. | Religious | 30.10.73 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Jang Pura |
| 27. | Religious | 11.9.73 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Vivek Vihar |

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| 28. | Religious | 11.9.73 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 410 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |
| 29. | Religious | 16.3.74 | Vivek Vihar Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Vivek Vihar |
| 30. | Religious | 10.10.74 | Arya Samaj Vasant Vihar | 1625 Sq. Yds | Vasant Vihar |
| 31. | Religious | 30.12.74 | Sindhi General Panchayat | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |
| 32. | Religious | 01.3.75 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Naraina |
| 33. | Religious | 18.1.75 | Shri Datta Vinayak Mandir Sansthan | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri C-Block |
| 34. | Religious | 02.5.75 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha | 980 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 35. | Religious | 26.5.75 | Arya Samaj | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 36. | Religious | 06.5.75 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Janakpuri |
| 37. | Religious | 07.5.75 | Shri Ram Mandir Samiti | 635.196 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 38. | Religious | 01.1.76 | Arsha Dharam Parishad | 2000 Sq. Yds. | Mayur Vihar |
| 39. | Religious | 22.1.76 | Jain Sabha Janak Puri | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 40. | Religious | 03.9.76 | Delhi Arthodeox Syrian Church Society | 1000 Sq. Yds. | Pankha Road Janakpuri |
| 41. | Religious | 17.5.76 | Sri Sanatan Dharam Sabha Janakpuri | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 42. | Religious | 17.5.76 | Sukhan Lal Memorial Charitable Society | 500 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 43. | Religious | 30.7.76 | Shri Rishab Jain Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Jhilmil, Vivek Vihar |
| 44. | Religious | 01.3.77 | Arya Pratindihi Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Vivek Vihar |
| 45. | Religious | 01.3.77 | Arya Samaj Mandir | 200 Sqm. | Sainik Vihar |
| 46. | Religious | 01.3.77 | Arya Samaj Pankha Road | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |

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| 47. | Religious | 21.2.77 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Lawrance Road |
| 48. | Religious | 04.3.77 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Pracharni Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Naraina |
| 49. | Religious | 05.3.77 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 50. | Religious | 05.3.77 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Paschim Puri |
| 51. | Religious | 08.3.77 | Adarsh Dharmarth Trust | 475 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar Ph-II |
| 52. | Religious | 08.3.77 | Arya Samaj Lawrence Road | 500 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 53. | Religious | 08.3.77 | Janak Puri Residents Dharmik Sangh | 500 Sqm. | Janakpuri, Blk-C |
| 54. | Religious | 08.3.77 | Sant Nirankari Mandal | 500 Sq. Yds | Janakpuri |
| 55. | Religious | 08.3.77 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Janakpuri |
| 56. | Religious | 08.7.77 | Sri Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 57. | Religious | 10.3.77 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Janakpuri, Block-C. |
| 58. | Religious | 16.1.78 | Radha Swami Parmanand Ashram | 418 Sqm. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 59. | Religious | 29.3.78 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 605 Sqm | Ashok Vihar, Ph-II |
| 60. | Religious | 06.5.78 | Radha Swami Satsang Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 61. | Religious | 24.8.78 | Arya Samaj Safdarjung Enclave | 400 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjung Enclave |
| 62. | Religious | 13.10.78 | Dominican Fathers Society | 1000 Sq. Yds. | Vasant Vihar |
| 63. | Religious | 01.2.79 | Janak Puri Hindu Dharam Sabha | 600 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 64. | Religious | 02.2.79 | Gurdwara Pishorian Panchayat Bodella | 400 Sqm. | Bodella |

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| 65. | Religious | 16.3.79 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Saket |
| 66. | Religious | 04.7.79 | Jain Trust | 495 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 67. | Religious | 21.5.79 | Shri Gauri Shankar Mandir | 500 Sq Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 68. | Religious | 21.5.79 | Sindhi Panchayat Shalimar Bagh | 418 Sqm. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 69. | Religious | 07.7.79 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 500 Sqm. | Munirka Ph-II |
| 70. | Religious | 19.7.79 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 418 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 71. | Religious | 30.8.79 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 418 Sqm. | Saket |
| 72. | Religious | 09.8.79 | Kailash Pati Mandir Sabha | 400 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjung |
| 73. | Religious | 09.8.79 | Kali Bari Samiti Pusphanjali | 400 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 74. | Religious | 10.1.79 | Shri Jain Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | State Bank Colony |
| 75. | Religious | 15.11.79 | Lok Sewak CHBS | 500 Sq. Yds. | Geetanjali |
| 76. | Religious | 15.11.79 | Shri Sanatan Mandir Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Kalkaji |
| 77. | Religious | 19.12.79 | Shri Varshney Samaj Kalyan Trust | 1555 Sqm. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 78. | Religious | 03.11.80 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 480 Sq. Yard.. | Paschim Vihar |
| 79. | Religious | 3.12.80 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Prachar Sabha | 500 Sqm | Paschim Vihar |
| 80. | Religious | 26.3.80 | Shri Geeta Parcharini Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 546.91 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 81. | Religious | 09.12.80 | Shri Saraveshari Smooh | 2000 Sq. Yds. | Tughlakabad |
| 82. | Religious | 09.12.80 | Shri Saravesshari Smooh | 1672.20 Sqm | Tughlakabad |

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| 83. | Religious | 29.10.80 | Arya Samaj | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |
| 84. | Religious | 15.11.80 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 1065.5 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 85. | Religious | 29.11.80 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 2.4 Acre | Okhla |
| 86. | Religious | 29.11.80 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 500 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 87. | Religious | 29.1.81 | Delhi Arya Partinidhi Sabha Arya Samaj | 418 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 88. | Religious | 04.6.81 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha Shalimar Bagh | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 89. | Religious | 21.4.81 | Arya Samaj Mandir | 500 Sq. Yds. | Masjid Moth |
| 90. | Religious | 21.4.81 | Laxmi Narain Mandir Sabha | 400 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 91. | Religious | 16.5.81 | Delhi Arya Partinidhi Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 92. | Religious | 07.5.81 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha Janakpuri | 500 Sq. Yds. | Janakpuri |
| 93. | Religious | 07.9.81 | Shri Pitampura Dharmic Sabha | 478.4 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 94. | Religious | 07.11.81 | Sacha Sauda Ruhani Satsang Trust | 500 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 95. | Religious | 27.7.81 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Shakti Mandir Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 96. | Religious | 08.6.81 | Sanatan Dharam Maha Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 97. | Religious | 14.8.81 | Shri 1008 Digamber Jain Samiti | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 98. | Religious | 20.8.81 | Shri Parmanand Bhandar Mission | 500 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 99. | Religious | 29.8.81 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha Pitmapura | 500 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 100. | Religious | 11.2.81 | Shri Guru Nanak Singh Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |

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| 101. | Religious | 21.11.81 | Shri Shalimar Bagh Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 102. | Religious | 28.11.81 | Arya Samaj Gurukul | 410 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 103. | Religious | 23.12.1981 | Shri. Sadguru Dham Chandani | 500 Sq Yds | Pitampura |
| 104. | Religious | 01.2.82 | Ch. Net Ram Samark Memorial Trust | 400 Sq. Yds. | Village Munirka |
| 105. | Religious | 01.4.82 | Dayal Manvata Parcharak Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds.. | Pitampura |
| 106. | Religious | 25.2.82 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 478 Sq. Yds. | Vishakha Encl. (Pitampura) |
| 107. | Religious | 20.3.82 | Shri Digamber Jain Samaj | 400 Sqm. | Janak Puri |
| 108. | Religious | 04.3.82 | Arya Pradeshik Pratindihi Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 109. | Religious | 28.4.82 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds | Ashok Vihar |
| 110. | Religious | 15.5.82 | Sri Neelachala Sewa Sangh | 200 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjung |
| 111. | Religious | 20.5.82 | Main Pachim Puri MIG RWA | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 112. | Religious | 24.5.82 | Manav Kalyan Sangh | 450 Sq. Yds. | Masjid Moth |
| 113. | Religious | 07.6.82 | Jain Samaj Sudhar Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 114. | Religious | 15.7.82 | Hakim Hari Kishan Lal Charitable Trust | 500 Sq. Yds. | Rajouri Garden |
| 115. | Religious | 27.7.82 | Aggarwal Sabha Shalimar Bagh | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 116. | Religious | 08.10.82 | Arya Samaj | 350 Sq. Yds. | Janak Prui |
| 117. | Religious | 26.8.82 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 700 Sq. Yds. | Punjabi Bagh |
| 118. | Religious | 31.8.82 | Arya Samaj | 500 Sq. Yds. | Saket |
| 119. | Religious | 16.10.82 | Aggarwal Sabha Pitampura | 500 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |

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| 120. | Religious | 18.10.82 | Yogi Divine Society | 500 Sq. Yds. | Ashok Vihar |
| 121. | Religious | 20.10.82 | Arya Samaj | 300 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 122. | Religious | 12.7.82 | Shalimar Bagh Social and Charitable Trust | 418 Sqm. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 123. | Religious | 14.12.82 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha Maurya Enclave | 500 Sq. Yds. | Maurya Encl., Pitampura |
| 124. | Religious | 25.2.83 | Arya Samaj Paschim Puri | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 125. | Religious | 14.3.83 | Shri Digambar Jain Mandir Samiti | 500 Sq Yds. | Ashol Vihar Ph-II |
| 126. | Religious | 14.3.83 | Shri Digamber Jain Samiti | 418 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 127. | Religious | 17.3.83 | Arsha Dharam Parisad | 425 Sqm | Mayur Vihar |
| 128. | Religious | 17.3.83 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha | 433.54 Sq. Yds. | Maurya Encl., Pitampura |
| 129. | Religious | 04.8.83 | Delhi Congregation of Jehvalis Witnesses | 500 Sq. Yds. | Saket |
| 130. | Religious | 22.4.83 | Durga Sewak Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Naraina |
| 131. | Religious | 05.7.83 | Shri Dev Samaj Mandal | 500 Sq. Yds. | Rajouri Garden |
| 132. | Religious | 28.5.83 | Shri Kalgidhar Singh Sabha | 418.06 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar Phase-III |
| 133. | Religious | 06.7.83 | MOR Thomas Church | 500 Sq. Yds. | Safdarjang BP-A |
| 134. | Religious | 23.6.83 | Asthiba Samaj | 400 Sq. Yds | Lawrence Road |
| 135. | Religious | 07.1.83 | Shri Vardhaman S.S. Jain Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 136. | Religious | 07.10.83 | Maha Maya Mandir Sabha Saket | 500 Sq. Yds. | Saket |

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| 137. | Religious | 26.9.83 | Shri Digamber Jain Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 138. | Religious | 10.11.83 | Saraswati Foundation | 500 Sq. Yds. | Vikas Puri |
| 139. | Religious | 11.3.83 | Manav Kalyan Adhyatmic Sansthan | 500 Sq. Yds. | Rajouri Garden |
| 140. | Religious | 15.11.83 | Arya Samaj Ved Mandir | 400 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 141. | Religious | 14.12.83 | Arya Pradeshik Pratindihi Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 142. | Religious | 21.12.83 | Radha Swami Satsang Sabha | 400 Sq. Yds. | Lawrence Road |
| 143. | Religious | 02.3.84 | Diocesan Society Church of North India | 300 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 144. | Religious | 02.3.84 | Diocesan Society Church of North India | 500 Sq. Yds. | Mayur Vihar |
| 145. | Religious | 28.5.84 | Aggarwal Sabha | 800 Sq. Yds. | Paschim Vihar |
| 146. | Religious | 17.8.84 | Harichand Prakash Wati Charitable Memorial Trust | 0.452 Acre | Siri Institutional Area |
| 147. | Religious | 10.7.84 | Diocesan Society Church of North India | 419.8 Sq. Yds. | Vikas Puri |
| 148. | Religious | 19.11.84 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Society | 500 Sq. Yds. | Rajouri Garden |
| 149. | Religious | 19.5.85 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Derawala Nagar |
| 150. | Religious | 19.7.85 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha | 360 Sq. Yds. | Prasant Vihar |
| 151. | Religious | 22.7.85 | Saket Mahilla Kirtan Mandali | 222 Sq. Yds. | Saket |
| 152. | Religious | 19.8.85 | Aggarwal Sabha Laxmi Nagar | 600 Sqm. | Laxmi Nagar |
| 153. | Religious | 29.8.85 | Shri Bhairoji Mandir Samiti | 600 Sqm. | Near Kalindi College |
| 154. | Religious | 11.11.85 | Aggarwal Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Yamuna Vihar |

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| 155. | Religious | 11.11.85 | Sanatan Dharama Maha Sabha | 500 Sq. Yds. | Shakti Nagar |
| 156. | Religious | 12.6.85 | Jain Sadhvi Panna Charitable Samiti | 600 Sq. Yds. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 157. | Religious | 14.3.86 | Durga Bari Prastisthan | 400 sqm. | Lawrence Road |
| 158. | Religious | 20.3.86 | New Friends Aray Samaj Society | 500 Sq. Yds. | New Friends Colony |
| 159. | Religious | 25.3.86 | Shri Shiv Durga Committee | 500 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 160. | Religious | 07.2.86 | Jatt Mitra Mandal Delhi | 500 Sqm. | Lawrence Road |
| 161. | Religious | 12.5.86 | Durga Sankritan MAndal | 297 Sqm. | Pitmapura |
| 162. | Religious | 24.9.87 | Durga Mandir Prachin Sabha | 458.66 Sq Yds. | Kingsway Camp |
| 163. | Religious | 15.1.88 | Shri Hukam Chand Charitable Trust | 583.77 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 164. | Religious | 15.1.88 | Shri Jaya Kishna Dharma Parchar Sabha | 600 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 165. | Religious | 02.8.88 | Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sq. Yds. | Preet Vihar |
| 166. | Religious | 09.8.88 | Arya Samaj Preet Vihar | 400 Sq. Yds. | Preet Vihar |
| 167. | Religious | 09.8.88 | Shri Sanatna Dharam Sabha | 400 Sq. Yds. | Preet Vihar |
| 168. | Religious | 03.7.89 | Radha Soami Satsang | 2400 Sq.Yds.+ 32 Sq.Yds. | Geeta Colony |
| 169. | Religious | 04.11.89 | Arya Samaj Gupta Colony | 704 Sqm. | Vijay Nagar |
| 170. | Religious | 06.11.89 | Aggarwal Sabha Tri Nagar | 500 Sq. Yds. | Tri Nagar |
| 171. | Religious | 22.8.89 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 400 Sqm. | Block-D, Sector-VI. |

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| 172. | Religious | 09.6.89 | Bhagwan Balmiki Nirman Samiti | 156.70 Sqm. | Vinobha Puri Lajpat Nagar |
| 173. | Religious | 11.6.89 | Sawan Adhyatamic Satsang Society | 500 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 174. | Religious | 15.11.89 | Brahaman Sabha | 406 Sqm. | Tri Nagar |
| 175. | Religious | 20.11.89 | Park End Masjid and Education Society | 0.123 Acre | Vikas Marg, TYA |
| 176. | Religious | 17.12.89 | Harinam Satsang Mandal | 500 Sq. Yds. | Rajouri Garden |
| 177. | Religious | 03.5.90 | Dharmik Sangam Sabha | 80 Sq. Yds. | Janak Puri |
| 178. | Religious | 03.12.90 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha Prashant Vihar | 335.50 Sqm. | Prashant Vihar |
| 179. | Religious | 15.6.90 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 771.435 Sqm. | Trilokpuri |
| 180. | Religious | 8.11.90 | Shri. Sanatan Dharam Radhakrishan Mandir | 361.80 Sqm | Rohini |
| 181. | Religious | 11.4.90 | Shiv Shakti Mandir Supreet Satsang Mandali | 504 Sq. Yds. | Preet Vihar |
| 182. | Religious | 11.4.90 | Shri SS Jain Samaj Vivek Vihar | 334 Sqm. | Vivek Vihar |
| 183. | Religious | 12.11.90 | Shri Satya Sanatan Ved Mandir Samiti | 422 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 184. | Religious | 13.12.90 | Shri Shiv Sabha | 324 Sq. Yds. | Pitampura |
| 185. | Religious | 18.4.91 | Pujya Mata Lal Devi Charitable Society | 480 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 186. | Religious | 18.6.91 | Brahaman Sabha | 500 Sqm. | Yamuna Vihar |
| 187. | Religious | 14.8.91 | Vishawa Mata Gyatri Trust | 313.56 Sqm. | Saket |
| 188. | Religious | 22.8.91 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha Rohini | 1000.03 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 189. | Religious | 29.10.91 | Shirdi Sai Baha Vidya Mandir Avam Dharmarth | 359.10 | Rohini at CSNC-5, Plot No 10, Sector-VII |

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| 190. | Religious | 12.12.91 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Nirman Vihar |
| 191. | Religious | 04.11.92 | Shri Sai Guru Kabir Mandir | 400 Sqm. | Madangir |
| 192. | Religious | 04.11.92 | Shri Satguru Kabir Mandir | 400 Sq. Mtrs. | Madangir |
| 193. | Religious | 22.2.93 | Jain Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Nirman Vihar |
| 194. | Religious | 30.8.93 | The Delhi Radha Swami Satsang Association | 243 Sqm. | Kondli Gharoli Site No. 2 |
| 195. | Religious | 12.10.93 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 359.90 Sqm. | Jangpura Extn. |
| 196. | Religious | 19.1.94 | Shri Sidh Baba Balak Nath Mandir | 400 Sqm | Kingsway Camp |
| 197. | Religious | 27.1.94 | National Press of India | 513 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |
| 198. | Religious | 31.1.1994 | Shri Anandpur Trust | 405 Sqm | Mandawali, Fazalpur |
| 199. | Religious | 07.4.94 | Sapnaa | 560 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |
| 200. | Religious | 09.9.94 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha (Regd.) | 400 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |
| 201. | Religious | 13.1.95 | Rajyoga Edu and Research Foundation | 418 Sqm. | Derawal Nagar |
| 202. | Religious | 02.8.95 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Indra Vihar |
| 203. | Religious | 4.9.95 | Sant Samagam (Dera Shriman Sant Sujan Singh Ji) | 400 Sqm. | CS/OCF-2, Sector-9, Rohini |
| 204. | Religious | 27.11.95 | Arya Samaj | 321.23 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |
| 205. | Religious | 02.2.96 | Indian Portacostal Church of God | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 206. | Religious | 04.11.96 | Pusta Sindhi Panchayat Pitampura | 290.73 Sqm. | Pitmapura |

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| 207. | Religious | 5.2.96 | Committee Masjid-Wa- Madarsa Asia Sudhar Samiti (Regd) | 343 Sqm | Rohini |
| 208. | Religious | 05.11.96 | Servents of the People Society | 4000 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 209. | Religious | 24.5.96 | Sant Shri Nand Lal Shiksha Sadan | 409 Sqm. | Palam Colony |
| 210. | Religious | 06.1.96 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 417.52 Sqm. | Sect-3, Rohini |
| 211. | Religious | 20.6.96 | Delhi Rohini Pooja Samiti | 271.40 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 212. | Religious | 25.7.96 | Dilshad Garden Pooja Samiti | 385 Sqm. | Dilshad Garden |
| 213. | Religious | 31.7.96 | Shri Anand Shakti Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 418 Sqm. | Shakti Vihar, Pitampura |
| 214. | Religious | 08.5.96 | Ramji Ram Satsang | 426.25 Sqm. | Janakpuri |
| 215. | Religious | 13.9.96 | Rajdhani Enclave Shiv Mandir Trust | 853.92 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar |
| 216. | Religious | 24.10.96 | Shri Adi Shankra Sewa Samagam | 400 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar, Ph-II |
| 217. | Religious | 11.3.96 | Sadh Sangat | 200 Sqm. | Sainik Vihar |
| 218. | Religious | 11.7.96 | Divya Jyoti Jagriti Sansthan | 530 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 219. | Religious | 14.11.96 | Arya Samaj | 450 Sqm. | Surajmal Vihar |
| 220. | Religious | 16.12.96 | Paschim Vihar Bangali Association | 400 Sqm. | Paschim Vihar |
| 221. | Religious | 20.12.96 | Shri Vardhaman Sathanak Vasini | 401 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 222. | Religious | 26.12.96 | Arya Samaj | 397.50 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar |
| 223. | Religious | 28.1.97 | Bhagwan Ram Mandir Kalyan Sabha | 370 Sqm. | Pkt-E, Rohini |
| 224. | Religious | 03.12.97 | Rohini Shri Hanuman Mandir Parbandhak Committee | 294 Sqm. | Rohini |

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| 225. | Religious | 27.3.97 | Shri Vishno Darbar Mata Neelam Deviji Trust | 400 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar |
| 226. | Religious | 26.5.97 | Shri Vardhaman Sathanakvasi Jain Sangh | 357.75 Sqm | Rohini |
| 227. | Religious | 06.10.97 | Shri Balaji Maharaj Vivek Vihar Sewa Samiti | 411.66 Sqm. | Vivek Vihar, Ph-II |
| 228. | Religious | 30.7.97 | Vasant Kunj Kali Mandir Samiti | 400 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |
| 229. | Religious | 09.10.97 | Geeta Devi Religious Education Society | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 230. | Religious | 23.9.97 | Jain Milan Vasant Kunj | 400 Sqm. | Plot No. R-2, Vasant Kunj OCF. |
| 231. | Religious | 11.3.97 | Prachin Sanatan Dharam | 200 Sqm. | Sainik Vihar |
| 232. | Religious | 30.3.98 | Shri Ganesh Manidr Association | 400 Sqm. | Tahir Pur |
| 233. | Religious | 13.4.98 | Shri Sai Kaep Adhyan Sanstha | 560 Sqm. | Jasola |
| 234. | Religious | 05.1.98 | Guru Nanak Satsang Sabha | 430 sqm. | CSC-4, Sector-8, Rohini. |
| 235. | Religious | 05.8.98 | Catholic Church | 400 Sqm. | Nand Nagri |
| 236. | Religious | 18.5.98 | Arya Samaj | 390 Sqm. | Dilshad Garden |
| 237. | Religious | 18.5.1998 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 348 Sqm | Kalyan Vihar |
| 238. | Religious | 28.5.98 | Sarita Vihar Sanskriti Parishad | 400 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |
| 239. | Religious | 06.5.98 | Pragati Education Welfare Society | 425 Sqm. | Janakpuri |

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| 240. | Religious | 06.5.98 | Shri Krishan Parnami Jan Kalyan Samiti | 566.58 Sqm. | Plot No. 2 near Block-Q, Pkt 20 Sector-2, Rohini. |
| 241. | Religious | 20.7.98 | Purbanchal Social Welfare Society | 200 Sqm. | Jasola |
| 242. | Religious | 08.9.98 | Shalimar Bagh Kali Mandir Samiti | 399 Sqm | Plot No. R-2, Shalimar Bagh |
| 243. | Religious | 09.1.98 | Rajyoga Education and Research Building | 692.50 Sqm. | Ashok Vihar |
| 244. | Religious | 12.3.98 | Banga Sanskriti Parisad | 158.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 245. | Religious | 24.2.99 | Radha Govind Samiti | 411.32 Sqm. | Dwarka Sector-10 |
| 246. | Religious | 03.11.99 | Mool Chand Dua Memorial Society | 361.11 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 247. | Religious | 03.11.99 | Shri Madhuban Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 150 Sqm. | Sect-8, Rohini |
| 248. | Religious | 4.5.1999 | Smt. Ram Diti Dua Memorial Society | 400.65 Sqm | Dwarka |
| 249. | Religious | 05.1.99 | Baba Hari Dass Education Society | 500 Sqm. | Karkardooma |
| 250. | Religious | 20.5.99 | Bhagwan Mahavir Jan Sewa Samiti | 290 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 251. | Religious | 16.6.99 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese | 400 Sqm. | Rohini, Sect-6 |
| 252. | Religious | 16.7.99 | Hanuman Mandir Samiti | 318.47 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 253. | Religious | 16.7.99 | Shree Ishwar Ashram Trust | 400 Sqm. | Ashram |
| 254. | Religious | 20.7.99 | Bagwan Mahavir Samaj Sewa Sansthan | 286 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 255. | Religious | 08.10.99 | Kashmiri CHBS Ltd. | 1.94 Acre | Pamposh Enclave (School/C.H./Lib.) |
| 256. | Religious | 18.9.99 | Swami Satyanand Sewa Sangh | 819 Sqm. | Kalkaji |

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| 257. | Religious | 20.9.99 | Shri Parshav Nath Jan Dharmarth Samiti | 364 Sqm. | OCF/CF No. 5, Sector-3, Rohini |
| 258. | Religious | 26.10.99 | Lal Sain Mandir | 1100.50 Sqm. | Lajpat Nagar |
| 259. | Religious | 28.10.99 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm | Sector-15, Rohini |
| 260. | Religious | 27.1.2000 | Gaida Jan Samaj Shalimar Bagh | 393 Sqm. | Shalimar Bagh |
| 261. | Religious | 27.3.2000 | Chitranjan Park Kali Mandir Society | 6879.90 Sqm. | Chitranjan Park (235) |
| 262. | Religious | 22.5.2000 | Atam Gyan Parkash Mandal | 400 Sqm. | Sector-24, Rohini |
| 263. | Religious | 23.5.2000 | Om N.K. Pandit Charitable Trust | 347.90 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 264. | Religious | 08.9.2000 | Akhil Bhartvarshiya Digamber Jain Parishad | 420 Sqm. | Kalkaji |
| 265. | Religious | 01.3.2001 | Gurudwara Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 266. | Religious | 01.10.01 | Shahjanbad Trust (MS) | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 267. | Religious | 16.1.2001 | Digamber Jain Sabha (Cancelled by Hon'ble High Court) | 400 Sqm. | East of Kailash |
| 268. | Religious | 18.1.01 | St. Stephons Orthodox Society | 400 Sqm. | Dilshad Garden |
| 269. | Religious | 22.1.01 | Jain Sadhavi Smt. Ji Sashi Smarak Samiti | 369 Sqm | Rohini |
| 270. | Religious | 22.1.01 | Shri Digamber Jain Mandir Sabha Rohini | 400.50 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 271. | Religious | 22.1.01 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Saraswati Vihar |
| 272. | Religious | 15.2.01 | West Delhi Momine Welfare Society (Regd.) | 400 Sqm. | Paschim Vihar |

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| 273. | Religious | 05.7.01 | Sri Sanatan Dharam Sewa Sangh | 390 Sqm. | Janak Puri |
| 274. | Religious | 05.10.01 | Shree Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 399.50 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 275. | Religious | 5.10.01 | Shri Mahawar Vaish Samaj | 817.95 Sqm. | Yamuna Vihar |
| 276. | Religious | 06.12.01 | Shri Vardhman Jain Mahila Sangh | 371.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 277. | Religious | 26.6.01 | Sant Nirankari Mandal | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 278. | Religious | 18.7.01 | Arya Samaj | 400.00 Sqm. | Vikaspuri. |
| 279. | Religious | 8.10.01 | Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha | 438 Sqm. | Vasant Kunj |
| 280. | Religious | 8.10.01 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 382.75 Sqm. | Shankar Vihar, Plot No. 9, 10 and 11. |
| 281. | Religious | 8.10.01 | Thomas Orthodox Church Society | 417 Sqm. | Sarita Vihar |
| 282. | Religious | 8.12.01 | Shri Satguru Bhagwan Das Social Society (M) | 405 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 283. | Religious | 10.10.01 | Abhinandan Jain Kalyan Society | 380 Sqm. | Karkardooma |
| 284. | Religious | 10.10.01 | Aggarwal Samaj Sewa Samiti | 411.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 285. | Religious | 10.10.01 | Maa Adhya Shakti Dharmik Committee | 403.20 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 286. | Religious | 10.10.01 | Mauji Ram Shanti Devi Charitable Trust | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 287. | Religious | 15.10.01 | Jain Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Anand Vihar |
| 288. | Religious | 16.10.01 | Bhagwan Purushu Ram Sewa Pratisthan | 407.75 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 289. | Religious | 17.10.01 | Digamber Jain Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 290. | Religious | 22.10.01 | Delhi Catholic Church Society | 747 Sqm. | Mandawali Fazalpur |

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| 291. | Religious | 25.10.01 | Aquaid-E-Islamia Masjid Society | 400 Sqm. | Kondli Gharoli |
| 292. | Religious | 25.10.01 | Shri. Sanathan Dharam Sabha | 395.58 Sqm | Rohini |
| 293. | Religious | 25.10.01 | The President Niranjan Vidhya Foundation Delhi | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 294. | Religious | 25.10.01 | The Viswas | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 295. | Religious | 29.10.01 | Arya Samaj Mandir, Rohini | 473.85 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 296. | Religious | 11.10.01 | Shri Digamber Jain Sabha | 465.00 Sqm. | Prashant Vihar |
| 297. | Religious | 15.11.01 | Gurudwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | G-8, Area Pratap Nagar |
| 298. | Religious | 14.12.01 | Shri Digambar Jain Sabha (Regd.) | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 299. | Religious | 01.5.02 | Shri Jai Sadhavi Shashi Kanta | 400 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 300. | Religious | 02.1.02 | Shri Santoshi Maa Mandir | 300 Sqm. | Parsad Nagar |
| 301. | Religious | 02.8.02 | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese Church | 400 Sqm. | Kondli Gharoli |
| 302. | Religious | 02.9.02 | Shri Shiv Shakti Mandir | 400 Sqm. | Nehru Nagar |
| 303. | Religious | 03.9.02 | Chitranjan Park Kali Mandir Society | 6879.90 Sqm. | Chitranjan Park |
| 304. | Religious | 13.3.02 | Purvosa Kali Mandir | 430 Sqm. | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 305. | Religious | 4.1.02 | MR Charitable Trust | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 306. | Religious | 22.4.02 | Jai Shiv Shakti Dham | 469 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 307. | Religious | 22.4.02 | Parampara | 400 Sqm. | Pitampura |

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| 308. | Religious | 13.5.02 | Shri Vardhman Jain Mahila Sangh | 371.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 309. | Religious | 06.5.02 | Aggarwal Samaj Sewa Samiti | 411.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 310. | Religious | 27.6.02 | The President Bhariya Sanskriti Sewa Mission | 760.97 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 311. | Religious | 07.6.02 | Paramhans Adhvaitmath Publication Society | 391.50 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 312. | Religious | 7.10.02 | Manokamana Sidh Durga Mata Mandir Nirman Samiti | 400 Sqm. | Shakarpur |
| 313. | Religious | 22.7.02 | Gaden Shartse Norling Buddhist Gultyark Association | 800 Sqm. | Gopalpur |
| 314. | Religious | 30.7.02 | Adarsh Manav Kalyan Sansthan | 121.50 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 315. | Religious | 30.7.02 | Shri S.S. Jain Sabha | 351 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 316. | Religious | 08.5.02 | Aggarwal Vaish Sangathan | 391.50 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 317. | Religious | 8.5.02 | Gurudwara Sukhamani Sahib | 692.38 | Paschim Vihar |
| 318. | Religious | 8.8.02 | Aggarnee Durga Pooja Samiti | 432 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 319. | Religious | 22.8.02 | Dharam Raksha Samiti (Manipur (D) | 800 Sqm. | Dheerpur |
| 320. | Religious | 9.5.02 | Shri Narayan Kendra | 347.52 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 321. | Religious | 11.9.02 | Maheshwari Mandal | 660 Sqm. | Kalyan Vihar |
| 322. | Religious | 30.4.03 | Missionaries of Charity | 2000 Sqm. | Vishwas Nagar |
| 323. | Religious | 13.9.04 | Gurudwara Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 405 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar |

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| 324. | Religious | 13.2.06 | Shri Vishnu Dharmik Sabha | 126 Sqm. | Keshav Puram |
| 325. | Religious | 14.2.06 | Raj Yoga Shiksha and Research Satsang Bhawan | 400 Sqm. | Dilshad Garden |
| 326. | Religious | 16.6.06 | Delhi Marthoma Church | 400.06 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 327. | Religious | 13.7.06 | Methodist Church in India | 402 Sqm | Rohini |
| 328. | Religious | 11.9.07 | Sant Nirankari Mandal | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 329. | Religious | 17.3.08 | The Delhi Orthodox Dioceses | 400 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar (Ph-III) |
| 330. | Religious | 24.3.08 | Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 331. | Religious | 25.4.08 | The Delhi Marthoma Church | 340.80 Sqm. | Mayur Vihar Ph-III |
| 332. | Religious | 06.11.08 | S.S. Jain Sabha | 378 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 333. | Religious | 7.7.08 | Sona Devi Raja Ram Charitable Trust | 400 Sqm. | Karkardooma |
| 334. | Religious | 7.11.08 | Shri Sanatan Dharam Shala | 395.58 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 335. | Religious | 19.9.08 | Dwarka Kali Bari | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 336. | Religious | 25.9.08 | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Sector-11, Dwarka |
| 337. | Religious | 29.9.08 | Darsgah- E- Islamia Intajamia Committee | 407.17 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 338. | Religious | 22.12.08 | Rohini Dharmik Sewa Samiti | 350 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 339. | Religious | 20.1.09 | Gurudwara Sadh Sangat, Sainik Vihar | 200 Sqm. | Pitampura |
| 340. | Religious | 15.6.09 | Ayyappa Sewa Samiti | 392.60 Sqm. | Kondli Gharoli Mayur Vihar |

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| 341. | Religious | 21.10.09 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 400 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 342. | Religious | 11.5.09 | Prachin Sanatan Dharam Sabha | 200 Sqm. | Sainik Vihar, Pitampura |
| 343. | Religious | 19.2.10 | Shri Dattacharya Gnana Bodha Satsang Sabha Charitable Trust | 488.11 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 344. | Religious | 05.3.10 | ISKON | 4031.25 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 345. | Religious | 13.7.10 | Arya Samaj Sainik Vihar | 200 Sqm. | Sainik Vihar, Pitampura |
| 346. | Religious | 11.5.10 | Bengal Welfare and Cultural Association | 364.06 Sqm. | Vasundara |
| 347. | Religious | 25.2.11 | Jitendra Charitable Society | 400.50 Sqm. | Dwarka |
| 348. | Religious | 29.3.11 | Delhi Wakf Board | 400 Sqm. | Jangpura |
| 349. | Religious | 10.1.11 | Sri Jagan Nath Rohini Sewa Sangh | 430.60 Sqm. | Rohini |
| 350. | Religious | 11.1.11 | Shri Balaji Babosa Dharmik Society | 400 Sqm | Rohini |
| 351. | Religious | 12.10.12 | Science of the Soul Research Center | 400 Sqm. | Kishan Garh Village, Near Sector-A, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi |
| 352. | Religious | 24.4.2012 | International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) | 8000 Sqm. | Plot No.4, Sub-city Level Temple at the Revised plan for Socio Culture Center, Sector-3, Dwarka Ph-II |
| 353. | Religious | 11.4.12 | Shri Paramhans Advait Matth Publication Society | 399.35 Sqm. | Sector-22, HAF Pocket-C, Dwarka |
| 354. | Religious | 20.1.12 | Shri Swetamber Sathanak Vasi Jain Mahila Mandal P.V. | 520 Sqm. | A-Block, Paschim Vihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 355. | Religious | 10.2.2012 | Shri Hari Vaikunth Ashram | | HAF Pocket-4, Sector-17, Dwarka |
| 356. | Religious | 14.2.2012 | Radha Krishna Mandir Sewa Samiti | 400 Sqm. | Sector-19, Phase-II, Dwarka |
| 357. | Religious | 01.3.2012 | Gurdwara Baba Sahab Singh Ji (Regd.) | 227 Sqm. | Existing at Dudhial Apptt. Madhuban Chowk, Pitampura |
| 358. | Religious | 11.4.2012 | Shri Paanhan Advait Math Publication Society | 399.55 Sqm. | Sector-22, HAF Pocket-C, Dwarka |
| 359. | Religious | 29.8.2012 | Shri Guru Singh Sabha | 428.5 Sqm. | Sheikh Sarai Ph-I |
| 360. | Religious | 20.5.2014 | Syro-Malabar Mission | 402.41 Sqm. | Pkt-C, Dilshad Garden |

