

Vol. 240

No. 14



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

4 August, 2016

13 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 4th August, 2016/13th Sravana 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of Ministry of Urban Development

II. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and NBCC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O. 1191 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, publishing the "UNIFIED BUILDING BYE LAWS FOR DELHI 2016".

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4812/16/16]

- (2) S.O. 2479 (E), dated the 21st July, 2016, effecting certain amendments/modification to the existing provisions in terms of para 9.2.5 of the Unified Building Bye-Laws (UBBL) for Delhi 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5006/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) and the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5005/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15) of different educational institutes and related paper

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Model School, Odisha Madhyamika Shiksha Mission (OMSM), implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik

Shiksha Abhiyan, Bhubaneswar, 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. 5250/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5070/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of West Bengal, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5251/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Patna, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4920/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2012-13) of NBA, New Delhi and Krisht Jyoti, Varanasi and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind (NAB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4996/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society of Khrist Jyoti (Nav Vani School), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5104/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of the CSIR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (1) (i) (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5013/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5014/16/16]
- (2) Statement showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and various IIMs and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4782/16/16]
- (ii) Document titled 'Some Inputs for Draft National Education Policy 2016'. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5022/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5082/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5080/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Shillong, 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5078/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management

(IIM), Kozhikode, 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5079/16/16]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5081/16/16]

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Eighty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the subject "Promotion of Legal Education and Research under the Advocates Act, 1961".

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-third Report, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report and Two Hundred and Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the

Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology.

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I rise to move:—

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-clause (e) of clause 9.1 of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1, 3.1.1 and 9.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the remaining period of the quadrennium 2014-2017 to fill up the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 17th November, 2015.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions; Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

**Re. Matter raised, on 1st August, 2016, by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari pertaining to
Indian Labourers stranded in Saudi Arabia and other countries**

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति महोदय, परसों Zero Hour के दौरान अंसारी जी ने एक मामला उठाया था और सदन ने भी अपने आपको उसके साथ सम्बद्ध किया था, वह मसला सऊदी अरब में भारतीय श्रमिकों के बारे में था। भारत सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, मैंने अपनी ओर से एक बयान देकर, उसकी जानकारी सदन को दी है। उसमें कुछ प्रगति हुई है, मैंने आपसे अनुमति चाही है कि मैं सदन को भी उसकी जानकारी दे दूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): दो बजे।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मुझे उसकी जानकारी देनी है, मैं वह जानकारी 2 बजे क्यों दूँ? सदन को उसकी जानकारी अभी मिल जाए, तो अच्छी बात है। ...(व्यवधान).... मुझे केवल उस प्रगति की जानकारी देनी है।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I think, she should be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you not making a statement at 2.00 p.m.?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No *suo motu* statement. मैं उसकी जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ, जो परसों ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My problem is only this. ...(Interruptions).... Hon. Members may be asking questions on that. They would like to have more details. So, it will be good if you can come at 2.00 p.m.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, वह कोई *suo motu* statement नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... clarification का मामला नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even otherwise, ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं तीन मिनट में जवाब दे दूंगी, सबको सुनकर अच्छा लगेगा। ...(व्यवधान).... सबको सुनकर अच्छा लगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(Interruptions).... The House is in agreement.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको केवल जीरो ऑवर पर respond कर रही हूँ। मैंने उस दिन बताया था कि क्या-क्या प्रयास किए हैं, आज मैं सदन को बता दूँ कि उसमें आगे क्या-क्या प्रोग्रेस हो गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मुझे आपकी अनुमति से यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि हमने जो बात यहाँ पर कही थी, सऊदी अरब के शासकों ने तुरंत उसका संज्ञान लिया। इसमें स्वयं सऊदी नरेश, यानी King of Saudi Arabia, Salman bin Abdulaziz साहब ने अपने अधिकारियों को यह निर्देश दिया कि दो दिनों के अंदर इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाना चाहिए। मैंने आपसे कहा था कि हम वहाँ जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह जी को भेज रहे हैं, वे परसों रात चले गए, कल उनकी मीटिंग वहाँ के सोशल एंड लेबर मिनिस्टर के साथ हुई, हकबानी साहब के साथ। उन्होंने कहा कि सऊदी नरेश ने निर्देश दिए हैं कि भारतीय श्रमिकों को ले जाने के लिए भारत ने जो एग्जिट वीजा मांगा है, हम वह एग्जिट वीजा तो देंगे ही, साथ ही हम उन श्रमिकों को अपने विमानों से, अपने व्यय पर भारत भी भेजेंगे और भारत सरकार को इस पर कुछ खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात, जो हमने चाही थी, वह यह थी जिन वर्कर्स को वहाँ पर नौकरी मिल सकती है, जो कंपनियाँ उन्हें नौकर रखना चाहती हैं, उन कंपनियों को इजाजत दे दें। उन्होंने वह इजाजत देकर भी कह दिया है कि जिन-जिन कंपनियों को इनमें से जो लोग योग्य लगते हैं, वे उनको काम की इजाजत दे दें, और हम यह कहते हैं कि यदि उनको दूसरी जगह नौकरी मिल सकती है, तो वे कंपनियाँ उनको रख लें, हम उनको इसकी अनुमति देते हैं।

तीसरी बात, जो हमने चाही थी, वह यह थी कि वे लोग, जो जो रहे हैं, वे अपने क्लेम्स रजिस्टर कराकर जाएं, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था बना दें। उन्होंने वह बात भी मान ली कि हर वर्कर इन्डिविजुअली, यानी अपना क्लेम अलग-अलग, लेबर ऑफिस के साथ फ़ाइल कर दे, ताकि बाद में हमारी रियायत अम्बेसी, यानी भारतीय दूतावास रियायत और उनका लेबर ऑफिस मिलकर इन क्लेम्स को सैटल कर लेगा और भारत लौटने के बाद भी उनका पैसा, उनका बकाया वेतन उन्हें मिल सकेगा।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने अपनी ओर से यह भी कहा कि जिन-जिन कैम्पों में ये श्रमिक रह रहे हैं, उनकी सफाई का प्रबंध, वहाँ पर मेडिकल चिकित्सा का प्रबंध और उन लोगों को हर तरह की सुविधा मिले, इसका प्रबंध ...(व्यवधान)... खाना भी, भोजन हम अपनी ओर से देंगे, इसलिए भारत सरकार इस पर चिंता करना छोड़ दे। इसके बारे में उन्होंने तुरंत अपनी कैटरिंग सर्विसिज़ को, अपनी हॉस्पिटल अथॉरिटीज़ को यह निर्देश दे दिए कि वे तुरंत कैम्पों में जाएं, सफाई का प्रबंध शुरू करें, जिनको मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट चाहिए, वह ट्रीटमेंट दें, और आज से सऊदी अरब सरकार उनके भोजन का प्रबंध करना प्रारंभ कर दे।

सबसे पहले, तो मैं अपनी ओर से, सदन की ओर से, भारत सरकार की ओर से सऊदी अरब शासकों का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने तुरंत यह काम किया, लेकिन मैं साथ ही विदेश मंत्री के तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूँ कि यह काम इसलिए संभव हो सका, क्योंकि अभी, जब वे सऊदी अरब गए थे, तो अपनी यात्रा के दौरान, वे जो संबंध, भारत और सऊदी अरब के और अपने व्यक्तिगत संबंध बनाकर आए हैं, यह सब उनके कारण ही संभव हो सका है। इसलिए, मैं यहाँ केवल शुक्रिया ही अदा नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, बल्कि सदन को यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह वहीं पर हैं। वे इस पूरी सहमति को अमली जामा पहनाने के बाद ही लौटेंगे और यह काम कल से प्रारंभ हो जाएगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यहाँ पर माननीया विदेश मंत्री ने जो बताया, वह बहुत अच्छी और खुशी की बात है। हमें न सिर्फ़ भारत सरकार की तरफ से, बल्कि भारत के पूरे सदन की तरफ से और भारत की जनता की तरफ से सऊदी अरब का आभार प्रकट करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): یہاں پر مانیںے ودیش منتری جی نے جو بتایا، وہ بہت اچھی اور خوشی کی بات ہے۔ ہمیں نہ صرف بھارت سرکار کی طرف سے، بلکہ بھارت کے پورے سدن کی طرف سے اور بھارت کی جنٹا کی طرف سے سعودی عرب کا ابھار پرکٹ کرنا چاہیئے۔۔۔(مداخلت۔۔۔)

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, यह सऊदी अरब की ही बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी गल्फ़ कंट्रीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... यूएई ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अन्य गल्फ़ कंट्रीज़ में हमारे पंजाब प्रांत के लोग काफी स्ट्रेन्ड हैं, उनको नौकरी से निकाला गया है। ऐसे कई देश हैं। मैडम, यह एक अकेले सऊदी अरब की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि गल्फ़ कंट्रीज़ में जितने मजदूर लोग हैं, वे चाहे केरल से हों, पंजाब से हों, उनको भी काम से निकाला गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): आप सुन लीजिए। वहाँ के मजदूर हमसे लगातार संपर्क रखे हुए हैं। आप ground zero report ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुन लीजिए। सर, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ठीक बात है कि सुषमा जी अपने दायरे में बढ़िया काम कर रही हैं। यह हमने कल भी कहा था, आज भी कह रहे हैं, लेकिन एक बात, जो असल बात है, उन्होंने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है कि उनको जो आठ महीने से वेतन नहीं मिला है, उसके बकाये का क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कह तो दिया है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने कह दिया है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उसको कंपनी वाले नहीं दे रहे हैं। सर, दूसरी चीज़...**(व्यवधान)**... जो यहाँ लाए जाएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके रोजगार का क्या इंतजाम होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**.. She has already replied to that. What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... It is irrelevant. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you speak irrelevant things? ...**(Interruptions)**... She has already said that all the things will be arranged. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you do that? ...**(Interruptions)**... बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... The reply is ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The reply is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes; I agree. I want to thank our Foreign Minister, her Department, the Government of India and the Government of Saudi Arabia. I want to seek some clarification. For those who have returned from there, I would like to know whether the Government of India can ask the State Government to provide some jobs for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because a lot of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a subsequent issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Tamil Nadu people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a later issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not here...*(Interruptions)*... That is not for Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to take action. That is not for her to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, with regard to this issue of Indian workers' plight in Saudi Arabia, hon. Minister has given a clear reply, with regard to their return, with regard to the stay of those who want to stay back, with regard to their salary and emoluments, etc. Therefore, if you want any further discussion, give a notice. We can separately consider it. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice. I have told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, just a second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you to give a separate notice. Otherwise, Zero Hour will be derailed.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, Just a second. Sir, Zero hour will not be derailed. Sir, give me just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, please sit down.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, सबसे पहले फॉरेन मिनिस्टर जी ने जो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उनका reply ठीक है, complete है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मुझे मुबारकबाद तो देने दीजिए। चूंकि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा काम किया है, इसलिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, इसके साथ ही मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल पहले 39 इंडियन्स, विशेषकर जो पंजाब से, बंगाल से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is a different matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: It is a similar thing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. You give another notice. That is a different matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... चूंकि यह अलग मैटर है, इसलिए आप इसके लिए दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए। आप इसके लिए separate notice दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You do one thing. Give a Zero Hour notice for tomorrow. Now, sit down. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give a Zero Hour notice tomorrow.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Opposition to Government's move to appropriate huge part of employees' savings in EPF

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am going to raise a labour issue and, at the outset, I will definitely thank the hon. Minister of External Affairs. She has taken a very prompt action. I had also written to her on this issue earlier. It was a very prompt action, So I thank her.

Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House to the move of the Government of India to appropriate a part of the workers' own lifetime savings lying in the Provident Fund for a purpose which is in no way linked with the EPF subscribers. So, this appropriation is thoroughly illegitimate, improper and an attack on their own lifetime savings. The Government has mooted a proposal that a part of the EPF accumulation will be appropriated for the purpose of setting up Senior Citizens' Pension Fund. We welcome the idea of Senior Citizens' Pension Fund. But the Government should fund it. Why is the Government making the poor workers to pay for the pension fund of poorer workers, which is, essentially, the Government's responsibility? The money lying in the Employees' Provident Fund wholly belongs to the workers who are subscribing to EPF, not of anybody else. So how could you appropriate it? We also support you for the cause of Senior Citizens' Pension Fund. There is pilferage in the bank money to the tune of Rs. 8.5 lakh crore worth NPA. There is pilferage in the National Exchequer to the extent of unpaid direct-tax, to the tune of Rs. 5 lakh crores. And these are all Government figures. Instead of stopping that pilferage — if you stop that pilferage, you will get enough money

to pay pension to all the citizens of the country — why are you encroaching upon this? The workers are staunchly opposed to it. All the trade unions, Right, Left and Centre, had walked out from the Central Board of Trustees' Meeting, when the Labour Minister mooted this proposal. Please stop it; otherwise, workers are preparing for action. And just to warn the Government, out of many other issues, they are going on a countrywide general strike on 2nd September, 2016. Stop this pilferage on workers' lifetime savings in the Employees' Provident Fund. You are trying to fritter away the money by investing in stock market. Now, you are appropriating a part of that in a most unauthorized manner. It is nothing but a robbery on their fund. Government must restrain and refrain from this. Thank you.

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

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. The workers will be in the deep soup if they do not get support from the Government of India. Otherwise, their money will be ruined. That is very clear. All the Central Trade Union Organisations are going on a nation wide strike. To avoid this, I request the Government to come forward with an appropriate proposal immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Shantaram Naik.

Need to give reservation of seats to Scheduled Tribes in Goa Assembly

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, three Scheduled Tribes of the State of Goa, namely, Gawda, Velipo and Kunbi, have not found a place as Scheduled Tribes' communities of Goa. When the Delimitation Commission visited Goa for the purpose of deciding Assembly seats, the Census figures of these communities were not available. Since it was not available, the Election Commission, then, decided that they were helpless. Independence of Goa took place in 1961, yet, these communities who were the original settlers have still not found an honourable place in their land. The representation of seats in the Assembly is decided by the Delimitation Commission. But subsequently the U.P. High Court in a case filed before them gave directions that seats should be readjusted for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the whole country. Accordingly, a Bill was introduced in this House for this purpose. I was the Chairman of the Committee; I hurriedly prepared a report to draft the Bill. The Bill was prepared and introduced in the House; yet, the Bill has not found success as it required. Subsequently, it was not taken up. The question is when the Election Commission visited Goa, at that time, could have given directions to the Census authorities in Goa to have a summary census. I had enquired of the Department in Goa, they told me that they required one month's time. "Within one month we can give you Census figures." But the Election Commission did not hear.

The BJP Government which was led by Mr. Manohar Parrikar, presently the Defence Minister, also did not cooperate. The Congress Party was the only party which gave a proper representation before the Delimitation Commission that these communities should find a place. They have got six to seven seats in Goa Assembly. Today, Goa is, perhaps, the only State where there are no representations to the Scheduled Tribe community in spite of the fact that its population is to the tune of 12 per cent. So, how can the country tolerate that these Scheduled Tribe communities of Goa have not found a place in the Constitution to be declared as the Scheduled Tribe community as required by the law?

I think this House or some authority has to take a call on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the hon. Member has taken my name. I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member and the House that it was Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government which granted 'Scheduled Tribes' status to these three communities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already granted?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The hon. Member is confused. The Constitutional Amendment was carried out in the year 2002 wherein these three communities were included as Scheduled Tribe communities, for the first time, by the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Accordingly, the Goa Government gave them 'Scheduled Tribes' status. We were also doing the required thing. Then the Congress Government came to power at the Centre, they dismissed the then Government. Though they were ruling for eight years, they did nothing for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are they treated as Tribals now?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: He is raising the issue of reserving seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the State Assembly which is within the scope of the Election Commission. That will be done. But we were already doing the survey. They did not do anything. They dismissed the Government and for eight years, they did nothing in this respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, the Minister is saying that these three communities have already been notified as Tribals.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what is your complaint? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is a different issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they are Tribals. You can take it up with him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, what he is saying is a different issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: He has not understood the issue at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is from Goa and the hon. Member is from Goa. Both are very important for us. I don't want to intervene in that.