*Note:* **The accurate position is not available

***Statement-X***

*A List of allotment of land for hospitals to Pvt. Socities*

| Sl. No. | Category | Date of Allotment/ Date of Possession | Name of Society | Area Allotted | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Hospital | 28.11.53 | B.R. Jesa Ram Hospital | 4840.55. sq. mtrs | Karol Bagh |
| 2. | Hospital | 28.11.53 | Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital | 5 Acres | Pusa Road |
| 3. | Hospital | 22.1.71 | Delhi Cheshire Home (Hospital for Disabled Person) | 3.502 acres | Okhla |
| 4. | Hospital | 21.8.1972 | Jivodaya Hospital | 0.84 Acre + 337.9 sq. yds | Ashok Vihar |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Hospital | 23.10.74 | Sunder Lal Jain Ch. Trust | 3.14 Acres | Ashok Vihar |
| 6. | Hospital | 1.2.77 | Asthma and Bronchitis Foundation (Delhi University) | 0.602 Acres | Gautam Nagar |
| 7. | Hospital | 30.5.79 | Aishi Ram Batra Public Ch. Trust | 10.50 Acres | Tughlakabad |
| 8. | Hospital | 20.12.80 | Gujarmal Modi Hospital and Research Center | 15 Acres | Saket |
| 9. | Hospital | 3.3.82 | Madam Chanan Devi Eye Hospital | 2.05 Acres | Janakpuri |
| 10. | Hospital | 30.4.83 | Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust | 0.85 acres*726 sq.mtrs. | Karkardooma |
| 11. | Hospital | 9.4.84 | Flt. Lt. Rajan Dhall Ch. Trust | 1 acres | Masoodpur |
| 12. | Hospital | 15.12.1984 | Sita Ram Bhartiya Institute | 1.46 Acres | B-16 Qutub Institutional Area |
| 13. | Hospital | 22.3.85 | Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain Shikshan Samiti (Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital) | 4048 sq. mtrs | Rohini |
| 14. | Hospital | 17.6.85 | Khosla Medical Institute and Research Center | 9680 sq. mtrs | Shalimar Bagh |
| 15. | Hospital | 8.1.85 | Birla Center for Medical Research | 3.5 acres | Vasant Vihar |
| 16. | Hospital | 11.9.85 | Jaipur Golden Ch. Trust | 2.45 Acres | Rohini |
| 17. | Hospital | 4.2.86 | Deepak Gupta Memorial Ch. Foundation | 4840 sq. mts | Karkardooma |
| 18. | Hospital | 12.4.86 | All India Society for Health and Education Research | 2 acre | Mayur Vihar-II |
| 19. | Hospital | 12.5.86 | Ganesh Das Chawala Ch. Trust | 4048 sq. mts | Rohini |
| 20. | Hospital | 15.3.87 | Mai Kamali Wali Jan Kalyan Ch. Trust | 434.50 Sq. mtrs | Rajouri Garden |
| 21. | Hospital | 21.10.87 | Parmarath Mission Hospital | 2420 sq. mts | Pitampura |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | Hospital | 7.6.88 | Mukand Lal Memorial Foundation | 6852 sq. mtrs. | |
| 23. | Hospital | 8.9.88 | Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Center (Dental Hospital) | 528 sq. mts | Pitampura |
| 24. | Hospital | 23.3.89 | V.N. Gupta Ch. Trust | 0.2 hact | Pitampura |
| 25. | Hospital | 4.5.89 | Indian Spinal Injuries Center | 11.84 Acres | Vasant Kunj |
| 26. | Hospital | 17.4.90 | Foundation of Applied Research in Cancer | 4013.66 sq. mts | South of I.I.T. |
| 27. | Hospital | 6.13.90 | Dharamshila Cancer Foundation and Research Center | 13175 sq. mts | Dallupura |
| 28. | Hospital | 24.9.90 | National Society for Prevention of Blindness (Small Hospital) | 800 sq. mts | Karkardooma |
| 29. | Hospital | 11.5.90 | Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Center | 3.5 Acres | Rohini |
| 30. | Hospital | 23.11.90 | Escort Heart Instt and Research Center | 0.7 Acres | Okhla |
| 31. | Hospital | 19.7.91 | Laxmipat Sighnamia Medical Foundation | 2 Acres | Saket |
| 32. | Hospital | 10.12.92 | Venu Charitable Society (Eye Hospital) | 2.5 Acres | Saket |
| 33. | Hospital | 11.12.93 | Sondhi Charitable Trust | 1.162 Acre | Okhla |
| 34. | Hospital | 21.8.95 | Vivekanand Pratishthanam | 8000 sq. mts | Khureji |
| 35. | Hospital | 9.1.95 | Manav Sewarth Trust | 1 Hect. | Paschim Puri |
| 36. | Hospital | 9.3.95 | Arya Vaidsala Kottalaya | 9240 sq. mts | Karkardooma |
| 37. | Hospital | 23.4.96 | Human Care Medical Trust | 1 Hact | Dwarka |
| 38. | Hospital | 5.6.96 | Devki Devi Foundation | 1.123 Acre | Saket |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39. | Hospital | 26.6.96 | Dr. Narain Dutt Shrimali Foundation | 3.0 Hact | Pitampura |
| 40. | Hospital | 16.9.96 | Vikrant Children Medical Foundation | 1.4 Hact | Saket |
| 41. | Hospital | 16.10.96 | Balaji Medical and Research Center | 12000 sq. mt | Manadawali |
| 42. | Hospital | 12.6.96 | B. R. Dhawan Medical Ch. Trust | 0.9 Hact | Dwarka |
| 43. | Hospital | 7.2.97 | Nirogi Ch. Medical Ch. Trust | 0.85 Hact | Mandawali Fazalpur |
| 44. | Hospital | 12.11.97 | Lala Munni Lal Mange Ram Ch. Trust | 2.34 Hect | Paschim Vihar |
| 45. | Hospital | 1.7.98 | Multan Sewa Samiti | 1590 sq. mtrs | Pittampura |
| 46. | Hospital | 19.2.98 | Walia Charitable Trust | 795 sq. mtrs | Mayur Vihar-III |
| 47. | Hospital | 6.1.98 | Param Shakti Peeth | 3.26 | Mandawali |
| 48. | Hospital | 31.8.98 | Unique Hospital and Research Institute | 3.16 Hact | Dwarka |
| 49. | Hospital | 24.3.99 | Sarvodaya Health Foundation | 1000 sq. mtrs | Rohini |
| 50. | Hospital | 30.6.99 | Shanti Memorial Society | 1 Hact | Lado Sarai |
| 51. | Hospital | 20.9.99 | Delhi E.N.T. Hospital and Research Center (E.N.T. Hospital and Research Center) | 768 sq. mtrs | Jasola FC-33 |
| 52. | Hospital | 23.2.2000 | Sant Nirankari Mandal | 10 Acres | Dheer Pur |
| 53. | Hospital | 15.3.2000 | Madhukar Multi-Specialty Hospital | 5500 sq. mtrs | Geetanjli |
| 54. | Hospital | 31.5.2000 | National Heart Institute | 743.80 sq. mts | East of Kailash |
| 55. | Hospital | 25.6.2002 | Bala Sahib Gurudwara (DSGMPC) | 46274 sq. mts | Kilokari |
| 56. | Hospital | 17.11.05 | Maha Durga Ch. Trust | 8000 sq. mtrs | Model Town |

*B. List of Dispensaries allotted to Pvt. Society*

| Sl No | Name of Society | Location | Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tarawati Ram Gopal Mehra Foundation | Mandawali | 1000 Sqm |
| 2. | Indian Medical Association | Karkardooma | 400 Sqm |
| 3. | Dilshad Garden Ayyappa Sewa Samiti | Dilshad Garden | 1020 Sqm |
| 4. | Guru Singh Sabha Central | Paschimpuri | 380 Sqm |
| 5. | Pariwar Sewa Samity | Pitampura | 1000 Sqm |
| 6. | Jai Sri Ram Sewa Samity | Pitampura | 295 Sqm |
| 7. | Tagore Academy | Shalimar Bagh | 908 Sqm |
| 8. | Sarvodaya Health Foundation | Rohini | 1000 Sqm |
| 9. | Sanatan Dharam Sabha Public Trust | Derawal Nagar | 620 Sqm |
| 10 | Delhi Common Wealth Women's Association | Masoodpur | 1200 Sqm |
| 11. | Sadhu Vaswani Mission | Shanti Niketan | 0.41 Acre |
| 12. | Arpan Trust | Vasant Vihar | 500 Sqm |
| 13. | Lok Kalyan Samiti | Humayun Nagar | 200 Sqm |

***Statement-XI***

*List of allotment of land made to various institutions/public utility by L&DO*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Society/Institutions and Locality | Date of allotment | Area of land |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Modern School, Barakhamba Road | 1928 | 25 acres |
| 2. | DAV High School Chitra Gupta Road | 8.2.1939 | 3 acres |
| 3. | Ramjas Higher Secondary School Chitra Gupta Road | 1942 | 3 acres |
| 4. | Modern School, Humayun Road | 25.5.1961 (original allotment letter issued on 16.8.56) | 3.947 acres |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Union Academy H.S. School, Raja Bazar | 13.02.39 | 1.6 acre |
| 6. | Delhi Maharashtra Education Society, Oringal Road (Nutan Marathi School) | 15.11.57 and 6.2.68 | 1.5 acre and ₹1.025 acre |
| 7. | Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Copernicus Road | 02.02.52 | 1.9 acre |
| 8. | Andhra Education Society, Rouse Avenue | 18.09.52 | 1.233 acre |
| 9. | Madrasi Education Society, Lodhi Estate | 23.07.53 | 0.386 acre |
| 10. | SGTB, Girls Hr. Secondary School, Lodhi Road | 14.05.56 and additional allotment in on 18.12.68 | 0.359 acre |
| 11. | Gujarat Eduction Society, Lodhi Road | 11.10.56 | 1.5 acres |
| 12 | Blind Relief Association | 28.12.56 | 2.44 acre |
| 13. | Gujranwala Gurukul, Lodhi Colony | 31.12.58 | 2.5 acre |
| 14. | Vinay Nagar Bengal Higher Seconday School, Vinay Nagar | 5.9.58 | 1.8 acres |
| 15. | Madrasi Education Association, Vinay Nagar | 28.01.59 | 1.5 acre |
| 16. | Dev Samaj Modern School, Kilkori | 16.02.59 | 2 acre |
| 17. | Vidya Bhavan Girls H.S. School, New Rajinder Nagar | 26.09.59 | 1.472 acre |
| 18. | Bengali Boys H.S. School, Kashmere Gate | 15.03.60 | 1.27 acre |
| 19 | Bal Bharati school | 10.5.60 | 1.87 acres |
| 20. | Cambridge School, Sriniwas Puri | 29.06.60 | 4.786 acre |
| 21. | Nav Shakti Education Society, Rouse Avenue | 08.01.60 | 0.758 acre |
| 22. | Mater Dei Convent, Tilak Lane | 29.08.60 | 1.661 acre |
| 23. | Quetta DAV H. S. School, Nizamuddin | 11.02.60 | 2.033 acre |
| 24. | Delhi Tamil Education Society Laxmi Bai Nagar | 01.02.61 | 1.09 acre |
| 25 | The Lions Club of Delhi (Kashmir House) | 1.4.61 | 0.90 acres |
| 26. | DAV School, Pusa Road | 01.12.61 | 1.993 acre |
| 27. | Carmel Convent School, Chankyapuri | 14.02.61 | 3.06 acre |
| 28. | Madrasi Education Society, Sec-IV, R. K. Puram | 31.07.61 | 1.958 acre |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | Vidya Bhawan, Co-Education School Lodhi Estate | 14.11.61 | 3.63 acre |
| 30. | Springdales School, Pusa Road | 15.11.61 | 1.8 acre |
| 31. | Madrasi Education Society, Pusa Road | 18.11.61 | 1.941 acre |
| 32. | Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Ashoka Place | 24.11.61 | 2.567 acre |
| 33. | Shyam Prasad Vidylaya, Lodhi Estate | 14.3.59 | 1.48 acres |
| 34. | Dhanpatmal A.S. H-3, Roop Nagar, New Delhi. | 02.2.62 | 1.482 acre |
| 35. | Manav Sthali Middle School, New Rajinder Nagar | 06.07.68 | 3.22. acres |
| 36. | Bal Bharti School, Ganga Ram Hospital Marg. | 18.09.62 | 1.08 acre |
| 37. | Guranwala Gurukul Trust, Malviya Nagar | 28.03.63 | 1 acre |
| 38. | Phool Chand Vaishya H. S. School, Pahari Dhiraj | 13.08.63 | 277.77 sq.yds |
| 39. | Bapu Adarsh Vidyalaya | 28.01.64 | 1.809 acre |
| 40. | Bengal Education Society, Moti Bagh | 29.02.64 | 1.939 acre |
| 41. | DPS, R. K. Puram, Sec-12 | 10.12.64 | 4 acre |
| 42. | Queens Mary School, Tiz Hazari (transfer sites) | 17.12.64 | 2.74 acre |
| 43. | Khalsa Girls H.S. School, Paharganj | 15.01.65 | 384 sq.yds |
| 44. | Jai Hind School Society, Sadar Thana Road | 03.02.65 | 794 sq.yds |
| 45. | Ramjas Collage Society (R. K. Puram) | 16.7.65 | 4.632 acres |
| 46. | Delhi Kannada Education Society, Lodhi Estate | 04.12.65 | 0.743 acre |
| 47. | Sanatan Dharam Kanya S. S. School, Jhandewalan Est. | 26.05.66 | 1.4 acre |
| 48. | Bhai Joga Singh Trust, East Patel Nagar | 28.05.66 | 1.4 acre |
| 49. | DAV Collage Trust, Jhandewalan | 28.05.66 | 1.5 acre |
| 50. | Madrasi Education Association, Moti Bagh (DTEA School at Moti Bagh) | 28.06.66 | 2.11 acre |
| 51. | Hope Hall Managing Committee, R. K. Puram Sec-XII | 19.08.66 | 2.011 acre |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52. | British School, Chankyapuri | 12.12.66 | 2 acre |
| 53. | Sisters of Charity Society, S-12. R.K. Puram (Holy Child School) | 05.0.67 | 2.1 acre |
| 54. | Sindhi Education Society, Lajpat Nagar | 25.07.67 | 1.382 acre |
| 55. | South Delhi Education Society, Defence Colony | 19.07.68 | 1.378 acre |
| 56 | Kerala Education Soceity R. K. Puram Sec-VIII | 23.12.68 | 2.546 acres |
| 57. | Kamlesh Balika Vidyalaya, Minto Road | 22.11.95 (Original allotment in 19.11.69) | 1.124 acres |
| 58. | Lady Irwin H.S. School, Canning Road | 21.08.70 | 0.943 acre |
| 59. | Bal Bharti Public School, Pusa Road (Playground Purpose) | 16.06.72 | 1322 sq.yd |
| 60. | DPS, Mathura Road | 22.09.72 | 1.7 acre |
| 61. | Nirmal Shiksha Kendra, DDU Marg | 29.11.72 | 4259.6 sq. yds |
| 62. | American School, Chankyapuri | 31.7.61 | 13.218 acre |
| 63. | Telegu School Society, R. K. Puram | 17.07.73 | 1.881 acre |
| 64. | Janta Adaarsh Shiksha Sanasthan, Sec-III, R. K. Puram | 19.9.75 | 1.843 acres |
| 65. | Convent of Jesus and Mary Bangla Sahib Marg (Playground Purpose) | 28.01.77 | 0.607 acre |
| 66. | National Association for the Blind at Sec-V, R. K. Puram | 8.2.77 | 0.497 acres |
| 67. | Nav Hind Educational Society at Rohtak Road, New Delhi (now transferred to Ram Dulari Charitable Trust) | 28.3.78 | 0.689 acres |
| 68 | Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bangla Sahib Marg., | 4.8.80 | 2 acres |
| 69. | Sindhi Girls School, Subzi Mandi | 16.05.77 | 2.724 acre |
| 70. | Child Education Trust, Sec-13, R.K. Puram | 16.05.77 | 2.724 acre |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | Patel Education Society (Springdalse School in Dhaula Kuan) | 29.6.78 | 4.920 acres |
| 72 | J.D. Tytler School Society (New Rajinder Nagar) | 9.5.80 | 2.916 acres |
| 73. | Birla Academy of Art and Culture, M.B. Road (Original allotment was made on 15.6.82) | 25.3.84 | 4.369 acre |
| 74. | Ram Kishan and Sons Charitable Trust, Lodhi Road | 12.6.81 | 3.95 acre |
| 75. | Maratha Mitra Mandal, Jhandewalan | 12.4.66 | 0.814 acre |
| 76. | Khalsa Education Soceity, Sarjoini Nagar | 19.3.83 | 2.194 acre |
| 77 | Archbishop Agnelo Fernandes, (Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Sec-II, R.K. Puram) | 15.12.83 | 0.496 acres |
| 78 | Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi | 22.12.84 | 1.444 acres |
| 79. | Guru Harkishnan Public School, Purana Quila Road | 27.02.86 | 2.432 acre |
| 80. | Moti Bagh Mutal Aid Education Society, Moti Bagh. | 04.06.86 | 0.542 acre |
| 81. | Public Montessori School, Timarpur | 15.11.89 | 1055 sq.yds (425+630) |
| 82. | St. Joan's Education Society | 04.12.86 | 998.07 sq. mts |
| 83. | Jain Happy School, DIZ Area | 18.07.90 | 2.15 acre |
| 84. | Vidya Ed. Society, DIZ Area | 25.07.90 | 1126.25 sq.mt |
| 85. | Rai Sinha School, CR Park | 22.09.92 | 2.055 acre |
| 86. | Mohayal Education Society, R. K. Puram | 23.12.92 | 2.764 acre |
| 87. | Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Vasant Vihar | 22.3.93 | 3.570 acre |
| 88 | Civil Service Society, Chankyapuri | 21.06.95 | 7.697 acre |
| 89. | Deshmash Khalsa Ed. Society, Malviya Nagar | 22.4.96 | 0.558 acre |
| 90. | Andhra Education Society, Pushp Vihar (Original allotment on 20.12.93) | 09.12.97 | 1.976 acre |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91. | Samaarth Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar (Playground purpose) | 07.07.99 | 1.6 acre |
| 92. | DAV Nursery School, Mandir Marg | 16.12.99 | 1000 sq. mt |
| 93. | Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Amar Colony | 14.02.00 | 0.8135 acre |
| 94. | South Delhi Ed. Society (Alternative land). (Original allotment on 7.6.93) | 19.2.00 | 0.247 acre |
| 95. | Shiv Niketan Ed. Society, DIZ Area | 19.4.00 (Original allotment letter issued on 21.12.99 for area measuring 915 sq.mts) | 950 sq.mts |
| 96. | I.P. Girls Hr. Secondary School, MB Road (Alternative allotment) | 15.6.00 | 2.379 acre |
| 97. | Bengal Educational and Cultural Association, Minto Road | 22.1.01 | 1727.08 sq. mt |
| 98. | Samartha Shiksha Samiti, MB Road | 13.3.01 | 3.373 acre |
| 99. | Gujarat Education Society, DIZ Area (Nursery School) | 10.4.01 | 950.105 sq. mt |
| 100. | Samarth Shiksha Samiti, Vasant Vihar | 17.4.01 | 1.574 acre |
| 102. | Samarth Shiksha Samiti, Aram Bagh | 17.4.01 | 1.554 acre |
| 103. | Delhi Public School M.B. Road, Sec-V | 27.6.01 | 16007 sq. mts |
| 104. | Mukherjee Public School (Primary School in Sarojini Nagar) | 19.10.01 | 858 Sq. mts |
| 105. | Mata Amritanandamayi Math, M.B. Road, Sec-IV | 30.7.01 | 2.379 acre |
| 106. | Vaish Aggarwal Educational Society, M.B. Road, Sec-VI | 14.8.01 | 16085 sq. mts |
| 107. | Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Shivalik | 11.1.02 | 1.093 acre |
| 108. | Delhi Public School (Lodhi Road) | 19.6.02 | 849.19 sq. mts |
| 109. | DPS, Sec-X, R.K. Puram | 22.7.02 | 4774.28 sq. mts |
| 110. | Ramakrishan Mission, Pahar Ganj | 17.3.16 | 83.61 sq. mtrs. |

***Statement-XII***

*Terms and conditions for allotment of Institutional Land*

(i) That the allottee———— will be required to pay provisional premium of land measuring———— Acre/Sqm. @ ₹———— Lac per acre (provisional) with 2.5% annual ground rent of the total premium. Aggregate of the provisional land final premium). The revision of rates of land is under consideration of the Central Government. The allottee shall have to pay balance premium for the land as per rates determined by the Central Government under Rule-5 of DDA (Development Nazul land) Rules-1981, and within the time demanded by DDA The rates of land determined, by Central Government, shall be binding upon the allottee and shall not be called in question by it in any proceeding.

(ii) The allottee shall give an undertaking to the effect that it will pay the balance premium of land, when demanded by DDA on the basis of the rates determined by Central Government.

(iii) The area of the land/plot is also subject to variation in size, due to requirement of layout plan and demarcation of site etc.

(iv) The allotted land shall be used, for the purpose of Construction of ————— and no other purpose whatsoever.

(v) The building plans should be got approved from the Lessor/DDA, before getting the same sanctioned for the construction on land and construction as per sanctioned plan shall be completed within a period of 02 years from the date of taking over possession of the plot allotted.

(vi) The allottee shall not sell, transfer, assign or otherwise part with possession of the whole or any part of the said land or any building thereon except with the provisions consent writing of the Lessor which he shall be entitled to refuse in his absolute description.

(a) PROVIDED that, in the event of the consent being given the, Lessor may impose such conditions as he thinks fit and the LESSOR shall be entitled to claim and recover the whole or a portion (as the Lessor may in his absolute description determined) of un-earned increase in the value (*i.e.* the difference between the premium paid and market value) of the said land at the time of sale, transfer assignment, or parting with the possession and the decision of Lessor in the respect of the market value shall be final and binding.

(b) Not withstanding anything contained in clause (v) above, the lease may with the provisions consent in writing of L.G. Government of Delhi (here in after

called THE LT. GOVERNER) mortgage of change, the said land to such person as may be approved by the Lt. Governor in absolute description.

(vii) The lease deed shall be executed and got registered by the allottee at its own cost as and when called upon to do so, by the Lessor (PRESIDENT OF INDIA)/DDA.

(viii) The trees if any standing on the plot in question shall remain as DDA property and shall not be removed or disposed of without the prior approval of the Lessor in writing.

(ix) That all other conditions as contained in the perpetual lease deed to be executed in this behalf and any other terms/condition imposed from time to time by the Central Government/Lt. Governor shall be binding upon the allottee. The form of lease deed can be purchased from the office of DDA.

(x) If the allottee violates any terms and conditions as mentioned above and in the perpetual lease-deed, the allotment shall be cancelled and possession of the land/plot with superstructure standing thereon if any, will be taken over by the Lessor (PRESIDENT OF INDIA)DDA without any compensation to the allottee.

(xi) If the allotment cancelled for breaches of any terms/ conditions of the allotment, the possession of the plot/land with building, if any will be handed over to DDA by the allottee on the date and time given in the cancellation notice,

(xii) The payment and the acceptance letter with the required undertaking must to be sent within the 60 day otherwise interest at the rate of 18% shall be chargeable for the delay period up to 180 days of issue of the this letter on completion of 6 months from the date of issue, the allotment shall be automatically cancelled, if the allottee has made partial payment, after 180 days of issue of issue of this letter the allottee shall have to re apply for allotment.

(xiii) That it is the whole responsibility of the allottee to keep proper watch and ward of the land and property against any encroachment.

(xiv) The offer of allotment of land herein made is on "AS IS WHERE IS BASIS". The allottee is advised to got itself acquainted with the conditions herein mentioned and also the site conditions before acceptance of the offer of allotment. It may be noted that the DDA shall not entertain any claim/ exemption from the payment of ground rent, License Fee, Composition Fee etc. once the offer of allotment is accepted and possession is taken over.

(xv) The allottee shall pay the cost of fencing/Boundary wall if any, as and when demanded by DDA.

(xvi) The allottee shall abide by all the terms and conditions given in the sponsorship letter and other conditions as may be imposed by the sponsoring authority from time to time.

***Statement-XIII***

*Guidelines for Screening of applications for allotment of land*

The Screening Committee should keep the following aspects in view, while examining the applications received for allotment of Government land from various institutions/organizations:

(i) Availability of land as per approved layout plan and the prescribed land use of the plot as per the layout plan/zonal plan/Master Plan. Allotment of a plot should be considered only when the land use is permissible for such activities for which allotment has been requested.

(ii) The plot of land should be free from any encroachment/litigation and the requisite infrastructure such as power, water supply, drainage facilities etc., should be available in the area.

(iii) The organization seeking allotment of land should be a registered Society/ Trust, registered for at least 5 years at the time of application, The Society/ Trust should have persons of professional and representative character on the Management Committee, which should, not consist of family members.

(iv) The Society/Trust should submit the certificate of Registration, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Balance Sheet and Audited Accounts for 5 years, immediately preceding the date of application.

(v) The Society/Trust should submit the Certificate of Exemption from Income Tax under Section 80G of Income Tax Act.

(vi) The recommendation of the concerned Ministry of the Government of India for allotment of land should be considered, The following specific information of the applicant should be sought from the Administrative Ministry:

(a) The status of the Society, nature of its activity and work performance. The item will cover whether the Society is charitable and what benefit it gives to the common man by its activities.

(b) Analysis of Certificate of Registration, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Balance Sheet and Auditors Report for the past 5 years.

(c) Whether the organization is already working in Delhi and, if not, why it needs to set up an office in the National Capital.

(d) Details of the project that the Society wants to implement, while asking for the land.

(vii) In Case of educational institutions, a valid sponsorship certificate for the area and the type' of school for which allotment of land is sought should be obtained from the Directorate of Education, GNCTD in respect of middle and higher level schools and from the local body .concerned (MCD/NDMC) in respect of nursery/primary schools.

(viii) The antecedent of the Society/Trust should be verified through the Government of NCTD and if necessary through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(ix) Permanent Account Number (PAN) for Income Tax purposes should be furnished.

(x) An assessment should be made as to whether the organization would be in a position to pay the cost of the land as well as construction of the building. It should be seen whether the institution/organization already owns and land in Delhi and in case it does the activity for which such land is being put to use should be looked into. In case the organization has been allotted land by L&DO/DDA earlier, it should be ascertained whether the land is being used properly and whether the organization need further land for carrying out its activities, it should also be considered as to whether the actual quantum of land being sought for is sufficient or excessive or inadequate while recommending for allotment of land.

(xi) The applicant Society/Trust should furnish proof of having fixed deposit/ equivalent liquid investment covering the cost of land + 10% more, to ensure payment of land cost without seeking any special dispensation and should produce a 'No Loan Certificate' in respect of the above mentioned investment.

(xii) In case of consideration of request for allotment of land for any institution wholly owned or assisted by Government of India or any State Government, the stipulations above could be suitably relaxed/waived, for reasons that would be recorded in writing.

**Erroneous conversion charges for leasehold to freehold**

619. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the formula, fixed by the Delhi Development Authority, for calculation of conversion charges of plots for residential use from leasehold to freehold, in the case of individual floors, indicated in the Brochure is erroneous, as a result of which the applicants have to pay excess amount running into lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, what action has Government taken to correct the erroneous formula and how much time will it take to rectify the formula; and

(c) whether a reference from a Member of Parliament on the subject is pending disposal in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) A reference on the issue was received, which was examined in consultation with the Land and Development Office (L&DO) and the formula for calculation of conversion fee from leasehold to freehold, was found to be correct. As such, the matter is not pending for disposal in the Ministry.

**Funds crunch for Vijayawada metro project**

620. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vijayawada Metro Project has been hit by funds crunch; and

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking to speed up the work?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Illegal construction business**

†621. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the business of illegal construction is flourishing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete step in order to curb it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when such steps will be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Urban Development is a State subject and all kinds of construction activities are regulated by the specific Building Bye Laws of the respective State or city.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The respective urban local bodies and urban development authorities monitor and regulate the construction activities by granting construction permissions. They are empowered to take action to curb illegal construction as per the provisions of respective Building Bye Laws.

**Change of DDA flat for paraplegic**

622. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether V C, DDA received a letter No. F.NO.5900/UDM/2015-DDAIII dated 18.1.2016 from the Director (Delhi Division), Ministry of Urban Development to take immediate necessary action to resolve the issue concerning change of flat of a paraplegic;

(b) the action taken by VC, DDA to resolve the issue, the details thereof; and

(c) whether V C, DDA has informed the Ministry in the matter and if so, details thereof and if not, action taken by the Ministry in the matter to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have received a letter from Ministry of Urban Development concerning change of flat of a paraplegic.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that the possession of the flat in question was handed over in the year 1998 and the allottee got the flat converted to freehold in the year 2000. As such, DDA does not have any title in the said flat and it is not legally feasible to effect any change after conversion of flat to freehold.

**Policy for changing free-hold DDA flats**

623. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of DDA circulars/policies etc. under which the flats are changed and whether copies thereof would be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether there is no policy for change of flat after it has been converted from lease hold to free-hold; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to frame policy for changing free-hold flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there is no policy for change of freehold DDA flats because DDA does not have any title in such flats.

**Impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on Sex Ratio**

624. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in some States/UTs of the country has declined below national average, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has urged State/UTs for effective implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign in their respective States, if so, the details thereof and response of the States/UTs thereto along with the funds allocated and released to the States/UTs for implementation of the campaign since inception; and

(c) the extent to which the said campaign has been successful in helping to achieve the balanced sex ratio in various States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Census 2011 data, Child Sex Ratio (CSR) stands at 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years, against 927 in 2001 Census. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The reasons behind the declining Child Sex Ratio in the country are primarily the socio-cultural mindset having preference for son, considering girls as burden and preference for small family. Further, easy availability of technology for sex determination tests and abortion services act as a catalyst in the declining Child Sex Ratio.

(b) The scheme is being implemented through the State Government/UT Administration. The Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS) is being implemented in BBBP districts at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to generate awareness regarding various schemes/programmes of the Central/State Government and mobilize the community to create demand and access/avail such services at grass root level. The States/UTs have undertaken various activities under the BBBP. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Fund released under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign to the States/UTs for implementation are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) The overall objective of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child and this requires long-term attitudinal change. The Scheme has completed its one year and is at the nascent stage of implementation. It is too early to assess its impact at this stage but the Scheme has been received well.

In the last one year, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Department of WCD, Health and Education. This has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Child Sex Ratio (age group 0-6 years) during last two Census*

| Name | Census 2001 | Census 2011 |
|---|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 957 | 968 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 961 | 939 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 964 | 972 |
| Assam | 965 | 962 |
| Bihar | 942 | 935 |
| Chandigarh | 845 | 880 |
| Chhattisgarh | 975 | 969 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 979 | 926 |
| Daman and Diu | 926 | 904 |
| Delhi | 868 | 871 |
| Goa | 938 | 942 |
| Gujarat | 883 | 890 |
| Haryana | 819 | 834 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 896 | 909 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 941 | 862 |
| Jharkhand | 965 | 948 |
| Karnataka | 946 | 948 |
| Kerala | 960 | 964 |
| Lakshadweep | 959 | 911 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 932 | 918 |
| Maharashtra | 913 | 894 |
| Manipur | 957 | 936 |
| Meghalaya | 973 | 970 |
| Mizoram | 964 | 970 |

| Name | Census 2001 | Census 2011 |
|---|---|---|
| Nagaland | 964 | 943 |
| Odisha | 953 | 941 |
| Puducherry | 967 | 967 |
| Punjab | 798 | 846 |
| Rajasthan | 909 | 888 |
| Sikkim | 963 | 957 |
| Tamil Nadu | 942 | 943 |
| Tripura | 966 | 957 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 916 | 902 |
| Uttarakhand | 908 | 890 |
| West Bengal | 960 | 956 |

***Statement-II***

*Details of Initiatives undertaken on BBBP (as reported by States/Districts)*

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | • Guddi Gudda Board have displayed in 15 villages<br>• Gender sensitive awareness camp was organized in collaboration with medical personnel.<br>• Girl child day was celebrated on 5th August, 2015.<br>• Song and Drama division organized awareness campaign through puppet show at 50 places in South, North and Middle Andaman. |
| Assam | • 24th of every month dedicated for celebration of Girl Child Day<br>• Celebration of Beti Janmotsav through Tree-plantation and felicitation of the Mother of the Girl Child in the AWCs'<br>• Organise Gram Sabha with women group<br>• CSR topic has been discussed in print media and local TV channel<br>• BBBP logo has been painted at AWCs.<br>• Organised orientation programme for Para-legal workers on BBBP |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • Clinic sealed-2, Machine sealed-2 and de-sealed-1 by court |
| | • District Appropriate Authority filed 5 cases and court cases initiated for 3 cases |
| Y.S.R. Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh | • 1st Friday of every month dedicated for celebration of Girl Child Day |
| | • 12 Sensitization Programmes held with 320 participants |
| | • 790 Gram Panchayats have displayed the Guddi Gudda Board |
| | • Awareness campaigns on CSR issue with CDPOs and Supervisors, though schools, colleges, orphanages, camps, rallies |
| | • 92 community level meeting organised for generating awareness on the CSR issue. |
| Vaishali, Bihar | • Beti Janmotsava at Pohiyar Panchayat, Sahdei buzurg Block was organised. Highlights included distribution of Birth certificate and fruit saplings to parents spread out the message that "jekra beti hotai, okre per miltai". |
| | • During the Vaishali Mahotsava, a stall on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was displayed to create awareness on CSR issue. |
| Chandigarh | • Rubber Stamp on Save Girl Child distributed in all Dispensaries and Government Hospitals. |
| | • 2 Radio Talks on All India Radio organized on issue of save girl child. |
| | • 580 flex banners, carrying messages related to importance of Girl Child, Save Girl Child campaign were installed at all health centers of Chandigarh |
| | • All 12 Gram Panchayats have been covered and Gudda Guddi Board has been installed at Panchayat Bhawan. |
| | • 20 awareness generation programmes has been organised on CSR issue. |
| | • Training for private/Government practioners was organised in collaboration with District Family Welfare Bureau. |
| Chhattisgarh | • Government of Chhattisgarh has generated awareness on “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” through “Rath” during the Chief Minister visit to Raipur. |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • 11th date of every month dedicated for celebration of Girl Child Day<br>• District Administration started celebration of birth of Girl Child at district, block and village level.<br>• Organised rally at village, sector, block and district level for spreading message on save the girl child and educate them.<br>• Oath ceremony at every event<br>• President Zila Parishad awarded the girls those scored highest marks at block and district level in standard 10th.<br>• Commissioner Nagar Nigam, Raigarh issued direction to Nagar Nigam to ensure BBBP logo on every correspondence and on Rasan card.<br>• Commissioner Nagar Nigam Raigarh issued directions to all Nagar Palika/Panchayat Officer to name at least one chouk as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Chouk, those whose name has not yet decided.<br>• Stop one child marriage at Pussore block with the support of ADOP and Police.<br>• Health Department have installed 20 tracker devise in US centres. |
| Daman and Diu | • Media campaign was launched by UT Administration and celebrates the birth of girl child, distribution of cycle to girl child under educational scheme and appreciation letter to 5 girl child for their outstanding performance.<br>• Hoardings on BBBP at prominent places, awareness generation though FM All India Radio 102.3, advertisements on BBBP run through electronic media, print media and local cable network<br>• Self Defense Programme organized for girls by ICPS, Government Colleges<br>• Special Tableau on BBBP during Daman Festival by Tourism Department<br>• Women Achievers Award given to outstanding women (below 18 years and above 18 years) in diverse areas-sports, education, science, documentation and research, bravery, Art and Culture |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • Organised bike rally for the rights of the girl child, around 300 female participated. |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | • On occasion of International Women's Day the UT Administration have planned to celebrate Beti Janmotsav with parents of all girls who were born in January 2016 along with their babies. The celebration to start with Cake Cutting, distribution of Badhai kit-two sets of clothes, cap and mittens, handkerchief, hoody blanket, diapers, bowl and spoon. |
| | • For imparting benefits to girl child, convergence with Save the Girl child Scheme, Matru Samriddhi Yojana, Sanjeevani Swasthya Bima Yojana, Government of India Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana has been established. Bank Accounts shall be opened in the name of mother with a joint account of new born girl. |
| | • Registration of mother under PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and PM Suraksha Bima Yojana-first premium under the scheme paid by UT |
| | • Launching of UT Scheme Sukanya Satkar Yojana-incentivizing the first two born girl child in the family by ₹ 9000 each in name of the mother |
| | • UT Scheme Paripakvamata Niyojit Bal Yojana incentivizing ₹ 10000 for mothers who conceives her 1st child after the age of 20 yrs and another ₹ 10000 if she conceives another child after a gap of 5 years |
| Goa | • Special sessions on PC PNDT Act was organised during Village Health Nutrition Days at the anganwadis/village level |
| | • Sensitization Programme for the students of VIIIth, IXth and Xth held in 4 schools on PC-PNDT Act and BBBP |
| | • Programme on BBBP Scheme was telecast on Doordarshan |
| | • 32 small size LED boards (2.5ft x 1.5ft) with logo of BBBP are installed in all Health Centres at OPD wall |
| | • Big size LED boards (*i.e.* 8x3ft and 6 x 3ft) are installed in 20 PHC/CHC/UHC |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • Leaflets with a message on PCPNDT Act and Logo of BBBP are printed and distributed for creating awareness. |
| | • Hoardings on Government buses (Kadamba Transport Corporation) on PC-PNDT Act with a message 'Save the Girl Child' |
| Gujarat | • Organised "Maha Hastakshar Abhiyan" on BBBP, where MP, MLA and Zilla President appeal to community to support the programme. |
| | • Beti Bachao Campaigns: Stage shows/wall paintings/ hoardings/advertisements on buses/IEC Vans, Hamari Beti Express |
| | • Constitution of security council from State to Village level is decided by resolution of home department. They are allotted different work related to safety and security of women |
| | • Women Empowerment Fortnight: All the department of State Government celebrate "Women Empowerment fortnight" from 1st August to 15th August as per directions of Chief Minister |
| | • Mehsana District, Gujarat organized cultural programmes on BBBP to highlight the issue of declining CSR on the occasion of Prajapati Samaj Samuh Marriage. In addition to the seven pheras, an eighth phera was introduced with the pledge taken by the newly weds to not indulge in gender biased sex selection. An exhibition on BBBP was also organized on 14th February, 2016 attended by 14000 people |
| Haryana | • Call for Action-Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign announced by Government of Haryana under BBBP |
| | • Chief Secretary has issued directions to all Government buildings and public places with BBBP logo |
| | • Rewards for best panchayats/villages that have been able to improve the Child Sex Ratio. |
| | • Reward of ₹ 1 lakh for whistle blowers informing about illegal sex selection |
| | • Lohri Celebrations/Kuwa Pujan is being observed on the birth of the girl child thus breaking the stereotype of age old social custom that it is only celebrated on birth of boy child. |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • 5139 Gram Panchayats have displayed Guddi Gudda Board in the selected districts<br>• 2235 newly born girl child and their mother's have been felicitated<br>• 2830 awareness rallies have been organised in 12 districts<br>• 1637 awareness generation activities such as nukkad natak/ IEC/baby shows have carried out under the Scheme<br>• BBBP logo has been painted on 1681 AWCs buildings along with slogans<br>• Gram Pradhan of Bibipur Panchayat, Jind Haryana has taken an initiative and organised a contest named "A selfie-with-daughters contest" to promote the girl child. The initiative was appreciated by PM in his 'Mann ki Baat' to the nation |
| Himachal Pradesh | • District Task Force and Block Task Force has been constituted<br>• 10th date of every month dedicated for celebration of Girl Child Day<br>• District level orientation and sensitization programme organised<br>• Awareness Generation Programme *i.e.* signature campaign, radio jingles, TV spots, rally, health camps and miking have been conducted<br>• District Authority has decided that Child Sex Ratio is one of the agenda in Gram Sabha meeting<br>• In Una district, participatory appraisal exercise has been adopted by District Administration to understand the causes of decline in CSR and devise strategies. DTF and BTF constituted, Intensive Campaign on BBBP launched, 235 Guddia-Gudda boards installed in all GPs, 1100 BBBP boards installed in all schools, colleges, Government buildings, BBBP signatures launched for all administrative emails, cash prizes announced for industries employing more women, incentives to schools for girl child retention, 100% separate functional toilets for girls, free mundan ceremony for girls in Mata Chintapurni Mandir etc. |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • On occasion of "International Kullu Dusshera"- 9893 women gathered for a collective dance performance dedicated to BBBP for creating value of girl child, importance of girl's education and her overall well-being. This was the largest "kullu nati" which has been recorded by "Guinness Book of World Record" |
| | • District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh organised Marathon on BBBP |
| Jammu and Kashmir | • "Aasra"- a comprehensive social security scheme has been launched by Government of Jammu and Kashmir under which the State would pay or reimburse premium for the two Insurance Schemes-Prime Minister Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) and Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY). This Scheme would provide social security cover to widows, destitute, BPL families and to those whose annual income is less than ₹ 75,000/-. |
| | • Kathua district launched "Pahal-Ek Kadam Nari Samman ki Aur" under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) today. Highlights of the ceremony include launching of dedicated caller tune, signature campaign, oath taking and cultural bonanza on empowerment of girl child. |
| | • "LadilyLaxmi"-a social assistance scheme launched for new born girl child for 6 select districts, State to contribute ₹ 12,000 per annum in the name of new born girl child for the next 14 years, Scheme to provide a sum of ₹ 6.50 lac on maturity, *i.e;* on attaining age of 21 years |
| | • A Two day "Festival of Girls" and BBBP Cyclothon organized by District Administration, Udhampur, for mass participation in Girl Child Campaign, concluded with colourful programmes organized at more than dozen locations. Highlights of this campaign included 180 Kilo-Metres of Cycling Expedition by 22 members of Jammu Cycling Club and a district level conference on Girl child. |
| | • "Girl's Athlete Meet" at all block Headquarters of Kathua district under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. |
| | • "Laadli Diwas" celebrated in Kathua district for Celebrating and valuing the girl child. Rewards for whistle blowers informing about illegal sex selection. |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| Kerala | • Awareness campaign on survival of girl child have been conducted in 2998 Aanganwadi Centres in 20 blocks |
| Madhya Pradesh | • Beti Bachao Campaigns: Stage shows/wall paintings/ hoardings/advertisements on buses/IEC Vans, Hamari Beti Express |
| Maharashtra | • Digital Guddi-Gudda Board displayed in offices of CM, CS; DC, Zila Parishad and Gram Panchayats. The digital display board also contains information on schemes/ programmes for girl child, Audio-Video content and IEC material on issue of declining CSR. |
| | • Road Show organized on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao organised by District Administration of Jalgaon, Maharashtra for spreading awareness about CSR. |
| | • District Jalgaon, Maharashtra launched stickers on BBBP to be pasted on Vehicles |
| | • "Gaurav Patra" initiated for exemplary work in empowering the girl child |
| | • 1730 birth of girl child have been celebrated |
| Odisha | • District Task Force has sealed one unauthorized MTP clinic. |
| | • District Authorities have intervened and stop two child marriage in Bhaper block of Nayagarh District. |
| | • 7 set of training programmes conducted for District officers, members of ZiIla Prished, PRI, teachers, frontline workers, NGOs and SHGs. |
| | • 62 Nukkad Nataks have been organised and reach out appox. 20,885 peoples. |
| | • All 1310 Schools have functional School Management Committee |
| | • 1523 girls toilets and 1362 boys toilets are functional |
| Punjab | • Under its 'Udaan-Sapneya Di Duniya De Rubaru (Udaan-Live your Dream For One Day)' Scheme, the Mansa Administration will invite proposals from girls in classes VI-XII who can then spend a day with a professional they aspire to be — be it a doctor, police official, engineer, IAS and PPS officers, among others |
| | • Six USCs have been sealed under the PC&PNDT Act in Muktsar Saheb and Patiala districts. |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • 71 Gram Panchayats in Barnala districts have displayed the Guddi Gudda Board |
| | • District Administration celebrates the birth of Girl child and distributes the certificates to mothers |
| | • Celebration of Kanjaka Pooja by District Administration, Patiala to drive the message that if we can do pooja of girls on Kanjaka then why daughters are not allowed to be born. |
| | • Certificate of appreciation given to 211 mothers on birth of girl child by District Administration, Patiala |
| | • Encouraging NGOs to adopt villages with low CSR in Patiala District and work sincerely to bring a change in mind set |
| Rajasthan | • Special Advertisement on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao released on ETV & DD Rajasthan to be broadcast daily at prime time. |
| | • Thali Ceremony celebrated on birth of girl child in Dausa district |
| | • 2,35,000 pledged their support to "save the girl child" in Jhunjhunu district |
| | • Celebration of Beti Janmotsava in presence of Minister, WCD, Rajasthan, MPs and MLAs. Highlights included felicitation of mothers and new born, cake-cutting, badhai-sandesh and oath taking ceremony. |
| | • 5000 mtr. State champion, Ms. Sapna Kumari is appointed as Brand Ambassador for BBBP in Jhunjhunu District |
| | • Rewards for whistle blowers informing about illegal sex selection |
| | • 2199 girls toilets have been constructed |
| | • Five early child marriages have been stopped by District Authorities |
| | • Beti Bachao Campaigns: Stage shows/wall paintings/ hoardings/advertisements on buses/IEC Vans, Hamari Beti Express. |
| Tamil Nadu | • Linking Sukanya Samriddhi Account with the birth of girl child |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | • 48150 Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts have been opened till 31.7.2015. Gold Coin as a prize has been given to those who opened Sukanya Samridhi Account on daily basis through lottery system.<br>• Special Gram Sabha on BBBP organized<br>• 143 child marriages have been prevented<br>• 6064 girl child benefitted under Chief Minister's Child protection Scheme<br>• 2342 villages have displayed Guddi Gudda Board.<br>• 56 women achievers are honoured with certificate by District Authority.<br>• Birth of girl child is celebrated as Girl Child Day on 7th of every month. Saplings of fruit bearing trees, gift hamper comprising of baby dress and other necessary items are distributed along with birth certificates.<br>• Distribution of low cost sanitary napkins in all government schools and orphanages for girls and incinerators for safe disposal.<br>• Display of BBBP logo on official vehicles, school buses, wall painting of logo on Government Hospital and PHCs buildings, SHG buildings Four USCs have been sealed and memo issued to three USC under the Act.<br>• BBBP logo wall painted in 240 villages (SHG buildings)<br>• All departments displayed BBBP logo on their vehicles and BBBP logo is painted in Government Hospital and PHCs buildings<br>• Four USCs have been sealed and memo issued to three USC under the Act<br>• 1616 SMCs has been reconstituted and meeting was held in 1423 Government Schools and 193 Government Aided schools. |
| Tripura | • Gomati District Administration, Tripura was felicitated by Department of Post GOI for their exceptional performance under Sukanya Samridhi Scheme<br>• District Administration Gomati, Tripura hosted 'Nandini Smart Girl Awards' felicitating 48 girl students in different categories and 12 female teachers and principals for |

| State/Districts | Innovative Actions |
|---|---|
| | outstanding achievements on BBBP. Nandini Awards were also given to Best ASHA, Best AWW, Best Sports Women, Best Swimmer, Best Chess Boxer etc. |
| | • BBBP was highlighted during Matabari Diwali Mela and Kali Puja, community Durga Puja Pandals by District Administration, Gomati District |
| | • Polling Stations managed by women a continued success in Gomati District, Tripura # Beti Bachao Beti Padhao |
| | • Assam Rifles organised lecture on BBBP in Agartala, Tripura |
| | • Guddi-Gudda Board at District Hospital, Gomati-all SDHs, PHC's, CHCs displayed |
| | • A model park in Udaipur Municipal Council area, Gomati District, Tripura has been renovated and dedicated to girl child through planting saplings by girls/parents. |
| Uttar Pradesh | • A month long drive was organized on Women Empowerment in all district covered under BBBP Scheme. Under the drive street play, Jan Samwad, awareness on various programme and laws, signature campaign, rallies were organised. |
| | • Celebration of girl child organised by District Administration Hathras on valuing girl child |
| | • 37 inspection visits conducted by District Inspection and Monitoring Committee, |
| | • 200 form 'F' audited by District Appropriate Authority (DAA), |
| | • Show cause notice issued to 7 USG Centres |
| | • 1048 female toilets have been constructed in elementary and secondary schools in Mathura |
| Uttarakhand | • Oath ceremony has been organised for Government College students, 730 students had participated. |
| | • Awareness generation programmes have been conducted *i.e.* Street play, rally and signature campaign. |
| | • 150 Gram Panchayats have displayed the Guddi Gudda Board in Champawat district. |
| | • Celebration of birth of Girl Child in Champawat |
| | • Nari ki Chaupal has been organised |

***Statement-III***

*Details of funds released to States/UTs under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaigns*

| Financial Year | Fund Released |
|---|---|
| 2014-15 | 34.84 crore |
| 2015-16 | 59.06 crore |

**Average statistics in rapid survey on children**

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the Rapid Survey on Children only provides summary statistics of averages for most indicators;

(b) if so, whether Government is willing to consider reporting of household level data so that social scientists can effectively make use of the data;

(c) if so, the details of future structure of reporting of this data; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) 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. Key objective of the survey was to assess the situation of children and women with a special emphasis on access and utilization of services under the ICDS Scheme and to provide baseline data for the restructured ICDS Scheme. The national and State level fact sheets provide information in respect of key indicators on maternal and child health and nutrition, and access and usage of ICDS services. Early childhood care and the enabling environment, like access to drinking water and use of toilet facilities are also covered in the survey. The survey maps the ICDS programme in terms of its infrastructural facilities, awareness and utilization of the six services by the target groups. The Government will consider dissemination of analysis of the report based on household data at an appropriate time.

**WHO standard for measuring malnutrition**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry uses the WHO standard to measure malnutrition among children;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry plans to change the measurement considering that research shows that WHO standard is not applicable to Indian children due to different genetic makeup; and

(c) if not, the details of method that is used to measure malnutrition among children in India?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The World Health Organization Standards on child growth have been adopted by the Government *w.e.f.* 15.08.2008 for monitoring growth of children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) following the recommendations of the National Workshop held on 8th to 9th February 2007. The WHO growth charts are used to measure nutritional status of children, using weight-to-age (underweight) as an indicator under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development .

**Children suffering from malnutrition**

627. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast majority of small children in the country are still suffering from malnutrition;

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

(c) the amount allocated, spent and achievements made during each of the last three years; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, 29.4% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.7% are stunted and 15.1% are wasted in India. The State-wise details of the children suffering from malnutrition are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among

children. The details of the scheme is available in the Annual Report (2014-15) of the Ministry, which is available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and on the Ministry's website, *www.wcd.nic.in.*

A Statement showing budget released and beneficiaries covered under ICDS Scheme during the last three years is as under:

| Sl. No. | ICDS Scheme | Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1. | Fund Released (₹ in Lakhs) | 1626748.57 | 1658181.93 | 1543893.15 |
| 2. | Number of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries covered [Children (6 months to 6 years) and P&LM] (in Lakhs) | 1045.09 | 1022.33 | 1030.14 |

(d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Health Mission (NHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme as direct targeted interventions.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness in nutrition by conducting nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, organizing mass awareness campaigns, participating in exhibitions/fairs and dissemination of nutrition knowledge through 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 among children.

***Statement***

*Details of prevalence of malnutrition (%) as per RSOC (2013-14) in children (<5 Years)*

| Sl. No. | States | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 22.3 | 35.4 | 19 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 24.6 | 28.4 | 17 |
| 3. | Assam | 22.2 | 40.6 | 9.7 |
| 4. | Bihar | 37.1 | 49.4 | 13.1 |

| Sl. No. | States | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 33.9 | 43 | 12.9 |
| 6. | Delhi | 19.4 | 29.1 | 14.3 |
| 7. | Goa | 16.2 | 21.3 | 15.4 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 33.6 | 41.6 | 18.7 |
| 9. | Haryana | 22.7 | 36.5 | 8.8 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 19.5 | 34.2 | 10.1 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15.4 | 31.7 | 7.1 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 42.1 | 47.4 | 15.6 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 28.9 | 34.2 | 17 |
| 14. | Kerala | 18.5 | 19.4 | 15.5 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 36.1 | 41.5 | 17.5 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 25.2 | 35.4 | 18.6 |
| 17. | Manipur | 14.1 | 33.2 | 7.1 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 30.9 | 42.9 | 13.1 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 14.8 | 26.9 | 14.3 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 19.5 | 29.1 | 11.8 |
| 21. | Odisha | 34.4 | 38.2 | 18.3 |
| 22. | Punjab | 16 | 30.5 | 8.7 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 31.5 | 36.4 | 14.1 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 15.8 | 28 | 5.1 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 23.3 | 23.3 | 19 |
| 26. | Tripura | 30.5 | 31 | 17.1 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 34.3 | 50.4 | 10 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 20.6 | 34 | 9.3 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 30 | 34.7 | 15.3 |
| | INDIA | 29.4 | 38.7 | 15.1 |

**Law to regulate income of child actor**

628. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no special or general law to regulate the income earned by a child actor from his contracts;

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

(c) whether the Ministry would consider to bring a law in India on the lines of California Child Actor Bills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) As reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment, there is no specific law to regulate the income of child actor. However, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes. The Act also regulates the working condition of employment of children not prohibited under the Child Labour Act.

**Steps taken to eliminate child marriages**

629. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even today child marriages are prevalent in socially backward communities in the country;

(b) if so, whether any central data-base is maintained in the Ministry of such reported child marriage, if so, the corresponding data of the last three years of reported child marriages in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to eliminate child marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 169, 222 and 280 cases have been registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(c) Government of India is concerned about the prevalence of Child Marriages in the country and put in place necessary legislation *viz.* Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 to tackle the problem. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Further, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on *Akha Teej* the traditional day for such marriages; Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about the issue of Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as child marriage. Through the Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18

years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women which also includes the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

**Construction of working women's hostels**

630. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for construction of working women's hostels in the country, State-wise during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) how far the construction has been progressed so far; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate construction work to ensure timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are no State-wise targets fixed under the Scheme. An outlay of ₹ 140 crore has been provided for construction of working women's hostels in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. It has been decided in the meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) dated 12.08.2014 to create an additional capacity of accommodation for 1000 working women every year in the remaining period of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the progress of construction are as under.

| Financial Year | Funds released (₹ in crore) | Number of hostels sanctioned | Capacity of hostels |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2012-13 | 7.28 | 10 | 835 |
| 2013-14 | 12.53 | 8 | 785 |
| 2014-15 | 9.05 | 3 | 260 |
| 2015-16 | 12.19 | 8 | 712 |
| TOTAL | 41.05 | 29 | 2592 |

(c) The Ministry writes to the implementing agencies and concerned State Governments and also holds frequent video conferences for requisite documents to facilitate release of next instalment and for timely completion of the projects.

**Working of National Mission for Empowerment of Women**

631. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as National Mission for Empowerment of Women in 2010;

(b) if so, how the scheme has worked so far;

(c) whether State Level institutions consisting of the State Mission Authority and State Resource Centre for women exist in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, their location and performance so far; and

(e) whether this Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been transferred to the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVLOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) aims to achieve holistic empowerment of women through convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Department of Government of India as well as State Governments. The Scheme has the following components:

- At the Centre, technical support is provided by gender experts to Ministry of Women and Child Development who are also involved in the implementation and monitoring of new initiatives of the Ministry like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP Scheme), One Stop Centres, and Women Helpline etc.
- State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) have been established to provide technical assistance to Department of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare in respective States/UT Administation on issues related to women. State Resource Centre for Women are functional in 24 States/UTs.
- Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) projects which entails setting up of convergence centres at district, block and Gram Panchayat level to facilitate greater access/ utilization of schemes/programs meant for women have been approved for 33 districts in a pilot mode.
- Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS) with the aim to create awareness through Village Coordinators on issues related to women and facilitate convergence and coordination with the Gram Panchayats (GPs) has been envisaged for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) districts and 200 high burden districts (affected by malnutrition) in the country.

(c) and (d) In the State of Maharashtra, the State Mission Authority and State Resource Centre for Women were notified by the State Government on 17th August 2013 and Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) has been designated as the nodal agency for the State Resource Centre for Women in Maharashtra.

(e) Under the Scheme National Mission for Empowerment of Women, funds are released to the respective State Government/UT Administration for implementing various components of the Scheme.

**Inspection of juvenile homes in States**

632. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Ministry had conducted inspections of some juvenile homes in some of the States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what shortcomings have been noticed by Government in this regard and how many homes have been found not running as mandated in the Juvenile Justice Act; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Inspection of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Observation Homes and Special Homes in the States of Odisha (06), Rajasthan (14), West Bengal (13) and Madhya Pradesh (08) was conducted during the year 2014-15 by the officials of the Ministry along with a representative of the State Government concerned.

(b) and (c) Some of the shortcomings that were noticed during the inspections of these CCIs included remote accessibility, health check up of children not being done regularly, rehabilitative services such as vocational training, recreation facilities not being upto the mark. The shortcomings were immediately brought to the notice of the State Government concerned through their representative for effective remedial action.

Further, the Government has enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) *w.e.f.* 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The new Act includes several provisions for the effective functioning of Homes established under the Act. Under Section 41, registration of all CCIs, whether run by a State Government or by voluntary or non-governmental organizations, for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law, has been made mandatory with penal provisions. In order to ensure rehabilitative services are provided to children in Homes, Section 53 of the Act includes detailed rehabilitative services such as education, vocational training, mental health interventions, counseling, recreation, etc. Besides, State Governments are required to inspect all registered institutions at least once in every three months under Section 54 of the Act. The Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees are also required to mandatorily conduct inspection of Homes and has been included as part of their functions.

**Accidents with mentally challenged women**

†633. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mentally challenged women are turning victims of accidents and misbehaviour on the roads in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to put a check on it, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As informed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the data on road accidents from all States/UTs is being collected in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) Project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) Region. However, this format does not include the field pertaining to mentally challenged women killed or injured in road accidents. Similarly, National Crime Record Bureau has also informed that no specific data regarding misbehavior with mentally challenged women on the roads is being maintained.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents in the country as under:

(i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy which outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

(ii) The National Road Safety Council has been constituted as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.

(iii) All States/UTs has been requested for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.

(iv) A multi-pronged strategy has been formulated to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's *viz.* Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

(v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.

(vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.

(viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.

(ix) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.

(x) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.

(xi) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, Anti-lock Braking System etc.

(xii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.

Similarly, for Safety of Women the "Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013" has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman, have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to States/UTs on 12th May, 2015 regarding "Comprehensive approach towards crime against women".

**New legislation to deal with child in rape cases**

634. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court (SC) has asked Government to bring in a new legislation to deal with child, particularly below ten years, who are victims of rape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that SC has also asked Government to separately define child' and

(c) if so, what steps Government has taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation and counselling to children**

635. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government is aware that number of children in conflict with law is growing and many juveniles have been apprehended for committing heinous crimes;

(b) if so, how many juveniles are there in juvenile homes in the country;

(c) what has been done by the Ministry to rehabilitate the juveniles and provide them educational facilities and counselling; and

(d) what has been done to improve the condition of juvenile homes in the country together with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) According to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of juveniles apprehended for various offences including heinous offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 39,822, 43,506 and 48,230 respectively. Out of these 9,677, 9,549 and 8,700 were sent to Observation Homes and Special Homes during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. This Act is to be implemented by State Government/ UT Administrations. Under Section 41 of the new Act, registration of institutions including Homes for children in conflict with law has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Section 53 of the Act provides for several rehabilitation and re-integration services in institutions such as education, vocational training, mental health interventions, counseling, etc. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Juvenile Justice Board is required to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. Under Section 54, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes,

from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

**Child sexual abuse in shelter homes for juveniles**

636. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) what it is a fact that children institute meant to serve as shelter home for juvenile in distress have become synonymous with child sexual abuse;

(b) if so, the details of incidents that had taken place in the above homes; and

(c) whether Government has devised some effective action plan to control the above abuse and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has reported that they have registered 44 complaints of irregularities in Child Care Institutions including sexual exploitation/torture/ill-treatment/disappearance/running away of children/lack of residential facilities, abuse, neglect, etc during the last three years.

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act is the primary law to deal with children in need of care and protection as well as those in conflict with law. The Government has recently re-enacted the Act which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016. The Act provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions housing children with punishments in case of non-compliance with the intent of enforcing standards of care and services for children in these Homes. The Act also provides for inspection of homes by the Child Welfare Committee or the Juvenile Justice Board, as the case may be and by the inspection committees constituted at State and district level.

To ensure that children in Homes receive the best of care and are not subjected to abuse or neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions under the JJ Act and set up Inspection Committees, where not available.

Further, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual abuse on such child.

**Highest infant mortality rate in India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Infant Mortality Rate in India is the highest when compared with other developing countries in the world;

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

(c) the action plan of Government to address this grave issue?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Office of Registrar General of India releases reliable estimates of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) using data collected through Sample Registration System (SRS). According to the ORGI, the infant mortality rates, estimated as the number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births, in India over the years are as follows:

| Year | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2009 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMR | 80 | 74 | 68 | 58 | 50 | 40 |

The above table shows that there has been a significant improvement in India's Infant Mortality Rate over the last two decades.

Details of Infant Mortality Rate for various developing countries for the years 2013 and 2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Most of the developing counties have lower Infant Mortality Rates as compared with that of India. Among the neighbouring countries of India; Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan have higher rates of infant deaths when compared to India. In addition, India's position, in terms of Infant Mortality Rate, is far better than most of the African developing countries.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce infant/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 (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) 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 antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.

(vi) RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram (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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognizes that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified, for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

***Statement***

*Details of Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) of Developing Countries*

| Country | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 41 | 38 |
| Afghanistan | 70 | 66 |
| Algeria | 22 | 22 |
| Angola | 101 | 96 |
| Bangladesh | 34 | 31 |
| Bhutan | 30 | 27 |
| Bolivia | 33 | 31 |
| Botswana | 36 | 35 |
| Brazil | 14 | 15 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 9 |
| Cambodia | 28 | 25 |
| Cameroon | 60 | 57 |
| Central African Republic | 96 | 92 |
| Chad | 88 | 85 |
| China | 11 | 9 |
| Colombia | 15 | 14 |
| Comoros | 58 | 55 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 78 | 75 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 71 | 67 |
| Cuba | 4 | 4 |
| Djibouti | 57 | 54 |
| Dominica | 19 | 20 |
| Dominican Republic | 27 | 26 |
| Ecuador | 20 | 18 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 22 | 20 |
| Ethiopia | 45 | 41 |
| Fiji | 20 | 19 |
| Gambia, The | 49 | 48 |

| Country | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 12 | 11 |
| Ghana | 46 | 43 |
| Guinea | 65 | 61 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 65 | 60 |
| Haiti | 55 | 52 |
| Indonesia | 24 | 23 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 15 | 13 |
| Iraq | 28 | 27 |
| Jamaica | 14 | 14 |
| Jordan | 16 | 15 |
| Kazakhstan | 15 | 13 |
| Kenya | 38 | 36 |
| Kiribati | 46 | 44 |
| Korea, Dem. People's Rep. | 22 | 20 |
| Liberia | 57 | 53 |
| Libya | 12 | 11 |
| Malawi | 47 | 43 |
| Malaysia | 6 | 6 |
| Maldives | 8 | 7 |
| Mali | 78 | 75 |
| Mauritania | 67 | 65 |
| Mauritius | 13 | 12 |
| Mexico | 13 | 11 |
| Moldova | 14 | 14 |
| Mongolia | 21 | 19 |
| Morocco | 26 | 24 |
| Mozambique | 61 | 57 |
| Myanmar | 42 | 40 |
| Namibia | 34 | 33 |
| Nepal | 32 | 29 |

| Country | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| Niger | 60 | 57 |
| Nigeria | 74 | 69 |
| Pakistan | 69 | 66 |
| Panama | 16 | 15 |
| Papua New Guinea | 47 | 45 |
| Paraguay | 19 | 18 |
| Peru | 14 | 13 |
| Philippines | 23 | 22 |
| Romania | 11 | 10 |
| Rwanda | 35 | 31 |
| Senegal | 43 | 42 |
| Serbia | 6 | 6 |
| Sierra Leone | 94 | 87 |
| Solomon Islands | 25 | 24 |
| Somalia | 90 | 85 |
| South Africa | 35 | 34 |
| South Sudan | 64 | 60 |
| Sri Lanka | 9 | 8 |
| St. Lucia | 13 | 13 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 17 | 17 |
| Sudan | 50 | 48 |
| Swaziland | 48 | 45 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 12 | 11 |
| Tajikistan | 41 | 39 |
| Tanzania | 38 | 35 |
| Tunisia | 13 | 12 |
| Turkey | 13 | 12 |
| Turkmenistan | 46 | 44 |
| Uganda | 42 | 38 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 8 |

| Country | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| Uzbekistan | 36 | 34 |
| Venezuela, RB | 14 | 13 |
| Vietnam | 18 | 17 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 19 | 18 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 37 | 34 |
| Zambia | 47 | 43 |
| Zimbabwe | 49 | 47 |

*Source:* World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN)

**Demand for additional Anganwadi Centres**

638. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demands from the States/UTs for setting up of additional Anganwadi Centres, State-wise;

(b) how many more Anganwadi Centres are required in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to open additional AWCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Under the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) (including 20,000 Anganwadis on Demand (AoDs) and 1,16,848 Mini-AWCs) were approved. All the approved AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs as per their demand and eligibility. At present, no AWC is available for sanction. State/UT-wise list of approved AWCs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

After sanction of 14 lakh approved AWCs to States/UTs, proposals are still being received for opening of new AWCs. Some of the proposals recently received are from: (1) Karnataka (788 AoDs), (2) Maharashtra (4675 AWCs) and (3) Uttarakhand (4 AWCs). However, this Ministry is unable to sanction any new AWCs as the approved 14 lakh AWCs have already been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The reasons are as mentioned above.

***Statement***

*Number of sanctioned, operational ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as on 31.12.2015*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of ICDS Projects | | No. of Anganwadi Centres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned by GOI | Operational | Sanctioned by GOI | Operational |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 257 | 257 | 55607 | 55594 |
| 2. | Telangana | 149 | 149 | 35700 | 35621 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 98 | 98 | 6225 | 6028 |
| 4. | Assam | 231 | 231 | 62153 | 62153 |
| 5. | Bihar | 544 | 544 | 115009 | 91677 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 220 | 220 | 52474 | 52474 |
| 7. | Goa | 11 | 11 | 1262 | 1260 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 336 | 336 | 53029 | 52082 |
| 9. | Haryana | 148 | 148 | 25962 | 25962 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 78 | 78 | 18925 | 18922 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 141 | 141 | 31938 | 29599 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 224 | 224 | 38432 | 38432 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 204 | 204 | 65911 | 64558 |
| 14. | Kerala | 258 | 258 | 33318 | 33115 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 453 | 453 | 97135 | 92198 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 553 | 553 | 110486 | 108010 |
| 17. | Manipur | 43 | 42 | 11510 | 9883 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 41 | 41 | 5896 | 5863 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 27 | 27 | 2244 | 2244 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 60 | 59 | 3980 | 3455 |
| 21. | Odisha | 338 | 338 | 74154 | 71204 |
| 22. | Punjab | 155 | 154 | 27314 | 26656 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 304 | 304 | 62010 | 60801 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 13 | 13 | 1308 | 1290 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 434 | 434 | 54439 | 54439 |
| 26. | Tripura | 56 | 56 | 10145 | 9911 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 897 | 897 | 190145 | 187997 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 105 | 105 | 20067 | 19479 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 576 | 576 | 119481 | 114763 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5 | 5 | 720 | 720 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 3 | 3 | 500 | 500 |
| 32. | Delhi | 95 | 95 | 11150 | 10897 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 2 | 302 | 302 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 2 | 107 | 107 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 9 | 9 | 107 | 107 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 5 | 5 | 855 | 788 |
| | ALL INDIA | 7075 | 7072 | 1400000 | 1349091 |

**Welfare of children born to mentally retarded rape victims**

639. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4524 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th May, 2013 and to state:

(a) whether Central Government is having any specific data for cases of mentally retarded women who are victimized due to rape and deliver child, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the updated status of the action taken/efforts made by the Central Government, in consultations with the State Governments, for the care, welfare and education of children born to such victims, especially in view of their vulnerability in getting due acceptance and support from victims family and the society at large?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that no specific data regarding cases of mentally retarded women who are victimized due to rape and deliver child is being maintained.

**1.00 P.M.**

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances including vulnerable children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Government/UT Administrations, for providing various rehabilitative services through institutional and non institutional care mechanisms.

**Court trial for child victims of sexual abuse**

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that an RTI reply filed in April, 2015 reveals that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012 (POCSO) cases are being tried alongside TADA cases in district courts;

(b) if so, whether Government believes that this prevents child victims of sexual abuse from availing of a child friendly atmosphere in courts, a requirement under the POCSO Act; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that POCSO cases are tried in a child friendly atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As reported by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), no RTI application has been replied by them and also they have no information that Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012 (POCSO) cases are being tried alongside TADA cases in district courts. Further, 605 Special Courts under POCSO Act have been established till March 2015.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल)**: महोदय, मैं 'भीख मांगने वाले बच्चे' के संबंध में 30 जुलाई, 2015 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 1228 के दिए गए उत्तर के संशोधनार्थ एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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

*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 two minutes past two of the clock,*
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### Imposition of Central Excise Duty on Gold Jewellery by Government leading to resentment among jewellers in country

**श्री राज बब्बर** (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव सोने के व्यवसाय से जुड़े लोगों को लेकर है, जो सोने की मैन्युफैक्चरिंग पर लगाई गई एक्साइज ड्यूटी से परेशान हैं।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have circulated a written response. That may be taken as read in order to save the time of the House, and after the hon. Members have spoken, I will respond to the queries.

"Sir, the matter raised is that because of the imposition of Excise Duty on gold jewellery, there is an ongoing agitation by jewellers throughout the country. They don't mind paying the tax but because of the procedure adopted by the Central Excise, it will result in harassment of millions of artisans whose livelihood depends on making of gold jewellery. The Government of India is marketing its policy of 'Make in India' but because of this, the artisans would lose their livelihood and it is basically against the concept of 'Make in India'. The jewellers had gone for a strike which continued for more than 40 days and still continuing. About 12 artisans/ jewellers have committed suicide.

The brief is that in 2016 Budget, a nominal excise duty of 1 per cent (without input and capital goods credit) or 12.5 per cent (with credit) has been imposed on articles of jewellery. However, articles of silver jewellery (other than those studded with diamonds, ruby, emerald or sapphire) are exempt from this duty. Also, domestic manufacturers can avail credit Service Tax paid on input services and utilize the same for paying this 1 per cent excise duty.

2. Details of justification for the levy as well as procedural simplifications carried out for its smooth implementation are as under:

2.1 Justification for the levy:

(a) Most of States levy 1 per cent VAT on jewellery.

(b) Even imitation jewellery attracts 6 per cent Excise Duty.

(c) Movement towards GST.

(d) Statistics show that consumption of gold is highest by those in the higher income group compared to those in the lower income group. Thus, levy of excise duty will not affect the small consumers.

(e) Domestic demand of gold is almost solely met by imports. During last three years, imports of gold were 625 MT, 1100 MT and 936 MT, resulting in substantial outflow of precious foreign exchange.

(f) Gold attracts import duty of 10 per cent. Gold jewellery attracts 15 per cent import duty. However, India has signed FTA with many countries, wherein import of gold jewellery is allowed at nil preferential rate of import duty.

(g) Imports of gold jewellery during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Annualized) were 'as under:

| Financial Year | Total imports | Imports under FTA |
|---|---|---|
| 2014-15 | 3903 | 917 |
| 2015-16 (Annualized) | 5660 | 2530 |

(h) This levy will result in 12.5 per cent CVD on imports of jewellery, checking these imports and providing additional protection to domestic industry.

2.2 Safeguards and simplifications made during its imposition for small jewellers and artisans:

(a) Clearances up to ₹ 6 crore in a financial year [if clearances during preceding year were less than ₹ 12 crore] are exempt from this duty.

(b) These limits are much higher than the general SSI exemption and eligibility limits of ₹ 1.5 crore and ₹ 4 crore respectively.

(c) Clearances up to ₹ 50 lakh during March 2016 [if clearances during 2014-15 were less than ₹ 12 crore] are also exempt from excise duty.

(d) In case of manufacture of jewellery on job work basis, the liability to take registration, pay duty and file returns, etc., is on principal manufacturer and not job worker or artisans.

(e) Thus, small jewellers and artisans are not covered within the ambit of this levy.

2.3 Procedural simplification to ensure smooth compliance and hassle-free administration, is as under:

(a) Centralized Registration has been allowed for jewellers with centralized accounts.

(b) Online registration within two working days, with no post registration physical verification of the premises.

(c) No requirement of declaring pre-budget stocks with no stock verification.

(d) Jeweller's private records or records for State VAT or Bureau of Indian Standards to be accepted for all Central Excise purposes.

(e) Certificate by a Chartered Accountant about clearances during 2014-15 or 2015-16 to be accepted for determining the eligibility to Excise Duty exemption for the month of March, 2016, or for the financial year 2016-17.

(f) Jewellers to file only a simplified quarterly return, as against monthly return to be filed by other manufacturers of excisable goods.

3. In this context, Finance Minister, during the discussions on General Budget in Lok Sabha on 14.03.2016, has already replied as under:-

"There are several issues which Members have raised. Many Members across have raised the issue of one per cent excise duty on jewellery. Sir, let me just make it clear. मैं माननीय सदस्यों को स्पष्ट कर दूं, आपकी जिस दिन कृपा होगी और जीएसटी आएगा, तब हर वस्तु जीएसटी में आएगी और स्वाभाविक है कि गोल्ड भी आएगा। यह उसकी तैयारी है। पहले भी सरकारें करती रही हैं और अब भी कर रही हैं। अब लगता है कि शायद जल्दी आएगा। उस परिस्थिति में यह किसी छोटे उद्योगी पर नहीं लग रहा है। जिनका पिछले वर्ष 12 करोड़ रूपए का टर्न ओवर है और आने वाले वर्ष में हर साल छः करोड़ या उससे ज्यादा होगी, यह केवल प्रिसिपल ट्रेडर पर लगेगा, बनाने वाले पर नहीं लगेगा, यह स्पष्ट इंस्ट्रक्शन है।

तीसरी बात, माननीय सदस्य श्री गोपाल शेट्टी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, इसकी स्पष्ट इंस्ट्रक्शंस भी दे दी गई हैं कि कोई इंस्पेक्टर नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि इसमें सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन है। राज्यों में जिस वैल्यू पर वैट देते हैं या सीए का जो सर्टिफिकेट होगा, केवल उसी के बेस पर होगा। यह सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन से होगा, क्योंकि हर वस्तु जीएसटी के दायरे में आती है, इसलिए यह उसकी तैयारी है। किसी का हेरेसमेंट नहीं होगा, कोई इंस्पेक्शन के लिए नहीं जाएगा, सिर्फ सर्टिफिकेशन होगा, इसकी क्लियर इंस्ट्रक्शंस हम लोगों ने दे दी हैं।"

4. Additionally, Government has also constituted a sub-committee of the High Level Committee to interact with Trade and Industry on Tax laws. Terms of reference of the sub-committee include the issues related to compliance procedure for the

excise duty, including records to be maintained and any other administrative issues that may be relevant.

5. In this context, a circular has also been issued by the Government:

(i) to further extend the time limit for taking registration of an establishment of a jeweller (which is going to expire on 30.04.2016) up to 01.07.2016; and

(ii) though, the liability for payment of Central Excise Duty will be with effect from 1st March, 2016, the assessee jewellers may make the payment of excise duty for the months of March, 2016; April, 2016 and May, 2016, along with the payment of excise duty for the month of June, 2016.

6. Further, till date, 206 excise registrations have been granted by the Central Excise authorities to the jewellery manufacturers.

7. Thus, the apprehensions conveyed in the Calling Attention Notice that Central Excise will result in harassment of millions of artisans is not correct, as enough safeguards/exceptions have been created for smooth initiation of jewellery trade into the levy with nearly zero departmental interface."