Alleged attack on academic freedom and creativity of students in Central University, Puducherry

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention to a serious issue, that is, growing unrest in the Puducherry Central University. Sir, the Puducherry Central University is known for its academic freedom, creativity of students and faculties, known for its social and political awareness. Currently, the Vice-Chancellor is Madam Anisha Bashir Khan. There is a Student Council. The University has been functioning in a very harmonious manner. The Student Council has brought out a magazine. The magazine has printed the photograph of Rohit Vemula. It has printed the photograph of Dabholkar Pansare Kalburgi. The magazine has expressed solidarity with the students all over the country in all campuses. Suddenly, the local ABVP and the local BJP, took up this issue and organized agitations outside. Subsequently, a pressure was brought in. I have press-cuttings. According to the media report, that magazine has been banned. Now, there are reports that the MHA has asked for some explanation. There is a fear, there is unrest in the campus. I draw the attention of the House why this is happening. When the development happened in the Hyderabad Central University, it was the same design. The ABVP raised the issue, the authorities intervened. In the JNU, the ABVP raised the issue, the local BJP raised the issue, the authorities intervened. Sedition charges have been slapped, and now, the students in the Puducherry Central University are facing a threat. I appeal to all the parties, What are we doing? Are we playing with the destiny of our students? Their destiny is the destiny of the nation. Are we playing with the destiny of the nation? This is what I would like to ask. The Government must clarify that they will not allow the situation to deteriorate in Puducherry. The Puducherry Central University is the pride of our nation. It is known for creativity ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, your time is over ...*(Interruptions)*... The names of all the Members who associated with this should be added. But your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): This is not proper. Sir, you have allowed one side and they have said something and made an

allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, he has brought the analogy of the JNU and the Hyderabad authorities ...*(Interruptions)*... I know what is Zero Hour... जीरो ऑवर में भी ऐसा है क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*... What has happened? The Hyderabad University Student Union Secretary, who belongs to SFI, has resigned alleging political interference for what all happened. Subsequently, what has happened, everybody knows. Also, if people raise slogans for Afzal Guru, Yakub Menon and Maqbool Bhat, you want the Government to simply keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, This is the issue of Pondicherry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are right, Mr. Hariprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hariprasad, I am agreeing with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But Mr. Raja, my friend, I totally agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am agreeing with you, Pondicherry is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... You brought the Hyderabad and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It is on Pondicherry only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us confine to Pondicherry only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is on Pondicherry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not bring in Hyderabad University. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Tapan Sen, that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us confine to Pondicherry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will ask the Minister to find out the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we cannot accept the happenings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you want to politicize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government will not tolerate such. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We will not tolerate such attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*... The policy of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: National unity and integrity is very important for us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is atrocious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we are glad that the Minister has responded in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... But he should respond on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Mr. Raja, has.....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja has raised an issue on the Pondicherry University. He has also mentioned certain allegations against a political party also saying that it is being. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has every right to reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what he did. ...*(Interruptions)*... So why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot, be one-sided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We welcome Minister's right but he should not bring in the Hyderabad issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should respond on Pondicherry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Raja has a right to say, ...*(Interruptions)*... the Minister has a right to reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister gave a political reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is his job. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no harm. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both are on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, both are on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? What Mr. Raja said is also on record. What Mr. Minister said, is also on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Mr. Raja has said something, the Minister has a right to reply to it.

...(Interruptions)... Why do you complain? ...(Interruptions)... I am not. ...(Interruptions)...
One of you say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, even in Chennai-IIT, Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle was banned. ...(Interruptions)... I mean, I am just saying it is not the only place. ...(Interruptions)... It is not Pondicherry alone. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... It is now Pondicherry only. ...(Interruptions)... The issue is only Pondicherry. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to raise another thing, you give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: This has happened before. I am just trying to bring it to the notice that it happened. ... (Interruptions)... It is not the only place. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On a Pondicherry matter, if the Minister can bring in Jawaharlal University and Hyderabad University, why can we not bring in the Tamil Nadu University? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both are on record. ... (Interruptions)... I told you. ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... What Mr. Raja said. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Your Member has raised it. ... (Interruptions)... Your comrade has raised it. ... (Interruptions)... My friend has raised it and that is why I responded. ... (Interruptions)... Otherwise, we will discuss Pondicherry alone. ... (Interruptions)... It is a very good University. ... (Interruptions)... You ask him. ... (Interruptions)... He did not even realise. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, what both Mr. Raja said and Minister said are on record. ... (Interruptions)... So, sit down. I have not expunged anything. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): It is Puducherry, not Pondicherry. The record should be corrected. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is Puducherry. I thank you. ... (Interruptions)... Rajaji, it is Puducherry; not Pondicherry. I also agree that it is Puducherry. He is on changing of the name. West Bengal is also going to change its name, that is why, you are more concerned. I know that.

Need to release funds for irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to the State of Odisha

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान हमारे राज्य ओडिशा के एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। AIBP योजना के तहत मेजर और मीडियम जो इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए ओडिशा की केन्द्रीय सहायता लम्बे समय से बकाया है। इसकी वजह से बहुत सारे इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम अधूरा पड़ा है। इस संबंध में हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री सुश्री उमा भारती को वर्ष 2014-15 की बकाया राशि को जारी करने के लिए 5 फरवरी, 2015 को पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध किया था। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन ने भी सिफारिश की थी कि सुबर्नरेखा, कानुपुर, लोअर इंद्रा, अपर इन्द्रावती एक्सटेंशन, रेत, रेंगाली, आनंदरपुर बैराज और रुकुरा इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए फंड रिलीज किया जाना चाहिए, मगर अभी तक इसे रिलीज नहीं किया गया है।

हमारी राज्य सरकार इन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर वर्ष 2012-13 में 852.77 करोड़ और वर्ष 2013-14 में 856.29 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर चुकी है। अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार ने सिर्फ 14.8175 करोड़ रुपये ही रिलीज किए हैं। 624.19 करोड़ रुपये की शेष सहायता राशि अभी तक रिलीज नहीं हुई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की बकाया राशि ओडिशा को जल्द से जल्द रिलीज की जाए और राज्य पर पड़ने वाले अतिरिक्त आर्थिक बोझ से उसे बचाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन द्वारा रिकमंड करने के बाद भी पैसा रिलीज करने में देरी हो रही है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूँगा कि जल्द से जल्द इस धनराशि को रिलीज कर दिया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I will convey it to the concerned Minister about the concerns expressed by the hon. Members of Odisha.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's good. The concerned Minister will confront it. Don't worry. It is a good thing. Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan.

Withdrawal of services by Alliance Airlines from Kolkata and North-East

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, a very disturbing trend is being noticed in the operation of Alliance Air in the East and North-East of India which is operating from Kolkata base. The Alliance Air is gradually but steadily reducing its operation in this part. It has stopped operating from Kolkata to Ranchi, Patna, Durgapur, Bhubaneswar, Dimapur, Imphal and Aizawal. Alliance Air was operating 65 flights per week in this region. Now, the number of flights and days has been drastically reduced without adequate reason. Sir, there is reason for apprehension that Alliance Air service will completely withdraw its services from April 2017 as no newly acquired ATR 72 Aircraft is placed in Kolkata and the last ATR 42 which is now operating from Kolkata will have to stop its services within a short time because it will cross its specified lifespan in March 2017.

Sir, as we all know, Kolkata is the historic gateway to the Eastern region of India; the main engineering and maintenance base for ATR 42 is here. From the beginning, the entire infrastructure and other facilities including Hangar and skilled manpower are available in this base. It was carrying out all major inspection and maintenance schedule upto 4C checks. The Kolkata Base is fully capable to do this job for other types of aircraft also including the new ATR 72s. But, unfortunately, the management is purposefully ignoring Kolkata Base and instead, planning to carry out checks at other cities. After the induction of new ATR 72 aircraft, its engineering base has been shifted from Kolkata to other place. Engineers and technicians are being transferred to other cities.

Sir, now, only one ATR 42 aircraft based in Kolkata is operating in this region. But it has become at least 22 years old and has to stop its service within next eight months, *i.e.* March 2017.

Though Alliance Air has recently acquired 8 modern ATR 72 aircraft, not a single one has been placed in service in this part or stationed at Kolkata base.

Sir, so my request is that the authority should place at least two ATR 72 aircraft at Kolkata, revive the old routes and schedules and should not close down the existing maintenance base at Kolkata. Thank you, Sir.

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

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्वर (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

[جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں بھی مائنے مدسے کے وکٹوے سے
خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔]

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

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

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

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, while I associate myself with this issue, I would like to say that Alliance Air is a subsidiary of Air India but run by temporary workers, who are working there for more than 20 years. And, when the service is gradually getting reduced, it is fraught with danger that the whole subsidiary will be done away with. This is a dangerous thing, killing the employment and also service of Alliance Air in entire eastern India. Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government to seriously take note of this and respond appropriately so that all the services are restored, and the employees who have been made to work for 20 years as temporary workers are also done away with, and they should be taken in regular employment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay; that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, suddenly cancelling the service is not proper. Naqviji, please bring it to the notice of the Civil Aviation Minister.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ठीक है, सर। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, उस पर मैं संबंधित मंत्री से बात करूंगा।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.

**Closure of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Information Technology
in Amethi, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार का ही नहीं, पूरा सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अमेठी में 11 वर्षों से संचालित श्री राजीव गांधी भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की शाखा पूरी तरह बंद कर दी गई है। अभी दो दिन पहले 148 छात्रों को वहां से शिफ्ट कर दिया गया है। इससे पहले बलपूर्वक, पुलिस लगाकर 40 छात्रों को भेजा जा चुका है। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, इससे पहले पिछले दो सालों में फूड पार्क, जो खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का था, जिसका भूमि पूजन किया जा चुका था, उसको बंद किया गया, जगदीशपुर की हिंदुस्तान पेपर मिल को भी बंद किया गया। डिस्कवरी पार्क जो किसानों के लिए था, एक बड़ी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना थी, उसको बंद कर दिया गया। एनएचटीआरआईपी जो मोटर व्हीकल्स से संबंधित था, उसे बंद कर दिया गया। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अनवरत प्रक्रिया है, आज आपकी है, कल हमारी थी, कल फिर हमारी होगी, लेकिन यह राजनीति का एक सबसे घटिया स्वरूप है। राजनीति का एक ऐसा स्वरूप है, जिसकी जितनी आलोचना की जाए, वह कम है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और उपाध्यक्ष श्री राहुल गांधी के क्षेत्र की सारी योजनाओं को बंद करके आप उस जनता से बदला ले रहे हैं, जिन्होंने उसे निर्वाचित किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राजनीति का एक बहुत ही घटिया स्वरूप है।

महोदय, इस संदर्भ में मैं आगे कहते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहते रहो कि कांग्रेस-मुक्त भारत बनाओगे, लेकिन आपकी कोशिश है कि जिन संस्थानों पर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, महात्मा गांधी, इंदिरा गांधी, राजीव गांधी का नाम लिखा हुआ है, उन्हें आप बंद कर रहे हो। आप लाख कोशिश कर लो, लेकिन उनके त्याग और बलिदान को आप इतिहास से निकाल नहीं पाओगे। जब इतिहास पढ़ा जाएगा, तो आप एक खलनायक के रूप में उभरेंगे। मैं यहां इन शब्दों के साथ इनकी आलोचना करता हूँ कि नेहरू, गांधी परिवार से जुड़ी संस्थाओं को जो बंद किया जा रहा है, यह सीधे मेरे साथ जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, मेरा क्षेत्र साथ में लगा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। श्री राजीव शुक्ल। Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla has given notice. He has to associate himself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Shri Rajeev Shukla has given notice. So he should associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार आश्वासन दे कि अमेठी और रायबरेली, दोनों क्षेत्रों से ऐसे संस्थान नहीं हटाए जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक राजनीति का घटिया स्वरूप है, जो कभी भी भारत के लोकतंत्र में किसी दल को किसी दूसरे दल के साथ नहीं करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं संपूर्ण सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू, गांधी परिवार से जुड़े संस्थानों को बंद किया जा रहा है।..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Rajeev Shukla, you can associate with it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him associate. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you.

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

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

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

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

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस विषय पर मेरा नोटिस है।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, इसलिए आपको बुलाया।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: महोदय, सरकार स्किल डेवलपमेंट की बहुत बात कर रही है, लेकिन जिस तरह से यह इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी का सेंटर बंद किया गया, जो इलाहाबाद से एफिलिएटेड था। इससे उन बच्चों का भविष्य अधर में पड़ गया है, जो बच्चे वहां पर थे। उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि आप

इलाहाबाद जाओ, लेकिन उनके लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो रहा है कि वे इलाहाबाद जाएं। जैसा प्रमोद जी ने बताया कि लगातार कितने इंस्टीट्यूट्स, जो केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन थे, वे वहां बंद किए गए। जो वहां राजीव गांधी जी ने इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगवाई थीं, जैसे खाद कारखाना था, या जगदीशपुर में जो प्लांट्स लगवाये थे और जगहों पर प्लांट्स लगवाए थे, उनको धीरे-धीरे केन्द्र सरकार से आर्थिक मदद कम होती जा रही है या बंद होती जा रही है, जिससे वे तमाम बंद बो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन तो लो, विनय जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): पहले ही बंद हो गए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: विनय जी, आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले से बंद नहीं थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... धीरे-धीरे आप जो कह रहे हैं, पता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विनय जी, आप यही आरोप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर लगाते, विभिन्न चुनाव क्षेत्रों में। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें बोलने दीजिए, वरना हमारा टाइम निकल जाएगा। सर, उसमें क्या है कि अगर चुनाव में कोई व्यक्ति हार जाता है और दूसरा व्यक्ति जीत जाता है, तो क्या वह बदला लेने का तरीका है? इस तरह से होना चाहिए कि उस क्षेत्र को ही नेस्तनाबूद कर देंगे! यह कभी नहीं होता है। जब मनमोहन सिंह जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, दूसरे राज्यों के नेताओं की constituency की खूब मदद करते थे। यह यूपीए गवर्नमेंट की परम्परा रही है, लेकिन इस सरकार में यह देखा गया है कि बदले की भावना से काम करना। अभी HRD मिनिस्टर, हो सकता है, वहां बाद में HRD मिनिस्टर हो गए, तो यह जो परम्परा शुरू हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: अच्छा होगा कि इस पर वेंकैया जी जवाब दें और बताएं कि यह क्यों हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह की बातें क्यों उठ रही हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, the Leader of the Opposition wants to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give a notice.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, if you are allowing a discussion, ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, what does a Zero Hour mention mean? How is it mentioned? If four Members start speaking on it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय मंत्री जी, Zero Hour इसलिए उठाया जाता है कि एक स्ट्रक्चर्ड डिस्कशन में चर्चा नहीं होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

﴿ قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے منتری جی، زیرو-اور اس لئے اٹھایا جاتا ہے کہ ایک اسٹرکچرڈ ڈسکشن میں چرچا نہیں ہوتی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ﴾

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जो यह इश्यू उठाया है, यह बहुत important है। हम पोलिटिकली सोच में डिफर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जनता से बदले की भावना न आपको करनी चाहिए और न हमको करनी चाहिए। आप भी मंत्री रह चुके हैं और हम भी तीन दशक तक मंत्री रह चुके हैं और अभी मंत्री रहेंगे। हम व्यक्तिगत तौर पर आपकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं। जब मैं UPA(1) में और UPA(2) में मंत्री बना, सबसे पहले यही बात बताई और हमारे सभी मंत्रियों की सोच वही है, क्योंकि हमारी लीडरशिप की हमेशा वही सोच रही है कि पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने कौन-कौन से वायदे किए थे, सबसे पहले उनको मुकम्मल करो। जो इनकम्पलीट काम हैं, नामुकम्मल काम हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको कम्पलीट करो, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज की सरकार में वह सोच नहीं है, वह धारणा नहीं है। यह एक वक्त में 1990 में थी और 2013 तक थी, लेकिन आज नहीं है, क्या कारण हैं, मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। विशेष रूप से हम अपनी-अपनी constituencies में कभी इसकी बातें नहीं करते हैं। मेरी constituency से लेकर इनकी constituency में सब रोज होता है, लेकिन कम-से-कम डायन भी एक जगह छोड़ देती है। कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट की constituency में दो साल के अर्से में इतने सेन्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स बन्द हो जाएं, तो यह बात हमें सोचने पर मजबूर करती है और इस सदन में चर्चा करने पर मजबूर करती है। क्या कारण है कि इतने सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स 2 constituency में ही बंद हो रहे हैं, चाहे वह फूड पार्क की बात हो, राइस मिल की बात हो, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर मिल की बात हो, डिस्कवरी पार्क की बात हो या और कोई बात हो। मैं अपने स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित बात करता हूँ। हमें ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल ...**(व्यवधान)**... जितना मेरे समय में बना, उसके बाद वहां कोई ईंट नहीं लगी है। जो रायबरेली का AIIMS है, वह केवल वहीं के लोगों के लिए नहीं, पूरी जनता के लिए है। उसमें बीजेपी के भी वर्क्स आएंगे, बीएसपी के भी वर्क्स आएंगे और समाजवादी के भी आएंगे। मरीज किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से नहीं होता है। इसी तरह से अमेठी में मैंने रीजनल कैंसर सेन्टर दिया था। उसके लिए तो अभी जमीन भी एक्वायर नहीं की है, वह प्रोजेक्ट है भी या नहीं है? माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है कि अगर सरकार की इस तरह की धारणा विपक्ष के नेताओं के प्रति हो, तो यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جو یہ ایشو اٹھایا ہے، یہ بہت امپورٹینٹ ہے۔ ہم پولیٹکلی سوچ میں ڈفر کر سکتے ہیں، لیکن جنٹا سے بدلے کی بھاونہ نہ آپ کو کرنی چاہئے اور نہ ہم کو کرنی چاہئے۔ آپ بھی منٹری رہ چکے ہیں اور ہم بھی تین دہائیوں تک منٹری رہ چکے ہیں اور ابھی منٹری رہیں گے۔ ہم شخصی طور پر آپ کی بہت عزت کرتے ہیں۔ جب میں یو۔پی۔اے۔(1) میں اور یو۔پی۔اے۔(2) میں منٹری بنا، سب سے پہلے یہی بات بتائی اور ہمارے سبھی منٹریوں کی سوچ وہی ہے، کیوں کہ ہماری لیڈرشپ کی ہمیشہ وہی سوچ رہی ہے کہ پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے کون کون سے وعدے کئے تھے، سب سے پہلے ان کو مکمل کرو۔ جو ان-کمپلیٹ کام ہیں، نامکمل کام ہیں، پروجیکٹس ہیں، ان کو کمپلیٹ کرو، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج کی سرکار میں وہ سوچ نہیں ہے، وہ دھارنا نہیں ہے۔ یہ ایک وقت میں 1990 میں تھی اور 2013 تک تھی، لیکن آج نہیں آیا، کیا وجہ ہے، میں نہیں سمجھ پا رہا ہوں۔ خاص طور سے ہم اپنی اپنی کانسٹی-ٹیونسیز میں کبھی اس کی باتیں نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ میری کانسٹی-ٹیونسی سے لے کر ان کی کانسٹی-ٹیونسی میں سب روز ہوتا ہے، لیکن کم سے کم ڈائن بھی ایک جگہ چھوڑ دیتی ہے۔ کانگریس پریزیڈنٹ اور وائس پریزیڈنٹ کی کانسٹی-ٹیونسی میں دو سال کے عرصے میں اتنے سینٹر پروجیکٹس بند ہو جائیں، تو یہ بات ہمیں سوچنے پر مجبور کرتی ہے اور اس سدن میں چرچا کرنے پر مجبور کرتی ہے۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ اتنے سینٹرل پروجیکٹس دو کانسٹی-ٹیونسیز میں ہی بند ہو رہے ہیں، چاہے وہ فوڈ پارک کی بات ہو،