**श्री राज बब्बरः** उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी को यह बताना है कि इन्होंने सोने की मैन्युफैक्चरिंग पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है, उसके कारण इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े लोग पिछले 43 दिन से लगातार सड़कों पर हैं। इस व्यवसाय में एक तरफ कॉरपोरेट सुनार है, जिसको बैंकों से बड़े-बड़े लोन मिलते हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े ब्रांड एम्बेसडर के साथ इश्तार करता है और जो आज बड़ा खुश है। आज ही के अखबार में एक इश्तहार आया है, जिसमें वह कह रहा है कि our annual sale is back. यानी, एक तरफ उंगलियों पर गिने जाने वाले ये चंद कॉरपोरेट सुनार इश्तहार दे रहे हैं...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार)ः सुनार नहीं ज्वैलर्स।

**श्री राज बब्बरः** ज्वैलर्स। मुझे खुशी होती है, प्राउड होता है जब मैं अपने आपको सुनार कहता हूं, इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। एक तरफ ये ज्वैलर्स हैं, दूसरी तरफ एक सामान्य सुनार है जो हमें गांवों में मिलता है, कस्बों में मिलता है, मोहल्लों में छोटी-छोटी दुकानों पर मिलता है, कॉलोनियों में, बाजारों में, शहरों में मिलता है। आज वह अपनी दुकानों पर ताला लगाकर सड़कों पर घूम रहा है। महोदय, सरकार का मानना है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर वे काले धन की बढ़त को रोकने वाले हैं, इसलिए वे सोने के व्यवसाय को regulate करना चाह रहे हैं। जहां तक काले धन को रोकने का सवाल है, उसकी बढ़त को रोकने का सवाल है, उसको रोकने के लिए किसी की मनाही नहीं है, यूपीए सरकार ने भी किया था। सन् 2012 में वे इस कानून को लाए थे, लेकिन कानून को लाने के बाद जब उन्होंने इसकी व्यावहारिकता को देखा, जब जनता के representations आए, इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े लोगों ने जब उनसे मुलाकात की तो उन्होंने अपनी पेचीदगियां, अपनी परेशानियां उन्हें बतायी, जिनको लेकर व्यावहारिकता के रूप में उस वक्त के

[श्री राज बब्बर]

वित्त मंत्री ने, जो अब राष्ट्रपति हैं, इसे वापस ले लिया, लेकिन आज के वित्त मंत्री यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि वे मजबूत सरकार के मंत्री हैं, जनता की सरकार के मंत्री नही हैं। ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे हीर के अब्बा अटल हैं। उनको लगता है कि यह राझे की कोई कहानी है — ऐसा नहीं है। इस देश का जो परम्परागत व्यवसाय है, उससे जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, वे आज सड़को पर हैं। आप कहते हैं कि जिन लोगों का turnover 6 करोड़ से कम है, उन पर यह फैसला लागू नहीं होगा। वे लोग मात्र अपना एक्साइज जमा करेंगे और जो भी लिखा-पढ़ी वे देंगे, उसको मान लिया जाएगा। कोई इंस्पेक्टर नहीं आएगा। उनके ऊपर किसी भी तरह का, पुलिस का या इंस्पेक्टर का दबाव नहीं होगा। अगर ऐसा है तो क्या इस फैसले को लाने से पहले वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस तरह का कोई सर्वे कराया था, जिसमें इनके पास इस तरह की गिनती हो कि 6 करोड़ की turnover के नीचे आने वाले लोग कितने हैं? कितने लोग इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हुए हैं, उनकी गिनती क्या है, वे इसमें कितना पैसा लगाते हैं? अगर ऐसी कोई गिनती इनके पास है तो उसे सभा पटल पर रखें, ताकि उनको कहा जा सके। अगर इस तरह कोई सर्वे इन्होंने कराया है, तो उसके बारे में बताएं। उन लोगों का यह कहना है कि हम बहुत छोटे व्यवसायी हैं, हमारी इतनी आमदनी नहीं है, हमारा इतना turnover नहीं है। वे लोग सिर्फ एक बात से डरते हैं कि अगर एक्साइज लग जाएगा, तो एक्साइज के सारे कानून उन पर लागू होंगे। ये कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। इसकी क्या गारंटी है? इस बात से वे लोग डरे हुए हैं। अगर ये सदन में समझाएंगे, तो हम उन्हें बताएंगे। वे लोग हमारे पास आते हैं, इनके लोगों के पास भी आते हैं, अगर उनको इस बारे में बताएंगे तो शायद उनको राहत मिलेगी — लेकिन ऐसा है नहीं। किस दिन तक ये एक्साइज के कानूनों को उन पर लागू नहीं होने देंगे, यह एक भय है।

दूसरा, ये भी इस बात को मानते हैं, कि जो जायज़ तरीके से सोना बाहर से आता है, उसका हिसाब सरकार के पास भी है, व्यापारी भी दे देता है। उस हिसाब में किसी तरह की कोई गफलत नहीं है, लेकिन जो काले धन की खपत होती है, वह तस्करी के सोने से होती है। जो तस्करी का सोना यहां आता है, उससे काला धन खपत में आता है। इस व्यवसाय में जो कारीगर हैं, जो डेढ़ से दो करोड़ कारीगर इससे जुड़े हुए हैं, उन लोगों को मालूम नहीं होता कि वह काले धन का सोना है या सफेद धन का सोना है। वे सोने के ऊपर काम करते हैं और उसके बाद वह आभूषण मार्किट में चला जाता है, वह काला धन खप जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये दो साल से इस सरकार में हैं, इन्होंने ऐसी कौन-सी योजना बनायी, जबकि इन्हें मालूम है कि जो तस्करी का सोना आता है, स्मगलिंग का सोना आता है, वह काले धन के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। उस तस्करी के सोने को रोकने के लिए क्या इन्होंने कोई योजना बनायी? क्या ऐसा सोना जब्त हुआ? क्या इनके पास ऐसे कोई आंकड़े हैं जिनसे यह पता लगे कि इतने काले धन की उसमें खपत हुई? अगर ऐसा कोई आंकड़ा है, तो बताइए। अगर इस तरह का आंकड़ा इनकी जानकारी में है, तो इसका मतलब है कि सरकार जानती है कि स्मगलिंग हो रही है, तस्करी हो रही है, यानी तस्कर को आने का रास्ता मिल रहा है, तस्कर सोना लेकर यहां पर आ रहा हे, लेकिन सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई मापदंड अभी नजर नहीं आया और न ही जनता के सामने आया है कि यह समझ में आ सके कि काले धन की सुनार कैसे खपत कर रहा है? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, यह कहा जा रहा है कि 950 टन सोना इन लोगों ने जो पिछली बार आया, उसका पूरा हिसाब है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगर सच्चाई पूछें, तो काला धन सिर्फ बहाना है। असल में इन्हें अपने सम्मानित कॉरपोरेट सुनारों को लेकर आना है, जो मात्र गिनतियों में हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 28 मार्च, 2012 शाम को 7.09 बजे एक ट्वीट आया। याद होगा उस ट्वीट में था कि एक फीसदी एक्साइज ड्यूटी सरासर गलत है। सरकार को तुरंत इसे वापस ले लेना चाहिए। मित्रों, यह कोई और नहीं था, ये गुजरात के एक्स सी.एम. थे, जो आज के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। ऐसा इन दो सालों में क्या हो गया कि आज के प्रधान मंत्री को उस समय कही हुई बात को पलटना पड़ गया? वक्त हुआ है, ज्यादा न कहते हुए, मेरे ख्याल से मेरी बात को समझने की कोशिश की जाएगी। हम चाहते हैं कि किसी भी तरीके से काले धन की रूकावट हो, लेकिन इस तरह के कानून सामने न आएं, जिसके अंदर डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा artisans बेरोजगार हो जाएं या वे गुनाह करने की तरफ चले जाएं या वे केले बेचना शुरू कर दें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

**श्री राज बब्बरः** मैं अपील करता हूं कि इस कानून को, इस काले कानून को जो पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को प्रभावित कर रहा है, इसको वापस ले लिया जाए। इसमें कोई तुगलकी फरमान नहीं लिखा जाए, बल्कि जनता के हित में इसे वापस लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja. Put your questions in three minutes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Are the Communists also backing for gold? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): No, no; I am coming to that point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajas always use gold. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: If you ask me about the position of Communists on gold, it is totally different. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; for Rajas, gold is always ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, you put the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** ये लोग सूट-बूट के खिलाफ हैं और सोने के पक्ष में हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Now I am coming to that point. There is an agitation in the country. The note circulated by Arun*ji* clearly says at point 2.1 (d) that "Statistics show that consumption of gold is highest by those in the higher income group compared to those in the lower income group. Thus levy of excise duty will not affect the small consumers." Then again, at point 2.2 (d) it says, "In case of manufacture of jewellery on job work basis, the liability to take registration, pay duty and file returns etc., is on principal manufacturer and not job workers or artisans." There are thousands of workers in the industry and it is an unorganized sector. There is a

[Shri D. Raja]
perception that these measures may be turned against the interests of those workers. My question is: Will the Finance Minister assure those workers, it is an unorganized sector, that their interests will be protected? How are you going to protect their interests? I would like to know from the Finance Minister what assurance he will be giving. That is my primary concern. That is what I am saying. As far as gold is concerned, it plays an important role not only in aesthetics but in economy also. In economy, it has become a source of black money and unaccounted money. Any Government, which makes efforts to unearth black money and tap its source, we will be willing to support that. My question is about workers – workers in the industry, which is an unorganised sector. They should not be affected adversely. Government must protect their interest. How are you going to do that? What is your thinking? Is there any legislative measure to protect their interest in the coming days, if not now? ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what I am saying.

Finally, I will finish with one point. Even when Mr. Morarji Desai was there some fifty years back, he also tried some measures. It led to some suicides those days. Now also, there is agitation in the country. In the background of this agitation, the Finance Minister should assure that workers will not be subjected to some kind of adverse impact by these measures and the small artisans or small manufacturers will not be affected. Whether that assurance, the Finance Minister will give, is what I am asking. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, just one sentence. Will you kindly permit?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only after all these. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just one sentence! I am not speaking. I would like to add one sentence just in continuation with Mr. D. Raja that just like the burden of indirect tax is passed on to the consumers, similarly, this kind of problem, that has been created for jewellers, they are just passing on to the workers in terms of their job losses. Kindly take care of that. That is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. आप तीन मिनट के अंदर पूछिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब भी मैंने यह बात उठाई थी। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप तो दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं, मेरे ख्याल से अधिकांश jewellers आपसे मिले हैं। उन्होंने अपनी बात भी आपके सम्मुख रखी और आप खुद स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि jewellers tax देने से इन्कार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप एक per cent

की जगह दो per cent tax लगा लीजिए। चाहे आप इसको वैट के रूप में लगा दीजिए या other tax के रूप में लगा दीजिए। Jewellers का विरोध excise का है। यह excise का विरोध क्यों है? आप यह भी स्वीकार कर रहे हैं 12 लोगों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है। मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि उनका excise से विरोध इसलिए है कि आपका Excise Department most* Department है। वे जानते हैं कि जिस दिन excise वाले... यह बिल्कुल क्लीयर है, उनका विरोध करने का सिर्फ यही reason है। जब Excise Department वाला खाकी ड्रैस पहनकर वहां पहुंच जाएगा, तो कितना उत्पीड़न करेगा, कितना टैक्स लगाएगा, उनका विरोध यह है। आपने जो कहा, मैंने कह दिया कि उनके यहां कोई Excise Department वाला नहीं जाएगा। जो Jewellers लिखकर दे देंगे, हम उसको मान लेंगे। आप मालूम तो करिए कि Excise Departjment वाले सब पहुंच गए हैं या नहीं। आज मुझसे मुजफ्फरनगर वाले कहने आए हैं। जब मैं घर से चला, तो मुझसे मुजफ्फरनगर वाले कहने आए कि खाकी वर्दी पहन के Excise Department वाले सब पहुंच गए हैं। ये सब आपके वोटर्स हैं। जब आप GST लागू करने जा ही रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि यह एक per cent GST की प्रक्रिया की यह शुरूआत है। यह GST इन्होंने बनाया था। एक बार प्रणब जी ने हमें बुलाकर कहा कि नरेश जी GST पास करवा दीजिए। आज पता नहीं क्यों उनका विरोध है, मैं इसको समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं। जब बन रहा है, GST लागू हो रहा है, आज नहीं तो कल लागू हो ही जाएगा, तो फिर GST के बाद सब tax के दायरे में आ ही जाएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): जब प्रणब जी ने आपसे कहा, तब आपने क्या इनसे बात की थी?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: हम उस समय इनसे क्यों बात करते? उस समय आप सत्ता में थे, तो आपसे बात करते। तब तो हम आपको बराबर चेतावनी देते रहे कि आप जो कर रहे हैं, अच्छा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जब आप GST लागू करने जा रहे हैं, तो कोई भी jeweller GST का विरोध नहीं कर रहा है, क्योंकि GST से उनका उत्पीड़न होने नहीं जा रहा है। जब उनका संबंध एक एक्साइज ड्यूटी से है, जब लोग मर भी रहे हैं, तो आप जिद क्यों पकड़े हुए हैं? जैसा कि राजा साहब ने कहा, तपन दादा ने कहा कि छोटे ज्वेलर्स हैं, जो ज्वेलरी के शिल्पकार हैं, वे तमाम लोग शिल्पकारी छोड़कर हड़ताल में आ गए, वे तमाम लोग बेरोजगार हो गए, इसलिए आप उस जिद को छोड़िए। आप कम से कम यही बता दीजिए कि इतने दिनों में अभी तक आपका कितना नुकसान हुआ है? अगर उनकी हड़ताल जारी है, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है कि आप एक घोषणा कर दीजिए। आप एक परसेंट टैक्स लगाइए, लेकिन उसको दूसरे रूप में लगा लीजिए। आप उन पर एक्साइज का एक बोझ डाल रहे हैं, ऊपर से एक्साइज लॉ लगा है, मैं चाहूगा कि आप यह बता दें क्या आज इसकी घोषणा करेंगे या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for sticking to the time-limit. Now, Kumari Selja.

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बोलना चाहूंगी।

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[कुमारी शैलजा]

महोदय, यह बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा है और हमने पिछले सत्र में फर्स्ट हाफ में भी इस मुद्दे को उठाया था। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि देश में लाखों, करोड़ों लोग परेशान हैं। लाखों लोग, जो सर्राफा बाजार से जुड़े हैं, पीयूष जी भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मेरा खुद का इस विषय से इसलिए ताल्लुक है, क्योंकि अंबाला क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़ा सर्राफा बाजार है। पूरे देश में न जाने कितने लोग इससे जुडे हैं। एक तो छोटा ज्वेलर है और दूसरी ओर जो आर्टिजन है, वह भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। सर, यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है और यह परम्परा बड़े-बड़े ब्रांडेड ज्वेलर्स ने कायम नहीं की है। हम जो यहां तक पहुंचे हैं, यह उनके आर्ट, जो कि from father to son से यहां तक पहुंचा है। आज यह खत्म होने के कगार पर है। वे एकदम बरबादी के कगार पर खड़े हैं। बेचारे छोटे ज्वेलर्स क्या करेंगे? मुझसे पूर्व मेरे साथियों ने टैक्स के बारे में कहा। यहां बात टैक्स की नहीं है, उससे उनका कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह से आप एक ओर ease of doing business की बात करते हैं तो क्या ease of doing business सिर्फ विदेशी लोगों या बड़े कॉरपोरेट्स के लिए हैं? जो छोटे लोग हैं, जो अपनी छोटी-छोटी ज्वेलरी, एक आर्ट, जिसको उन्होंने कायम रखा हुआ है, ईवन गांव तक में, छोटे शहरों तक में जो किसान आता है, वह छोटी ज्वेलरी खरीदता है, वह कोई बड़ी ज्वेलरी नहीं खरीदता, वह बड़े-बड़े शहरों में नहीं जाता, इसलिए उनको कायम रखने के लिए, उनको जिंदा रखने के लिए इस मुद्दे पर सोचना होगा। जो छोटा आर्टिजन है, उसके बारे में सोचना होगा। ज्वेलरी में कोई नग जड़ेगा, कोई उसका खाका बनाएगा, कोई कुछ करेगा, कोई कुछ करेगा, इस तरह से कितने ही लोग इसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। आज उनको जिंदा रखने की बात है। सर, जहां तक ज्वेलरी की बात है, तो उसको मंदिरों में भी चढ़ाया जाता है। लोग कोई ब्रांडेड ज्वेलरी खरीदकर मंदिरों में नहीं चढ़ाते हैं। ऐसा बड़े सेठ या धनाढ्य लोग करते होंगे, लेकिन यह आाम आदमी से जुड़ी बात है, छोटे ज्वेलर से जुड़ी बात है। कितने लोग स्युसाइड कर चुके हैं और कितने ऐसे हैं जो इस कगार पर खड़े हैं। वे इनके सामने इतना रो रहे हैं, वे कितनी ही बार इनसे मिले हैं। जो छोटा कारीगर है, वह कहां जाएगा? सर, ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं। वे कारीगर, जो जगह-जगह, कस्बों में, छोटे गांवों में हैं, उनका क्या होगा? मेरी इस सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट है, मंत्रियों से रिक्वेस्ट है कि कृपया इसको दुबारा से देखें। मेरा सवाल यही है कि क्या आप इसे rollback करने जा रहे हैं? यदि आप इसको rollback करेंगे, तो हम आपको सभी की ओर से धन्यवाद देंगे कि आपने सबकी पीड़ा को समझा। इसलिए कृपया इस पीड़ा को समझिए और इसे rollback कीजिए।

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी चले गए हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह)**: आ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back. आप बोलिए।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह**: छोटे साहब बैठे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री शरद यादव**: ठीक है ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने मजाक में कहा ...(**व्यवधान**)... छेडखानी के लिए कहा। इस सरकार का "कौशल विकास" एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम है। आपने यह मामूली काम हाथ में नहीं लिया है, मैं इसे बड़ा काम मानता हूं। यदि हिन्दुस्तान मं एक-दो चीजों का नाम

लिया जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान की जो खेती है, उस खेती के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा जिससे रोजगार मिलता है या रोजगार बनता है, वह दस्तकारों से बनता है। आज भी हिंदुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट कायम है। सब तरह के बाजार ठप हो गए, लेकिन जो हिंदुस्तान के दस्तकार हैं, हाथ से सामान बनाने वाले कारीगर हैं, उनके सामान का एक्सपोर्ट आज भी जारी है। मैं मंत्री रहा हूं, मुझे मालूम है। यह जो हिंदुस्तान है, वह ताजमहल है, खजुराहो है, अजंता है, एलोरा है। यह उन उंगलियों का कमाल है। यदि इस देश के पास कोई ताकत है, तो उन उंगलियों की है। हिंदुस्तान में जो गुलामी आई, वह दस्तकारी की, खास कर जो कपड़ों के कारीगर हैं, उनकी बदहाली के चलते आई। दुनिया के बाजार में आपका सबसे ज्यादा रुतबा हिंदुस्तान के हाथ से बने हुए सामान के कारीगरों की वजह से था, खास कर कपड़े वालों का रूतबा था। आज भी कपड़े में बहुत बड़ा रोजगार है। आज भी जो पत्थर के कारीगर हैं, जो खजुराहो है, ताजमहल है, कोणार्क है, दुनियां उन्हें देखने आती है। दुनिया आपको कहीं देखने नहीं आती है, न आपसे कोई प्रभावित है। हिन्दुस्तान के हमारे जो पुरखे थे, जिनकी उंगलियों में कमाल था, उनको देखने के लिए दुनिया भर के लोग यहां आते हैं। जब वे ताजमहल और खजुराहो को देखने आते हैं, तो उनकी आंखें चौंक जाती हैं। इसलिए दस्तकारों के हक में मैं खड़ा हूं। मैं अरूण जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनकी संख्या कितनी है? मैं पक्के तौर पर नहीं कह सकता, कोई पांच करोड़ कह रहा है, कोई दो करोड़ कह रहा है, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जो हाथ के कारीगर हैं, वे पत्थर के कारीगर हैं, कपड़े के हैं और बड़ी तादाद में सबसे ज्यादा बंगाल से लोग इस धंधे में आते हैं। ये जो सिर्फ daily wages workers होते हैं, मजदूर टाइप के लोग होते हैं, वे अपनी उंगलियों का ही पैसा खाते हैं। उनकी उंगलियों में ही कमाल है, इसलिए उन उंगली वालों के ऊपर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आप खास कर skill development के लिए स्कूल खोल रहे हैं, कॉलेज खोल रहे हैं, एक तरफ आप इसका विस्तार करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ ये दस्तकार, ये जो कौशल वर्कर्स हैं, खास कर सोने में, चांदी में, इनके रोजगार को आप छीन रहे हैं। अगर आप उनके रोजगार पर excise duty लगाएंगे, तो यह बड़े लोगों पर नहीं लगेगी। ये बड़े लोग उसे उन्हीं से वसूल करेंगे, उनकी मजदूरी घटाएंगे। इससे कई तरह की बीमारियां पैदा होगी। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप इस मामले की गहराई में जाइए। हिन्दुस्तान में महात्मा गांधी जी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते-लड़ते दस्तकार हो गए थे। दस्तकार इस देश की इतनी बड़ी आबादी है और आपने जो कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया है, उस कार्यक्रम में आप इतने बडे पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान का पैसा खर्च करने वाले हैं, तो ये जो दस्तकार लोग हैं, इसमें इनकी चिंता कैसे होगी, आप इसके ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। Excise duty के लिए आप कोई और तरीका निकालिए। सर्राफा वाले लोगों ने आपको बताया है, आप उस तरीके से पैसा ले लीजिए, लेकिन ये जो दस्तकार लोग हैं, आप उनको बचाइए। यदि हिन्दुस्तान की कोई खूबी है, कोई ताकत है, तो वह खेती है और हिन्दुस्तान के दस्तकार हैं। आप उन्हें बचाने का काम करिए, यही मेरी आपसे विनती है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, probably, in the last whole month, the month of March, not only in Mumbai, Maharashtra but in entire India, jewellers had congregated in big numbers not only at Jantar Mantar but in every State and there was a show of solidarity and unity among them over one per cent excise duty applied on gold. That is being opposed and the reason behind it is this. They are not only opposed to the levying of one per cent excise duty.

[Shri Anil Desai]

More so, they are afraid that the Inspector Raj, which was there under the Gold Control Act, will again come into being and that will really demolish the industry. It is not only affecting the jewellers or the traders or the business of the people who are involved in it, but also affecting small people, right from small artisans, goldsmiths, etc. This somehow has a cascading effect on the entire economy. It is because gold has not only an intrinsic value but it has a special cultural value also. People are emotionally attached to it. Government's argument is that only higher strata of the society are into the maximum consumption of gold. It is not so. Today, even lower middle class and middle class people have attachment towards gold. Today, you happen to see that the gold which was purchased in 60s and 70s has a real value for it. More than that they are emotionally attached to it because in every ceremony, in every festival gold is being bought. It has some significant value in the minds of the people of India.

The Government has a valid argument. Besides this, they have come out with how it will affect, how the lower strata of the society engaged in the business like artisans or goldsmiths will not be affected by it. The main threat to them is the Inspector Raj which will continue. The hon. Finance Minister has assured gold traders and their Federations that they will not be harassed by the Excise Department. Immediately after that assurance just two or three days back, gold traders have been receiving notices from the Department saying that they have go through certain things to comply with. With this action, whatever fear they had is increasing day by day. That shows whether the policy makers and tax officials do they have disconnect in this?

Besides this the GST is on the way. Now one per cent excise duty which is being levied that can be definitely be deferred till GST comes into being. In this regard, the Chief Economic Adviser, Shri Arvind Subramaniam has suggested that gold can be taxed under the GST between 2 and 6 per cent where the average tax will be between 16 and 17 per cent. If that measure is to be taken up in the GST which is on the way, then, why couldn't the Government defer this step? So, my humble request to the hon. Finance Minister is that this one per cent levy be taken off, and it should be deferred till the GST is legislated. Thank you.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ओडिशा स्वर्ण आभूषणों के काम में सबसे आगे माना जाता है। कटक का जो फिलिग्री वर्क है, उस काम को सारी दुनिया में सबसे अच्छी तरह हमारे यहां के कारीगर करते हैं। ओडिशा के गांव-गांव में केवल सोने के ऊपर ही काम नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि चाहे पत्थर का काम हो, रेत का काम हो या लकड़ी का काम हो, हर चीज के ऊपर वहां बारीकी से काम किया जाता है। जैसा शरद यादव जी ने बार-बार बोला, हिन्दुस्तान के जो आर्टिजन्स हैं, उनकी पीढ़ी को बचाने की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, उनका एक ही एप्रिहेंशन है कि जो एक प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, उसको लेकर वे लोग इंस्पेक्टर राज से डर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने जो विस्तार से यहां बताया है, उससे काफी कंफ्यूजन हो रहा है। एक बात यह है कि जिसका 12 करोड़ है, उसको आप 6 करोड़ तक ले आए हैं और आप देखेंगे कि हर जगह पर वैट भी एक प्रतिशत नहीं है। बाकी के टैक्सेज में भी देश में यूनिफॉर्मिटी नहीं है। क्या आप डरते हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में जीएसटी आ ही नहीं सकता? अगर आप जीएसटी लाना चाहते हैं और जीएसटी को आना ही है, तब तो इन सब टैक्सेज की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी, तब तो ऑटोमेटिकली यह सब उसमें आ जाएगा।

हम लोगों को इसमें कितना फायदा हो रहा है? उन्होंने जो 43 दिन की स्ट्राइक की है, उनका कहना है कि उससे उनका जो 56 हजार करोड़ रूपये का मार्केट व्यापार था, उसका नुकसान हुआ है। सरकार तो 56 लाख करोड़ का नुकसान भी सह सकती है, लेकिन वास्तव में वह नुकसान भी सरकार नहीं सहती है, उस नुकसान की भरपाई भी आम जनता के टैक्स से होती है। आखिरकार सरकार के पास जो भी पैसा आता है, वह आम जनता से ही आता है।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी वे इसी काम को करते आ रहे हैं। इसमें जो प्रिमियर गोल्ड है या प्रिमियर सोना है, उसके ऊपर आप टैक्स लीजिए, लेकिन कम से कम यह क्लीयर कर दीजिए कि ऑर्नामेंट्स पर हम एक पैसा भी नहीं लेंगे। यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं, तो जो कारीगर हैं, उनको यह तसल्ली मिल जाएगी कि टैक्स के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए उनके पास कोई नहीं आएगा और उन पर कितना टैक्स है, यह कोई नहीं पूछेगा।

सर, गोल्ड को एक इन्वेस्टमेंट के रूप में लिया जाता है, इसको इंडस्ट्री या ट्रेड के रूप में नहीं लिया जाता है। किसान सोचता है कि मेरी जिन्दगी रहे या न रहे, लेकिन अगर कुछ गोल्ड रहेगा, तो मेरे बच्चों के काम आएगा। गोल्ड ही मेरी सम्पति के रूप में होगा। अगर यह बात ठीक है, अगर आप यहां कैपिटल गेन की बात कर रहे हैं, तो फिर यहां पर एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी क्यों ला रहे हैं? अगर यह गुड कैपिटल गेन में जा रहा है, तो फिर यहां एक्साइज ड्यूटी की बात क्यों आ रही है? हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी से और ज्यादा समझदार कोई नहीं है? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर थोड़ा विचार करें। अभी भी कुछ स्ट्राइक चल रही है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने उनको बोला है कि उनके तीन लोगों को भी कमेटी में रखेंगे, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे पता चला है, अभी तक उन्होंने उनके नाम नहीं दिए हैं। कुछेक बात करके आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसका कोई हल निकालिए। अभी भी जो कुछ लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं, उनसे बात कीजिए। आपने जो बात की है, तो इसमें काफी चीजों में सुधार लाए हैं, लेकिन अभी भी एक डार्क प्वाइंट है। स्काई में एक बड़ा क्लाउड जैसा है, कोई समझ नहीं पाया है। जो चीज़ आपने यहां लिखकर भी दी है, आपने प्रेस के माध्यम से कहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... आप प्रेस के माध्यम से भी इस पर उनसे बात कीजिए। उनसे चर्चा करके इसके समाधान का जल्दी से जल्दी रास्ता निकालिए। सर, इससे सरकार को एक परसेंट एक्साइज में से तीन महीने के अन्दर कितना पैसा मिला है और आने वाले दिनों में कितना मिलेगा, यह भी हाउस को जानना चाहिए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही निवेदन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आदरणीय सदस्य ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात उठाई है। लाखों लोगों के दिलों के ऊपर इसका जो परिणाम होने वाला है, उससे देश में एक भय का वातावरण तो बना है। सरकार को सच्चाई स्पष्ट करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

साथ ही साथ भारत जैसे देश में सबसे बड़ी सम्पत्ति मानव सम्पत्ति है। कहीं ऐसे कानून के द्वारा मानव सम्पत्ति यानी काम करने वालों की संख्या घट जाए, तो फिर बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें आने से लाखों लोग और बेरोजगार तैयार हो जाएंगे। तब फिर स्किल का क्या होगा, यह एक भयानक चिन्ता का विषय है।

भारत में तो ऐसी नीति आनी चाहिए कि यहां हाथ से काम करने वाले कारीगरों को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सोने-चांदी और अन्य जेवरात के निर्माण में कितने कारीगर काम करते हैं? यह जो नियम बना है, एक परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी की जो बात है, जो अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने मांगा है, क्योंकि हर तहसील लेवल तक, आज वे कारीगर लोग mentally tortured हैं। सच्चाई क्या है, उनको बताने वाला भी कोई नहीं है। वैसी कुछ बातें हमारे ध्यान में आती हैं। यह संकट आज उनके ऊपर न आए, क्योंकि आजादी के बाद पिछले 50-60 सालों से जब कभी भी पुलिस के हाथ में या एक्साइज वालों के हाथ में कोई कानून दिया जाता है, तो उसका बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग निचले स्तर पर होता है। उसकी खबर ऊपर तक पहुंचती ही नहीं हैं। इसके कारण वे लोग मेंटली बड़े परेशान हो जाते हैं और फिर हजारों-लाखों रुपए के करप्शन के धंधे के नए दरवाजा खुल जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की आशंका को दूर करने की दृष्टि से एक निश्चित और अच्छा उत्तर सरकार के द्वारा मिले। ये जो लाखों-लाख सामान्य कारीगर हैं, इनको किसी प्रकार का भय नहीं हो। यह एक सुन्दर अवकाश जैसा हो, क्योंकि यहां पर कुछ लोग कई बार सुनते ही आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं। 12 लोगों की मृत्यु होने की बात भी सामने आई है। 45 दिनों से लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं। उससे उन गरीबों की रोजी-रोटी और उनके परिवार की जिन्दगी जुड़ी है। इससे हाथ की कारीगरी मर जाएगी और तब एक बहुत बड़ा संकट देश पर आ सकता है। सरकार नए ढंग से आने वाली नई नीतियों से ब्लैक मनी को निकालने, ब्लैक सोने के निकालने की कोई नई नीति बनाए, परन्तु यहां पर सामान्य गरीब आदमी कोई संकट न हो, इसकी अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। मैं इस बात की माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं। यह जो 6 करोड़ से ऊपर वाले पर लगेगी, तो वास्तव में कितने लोग इस दायरे में आते हैं और कितने लोग काम करने वाले हैं, इसकी एक स्पष्टता मिले, तब वह गरीब आदमी हिम्मत के साथ किसी अधिकारी से भी बात कर सकता है। तो एक सुन्दर अवसर आज के इस प्रश्न से सामने आया है। मैं यह भरोसा करता हूं, कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका ठीक से उपयोग करते हुए एक निश्चित उत्तर जरूर देंगे। देश के वे लाखों-लाख कारीगर आपके इस उत्तर से एक संदेश को प्राप्त करके बड़े आनन्दित होंगे। कल से वे अपने काम पर जाएं और इस दिशा में एक अच्छा संदेश जाए, मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करता हूं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझसे पूर्व के सभी वक्ताओं ने काफी डिटेल में बात रखी है, उन सबसे अपने को संबद्ध करते हुए मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है, जैसा कि कहा जा रहा है कि पूरे देश में लगभग पांच करोड़ लोग इससे जुड़े हुए हैं, जिनमें से डेढ़ करोड़ तो केवल artisans हैं, वर्कर्स हैं, जो इससे affect हो रहे हैं। पिछले काफी समय से ये लोग इसको लेकर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, हड़ताल पर हैं, इनकी दुकानें बंद हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी बंद है, लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। ये सब चीजें सामने आ रही हैं। ऐसे में जबकि जीएसटी की बात कही गई है और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट की स्पीच में कहा था, जिसको आज इन्होंने circulate भी किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक तैयारी है। यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई

है, यह जीएसटी के लिए तैयारी है। यह उनको तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है। अगर यह सिर्फ जीएसटी की तैयारी के उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है, तो हम लोग जीएसटी को ही क्यों नहीं लागू कर देते हैं? हमारी पार्टी यानी बीएसपी ने कहा है कि आप जीएसटी लाइए, हम इसमें आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे। आप इसकी जगह जीएसटी लाइए। इसको लेकर पूरे देश में इन लोगों के बीच एक दहशत का माहौल बन गया है। इसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने आज जो स्टेटमेंट circulate किया है, उसके पैरा 4 में आपने खुद यह बात कहीं है, "Additionally, the Government has constituted a Sub-Committee of the High Level Committee to interact with trade and industry on tax laws. The Terms of Reference of this Sub-Committee include issues related to compliance procedure for the Excise Duty including records to be maintained and other things." अगर इनसे और इंडस्ट्रीज से interact करने के लिए एक हाई लेवल की सब-कमेटी बनाई गई है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि अभी जो माहौल है, उसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं या जिसको वे इसके लिए capable समझते हैं, उसको उसमें रख करके उनसे डायरेक्ट वार्तालाप करें। इन लोगों से डायरेक्ट वार्तालाप करके इनकी समस्या को समझें। उनकी समस्या को समझ कर इसका निराकरण निकाला जाए। अगर हाई लेवल की सब-कमेटी बनाई गई है, तो जब तक यह कमेटी अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दे देती है, तब तक कम से कम इसको रोक देना चाहिए। जब आप खुद ही यह बता रहे हैं कि इस issue को settle करने के लिए, इसका समाधन निकालने के लिए एक सब-कमेटी बनाई गई है, तो जब तक इसका समाधान नहीं निकलता है, तब तक अगर आंदोलित लोगों को एक respite देने के लिए इसको वापस ले लें, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा।

**श्री अरुण जेटली**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, श्री राज बब्बर ने एवं अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों ने यह विषय उठाया है। पिछले कुछ सप्ताहों से इस विषय पर कई सार्वजनिक चर्चाएं भी हुई हैं, मेरी भी इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े लोगों से बातचीत हुई है। उनकी क्या तकलीफ है, यह भी समझने का अवसर मिला है। किसी व्यवसाय का या किसी कारीगर को, जो इस देश के परंपरागत कारीगर हैं, किसी को तकलीफ हो, यह सरकार की कभी intention नहीं रही है, इसलिए सबसे पहले तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाए कि यह एक परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी क्यों लगी और यह किसके ऊपर लागू होती है। तर्क यह दिया गया कि बड़े लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया, छोटे लोगों पर इसे लगा दिया गया। अब छोटे लोगों का सहारा ले लेना, उससे राजनीतिक तर्क तो बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन सच्चाई इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी किसी कारीगर पर नहीं लगी, यह किसी छोटे स्वर्णकार पर नहीं लगी। जिसको राज बब्बर जी कॉरपोरेट ज्वैलर्स कह रहे थे, अधिकतर वही हैं, जो इसके दायरे में आते हैं, इसलिए छोटे लोगों का सहारा मत लीजिए, क्योंकि यह उन पर नहीं लगी है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी की जो eligibility है और इसमें जो exemptions दिए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार अगर पिछले वर्ष किसी का टर्नओवर 12 करोड़ रूपए से कम था और अगले वर्ष में 6 करोड़ रूपए से कम है, तो आप exempted हैं। हमारा देश अभी इतना विकसित नहीं हुआ है कि छोटे लोगों को टर्नओवर 12 करोड़ रूपए और 6 करोड़ रूपए से ज्यादा हो। किसी कारीगर का टर्नओवर दो लगातार वर्षों में 6 करोड़ और 12 करोड़ से कम रहा है। ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी chains हैं, यह उन्हीं के ऊपर लागू हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट कर दूं कि यह 12 करोड़ और 6 करोड़ वालों पर लागू होगा और उससे कम वाले किसी व्यक्ति को इसके दायरे में नहीं लाया गया है, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

जहां तक एक्साइज़ की नीति है, हम लोग तय कर लें कि किन आइटम्स के ऊपर एक्साइज़ लगना है। कोई structured trade हो और बार-बार आंदोलन करके उसको वापस करवा ले, तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि वह अधिकार बन जाता है, उस पर टैक्स कभी नहीं लगेगा। मैं सूची देख रहा था। आपने कहा कि लगभग हर राज्य में गोल्ड के ऊपर वैट लगता है। इस पर सबसे अधिक वैट केरल में लगता है, जहां आपकी यूपीए की सरकार है और वह इस पर पांच परसेंट का वेट लगाती है। जब आपको उन कारीगरों की इतनी ही चिन्ता है, तो केरल माननीय उपसभापति जी का भी राज्य है, आप वहां से उसको हटवा दीजिए। लगभग हर राज्य में वैट लगता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, टैक्स देने से कौन मना कर रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री राज बब्बरः** आपके पास 6 करोड़ से नीचे के लोगों का कोई सर्वे है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** थोडा वेट कर लीजिए, आप इसका पूरा अर्थ समझ जाएंगे कि किस विरोध में आप उलझते जा रहे हैं। केरल सरकार ने गोल्ड पर पांच परसेंट वैट लगाया हुआ है और वैट के लिए भी बही किताबें मेंटेन करनी पड़ती हैं। वर्ष 2005 में यूपीए ने ब्रांडेड ज्वैलेरी पर लगाया, जब प्रोटेस्ट हुआ तो वर्ष 2009 में उसे वापस ले लिया। तब भी बहुत समझदार वित्त मंत्री थे। उन्होंने वर्ष 2012 में फिर लगाया और जब प्रोटेस्ट हुआ तो वापस ले लिया। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि राज्यों में तो वैट लगेगा, imitation jewellery पर छः परसेंट एक्साइज लगेगा। Imitation jewellery is taxed at 6 per cent excise in this country. मैं अगर आपको लिस्ट दूं, तो छोटे-से-छोटे आइटम्स पर भी टैक्स लगाए गए हैं। यह कोई हमारी सरकार ने नहीं लगाया, जब आप सरकार में थे तब लगता था। सोप, टूथपेस्ट, टूथब्रश, फुटवेयर, पेन, पेंसिल, इंक, नोटबुक, कैंडल, फ्रूट जूस और जिस राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री उनके आंदोलन में गए, वहां बेबी फूड, इनके ऊपर तो टैक्स लगेगा — मैं यह एक्साइज का जिक्र कर रहा हूं — लेकिन एक लग्जरी आइटम को केवल इसलिए एग्जेम्प्ट कर दें, क्योंकि वे एक ऑर्गेनाइज्ड तरीके से प्रोटेस्ट कर सकते हैं।

**श्री राज बब्बरः** सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sorry, I am not yielding, Mr. Raj Babbar. Please, sit down. Let me complete. Then, you can have your say.