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

رائس مل کی بات ہو، ہندوستان پیپر مل کی بات ہو، ڈسکوری پارک کی بات ہو یا اور کوئی بات ہو۔ میں اپنے سواستھ سے سمبندھت بات کرتا ہے۔ ہمیں آل انڈیا میڈیکل --- (مداخلت) --- جتنا میرے وقت میں بنا، اس کے بعد وہاں کوئی اینٹ نہیں لگی ہے۔ جو رائے بریلی کا ایمس ہے، وہ صرف وہیں کے لوگوں کے لئے نہیں، پوری جنتا کے لئے ہے۔ اس میں بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے بھی ورکرس آئیں گے، بی۔ایس۔پی۔ کے بھی ورکرس آئیں گے اور سماجیادی کے بھی آئیں گے۔ مریض کسی پولیٹکل پارٹی سے نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے امیٹھی میں میں نے ریجنل کینسر سینٹر دیا تھا۔ اس کے لئے تو ابھی زمین بھی ایکوائٹر نہیں کی ہے، وہ پروجیکٹ ہے بھی یا نہیں ہے؟ مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، یہ بہت سنجیدہ موضوع ہے کہ اگر سرکار کی اس طرح کی دھارنا ویکس کے نیٹاؤں کے تئیں ہو، تو یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے۔

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह आरोप लगाकर, फिर ऐसा नारा लगाना, यह तो अलग बात है। इसका कोई समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। The Chair also should bear with us, Sir. You have allowed three people to speak on the same issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They had given a notice.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem. Even if somebody has given a notice, -- you are aware of that rule and I am also aware of that rule -- they will associate themselves. I have no problem because seniors like Ghulam Nabiji, Rajeev Shuklaji, and Pramodji are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may say whatever you want to say.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What we are speaking here is going to the people. So, the Government's response also should be allowed to go to the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is allowed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You bear with me, Sir. My point is, I agree with the principle which has been raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other friends. बदले की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह सरकार इस भावना से न सोचती है और न कार्य करती है, मगर जो तीन मुद्दे आपने बताए हैं, उनके बारे में मैं जानकारी इकट्ठी करूंगा। मेरे पास फूड पार्क के संबंध में जानकारी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... We also discussed the issue the other day. Even the decision was taken during the UPA Government. If you want, you can go through the files also. For that also, if we start accusing this Government about land acquisition, about the

availability of land, etc., it is not good. It is a State issue. Even Ghulam Nabiji also just now said that the land is not acquired. There are different views on different issues, but anyhow, as senior Members have raised it, I will convey it to the concerned Ministers and then, they will definitely look into this. But I can assure the House that there is no question of taking revenge. Any Government which comes into power will have their own schemes. That has been the practice. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's name used to be there in the National Highway. That has been removed. Then, in Valmiki Ambedkar Yojana, Ambedkar's name has been removed subsequently. N. T. Rama Rao's name has been removed from the airport. Who did this? Let us not try to score political points and criticise each other. Facts have to be facts. As you raised now about the two constituencies, Amethi and Rae Bareilly, I will definitely tell the concerned Ministers. They will examine it also and I will ask them to inform you what are the reasons and what is the background of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more about that. Dr. Satyanarayana Jatiya.

**Need for rehabilitation and provision of social security to Scheduled Castes
involved in sanitation work**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण के कारण तेजी से बदलाव के इस दौर में मैं decent work की समस्याओं के संबंध में अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण के कारण दुनिया में तेजी से आ रहे आर्थिक बदलाव के संबंध में मजदूरों और उनके काम करने के हालात को अच्छा बनाने के लिए, कामगारों के प्रति अच्छे व्यवहार की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, यह देखने में आता है कि अस्वच्छ धंधों में सफाई के काम में लगे कामगारों के प्रति, tannery में लगे कामगारों के प्रति और ऐसे खतरनाक कामों में लगे सभी मजदूरों के प्रति जिस प्रकार की जागरूकता होनी चाहिए और उन्हें जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, वह उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती हैं। उनके प्रति समाज में जो सम्मान का भाव होना चाहिए, वह भी उन्हें नहीं मिल पाता है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां कहा गया है कि "काम ही पूजा है", परंतु जो लोग ऐसे काम में लगे हैं, यदि उनके प्रति लोगों में दुराव का भाव होगा, उनके प्रति नफरत का भाव होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से हम एक बड़ी बात को छोड़ देंगे। हमने भारत के संविधान में कहा है कि अस्पृश्यता का अंत कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अस्पृश्यता अभी भी समाज में स्पष्ट रूप से दिखायी देती है। महोदय, ऐसे कामों में लगे जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं, जो अस्वच्छ धंधों में लगे कामगार हैं, उन लोगों के प्रति दुराव का भाव समाज से जाना चाहिए। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि Decent work needs decent behavior, यह हमारी सभ्यता और प्रगति का द्योतक है। हमने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान शुरू किया था, उसके पीछे भी यही भाव था। महोदय, मेरे ध्यान में एक प्रोसे की पंक्तियां आती हैं कि, God didn't create a man

to be miserable to hunger and die in the midst of plenty which is the result of his own labour. मनुष्य मेहनत करे, काम करे और उसे सम्मान न मिले, तो यह निश्चित रूप से उसके प्रति सब से बड़ा अन्याय होगा। इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए हमें प्रभावी उपाय करने चाहिए। इन सारे कार्यों को करने के लिए हमने जिस तरह के कानून बनाए हैं, उन नियम व कानूनों को व्यवहार में लाने के लिए हमें उपाय करने हैं। हमें लोगों की सामाजिक मानसिकता में बदलाव के लिए काम करना है। हमें इस प्रकार के सारे उपाय करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं सदन से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इन सारे कामों में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनके प्रति दुराव व अस्पृश्यता का भाव दूर होना चाहिए और उनके प्रति सम्मानजनक बर्ताव के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

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

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Need to reconsider decision regarding de-notification of F.C.I. depots and bringing back private contract system by Ministry of Labour

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I take this opportunity to bring before this august House the retrograde step taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Sir, recently, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had de-notified 226 F.C.I. depots so as to bring back labour contract system. Sir, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has got a responsibility to ensure that all the labour laws are properly implemented, including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act.

The F.C.I. had gone to the CACLB for getting its consent for de-notifying its depots. But, the CACLB rejected the F.C.I. s request and, even after the rejection, the Ministry had given a note for de-notifying the depots which, subsequently, going to affect the lives and livelihood of lakhs of workers in our country. And, Sir, contract labour system which

was abolished is going to be brought back through this de-notification. Undoubtedly, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is making the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act a mockery. The decision is a mockery of the Contract Labour Act. Sir, what is the argument of the F.C.I.? It is saying that it is being done on the recommendation of Shanta Kumar Committee Report. Yes; it is true. The F.C.I. has engaged lakhs of departmental, DPS, Contract workers for loading and unloading foodgrains. Even in the notified depots, very few labourers are engaged. Sufficient labourers are not being utilized. That is why it results in the engagement of proxy labourers with the knowledge of the F.C.I. management itself. The proxy workers are paid in the name of department workers. This shows that the department workers are being paid exorbitantly. It has to be corrected. But, what should be the remedy? Remedy should not be to bring back contract labour system. If you are suffering from headache, the remedy cannot lie in...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my friend, Mr. Ragesh.

Sir, under the court order, the contract labour was discontinued in some of the F.C.I. depots. The statutory Board constituted under the Contract Labour Act recommended not to allow the contract work. But, ignoring this, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is going ahead by permitting contract workers there. The Government is promoting illegality. This must be stopped.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my colleague, Mr. Ragesh.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Mr. Ragesh.

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

Need to save mini steel plants from closure in the State of Chhattisgarh

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ में 185 मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स हैं और इन 185 मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स को वहाँ के बड़े-बड़े स्टील प्लांट्स के साथ मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। उन्हें कच्चा माल मिलने में काफी कठिनाई हो रही है। सबसे अधिक रोजगार देने वाले मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स, जो वहाँ पर लगभग 50 हजार लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उनको सरकार कच्चा माल देने से तो दूर रही, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार बिजली की दरों में जिस प्रकार

से बढ़ोत्तरी कर रही है, उसके कारण, ये मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स कहाँ जाएं? जो हमारे स्टील मंत्री हैं, मैं माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि ये जो 185 स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, और इन 185 स्टील प्लांट्स में 50 हजार लोगों को रोजगार देने की क्षमता है, उनका रोजगार खत्म होता जा रहा है। उनको कच्चा माल नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार की तरफ से कई बार कहा गया है कि घरेलू लोगों के उपयोग की बिजली की दर तो बढ़ रही है, लेकिन साथ-साथ जहां उद्योगों में 50,000 लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात है, वहां पर रोजगार देना तो दूर रहा, उन उद्योगों को बंद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि नए राज्य के रूप में सृजन के बाद छत्तीसगढ़ सन् 2000 में अस्तित्व में आया था, उसको अब 16 साल हो गए। 16 साल के अंदर में वहां की जो सरकार रही हैं, उन सरकारों ने उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में कोई निर्णायक कदम नहीं उठाया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी का पुनः ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम वहां जो उद्योग हैं, वे बंद नहीं होने पाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Motilal Voraji. Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau.

Condition of Highway roads in hilly States due to landslides

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important national issue.

While the 18,437 kms. highway in the ten hilly States of the country means a lifeline and survival to its people, it also ironically means a lot of death-traps and major mishaps that have happened since many years ago till very recently. Just recently, in Himachal Pradesh there was a complete blockade on two major National Highways. Then, just last week, on the Dimapur-Kohima-Maram highway, there was a blockade because of landslides again. The same thing happened in Uttarakhand; 29 people were killed and five were injured. At least, ten people died in massive landslides on the Arunachal highway.

Sir, all these horrifying landslides on our highways, besides bringing untold misery to the people, are also posing a threat to our security, compromising the security of the nation.

Sir, Government's post-landslide interventions many a time are too little and too late. The highway construction in the advanced countries include Breast Walls and Retaining Walls automatically in the construction package.

So, there are four measures that I would like the Government to take immediately to prevent further rampage. One, the Government norm for road construction today of

Rs. 5 crores per km. for 2-lane roads is too little. It is like a drop in a bucket. It is like prescribing one medicine to all patients. Secondly, the Government should request the State Governments of hilly States to immediately identify the landslide-prone areas, make realistic estimates and submit them to the Government so that necessary action can be immediately taken. Thirdly, the Mechanical Division of the CPWD should immediately deploy their machines. The fourth point is that the EPC, Engineering Procurement & Construction system, which is to be introduced shortly, need to take immediate measures to stop further devastation. And my last point is, unfortunately, the Rs. 55,000 crores budget for capital works for the year 2016-17, is too little, and we need a little more than that.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Prevalence of manual scavenging in the Country

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आज भी मैला ढोने वाले हैं, यह हमारे लिए बहुत दुख की बात है। हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली भी इससे अछूती नहीं है। कल मैला ढोने वालों के पुनर्वास की मांग को लेकर दायर जनहित याचिका पर सुनवाई करते हुए हाईकोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि राजधानी में मैला ढोने वालों का होना शर्मनाक है। ऐसी स्थिति यहां तलब है जबकि कानून में मैला ढोना प्रतिबंधित है। दिल्ली राज्य विधिक सेवा आयोग ने अदालत में अपनी रिपोर्ट दायर करते हुए कहा है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न इलाकों में 233 मैला ढोने वाले हैं। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड और नगर निगम के अधिकारियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक भी मैला ढोने वाले के न होने की बात कही है, जबकि आयोग उनके होने का दावा कर रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. It is time for Question Hour now.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Advanced survey on drug abuse among citizens**

*196.SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government conducted an advanced survey on drug abuse among citizens;

(b) if so, whether, after a gap of more than fifteen years, Government conducts an advanced survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse among the citizens;

(c) whether the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was co-sponsored by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime;

(d) whether Government proposes to conduct pilot surveys in some States to assess the extent of drug abuse; and

(e) whether tobacco and gutkha addicts had also been covered in this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. Thereafter, no National Survey on drug abuse has been conducted.

(b) The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 2012 has, *inter-alia*, a provision for national survey to be conducted every five years to study the change and pattern of drug abuse. The Ministry has recently assigned the work of conducting National Survey on the Extent and Pattern of Substance Use to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(c) In 2007, the Ministry had requested National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a nationwide survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse. A pilot survey was conducted by NSSO during March-April, 2010 in three cities viz. Mumbai, Amritsar and Imphal. UNODC was not involved in the pilot survey.

(d) As stated in part (b) of the question, the work of conducting a National Survey has been assigned to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi.

(e) The Drugs/Substance which are proposed to be surveyed includes Tobacco.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, kindly permit me to pay my respects to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Purthi Thalaivi Amma, for having sent me to this august House, which made me to put this 'first-ever supplementary' of my life in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you laughing? I am a new Member. Please encourage me. Do not discourage me.

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

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Sir, drug addiction is a chronic disease and drug abuse has emerged as a serious concern in India. This menace to the society has to be stopped forthwith, at all costs.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Centre disburses, under any Central Scheme, money to the State Governments, NGOs, voluntary organizations, and de-addiction centres to stop this menace? Does the Centre have any system to monitor how the funds are used by them?

श्री विजय सांपला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि प्रश्नकर्ता जी ने कहा है कि वे अपना पहला क्वेश्चन यहाँ पूछ रहे हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी पहली बार इस सभा में जवाब दे रहा हूँ! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, maiden question and maiden reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister should have been here to listen to the maiden reply of his Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste the time of Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please reply.

श्री विजय सांपला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल था, वह सर्वेक्षण के बारे में था, लेकिन अभी इन्होंने पूछा है कि इसके बारे में हम क्या सहायता करते हैं? महोदय, आज हम पूरी दुनिया में आतंकवाद के बाद सबसे बड़ी चुनौती अगर किसी चीज़ की मानते हैं, तो वह नशाखोरी है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य का तमिलनाडु से संबंध है, तो निःसंदेह इनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बता दूँ कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नशीला पदार्थ दुरुपयोग निवारण योजना के तहत तमिलनाडु में 29 आईआरसीए को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कर्णाटक राज्य में लगभग 36 आईआरसीए हैं और पूरे

देश में लगभग 400 से ज्यादा आईआरसीए हैं। इसमें तमिलनाडु को सहायता के रूप में जो एमाउंट रिलीज किया गया है, वह वर्ष 2013-14 में 1 करोड़ 7 लाख है, जिसमें beneficiaries 44,028 हैं। ऐसे ही वर्ष 2014-15 में 203 लाख दिए गए हैं, जिससे जिन beneficiaries को लाभ मिला, वास्तव में उनको हम beneficiaries नहीं कह सकते, बल्कि इससे सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले जो भुक्तभोगी थे, उनकी संख्या 88,056 थी। इसी तरह से, वर्ष 2015-16 में 234 लाख की सहायता दी गई, जिससे 9,594 लोग लाभान्वित हुए।

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that no survey was conducted after 2000-01. But, as per the Act, every five years, this survey should be conducted. He has also stated that the AIIMS, New Delhi, has been assigned the work of conducting this survey. But, as we all know, the AIIMS is already hard-pressed for money and time. Adequate manpower is not available with them. How will they take this additional responsibility? So, will the Government come forward with other alternative methods for conducting this survey, so that this menace is eradicated from the society completely?