**श्री राज बब्बरः** आप चीज को घुमा रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** बिल्कुल। आप घूमे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको लाइन पर ला रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish, Mr. Babbar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Babbar and Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, let the Finance Minister finish. Sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him complete his answer.

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** राज बब्बर जी, मैं अपनी बात कम्प्लीट कर लूं, उसके बाद जो क्लेरिफिकेशन होगा, आप पूछ लीजिएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब आप इसको स्पष्ट रूप से समझिए। जब राजा

साहब बोल रहे थे, that is why, Mr. Raja, I said about the Left. Today, when *aam aadmi* consumer items are being taxed, we will have to convince the country that a luxury item should be kept outside the tax net. Now, what will be the effect? Why did I say? If we are moving towards the GST, you will have to tax gold. Sir, the whole concept of the GST is, if the Centre is collecting 'X' amount of tax and all the States are collecting 'Y' amount of tax, totally, then GST should, together, collect X + Y to start with a minimum. उस टैक्स के लिए जीएसटी का क्या रेट होगा, यह जीएसटी काउंसिल तय करेगी, which is the revenue neutral rate. Then there will be a standard rate. नरेश जी ने कहा कि पहले कांग्रेस के लोग सपोर्ट करते थे। अब उनका यह कहना है कि आप 18 परसेंट की कैप लगाइए। मुझे 18 परसेंट पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। That is a reasonable stand. कैप्स Constitution में हो या Constitution के बाहर हो, that is the only area of difference. अगर आपने luxury items को जीएसटी से बाहर कर दिया, तो फिर 18 परसेंट maintain करने के लिए आपको essential items की ड्यूटी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी कि गोल्ड को टैक्स की माफी दो और सीमेंट, स्टील, आयरन के ऊपर, जूते के ऊपर, कपड़े के ऊपर इसको ज्यादा बढ़ाओ।

**श्री राज बब्बरः** क्या बात कह रहे हैं? कौन कह रहा है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** आप समझ लीजिए। राज बब्बर जी, यह complex विषय है। अगर आप luxury items को टैक्स के दायरे से बाहर रखते हैं तो उन luxury items का जो टैक्स का हिस्सा है, फिर किसी आवश्यक वस्तु पर अधिक टैक्स लगाकर उसकी पूर्ति करते हैं। इसीलिए किसी भी taxation policy में luxury items को taxation से indefinitely बाहर रखा जाए, यह संभव नहीं है।

**श्री राज बब्बरः** Luxury items की बात ही नहीं हो रही है, टैक्स की बात ही नहीं हो रही है। आप बहस को **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री उपसभापतिः** बब्बर जी बैठिए, let him finish.

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** महोदय, अगर हम लोग जीएसटी की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो उसका पहला कदम है कि हम लोग इन आइटम्स के ऊपर taxation लगाएं जिससे हम लोग एक reasonable cap मेन्टेन कर सकें। यह संभव नहीं है कि कोई राजनैतिक दल कहे कि 18 परसेंट की कैप भी होगी, लेकिन luxury items को exempt कर दो, ताकि 18 परसेंट की कैप कभी मेन्टेन ही न हो पाए।

**कुमारी शैलजाः** किसने कहा?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is the stand. Both the stands that you have taken are self-destructive. You want a luxury item outside the tax net because your leaders have said, this is assassination of a trade putting tax on them. So, if that trade is to be kept outside the tax net then you can never reach the 18 per cent cap. You will always breach it. This is a serious subject. Therefore, please get some experts to examine the stand which you have taken on both issues, which is self-contradictory.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

इसमें जो दिक्कत है वह यह है कि हम एक नये आइटम पर लगा रहे हैं, केवल बड़े लोगों पर लगा रहे हैं। बड़े लोगों पर भी लगे तो उनकी एक शिकायत है और उनकी इस चिंता में शायद वजन है कि कल को हमारे खिलाफ harassment आरम्भ न हो जाए। उस harassment को रोकने के लिए, जिस पर हम सबकी और मेरी भी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है, हमने एक स्पष्ट कदम एनाउंस किया, जो किसी दूसरी commodity के लिए नहीं है। उन steps का कारण यह था कि gold trade की कई विशेषताएं हैं। कई बार व्यक्ति अपना सोना लेकर जाता है और कहता है कि इससे जेवर बना दिया जाए, make jewellery out of this gold. कल को कोई तीसरा आदमी कहेगा कि सोने की कीमत मैं आपके turnover में लगा लूंगा, जबकि सोना consumer लेकर आया है, यह संभव है। इन सब समस्याओं को देखते हुए केवल एकमात्र gold trade है जिसको हमने यह सुविधा दी है कि कोई physical verification आपके यहां नहीं होगा। मुझे जब स्वर्णकार मिले तो मैंने उनसे स्पष्ट कहा कि अगर कोई एक्साइज़ का व्यक्ति खाकी वर्दी में आता है तो अपने मोबाइल फोन से उसकी फोटो खींचकर मुझे भेज दीजिए। सीबीईसी के चेयरपरसन ने सब फील्ड युनिट्स को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि कोई physically नहीं जाएगा। जो आप वैट की रिटर्न फाइल करते हैं, उसकी की self-assessment return के ऊपर एक्साइज दे दें, self-certification से आप एक्साइज़ दे दें। जो आप वैट की रिटर्न फाइल कर रहे हैं, उसको स्वीकार किया जाएगा और यह केवल बड़े वालों के ऊपर लागू है, छोटे वालों पर लागू नहीं है। यह जो सुविधा है, ये पूरी guidelines हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आपको कोई और safeguard चाहिए — टैक्स आपको देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन harassment रोकने के लिए आपको कोई और सुविधा इसमें चाहिए, कोई precautionary step चाहिए तो हम वह भी लेने को तैयार हैं।

**श्री नरेश अगवालः** इस टैक्स को आप एक्साइज़ के बजाय किसी दूसरे रूप में ले लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री अरुण जेटलीः** नरेश जी, मैं उत्तर दे देता हूं। आपका यह relevant प्रश्न है, क्योंकि यह तर्क दिया रहा है, इसलिए मैं इसका उत्तर अभी देता हूं। उनको यह कहा और उनसे बातचीत करके यह तय किया कि हम डा. अशोक लहरी, जो सरकार में पहले चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बना देते हैं। उसमें आपके तीन नुमाइंदे रहेंगे और आप सब बैठकर तय कर लो कि इसमें और क्या सेफगाडर्स चाहिए, जिससे कि harassment न हो। टैक्स आपको देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन Tax "Yes"? Harassment "No"? इस दृष्टि से उनकी पहली मीटिंग अभी हुई। वह तीन कौन होंगे, अब कठिनाई मेरी यह है कि दर्जनों ऑल इंडिया संगठन हैं, कोई हड़ताल पर है, कोई हड़ताल पर नहीं है। आज तो कोई हड़ताल पर नहीं है और उसके अतिरिक्त उसमें से कुछ आकर फैसला कर गए कि हमने पहले दौर की हड़ताल कॉल ऑफ कर दी और आगे कमेटी बना दीजिए, कुछ ने कॉल ऑफ कर दी और कुछ ने कहा कि हम नहीं कॉल ऑफ करते, बाद में सबने कॉल ऑफ कर दी। उनको तय करना है कि उनके उद्योग के तीन सदस्य कौन होंगे? हमारी सरकार सदस्यों को तय नहीं करना चाहती है और डा लहरी को हमने यह instructions दी हैं कि उनके साथ बातचीत करके आप उनके तीन नुमाइंदे ले लीजिए। उनकी अगली मीटिंग आने वाले सप्ताह में है और हमें इसकी रिकमंडेशन दे दो। अब सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी ने यह कहा कि इसको तब तक आगे ले जाओ, जब तक कि इसका फैसला न हो। 31 मार्च तक जितने लोगों ने रजिस्टर कराना था, वह करा लिया है। जो बड़ी कैटेगरी के लोग

**3.00 P.M.**

हैं, उनको रजिस्टर कराना था। कुल मिलाकर उसमें 206 ने रजिस्टर कराया है। इसके साथ हमने यह सुविधा दे दी, क्योंकि हमने डा. लहरी की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनाई ही है और हो सकता है कि एक-दो कदम वे और अनाउंस कर दें, जिनको हम स्वीकार कर लें, तो इसलिए 31 मार्च को भी बढ़ाकर हमने इसको 30 जून कर दिया। रजिस्ट्रेशन को भी हमने दो महीने और आगे कर दिया कि हम आपको और सुविधाएं देते हैं तब तक और रिकमंडेशन्स भी आ जाएंगी। हमने रजिस्ट्रेशन की डेट ही दो महीने आगे बढ़ा दी, तो कोई व्यक्ति पहले रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाएगा, फिर अपनी सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन से रिटर्न फाइल करेगा और रिटर्न फाइल होने के बाद तय होगा कि उसको कितना एक्साइज़ देना है, जिस रेट पर वह वैट दे रहा है एक परसेंट, अधिकतर राज्यों में वह वहीं एक परसेंट एक्साइज देगा। इसमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। मैं केवल इतना आग्रह करना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि नरेश जी ने कहा कि कोई और नाम दे दें।

अब गोल्ड ट्रेड की एक विशेषता है। इस देश में सोना तो है नहीं, सोना बाहर से आता है। आप सोने के इम्पोर्ट पर जितना प्रतिबंध लगाओगे या जितनी ड्यूटी लगाओगे, उतनी स्मगलिंग बढ़ती है। The bigger the ban, the higher is the smuggling. आज आपको इस ट्रेड की बहुत चिंता है, लेकिन 2013 में आपने 80:20 स्कीम लागू की थी, जब करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट बहुत बढ़ गया था। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत यह कहा कि वही व्यक्ति इम्पोर्ट कर सकता है, जो 20 परसेंट जेवर बनाकर बाद में री-इम्पोर्ट करेगा, तो छोटे आदमी का व्यवसाय बिल्कुल बंद हो गया था। उस वक्त छोटे व्यक्ति की चिंता नहीं थी। यह भी आपको मालूम हो कि 16 मई, 2014 को चुनाव का रिजल्ट आ गया था। यह हम लोगों का बड़ा दिल था कि हम लोगों ने कार्रवाई नहीं की। 16 मई और 26 मई के बीच में एक आदेश पारित हो गया। पहले पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स सोना इम्पोर्ट करते थे। अब केवल स्टार एक्सपोर्टर्स इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। छह या सात लोगों के हाथ में सारे गोल्ड या इम्पोर्ट दे दिया गया था। उन दोनों कदमों का असर यह हुआ कि ऑफिशियल इम्पोर्ट कम हो गया और स्मगलिंग ज्यादा हो गई। सरकार में आने के बाद हमने इसको ओपन कर दिया कि छोटा आदमी भी इसको इम्पोर्ट कर सकता है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से इस देश की, यह अच्छा है या बुरा है, उस तर्क में नहीं जाता हूं, लेकिन गोल्ड की एक appetite है, जो उसको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज गोल्ड पर दस परसेंट कस्टम ड्यूटी है। जो नरेश ने पूछा, अगर हम उस कस्टम ड्यूटी को बढ़ाते हैं, तो smuggling बढ़ जाती है, वह unofficial route से आता है। आज आप किसी भी एयरपोर्ट पर सांसद के नाते जाएंगे, तो जो कस्टम अधिकारी मिले, उससे पूछ लीजिए कि सबसे ज्यादा आपकी एनर्जी किस आइटम को रोकने में लगती है, तो वह आपको कहेगा कि गोल्ड। इसलिए यह कहना कि कस्टम ड्यूटी बढ़ा दो और smuggling रूट से ज्यादा सोना आ जाए, इसमें कोई लाभ नहीं है। अब डोमेस्टिक टैक्स कौन सा लगेगा? तीन तरह के डोमेस्टिक टैक्स हैं। सर्विस टैक्स लग नहीं सकता, वह केवल सर्विसेज पर लगता है। दूसरे दो टैक्स बचते हैं, एक्साइज ड्यूटी और कस्टम, हम कस्टम बढ़ा नहीं सकते। तीसरा केवल एकमात्र टैक्स सेन्टर के पास एक्साइज है, सेन्टर का कोई और टैक्स नहीं है। अब सेन्टर एक्साइज न लगाए, तो फिर कौन सा दूसरा टैक्सेशन है? यह कुछ ही महीनों की बात है। जिस दिन कांग्रेस पार्टी सहयोग करेगी, जीएसटी बन जाएगा, तो उसमें दोनों टैक्स मर्ज हो जाएंगे। स्टेट जो वैट लगाती है और जो सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज होगा, दोनों मर्ज होकर जीएसटी के रूप में आ जाएंगे। जीएसटी के रूप में आने के बाद जैसा मैंने कहा कि हर

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

आइटम पर including luxury items, उनको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। मैं केवल दो चीजों का आग्रह करूंगा, क्योंकि और कोई वैकल्पिक टैक्स नहीं है, जो लग सकता है। आप केवल एक आइटम के लिए नया डिपार्टमेंट खड़ा कर दो और नया टैक्स खड़ा कर दो, यह कोई बहुत समझदारी की नीति नहीं होगी। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि कारीगरों और छोटे आदमियों पर यह नहीं लगा है। यह प्रचार एकदम गलत है और मैं इसका खंडन करता हूं। यह बड़ों पर लगा है, अभी तक केवल 206 बड़े लोगों ने अपने आपको रजिस्टर कराया है। हम इस ट्रेड की पूरी सहायता करेंगे। किसी का harassment न हो, इसके लिए चार कदम और आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा, तो हम बढेंगे, लेकिन दो चीजें हैं। Luxury items पर टैक्स देना है, इसका अभ्यास हम लोग डालें। केवल essential commodities पर टैक्स लगेगा, उसी पर देश चलेगा, यह ठीक नहीं है।

राज बब्बर जी, आप फिल्म इंडस्ट्री से संबंध रखते हैं और लीडिंग एक्टर रहे हैं। दो ऐसे उद्योग थे, फिल्म इंडस्ट्री और रीयल एस्टेट, जिनके बारे में कभी एक छवि थी कि यहां कैश ट्रांजेक्शन ज्यादा होता है। अब यह सुनने में आया है कि धीरे-धीरे यह professionalism की तरफ चलता गया और आज यह स्थिति बदल गई है। आज आप खुद भी जानते होंगे कि white money transaction film industry में बहुत व्यापक हो गया है, ज्यादा वही है। रीयल एस्टेट उस दिशा में जा रहा है। जब दुनिया और देश के विभिन्न उद्योग उस दिशा में जा रहे हैं, तो एक्साइज नैट में आकर यह ट्रेड भी इस दिशा में चले, मुझे लगता है कि इसमें बुराई नहीं है। इसमें देश का भला होगा और आप भी इसमें देश का साथ दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवालः** वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहां जो कुछ कहा है, यह सत्य से परे है और बीजेपी की पूरी हठधर्मी है। हम इस हठधर्मी के विरोध में समाजवादी पार्टी बहिष्कार करती है।

*(इसके पश्चात कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have got a query. I would like to ask a question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He has explained it very well. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, what he has explained is ...(*Interruptions*)... I am going to ask something different. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has explained it very well. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, I belong to the trade and I know the difficulties. So I just want to have a clearance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will not take

much time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just two minutes. It is a query. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a query, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: Deputy Chairman, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not two-three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you have a question, you can ask. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: It will not take even a minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it will not take even a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is only a question, you ask. Not two-three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Yes, Sir. I am asking question only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, since we are not satisfied with the reply, we are walking out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is your freedom. ...(*Interruptions*).... Walking out is your right.

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैनः** सर, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से दो बातें पूछना चाहूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, I have only two questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting the time? You have already taken two minutes. You could have asked five questions by now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, I am just asking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you are not doing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: You are not allowing me, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am taking your permission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: It is my goodness that I am asking for the permission, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागीः** सर, एक मिनट, मैं आपसे कुछ कहने की परमिशन चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem?

**श्री के. सी. त्यागीः** सर, आपके कुछ शब्दों से अर्थ का अनर्थ हो जा रहा है। पहले उधर कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक मेम्बर थीं, डा. साधौ, आपने उनको 'साधू' कह दिया। राज बब्बर जी को आपने 'बाबर' कह दिया, रजनी पाटिल जी को आपने 'पटेल' कह दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कहकशां परवीन को आपने 'कहकाश परवीन' कह दिया। तो सर, आपके जो शब्द हैं, इसमें आपके एक्सेंट की कोई गलती नहीं है, यह लैंग्वेज की प्रॉब्लम है, लेकिन सर, अगर राज बब्बर, राज बाबर बन जाएंगे। तब तो चुनाव उनके खिलाफ चला जाएगा, तो ये तो बिल्कुल हड़कम्प मचा देंगे। ऐसे ही वे डा. साधौ हैं, उनको आपने 'साधू' कह दिया।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** लेकिन मैंने त्यागी जी के नाम में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया है। 'त्यागी' 'त्यागी' ही है।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)ः** हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य आपकी भावनाओं पर जाएं, आपके शब्दों पर न जाएं और आपकी भावना बिल्कुल पाक-साफ है।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** मैंने त्यागी जी के नाम में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया। Is Tyagi the real 'tyagi'? That is the problem.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागीः** सर, मुझे डर यह है कि किसी दिन 'त्यागी' को आप 'बागी' न बना दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi should be the real 'tyagi'.

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैनः** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम इन चीजों पर वैट लेंगे। सर, सवाल यह है कि वैट का जो चालान भरा जाता है, उसके अंदर ऑर्नामेंट्स भी आते हैं, स्टोंस भी आते हैं और primary gold भी आता है Primary is already exempted. उसको हम किस प्रकार से देखेंगे? ऐसे तो प्राइमरी के ऊपर भी एक्साइज आ जाएगी, तो उसको किस प्रकार से bifurcate किया जाएगा? हमें इस पर विचार करना होगा।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए तो समय बढ़ा दिया है, अब रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए जून तक का समय है। जब तक रजिस्टेशन नहीं होगा, हम कस्टमर के बिल के ऊपर एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी चार्ज नहीं कर सकते। जब टैक्स नहीं दिया, 30 तारीख को जून खत्म हो गया, क्योंकि तब तक रजिस्ट्रेशन करना पड़ेगा, तब तो आप 1 अप्रैल से एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कलेक्ट करना चाहेंगे। जब कस्टमर से ड्यूटी कलेक्ट ही नहीं की गई, चूंकि आपने कस्टमर को जून तक का समय दिया है, तब वे टैक्स कैसे दे पाएंगे? मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि जब से वे रजिस्ट्रेशन लेंगे, तभी से एक्साइज ड्यूटी कलेक्ट करने के लिए नियम बनाएं।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** अब मंत्री जी, थावर चन्द गहलोत जी।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** सर, आपने इनका नाम सही लिया है।

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूं:

> कि संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि हमें राज्यों से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं, अगर उन पर आरजीआई और एससी कमिशन के प्रतिवेदन आ जाते हैं तो हम उन जातियों को संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 में सम्मिलित करने का काम करते हैं। हमने यह काम वर्ष 2014-15 में भी किया था, 2015-16 में भी किया था और अब इस वर्ष भी मैं यह विधेयक लाया हूं।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में सारी प्रकियाएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं। राज्य सरकार से जो प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए, वह आ गया है, रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया ने अपनी सकारात्मक राय दे दी है, उसके बाद हमने इसे अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की राय के लिए भेजा, उन्होंने भी अपनी सकारात्मक राय दी। फिर उसके बाद बिल बन करके लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत हुआ, लोक सभा ने इसको सर्वानुमति से पारित किया और आज मैं राज्य सभा में इसे विचारार्थ रख रहा हूं।

इसमें पांच राज्यों में अलग-अलग प्रकार के संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है। छत्तीसगढ़ में कुछ जातियां हैं, जिनका पर्यायवाची शब्द जोड़ना है, जैसे धासी, धसिया। जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसमें घासी, घसिया के पर्यायवाची के रूप में सारथी, सूत सारथी, सहीस, सईस और थनवार को भी शामिल करना है। वह हो जाएगा घासी, घसिया, सईस, सहीस, सारथी, सूत-सारथी और थनवार। हरियाणा में कुछ नई जातियां जोड़ी जा रही हैं अहेरिया, अहेरी, हारी, हेरी, थोरी और तुरी। राय सिख के रूप में एक नयी प्रविष्टि का इसमें प्रावधान है। वह भी जोड़ा जा रहा है। केरल में कुछ क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव है। मलयन राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1956 का जो वहां कानून पास हुआ, उसके आधार पर कासरागोड, कोझीकोड तथा वयनाड जिलों में शामिल क्षेत्रों के रूप में अभी आशोधन है। हम जो संशोधन कर रहे हैं, वह यह है मलयन, कन्नूर, कासरागोड, कोझीकोड और वयनाड जिलों में अब यह लागू हो जाएगा। इसी के साथ मण्णन, पथियन, पेरुमण्णन, वण्णन, वेलन में पर्यायवाची शब्द जोड़ना है। अब यह मण्णन, पथियन, पेरुमण्णन, पेरुवण्णन, वण्णन और वेलन हो जाएगा। ओडिशा में दो जातियों को विलोपित करने का प्रस्ताव है। मौजूदा प्रविष्टि में बारिकी को हटाना है और कुमारी को हटाना है। इन दोनों को हटाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह वहां से अब यह विलोपित हो जाएगी। पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्षेत्र प्रतिबंध हटाना है, मतलब एरिया में विस्तार करना है। अभी चेन, मालदा, मुर्शीदाबाद, नादिया, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर जिलों में यह है। अब चेन क्षेत्र में भी इसका विस्तार हो जाएगा। कुल मिलाकर लोक सभा ने इसको सर्वानुमति से पास किया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस सदन में भी इस पर सर्वानुमति मिले।

सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। इस विधेयक में एक माननीय सदस्य श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने एक संशोधन प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नियम 96(1) के अनुसार "संशोधन विधेयक को परिधि के भीतर होगा", अर्थात् जो

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

संशोधन उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह यहां प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि संशोधन विधेयक की परिधि के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका सम्बन्ध हो, उसके विषय से संगत होगा। यहां उत्तर प्रदेश की कोई जाति नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रावधान खंड के रूप में नहीं है, इसलिए उनका यह जो संशोधन प्रस्ताव है, वह स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं है। इसके साथ ही इसका भाग 3 आप देखें, तो कोई संशोधन उसी प्रश्न पर राज्य सभा के पूर्व निर्णय से असंगत न होगा। मैंने पिछले सत्र में ही उनके जो संशोधन हैं, अभी जिन पर चर्चा चल रही है और इस सदन ने उसको अस्वीकृति दी है, असहमति दी है, इसलिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the amendment is taken up, you can say this.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** मैंने इसीलिए निवेदन किया कि इस अवसर पर मैं बता दूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say this at that time.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** साधारणतया उस समय बोलना चाहिए, परन्तु ऐसे समय में भी अगर मैं बोलूं, तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के रूप में मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं।

सर, अगर आप इसका भाग 8 देखें, तो इसमें है कि 'सभापति किसी ऐसे संशोधन को प्रस्थापित करने से इंकार कर सकेगा, जो उनकी राय में इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करता हो।'

**श्री उपसभापतिः** ठीक है, ठीक है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** उनका संशोधन इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाला है। इसलिए उसको स्वीकार न करें, मैं इतना निवेदन करता हूं।

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो** (पंजाब): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे "संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016" पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस विधेयक के समर्थन में in principle खड़ा हुआ हूं।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

सर, भारत की आजादी के बाद 1950 में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ के शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोगों को Article 341(1) में include किया था। उसके बाद इन जातियों को कुछ प्रोत्साहन भी मिला, रिजर्वेशन का बेनिफिट भी मिला, पर आज तक हम देख रहे हैं, कि ये सदियों से गुलामी, disparity, atrocity और छुआछुत से जूझ रहे हैं। यह जो क्लास है, यह under privileged class है और इस क्लास के लिए different योजनाएं भी बनाई हुई हैं। ये योजनाएं हर स्तर पर बनी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको पूरा लागू नहीं किया गया। विडंबना इस बात की है कि देश में जात-पात का जो सिस्टम है, यह हिन्दू सोसाइटी की देन है। हिन्दू सोसाइटी, मनुस्मृति, जिन्होंने इस समाज को भी बांटा और इस देश को भी बांटने की कोशिश की। ऋग्वेद में जिक्र आता है कि ब्रह्मा जी के मुख से ब्राह्मण पैदा हुआ, उनके बाजुओं से क्षत्रिय पैदा हुए, उनकी नाभि से वैश्य पैदा हुए और उनके पांवों से शूद्र पैदा हुए। ये

कट्टरपंथी हिन्दू फिरकापरस्ती की वजह से इस देश में सदियों से इन लोगों के साथ ज्यादती होती रही है, इसीलिए डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में प्रावधान रखा कि ये जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, untouchables हैं, जो शोषित हैं, जो educationally, economically, socially पिछड़े हुए हैं और मैं political भी कह सकता हूं, उनके लिए संविधान में प्रावधान रखा गया। यह ठीक है कि रिजर्वेशन के तहत एमएलए और मिनिस्टर बनते हैं और कुछ लोग रिजर्वेशन की वजह से क्लास वन में आईएएस और आईपीएस भी बनते हैं, पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन अब तक जितना सुधार होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। ये लाखों की तादाद में नहीं है, बल्कि हजारों की तादाद में हैं। ये जो दलित समाज हैं, अगर देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में इसकी आबादी सबसे ज्यादा है। देश का जो बजट बनता है, उसके component plan में आबादी के अनुसार इनके लिए बजट रखना चाहिए। इसी तरह जो स्कीमें बनती हैं, उनमें इनका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। नीति जरूर बनती है पर सरकारों की नीयत ठीक नहीं होती है। अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि इसमें कुछ जातियों को शामिल किया गया है। इसके लिए in principle हम इनके साथ हैं, पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की recommendations, एससी कमिशन की recommendations, सेक्रेटरी जनरल की recommendations, ये जो criteria और पॉलिसीज हैं, ये transparent होनी चाहिए। यह शेड्यूल्ट कास्ट लफ्ज जो है, यह उनके लिए है, जिन्हें untouchable कहा जाता है। जिनके साथ शूद्रों जैसा सुलूक होता था। जो जनरल कैटेगरी में आते रहे हैं या दूसरी कैटेगरी में आते रहे हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो गरीब हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी जाति से हों, उनको बेनिफिट जरूर देना चाहिए। मैं देखता हूं कि पहले से जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में हैं, उनको आप अब तक अपलिफ्ट नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे यहां जो सिस्टम है, उसमें भी इसी तरह की partiality है, चाहे वह न्याय का सिस्टम हो, चाहे स्टेट को फंड देने की बात हो। डिपार्टमेंट्स में भी अभी तक रिजर्वेशन पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, चाहे वे सेंटर के डिपार्टमेंट्स हों या स्टेट के डिपार्टमेंट्स हों। इनके लिए फंड भी इनकी पॉपुलेशन के मुताबिक मुहैया नहीं होता है। मैं पंजाब स्टेट से आता हूं, जहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी 30.5 परसेंट है और स्टेट की कुल आबादी लगभग 2 करोड़ 77 लाख है। उनमें से 86 लाख 66 हजार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। वहां पर भी हम देखते हैं कि अभी भी काफी सर्विसेज में बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं हुआ है, चाहे वह क्लास थ्री में हो या क्लास फोर में हो, इसीलिए फंड डायवर्ट किए जाते हैं, जो एजुकेशन के लिए हों या हेल्थ के लिए हों। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लेवल पर तथा न्याय में भी इनके साथ जो ज्यादती होती है, वह आपको पता है। मैं अब भी ऐसा समझता हूं कि देश आजाद जरूर है, पर गरीब लोगों को आजादी नहीं मिली। अब इस देश में मंदिरों में जाने से मनाही है, हमारे यहां गुरूद्वारों में कई दफा भीड़ भी नहीं मिलती। हमारे बच्चों को अगर शादी करनी हो, तो वे इस मुल्क में घोड़ी पर नहीं चढ़ सकते, कुएं से पानी नहीं ले सकते। यह आजादी किस टाइप की आजादी है, जहां पर बराबरी न हो, disparity हो? समाज अभी भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। आज देश में इस तरह के हालात बने हुए हैं कि जब दूसरे लोग भी रिजर्वेशन मांग रहे हैं। पहले ही रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है, अब agitations भी होती है। इसकी मांग वे भी कर रहे हैं, खाते-पीते लोग हैं, जिनके पास जायदादें हैं। यह रिजर्वेशन सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और दलितों को मिली थी, जिनको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाना था, लेकिन अब दूसरे लोग भी इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं। जो ऑलरेडी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, पहले आप उनकी तरफ देखिए, नहीं तो उनकी सोशल ओर इकोनॉमिकल लाइफ में सुधार नहीं होगा। उनकी पोलिटिकल लाइफ तो ठीक है, वे कई बार मिनिस्टर भी बन जाते हैं, एमएलए भी बनते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके साथ पोलिटिकली भी disparity होती है। आप

[श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो]

देखिए कि यह एनडीए का राज है, इसमें जो शेड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स वजीर बनते हैं, उनको तो अच्छे महकमें भी नहीं दिए जाते, बाकी की बात तो छोड़िए। हमारी सरकारें भी रही हैं, उनमें वे लोग होम मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। बूटा सिंह जी, शिन्दे जी, ये सारे मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, जिनको अच्छे-अच्छे डिपार्टमेंट्स दिए गए।

अब आप डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि जो लोग डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का विरोध करते रहे, उनकी पॉलिसियों का विरोध करते रहे, वे अब डा. बाबा साहेब की जयंती मानने जा रहे हैं। देर आए, दुरूस्त आए। अब इनको पता चला है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल बाबा साहेब की जयंती मनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि अगर गवर्नमेंट sincere है, तो उनकी जो नीतियां हैं, जो वे कहकर गए हैं, जो वे विधान में देकर गए हैं, उन पर चलना होगा। मोदी जी डा. बाबा साहेब के जन्म स्थान पर गए थे, लेकिन उनके जन्म स्थान पर जाना ही काफी नहीं है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की जो पीड़ा है, जो दर्द है, उनके साथ जो disparity होती है, एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूशंस में वेमुला का सुसाइड करना, कन्हैया के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ और स्कूलों-कॉलेजों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, उसको दूर करने की जरूरत है, तभी हम समझेंगे। केवल उनकी जयंती मनाना ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि उनके जो उसूल हैं, वे जो सिद्धांत देकर गए हैं, वे संविधान में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए जो प्रावधान करके गए हैं, उनको भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक भी जज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से नहीं है। चाहे आप हाई कोर्ट की बात करें या कहीं और की बात करें, किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट में अभी तक उनका बैकलॉग भरा नहीं गया। यह service disparity है। हमारे यहां डॉक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और बड़े-बड़े पढ़े लिखे लोग घूम रहे हैं, अनइम्प्लॉइड हैं, वे बहुत डिप्रेशन में हैं, इसलिए सही बात तो यह है कि इन पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को रोजगार मिलना चाहिए। केवल जयंती मनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उन पर रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी को लागू किया जाना चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन में जिन कास्टस को इन्क्लूड किया जाता है, उसकी पॉलिसी टाइम फ्रेम्ड होनी चाहिए। यह एससी कमीशन को भी देखना चाहिए, क्योंकि वोट की राजनीति में लोगों को लुभाने के लिए कई दफा उन कास्ट्स को इन्क्लूड कर लिया जाता है, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो अछूत हैं, उनको अब भी अछूत समझा जाता है, चाहे वे किसी भी पोजिशन पर पहुंच जाएं। यह जिस समाज की देन है, जिस हिन्दू फिरकापरस्त की देन है, जिनकी बदौलत यहां जात-पात आई है, जिन्होंने समाज को बदला है और यहां जात-पात पैदा की है, उन लोगों को यह चाहिए कि वे यह देखें कि इस देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के क्यों न हों और जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, अगर उनको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाना है, तो उनको उनका हक मिलना चाहिए। उन्हें आबादी के मुताबिक फंड मिलने चाहिए। जिस-जिस डिपार्टमेंट में backlog है, वहां रिजर्वेशन के backlog को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। Universities में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वहां पर भगवाकरण करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, Universities में एक thought, एक vision देने की बात चल रही है। जहां हमारे स्टूडेंट्स पीएचडी कर रहे हैं, वे एजुकेशन के मंदिर होते हैं, इन मंदिरों में भी छूआछूत की बात चल रही है। इस संबंध में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। केवल पंजाब ही नहीं, अब तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी यह सब हो रहा है। वहां पर स्टूडेंट्स हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। जो भी बजट का हिस्सा है, वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को मिलना चाहिए। डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि मनुस्मृति या दूसरी स्मृति से ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, he should speak on relevant matter. ये जनरल भाषण दे रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to confine yourself to the topic.