श्री विजय सांपला: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम 2001 के बाद अभी सर्वेक्षण करवा रहे हैं। यह सही है कि 2001 में यह सर्वेक्षण हुआ था। मंत्रालय की तरफ से यह सर्वेक्षण कराया जाए, इससे पहले एक पायलट सर्वेक्षण मणिपुर, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र में कराया गया। इस सर्वेक्षण में तीन शहरों को ही लिया गया था - मुंबई, इम्फाल और अमृतसर। इसके कारण इसका sample rate बहुत कम था और जो samples लिए गए थे, वे भी पूर्ण रूप से complete नहीं थे, क्योंकि जो फुटपाथ पर रहने वाले लोग हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी, कॉलेज, ढाबे के लोग हैं और जो wine vendors हैं, ऐसे लोगों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया था। इसमें number of samples भी बहुत कम रहा, जिसके कारण 2014 में इन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, इसमें कुल 1,134 लोगों को ही शामिल किया गया था, जिनमें 855 males और 279 females थे। चूंकि इसमें बहुत सारी त्रुटियाँ थीं, इसलिए उन त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिए आगे एक सर्वेक्षण करवाया जा रहा है, जो हम एम्स के माध्यम से करवा रहे हैं। एम्स का जो डिपार्टमेंट इसको देखता है, उसी के माध्यम से हम यह सर्वेक्षण करवा रहे हैं। 2001 में जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ था, उसका sample rate भी बहुत कम था, यह 40 हजार ही था और जो सर्वेक्षण हम अब करवाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें लगभग 6 लाख samples लिए जाएंगे। पहले यह कुछ स्थानों के लिए ही था, अब यह सर्वेक्षण व्यापक रूप से पूरे देश में होगा। उसमें लगभग हर प्रदेश से 21 हजार samples लिए जाएंगे और कुल मिला कर ऐसे लगभग 6 लाख samples होंगे। उसमें हर तरह के नशीले पदार्थ, जिनमें आधुनिक नशीले पदार्थ भी शामिल हैं, उनके ऊपर भी सर्वेक्षण करवाया जाएगा।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार का इरादा इन तमाम ड्रग्स के मामले में बहुत धूमिल है। They are not serious about it. They are not conducting more surveys. The surveys they are conducting are not covering the entire

population. Sir, I am from Punjab. I know that it has been, more or less, established by one of the surveys conducted through the AIIMS that about 60 to 65 per cent people have come in direct contact with drugs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is wrong completely. This is baseless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: You can put your own question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can put your own question. You can't keep it under the carpet any longer. It is in public arena that there are not even rehabilitation centres in Punjab from where the people would like to get rid of this problem. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any Central Scheme for augmenting rehabilitation centres for those who want to voluntarily give up drugs in Punjab. Has the Ministry sanctioned any plan for rehabilitation centres?

श्री विजय सांपला: माननीय सदस्या, जो पंजाब से संबंधित हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं भी पंजाब का ही हूँ। पहले तो माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि इसमें सरकार का इरादा कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं है, तो मैं यहां यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जब 2001 में सर्वेक्षण हुआ था, तब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी और आज हम सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं, तब भी भाजपा की सरकार है। इस बीच में हर पांच साल के बाद सर्वेक्षण होना था, लेकिन इनके इरादे इसी से स्पष्ट हैं कि इस बीच में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं करवाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: इसमें मेज़ पीटने या ताली बजाने की कोई बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय की गंभीरता को समझते हुए जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय सांपला: इसके बीच में एक बात यह है, शायद माननीय सदस्या ने गलत रिपोर्ट किया है कि पंजाब में 60% लोग नशे से ग्रस्त हैं, मैं इसे स्पष्ट करूंगा। चूंकि ये रिपोर्ट का बहुत ज्यादा जिक्र करते हैं, लेकिन हमने एक rapid assessment survey करवाया था, जो 2015 में हुआ था, लेकिन उसका sample rate कम था, इस कारण हमने उसे पूरा नहीं माना है। उसको देखते हुए ही अब हम एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर उस बात को ही देखा जाए तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्या ने दो-तीन सवाल किए हैं, पहले तो इन्होंने जो 60% वाली बात कही है, मैं उसका जवाब देना चाहूंगा।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: आप 60% या 65% वाली बात छोड़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाकिस्तान इस षड्यंत्र के माध्यम से एक proxy war कर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, she is only making political statements. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no basis for all this. It is completely baseless. ...*(Interruptions)*... Irresponsible statements are being made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... अम्बिका जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him complete the reply. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Minister complete the reply. अम्बिका जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Minister, you may please continue the reply.

श्री विजय सांपला: मैं तथ्यों के आधार पर अपनी बात करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह एक ऐसा इश्यू है, जिसका ये जिक्र कर रहे हैं। पंजाब का एक सर्वेक्षण आया है, लेकिन अभी हम उसको पूर्ण नहीं मान रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसका sample rate बहुत छोटा था, इसलिए मैंने अभी बताया है कि वहां पर हम एक बड़ा और व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करवा रहे हैं। यदि हम इसका आधार भी लें, तो पंजाब में सवा लाख या डेढ़ लाख ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो अफीम या अफीम से मिलता-जुलता नशा लेते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2,32,856 लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, हो गया।

श्री विजय सांपला: सर, आप मेरी बात कंप्लीट होने दीजिए। रिपोर्ट में ऐसा माना गया है कि 2,32,856 व्यक्ति नशे से ग्रस्त हैं और पंजाब की पॉपुलेशन 2 करोड़ 77 हजार, यानी पौने तीन करोड़ के लगभग है। इस तरह यह रेश्यो एक प्रतिशत से भी कम है। दूसरा प्रश्न इन्होंने पूछा कि क्या नशा मुक्ति के लिए हमने कुछ किया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि पहले वहां पर सात नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र चलते थे, और last year, 26 June को हमने 28 नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र और खोले हैं। इस तरह अब पंजाब में नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों की संख्या 33 है।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, this answer is contrary to the facts placed by them yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anubhav Mohanty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I wish to ask a supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going... ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anubhav Mohanty, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो: पंजाब में 70 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा लोग नशा करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जिस रिपोर्ट का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वह यूएनओ की रिपोर्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. It is not going. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anubhav Mohanty, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Thank you, Sir, and love you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to ask this question because I am a youth and this question pertains to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave it to you because you are a youth and drug abuse is more among the youth. You should fight for eradicating drug abuse among the youth.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: That is what I am saying, Sir. As a responsible youth of the country, I am obliged and I am happy that I got the opportunity to ask this question.

Sir, is it a fact that sedative drugs, which are popularly known as 'party drugs' nowadays, are becoming more popular amongst the teenagers and the youngsters of the country? Also, I wish to know whether eight kilograms of hallucinogenic drugs worth Rs. 25 cores were confiscated in this Capital city of our country, which is dangerously spreading amongst the youngsters and the teenagers. If so, what measures is the Minister taking to contain such drug-peddling activities, which would save the younger generation of my country?

श्री विजय सांपला: सर, यह सवाल इससे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, क्योंकि यह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: सर, यह इसी से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you know it, you may answer now. Otherwise, you can. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have got the information, you may reply now. If you know, you can answer. Otherwise, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय सांपला: उपसभापति जी, मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि दवाई बेचना, खरीदना और पकड़ना हमारे विभाग का कार्य नहीं है। यह दवाई बेचने का और पकड़ने का काम दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का होता है। इसलिए यह सवाल इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: यूथ की जिम्मेदारी का काम आपके मंत्रालय का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय सांपला: सर, यूथ की बात कही है, इनकी बात पर मैं कहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have information, you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, आप इधर भी सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have no information, you say that it is a separate issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you replying to Mr. Anubhav Mohanty's question? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that if you have no information, as you said it relates to another Ministry, you don't reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I want to point out that right now in Punjab there is Police recruitment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him ask question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him ask question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Shri Naresh Gujral will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Mr. Naresh Gujral ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Mr. Naresh Gujral ask the question. Then I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the Punjab Government is in the process of recruitment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make such comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you saying that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who has made a comment? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was looking this side; then somebody made a comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are only making a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear one suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a serious matter for the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What will I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government accept our demand for a discussion in Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say that after this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can say that after this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bajwaji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, I have no problem. You give notice. But in the Question Hour, I can allow only three supplementaries. There is no provision to ask a supplementary after this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You, please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot violate rules for some Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every Member is equal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice, I will allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I want to point out to the august House that right now the Punjab Government is in the process of recruiting more young men and women in the Police force. They have made it mandatory for every candidate applying to undergo a blood test, to check for drugs. I am very happy to point out that so far, 35,000 men and women have undergone this test and less than 300 have tested positive. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, 3,00,000 tests will be done in the next one month. ...*(Interruptions)*... In view of this, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, would he conduct in Punjab a large scale survey so that all these statistics are then put to sham? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, I told you to give notice for a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Bajwa said without my permission will not go on record. What he is speaking is also not going on record. Sit down. You can give notice for a Half-an-hour Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only the Minister's reply will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prem Chand Gupta, I have not allowed you. The Minister has to reply. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point, Guptaji? Let him complete, and then you can say.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, let us have the next question. For the last twenty-five minutes, we are on the first question only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, on that point, I agree with you. That is a good point. I support your point.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का दायित्व मिलने के बाद, जिसमें नशा मुक्ति कराना भी एक विषय है, हमने इस विषय की गम्भीरता को महसूस करते हुए कि पहले क्या हुआ है और अभी क्या करना चाहिए, नशा मुक्ति के लिए जो 2012 से नीति बनी हुई है, उस नीति में और क्या किया जाना चाहिए, इन सब विषयों पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया और यह पाया कि इसका detailed survey होना चाहिए था। अभी तक यह पता नहीं है कि देश में नशे में लिप्त लोग कितने हैं। जो प्रारम्भिक आंकड़ा सामने आया है, वह 7 करोड़ 21 लाख के आसपास है। हमने देखा कि हर 5 साल में सर्वे कराने का प्रावधान है, परन्तु 2001 के बाद किसी प्रकार का कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ है। एक सैम्पल सर्वे कराया गया था, जिसके आंकड़े भी ठीक से उपलब्ध नहीं हुए। तो हमने निर्णय लिया है कि इस मामले में देश में ख्याति प्राप्त एम्स की एक संस्था है, वह यह काम करती रहती है, उससे अनुबन्ध किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर डिबेट करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, हम उसको सारी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएँगे और वह सर्वे करके 2018 तक जानकारी उपलब्ध कराएंगी।

जहाँ तक पंजाब का सवाल है, तो हमने पंजाब में अभी इन दो वर्षों के अन्दर-अन्दर नशा मुक्ति के लिए 28 नये केन्द्र खोले हैं। इसके 7 केन्द्र पहले से थे और 28 नये केन्द्र अब खोले हैं। हमारी सीधी मंशा पंजाब में नशा सेवन कम कराने की है। हमने वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी से, वहाँ के उप मुख्य मंत्री जी से और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से बातचीत की है और पंजाब में नशा मुक्ति के लिए हम वे सारी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

सर, जो प्रश्न रोकथाम के सम्बन्ध में आया था, तो हम गृह मंत्रालय से, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से तथा अपने मंत्रालय से इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि सप्लाई कम हो और नशे में लिप्त लोग नशा छोड़ें तथा इनकी संख्या आगे नहीं बढ़े।

Compulsory Urdu education in schools

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

(a) whether Government is planning to make Urdu education compulsory in schools, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government plans to modify the three-language policy, where students learn English, Hindi and their local language in schools, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the three-language policy has succeeded in creating a uniform medium of communication across the country; and

(d) the details of the percentage of students who learn English and Hindi in schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

(c) The major objective of three language formula is to promote language harmony and equality among languages in school education by making provision for the study of three languages.

(d) The information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, before putting my question, I would like to say that all the parties have given a notice for a Short Duration Discussion on the new Education Policy. That should be taken up on Monday. Now, I come to my question.

सर, जब उर्दू की बात होती है, वहीं मिर्ज़ा ग़ालिब का नाम आता है। हम लोग ग़ालिब को पसन्द करते हैं, लेकिन 1969 में जब ग़ालिब सदी तक़रीबात मनायी जा रही थी, उस वक्त साहिर लुधियानवी जी ने कहा था:

"जिस अहदे सियासत ने जिन्दा ज़बां कुचली,
उस अहदे सियासत को महरूमों का ग़म क्यों है?
ग़ालिब जिसे कहते थे, उर्दू का ही शायर था,
उर्दू पर सितम ढाकर, ग़ालिब पर करम क्यों है?"

सर, आज भी लगभग यही हालात हैं और यह सौतेला सुलूक जारी है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि किसी भी ज़बान को बचाने के लिए जरूरी है कि उसे रोजी-रोटी से जोड़ा जाए, लेकिन सरकारी और सरकारी तावुन से चलने वाले उर्दू मीडियम स्कूलों की पूरे मुल्क में बहुत बुरी हालत है। एक तरफ़ उन स्कूलों में टीचर्स की पोस्ट्स खाली हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ उन खाली असामितों को सिर्फ़ एससी/एसटी उम्मीदवारों से ही पुर किया जा सकता है। सर, बेश्तर एससी/एसटी उम्मीदवार उर्दू जानते नहीं और

जो लोग उर्दू से वाकिफ हैं, उनको ये नौकरियाँ नहीं मिल सकतीं। ऐसी सूरते हाल को हल करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या करेंगे?

[†سر، جب اردو کی بات ہوتی ہے، وہیں مرزا غالب کا نام آتا ہے۔ ہم لوگ غالب کو پسند کرتے ہیں، لیکن 1969 میں جب غالب صدی تقریبات منائی جا رہی تھی، اس وقت ساحر لدھیانوی جی نے کہا تھا :

جس عہد سیاست نے زندہ زبان کچلی،

اس عہد سیاست کو محروموں کا غم کیوں ہے؟

غالب جسے کہتے تھے، اردو کا ہی شاعر تھا،

اردو پر ستم ڈھاکر، غالب پر کرم کیوں ہے؟

سر، آج بھی لگ بھگ یہی حالات ہیں اور یہ سوئیا سلوک جاری ہے۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ کسی بھی زبان کو بچانے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ اسے روزی روٹی سے جوڑا جائے، لیکن سرکاری اور سرکاری تعاون سے چلنے والے اردو میڈیم اسکولوں کی پورے ملک میں بہت بری حالت ہے۔ ایک طرف ان اسکولوں میں ٹیچرس کی پوسٹس خالی ہیں اور دوسری طرف ان خالی اسامیوں کو صرف ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی۔ امیدواروں سے ہی پُر کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ سر، بیشتر ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی۔ امیدوار اردو جانتے نہیں اور جو لوگ اردو سے واقف ہیں، ان کو یہ نوکریاں نہیں مل سکتیں۔ ایسی صورت حال کو حل کرنے کے لئے منتری جی کیا کریں گے؟]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put question. How much time do you need to put the question?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, वैसे तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी हमारी सारी भारतीय भाषाएँ हैं, वे अपनी बहुत सी विशेषताओं के साथ आती हैं, वैसे ही उर्दू एक बहुत ही बेहतरीन ज़बान है तथा इसका विकास और सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास हो, यही सरकार का प्रयास है। इसलिए उर्दू के लिए जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और जो आपके सुझाव भी होंगे तथा जैसा आपने फरमाया, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के मसौदे का जो बिन्दु है, उस पर हम चर्चा करेंगे, वहीं से हमारी चर्चा भी होगी। उसमें और भी बिन्दु आएंगे, लेकिन पहली से बारहवीं तक के सभी विषयों की उर्दू की किताबें तैयार हैं। आपने शिक्षक का उल्लेख किया कि प्रशिक्षक अच्छे होने चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी textbooks for B.Ed. courses have also been developed और जो नया curriculum framework बना, उसके अनुसार जो नई किताबें बनी हैं, वे सारी किताबें भी प्रिंट होकर तुरंत उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी। उसके साथ-साथ जैसे एनसीईआरटी regular basis पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, यह जवाब नहीं है।

[جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، یہ جواب نہیں ہے۔]

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। ऐसा है कि यह जाति से संबंधित मुद्दा नहीं है, बल्कि यह भाषा के विकास का मुद्दा है। भाषा में सबको मिलना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, यह बहुत बड़ी practical problem है। हर जगह स्कूल में उर्दू टीचर्स की जगहें खाली हैं। इनको कैसे भरा जाएगा?

[جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، یہ بہت بڑی practical problem ہے۔ ہر جگہ اسکول میں اردو ٹیچرس کی جگہیں خالی ہیں، ان کو کیسے بھرا جائے گا؟]

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। हमारे देश में शिक्षा क्षेत्र में लगभग 25 परसेंट टीचर्स की कमी है। उसको भरने के लिए हम एक बेहद बेहतरीन योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं, काम कर रहे हैं। जल्दी से जल्दी टीचर्स की भर्ती हो, इसको हम देखेंगे।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, सब मेरे चाहने वाले हैं, मेरा कोई नहीं, मैं भी इस मुल्क में उर्दू की तरह रहता हूँ। सर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में जब मां, माटी, मानुष की सरकार आई, तो उसने उर्दू के फरोग के लिए बहुत काम किया है। दिसम्बर, 2012 में Official Language Act में तर्मीम करके उर्दू के साथ-साथ 5 दीगर ज़बानों को भी उसका जायज़ हक दिया। पश्चिमी बंगाल में उर्दू ज़बान बंगला के साथ रहते हुए जिस तरह परवाज़ चढ़ रही है, वह इस बात का इज़हार है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सभी ज़बानें एक-दूसरे की ताकत हैं। सर, मगरिबी बंगाल उर्दू अकादमी का बजट पिछले 5 सालों में 96 लाख से बढ़ा कर 15 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है, इस मांग के साथ कि NCPUL के बजट में भी इज़ाफा किया जाए।

[جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، سب میرے چاہنے والے ہیں، میرا کوئی نہیں، میں بھی اس ملک میں اردو کی طرح رہتا ہوں۔ سر، مغربی بنگال میں جب ماں، ماٹی، مائش کی سرکار آئی تو اس نے اردو کے فروغ کے لیے بہت کام کیا ہے۔ دسمبر 2012 میں Official Languages Act میں ترمیم کر کے اردو کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر زبانوں کو بھی اس کا جائز حق دیا۔ مغربی بنگال میں اردو زبان بنگلہ کے ساتھ رہتے ہوئے جس طرح پروان چڑھ رہی ہے، وہ اس بات کا اظہار ہے کہ ہندستان کی سبھی زبانیں ایک دوسرے کی طاقت ہیں۔ سر، مغربی بنگال اردو اکادمی کا بجٹ پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں 96 لاکھ سے بڑھا کر 15 کروڑ کر دیا گیا ہے، اس مانگ کے ساتھ کہ NCPUL کے بجٹ میں بھی اضافہ کیا جائے۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question. Why do you say all this?
...(Interruptions)... No, no. There is no time. Please put your question.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक्र: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मुल्कगैर पैमाने पर उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी ज़बान का दर्जा देने के बारे में सोच रही है? सरकार चाहे तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है, ज़बान के लिए भी, ज्ञान के लिए भी, विज्ञान के लिए भी और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए भी।

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، میں آپ کے توسط سے مائٹے منٹری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار ملک گیر پیمانے پر اردو کو دوسری سرکاری زبان کا درجہ دینے کے بارے میں سوچ رہی ہے؟ سرکار چاہے تو بہت بڑا کام ہو سکتا ہے، زبان کے لیے بھی، گیان کے لیے بھی، وگیان کے لیے بھی اور ہندستان کے لیے بھی۔

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं नदीमुल हक्र से बहुत हद तक सहमत हूँ कि भाषा के विकास के लिए जो भी प्रयास करने चाहिए, वे करने चाहिए। उसमें मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारें, क्योंकि हर राज्य में अलग-अलग परिस्थिति होती है और शिक्षा का विषय Concurrent List में होने के कारण राज्य सरकार इस पर उचित निर्णय लेती है। बहुत राज्यों ने उसके बारे में निर्णय लिया है। हम भी इस दिशा में प्रयास कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बजट का उल्लेख किया। हमने पिछले दो वर्ष में 62-62 करोड़ रुपये केवल National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language के लिए रखे। उसका उपयोग बेहतरीन हो, उससे भाषा का सही प्रचार-प्रसार हो और ढंग से उसका विकास हो, यही हमारा प्रयास है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Munavvar Saleem. Please be brief.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि वह उर्दू, जिसने मोहब्बत और इन्क़लाब शब्द को अपनी कोख से जन्म दिया, वह उर्दू, आज मोहब्बत की मोहताज है और ये चाहें, तो उसको इंसाफ दे सकते हैं। नवोदय और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय केन्द्र सरकार चलाती है, अगर उनमें एक-एक उर्दू टीचर रखने का प्रावधान कर दिया जाएगा, तो उर्दू रोजी-रोटी से भी जुड़ेगी और उर्दू के छात्रों को दीक्षा और शिक्षा मिलने का एक साधन बन जाएगा।

†چودھری منور سلیم: مائٹور، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائٹے منٹری جی سے کہتا ہوں کہ وہ اردو، جس نے محبت اور انقلاب 'لفظ' کو اپنی کوکھ سے جنم دیا، وہ اردو، آج محبت کی محتاج ہے اور یہ چاہیں، تو اس کو انصاف دے سکتے ہیں۔ نوودنے اور کیندریہ ودھیالیہ، کیندر سرکار چلاتی ہے، اگر ان میں ایک-ایک اردو ٹیچر رکھنے کا پروادھان کر دیا جائے گا، تو اردو روزی روٹی سے بھی جڑے گی اور اردو کے چھاتروں کی دیکشا اور شکشا ملنے کا ایک ذریعہ بن جائے گا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good question.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मुनव्वर जी बहुत ही अच्छी उर्दू बोलते हैं, मैं उनकी उर्दू का कायल हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन अभी उन्होंने हिन्दी में बोला, उर्दू में नहीं बोला।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अभी उन्होंने उर्दू में नहीं बोला, लेकिन जब भी वह भाषण करते हैं, तो मैं उनको सुनता रहता हूँ।

सर, मुद्दा यह है कि he has given a suggestion for action.

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी: शुक्रिया, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब। उर्दू के बड़े शायर दाग ने लिखा था कि "नहीं खेल ऐ दाग यारों से कह दो कि आती है उर्दू जुबां पर आते-आते"। इतनी खूबसूरत ज़बान जो हिन्दुस्तान की तहज़ीब और तमदुन की आवाज़ है, उसके मुताल्लिक मरकज़ी हुकूमत क्या कर रही है, इस सिलसिले में मेरे दो सवाल हैं। जो मैं मुक्तसर में, इज़्जतमाब वज़ीर एचआरडी से पूछूंगा।

पहला सवाल यह है कि मरकज़ी हुकूमत ने पिछले दो वर्ष में उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए कौन-से नए तालीमी इदारे खोले हैं? मेरा दूसरा सवाल इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है कि 1998 में इसी पार्लियामेंट के कानून के तहत उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद में खोली गई। 18 वर्ष में उसमें क्या तरक्की हुई? उसमें यह भी कहा गया था, जो मसला अभी जनाब नदीमुल हक साहब ने उठाया था, असल में वह जोश मलीहाबादी, उर्दू के बड़े शायर ने कहा था कि जो ज़बान रोटी नहीं दे सकती है, वह ज़बान मर जाती है, इसलिए उर्दू को रोजी-रोटी से जोड़ने के लिए भी मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोग्राम की बात की गई थी। मेरा सवाल यह है कि मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का बजट क्या है और उसमें faculty और student की तादाद क्या है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, जो पहला प्रश्न पूछा उर्दू के विकास के लिए और प्रसार के लिए और उसको रोजी से जोड़ना, यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं केवल थोड़े में उल्लेख करूंगा कि 1250 बुक्स काउंसिल की तरफ से प्रकाशित की गईं। वे दो मेगज़ीन्स चलाते हैं, "उर्दू दुनिया" और "बच्चों की दुनिया"। 223 मेन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स को फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस देकर छपवाया। फिर 753 किताबें, 57 जर्नल्स को बल्क परचेज़ में एप्रूव किया। फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस जो है वह Urdu Service from UNI का जो समाचार पत्र है और 1054 उर्दू समाचार पत्रों को फ्री न्यूज़ फीड मिलेगा, इसकी शुरुआत की है। अनेक सेमिनार, लेक्चर्स किए हैं। जिस मुद्दे का आपने जिक्र किया है, इंटरनेशनल कांफ्रेंस भी 5 फरवरी से 7 फरवरी तक हुई और उसकी जो सारी सिफारिशें हैं, उनको हम गहन अध्ययन के साथ विचार करके उससे कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार करें, इस पर काम कर रहे हैं। दूसरा, 200 years of Urdu Journalism इस पर भी कोलकाता में काम हुआ, सेमिनार हुआ। श्रीनगर और पटना में भी बहुत अच्छा हुआ। उर्दू बुक फेयर हर साल की विशेषता है और मैंने कहा कि जो इस साल होगा उसमें मैं जाऊंगा और आप सदस्य भी जाएंगे। तो 1,59,000 students have been awarded diploma under the scheme of Urdu speaking DTP. जो DTP course computer application, business accounting and multi-lingual हैं, ये सीधे-सीधे रोजगार से जोड़ने वाले हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि दो लाख छात्रों ने उसका लाभ लिया है और उनको रोजगार मिला है। तो यह काम हुआ है। Urdu Calligraphy भी बड़े महत्व की है। तो ऐसे ग्राफिक डिजाइन और शॉर्ट Calligraphy इसके लिए भी सेंटर किया है। उसमें 2800 स्टूडेंट्स काम कर रहे हैं। उनको भी सब को रोजगार मिलेगा। उसको भी बहुत अच्छा

समर्थन मिल रहा है। 73,000 स्टूडेंट्स एनरोल किए हैं, कोर्स कम्प्लीट कर रहे हैं। यह नई सुबह है और नई शुरुआत करेंगे और उर्दू और सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास जैसे आप चाहते हैं, वैसे करेंगे।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद त्रिभाषा फार्मूला के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी, अंग्रेज़ी और संस्कृत का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। आज जो स्थिति है कि प्रदेशों में भी संस्कृत की जिस प्रकार से उपेक्षा हुई है, उसको त्रिभाषा फार्मूले से अलग कर दिया गया। वैसे राज्यों में अपनी एक अन्य भाषा लेकर के त्रिभाषा फार्मूले को बना लिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संस्कृत के संदर्भ में त्रिभाषा फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत रखने का कोई विचार सरकार करने वाली है या संस्कृत के विकास के लिए सरकार इस प्रकार से कोई उपयोगी सुझाव देने की कृपा करेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: ऐसा है जैसा मैंने कहा, त्रिभाषा फार्मूला barring Tamil Nadu because there was an issue, पर बाकी सभी राज्यों में लागू है और उसमें चॉइस है, उस चॉइस में सभी भारतीय भाषा Modern Indian languages जो 22 संविधान में मान्य की हैं, उन सभी का चॉइस है। छठी कक्षा से दसवीं कक्षा तक वह कौन सी भाषा लेना, यह स्टूडेंट का अधिकार है। सभी भाषाओं के विकास के लिए और जिनको लेना है, उनको उसकी शिक्षा मिले, इसका प्रयास हम हमेशा करते हैं।

Taxpayer education in school syllabus

*198. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on global best practices in taxpayer education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether studies around the world have shown that taxpayer education significantly boosts tax collection; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to include taxpayer education in the school syllabus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance has informed that as per the website of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a book on 'Building Tax Culture, compliance And Citizenship: A Global Source Book on Taxpayer Education' was launched at the 5th Plenary meeting of the Task Force on Tax and Development held on 2 - 3 November, 2015 in Paris. The book contains taxpayer

education experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean, sub Sahara Africa, Asia, North Africa, Middle East and the Baltic Region.

(b) Department of Revenue has not collected such information.

(c) As a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework- 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabi and textbooks for all the stages of school education. These syllabi and textbooks in all the subject areas across the elementary stage incorporate components of taxpayer education indirectly and further in class XII, in Economics, a unit on Government Budget and Economy has been included. NCERT has also developed supplementary material on Personal Finance for the secondary stage students which include the topics like financial planning, savings, investment, expenditure, taxation etc.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has stated that NCERT has developed syllabi and textbooks for all the stages of school education. Further, he said that these syllabi and textbooks in all the subject areas across the elementary stage incorporate components of taxpayer education indirectly. Further in Class XII, it is being taken up extensively and, in Economics, a unit on Government Budget and Economy has been included. Sir, NCERT has also developed supplementary material which extends to financial planning, savings, investment, expenditure, taxation, etc.

Sir, through you, my specific question to the hon. Minister is: Could he mention the States, institutes, colleges and universities where taxpayer education is included in the syllabus?

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : महोदय, एनसीईआरटी ने "नेशनल करिकुलम फ्रेमवर्क, 2005" में इसको डेवलप किया है और उसके अनुसार विभिन्न क्लासेज में इससे संबंधित शिक्षा दी जा रही है। इससे जुड़ी जानकारी अलग-अलग क्लासेज से संबंधित है, क्योंकि क्लास फोर, यानी प्राइमरी लेवल से इसकी शुरुआत की गई है। अगर आप कहें तो मैं अलग-अलग क्लासेज की डिटेल् यहाँ बता दूँ। क्लास फोर में "पेइंग फॉर ट्रेवल" को एक थीम के रूप में इन्क्लूड किया गया है। क्लास सेवेंथ में "मार्केट अराउंड अस" को एक थीम के रूप में इन्क्लूड किया गया है। क्लास एट्थ में "इकोनॉमिक प्रेजेंस ऑफ द गवर्नमेंट" को इन्क्लूड किया गया है। क्लास नाइंथ के इकोनॉमिक्स में "दि इकोनॉमिक स्टोरी ऑफ पालमपुर" को एक थीम के रूप में इन्क्लूड किया गया है। क्लास टेंथ में "मनी एंड फाइनेंशियल सिस्टम" को कांसेप्ट के आधार पर इन्क्लूड किया गया है। क्लास टवेल्थ में "मनी एंड बैंकिंग", "गवर्नमेंट बजट एंड इकोनॉमी" एंड "बैलेंस ऑफ पेमेंट्स" के रूप में इसको इन्क्लूड किया गया है। इस प्रकार, इसमें जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है, वह किया जा रहा है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I asked about States. ...(*Interruptions*)... My second supplementary is this. Taxpayer education has a wider connotation like developing tax culture and its compliance. As of today, a matter or subject of taxation is limited to a very small segment of our population. Its practical compliance is found to be performed by tax practitioners or chartered accountants and they serve their clients, namely, the

taxpayers. Taxation, per se, is taken as the most complicated and fearsome subject by general public.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I am coming to the question. Even in respect of the Income Tax Return forms, the Government states or claims that they have been made very simpler. But it is not so. The other aspects of refund and appeal are subjects which go beyond the comprehension of the taxpayers or the literate section of the society. Theoretical and practical education needs to be made a part of syllabus in higher secondary education.

Sir, through you, may I know from the Minister: Will the Government think on these lines to make taxation subject easy to understand for young students at +2 level which will give them a sound understanding of the subject and also the intention of the Government to widen the tax base in the country will be facilitated?

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, इस प्रश्न का संबंध हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से बहुत कम है, बल्कि इसका संबंध रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट से है। फिर भी, माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। एनसीईआरटी के द्वारा कुछ किया जा रहा है, आगे हम भी कुछ करने वाले हैं और इनके सुझाव को हम इन्क्लूड करेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these are the days of tax reforms and my friend from Maharashtra has asked a very important question on educating the generations on tax usability. I would like to broaden this question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Put your supplementary question. Do not try to broaden it. Put your supplementary.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Just to state, in India, because of our plurality and diversity of learning attitudes, we could not have the curriculum to exactly improve the scientific temper. The tools are getting used. All the students, particularly, in the private schools are getting adapted to the modern tools including computer and smartphones whereas in the Government schools, the adoption of latest technologies is meagre. What are the latest plans of the NCERT and the Central Board of Secondary Education to inculcate and encourage the private and Government schools to have uniformity of the curriculum to meet with the scientific temper and adaptability to the modern tools? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is a different subject. Mr. Minister, if you would like to respond, then, you can.

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, सामान्य तौर पर जो taxpayer हैं, उनमें से सभी की नहीं, लेकिन अधिकांश की intention होती है कि हम कैसे कम से कम टैक्स दें। उसके लिए उनकी कोशिश रहती है कि कहां से उन्हें टैक्स बचेगा, लेकिन यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। अगर हर तरह से डेवलपमेंट करना है तो उसके लिए टैक्स की जरूरत है। इस विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, positive relation between

tax-payer and tax-taker हो सके, इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी है। हमारे विभाग ने भी इसे महसूस किया है और उसके आधार पर NCERT से और बाकी जो कुछ भी हम कर सकते हैं, वह हम निश्चित तौर पर करेंगे।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, tax-payer education is only a small part of financial literacy. The reply given here talks about supplementary material placed in secondary school education. This is necessary, but is it sufficient? Sir, in our country, financial literacy is very, very poor. The latest data suggests that regarding financial literacy, the national average is only 20 per cent and among females, it is only 16 per cent. In Bihar, among females, the financial literacy is only 4 per cent. Sir, financial literacy is a core life skill and when the Government is making so much efforts for financial inclusions through plans like *Jan Dhan Yojana* etc., should they also not be making concerted efforts for improving the overall financial literacy?

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, निश्चित रूप से माननीय सदस्य का कहना बहुत ही उचित है। न सिर्फ NCERT, बल्कि NIOS के माध्यम से भी financial literacy, एडल्ट एजुकेशन सेंटर्स में, जहां गांव की महिलाएं भी आती हैं और दूसरे लोग भी आते हैं, देने का काम पहले से चल रहा है, लेकिन इसको और व्यापक बनाया जाएगा।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, दुनिया में आज liberal education बहुत तेजी से पढ़ाई जा रही है। हम लोग देखेंगे कि हमारे यहां graduates और post-graduates जितनी चीजें जानते हैं, विदेशों में, बाहर के देशों में जो 12वीं पास कर लेता है, उसे हमसे ज्यादा जानकारी होती है और वह काम में भी लग जाता है। मैं सरकार के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ - कुछेक private universities ने हमारे यहां liberal education शुरू भी की है, ऐसी universities भी खुली हैं, तो self employment को बढ़ाने के लिए tax-payer education के साथ-साथ क्या liberal education को भी government institutions में सरकार बढ़ावा देने जा रही है?