**श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलोः** सर, यह ठीक है कि लोग रिजर्वेशन चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो रिजर्वेशन है, वह भी अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो सका। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को मिलना चाहिए था, वह कभी कहीं नहीं मिला। यह disparity की बात है। सर, केवल डा. अम्बेडकर की जयंती मनाना ही काफी नहीं है। असल में सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपनी नीयत को साफ रखे। नीति बनी हुई है, नीयत नहीं है। इसको लागू करने वाले का मन साफ नहीं है। मन साफ करके इन गरीबों की पहचान करें। ठीक है, गरीब, गरीब होता है। महोदय, कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कहलाना नहीं चाहता है, लोग दुखी होते हैं, लेकिन जो पिछड़े हैं, उन्हे तो अभी तक उसके benefits नहीं मिले हैं, केवल कुछ लोगों को मिले हैं। जो फंड होते हैं, वे भी उन्हें नहीं दिए जाते। अब तक उनको पूर्ण आजादी नहीं मिली है। जब इस देश का दलित खुशहाल होगा, छूआछूत से रहित होगा, उसके साथ disparity नहीं होगी, उसको कोर्ट में न्याय मिलेगा, तब हम कह सकेंगे कि उन लोगों को पूर्ण आजादी मिल गई है। मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको identify करते हुए ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन को लेकर अभी भी इस देश में काफी agitations होते हैं, जो लोग well-off हैं, उन्हें राजनीतिक कारणों से इसमें इन्क्लूड किया जाता है, यह गरीबों के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। इसलिए मैं आपकी मार्फत गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस संबंध में हर लेवल पर, educationally, politically, economically और socially ध्यान दिया जाए। इन गरीबों के पास न धन है, न ही धरती है, केवल एजुकेशन है, उसका भी privatization हो रहा है। Employment है, लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर को, corporate sector को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। उनमें भी जो गरीब बच्चे हैं, जो एजुकेशन प्राप्त करके आते हैं, उन्हें नौकरियां नहीं मिलती। जब वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं, अगर वहां पर उन्हें पता चल जाए कि यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का लड़का है तो उसे नौकरी नहीं दी जाती। आप "स्वच्छ भारत" की बात कर रहे हैं, पहले इस हिन्दुस्तान को साफ कीजिए, इसे जात-पात के बंधन से मुक्त कीजिए। मैं मोदी जी से विनती करूंगा, वे "स्वच्छ भारत" की बात करते हैं, "मन की बात" करते हैं, वे अपना मन बनाएं कि इस देश से छूआछूत को खत्म करना है। यह तो disparity है, यह हर institution में हो रही है। यहां एनडीए की सरकार में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कितने वजीर हैं? कौन से महकमें इनके पास हैं? जब हमारी सरकार थी तो हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के होते थे, होम मिनिस्टर भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के होते थे, बूटा सिंह जी जैसे agriculture minister थे, सिंधिया साहब जैसे होम मिनिस्टर थे, इन्हें यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया। एनडीए गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर्स के पास तो अच्छे विभाग ही नहीं हैं, इन्हे तो अब भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ही समझा जाता है यह हालत सरकार की है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी किया है, वह कांग्रेस की सरकार ने किया है। जो कुछ भी इस देश की तरक्की हुई है, जो जमीनें दी गईं, वे इंदिरा जी के जमाने में दी गईं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इंदिरा जी के जमाने में जमीनें दी गईं थीं। ये क्या दे रहे हैं? ये देने के बजाय हमसे छीन रहे हैं। इसमें जो दूसरी जातियां include की जाती हैं, वह गरीब लोगों का हक मारने के लिए की जाती हैं। महोदय, एक क्लीयर-कट पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए कि अछूत कौन है, दूसरा कौन है।

[श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो]

अगर किसी कास्ट को benefit देना है तो उसे economically backward class डिक्लेयर करके देना चाहिए। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, अफसोस की बात है कि आजादी को 67 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिला। उन्हें जो कुछ भी दिया है, वह कांग्रेस ने दिया है, किसी और ने नहीं दिया। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं, जय हिन्द।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंदवी स्वराज निर्माता छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की जय-जयकार करते हुए, मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। महामानव, भारत रत्न डा. भीमराव बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने इस भारत देश का संविधान लिखा और उस संविधान पर पूरा देश चलता है। उस मूकनायक महामानव डा. भीमराव बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का मैं हृदय से वंदन करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस सदन में बड़े-बड़े महानुभावों ने देश हित में काम करके देश की गरिमा बढ़ाई है, उन सभी को मैं नमन करता हूं। इस सदन में काम करने का जिन्होंने मुझे मौका दिया और जिन्होंने कहा कि देश का संविधान अगर बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने नहीं लिखा होता, तो मैं इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री कभी नहीं बनता, ऐसे श्रद्धेय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष अमित शाह का अभिवादन करता हूं। इस सदन के सभी नेता और सांसदों को प्रणाम करके, मैं संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर अपने विचार आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को और उनके नेतृत्व में काम करने वाले सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री, श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत और उनकी सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने भारत रत्न डा. भीमराव बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की 125वें जन्मगांठ वर्ष को "समता वर्ष" घोषित करके पूरे देश में समरसता का भाव प्रकट किया है।

इस 125वें जन्मगांठ वर्ष में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2016, ये समरसता के भाव की पहचान देने वाला संशोधन है। इस संशोधन की बहुत कुछ विशेषता है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 में किए गए सख्त प्रावधानों के बावजूद अनुसचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विरूद्ध जारी अत्याचार चिंता का विषय है। एससी, और एसटी के विरूद्ध अत्याचार की अधिक घटनाएं यह भी दर्शाती हैं कि पीओए अधिनियम का निरोधक प्रभाव अपराधियों पर समुचित रूप से नहीं पड़ रहा है।

अतः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक न्याय प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ अपराधियों पर सख्त निवारक प्रभाव डालने के उद्देश्य से इस अधिनियम को समुचित रूप से सुदृढ़ किए जाने तथा इस अधिनियम के संगत प्रावधानों को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने पर विचार किया गया है।

इस संशोधन अधिनियम की और मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं। अत्याचार के नए अपराध जैसे — सिर, मूंछ मुंडवाना अथवा इस प्रकार के अन्य कार्य जो अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों की गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचाने वाले हैं, जूतों का हार पहनाना, सिंचाई सुविधाओं अथवा जंगलों में प्रवेश से रोकना, मानव अथवा पशुओं के शवों का निपटान अथवा उन्हें उठाना अथवा

कब्र खोदना, हाथ से मैला उठाने के लिए कहना, अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला को देवदासी बनाना, जातिगत नाम से गाली देना, जादू-टोना करके अत्याचार करना, सामाजिक अथवा आर्थिक बहिष्कार करना, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला को निर्वस्त्र करके चोट पहुंचाना, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को घर, गांव अथवा आवास छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर करना, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों की पवित्र वस्तुओं को दूषित करना, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को कामुक रूप से स्पर्श करना अथवा ऐसे शब्दों का उपयोग करना, ऐसे कार्य करना अथवा भावभंगिमा। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को आहत करने, गम्भीर रूप से चोट पहुंचाने, धमकाने, अपहरण करने आदि जैसे कतिपय आईपीपी अपराधों को पीओए अधिनियम के तहत दंडनीय अपराधों के रूप में शामिल करना जिनके लिए 10 वर्ष से कम अवधि के कारावास का प्रावधान है। पूर्व में, 10 वर्षों अथवा इससे अधिक अवधि की सजा के प्रावधान वाले आईपीसी में सूचीबद्ध तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के विरूद्ध अपराधों को ही पीओए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आने वाले अपराधों के रूप में माना जाता था। मामलों के शीघ्र और त्वरित निपटान के लिए पीओए अधिनियम के तहत अपराधों के अनन्य रूपा से निचारण हेतु अनन्य न्यायालयों की स्थापना तथा अनन्य विशेष लोक अभियोजक का वर्गीकरण। अपराध का सीधे संज्ञान लेने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों और अनन्य विशेष न्यायालयों की शक्ति तथा चार्जशीट दायर करने की तारीख से दो माह के भीतर मामले का विचारण 'यथासंभव' पूरा करना है। यह 'यथासंभव' शब्द निकाल देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यदि यह यथासंभव शब्द नहीं निकाला गया, तो मामले का विचारण करने की कोई सीमा नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए यथासंभव शब्द को निकालकर दो महीने या तीन महीने के भीतर मामले का विचारण पूरा करना। 'अपील' पर नई धारा जोड़ना निर्णय के विरूद्ध आदेश दिए जाने की तारीख से 90 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर अपील की जानी होती है। 'पीड़ितों और गवाहों के अधिकार' पर एक अध्याय जोड़ना— पीड़ितों उनके आश्रितों और गवाहों के लिए जबर्दस्ती हिंसा और शोषण के विरूद्ध प्रावधान करने का दायित्व राज्यों पर डाला गया है। शिकायत दर्ज करने या गवाहों की गवाही रिकार्ड करने, जांच करने और आरोप पत्र दाखिल करने तथा इस अधिनियम और नियमावली में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी अन्य कर्त्तव्य का वहन करने में सरकारी कर्मचारी की जानबूझकर लापरवाही को परिभाषित किया गया है। अपराधों की अवधारणा को जोड़ना यदि आरोपी पीडित अथवा उसके परिवार को पहले से जानता है, तो न्यायालय यह मानेगा कि आरोपी की पीड़ित की जाति अथवा जनजाति के बारे में पहले से संज्ञान था, जब तक कि अन्यथा सिद्ध न हो।

ये सब विशेषताएं इस अमेंडमेंट में हैं। इससे जिस एससी/एसटी के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ है, उनको जल्दी न्याय और राहत मिलेगी तथा अत्याचार करने वालों को सख्त दंड मिलेगा। एक तरफ कानून में अमेंडमेंट करके एससी/एसटी वर्ग को न्याय देना और दूसरी तरफ एससी/एसटी का विकास करने हेतु अनेक योजनाएं मोदी सरकार ने बनाई हैं। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का अधिदेश एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करना है, जिसमें लक्ष्य समूह अपनी समृद्धि और विकास के पर्याप्त समर्थन के साथ उपयोगी, सुरक्षित और गरिमापूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 दिनांक 1.1.2016 को भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में अधिसूचित किया गया है। यह अधिनियम 26 जनवरी, 2016 से लागू हो गया है। वर्ष 2015 में संसद में संविधान (अनुसूचित जाति) आदेश

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

(संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2015 पारित किया, जिसके माध्यम से हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, ओडिशा और दादर और नागर हवेली में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूचियों में नए समुदायों को जोड़ा गया था।

अनुसूचित जाति उद्यमियों के लिए 'उद्यम पूंजी निधि योजना' के तहत 135.91 करोड़ रूपए के 36 प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित हैं। 15 मामलों के लिए 64.86 करोड़ रूपए का वितरण कर दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त और विकास निगम ने 250 महिलाओं को मोटर ड्राइविंग का प्रशिक्षण दिया है, जिनमें से 60 महिलाओं को काम भी मिल गया है। NSFDC की प्राधिकृत शेयर पूंजी को 1,000 करोड़ रूपए से बढ़ाकर 1,500 करोड़ रूपए कर दिया गया है। 2.5 लाख अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिला उद्यमियों को Stand Up India में आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। 500 करोड़ रूपए के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति उद्यमियों के लिए हब तैयार किए जाएंगे। मुद्रा योजना में आज तक करीब 3.22 करोड़ ऋण दिए हैं। उनमें से 72.89 ऋण अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिए गए। भारत सरकार और केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक उपक्रम के पास सामान और सर्विस खरीदने के विशेष प्रावधान हैं, जिनके अनुसार कम से कम 20 per cent खरीद सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम से और कम से कम 4 per cent की खरीद अनूसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमी से करवाने के लिए सशक्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

इस देश में अनूसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग पर होने वाले अत्याचार के खिलाफ मोदी सरकार ने जंग छेड़ी है। इसके बावजूद बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती पर जो उनके पावन पंच तीर्थ हैं, उनका विकास करने का काम भी मोदी सरकार ने किया है। जहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का जन्म हुआ, वह महू गांव, जहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने आखिरी सांस ली, वह 26, अलीपुर का बंगला, जहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने बौद्ध धर्म की दीक्षा ली, वह नागपुर की दीक्षा भूमि और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का मूल गांव, रत्नागिरि जिले में जो आंबडवे गांव है, उसके निर्माण कार्य को भी उन्होंने अपने हाथ में लिया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के मूल गांव आंबडवे में ऐसा स्मारक बनाया जाएगा, जैसा पूरे विश्व में कहीं पर भी नहीं होगा। मोदी सरकार बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का मिशन लेकर चल रही है, इसलिए मैं इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा द्वारा 15 मार्च, 2016 को संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पारित हुआ है। हरियाणा, केरल, छत्तीसगढ़ इत्यादि राज्यों में जातियों की जो विसंगतियां थीं, जिनका खान-पान, शादी ब्याह, रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता एक था, केवल पाई मात्रा का भेद था, उनके लिए राज्य सरकारों ने प्रस्ताव भेजा था। इसके तहत माननीय मंत्री जी इस विधेयक को राज्य सभा में लाए हैं, ताकि इनकी विसंगतियां दूर कर दी जाएं और इनकों अनुसूचित जाति की सुविधा दे दी जाए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि ये विसंगतियां आपने दूर कर दी हैं। बिहार सरकार ने मल्लाह, नाई, राजभर, धानुक, खतवे, बिन्द और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, धीवर, बिन्द, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गोडिया, मांझी, मछुवा, भर, राजभर, कुम्हार, प्रजापति इत्यादि को शामिल किया है। कई अन्य राज्यों ने भी केंद्र सरकार को अपने सुझाव और प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, जिनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है।

माननीय मंत्री जी से हमारा यह कहना है, मंत्री जी अभी कह रहे थे कि आपने गलत संशोधन दिया है, यह संशोधन नहीं देना चाहिए था। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि नियम संविधान से चलते हैं, कानून से चलते हैं। एक सदस्य की हैसियत से हमने राज्य सभा के माननीय सभापति जी को अपना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था। माननीय सभापति जी ने हमारा संशोधन प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत भी कर लिया था और उसे सर्कुलेट भी करा दिया था, लेकिन इसके बाद आप राज्य सभा की पीठ के निर्णय पर आक्षेप लगाते हैं कि यह निर्णय गलत है।

महोदय, हम अपनी तरफ से बताना चाहते हैं कि किस तरह से आपने इन जातियों में विसंगतियां दूर की हैं, जैसे दिल्ली में मल्लाह है। आप बताइए, मल्लाह कौन होता है? दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों में नाव चलाने वाला मल्लाह होता है, वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में मल्लाह बैकवर्ड क्लास में आता है और मझवार, मांझी नाव चलाने वाला होता है।

1950 की अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रम संख्या 53 पर मझवार अनुसूचित जाति में आता है। अब उसकी उप-जातियां या समनामी जातियां मल्लाह, केवट मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा इत्यादि हैं। हमने यह अनुरोध किया था कि इनको भी इसमें जोड़ दिया जाए, जैसा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजा है। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बेलदार के साथ बिन्द को जोड़ दिया जाए, गोंड के साथ गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम जोड़ दिया जाए। क्रम संख्या 59 में पासी, तरमाली के साथ राजभर को जोड़ दिया जाए, शिल्पकार के साथ कुम्हार, प्रजापति को जोड़ दिया जाए। क्रम संख्या 66 में तुरैहा के साथ धीमर और धीवर जोड़ दिया जाए। अभी राज्य सभा से हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी में सर्कुलेट हुआ है, तो उसमें लास्ट में तुरहा, धीमर जो है, तो इसको हिन्दी में धीवरा कर दिया। यह अंग्रेज़ी में धीवर है, लेकिन इसको धीवरा कर दिया। इसी तरह से त्रुटियां हो गईं। उन त्रुटियों को सुधारने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा। वह प्रस्ताव एक बार नहीं भेजा गया, बल्कि यहां बार-बार प्रस्ताव भेजे गए। अभी माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने 15 फरवरी, 2013 को प्रस्ताव भेजा, तो इन्होंने फिर क्वेरी लगा दी, तो 1 अप्रैल, 2015 को वह फिर से भेजा गया। इसके पहले भी, जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने भी प्रस्ताव भेजा था। इन जातियों की, जिनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक स्थिति खराब है, इनका कोई आईएएस नहीं है, कोई आईपीएस नहीं है या कोई कर्मचारी या अधिकारी नहीं है, यहां तक कि एक दारोगा भी नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह इनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। ये ऑलरेडी अनुसूचित जाति में पहले से हैं, लेकिन अब उनको प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया जाता है। रामचरित्र निषाद जी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सांसद हैं। मल्लाह अनुसूचित जाति में है। तो जो विसंगतियां आ गई हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए ही मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में थे, तो उन्होंने भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा था। जब भारत सरकार नहीं मानी, तो उन्होंने एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण अधिनियम, 1994 उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम, संख्या 4, 1994 की धारा 13 की शक्ति का प्रयोग करके राज्यपाल ने उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करके कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिन्द और राजभर को अनुसूचित जाति की सुविधा देने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिया। उस समय आदेश हो गया, लेकिन उधर कुछ जो सोसाइटियां थीं, कुछ लोग थे, वे कोर्ट में चले गए। कोर्ट ने स्टे कर दिया। इसके बाद पुनः प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजा गया। मैं आपसे यही विनती करने के लिए आया हूं कि यह मामला केवल उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

है, पूरे देश का है। मैंने अभी आपको यह बताया था कि पूरे देश में विसंगतियां हैं। मैं कई बार क्वेश्चन कर चुका, कई बार प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल भी लाया। मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि आप यह बिल क्यों न लाए? माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी के अलावा हमारे यहां से किसी ने नहीं भेजा। पहले जब हमारे लोग यहां नहीं थे, उस समय 'भैया राम मुन्डा राम' नामक एक केस आया था, जिसमें उस समय यह विचार था कि विसंगतियां दूर कर ली जाएं। उस समय हमारा कोई एमपी नहीं था, न कोई राज्य सभा में था और न ही कोई लोक सभा में था। जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजा, तो हम लोगों ने कानून पढ़ा और देखा, तो हमने कहा कि 1950 की अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में दर्ज है, केवल इनकी विसंगतियां दूर की जानी हैं, तो मैं यह प्रस्ताव लाया। माननीय मंत्री जी बार-बार यही कह देते हैं कि आरजीआई आपत्ति लगाती है, आरजीआई इसको स्वीकार नहीं करती है। तो मान्यवर, यह देखना पड़ेगा कि पूरे देश में जो विसंगतियां हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में प्रजापति है, वह कहीं एससी में है, तो कहीं बैकवर्ड में है, तो इस विसंगति को कौन दूर करेगा? भारतीय संविधान में व्यवस्था है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 में संशोधन करने की पावर है। केंद्र सरकार को पावर है कि वह लोक सभा राज्य सभा में इसे लाए। तो मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी यह जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बार-बार यह कह देते हैं कि यह तर्कसंगत नहीं है, हम क्या करें? लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप चुनाव में जाते हैं, जैसे 2012 के विधान सभा चुनाव में गए, तो वहां 8.5 परसेंट मछुआरा समुदाय है और प्रजापति-राजभर की संख्या जो है, इन सबको मिलाकर करीब 11 परसेंट पहुंचती है, तब तो कहते हैं कि इनको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करेंगे, अपने चुनावी एजेंडा में शामिल कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जब राज्य सभा में विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पेश करते हैं, उसका आप विरोध करते हैं और समाजवादी पार्टी के लोग समर्थन करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की दोहरी नीति कि चुनाव में कुछ कहेंगे और यहां कुछ कहेंगे, ये विसंगतियां दूर करने का जो अधिकार है, वह पार्लियामेंट को है। तो मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूं कि नियम-कानून को देख कर जो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप विनती मत करिए, हक़ मांगिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद**: मैं यही निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि आप इसमें संशोधन कीजिए और जो प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने भेजा है, उसे आप मंजूर कीजिए। सर, अभी हरियाणा में हमने देखा। हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि कौन संपन्न है और कौन संपन्न नहीं है। वहां पर भी गरीब हैं। हर जाति में गरीब होते हैं। जब हरियाणा में जाट समुदाय ने रेल जाम कर दी, बसें रोक दीं, रोड जाम कर दी, गैर-जाट लोगों की गाड़ियां जला दीं, दुकानें जला दीं, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी और पूरी केंद्र सरकार खड़ी हो गई और तुरंत कमेटी बनाकर उनको आरक्षण दे दिया और मछुआ समुदाय, राजभर, प्रजापति समाज के लोग कानून के माध्यम से आपसे अपना हक मांग रहे हैं, वे लोग निवेदन कर रहे हैं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Time allotted to you is over. Please conclude.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद**: इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार प्रस्ताव भिजवा रही है, लेकिन आप उसको खारिज कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude now, please.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** उत्तर प्रदेश में 2017 में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। वहां पर ये मछुआ, प्रजापति, राजभर समाज के लोग भारतीय जनता पार्टी को उत्तर प्रदेश से खदेड़ने का काम करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप इसको मंजूर कराइए, आप अपना वादा पूरा कीजिए, जो आपने 2012 में अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में किया था। आप अपना घोषणा-पत्र देख लीजिए। आप अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में वादा करते हैं, उसके बाद आप उससे मुकर जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude now, please.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** हम कोई अलग से इसमें जातियों को जोड़ने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि ये जातियां पहले से ही उत्तर प्रदेश में 1950 की जो अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची है, उसमें दर्ज है, चाहे वह शिल्पकार हो या मझवार जाति हो। शिल्पकार कौन होता है? शिल्पकार कुम्हार होता है, जो बर्तन बनाता है। उसी जाति को जोड़ने की बात मैं कर रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you. You complete it now.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप हठ छोड़िए और उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार के जो फिशरमैन समुदाय के लोग हैं, चाहे धानुक हों, उन सब लोगों के साथ न्याय कीजिए। अगर आप उन लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे, तो जिस तरह से बिहार में आपका हश्र हुआ है, वही हश्र उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा, चाहे आप कितने ही लोग छोड़ दीजिए या रथ यात्रा निकाल लीजिए। एक मुकेश साहनी से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता आपको बिहार की तरह बाहर करने का काम करेगी। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, परंतु साथ ही यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरा संशोधन पास कराया जाए।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार)ः सर, बिहार में भी यही समस्या है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार)ः आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के सांसद श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी की चिंताओं से अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हुए इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का दुखी और कमजोर मन से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। कमजोर मन से इसलिए बोल रहा हूं क्योंकि जो जातियां पहले से ही SC, ST में हैं, वे अत्याचार, अपमान, उपेक्षा, शोषण, उत्पीड़न, गैर-बराबरी, अन्याय, तिरस्कार, इंसान और पशुओं के बीच के मामूली अंतर से जीने वाली जातीय सूची में उसी तरह की जिन्दगी जिएंगी, जैसी पहले से SC, ST की अन्य जातियां जिन्दगी को जी रही हैं। डा. अम्बेडकर, कांशीराम जी और रोहित वेमुला की तरह इन वर्गों में कुछ स्वाभिमानी नौजवान निकलेंगे, इस उम्मीद के साथ मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूं।

सर, दुनिया की जितनी भी संस्कृतियां हैं, जितनी भी सभ्यताएं हैं, सब में प्रगति हो रही है। जो दुनिया का सबसे ताकतवर मुल्क है अमेरिका, उसने राष्ट्रपति के रहने के लिए एक जगह

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बनाई थी, जिसका नाम था ह्वाइट हाउस। दुनिया इतनी बदल गई कि उसमें काला शामिल हो गया। ह्वाइट हाउस के अंदर काला आदमी जाकर बैठ गया, लेकिन हमारे भारतीय समाज में गांधी जी से लेकर, डा. अम्बेडकर से लेकर समाज को बदलने वाले, करवट लेने जिन लोगों ने इन सवालों को उठाया, उनको जितना अपमान झेलना पड़ा, सर, ऐसा अपमान किसी को नहीं झेलना पड़ा। डा. अम्बेडकर का जो चपरासी था, वह भी फाइलों को मेज पर फेंक करके जाता था, जो दुनिया के विद्वान लोगों में से एक हुआ है। हमारे बिहार के नेता थे कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी। वे अति पिछड़ी जाति में पैदा हुए थे। वे 'नाई' जाति में पैदा हुए थे, लेकिन आज़ादी की लड़ाई के दौरान वे जेल में रहे और बिहार में उनसे ज्यादा travel और किसी नेता ने नहीं किया, लेकिन उनको उनकी गैर-हाजिरी में कर्पूरी जी नहीं कहते थे, बल्कि उनको 'नौआ' कहते थे। यानी कि जाति भी आप बनाओ, जाति को घटिया साबित भी आप करो और उन्हीं सम्बोधनों से उन्हीं वर्गों के लोगों को अपमानित करने का काम भी आप करो। सर, ऐसा असभ्य, बर्बर और अगर यह असंसदीय नहीं है, तो जाहिल समाज दुनिया में हमें देखने-सुनने को नहीं मिला, जहां इंसान-इंसान के बीच में इतनी गैर-बराबरी है।

सर, समूचे देश में जब-जब भी इन वर्गों के उत्साही, स्वाभिमानी और समानता की जिन्दगी जीने की चाह रखने वाले लोगों ने थोड़े-बहुत कदम उठाए, उनकी बारात चढ़ने नहीं दी गई। ऐसे दर्जनों किस्से हैं कि जब इन गरीब वर्गों या जातियों का कोई दूल्हा शादी करने के लिए जा रहा था, तो उसको उतारकर उसकी पिटाई की गई। ऐसे कुछ खास मोहल्ले तय हो गए, जहां इन शूद्रों की औलादें शादियां करने के लिए भी घोड़े पर बैठकर नहीं जाएंगी, क्योंकि घोड़े या रथ पर बैठकर जाने की परम्परा का निर्वाह करने वाली कुछ जातियां या समूह, जिनके नाम यह रुतबा और जलवा कायम है, रजिस्टर्ड है और सुरक्षित है।

सर, ये जातियां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल हो जाएंगी और इनका भला हो जाएगा, यह गलतफहमी गहलोत साहब को हो सकती है, जो खुद एक सामान्य दलित परिवार से आते हैं, लेकिन मेरे राजनीतिक जीवन का यह अनुभव है कि इन वर्गों को कोई राहत मिलेगी, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है। लेकिन आपने एक अच्छा काम किया है, उसका विरोध करने का साहस मेरा इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं, मेरी पार्टी और मेरे नेता डा. लोहिया इन वर्गों की हिमायत में लम्बे समय से रहे हैं।

सर, अब मैं हायर एजुकेशन की बात करुं। अगर रोहित का केस न हुआ होता तो बहुत सारे जो एकलव्य शहीद हुए, उनका इतिहास में जिक्र नहीं होता। 18 दलित छात्रों ने सुइसाइड किया है। मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता होती जब आप कम से कम एक बार भी हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में जाते। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसा है कि आपके वर्गों के अत्याचारों से ही तंग आकर वे लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका जवाब आपको नहीं दे सकता। सर, वह बड़ी भारी पीड़ा है। मनोज सिन्हा जी की सरकार का ही सरकारी आंकड़ा है। नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरों का यह आंकड़ा है कि देश में हर 14 मिनट में किसी न किसी दलित के साथ अत्याचार होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गहलोत जी इस विभाग के मंत्री है, वे मना करें कि मैं असत्य बोल रहा हूं, ताकि मेरे और इनके बीच एक और बहस हो जाए। चार दलित महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार होता है। जब दिल्ली में सभ्य समाज में इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो हम लोग मोमबत्ती लेकर इंडिया गेट पर जाते हैं, लेकिन जहां ये घटनाएं होती हैं, वहां रोशनी भी मद्धिम होती है और मोमबत्तियां भी उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, मैं उन वर्गों का जिक्र यहां करना चाहता हूं।

**4.00 P.M.**

सर, हर सप्ताह 13 दलित मारे जाते हैं, दिल्ली में नहीं, कनॉट प्लेस में नहीं, गुड़गांव में नहीं, नोएडा में नहीं बल्कि जहां सभ्यताओं के विकास नहीं हुए हैं, उन इलाकों की मैं बात कर रहा हूं। नरेंद्र तोमर जी आप समझ रहे होंगे। छः दलितों का अपहरण किया जाता है। वर्ष 2013 की क्राइम रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, 1,574 दलित महिलाओं के साथ उस साल रेप हुआ, 651 दलित मारे गए। उनको नंगा करके घुमाने और परेड कराने का जिक्र अभी मेरी बाईं बाजू के कोई साथी कर रहे थे। ये रोजमर्रा की चीज़ें हैं। एससीज़-एसटीज़ के 71.3 परसेंट बच्चे हाई स्कूल आते-आते अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। जिन जातियों को आप इन वर्गों या समूह में शामिल कर रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... गहलोत जी, आप इनसे बाद में बात कर लीजिएगा। मैं आपसे गंभीर बात कहने जा रहा हूं। एससीज़-एसटीज़ के 71.3 परसेंट बच्चे और बच्चियां हाई स्कूल आते-आते अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं और कभी-कभी गलती से उनमें रोहित पैदा हो जाते हैं, अम्बेडकर पैदा हो जाते हैं, कांशीराम पैदा हो जाते हैं। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आप एक दर्जन जातियों को उसी चक्रव्यूह में डाल रहे हैं, जिसमें पहले से ही वेदना, तकलीफ, गैर-बराबरी और असमानता है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जिस तरह की सभ्यता का विकास हो रहा है, माफ कीजिएगा, अंग्रेजों के समय में भी जातिगत भेदभाव इतना नहीं था। अंग्रेजों ने किसी की जाति पहचान कर उसके साथ अन्याय नहीं किया था। सर, अगर मेरी बहस लम्बी न हो, तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं जब नौवीं लोक सभा में एमपी बनकर आया, तो मैं वेस्टर्न कोर्ट में ठहर गया। एक साइमन नाम का क्रिश्चियन बूढ़ा था, जो वहां सबको चाय देने आता था। वह काले रंग का था। मैंने उससे कहा कि आम तौर पर यह माना जाता है कि ईसाई गोरे होते हैं, लेकिन क्या बात है? उसने कहा कि मैं सन् 1947 में ही ईसाई बन गया था। जब मैंने उससे इसका कारण पूछा तो उसने कहा कि सन् 1947 की जो असेंबली थी, जिसमें वेस्टर्न कोर्ट में एमपीज़ का दफ्तर था, जब मैं पहले दिन वहां चाय लेकर गया तो मुझसे पूछा गया कि तुम्हारी बिरादरी कौन सी है? जब उसने कहा कि बाल्मीकि है, तो उससे कहा गया कि चाय लेकर वापस जाओ। वही साइमन सन् 1990 तक ईसाई बनकर चाय पिलाता रहा। ऐसी क्रूर व्यवस्था, ऐसे क्रूर शोषण की जो बानगी है, वह दुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिलेगी। काले लोगों को न्याय मिल गया, लेकिन यहां के दलित, खास तौर से यहां की दलित महिलाओं को न्याय नहीं मिला। महोदय, एक तो दलित होना ही अपने आप में अभिशाप है, अगर दलित महिला हो तो गुलामी की क्रूरतम सीमा क्या होगी, उसका अंदाज़ा आप लगा सकते हैं। अभी मेरे कांग्रेस के मित्र ने कुछ सवाल उठाए, भाजपा के मित्र ने कुछ सवाल उठाए, लेकिन इन तकलीफों की हिस्सेदारी के लिए भी सदन जिस तरह का भरा-पूरा होना चाहिए था, वैसा नहीं है।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): त्यागी जी, हमारी बहन कुमारी मायावती एक दलित महिला होने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश में राज कर रही हैं। वे गरीब लोगों की नेता हैं।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: मेरी और आपकी बात में शायद ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। आप पश्चिम यूपी के हैं, इसलिए कह सकते हैं। आपने शायद वे तकलीफें देखी या सुनी होंगी, जो इन वर्गों के साथ हुई हैं। जब हम पैदा हुए, जब हम बड़े हुए, हमारा स्कूल टीचर हमें हाथ से मारता था और जो हमारा दलित मित्र गौतम था, उसे डंडे से मारता था। ये असमानताएं हमारे पैदा होने के साथ हैं। हम लोगों के नाम अलग होते थे, वे राम भरोसे, राम खिलावन, राम सुभावन, राम लुभावन थे, उनके नाम भी अलग होते थे क्योंकि वे राम के भरोसे थे। हमारे कुंवर चंद्र प्रताप,

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

वीर सिंह, मानवेंद्र कुंवर प्रताप— हम लोगों के नाम वीरताओं से भरे होते थे, चाहे हमारा पूरा इतिहास कायरता का भरा हुआ था। नाम से लेकर, पैदा होने से लेकर जिस दिन नाभि कटती है, उस दिन से लेकर मरने तक यह असमानता हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में रही। भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का मुसलमान भी इस बीमारी से बचा हुआ नहीं है, मैं केवल हिन्दुओं के लिए नहीं कहना चाहता। इसी जाति व्यवस्था के खिलाफ सिख धर्म बना, इसी जाति व्यवस्था के खिलाफ बुद्ध धर्म बना। यह बौद्ध धर्म कई हज़ार साल और चलता। चूंकि जाति व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रहार था, इसलिए जो ताकतें जाति की समर्थक थीं, उन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म को चलने नहीं दिया। अगर आप मुझसे कहते तो दुनिया के जितने भी धर्म हैं, सबसे सहज और आसान बौद्ध धर्म है, लेकिन उसका गला भी इसलिए घोंटा क्योंकि वह जाति व्यवस्था को तोड़ता था।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं, शायद मैं लम्बा बोल गया क्योंकि मेरा दर्द किताबों का पढ़ा हुआ ही नहीं है, मैं समाजवादी आंदोलन का एक कार्यकर्ता रहा हूं। हमारे जो डा. लोहिया थे, वे भोज कराते थे, उस ज़माने के समाजवादी के लिए यह madatory था कि वह महीने में एक दिन किसी न किसी बाल्मीकि के यहां जाकर भोज में शामिल हो। सर, दुनिया बदल रही है। नयी आर्थिक नीतियां आ गयी हैं। उसके बारे में भी प्रचार है कि नयी हैं। ये नयी आर्थिक नीतियां किसी और के लिए नहीं, इन दलितों का, शूद्रों का गला घोंटने के लिए आयी हैं क्योंकि सरकारी नौकरियों में थोड़ा-बहुत आरक्षण इन्हें मिल जाता था। अब जो नया ज़माना चला है, नए ज़माने के जो पैरोकार चले हैं, उनके रहते इन वर्गों के बच्चों को आगे आने वाले समय में नौकरी भी नहीं मिलेगी। सर, उत्तर प्रदेश समेत आधा दर्जन हिन्दुस्तान है, जहां एक भी वाइस चांसलर दलित नहीं है। जब दलित वाइस चांसलर नहीं होगा, तो उसको उन वर्गों के नौजवानों की पीड़ा का एहसास कैसे होगा? "जा के पैर न फटी बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर पराई?" इसलिए ये जो जातियां शामिल हो रही हैं, मैं इनका आदर, समादार करते हुए गहलोत जी से अपनी सक्रियता थोड़ी सी और बढ़ाने के लिए कहना चाहता हूं। जहां भी जुल्म ज्यादती हो, जहां भी गैर-बराबरी हो, जहां भी अन्याय हो, आप भी वहां पर जाने का काम करें। आपके हैदराबाद न जाने तक और हैदराबाद की ट्रेजेडी को सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, मुझे आपसे पीड़ा भी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप पहले से ही पीड़ा में हैं, इसलिए मैं आपकी पीड़ा को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता हूं। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने जिस प्रदेश का जिक्र किया है, आज सुबह ही उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दलित बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनके लिए एक नये पैसे की डिमांड समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार ने नहीं की है। इसीलिए इन्होंने दिया नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह तो इनकी समानता की बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन)**: श्री वीर सिंह ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्री वीर सिंह ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर, जो एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस पर हमारी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 के संबंध में हरियाणा, केरल, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का संशोधन या विद्यमान प्रविष्टियों को उपांतरित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक लाया गया है, उस पर बोलने के लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समाज की सबसे अंतिम पंक्ति में बैठे उन व्यक्तियों की आवाज उठाने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं, जिनको सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से आज भी बराबरी पर लाए जाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। परमपूज्य डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी के अंतःकरण में यही पीड़ा थी कि हमारे समाज के वंचित लोग, जो विकास की दौड़ में पिछड़ गए हैं, उनको बराबरी पर लाने के लिए किस तरह से प्रयत्न किए जाएं। यह विधेयक शायद ऐसे तबके के लोगों की प्रगति में एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी तब बहन कुमारी मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं। उन्होंने अपने शासन काल में उत्तर प्रदेश की 17 पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाए, ऐसा प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को भेजा था, जो अभी तक पास नहीं हुआ है। बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का यह भी कहना था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में जिन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है, उस अनुपात में अनुसूचित जाति का आरक्षण भी बढ़ाया जाए, आरक्षण कोटा भी बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि इसमें समय-समय पर संशोधन हो रहा है और विभिन्न जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में जोड़ा जा रहा है, इससे उनकी आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है, किन्तु आरक्षण का प्रतिशत वहीं का वहीं पर है। हमारी नेता कुमारी मायावती ने इसकी कई बार मांग की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जिस तरीके से अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, उसी अनुपात में आरक्षण कोटा भी बढ़ना चाहिए। यह हमारी पार्टी की मांग है, यह हमारी नेता की मांग है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी बहुत सी जातियां ऐसी हैं जो कुछ राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में हैं, जबकि दूसरे राज्यों में उनको सामान्य श्रेणी या अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग में रखा गया है। कुछ जातियां रोजगार की तलाश में दूसरे राज्यों में जाती हैं, परन्तु वहां पहुंचने के बाद उनके साथ वही छुआछूत का व्यवहार किया जाता है, अस्पृश्यता का भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाता है और अपनी जाति का लाभ उन्हें वहां पर नहीं मिलता है। मेरा मानना है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी अपनी जाति का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। उनको व उनकी संतानों को सारी सुविधाएं उक्त कैटेगरी में दी जानी चाहिए, परंतु ऐसा नहीं होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में चले जाते हैं, जैसे मुम्बई है या दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। यहां पर पूरे देश से अनुसूचित जाति के लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए आ जाते हैं। वे अपने प्रदेश से आकर दिल्ली, मुम्बई या देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आकर बस गए, लेकिन वहां की सरकारें उनको अनुसूचित जाति का लाभ नहीं देती हैं। जब उनको किसी सरकारी नौकरी के लिए फार्म भरना होता है, तो उनको वहां से अनुसूचित जाति का सर्टिफिकेट जारी नहीं होता है। उधर जिस प्रदेश से वह आया है, वहां से उसका नाम कट गया और उस प्रदेश में उसका नाम जोड़ा

[श्री वीर सिंह]

नहीं जा रहा है। यह आज बहुत बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है। इसमें भी बदलाव लाना चाहिए, संशोधन लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि दिल्ली में पूरे देश के अनुसूचित जाति के लोग आकर बस गए हैं। वे यहां के निवासी हो गए, किंतु दिल्ली सरकार उनको अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं देती है। वह उनको प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं देती है, इसलिए उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इसी प्रकार से मुम्बई की हालत है। मुम्बई के अंदर भी पूरे देश से लोग रोजी-रोटी के लिए पहुंचे हैं। वे जिस प्रदेश से आए हैं, उनका उस जाति से वहां पर नाम कट गया। वहां से उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है और इधर भी उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और संविधान में इस संशोधन को लाकर, उनको पूरा लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे समाज मे जातिगत भेदभाव और जातिगत पहचान बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त है और यह क्षमताओं का विकास करने और ऐसे वंचित लोगों को लाभ नहीं दे सकी है। अतः ऐसे समाज के सबसे अंतिम छोर पर खड़े इन व्यक्तियों के बारे में सरकार को सामाजिक समानता को बढ़ाने हेतु बजट बढ़ाए जाने व पूर्णरूपेण बजट खर्च की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ अनुसूचित जाति के वर्ग के बंधुओं को उनकी प्रमोशन में और आरक्षण में लाभ देने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार के द्वारा जो कुछ क्षेत्र या तबके वंचित रह गए हैं, उन वंचित क्षेत्रों या तबकों के बारे में भी विचार करते हुए सम्पूर्ण प्रस्ताव या विधेयक लाकर उनको अनुसूचित जातियों की श्रेणी में शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह समतामूलक समाज की अवधारणाा स्थापित करे, जिससे इस जाति का पिछड़ापन, असमानता व गैर-बराबरी के लिहाज से समाप्त कर समाज में एकरूपता लाई जा सके। इसके लिए सरकार को किश्तों में संशोधन नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि एक बार पूरी तरह से जांच करके करना चाहिए। आज तक पूरे देश की यह जनगणना नहीं हो पाई कि कुल अनुसूचित जातियां कितनी है, अनुसूचित जनजातियां कितनी हैं और न ही उस हिसाब से उनको फायदा मिल रहा है, इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि परमपूज्य डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़े लोगों को जो अधिकार दिए थे, वे आज तक उनको प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, जैसे कि सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं। किसी भी विभाग में सरकारी नौकारियों में अनुसूचित जाति का आज तक आरक्षण कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। चाहे सत्ता में इधर की सरकार रही हो या उधर की सरकार रही हो, किसी भी सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है और आज तक आरक्षण कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में आज तक बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश में केवल एक ही प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश ऐसा है, जहां cent per cent बैकलॉग पूरा हुआ। यह कब पूरा हुआ, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी और बहन मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री बनीं। उन्होंने एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के हर सरकारी विभाग में जहां लाखों रिक्तियां थीं, उनको भरने का काम किया तथ साथ ही यह आदेश भी जारी किया कि जो अधिकारी इस कार्य को पूरा नहीं करेगा, उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर करके जेल भेजो। इस प्रकार से एक समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत बैकलॉग पूरा हो गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में बैकलॉग क्यों पूरा हो गया, क्योंकि बहन मायावती जी की नीयत साफ है। उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति के लिए जो बैकलॉग पूरा कर दिया, तो

देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में यह बैकलॉग पूरा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने 55 सालों तक सबसे ज्यादा लम्बे अर्से तक शासन किया। प्रदेशों में भी आपकी सरकारें रहीं, लेकिन आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं थी। आज भी आपकी सरकारें कई प्रदेशों में हैं, लेकिन आज भी वहां बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। जब भारतीय संविधान लागू हुआ था तब बाबा साहेब ने 26 जनवरी, 1950 को ठीक ही कहा था कि संविधान के तहत तुम्हें जो अधिकार मिले हैं, वे अधिकार तुम्हें तभी मिलेंगे, जब संविधान चलाने वालों की नीयत साफ होगी। संविधान के अनुसार ही सरकारें चलती हैं। सरकार किसकी रही, सरकर कांग्रेस की रही या बीजेपी की रही। आप दोनों दलों की सरकारें ज्यादा लम्बे अर्से तक रही हैं, किंतु आज तक आपने किसी भी प्रदेश में सरकारी नौकरियों में बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude now.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप ऐसे पद पर बैठे हैं और अनुसूचित जाति से हैं। मंत्री जी, आप मेरी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करो। आप डरो मत और खुलकर बोलो कि पूरो देश में सरकारी नौकरियों में बैकलॉग पूरा होना चाहिए, इसलिए आपको इसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। यदि आप इसमें पहल करेंगे, तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा।

मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आज बड़े दुख का विषय है और पूरे देश में एक गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो रही है। परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को दूसरे विभागों में सरकारी नौकारियों में आरक्षण दिया था, लेकिन आज बड़े-बड़े सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया जा रहा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देकर धीरे-धीरे हमारे आरक्षण को खत्म किया जा रहा है। पूरे देश की अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के सामने आज बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। परमपूज्य बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने हमें सरकारी नौकरियों में जो आरक्षण को खत्म कर रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यह गंभीर विषय है, इस पर आपको सोचना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** मंत्री जी, आज शिक्षा का बुरा हाल है। देश में दोहरी शिक्षा है। आज गरीबों के बच्चे सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और अमीरों के बच्चे इंग्लिश मीडियम स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। बेचारे गरीब के बच्चे को सरकारी स्कूलों में कक्षा छः में ए, बी, सी, डी सिखाई जाती है, वहीं दूसरे स्कूलों में नर्सरी से ही बच्चों को अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ाई जाती है। ऐसे में गरीब का बच्चा कैसे उनसे होड़ कर लेगा? शिक्षा समान होनी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have to call the next person.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** आप सरकारी स्कूल में टीचर्स रखते हैं, उनको सेलरी देते हैं, तो सिलेबस एक जैसा क्यों नहीं रखते? यदि आप अनुसूचित जाति का हित चाहते हैं, तो आपको यह करना ही होगा। आज सरकारी स्कूलों में जो टीचर होते हैं, उनसे डबल काम लिया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है? क्या इसलिए किया जाता है कि वहां पर सिर्फ गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Veer Singh ji, please conclude.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** सरकारी स्कूल के टीचर्स को कभी जनगणना की ड्यूटी में लगा दिया जाता है, कभी मतदाता सूची में लगा दिया जाता है, ऐसे में किसकी पढ़ाई बाधित होती है? ऐसे में गरीब बच्चों की पढ़ाई बाधित होती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः** यह इम्पॉर्टेंट विषय है, इन्हें दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have already given double the time.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** आज केंद्र सरकार से प्रदेशों को छात्रवृत्ति जाती है, प्रदेश सरकारें अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति न दे करके, उसे दूसरी मदों में खर्च कर देती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन साल से अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिली है। बच्चे परेशान हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज उच्च शिक्षा में जितने भी विद्यालय हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चे के पास फीस होती नहीं है, तो बेचारे एडमिशन पाने से भी वंचित रह जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

**श्री वीर सिंहः** हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा। इन सब बातों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, it is his maiden speech.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and, hon. Minister, first of all, I extend my support to this Amendment Bill. Sir, in section 2(b), Part VIII - Kerala, there is a proposal to include 'peruvannan' in the SC list. Actually, 'peruvannan' is not a separate community. It is a part of the 'vannan' community. And, 'vannan' community is already included in the SC list. So, the inclusion of 'peruvannan' is a genuine thing, and, we support it. Regarding the 'malayan' community in Kerala, in ten Districts, it is included in the Scheduled Tribes list, and, now, in four Districts, it is included in the Scheduled Castes list.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to some other points. Sir, the reservation benefit is a constitutional right to the Scheduled Castes but certain sections of the

people, even though they belong to the Scheduled Caste community, are denied this benefit. While enjoying the Constitutional benefits in education, a large number of SC people get education and better employment; but as part of their jobs, they are forced to migrate from the native States to some other States. Due to some other reasons also, for example, marriage relationships and things like that, migration of the SC people is going on, and, they are settling in other States.

Sir, the SC list is prepared by the State Government and its jurisdiction is within the State. Here lies the problem. A person, whose community is included in the list of Scheduled Castes in his native State, may not be a member of the...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Minister is absent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Another Cabinet Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think we are discussing a Bill. It is not a general discussion. ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Somaprasad, you please proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But the Minister must be here.

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): The Minister is coming. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, shall I continue? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Or, is it being taken for granted? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): He has gone just now. I saw him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** तपन जी, वे बस अभी आ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly take note of this particular issue and make the Minister reply on this issue. Please proceed, Mr. Somaprasad.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Migration has become a general phenomenon. People are going to other State and are being deprived of the SC status. That is the central point. And it is continuing year after year. So, he must respond on that.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): He is coming, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please proceed.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: So, a person whose community is included in the 'Scheduled Castes' list in his native State may not be a member of the Scheduled Castes in the State where he is now settled. So, the people migrated from one State to, the other may not get the benefit of reservation. This is unfair and against the Constitution. After all, all the States are part of the Indian Union. Our Constitution is the supreme authority. Hence, each and every member of the SC community should get the benefit throughout India. But now, he is not getting it! Only the Central Government can take appropriate action. The Central Government should interfere in this crucial issue and should take over whatever is possible.

Another point is, the 2011 Census Report says that the SC and ST population in India is increased to 25.2 per cent. But the reservation is only 22.5 per cent. So, the reservation percentage has to be increased accordingly.

Another point is, as has already been explained by the hon. Members earlier, at every point, privatization is the Government's policy and they are doing it. Actually, privatization is against the interests of the Scheduled Castes people because through reservation they get employment only in the public sector and the Government sector. Now, the Government is privatizing the public sector and they are losing the job opportunities. So, we demand that reservation should be implemented in the private sector also. That can be implemented because several Acts and rules are implemented in the private sector. So, this can also be implemented. Hence, the Government should take appropriate steps to give reservation in jobs in the private sector also. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति के अन्दर अलग-अलग जातियों को दिए जाने वाले आदेश में संविधान के मुताबिक समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। इस प्रकार एक तरह से यह एक रूटीन मैटर है। यह जो 2016 का संशोधन विधेयक है, जिसमें ओडिशा से संबंधित कुछ संशोधन भी किए गए हैं। असल में अभी तक अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों की जो सूची है, वह पूरी तरह से फूलप्रूफ नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ओडिशा सरकार की तरफ से कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव आया है, उसको अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ, जो सूची है, उसमें कुछ बदलाव करने का भी अनुरोध किया गया है, जैसे 'सुवालगिरी' की जगह 'स्वालगिरी' करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इस सूची में जिन जातियों को शामिल करने का अनुराध किया गया है, उसके नाम हैं— चिक और चिक बडाइक। हम इन दो जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं। कई जगह ऐसा देखने को मिला है कि एक ही जाति के लोग किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में हैं, तो पड़ोसी राज्य में वे उस लिस्ट से बाहर हैं। इसी तरह की समस्याओं के कारण आए दिन इस लिस्ट में संशोधन की मांग उठती रहती है।

सर, मेरे विचार से आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस लिस्ट की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक समीक्षा की जाए। यह काम मुश्किल जरूर है, लेकिन यह बहुत आवश्यक है। यदि कुछ जातियां हकदार होने के बावजूद इस सूची से बाहर छूट गई हैं या कुछ दूसरी जातियां गलती से इस सूची में आ गई हैं, तो इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची की व्यापक जांच कराई जाए और इसे अपडेटेड बनाया जाए। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, जिसको मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं, वह यह है कि केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों में बड़ी संख्या में एससी के कोटे के पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं। मेरी यह मांग है कि उनको भरने के लिए स्पेशल ड्राइव चलाई जाए।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौकरी के अवसर घट रहे हैं, उससे हम लोगों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी एससी/एसटी आरक्षण के बारे में सोचना होगा। अगर हम इस पर नहीं सोचेंगे, तो इस प्रकार सिर्फ लिस्ट में फेर-बदल करने से इसका जमीनी स्तर पर कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ हम और हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I draw the attention of the Government to one crucial issue, that is, the identification and recognition of *dalit* communities in a comprehensive manner. Earlier, my previous speakers touched upon this issue. The *dalit* communities in Tamil Nadu, if they migrate to Maharashtra, are not recognised as *dalit* communities. The *dalit* communities in Haryana, if they migrate to Delhi, the National Capital, are not recognised as *dalit* communities here. This is an issue.

Now, this Bill is based on the recommendations of concerned State Governments. At the same time, Centre should address this question because dalit communities are *dalit* communities wherever they go. They must be identified in such a way and recognised in such a way. Having said that, I urge upon the Government to follow this with certain concrete measures on certain issues.

First one is the question of reservation. The policy of reservation is a State policy. It has to be implemented effectively at all levels. Sir, now, there is no adequate social representation even in the Judiciary. The Parliamentary Standing Committee headed by you, sitting in the Chair, made the recommendation that in Judiciary, there must be reservation or adequate social representation. Many judges have spoken but it is not happening. Now, the Government will have to take this into serious consideration. This is number one.

Secondly, because of the neoliberal economic policies, private sector has emerged

[Shri D. Raja]
as an important component of our economy. The job creation is also taking place in the private sector. But the private sector is not obliged to implement the policy of reservation. The private sector cannot be above the law. The private sector should abide by the policy of the country. There must be reservation in the private sector. There must be a law to extend reservation in the private sector. On the one hand, the public sector is being privatised. On the other hand, the Government is patronising the private sector by giving it all the concessions. The time has come when we should ask, "What is private sector?" What is private about the private sector? They take all financial help from the public sector banks or financial institutions. They get all the concessions from the Government. They get everything from land to electricity to water at concessional rate or free of cost from the Government. And then they claim that it is the private sector. What is private about the private sector? We have defined the public sector. If the Government has 51 per cent equity in an institution, then it is in the public sector. We can define it. But what is private sector? What is private about the private sector? The time has come when we should question that and we should see to it that the private sector accepts the policy of reservation. And in the name of affirmative action, we cannot leave it to the mercy of the private sector. As a Government, as a state, we should see to it that the private sector also implements the policy of reservation for the SCs, the STs and the OBCs. This is one point.

The second serious issue is this. The Minister should take note of it. What is happening to the Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan? Earlier, the Planning Commission was there. The Planning Commission was giving directives to the State Governments and the Central Ministries for earmarking separate funds for the Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan. Now there is no Planning Commission. Now the NITI Aayog is in vogue. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are adding to the list of the Scheduled Castes. But how do you ensure that the Central Ministries and the Central Departments earmark adequate funds for the Tribal Sub Plan? I want to know this from you. How do you ensure that the State Governments earmark funds for the Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan? The Ministry must take note of this. There are certain State Governments which enacted State legislations to ensure this. As the Central Government, are you going to bring a Central legislation to ensure that the Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan are there? It is a very serious issue.

The other issues are atrocities and discrimination against *dalits*. I am not going into all the issues. I am raising one pointed issue. It is about discrimination in the institutions of higher learning whether it is the IITs or the Central Universities.

What happened in the Hyderabad Central University should open our eyes to the harsh reality that the Indian society and the nation is facing. Rohith Vemula's death is not a simple suicide. It is really an institutional murder. A bright scholar was forced to take that extreme step. Why should such a thing happen in our country? On the one hand, we claim that we are a civilised nation and we are a civilised society. On the other hand, our children, our young boys and girls are subjected to such extreme hardships that they take the extreme step of committing suicide. Why should it happen? There is a demand to bring a Rohith Act to fight and end discrimination against dalits in the institutions of higher learning. I want to know whether the Government will apply its mind to it and whether the Government will consider this issue.

Now I come to other important issues. We have the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. We have the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. But what is the power that these National Commissions have got? These are all statutory bodies. But they do not have statutory powers. What for do we have these Commissions? I am putting this question to you. Even their Annual Reports are not submitted regularly in Parliament. Why? Why should it be like that? The Human Rights Commission has statutory powers. Why can't the National Commission for Scheduled Castes or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have statutory powers? As Government, you will have to think on this issue. It is a serious issue. Finally, this is a Bill which adds some more communities from different States to the list of Scheduled Castes, but there is a demand that Dalit Christians be treated as Dalits. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dalit Muslims want to be treated as Dalits. They also want reservation. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't interrupt. If you have answer, you tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you have any answer, I will listen to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, what I am saying is that *Dalit* Christians and Dalit Muslims do want reservation, but there is a Supreme Court ceiling. The Supreme Court has put a ceiling that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. Now, SCs and STs account for 22.5 per cent. OBCs account for 27 per cent. Total is 49.5 per cent. That is the reservation. In Tamil Nadu, there is reservation up to 69 per cent. It is in the Ninth Schedule. If that can happen in Tamil Nadu, why can't it happen in other States and why can't it happen at national level? If the Supreme Court has put that ceiling, the Centre should have the political will to review that Supreme Court order. You ask for a review and open it up. So, these are very vital issues to address the concerns of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country. Now, we are passing this Bill, but passing this Bill will not help. It should be followed up with sincere, committed and concrete measures by the Government. That is the big challenge, but that is the big question I raise before the Government. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Minister, I hope you can reply on the issue of Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. That is a very important thing. I hope you will get the information and inform the House.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** जवाब के साथ बोलूं या अभी बोल दूं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Just mark it and tell.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, हमने एससी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को संसद में सब्मिट किया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Now, Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to say a few things on the Bill. This basically deals with inclusion of certain communities in the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, West Bengal and modification in some respects and removal of area restrictions in Kerala and exclusion of certain communities from the list of Scheduled Castes in Odisha. All the four aspects have been brought in this small amendment which is under Article 341. We have been coming up with inclusions, exclusions, modifications and area restrictions. But, while the area restriction in Kerala is corrected, I agree with a lot of my colleagues that the area restrictions throughout the country also need to be taken note of. Since it is in the State, the State Government has taken interest saying that in northern part of Kerala, this community is in Scheduled Tribes and in southern part, it is in Scheduled Castes; so, uniformity should be maintained. That is the recommendation of the Kerala Government. But, if X community, which is Scheduled Caste in a State, goes to another State and it is not listed in the list of Scheduled Castes in that State, then the problem comes up. That State Government is not taking it up. The original State to which that person belongs should take it up. But, these are not being taken up, creating a lot of hardship. That is why I urge the hon. Minister to take it up. They have the statistics. There are communities which are listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are really facing social backwardness. That is why I request that this anomaly should immediately be corrected. For instance, recently some Scheduled Caste people residing in Madhya Pradesh came to us, the Forum of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes MPs and made a representation. They also appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of which I am privileged to be a Member. So, we have recommended to the Government this case.

The hon. Minister has already said that he has laid the Reports of the Commission on the Table of the House. But what we want is, not merely by laying, we need to discuss and act upon the Reports of the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and also the National Commission for Backward Classes. What they do is, they do a lot of work. They submit the reports to the Ministry; and the Ministry lays the reports on the Table of the House. But it is never discussed and never acted upon. I am specifically drawing the attention of the hon. Minister that these reports should be discussed in the House. The Chair should protect our interests and the Chair should convey to the Business Advisory Committee about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Normally the procedure is only Members can raise that issue.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The Action Taken Report also should be laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why they are delaying.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary action on each of those recommendations and come back to the House. It is not merely laying the reports on the Table of the House. The report itself doesn't mean anything unless it is acted upon. So, the reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Backward Classes have been periodically submitted; and they have done a lot of good work.

So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, that necessary action on those reports should be taken. Also the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes need to be discussed. I am a Member of this Committee. We have gone to many places. We have called the CMDs of 14 nationalised banks; and reviewed the percentage of lending to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am really very, very sad to say that .01 per cent is the percentage of lending. If you are not spending equivalent percentage of funds in proportion to the population, at least, there should be some substantial money lending. Otherwise, if there is no money, it is only talkism and tokenism. Gone are the days when the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs took interest in typewriting, shorthand, knitting and sewing. All those things have become things of the past. Now there are sufficient number of educated among the SC/ST and OBCs, and they should be given sufficient financial aid o start the business on their own, and tie up with industrial houses to start earning something. I am happy that some of the banks have come forward. The Secretary, Financial Services is working out a scheme. I hope the Minister would take cognizance of it. This is a step initiated by the UPA Government. I congratulate the hon. Minster for Social Justice that he has taken it forward and started a Venture Capital Fund. But there

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

are certain problems and we have discussed it with the Minister. I hope he will be able to address those issues.

Also, Sir, there is a Credit Guarantee Scheme initiated by the UPA Government, and it has been taken up by the present Government. There are certain difficulties. The Minister is aware of those difficulties. I hope he will address them. Sir, why there is a demand for inclusion, we must try to find the root-cause for this. The demand for inclusion is two-fold. Now, this is the reality. There are more number of regional parties. There are more number of political reasons. At the time of elections, they promised to garner the votes. But more and more members of Scheduled Castes included hitherto in OBCs are competing to be included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, I would like to know as to what is the criteria. Under Article 341, the Presidential orders were proclaimed. Six times they were done because in each State certain communities were identified; they are scheduled. There is a list. They are listed State-wise. They are subjected to the social backwardness because of the heinous practice of untouchability. Earlier, it was physical untouchability. Now, it is a practice in different forms of untouchability. So, those communities are listed saying that these are socially backward for centuries. So, that is the criteria for listing under the List of Scheduled Castes. So, they have to be really gone through. In recent times, at least for the last 30-40 years what happened is, certain communities, which are not hitherto subjected to that heinous practice of the untouchability, are included for sought to be included for various reasons. I am not finding faults. Somehow, it has happened. Even now, I think we need to correct those imbalances. I request that there is a conference and a relook at the criteria needs to be evolved by the Registrar General. There should not be this sort of tendency on the part of the communities listed in OBCs to be included in Scheduled Castes because it is unfair. There are certain cases. I know for sure as to what happened in some Southern States. Prejudice still continues with the result that in one State, MLA tickets are given to the untouchable Scheduled Castes which are included later. So, this is not fair. This is not in the spirit of which should reflect it in the Constitution.

Secondly, Sir, the religion is a basis of reservation. In this country, we have seen that Dalits, to whichever religion they belonged, were subjected to the social disability. For instance, those Scheduled Castes who embraced Sikhism, casteism still followed. That is why the reservation facility was extended to Dalits who have gone to Sikhism. And, similarly, those Dalit communities who have gone to Bhuddhism, were experiencing this caste discrimination. So, they are included in the List of

Scheduled Castes. Similarly, Sir, if the religious communities like Christians, Muslims or those Dalits who even after the conversion are subjected to social discrimination, definitely have a Fundamental Right to be included in the Scheduled Castes. So, a Commission was asked to look into these issues. Justice Ranganath Misra Commission has gone into these details, travelled widely, and recommended that the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be religiously neutral. It should not be based on religion. That is why I urge the Government to take up that recommendation. If you feel that even after conversion to a particular religion, if a person subjected to social discrimination based on caste, you need to put him back in the List of Scheduled Castes. So, I think that is the point Mr. Raja has made.

Then coming to the urge for the people to get into the Scheduled Castes List, the State is offering certain positive discrimination. On that aspect also, we need to draw the attention of the Government to the Reservation Act because, so far, the reservations are based on the Government orders. There is no codified Act. So, the UPA Government has brought an Act and got that passed in Rajya Sabha. But since there were certain anomalies, it was referred back. We need to take care of that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are two other Members to speak from your side. Please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Another two minutes, Sir. Reservation in promotions has been in vogue in this country since 1955. Now this House passed the Reservation in Promotions for S.Cs and S.T.s Bill, but because of certain observations of the Supreme Court in M. Nagraj case, we tried to remove those hurdles. But that could not be taken up again because the Lok Sabha got dissolved and the Bill elapsed.

The third thing is that the three Congress-I ruled States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana implemented the Sub Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which was proposed by the UPA Government. I urge that the remaining States also should do that and population equivalent percentage of Plan funds should be spent on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes so as to remove the gaps in Developmental Indices between these members and the rest of the members of the society.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Your time is over.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is very important. The Central Government itself should bring the legislation. The UPA had prepared it. Sir, some hon. Members have raised the backlog issue. It is Rajiv Gandhiji who insisted that untill 50 per cent of the vacancies was filled, no further recruitments should be done. I think we

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

need to take up those measures which have already been initiated. Even at the time of the UPA, we had initiated the 93rd Amendment for reservation in educational institutions belonging to the private sector. That is still pending. So, we request the Government to bring in all those legislative measures so that there can be real empowerment of this section of the society. The Government is celebrating the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar, and it has committed several things. We urge upon them to take some action and prove their credibility to people. Otherwise, simply by just tokenism and mere talks, the S.C. and S.T. members of the community are not going to be taken away. I request them to sincerely implement it. The necessary background work had been done by the UPA Government. Whatever you have to do is, take it forward and see to it that those Bills are passed. This is all I wanted to say. Thank you very much.

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): वाइस चेयरमैन सर, मैं संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर अपना समर्थन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सर, भारत की जातीय व्यवस्था के आधार पर दलितों के उत्थान के लिए सूचियां दी गई हैं। पिछले 60 सालों से इस व्यवस्था के आधार पर समाज को इसका लाभ मिल रहा है। अब लाभ कम मिला है या ज्यादा मिला है, अगर हम इस बात पर चिन्ता जताएंगे, तो वह अलग-अलग पार्टी का विषय बन जाएगा।

हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री जी आज जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस सदन में मुझसे बहुत ही वरिष्ठ और अनुभवी सदस्यों ने अपना मत रखा है।

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

सर, मैं जिस पार्टी से आता हूं, उस पार्टी की एक पंचनिष्ठा है। उस पंचनिष्ठा में पांचवीं निष्ठा, सामाजिक समरसता है।

"पथ का अंतिम लक्ष्य नहीं है सिंहासन चढ़ते जाना
सब समाज को लिए साथ में आगे है बढ़ते जाना।"

हम सब इस सूत्र को लेकर चलें। आज लोकतंत्र के आधार पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार चल रही है और पूरे देश और पूरे विश्व में डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की 125वीं जन्म जयन्ती मनाई जा रही है। उनको शतकोटि नमन करते हुए और उनके सम्मुख श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित करते हुए, हमने पंचतीर्थ का बहुत अच्छा विकास करने का संकल्प लिया है। चाहे उनकी जन्मभूमि महू हो, 26 अलीपुर रोड हो, नागपुर की दीक्षाभूमि हो, इंदू मिल की चैत्य भूमि हो, डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का मूल गांव अम्बावाडे गांव हो, वहां पर भी राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने की बहुत ही बड़ी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं।

सर, यहां जो बातें मुझसे पहले मेरे मित्र रख रहे थे, मैं सुन रहा था। मैं भी दलित समाज से आता हूं, मैं एक हिन्दू भी हूं और मेरा एक बहुत ही बड़ा धार्मिक स्थान भी है। यहां मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले श्रद्धेय सम्माननीय सदस्यगण, डी. राजा जी और सीलम साहब ने कहा कि रंगनाथ मिश्रा आयोग की रिपोर्ट है, सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। मगर दलित समाज में यह छुआछूत

का जो मानदंड है, जो हमारे ऊपर कलंक है, तो बंधारण में आरक्षण के लिए एक ही मापदंड रखा गया है— अस्पृश्यता, untouchability. सर, जो दलित धर्मान्तरित होता है, वह क्यों होता है और कैसे होता है? वह untouchability के कलंक से मुक्त होने के लिए धर्मान्तरित होता है और वह दूसरे धर्मों में जाता है। डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने बंधारण में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि जहां पर अस्पृश्यता का कलंक है, उस कलंक के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था दी गई है। महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह अस्पृश्यता का कलंक सिर्फ हिन्दू समाज में ही है। यह बौद्ध समाज में कहीं पर दिखाई देता है, सिख समाज में कहीं पर दिखाई देता है, लेकिन मुस्लिम समुदाय और ईसाई समुदाय में यह अस्पृश्यता का कलंक हमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। आरक्षण का मापदंड सिर्फ एक ही है— अस्पृश्यता। तो जैसा मेरे मित्रों ने कहा, वैसे मैं भी अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा कि जो आरक्षण आज चला आ रहा है, उसमें किसी और को हिस्सेदार न बनाया जाए।

सर, आदरणीय मंत्री जी आज जो विधेयक लेकर आए हैं, उनके इस विधेयक को मैं समर्थित करता हूं। जितनी भी जातियां हैं, यहां मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे कि दलित समाज में माइग्रेशन हो रहा है। माइग्रेशन जहां भी होता है, जिस भी राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाते हैं, तो उनको सर्टिफिकेट मिलने में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती हैं, तो उसमें सुधार लाना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार में दलितों के लिए यहां जितनी भी योजनाएं लाकर आदरणीय नरेंद्र भाई ने जो पहल रखी है, तो ये देश के पहले ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि मैं डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का भक्त हूं और उनके दिए गए अधिकार के आधार पर एक छोटे घर से आया हूं और यहां प्रधान मंत्री बना हूं। आज तक किसी ने भी विगत 60 सालों से ऐसा नहीं कहा है। पहली बार इस देश को एक ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री मिला है, जिसने दिल खोल कर मन की बात कही है और दलितों के प्रति अपने श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित किए हैं।

सर, हमारा तो ध्येय है— सभी समाजों को साथ में लेकर समरस समाज का निर्माण करना। सर, मेरा समय कम है, मगर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं गुजरात से आता हूं। गुजरात में जूनागढ़, गिरनार नाम से एक गांव है। वहां पर आज से सदियों पहले वैष्णव समाज में एक परमनिष्ठ भक्त हुए, जिनका नाम नरसिंह मेहता था। उनका एक गान था, जोकि हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का भी बहुत ही प्रिय गान था-

'वैष्णवजन तो तेने कहिए जे पीड़ पराई जाने रे'।

यह जो भजन है, उसे गाने वाले महात्मा नरसिंह दास जी दलित समाज के बीच में जाकर बैठते थे। जब वे दलित समाज के बीच में जाकर बैठते थे, तो उस समय के उस समाज ने उनका तिरस्कार किया था। उस तिरस्कार के बावजूद भी वे वहां भजन-कीर्तन करने के लिए, सत्संग के लिए, समाज के सुधार के लिए जाते रहे, बार-बार जाते रहे। तब जाकर, ये जो हमारे समाज के निर्माण की बातें हैं, वहां से शुरू हुईं। हमारी पार्टी के आद्यस्थापक पंडित दीनदयाल जी और आदरणीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी, जो कि वंदनीय हैं, उनके सूत्र दिए गए हैं- एकात्म मानववाद और समरस समाज का निर्माण। सर, हम यह करने जा रहे हैं। तो मैं अपने सभी मित्रों से यह आग्रह करूंगा, विनती करूंगा कि हमारी जो समरसता की कल्पना है, उसको साकार होने में आप सब सहयोग दें। आदरणीय मंत्री जी जिस बिल में संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, उसका पूरे दिल से सम्मान के साथ, आदर के साथ, समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को पूर्ण करता हूं।

**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in a discussion on such a very important and sensitive issue and that too at a very historic moment when our country is going to celebrate the 125th Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Sir, there is no question of opposing this Bill. I only want to put forward some suggestions to the hon. Minister. First of all, simply, inclusion of some castes or tribes in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes List will not solve the problem. Our main problem is to give priority to them and implement it completely in letter and spirit. Sir, here, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that on the one hand, we are including some castes in the list of Scheduled Castes, but, on the other hand, we are taking quite opposite stand in the Budget. So far as the Budget of 2016-17 is concerned, we have seen that the fund for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been tremendously curtailed in comparison to the Budget of the UPA Government. So, Sir, now, my suggestion and submission is that since we are going to give the status of Scheduled Castes to some more castes, it should give equal opportunity to other Scheduled Castes and for that, sufficient provision be made in the Budget. Here, Sir, I want to quote from point no.2 of the Financial Memorandum, "It is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision, the likely expenditure which would have to be incurred on this account due to non-availability of the caste-wise data." It is very surprising. Sir, this Bill has come under a series of scrutiny. Normally, when the State Government submits the proposal, they must have given the detailed data and the Registrar General of India never approaches this without the detailed data. So, it is very unfortunate that the caste-wise data is not yet available because of which the adequate fund or a financial provision could not be made. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this matter in his reply.

Sir, my third point is that so far the backlog is concerned, we have seen that in the Central Government as well as in the State Government also, thousands and thousands of posts are lying vacant. So, there should be some mandatory provision. There should be strict accountability in respect of Central Government as well as in the State Government. There should be some regulatory provisions, regulatory measures; some accountability provisions and time-bound targets to fulfill the backlog. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this also.

Last one is that since I am coming from Assam, I must mention about a very, very long-standing issue of Assam, though it is not related to Scheduled Caste, it is related to Scheduled Tribes, Sir, that is inclusion of six tribes of Assam, namely,

Koch-Rajbongshis, Tia Ahoms, tea tribes, Morans, Motoks and Chutiyas. For the last two decades, this matter is lying pending here on one pretext or the other. Sir, you will be surprised to know that during the time of our former President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the Koch-Rajbongshis was given the Scheduled Tribes status by a Presidential Ordinance. But, unfortunately, thereafter, no Bill was passed and it was not made an Act. So far the tea tribes community of Assam is concerned, all these tea tribes community people have migrated from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and undivided Bihar. When the British came to Assam and established the tea gardens, they took these labourers to Assam as tea garden workers. What happened is, these communities are getting Scheduled Tribe status in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, but only in Assam have they been deprived of getting the Scheduled Tribe's status. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that during the last Lok Sabha elections, in 2014, the present Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, made a commitment that if the NDA Government came to power, within six months, these six communities would be enlisted in the Scheduled Tribes List. But those six months are not yet over. Now, the Assembly Elections are concluded in Assam. Three months before the Assembly Elections, the BJP, the Government and the Tribal Affairs Minister also went to Assam and made the commitment again that within six months, these communities would be brought under the Scheduled Tribes List.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether in his reply he would kindly assure that during the coming Monsoon Session of Parliament the Bill would be brought, including these six communities of Assam in the List, for giving them the 'Scheduled Tribe' status. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ripun Bora. I can't but congratulate you. In spite of being the Maiden Speech, you were very precise, concise and to the point. He did not resort to verbosity or any flippancy. He made his points very clearly. I congratulate you. I think, others too should emulate him.

Hon. Minister, as a last point, he mentioned a very relevant point that in other States, like Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, certain communities are already Scheduled Tribes but not in Assam. He has requested you to reply on that. You have to reply to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, what about my name?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; your name is not there in the list. From the Congress Party, there were only three names and they have spoken. (*Interruptions*) I was repeatedly saying about Mr. Chairman's direction that once discussion started ... (*Interruptions*)... What can I do? I am guided by the direction of Mr. Chairman.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** उपसभापति महोदय, माननयी 11 सदस्यों ने इस संशोधन विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और जो विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय पर पूर्णरूपेण चर्चा हुई है। अब आप मुझे कितना समय देंगे, यह तो आप ही तय करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As much as you want.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** ठीक है।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** नहीं सर, 15 मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Minister is controlling you! I am not controlling you. (*Interruptions*)

**श्री के. सी. त्यागीः** सर, ये मंत्री को निर्देश दें तो मुझे बुरा नहीं लगता, लेकिन जब सुबह ये आपको निर्देश दे रहे थे, उस समय मुझे बुरा लग रहा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** और आप रोज़ देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not go by any direction other than that of Mr. Chairman. No other direction.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: And the rules and procedures.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Constitution and the rules and procedures.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले माननीय शमशेर सिंह डुलो साहब ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने सामान्यतः नरेंद्र मोदी साहब की नीति और नीयत पर प्रश्न खड़े किए और यह कहा कि उनके समय में उनकी सरकार ने बहुत से काम किए थे। उन्होंने कुछ लम्बे उदाहरण भी दिए। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि अनुसूचित जाति के वर्ग के समक्ष जो समस्याएं आज विद्यमान हैं, उनके लिए कौन दोषी है तो सीधा-सीधा उत्तर सामने आता है कि देश की आज़ादी के बाद किस राजनैतिक दल का 60 साल से अधिक समय पंचायत से लेकर केंद्र सरकार तक राज रहा, तो वहीं जाकर निगाहें टिकती हैं। मैं आलोचनात्मक तरीके से बहुत सारे उदाहरण दे सकता हूं, लेकिन देना नहीं चाहूंगा। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि नरेंद्र मोदी साहब की सरकार अर्थात वर्तमान सरकार अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के हित संरक्षण के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है- आज से नहीं है, जब से हमारा जनसंघ बना था, तब से है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। सन् 1954 में जनसंघ की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधि सभा का एक सम्मेलन इंदौर में हुआ था। उसमें हमने यह प्रस्ताव किया था, आप उसे पढ़ लें वह तो लिखा हुआ है- मैं कोई आज उसे बोल रहा हूं, ऐसा नहीं है। उसमें यह लिखा था कि हम भारत के संविधान का सम्मान करते हैं, अम्बेडकर जी का सम्मान करते हैं और छुआछूत को अभिशाप मानते हैं, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को लागू कराने के लिए हम गांव-गांव, गली-गली में जाएंगे और उन प्रावधानों को लागू करने का प्रयास करेंगे। जहां-जहां, जब-जब हमें अवसर मिला, चाहे राज्य सरकार के रूप में या भारत सरकार के रूप में, हमने वह करके दिखाया है। अम्बेडकर जी से संबंधित जो मानबिन्दु हैं, उन पांच प्रमुख स्थानों को पंचतीर्थ का दर्जा भी मोदी साहब की सरकार ने दिया। 1991 में पटवा जी

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में मुख्य मंत्री थे और मैं राज्य मंत्री था। अम्बेडकर जी की जन्मस्थली पर भव्य स्मारक बनाने का निर्णय उन्होंने लिया और मुझे कहा कि वहां दो समितियां हैं, उन्हें राज़ी करो। वे दोनों समितियां राज़ी नहीं हुईं। वहां कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनायी गयी और वहां स्मारक बनाने का निर्णय लिया। उसके बाद 14 अप्रैल, 1991 को अम्बेडकर साहब की जयंती के दिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के हाथों उसका भूमि पूजन करवाया। मैं प्रत्यक्ष में वहां उपस्थित था, पटवा जी उसकी अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे। वहां पर वातावरण खराब करने की बहुत अधिक कोशिश की गयी थी और जो वातावरण खराब करने की कोशिश की गयी थी, उसमें उधर और इधर बैठे हुए कुछ लोगों की पार्टी के लोग थे। वे यह कह रहे थे कि ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? वह मध्य प्रदेश का मामला था, उनकी जन्मभूमि मेरे जन्म स्थान से सवा सौ किलोमीटर दूर थी, हमने अपना कर्तव्य समझा और वह काम किया। फिर शिक्षा भूमि, दीक्षा भूमि, परिनिर्वाण भूमि, अंतिम संस्कार भूमि-इन सब पर भव्य स्मारक बनाने का काम हमने किया। अधोसंरचना के साथ-साथ जो भावनात्मक सम्मान देना चाहिए, उस दृष्टिकोण से भी सामाजिक जागरूकता लाने के लिए यह सब काम हमने किया है। महोदय, अमरा साबले साहब ने बहुत सारी बातें यहां बतायीं। बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में शामिल कर लीजिए। उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, यह बात अभी तक के अनुभव से दिखायी देती है।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलोः** सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after he speaks.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** हमने यह अनुभव किया कि वास्तव में आज जो लोग अुनसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित हैं, उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, अत्याचार हो रहा है, उनका शोषण हो रहा है, उनका शोषण हो रहा है, उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से, राजनैतिक दृष्टि से और धार्मिक दृष्टि से उन्हें जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वह सम्मान दिलाने की दृष्टि से हमने ये सब कार्यक्रम किए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ अभी-अभी The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act संसद ने पास किया है, इस सदन ने भी किया है और लोक सभा ने भी किया है। 26 जनवरी, 2016 से वह कानून लागू हो गया और 14 अप्रैल, 2016 से, माननीय अम्बेडकर जी की जयंती से उसके नियम भी लागू हो गए हैं। हमने यह प्रावधान किया है कि अब इन वर्गों के लोगों को जो प्रताड़ित करेगा, उसको कठोर दंड तो मिलेगा ही, इसके साथ ही साथ पीड़ित परिवार को राहत भी मिलेगी और संरक्षण भी मिलेगा। हमने प्रावधान किया है कि अगर किसी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के व्यक्ति के बारे में सामने वाले को मालूम है और वह जाति सूचक शब्द का उपयोग करके गाली-गलौज करता है, उसका मुंह काला कर देता है, मूंछ काट देता है, सिर मुंडन कर देता है, जूतों की माला पहना कर घुमाता है, दूल्हे को घोड़ी पर बैठकर बारात नहीं निकालने देता है, वोट डालने से रोकता है, चुनाव लड़ने से रोकता है, निर्वस्त्र करके ज़लील करने का प्रयास करता है, इन सब अपराधों के लिए पहले करने का प्रयास करता है, इन सब अपराधों के लिए पहले जो नियम, कानून, कायदे थे, वे इसमें समाहित नहीं थे। हमने इस प्रकार के अपराधों को भी इसमें समाहित किया है और कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले नियम था कि 10 वर्ष से से अधिक की सजा जिस धारा के अंतर्गत होने का प्रावधान है, उस में ही Atrocity Act लागू होता था, परन्तु अब सभी धाराओं में — चाहे