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: सर, आवश्यकतानुसार जो भी हम महसूस करते हैं या कहीं से भी जो अच्छे सुझाव आते हैं, उनके आधार पर जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, वह हम करते रहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है, उसके आधार पर भी निश्चित रूप से कुछ करने की जरूरत है, ऐसा हम महसूस करते हैं।

शिक्षा के केन्द्र के रूप में रांची और जमशेदपुर

*199. **श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने झारखंड के रांची और जमशेदपुर को शिक्षा के केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किए जाने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने झारखंड राज्य में कतिपय केन्द्रीय संस्थाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। इनमें से कुछ, भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, रांची, भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची और रांची केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने धनबाद स्थित भारतीय खनि विद्यापीठ स्कूल को भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में बदलने के लिए कार्रवाई की है। राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने रांची और जमशेदपुर में विभिन्न शैक्षिक संस्थाओं जैसेकि स्वायत्त रांची कॉलेज का विश्वविद्यालय में उन्नयन, रांची विश्वविद्यालय और कोलहन विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अवसंरचना अनुदान, जमशेदपुर महिला महाविद्यालय और करीम सिटी कॉलेज, जमशेदपुर तथा सेंट जेवियर्स कॉलेज, मारवाड़ी कॉलेज, निर्मला कॉलेज और योगदा सत्संग कॉलेज, रांची को अवसंरचना अनुदान और जमशेदपुर में नए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज की स्थापना हेतु 133.00 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया है।

Ranchi and Jamshedpur as educational hubs

†*199. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a proposal for developing Ranchi and Jamshedpur in Jharkhand as educational hubs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. At present no such proposal is pending with the Central Government. However, Central Government has sanctioned certain central institutions in the State of Jharkhand. Some of these are Indian Institute of Management at Ranchi, Indian Institute of Information Technology at Ranchi and Central University in Ranchi. Further, Government has also moved to convert Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad into an Indian Institute of Technology. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, Government has sanctioned an outlay of Rupees 133.00 Crores for various educational institutions in Ranchi and Jamshedpur such as upgradation of autonomous Ranchi College to University, infrastructure grant to Ranchi University and Kolhan University, infrastructure grant to Jamshedpur Women's College and Karim City College at Jamshedpur and St. Xavier's College, Marwari College, Nirmala College and Yogada Satsanga College at Ranchi and setting up of a new Engineering College at Jamshedpur.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, मेरा जो क्वेश्चन है, उसके पीछे एक सोच थी, जिसके ऊपर सरकार और मंत्री महोदय ध्यान नहीं दे पाए हैं। झारखंड और बिहार जैसे जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां शिक्षा का अभाव है, जिसकी वजह से वहां आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो सकता। हजारों बच्चे हर साल बिहार और झारखंड से दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाते हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र में भी जाते हैं - हमारे मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट हैं, ये तो जानते ही हैं - आप भी जानते होंगे। मान्यवर, आप एक चीज़ मानेंगे कि अगर कोई क्षेत्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में backward रहेगा... उसका आर्थिक विकास नहीं होगा। आर्थिक विकास नहीं होगा, तो उसका सोशल और कल्चरल विकास नहीं होगा। इससे नक्सलवाद और नक्सलवादी घटनाओं को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मेरा यह प्रश्न था कि क्या आपने रांची और जमशेदपुर को educational hubs बनाने के लिए कुछ किया है? क्योंकि आपके मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम इसको educational hubs बना रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस एरिया में जो नक्सलवाद की समस्या है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी स्कीम है? क्या आपने विचार किया कि उस क्षेत्र को किस प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे लाया जा सकता है, ताकि वहां आर्थिक विकास हो सके और बच्चे नक्सलवाद की ओर नहीं जाएं?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी वहां पर educational hubs बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री की अपने राज्य के संदर्भ में यह परिकल्पना है, यह उनका संदर्भ है। हमारी सरकार ने रांची और जमशेदपुर में कई तरह की ऐसी पहलें की हैं। हमने वहां Indian Institute of Management, Ranchi; Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi; केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, रांची, अभी वहां झारखंड में भी Indian School of Mines को भी Indian School of Technology में प्रत्यारोपित करने की कार्रवाई की है, इस तरह वहां के लिए उच्च शिक्षा को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कुछ काम किए हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान के तहत उस राज्य को बहुत प्राथमिकता दी है। राज्य के आकलन के अनुसार प्रस्तुत योजना में 133 करोड़ रुपये, केवल रांची और जमशेदपुर के ही आकलन के हमारी सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और उसे स्वीकार्यता के संदर्भ में हमने एप्रूव करके जो भी रिलीज है, उसको जारी किया है। इस नाते वहां जो और भी कॉलेज हैं, उनके लिए भी पहल की गई है, जैसे रांची में रांची कॉलेज को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित करने की कार्रवाई, कोल्हान विश्वविद्यालय के infrastructure के लिए अनुदान, जमशेदपुर में महिला कॉलेज और करीम सिटी के कॉलेज के लिए infrastructure में अनुदान, रांची के सेंट जेवियर कॉलेज, निर्मला कॉलेज, योगदा सत्संग कॉलेज, रांची और जमशेदपुर में नए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खोलने के लिए अनुदान, तो वहां इतने व्यापक परिवेश में कार्रवाई की गई है, ताकि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़े तथा नौजवानों का उस ओर रुझान हो, इस नाते इसकी पूरी चिंता की गई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: उपसभापति जी, मेरे सवाल को appreciate नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्षेत्र नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित है। वहां राज्य सरकार का व केन्द्र सरकार का हजारों करोड़ रुपया, हर साल नक्सलवाद के ऊपर खर्च होता है। मैं जो कहना चाहता था, मेरे सवाल का जो एक background था, वह यह था कि क्यों न इस क्षेत्र को शिक्षा का एक hub बनाया जाए, ताकि वहां के लोकल बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल सके, वहां का आर्थिक विकास हो, ताकि नक्सलवाद के ऊपर लगाम लग सके।

श्रीमान् जी, झारखंड में आपकी सरकार है, वहां के कॉलेजों में professors नहीं हैं, lecturers नहीं हैं और स्कूलों में teachers नहीं हैं। बच्चे स्कूल में जाते हैं और हाजिरी लगाकर वापस अपने घर आ जाते हैं। आपने कहा है कि आपने उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान में 133 करोड़ रुपया release किया है। यह 133 करोड़ रुपया मैं सदन के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि इतने institutes के ऊपर है, university convert कर दी जाएगी, कॉलेज को बढ़ा दिया जाएगा, होस्टल बना दिया जाएगा, खेल का मैदान बना दिया जाएगा। झारखंड एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिसने देश को महेन्द्र सिंह धोनी और दीपिका कुमारी जैसे ओलम्पिक खिलाड़ी दिए हैं। मान्यवर, मैं खुद MIT, रोचेस्टर में गया था और मुझे सुनकर और मिलकर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि BIT, Mesra, रांची का एक बच्चा वहां प्रोफेसर है। वह वहां के बच्चों के पेपर्स चैक करता है और वह स्टूडेंट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your questions.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मेरे सवाल की भूमिका को थोड़ा appreciate करिए। यह तो आपका एक stereotype reply है, वह मैंने पढ़ लिया। उसका कोई मीनिंग नहीं है। मैं भी मंत्री रहा हूं और हम लोगों ने भी जवाब दिए हैं, लेकिन हमने ऐसा जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं आप से request करूंगा कि आप प्रश्न के मूल तक जाएं और झारखंड में रांची और जमशेदपुर को educational hub बनाने के लिए और funds का प्रावधान करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव स्वागत योग्य है और पूरी मर्यादा से हम इस सुझाव को ले रहे हैं, लेकिन educational hub बनाने या डेवलप करने के संबंध में अगर राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करेगी, तो राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान के तहत उस में पूरा सहयोग कर केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान देगी।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, मैं रांची, झारखंड का ही हूं। हमारे यहां सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी आईआईएम, ट्रिपल आईटी और अभी-अभी डिफेंस यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने की घोषणा हुई है। इसमें आईआईएम और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी कई सालों से चल रही है, लेकिन उनका वहां अपना कोई campus नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि कब तक इन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के अपने campus हो जाएंगे, जिनमें वे अपने functions करना शुरू कर पाएंगे? मैं प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता को धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने झारखंड के खिलाड़ियों की चर्चा की है। महोदय, वहां पर स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने की बात बहुत दिनों से हो रही है क्योंकि यह सभी लोग मानते हैं कि वहां खेल प्रतिभा काफी है। उस बारे में यदि कोई प्रस्ताव हो तो मंत्री जी कृपया हमें जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का विचार बहुत ही श्रेष्ठ है और महोदय, मैं उन्हें जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि जो योजनाएं हमारी सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर शुरू की हैं, उनमें झारखंड जैसे राज्य को भी प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। वहां राज्य के लिए बजट allocation भी जहां राज्य ने 133 करोड़ कहा, उसे बढ़ाकर टोटल बजट allocation 216 करोड़ कर दिया है, लेकिन अभी जो आईआईएम का विषय है, अगर वहां राज्य सरकार जमीन उपलब्ध कराएगी तो मैं जिम्मेदारी से उत्तर दे रहा हूं कि हम 3 साल में वहां आईआईएम का निर्माण कराएंगे।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: महोदय, झारखंड जब बिहार से अलग नहीं हुआ था तब रांची को

educational hub के रूप में लोग जानते थे और पूरे बिहार के लोग भी अपने बच्चों को रांची में स्कूलिंग के लिए भेजते थे, लेकिन अब झारखंड राज्य बनने के बाद परिस्थिति थोड़ी बदल गई है। वहां अब स्कूलिंग के बाद करीब-करीब 45 परसेंट से ज्यादा बच्चे कॉलेज की पढ़ाई के लिए पुणे या बंगलुरु चले जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां इस तरह की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है, जिससे कि हमारे यहां के 45 परसेंट बच्चे जो पुणे या बंगलुरु में पढ़ाई के लिए जाते हैं, चाहे वह प्रोफेशनल पढ़ाई हो या कॉलेज की पढ़ाई हो, उसे रोकने के संबंध में क्या सरकार की कोई प्लानिंग है?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का विचार अच्छा है। मैंने पहले ही अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि हमारी सरकार ने "रुसा" के तहत कार्य-योजनाएं ली हैं, उन कार्य-योजनाओं को झारखंड में और विशेषकर रांची, जमशेदपुर में विशेष प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि अब अध्ययन के लिए बच्चों का केन्द्रीयकरण वहीं बना रहेगा, ऐसा हम सब को विश्वास है।

SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, during the last financial year, the Central Government had announced that it would provide funds for the development of the three medical colleges in Odisha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this question pertains to Jharkhand.

SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS : May I know from the hon. Minister how much funds they had announced and how much funds they have provided for medical colleges in Odisha?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can answer.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न, मूल प्रश्न से संबद्ध नहीं है। अगर वे अलग से इसको सूचित करेंगे, तो हम इसकी सूचना लेकर उनको इसका उत्तर दे देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 200. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. He is not present. Any supplementaries?

[The questioner Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy was absent.]

Number of houses needed in Telangana by 2020

***200.SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:** Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of urban housing in the country as of 2015 and what would be the expected increase by 2020;

(b) whether any latest assessment has been made by the Ministry to find out the urban housing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what incentives the Ministry is proposing and also impressing upon States to provide for making 'Housing for All' dream a reality; and

(d) the estimated number of houses needed in Telangana by 2020 and how the Ministry is planning to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Housing shortage is calculated using data primarily from decennial population Census. Accordingly, based on Census of India 2011, for which reference year of house listing operations is 2010, the latest available housing shortage in urban areas pertains to 2012, as estimated by Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage for the 12th Plan (TG-12).

(b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015 aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor. The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand needs assessment.

(c) Central assistance @ Rs 1 lakh per house is available for the slum redevelopment component and @ Rs. 1.5 lakh for the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component and Beneficiary led Individual House construction component for EWS beneficiaries under the PMAY (Urban) mission. States/UT or cities may also contribute financially for such individual house construction.

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (Urban) mission, beneficiaries of EWS and LIG Seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and such other institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 % for a tenure of 15 years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower. The Net Present Value of the interest subsidy will be calculated at a discount rate of 9 %. The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amounts upto Rs. 6 lakhs and additional loans beyond Rs. 6 lakhs, if any, will be at non-subsidized rates.

Apart from the above, the PMAY (Urban) guidelines provide that States/UTs/city governments can:

(i) undertake "In situ" slum rehabilitation using land as a resource with private participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers is an important component of the mission which aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers. State Governments and cities could, if required, provide additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI)/ Transferable Development Rights (TDR) to the private partner for making slum redevelopment projects financially viable.

(ii) incentivise "in situ" redevelopment of slums on private owned lands for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers, by giving additional FSI/FAR or TDR to land owner as per its policy and relax density and other planning norms. States/UTs may also allow commercial usage for part of the land/FAR as mixed usage of the land.

(iii) under the AHP component, States and cities may extend other concessions such as their State subsidy, land at affordable cost, stamp duty exemption, etc.

The PMAY (Urban) mission guidelines also provide for financial support for various Capacity Building activities like training, workshops, study/exposure visits, etc for enhancing the capacities of various stakeholders in implementation of the mission. Further, financial assistance is also provided for putting in place a third party quality mechanism, preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA), establishment of Technical Cells in State & Cities by sharing cost on 75:25 and in case of N-E and Special Category States in the ratio of 90:10.

(d) As per demand survey conducted by the State Government of Telangana, the estimated demand for housing is for 6,10,000 houses in 68 towns included under PMAY-HFA (U) Mission in Telangana. Based on the proposals received from Government of Telangana, as on date, a total of 80481 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) dwelling units have been accepted for according central assistance of Rs. 1,207.22 crores out of which Rs. 398.66 crores have been released to the State Government of Telangana.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a statement about all the incentives that the Ministry is proposing. But is he aware that the Chief Minister of Telangana has openly promised housing for the poor where, in five lakh rupees, they are able to construct two bedrooms, two bathrooms, hallway and a kitchen? Now, I want to know, if the Telangana Chief Minister is able to build it, how much Government subsidy the Centre is giving towards this programme. Also, as an MP, when I give five lakh rupees out of my MPLAD fund, how come only one room is built, by the same Government? The estimates are given by the same Government. Will you consider ensuring that when I give five lakh rupees for a classroom or a community hall or some such thing, they should also be able to build five-six rooms like the Chief Minister of Telangana is able to build?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I don't know whether a State's policy can be changed by the Centre.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, no. You are subsidizing it. They do not get all the money by themselves. It is your money that is going there. So, are you aware that he is building houses with six rooms in five lakh rupees?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, what a State does is hardly a part of this question. All the money that goes from the Government of India to a State is spent by the State. Here, we have a Mission that was launched in the sixth month of the last year. The Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban), mission aims to provide assistance to States in addressing housing requirements of slum dwellers and urban poor. For Telangana specifically, whether the money is being spent rightly or wrongly, the point is that we only give subsidy. The subsidy goes to the State Government. How much of that subsidy is being utilized and, in what percentage it is being utilized by the State Government, is a business of the State Government. So, I would suggest to the hon. Member that if she has a problem and if she has something to say, she will have to take it up with the State Government, not with us.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is a part of the question. It is intrinsic to the question 'what incentive is the Ministry proposing and also impressing upon the States to provide for making 'Housing for All' dream a reality. And what I have asked is that with the Central scheme and the money that is given to that State, if he can build two bedroom-houses, six room houses with five lakh rupees, can my five lakh rupees of MPLAD also build it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Mr. Srinivas after the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let not a wrong message go. The housing scheme of the Government of India and the housing schemes of State Governments are different. The States have also got the duty to construct as many houses as possible according to their financial capacity and resources. The Central Government has also decided that by 2022, we should provide 'Housing for All'. So, keeping that in mind, we have provided for *in situ* redevelopment and, for people who are going to join partnerships in affordable housing, it is Rs. 1,50,000, and for people who are going to take credit from the banks, we would be providing 6.5 per cent interest subvention. That is our scheme. Coming back to the specifics of the question asked by Smt. Renukaji--I know the purport of the question being asked by Smt. Renukaji--yes, the Chief Minister of Telangana has made a promise. I told my officers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One minute, Sir. I told my officers, let us convert both. There is no problem whether it is my money or their money; provide housing to the extent possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Foreign broadcasting in border areas**

†*201. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to stop foreign broadcasting along the border areas of the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to install high power transmitters, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the plans to boost Indian broadcasting in the border areas, and by when they would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Strengthening of the terrestrial coverage of AIR and DD to counter foreign broadcast signal along border areas is a priority of Government and is an ongoing process. Special packages for expansion and improvement of Doordarshan and AIR services in the border areas have been formulated from time to time. The details regarding installations of Transmitters of Doordarshan and AIR are given as under:

All India Radio: High Power FM transmitters at 12 locations are being installed for strengthening of the FM coverage along border areas. Targeted time line of installation of these transmitters is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

In addition to this, schemes for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitters at 6 locations specially for providing coverage along Indo-Nepal Border have also been approved. These 10 kW FM transmitters are to be installed at Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) sites (Under Ministry of Home Affairs). Selection of 6 sites is under process in consultation with Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). It is stated that installation of these 6 nos. of 10 kW FM transmitters may take about 3 years of time after possession of land at SSB premises subject to receipt of necessary clearances on frequency authorization by Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocation (SACFA), etc. Apart from the above, 1kW/5 kW FM transmitters at 15 locations are also being installed for strengthening of the FM coverage along border areas. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Doordarshan: At present, 243 TV transmitters of varying power are functioning in border districts of the country. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission (including those in border areas) alongwith rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service, "DD Free Dish". DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country including border areas with the help of small sized dish receive units. For further strengthening of terrestrial TV coverage, projects to set up five new High Power TV transmitters in J&K are presently at various stages of implementation and are targeted for completion during 2017-18.

Statement-I

List of High Power FM Transmitters approved to be set up along the border areas

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Targeted time line
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dhubri	Assam	10 kW FM (as a replacement of Existing 6 kW FM transmitter)	March, 2017
2.	Belonia	Tripura	10 kW FM (as a replacement of Existing 6 kW FM transmitter)	Dec, 2017
3.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	Dec, 2017
4.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	Dec, 2017
5.	Patnitop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	Dec, 2017
6.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	Dec, 2016
7.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM	March, 2017
8.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM	Dec, 2016
9.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM	March, 2017

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	10 kW FM	Dec, 2018
11.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM	Dec, 2018
12.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 kW FM (as a replacement of Existing 1 kW MW transmitter)	March, 2017

Statement-II

List of 1 kW/5 kW FM Transmitters approved to be setup along the border areas

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Targeted time line
1.	Anini/Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	March, 2018
2.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	March, 2017
3.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	March, 2017
4.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 kW FM	March, 2017
5.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM	March, 2017
6.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM	March, 2017
7.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM	March, 2017
8.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM	March, 2017
9.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM	March, 2017
10.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM	March, 2017
11.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	March, 2019
12.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM	March, 2017
13.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM	March, 2017
14.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM	March, 2017
15.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM	Technically ready and test transmission started.