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

वह छह महीने की सजा वाला प्रावधान हो या 20 साल वाली सजा का प्रावधान हो, उन सभी धाराओं में-चाहे वह छह महीने की सजा वाला प्रावधान हो या 20 साल वाली सजा का प्रावधान हो, उन सभी धाराओं में Atrocity Act भी लागू होगा। हमने यह क्रांतिकारी कदम भी उठाया है। इसकी लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही थी। जब 1989 में यह कानून बना था और इसमें खामियां दिखीं थीं, उसी समय से लगातार इसके बारे में सुझाव आ रहे थे। हमने इसकी खामियों को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है, अच्छा होता कि आप हमारे इस काम की सराहना करते। अभी भी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप जहां भी जाएं, इस कानून की सरहना करें और लोगों में जागृति लाने का काम करें या अपराध करने वाले अपराध नहीं करें और अगर किसी के साथ अपराध हो, तो वह उन प्रावधानों का लाभ लेने की भी कोशिश करे।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, परन्तु उनका वही पुराना संशोधन है, जो उन्होंने प्राइवेट बिल के रुप में प्रस्तुत किया था और इसी सदन ने उसको अस्वीकृत कर दिया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन्होंने उन्हीं बातों का उल्लेख किया है, परन्तु आज वे थोड़े से उस बिल से अलग हटकर भी बोल रहे थे। वे मुझे यह कह रहे थे कि हमें तो केवल grammatical सुधार करना है, कौमा, मात्रा का सुधार करना है, इतना ही कहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्रीमान् जी, आप अपना बिल पढिए। आपने कहा कि इन 17 जातियों को ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज अमेंडमेंट है और वह बिल था, आपने यह कहा है कि आज वे जातियां ओबीसी की श्रेणी में हैं, इनको ओबीसी की श्रेणी से अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में कर दो। अगर स्पेलिंग की mistake सुधारनी हो या कोई पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखना हो या कोई grammatical mistake हो, अगर इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आएगा, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। आपने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है, वह ओबीसी वर्ग की श्रेणी में आने वाली जातियों को एस.सी. में मिलाने का है। इस बात के लिए आर.जी.आई. ने दो बार इन्कार कर दिया है। जब एक बार आर.जी.आई. इन्कार करता है, तो हम उसको राज्य सरकार के पास टिप्पणी के लिए वापस भेजते हैं। एक बार एक राज्य सरकार ने इसको विद्ड्रॉ ही कर लिया था और दूसरी सरकार ने इसे फिर से भेजा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बीएसपी की सरकार थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** मैं किसी सरकार का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, वैसे सरकार तो सरकार ही होती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक सरकार ने विद्ड्रॉ किया और दूसरी सरकार ने फिर से प्रस्ताव भेजा। अब इसी पर मत भिन्नता दिख रही है। इसी मत भिन्नता के कारण आर.जी.आई. को बल मिला। जो बैग ग्राउंड अनुसूचित जातियां आदेश 1950 का था, उसके आधार पर उसने निरस्त किया था, परन्तु इसके कारण और बल मिला, तो उन्होंने दूसरी बार भी इन्कार कर दिया। दूसरी बार इन्कार करने के बाद हम इस प्रकार को कोई संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह केवल इस सरकार ने नियम बनाया है, ऐसा नहीं है। यह नियम तो 1950 से और 1955 से लागू है। इस बीच में सभी पार्टीज की, सभी विचारधाराओं की सरकार रही है। किसी के समर्थन से सरकार चल रही थी या किसी की खुद की पार्टी की सरकार थी। यहां जो बैठे हैं, मेरे ख्याल से सभी राजनीतिक दलों के विचारों के समर्थन से देश में सरकार चल चुकी है। उन सरकारों के समय भी इसी नियम के अनुसार इसका ही अनुपालन होता रहा है। अगर हम भी अनुपालन

कर रहे हैं, तो कोई गलती नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए RGI के निर्णय के खिलाफ हम निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे भी यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने अमेंडमेंट को वापस ले लें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यहां पर के. सी. त्यागी जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं, 18 लोगों की आत्महत्या की बात कही है। मुझे भी मालूम है, हैदराबाद की उस यूनिवर्सिटी की मेरे पास नामज़द जानकारी है। वहां पर रोहित से पहले 11 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। 2006 से लेकर अब तक वहां 11 आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। इनमें 3 छात्र SC के थे, दो छात्र ST के थे, 3 OBC के थे, 3 जनरल थे। अगर आप लोग अन्यथा न लें, तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि जिस समय वहां आत्महत्याएं हुई थीं, उस समय कितने राजनीतिक दलों के नेता वहां देखने गए थे या उस पीड़ित परिवार के लिए राहत दिलाने की कोशिश की थी? ...(**व्यवधान**)... वहां कोई नहीं गया, तो क्यों नहीं गया? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागीः** अगर आप यह सवाल उठाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं पूछता हूं कि SC, ST के लिए इतना दर्द होता, तो ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप क्यों नहीं जाते? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री उपसभापतिः** त्यागी जी।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, मैं तो कहना ही नहीं चाहता था, मुझे इसलिए यह कहना पड़ा... आपने पहले भी देखा कि मैं रेलेवेंट मैटर से भिन्न कहीं जाता ही नहीं हूं। त्यागी साहब ने नाम लेकर कहा है। मैं उनका आदर-सम्मान करता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे पीड़ा हो रही है कि आप मान नहीं रहे हैं। मैंने इस कारण से स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, नहीं तो मैं नहीं देता। मैंने पहले भी कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** कहीं कुछ हो जाए, ये कभी नहीं जाते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the Minister.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** वीर सिंह जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए और बहुत अच्छी जानकारी व बहुत अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए। उन्होंने मांग भी की कि आबादी बढ़ रही है और आबादी के मान से आरक्षण का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखकर प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। हम भी विचार-विमर्श करते हैं। यदि आप लोग भी इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो जो आबादी बढ़ी है, SC की 16.8 के आसपास पहुंची है। हम उस पर कुछ करने की कोशिश कर पाएंगे। इसके साथ-साथ दूसरे राज्यों में भी एक राज्य की जाति को वही लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं इस आवश्यकता पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सभी राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां एक जाति सारे प्रदेशों में अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में नहीं आती है। किसी प्रदेश के दो जिलों में SC की श्रेणी में आती है, कहीं दो जिलों में ST में है, कहीं दो जिलों मे OBC में है और वे की वे जातियां किसी जिले में कुछ भी नहीं हैं। इस कारण से अगर राज्य करना चाहे और ऐसा वातावरण बने और राज्यों की तरफ से कोई प्रस्ताव आए, तो निश्चित रूप से उस पर विचार करने की दृष्टि से हमें बल मिलेगा। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हर राज्य में 3, 4 जिलों में कोई SC में है, 3, 4 जिलों में OBC में है, 3, 4 जिलों में देश में तो है ही और within the state अगर यह सब हो जाए, तो वातावरण आगे बढ़ेगा, हमको भी कुछ रास्ता मिलेगा। फिर यह जाति के सर्टिफिकेट की बात है, तो सर्टिफिकेट बनाने के लिए राज्यों ने अलग-अलग प्रक्रिया तय

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

कर रखी है। वैसे तरीका तो एक ही है, परंतु अलग-अलग प्रक्रिया तय की है और दिक्कत यह आ गई है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में फर्जी जातियों को लेकर रिट दायर हुई थी, तो माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने एक बार फैसला दे दिया और यह कह दिया कि 1950 की जो अनुसूचित जातियों की लिस्ट है और जो उनका बैकग्राउंड है, उसके आधार पर ही वह बनाई जाएगी। फिर भी अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और कुछ अन्य राज्यों ने अपने यहां अलग-अलग प्रावधान किए हैं कि अगर बच्चा पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल में प्रवेश लेता है, तो टीचर ही उसका फार्म भरेंगे। वे तहसीलदार या एसडीएम के पास जाएंगे, तहसीलदार या एसडीएम प्रमाण-पत्र बना कर स्कूल वालों को देगा और स्कूल वाले ही उसे उस बच्चे के पेरेंट्स को दे देंगे। अब पेरेंट्स को कहीं जाने-आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह भी तय किया गया है कि minimum within 7 days and maximum within 15 days में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर ली जाएगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री उपसभापतिः** गहलोत जी, आपको और कितने मिनट चाहिए?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** सर, आज आप मंत्री जी पर बहुत मेहरबान हैं।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, उन्होंने कहा कि जाति के आधार पर जनगणना होनी चाहिए, जैसे हर 10 साल में जनगणना होती है। पिछली बार अलग से जाति के आधार पर जनगणना करवाई गई है, लेकिन अभी उसका डिक्लेरेशन बाकी है। उस दिशा में हम कुछ प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, यह बात सही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए वीर सिंह जी ने कहा कि बहन मायावती जी ने वहां बैकलॉग को पूरा किया था, पर आज की स्थिति में वहां पर भी बैकलॉग है। इसके लिए हमने प्रयास किया है और भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को भी लिखा है, साथ ही राज्य सरकार को भी लिखा है। हमने यह प्रयास किया है, जिससे पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस बार हर राज्य में बैकलॉग में कमी आई है। हमने रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करने का प्रयास किया है। भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों ने भी इसी प्रकार के प्रयास किए हैं। अनेक मंत्रालयों की जानकारी मेरे पास आई है। अगर आप समय देंगे, तो मैं आंकड़ों सहित वह जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः** सर, इन्हें किसी और दिन समय दे दीजिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** मुझे नक़वी जी कह रहे थे कि कहीं आप पर भी राधा मोहन जी का असर तो नहीं पड़ रहा है, लेकिन आपने मुझे कह दिया कि पूरा जवाब दो, इसलिए मैं जवाब देने लगा। अगर आप कहते, तो मैं केवल रेलेवेंट मैटर पर ही बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** आप ऐसा ही कीजिए। जो रेलेवेंट है, वही बात कीजिए और अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** क्या आपको पूरी बात नहीं सुननी है?

श्री के. सोमप्रसाद जी ने भी इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। दिलीप तिर्की साहब ने जो मांग की है, उस पर निश्चित रूप से हमारा मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। आरजीआई ने उसके लिए येस

कर दिया है। इस सवाल को हमने एसएसी कमिशन के पास भेजा है, अगर एससी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट येस में आएगी, तो अगली बार हम उसको भी बिल के रूप में यहां लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

सीलम साहब ने भी बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने जो कठिनाई बताई है, उस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसा कहा है कि हम आयोग की रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं करते हैं। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि 2013-14 तक आयोग की जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स थीं, वे सब हमने पिछले सत्र में सब्मिट कर दी हैं। जहां तक चर्चा करवाने का सवाल है, अगर आप मांग करेंगे और इधर से स्वीकृति मिल जाएगी, तो हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम सुओ मोटो प्रयास करने की बात भी करेंगे, परन्तु अब यह सदन की सम्पत्ति हो गई है। जब प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाता है, तो वह सदन की सम्पत्ति हो जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI D. RAJA: You check your facts. Not all the reports have been submitted. And they say because of Action Taken Reports, it is getting delayed. I argued in a Committee meeting. It is Annual Report, not Biannual Report. You must submit ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** ऐक्शन टेकन के बारे में मैं आपको अलग से लिखित में जानकारी दे दूंगा।

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. You check your facts.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सीलम साहब ने रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमेटी की बात कही है। मैं इस विषय पर पहले ही बोल चुका था, इसलिए आज उस पर बोलने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करता, फिर भी मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। परन्तु फिर भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार और सरकार ने 1948 में भी, 1952 में भी और 1956 में भी इस प्रकार के विषयों पर विचार किया हर सरकार ने उसको असहमति दे दी, अर्थात् धर्मान्तरित क्रिश्चियन और मुस्लिम जब धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेता है, तो वहां छुआछूत का वातावरण नहीं होता है और एससी का दर्जा संविधान में उन्हीं जातियों को मिला है, जिनके साथ छुआछूत का वातावरण है। इस बात को सबने सहमति दी। उसमें आपकी भी सरकार थी अभी तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बंधन में भी यह हम लागू करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। जहां तक आपने कहा कि ऋण देना चाहिए, तो 'जनधन योजना' के माध्यम से, 'मुद्रा योजना' के माध्यम से और 'Stand Up India' तथा 'Start Up India' में जो उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश की गई है, BICCI के साथ भी एक कांफ्रेस करके इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक निर्णय लिया है कि देश की जो बैंकों की सवा लाख शाखाएं हैं, हर शाखा को कम से कम दो एससी वर्ग के लोगों को लोन देना ही पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसमें एससी प्लस महिला और इसके साथ ही साथ 500 करोड़ रुपये के Venture Capital Fund का भी हमने प्रावधान किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... हो गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... I think, Mr. Minister, now, you can try to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, आपने एक आदेश दिया था। श्री रिपुन बोरा ने एक मांग की थी। वे पांच-छः जातियां हैं। हालाकि उन्होंने तो उनको अनुसूचित जनजाति में मिलाने को कहा है, परन्तु अनुसूचित जनजाति या अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने के लिए अगर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, तो हम जरूर विचार करेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर एससी के बारे में है, तो RGI की रिपोर्ट और एससी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद हम सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Very good! ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, अंत में निवेदन करता हूं संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, जो लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है, उसे उसी रूप में इस सदन में भी पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is it, Mr. Tapan? ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan, what is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That I will tell. ...(*Interruptions*)... You allow me; I will tell. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you allow me, I will tell. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am asking you why you are standing up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point is this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will be pointing out only on the relevant issues. मंत्री जी बार-बार relevant-relevant कई दफे बोल चुके हैं। मैं सिर्फ relevant issue ही बोलूंगा। थोड़ी विसंगतियों को सुधारने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। हम लोग इसका समर्थन भी करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ विसंगतियां रह गई हैं। यह सवाल इस चर्चा के दौरान उठा। हम यह मानते हैं कि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में एससी/एसटी की definition दूसरी-दूसरी कम्युनिटी में होती हैं। कभी स्टेट के अन्दर और जिले के अन्दर भी ऐसा होता है, लेकिन मान लीजिए मैं बंगाल का हूं, I am from SC community. I am given the SC certificate on the basis that I have been a *Bengali* in the Bengal State. अभी काम करने के लिए मैं असम गया, तो मेरा SC status चला गया। Is this as per the Constitutional spirit of reservation? मैं कहता हूं कि उस स्टेट के अन्दर डिफर कर सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he said already. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But I am also an Indian citizen. I have a constitutional right to go to any corner of the country for my job or any other purpose. The moment I go there, I lose my status of SC or ST, whatever it may be. इस तरीके से चाय बागान के maximum workers झारखंड से असम में pull किए गए थे। They are not getting SC/ST status. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he has already replied. ...(*Interruptions*)... He said.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: One minute! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, he has already replied to that point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. He has not replied. ...(*Interruptions*)... He replied that यह reality है, एससी/एसटी की जो definition है, State to State, sometimes district to district, differ कर रही है। It is not a question of difference. A Bengali *Namasudra* has been rehabilitated in Uttarakhand and he is not considered as SC. A Bengali Namasudra. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the State Government should ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...who was rehabilitated in Dandkaranya, he has lost his ST status. This is a serious constitutional impropriety. I want to know whether the Government will respond to correct it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, the State Government should take it up. ...(*Interruptions*)... You made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... You made your point. It is very clear.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, I have not made my point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even I understood it. ...(*Interruptions*)... That means everybody understood it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Migration has become a reality throughout the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must respond to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, put the question only. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your question?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The hon. Minister has quoted the Soosai judgement of the Supreme Court. The substance of the judgement is that if there is social discrimination even after conversion to Islam or Christianity, it should be given to them. After the judgement, Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission went round the country, came up with empirical evidence and concluded that since even after the conversion, they suffer social discrimination, this should be made religion-neutral. I would like the hon. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It is the fundamental right...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... I understood it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I would request the hon. Minister not to mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आपको reply देना है। **...(व्यवधान)...** कृपया आप इसका reply दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Raja, you have already spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then why do you want to speak again? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: You asked me to put the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I made it clear that we support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI D. RAJA: The Leader of the House is present. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister did not reply to my question. ...(*Interruptions*)... So I am asking the question. What about the Government's stand in extending the policy of reservation to the private sector? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant to this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not relevant to this. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not relevant to this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Why not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are a Professor. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I know that it is a different subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why do you raise it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is related to Scheduled Castes. That is why I am asking it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister respond to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Leader of the House is present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: I also asked one more question. The Planning Commission is not there. The NITI Aayog is there. How will you ensure the earmarking of funds for the Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hussain Dalwai, what is your question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, महाराष्ट्र में Kaikadi समाज है, वह सबसे नीचे का समाज है। वह दलितों से भी बहुत गरीब है और नीचे है। उसको कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में रिजर्वेशन मिलता है, लेकिन कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में नहीं मिलता है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आपको इस संबंध में लेटर लिखा है, उन्होंने आपसे विनती की है कि उसको पूरे महाराष्ट्र में एससी का दर्जा दिया जाए और एससी को मिलनी वाली सारी सहूलियतें उसको दी जाएं।

दूसरी मांग यह है कि Khatik समाज को दलित करके एससी में लिया गया है, लेकिन मुस्लिम Khatik को इसमें नहीं लिया गया है। क्या आप इसके बारे में भी विचार करेंगे?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I only want to clarify it ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister has said that if the proposal comes from the State Government, he will consider that. Actually, that is not the fact. The proposal was already there. ...(*Interruptions*)... A number of discussions were held. Hon. Prime Minister, during his last visit to Assam, said, "He is getting the proposal from the Assam Government and he will do it." We have already sent the proposal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to respond to this? क्या आप इनको रिप्लाई दे सकते हैं? अगर आप देना चाहते हैं, तो दे दीजिए। आपकी मर्जी। You can give.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत**: आप कहेंगे, तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति**: दे दीजिए, इम्पॉर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत**: महाराष्ट्र की Kaikadi जाति के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार का प्रस्ताव आया है। उसको हमने आरजीआई के पास विचार करने के लिए भेजा है। जब आरजीआई का प्रतिवेदन आ जाएगा, उसके बाद उसे हम एससी आयोग के पास भेजेंगे और जब एससी आयोग की रिपोर्ट भी सकारात्मक आएगी तो फिर हम उसके आगे यहां तक आएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने असम का बोला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He says that the State Government has already recommended and discussions were held. So, your requirement is already over.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** मेरे पास इस प्रकार का या इस आशय का किसी भी राज्य का कोई प्रस्ताव पेंडिंग नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** मुझे जो बताना था, वह मैंने बताया कि ये दो प्रस्ताव थे, जो आरजीआई और एससी कमीशन के पास हैं, इनके अलावा कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे पास विचाराधीन नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों से कुछ आया नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the question is that ...(*Interruptions*)... What happened? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point has not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Minister. He may or may not. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is up to him. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tapanji, it is up to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have raised a question of Constitutional propriety. I understood his point and accept his point. I raised the issue of Constitutional propriety. In a State, the moment an SC moves out of a State for earning his livelihood, he loses his status. For how long will it continue? ...(*Interruptions*)... Reply is 'okay'. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is that? ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you think? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is correct. He is ready. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is up to the Minister to answer or not to answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is ready to answer. You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair cannot compel him to answer, but he is ready to answer. On his own, he is ready. मंत्री जी, आपके पास इनका कोई रिप्लाई है, तो आप बोलिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** महोदय, इस संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दो बार निर्णय दिया है कि अगर एक राज्य की कोई जाति का व्यक्ति किसी अन्य राज्य में जाता है और अगर उस राज्य में उसकी जाति अनुसूचित जाति में लिस्टेड नहीं है, तो वहां उसको लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, किन्तु भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में वह देश के किसी भी हिस्से में जाएगा और वह उस जाति में है, तो उसे उसका लाभ मिलेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के तारतम्य में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखकर जो निर्णय लिया है, वह हमारे लिए बंधनकारी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Supreme Court has given that verdict. So, that's all. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tapanji, you got a good reply. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You got a reply. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, the question is:

> That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2 stands part of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Are you moving?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने हमें स्पष्टीकरण दिया नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर पर्यायवाची जातियां हैं, जैसे मल्लाह है, तो उसकी पर्यायवाची जाति निषाद है, मांझी है। इसी तरह इन्होंने पाई और मात्रा की बात कही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तुरैहा 1950 की सूची में 66 नम्बर पर है, लेकिन अगर उसे कोई तुरहा लिख देता है, तो कहते हैं कि तुम बैकवर्ड क्लास के हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want a clarification.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** हमने इस बात पर जोर दिया था, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** उत्तर नहीं दिया?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** इसके अलावा, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 2004 से लेकर 2016 तक समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार ने केंद्र सरकार को छः बार प्रस्ताव भेजा। वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही, बीएसपी की सरकार रही और कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, लेकिन किसी ने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया, अगर किसी ने इसका समर्थन किया तो केवल समाजवादी पार्टी ने किया। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाए कि इन्हें ये अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के पक्ष में हैं या नहीं?

**श्री उपसभापतिः** मैं समझ गया। मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए, आपको इसके बारे में क्या कहना है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** सर, मैंने पहले भी इस बात का जवाब दिया था कि वे जो प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिल लाए थे, वह ओबीसी कम्युनिटी में आने वाली जातियों को एससी में मिलाने का था और आज जो संशोधन दिया है, वह भी उसी बात के लिए है। इसमें कोई grammatical सुधार करने के लिए या पर्यायवाची शब्द जोड़ने के लिए या spelling mistake को ठीक करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्ताव भिजवाएंगे तो हम विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is very, very positive.

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से क्या मतलब है?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** मान्यवर, 6 बार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भेज चुकी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** नहीं भेजा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री उपसभापतिः** संजीव कुमार जी, प्लीज़ ...(**व्यवधान**)... विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, सुनिए। मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजे, वे उस पर consider करेंगे। आपको और क्या चाहिए? Are you moving your amendment?

**Clause 2 – Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** सर, मैं उनके आश्वासन को नहीं मानता हूं इसलिए मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट मूव करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you move it.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

कि पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 16 के *पश्चात्* निम्नलिखित *अंतःस्थापित* किया जाए, अर्थात—

"(च) भाग 18 - उत्तर प्रदेश में,-

(i) प्रविष्टि 18 के स्थान पर रखें-

"18. बेलदार, बिन्द"

(ii) प्रविष्टि 36 के स्थान पर रखें-

"36. गोंड गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम"

(iii) प्रविष्टि 53 के स्थान पर रखें—

"53. मझवार, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा"

(iv) प्रविष्टि 59 के स्थान पर रखें-

"59. पासी, तरमाली, भर, राजभर"

(v) प्रविष्टि 65 के स्थान पर रखें-

"65. शिल्पकार, कुम्हार, प्रजापति"

(vi) प्रविष्टि 66 के स्थान पर रखें-

"66. तुरैहा, तुरहा, धीमर, धीवर"

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

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूंः

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move the Industries (Development and regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015.

**The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

> That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूं। आपको शायद कुछ कन्फ्यूज़न होता है। मैं संजीव कुमार नहीं हूं, नीरज शेखर हूं। संजीव कुमार जी यहां बैठते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापतिः** ठीक है, sorry ...(**व्यवधान**)... One more addition to the list. अभी तो पांच हो गए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, please take it up tomorrow.

**श्री नीरज शेखरः** सर, इसे कल लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, सदन में कोई नहीं है, फिर भी बिल लिया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has already moved it. उन्होंने मूव कर दिया है। Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Are you speaking? Otherwise, I will call the next speaker, Mr. Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Talangana): I am speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you speak.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, in this environment of decreasing business confidence, lowering industrial production and lowering manufacturing in India, we are going to have a small amendment to the beautiful piece of 1951, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. In that Act, in the First Schedule, at the heading of the 26, keeping the times and the industrial process of the times in view, 'fermentation industries' was mentioned. As the times grew, as the law is evolutionary and the industrial processes are also evolutionary, in 1997, a tussle between Bihar Distillery *versus* Union of India came before the hon. Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court asked the potable alcohol fermentation to be handled by the State Governments wherein the industrial alcohol fermentation would be with the Union Government. That has necessitated, but even after that, the times have changed. There is a lot of improvement in the

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

biotechnology and micro biology. The fermentation based food processing and other industrial needs have grown. This latest piece, as decided by the Union Cabinet in 2015, is now having only one small addition of a phrase, that is, fermentation industries other than potable alcohol. Sir, fermentation itself is making of spirit. Fermentation itself is a chemical reaction. Fermentation itself is chemical conversion of sugars, carbohydrates into acids, gases, ethanol and alcohol. The food processing is having the preservation technique in the fermentation. It will be producing lactic acid so as to make some pickles or yogurt.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

Likewise, we are used to have the acetic acid. We are very much used to have the citric acid. We are used to have, in a very large quantity, the ethanol. These are all by fermentation.

At this juncture, with this enactment, I appreciate that this enactment transfers the authority to regulate potable alcohol to the State Governments. This is welcome. But, at the same time, keeping the growing bio technology and the micro biology-based, fermentation based, food processing needs and food processing industrial units, I call upon the Union Government to broadly look at the needs of addition in the headings so as to address to the modern requirements based on the advanced technologies. You are just confining to the same basic word of fermentation with small addition of other than potable alcohol. But, the hon. Supreme Court has already dealt with it elaborately. Law Commission of India on its own, *suo motu*, in its 158th Report, elaborately studied and advised. But, based on that, what are the larger ramifications that we are going to come across and what sort of litigations that will be before the courts has to be kept in mind while making the enactment. This small piecemeal enactment is going to be shown towards federalism, co-operative federalism. Federalism itself is the basis of co-operation. At the same time, the industrial production shall ensure such modern environment. For that, modern technologies on the fermentation involving biotechnology, microbiology and all other advanced technologies shall be kept in mind while making the addition to this beautiful piece of 1951. Anyhow, since this is going to empower the State Governments with their right to regulate the potable alcohol, we welcome the Amendment and we support the Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It is a very simple Bill which is in pursuance of a decision of the Supreme Court and which was then examined in depth by the Law Commission. So, we are accepting the Law Commission's Report and we are including fermentation industries, other than potable alcohol, in the IDR Act, 1951, by substituting the Heading 26.

**6.00 P.M.**

Now industries engaged in the manufacture of alcohol meant for potable purposes shall be under the total and exclusive control of States in all respects. The Central Government will continue formulting policies and regulating foreign collaboration for all products of fermentation industries including industrial alcohol and potable alcohol. Now this Amendment is simple. There is no problem in that. But I wanted to participate in this debate to focus on a very larger issue. The larger issue is that ever since the British days and ever since the Constitution came into force, the Central Excise Duty is applicable to all the industries. But for the alcohol industry, the power rests with the State Government. Now this has led to a situation where most of the political lobbies in the States are, actually, in the control of the alcohol manufacturers. This is the only country in which we have given a very interesting status to the consumption of alcohol. We do not encourage healthier liquors like beer or wine and a lot of encouragement is there, directly or indirectly, for spurious liquors. And this is causing undue harm to the health of the nation, and particularly, the womenfolk all over the country are in total distress. Every now and then, this becomes a big issue. Now, for instance, currently in Tamil Nadu, one of the major issues in the electoral struggle is whether there should be prohibition or not. I had been the Excise Secretary in the State Government and I have seen bootleggers, actually, wanting to promote prohibition because that way their business interests will be further increased by this partial type of prohibition. I think it is high time that we regulate the whole process of the consumption of alcohol and encourage only health drinks and totally ban spurious liquors.

This will be in the interest of the public health of the nation as well as in the interest of, particularly, the women folk.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I myself and my party — BJD — support the industrial (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2015. I rather congratulate and thank the Government that it took 20 years after the verdict of the Supreme Court to amend this Act.

Although the Constitution of India clearly defines the role and jurisdiction of the Center and the States, certain issues keep cropping up and in such situations the onus of interpretation falls on courts. This Bill also flows from such a court judgment. In 1997, the hon. Supreme Court had asked for a clear demarcation of powers between the Center and the States in the matter of regulating potable alcohol and the other types of alcohol used for industrial purposes.

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

Now, through this amendment to the First Schedule of the original Act, it has been provided that the States would exclusively regulate potable alcohol while the alcohol, other than potable, would be regulated by the Centre. In fact, this is a very minor but an important amendment. I am saying so because some States take unilateral decision to ban alcohol in their respective States. In that case, alcohol used for industrial purposes also falls in jeopardy. So, a clear-cut demarcation of power was much needed. Moreover, alcohol is a sensitive issue for masses and especially with regard to potable alcohol the State Governments should have the final say. The State Government is always in a better position to assess the ground impact of alcohol consumption. So, it should be free to frame its policies accordingly.

Thus, while supporting this Bill, I would urge upon the Government to bring about further transparency as far as the Center-State jurisdiction is concerned in other matters as well. Our party is a strong votary of a solid federal framework. And this is precisely the underlying spirit of the Constitution also. The present Government also talks, eloquently, about co-operative federalism. So, it must not falter on this count. Decisions should not be taken because of political exigencies.

Secondly, I am also a bit surprised that why it took us about 20 years to implement a judgment of the Supreme Court! It is a poor reflection on the efficacy of our executive.

With these words, I support the bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, this is a minor amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Bill presented before this House is as passed by the Lok Sabha.

I am glad that the Members who have participated in the discussion have really gone into the details of the Bill. I would very quickly recall, this is something which the Supreme Court had broadly indicated in its judgment in 1997. Since then, at different times, different actions were taken. However, because there were some cases which were pending, actually speaking, since 2008, this has gone through a lot of waiting.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

In 2012, there was a Cabinet Note circulated, opinions were gathered from different Ministries. However, the Bill couldn't be placed in time. As a result, as soon as this Government came in, we picked it up because this is a matter which had been considered by the Cabinet, and the Cabinet had moved a Note and the judgement

had come from the Supreme Court. It was necessary for us to act. Therefore, from 2014 onwards, we have started working, and it was placed in the Lok Sabha in 2015, and it was duly passed. Very quickly, what it does is to just amend Entry 26 in the First Schedule of this Act, from what it read as, "Fermentation Industries" to now read as "Fermentation Industries (Other Than Potable Alcohol)". It is this amendment which has now become necessary. A few responses may be just in time and appropriate because Members have raised certain issues, which I would certainly like to respond. Hon. Member, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu had raised this issue of -- we should keep this in mind – litigations which might come in the future. I just want to draw his attention to the Act itself, the Bill which has been placed before this House wherein under Clause 2, there is Section 29E. That entire paragraph has been inserted only to keep in mind any possibility of a future litigation that might arise which is a very legitimate point that the Member has raised. I am not sure that I need to spend time of this valuable House reading that paragraph.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: That Clause is there.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: That is what I am saying; Section 29E which is there definitely does take care of the concern which you have raised.

Then, hon. Member, Shri Ramakrishna spoke on this Bill. I am also grateful to Shri Rapolu who did support the Bill and as did Shri Ramakrishna. But, he said, 'while this amendment is simple, there is a larger issue that he would want to address'. I certainly would want to answer as much as I can. In that matter, Central Excise Duty governs all industries, but in alcohol industry alone, this power is with the States and that is leading to a lot of ambiguity. I would want to draw his attention to the fact that during the consultation which happened, the Department of Revenue had given its viewpoint on it, and I just want to assure the Member here that the input which has come from the Department of Revenue duly addresses his concern. I just would want to read that line which has been given from by the Finance Ministry in response to the Note. It says, "This expression 'potable alcohol' is not familiar to the revenue. It is the Excise Department that uses its nomenclature while imposing excise duty. As a result, does potable alcohol get taxed under the State, thus, the Centre does not have an excise duty." All this gets covered under the very way the Excise Department has responded saying, "Potable, non-potable, other than potable are not expressions that they use. They look at levying Central Excise Duty on ethyl alcohol and other spirits de-natured of any strength". So, for them it doesn't matter whether you are talking about potable or non-potable. They only go looking at that particular description. Therefore, I suppose, hon. Member, Shri Ramakrishna should have clarity now as this has been further explained. I am

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

also grateful to the BJD Member, Bhupinder Singhji who supported this amendment. I, too, fully take his point that co-operative federalism can better work with greater execution and better execution of many of these Acts. With these words, I suppose, I have addressed the questions and concerns raised by the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

> That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.3) by the Minister.

**Clause 2 – Insertion of new section 29E.**

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, line 3, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

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

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On Clause 3, there is one Amendment No.4 by Shri T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 – Short title.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

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

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**ENACTING FORMULA**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the word "Sixty-sixth", the figure "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

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

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patel is not present.

### Demand to enact a legislation to protect the interests of consumers from being misguided by celebrity endorsement of consumer products

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the issue widely discussed in the country is how far the celebrities who endorse the products of various companies in electronic media, print media, radio or in public hoardings should be held liable as regards genuineness of the respective products, and be punished for misrepresentation, falsehood, cheating etc.

In this connection, claims being made by certain individuals regarding magical or divine treatment with respect to their recommendations, advice, astrological or otherwise, as regards marriages, business, health-related problems, studies, foreign visits etc., also need to be probed into by concerned Government Departments, agencies or Ministries.

Question arises whether a celebrity or other individual can really be deemed to know about the products they advertise, particularly, items like electronic, electric products, motor vehicles, medical equipments and the like.

Therefore, it is neither possible that celebrities can be expected to have a thorough knowledge of the products that they endorse, nor can it be said that it is not necessary

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*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

that those who endorse the products should be detached from any responsibility and that they should not be considered to have any responsibility towards the society.

The Government, therefore, should enact a special legislation to protect the consumers' interest in this regard so that consumers are not taken for a ride.

Further, illiterate and semi-literate easily fall prey to the preachings and advice given by "Godmen" and persons claiming to have astrological solutions to all the problems and, therefore, society needs to be protected from such persons.

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

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

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

**Demand to take necessary steps to give special category status to the State of Odisha**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, Odisha is one of the most backward States and ranks third in the country in terms of Scheduled Tribes population and eleventh in terms of Scheduled Castes population. Despite its best efforts, the State lags behind in various infrastructure developments such as roads, rail network, irrigation facilities, electrification, healthcare and education. Besides the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) region comprising 8 districts, another 10 districts needing special attention in terms of development, have been covered under the Western Odisha Development Council by the State Government out of State's own resources. The State is chronically drought-prone, flood-prone and also affected by coastal area-related natural calamities quite frequently. The existing criteria laid down by the Union Government for conferment of 'Special Category Status' were stipulated long back. The Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2014 had stated in the House that he would propose new criteria for determining backwardness of a State and reflect them in future planning and devolution of funds. Since 1979, several Motions, Resolutions, adopted in Odisha Legislative Assembly demanding the Union Government to declare the State as a 'Special Category State' and Memoranda from Chief Ministers of Odisha have been sent to the Centre. The Raghuram Rajan Committee has also recognised the State as one of the most backward States.

I, on the behalf of the people of Odisha, therefore, strongly demand to immediately set up a high power Committee or a Group of Ministers to revise the criteria for determining the backwardness of States and confer 'Special Category Status' to Odisha on the lines of the State of Bihar given recently.

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

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Bupinder Singh.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा सत्यनारायण जटिया)**: श्री मोती लाल वोरा, उपस्थिति नहीं हैं।

**Demand to give attention to demands of women farmers of Marathwada and Vidarbha in Maharashtra**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, recently more than 500 women farmers and widows of farmers who had committed suicide in regions like Marathwada and Vidarbha gathered in Nagpur to protest against the failed promises and policies of the Government. The police used force to break the peaceful protest and even resorted to lathicharge to disperse the crowd which caused injuries to many women.

The demands raised by these women were completely legitimate. It is a common knowledge now that various parts of Maharashtra have been reeling under severe drought for two consecutive years. This has forced more than 1,000 farmers within a year and within Marathwada alone to commit suicide. The relief from the Government has come too little and too late. But the problem is more systemic. It is not just once that agriculture has suffered immensely, but even in the past also the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions have been rocked by rampant cases of suicide. The Government is always caught off guard and then comes up with *ad hoc* temporary measures instead of trying to find a permanent solution.

In this regard, the women farmers raised very pertinent demands of implementation of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Report, for having ownership titles for the land they till and for waiver of huge agricultural loans. The Government needs to pay heed to their demands rather than using force to suppress their voice. Thank you.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)**: श्री विवेक गुप्ता-उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री पी. एल. पुनिया- उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री अनिल देसाई- उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल-उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा- उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री राजीव चंद्रशेखर- उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह- उपस्थित नहीं हैं; श्री संजय राउत- उपस्थित नहीं हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, please allow Shri Shantaram Naik to read out the Special Mention.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)**: सदन शुक्रवार, दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2016 को 11:00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है।

*The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 29th April, 2016.*

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance —

Imposition of Central Excise Duty on Gold Jewellery by Government leading to resentment among jewellers in country (pages 444-464)

Government Bills — *Passed*

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (pages 465-509)

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 (pages 509-515)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to enact a legislation to protect the interests of consumers from being misguided by celebrity endorsement of consumer products (pages 515-516)

Demand to take necessary steps to give special category status to the State of Odisha (pages 516-517)

Demand to give attention to demands of women farmers of Marathwada and Vidarbha in Maharashtra (pages 517-518)

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