Opening of central school in Jagatsinghpur, Odisha

*202. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for opening Central school in Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) had received a proposal from District Administration, Jagatsinghpur, for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Jagatsinghpur, Odisha in April 2011. The proposal was examined as per the norms for opening of a new KV under civil sector and the District Administration was requested to rectify certain deficiencies that were found. The matter is being pursued with the District authorities. A plot of land measuring 10 acres identified by the District Administration and the temporary accommodation for running the Vidyalaya were inspected by a joint team of KVS and district administration on 30.7.2016.

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 KV to make the school functional till the construction of permanent building by 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 sponsoring authority is also required to make available residential accommodation to atleast 50% of the staff.

The opening of KV is also subject to viability of the proposal, availability of resources and sanction of the competent authority.

Skill development of youth living below poverty line

*203. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for making the youth living below poverty line skilled and preparing them in accordance with the demand of the labour market;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and the total number of youth in the country living below poverty line who are unemployed, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of institutions providing training in skill development in various States, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Government of India has over 40 skill development schemes /programmes being implemented by various Ministries/Departments. These schemes have provisions to promote participation in skill development by all socio-economic groups, particularly economically weaker sections including those living below poverty line. During the last three years, *i.e.* 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14, the number of trained persons (in lakh) is: 104.16, 76.11 and 76.37, respectively. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines and there is no centralized record of all different programmes under different Ministries.

The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing two schemes, namely, (i) Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), which provides entrepreneurship development and enables the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise for training rural poor youth under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and (ii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) which is a placement-linked skill development program. Details about RSETIs established State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below), while, those pertaining to DDU-GKY ongoing projects along with their sectors is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Information pertaining to unemployed BPL youth is not available. However, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been conducting quinquennial employment-unemployment surveys to measure employment-unemployment related indicators. Based on these surveys, NSSO *inter-alia* estimates number of unemployed persons. Last survey on employment-unemployment was conducted during NSS 68th round (July, 2011 - June, 2012). A statement as per this Survey showing State-wise number of unemployed persons according to usual status is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

(MSDE) was approved by the Cabinet on 20th March 2015, with the aim to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. The Union Cabinet in its meeting on 13th July, 2016, has approved the modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill one crore people over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹12,000.00 crore. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Partnership entity under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, is the implementing agency for PMKVY which is nation-wide scheme guided by skill gap and industry demand. NSDC's Operational Training Centers (state /union territory wise) for financial year 2016-17 till 30th June 2016, are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*Number of Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs)
set up in various States*

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Number of RSETIs established
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	28
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
11.	Jharkhand	25
12.	Karnataka	33
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	35
16.	Manipur	1

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Number of RSETIs established
17.	Meghalaya	4
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	19
22.	Rajasthan	34
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	32
25.	Telangana	10
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
29.	Lakshadweep	1
30.	Puducherry	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	75
32.	Uttarakhand	13
33.	West Bengal	19
TOTAL		583

Statement-II*Number of ongoing DDU-GKY projects in States with their sectors*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Sector in which training provided
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Apparel, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Construction, IT-ITES, Production And Manufacturing, Retail, Tourism & Hospitality
2.	Assam	21	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Business & Commerce, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change

1	2	3	4
			Management, Production and Manufacturing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Textiles, Tourism & Hospitality
3.	Bihar	34	Agriculture, Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Business & Commerce, Construction, Electrical & Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Media & Entertainment, Power & Energy, Retail, Security, Telecom, Textiles, Tourism & Hospitality
4.	Gujarat	18	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Capital Goods, Chemical, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Production And Manufacturing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
5.	Haryana	11	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Business & Commerce, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	Apparel, Beauty Wellness, Construction, Electrical Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Plastic Processing, Retail, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
7.	Karnataka	24	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Construction, Domestic Worker, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Production and Manufacturing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
8.	Kerala	34	Agriculture, Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Food Processing Preservation, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Media Entertainment, Paint, Production And Manufacturing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality

1	2	3	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty and Wellness, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, Hospitality, IT-ITES, Logistics and Supply Change Management, Retail, Security, Telecom, Textiles, Tourism and Hospitality
10.	Maharashtra	29	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Business & Commerce, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Renewable Energy, Retail, Security, Tourism and Hospitality
11.	Odisha	80	Agriculture, Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Fire And Safety Engineering, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Leather, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Paint, Plastic Processing, Plumbing, Power & Energy, Production And Manufacturing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
12.	Rajasthan	38	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Food Processing & Preservation, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Renewable Energy, Retail, Security, Telecom, Textiles, Tourism & Hospitality
13.	Tripura	6	Beauty & Wellness, Construction, Electrical, Garment Making, Healthcare, Hospitality, Information And Communication Technology, IT-ITES, Retail, Security, Spa & Wellness, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
14.	Uttar Pradesh	24	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Fabrication, Garment Making, Healthcare, Hospitality, Industrial Electrical, Information And Communication Technology, IT-

1	2	3	4
			ITES, Leather, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Power & Energy, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
15.	West Bengal	4	Apparel, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Construction, Electronics, IT-ITES, Paint, Retail, Tourism & Hospitality
16.	Chhattisgarh	14	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Plumbing, Printing, Retail, Security, Telecom, Textiles, Tourism & Hospitality
17.	Jharkhand	16	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Capital Goods, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Logistics & Supply Change Management, Retail, Security, Telecom, Tourism & Hospitality
18.	Telangana	10	Apparel, Automotive, Banking, Financial services and Insurance (BFSI), Beauty & Wellness, Business & Commerce, Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITES, Media & Entertainment, Paint, Renewable Energy, Retail, Security, Tourism & Hospitality

Statement-III

***State-wise estimates of number of unemployed persons (all ages and as per usual status) during 2011-12 as per NSS 68th round (July, 2011 - June, 2012)*

State/Union Territory	Number of unemployed persons	State/Union Territory	Number of unemployed persons
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	759900	Mizoram	12600
Arunachal Pradesh	8500	Nagaland	87500
Assam	438300	Odisha	382900
Bihar	873800	Punjab	229400

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	150300	Rajasthan	280000
Delhi	173300	Sikkim	3200
Goa	24400	Tamil Nadu	698100
Gujarat	116300	Tripura	192500
Haryana	249600	Uttarakhand	108300
Himachal Pradesh	41600	Uttar Pradesh	976900
Jammu and Kashmir	133100	West Bengal	1113200
Jharkhand	252100	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9600
Karnataka	372000	Chandigarh	22200
Kerala	832200	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	@
Madhya Pradesh	225400	Daman and Diu	100
Maharashtra	588200	Lakshadweep	2700
Manipur	32000	Puducherry	9200
Meghalaya	8600	All-India	9408000

**Note: Telangana was not a State during the NSSO survey during the period July 2011-June 2012. Hence, its separate estimate is not available

@ negligible.

Statement-IV

NSSDC's Operational Training Centres (State/Union Territory wise) for financial year 2016-17 till 30th June, 2016:

State Name	Count of fixed centres	Count of mobile centres	Grand Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	87	16	103
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	7
Assam	69	9	78
Bihar	221	5	226
Chandigarh	4	2	6

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	652	3	655
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3
Delhi	98	31	129
Goa	6	2	8
Gujarat	152	45	197
Haryana	136	16	152
Himachal Pradesh	90	4	94
Jammu and Kashmir	8	2	10
Jharkhand	64	13	77
Karnataka	195	42	237
Kerala	209	112	321
Madhya Pradesh	473	32	505
Maharashtra	548	77	625
Manipur	2	0	2
Meghalaya	11	0	11
Mizoram	6	0	6
Nagaland	10	0	10
Odisha	122	81	203
Puducherry	5	2	7
Punjab	88	4	92
Rajasthan	146	10	156
Sikkim	17	0	17
Tamil Nadu	205	54	259
Telangana	92	24	116
Tripura	21	0	21
Uttar Pradesh	368	44	412
Uttarakhand	18	3	21
West Bengal	299	28	327
GRAND TOTAL	4431	662	5093

Note: Operational Centre: A Centre is defined as operational Centre if there are any On-going Trainings in the Centre or the Centre has Enrolled or Completed Trainings in the last 3 months.

Phase-IV project of Delhi Metro Rail

*204. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved Phase-IV project of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the total length in kilometres that would be covered in Phase-IV and the proposed corridors with distance of each corridor;

(c) what is the total estimated project cost and the mode of sharing between the Centre, State and the agency; and

(d) the present status of connecting Dwarka and Gurgaon, which is pending for a long time, with details?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As informed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) the proposed Delhi MRTS Phase-IV Project comprises six corridors of the length of 103.93 km. at an estimated completion cost of ₹ 55,208 crores. The details of proposed corridor-wise length and the funding pattern of Delhi MRTS Phase-IV Project are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Ministry of Urban Development has not received any proposal from the Government of Haryana for connecting Dwarka and Gurgaon by Metro Rail. The Government of India considers such proposals based on feasibility and availability of resources as and when the project is posed to the Central Government by the respective State Government.

Statement

Details of proposed corridor-wise length of Phase-IV Project of Delhi Metro Rail are as under:

Corridors	Total Length in kilometres
Aerocity to Tughlakabad	20.20
Lajpat Nagar to Saket-G Block	7.96
Inderlok to Indraprastha	12.58
Janakpuri West to R.K. Ashram	28.92

Corridors	Total Length in kilometres
Mukundpur-Maujpur	12.54
Rithala-Bawana-Narela	21.73
TOTAL	103.93

*Details of proposed funding pattern of Phase-IV Project of
Delhi Metro Rail are as under:*

Source of Fund	(₹ in crore)	
	Amount	Percentage
Equity by Government of India (GoI)	4258.00	8.08%
Equity by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD)	4258.00	8.08%
Subordinate Debt (SD) for Central Taxes by Gol (50%)	3098.00	5.88%
Subordinate Debt for Central Taxes by GNCTD (50%)	3098.00	5.88%
Subordinate Debt for Land by Gol (50%)	1857.50	3.52%
Subordinate Debt for Land by GNCTD (500%)	1857.50	3.52%
Grant from Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	5000.00	9.48%
Internal Accrual of DMRC	500.00	0.95%
Pass Through Assistance (PTA) from Gol against Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Loan @ 1.4% P.A including ₹ 4305.00 crore for additional Rolling Stock coaches	28790.00	54.61%
TOTAL	52717.00	100.00%
SD for State Taxes by GNCTD	2121.00	
PTA from Gol for Interest During Construction (IDC) on JICA loan	370.00	
GRAND TOTAL	55208.00	

Rehabilitation Scheme for differently-abled persons

*205. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of differently-abled persons across the country till date, State-wise including Haryana;

(b) the details of rehabilitation schemes implemented for such persons by Government;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for implementation of these schemes by the States during each of the last two years and the current year, Statewise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide special assistance to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) As per Census 2011, State/UT-wise the number of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the country including State of Haryana is given in the Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Ministry implements the following major schemes for the welfare of persons with disabilities:

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. Grants are not released to the States but to various implementing agencies under the scheme. Details of funds released under ADIP scheme, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below).
- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA):** Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, particularly for creation of barrier free environment for persons with disabilities. Details of Grants-in-aid released to State Government/UTs under the SIPDA Scheme is given in the Statement-III (See below).

- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Under DDRS grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. State-wise details of funds released under DDRS during the last two years and current year are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).
- (iv) **District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs):** DDRCs were started as an outreach activity of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the District level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals. A statement indicating state wise funds released to DDRC during the last two years and current year is given in the Statement-V (*See* below).
- (v) **Scholarship Schemes:** The Ministry provides scholarship for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric, Post-metric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship. The objectives of the schemes are to provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for studying in pre-matric. Post matric and Post Graduate courses in some Institutes of Excellence as notified in the scheme. However, the beneficiaries are individuals and States are not being provided with the funds. A statement indicating State-wise funds released towards scholarship schemes is given in the Statement-VI (*See* below).
- (vi) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is providing financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to the persons with disabilities for self-employment and higher education.
- (vii) National Trust has been implementing schemes for providing support to the PWDs suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities to enable them to lead independent life.

In addition, 7 National Institutes namely National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad. Ali Yavar Jung National Institutes for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai. National Institute for the Orthopaedically

Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute for Physically Handicapped (PDUIPH), New Delhi, National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai along with their extended arms, Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) and Regional Centres (RCs) provide rehabilitation services to the persons with disabilities.

(d) Assistance to the disabled is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States for the welfare of persons with disabilities through the above schemes. With a view to create a national database on persons with disabilities and also to ensure issuance of Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disability in the country through uniform web-based programme, the Government has already developed an Application Software which has been hosted on the National Informatics Centre (NIC) cloud. The project envisages to facilitate easy access to the benefits under various schemes of the Government.

Apart from that, the National Institutes under the Ministry and their Regional Centres and Composite Regional Centres have been allocated States/UTs for inspection, monitoring and guidance to the Grantee Organisations under the schemes. The Bureau Heads and Divisional Heads have been designated as Nodal Officers for various States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Department.

Statement-I

State/UT wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State	Total population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26734
3.	Assam	480065
4.	Bihar	2331009
5.	Chhattisgarh	624937
6.	Delhi	234882
7.	Goa	33012

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	1092302
9.	Haryana	546374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	361153
12.	Jharkhand	769980
13.	Karnataka	1324205
14.	Kerala	761843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1551931
16.	Maharashtra	2963392
17.	Manipur	58547
18.	Mizoram	15160
19.	Meghalaya	44317
20.	Nagaland	29631
21.	Odisha	1244402
22.	Punjab	654063
23.	Rajasthan	1563694
24.	Sikkim	18187
25.	Tamil Nadu	1179963
26.	Telangana	1046822
27.	Tripura	64346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4157514
29.	Uttarakhand	185272
30.	West Bengal	2017406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6660
32.	Chandigarh	14796
33.	Daman and Diu	2196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3294
35.	Lakshadweep	1615
36.	Puducherry	30189
TOTAL		2,68,14,994

Statement-II

State-wise grant-in-aid released/utilized by various implementing Agencies under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme) during last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Funds released/ utilized (₹ in lakhs)	Funds released/ utilized (₹ in lakhs)	Funds utilized out of funds released during 2016-17* (₹ in lakhs) (as on 31.07.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147.19	421.49	18.42
2.	Bihar	250.46	70.80	225.48
3.	Chhattisgarh	340.84	298.96	216.24
4.	Goa	12.67	8.53	-
5.	Gujarat	192.32	121.98	5.00
6.	Haryana	541.66	424.82	32.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	129.06	59.61	5.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.28	85.00	102.36
9.	Jharkhand	368.03	12.79	-
10.	Karnataka	218.18	443.46	24.99
11.	Kerala	207.68	203.28	11.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	656.41	848.38	492.96
13.	Maharashtra	972.97	1651.3	51.02
14.	Odisha	311.17	758.83	199.06
15.	Punjab	228.92	1271.83	536.46
16.	Rajasthan	674.82	551.19	75.96
17.	Tamil Nadu	408.68	853.29	93.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2605.12	3012.77	862.94

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	455.74	327.73	16.01
20.	West Bengal	476.58	1150.98	348.82
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	27.16	-	2.34
22.	Chandigarh	2.75	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.36	1.51	-
24.	Daman and Diu	3.81	3.90	-
25.	Delhi	169.31	88.48	305.94
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.22	7.92	-
29.	Assam	920.25	685.21	127.39
30.	Manipur	111.33	42.31	-
31.	Meghalaya	36.67	16.26	-
32.	Mizoram	27.92	2.84	20.23
33.	Nagaland	41.41	2.44	-
34.	Sikkim	14.66	23.11	-
35.	Tripura	7.77	98.3	-
36.	Telangna	72.61	111.89	-
TOTAL		11728.01	13661.19	3774.11

* Funds released during 2016-17 for Pan India activities under ADIP Scheme (as on 31.07.2016).

Name of the Implementing Agencies	Funds released during 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, Maharashtra	100.00
National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	100.00
National Institute for the Visually Handicapped. Dehradun, Uttarakhand	250.00
Institute for the Physically Handicapped, Delhi	100.00

1	2
Composite Regional Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	30.00
Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack Odisha	220.00
Artificial Limbs of Manufacturing of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	6953.00
TOTAL	7753.00

Statement-III

State-wise grant-in-aid released to the State Govts./UTs under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) during the last two years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15 (₹ in lakhs)	2015-16 (₹ in lakhs)	2016-17 (₹ in lakhs) (as on 12.07.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	73.94	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	10.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	15.00	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	15.00	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	3.15	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.40	-	15.00
11.	Jharkhand	5.48	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	14.46	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	760.63	18.00	19.37
15.	Maharashtra	-	14.99	-

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	15.00	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	5.80	-
18.	Mizoram	4.92	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	249.56	-
20.	Odisha	99.00	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	16.00	-
22.	Rajasthan	150.48	-	-
23.	Sikkim	11.44	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-
27.	Uttaranchal	32.71	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	79.16	-
29.	West Bengal	-	33.00	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Pondicherry	14.97	54.17	-
TOTAL		1111.05	592.23	34.37

Statement-IV

A statement indicating State wise Grant-in-Aid released to Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) during the last three years and current year under DDRS

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl.No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (31-07-2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	937.24	826.83	193.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	6.74	3.87

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	156.81	88.92	12.02
4.	Bihar	55.20	62.03	16.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.88	47.49	15.58
6.	Delhi	77.62	197.81	18.44
7.	Goa	10.09	8.87	4.89
8.	Gujarat	63.45	47.24	14.92
9.	Haryana	121.77	117.94	31.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	20.53	8.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.46	9.58	3.25
12.	Jharkhand	7.30	2.45	0.00
13.	Karnataka	102.82	77.52	49.29
14.	Kerala	567.05	362.25	155.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	135.14	132.69	26.26
16.	Maharashtra	250.45	141.47	115.65
17.	Manipur	225.11	284.38	42.67
18.	Meghalaya	36.61	45.86	23.03
19.	Mizoram	23.93	11.25	6.07
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.41	0.00
21.	Odisha	363.29	445.1	82.91
22.	Pondicherry	7.18	14.83	0.00
23.	Punjab	119.00	46.23	30.50
24.	Rajasthan	101.66	139.18	42.46
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	68.89	234.29	33.35
27.	Tripura	8.44	1	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	463.42	550.16	85.86
29.	Uttarakhand	50.88	41.47	8.06
30.	West Bengal	143.43	304.34	65.00
31.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00
36.	Telangana	850.13	750.13	182.14
TOTAL		5008.04	5018.99	1271.22

Statement-V

*State-wise details of funds released to DDRCs during last
two years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,12,257	-	9,32,290
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	5,16,690	3,87,190
4.	Assam	6,10,020	38,39,415	12,25,156
5.	Bihar	5,51,315	99,600	5,18,769
6.	Chattishgarh	-	14,36,000	-
7.	Gujarat	2,10,689	5,90,098	2,07,587
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	17,20,000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,91,781	23,08,514	3,75,000
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	33,18,924	58,12,834	8,61,381
14.	Maharashtra	34,68,839	12,92,582	6,52,300
15.	Manipur	22,90,800	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Meghalaya	18,82,000	7,00,000	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	-	-	5,16,144
19.	Punjab	-	9,12,598	2,22,270
20.	Puducherry	-	-	1,07,961
21.	Rajasthan	7,90,502	2,41,269	5,91,184
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
23.	Telangana	17,20,000	-	-
24.	Tripura	11,02,861	8,44,510	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	40,50,882	1,01,81,131	35,57,408
26.	Uttarakhand	9,15,103	4,23,300	4,23,300
27.	West Bengal	18,81,465	12,49,762	-
TOTAL		2,42,97,438	3,04,48,303	1,22,97,940

Statement-VI*State-wise funds released towards scholarship schemes*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Payment Statement			
		Pre-matric	Post-matric	Top Class	NFPwD
		Total funds released towards scholarship for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16	Total funds released towards scholarship for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16	Total funds released towards scholarship for the year 2015-16	Total funds released towards scholarship for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16
		Amount (in ₹)	Amount (in ₹)	Amount (in ₹)	Amount (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	23105	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	115800	944626	406981	78932706
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	67670	0	0
4.	Assam	58150	315680	180290	2590608

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	63300	4058360	693049	17350967
6.	Chandigarh	67550	101223	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	13300	190561	0	3420510
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	14350	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	23500	1093096	515000	9049089
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	176200	1159676	283000	6032231
13.	Haryana	0	501580	355122	11048456
14.	Himachal Pradesh	261050	298667	0	1636874
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	177700	1571444	130000	2877050
16.	Jharkhand	17650	767775	0	5142658
17.	Karnataka	253050	2814366	591320	16791015
18.	Kerala	8371600	1748027	0	4541099
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	569900	2378809	253088	7567512
21.	Maharashtra	81200	1061764	470510	21796809
22.	Manipur	0	1263900	0	711931
23.	Meghalaya	0	248130	0	0
24.	Mizoram	5850	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	16070	0	0
26.	Odisha	5117450	6546400	649781	15155246
27.	Puducherry	0	31430	0	3751820
28.	Punjab	25000	879172	0	4717184
29.	Rajasthan	170750	1775009	875000	5771881
30.	Sikkim	0	106440	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	147700	1688388	0	30501874

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	80400	922185	49500	4192832
33.	Tripura	80850	568431	0	1352672
34.	Uttarakhand	0	523715	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2281034	16122940	1823231	57523153
36.	West Bengal	515900	2729559	790000	19663537
TOTAL		18674884	52532548	8065872	332119714

In addition, in 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 13.85 crore has been released to Canara Bank for further disbursement of fellowship amount to the beneficiaries under National fellowship for PwDs Scheme (NEPwD)

Target for Housing for All (Urban) Mission

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

(a) what is the target of Government for providing housing under Housing for All (Urban) Mission;

(b) by what time, housing requirements of urban people would be met, especially slum dwellers, people living below poverty line, and workers in the unorganised sector; and

(c) in what specific quantity, Smart Cities Mission would bring about housing opportunities to the disadvantaged, economically weaker sections and slum dwellers, city-wise where the Smart Cities Mission is taken up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY [U]} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor by the year 2022. States/UTs are in the process of completing demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. Overall housing requirement under the Mission will, therefore, emerge after demand assessment by all States/Cities.

The Mission aims to assist the States/UTs for providing houses for all eligible families/beneficiaries among the urban poor belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) category and comprises four

components viz *in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction. The Mission guidelines also emphasises convergence with schemes of other Central Ministries including making provision for housing facilities to all employees of an industrial set up whether contractual or permanent.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) which is implementing the Smart Cities Mission, has informed that affordable housing, especially for poor, is one of the core infrastructure elements of the Smart Cities and as per Mission Guidelines, of the total housing being provided in Greenfield development model of Smart Cities, there should be at least 15% in the affordable housing category.

Infrastructure status to broadcasting industry

*207. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) has requested Government to give infrastructure status to the Broadcasting industry in the light of present era of convergence when distinction between Telecom, IT and Broadcasting sectors is getting reduced, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan of according infrastructure status to Broadcasting industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) had provided a Pre-Budget Memorandum for Union Budget 2016-17 requesting for grant of Infrastructure status to Broadcasting Industry. The Ministry after examination of the request of IBF had recommended the demand of the Industry to declare it as "Infrastructure" to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs which is the administrative Ministry concerned in the matter for an appropriate decision.

Challenges faced by persons with disabilities

*208. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in accessing public institutions and facilities;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure such access;

(c) the percentage and number of jobs reserved for the differently-abled persons in various sectors annually, and

(d) the number of disabled persons provided employment in public and private sectors in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), universal accessibility is critical for enabling them to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 under section 44.45 and 46 categorically provides for non-discrimination in transport, non-discrimination on the road and non-discrimination in built environment respectively. To successfully operationalize these provisions of PWD Act and create accessible environment, Government has launched a multi-sectoral "Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)" as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The Campaign focuses on three verticals, namely, built environment, public transportation and information and communication technology across the country.

(c) Section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995 mandates every appropriate Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three per cent, for persons or class of disability of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:

(i) blind or low vision;

(ii) hearing impairment;

(iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability.

(d) Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT). Ministry of Personnel. Public Grievances & Pensions has informed that as per data uploaded by various Ministries/Departments, the number of persons with disabilities appointed during the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 703, 2439 and 1573 respectively.

As per the latest information provided by Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The total number of employees, number of PwDs and percentage of total employees for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Total no. of employees	No. of PwDs	Percentage of total employees
2012-13	1400064	10001	0.71
2013-14	1349493	9540	0.71
2014-15	1289161	8867	0.69

Private sector data, on the number of disabled persons provided employment, is not maintained by this Ministry.

Rights of China over South China sea

†*209. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Permanent Court of Arbitration's order, China has no rights over South China Sea and China remains opposed to said order, the details thereof; and

(b) whether an official website of China has claimed India to be a supporter of China on the issue, if so, whether India is supporting China, if not, Government's reaction thereto, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) The Tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the arbitration instituted by the Republic of the Philippines against the People's Republic of China delivered its award on July 12, 2016. Government has seen the statement released by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs declaring that China neither accepts nor recognizes the award.

(b) Government has seen such a report. Government's position on this issue and the ruling is clear. The authority of Annex VII Tribunal and its award is recognized in Part XV of the UNCLOS itself. India's own record in this regard

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is well known. India supports freedom of navigation and over flight, and unimpeded commerce, based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UNCLOS. India believes that States should resolve disputes through peaceful means without threat or use of force and exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that could complicate or escalate disputes affecting peace and stability. As a State Party to the UNCLOS, India urges all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS, which establishes the international legal order of the seas and oceans.

Udyamita scheme

*210. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) when would the Udyamita scheme be launched;
- (b) whether 'entrepreneurship' will be compulsory subject or would it be integrated in all subjects of the curriculum;
- (c) how would the performance of students at high schools and college level be evaluated for assessing their entrepreneurship capabilities, details thereof;
- (d) who would train the entrepreneurship teachers, and whether there be a separate certification process for them, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the present Government considered giving any specific incentive under Start-up India to students taught under the Udyamita scheme, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Udyamita Scheme was approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) on 16th May, 2016. Currently, this scheme is in the process of being rolled out.

(b) Entrepreneurship will be introduced as a supplementary subject in the project institutes. However, Universities/ Colleges will be encouraged to award credits for entrepreneurship courses.

(c) The performance of the students will be assessed through online or/and written examination. Students will be given a certificate of participation at the end of the course by National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD).

(d) Entrepreneurship teachers will be trained by experts at the Nodal E-hubs. Assessment- online or/and written examination - takes place through assessment bodies accredited by (under the aegis) of Quality Council of India (QCI)-NABET (National Accreditation Board for Education and Training). Teachers who have successfully cleared the assessment will be certified by National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD).

(e) Under Udyamita, a web based platform connecting entrepreneurs to each other for peer to peer networking and linking with investors, financial institutions and business services such as legal, accounting, technology and HR services is being created. The purpose of Udyamita Scheme is to capacitate the students to take up specific incentives under Start-Up India and help them to become entrepreneurs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Unit cost of electricity generated from nuclear and other sources

1982. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy/guidelines laid down for allotment of electricity generated from a nuclear power plant, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the unit cost of electricity generated from nuclear energy as compared to the unit cost of electricity produced from other sources; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to increase the production of electricity from nuclear sources, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 10% (not free) power to the home state. The balance 75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the states is also taken into consideration.

Since January 2011, the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to Home States from all new nuclear projects of NPCIL. The remaining 35% is to be allocated to other constituents (except home state) as per Central formula.

(b) The present tariffs of nuclear power range from ₹ 0.97 per unit in case of the oldest nuclear power station TAPS 1&2 at Tarapur to ₹3.89 in case of the latest station, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1) at Kudankulam. Nuclear power tariffs are comparable to those from contemporary units of other electricity generating technologies located in the area.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production of electricity from nuclear power is planned to be increased by installing more nuclear power capacity, based both on indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation. The present capacity of 5780 MW is expected to increase shortly to 6780 MW on start of commercial operation of KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) which achieved first criticality recently and 13480 MW on progressive completion of the projects which have been approved. More nuclear power plants are planned in future.

Contamination of soil and water near nuclear power plants

1983. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across any recent report from Scientists about Nuclear contaminations in Soil and ground water around nuclear power plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to check such dangerous contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Nuclear reactors built with foreign collaboration

1984. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many indigenous nuclear reactors are under construction and how many are being built with foreign collaboration;

(b) what is the capacity, cost, status and expected date of commissioning of each project; and

(c) what is the status of the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam that has been in an advanced stage of completion for years and by when is it going to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details pertaining to under construction nuclear reactors is tabulated below:

Name of the Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Approved Cost (₹ in crores)	Status
Projects under Construction / Commissioning				
<i>Indigenous Nuclear Power Project(s)</i>				
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP)-3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2X700	11459	Under various stages of construction.
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP)- 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700	12320	Expected completion by 2018/19
Nuclear Power Project(s) with foreign technical cooperation				
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000	17270*	Reactor attained first criticality on July 10, 2016. Expected to start commercial operation in current year -2016.
Projects Accorded Financial Sanction				
<i>Indigenous Nuclear Power Project(s)</i>				
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojna (GHAVP) -1 and 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700	20594	Work has started. Expected completion by 2023/24.
Nuclear Power Project(s) with foreign technical cooperation				
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-3 and 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000	39849	Excavation work commenced. Expected completion by 2023/24.

* Cost for KKNPP-1 and 2 It is under revision to ₹ 22462 crore

(c) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a public sector company under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is constructing one 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. The design and construction of PFBR is fully indigenous. The project is being built with a total cost of Rs 5677 Cr. Construction of this reactor is completed and commissioning is in advanced stage. The reactor is expected to achieve its first criticality by next year.

Atomic fuel required for atomic plants in the country

1985. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of atomic fuel/ uranium required for atomic power plants operating and under construction in the country;

(b) whether the country is self-reliant in the field of atomic fuel/uranium;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the locations where uranium deposits have been found during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the measures being taken to find out new uranium resources/mines in the country; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government for acquisition of uranium mines in other countries to ensure constant supply for atomic reactors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/ uranium for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) are as given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons UO_2)
220	45
540	100
700	125

The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/uranium for Light Water Reactors (LWRs) are as given below:

Unit Capacity(MW)	Annual Fuel Requirement (tonnes low enriched uranium)
160	6 (at 85% CF)
1000	25 (at 90% CF)

(b) No, Sir. The Government has taken measures to augment domestic uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities and importing fuel for reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards.

(c) Intensive exploration and prospecting in existing uranium deposits by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of DAE, augmented the uranium resource by 49,877 t U₃O₈ during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to June, 2016) as given below:

State	District	Name of the deposit	Augmentation of U ₃ O ₈ (tonnes)				
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Tummalapalle - Rachakuntapalle	9501	9156	13566	5000	37223
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Jaduguda (Recasting)	1338	-	-	-	1338
		Bhatin (Recasting)	550	-	-	-	550
		Narwapahar extension	506	687	-	-	1193
		Singridungri-Banadungri	1331	3132	290	-	4753
	Saraikela-Kharswan	Bangurdih	-	-	60	-	60
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Lostoin	98	-	-	-	98
		Wahkut	194	321	1860	-	2375
		Umthongkut	-	110	-	-	110
Rajasthan	Sikar	Rohil	1149	770	258	-	2177
GRAND TOTAL			14,667	14,176	16,034	5,000	49,877

(d) In order to discover new atomic minerals deposits, including uranium and augment the atomic mineral resources of the country, the Government has formulated new projects involving ₹ 831.48 crores during XII Plan period (2012-2017). The exploration and research activities of AMD have also been enhanced, which include increase in (i) drilling meterage by departmental rigs, (ii) heliborne and ground geophysical surveys, and (iii) analytical support with the help of latest state-of-the-art instruments/equipments.

(e) We are currently importing uranium at very attractive prices. Steps have been taken to keep adequate stock of uranium to ensure constant supply for atomic reactors in the country.

Environment impact assessment of Kuvvada Nuclear Power Plant

1986. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan has been completed for nuclear power plant at Kowada in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay along with the present status of the project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per earlier approved Terms of Reference (ToR) were completed. However, as the validity of the ToR had ended, as per the requirements of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), documents for revalidation of earlier approved ToR for carrying out fresh Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Studies are being submitted.

At present, the land acquisition (including Social Impact Assessment studies), site investigations, process of obtaining statutory clearances and discussions with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) to arrive at a project proposal are underway.

(c) The site has been accorded 'In Principle' approval for setting up six reactors each of nominal capacity 1000 MW. These are planned to be set up in

phases of twin units with a gap of about four years between phases. The reactors are expected to be completed in about five years from first pour of concrete. The time by which each of the reactors would be completed will depend on the date of their actual start of work.

Availability and import of nuclear fuel

1987. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of nuclear fuel imported during the last three years, year and country-wise;

(b) the details of funds spent on import of the said fuel, year and country-wise;

(c) the quantum of nuclear fuel likely to be imported during the current and next financial year, year and country-wise;

(d) whether the present naturally available reserves of nuclear fuel is not sufficient to meet the demand of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to accelerate mining of domestic nuclear fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The quantum of nuclear fuel imported during the last three years and the details of funds spent on import of the said fuel country-wise is as given below:

Name of the Firm and Country/Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity (in MT)	Expenditure (in crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Expenditure (in crores)	Quantity (in MT)	Expenditure (in crores)
M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	296.31*	538.07	296.54*	542.52	303.78* 42.15 ^s	565.17 303.65
M/s. JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	460#	382.82	283.4#	216.98	Nil	Nil
M/s. Cameco, Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	250.74#	158.28

* In the form of Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

\$ In the form of Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

In the form of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

(c) The quantum of nuclear fuel likely to be imported during the current and next financial year, year and country-wise is given below:

Name of the Firm and Country / Year	2016-17	2017-18
	Quantity (in MT)	
M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	187*	Nil
M/s. JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	1500#	1500#
	999.80* (pertains to the delivery year 2015, received in April 2016)	
M/s. Cameco, Canada	1250#	1000#

(d) Yes, Sir. There are currently twenty one (21) reactors with an installed capacity of 5780 MW. Of these, thirteen (13) reactors with a capacity of 3380 MW are under IAEA Safeguards and use imported uranium which is available in adequate quantity. Eight (8) reactors with aggregate capacity of 2400 MW are fuelled by indigenous uranium. These reactors are now being operated close to their rated capacity.

(e) Uranium reserves have been located in Tummalapalle, Andhra Pradesh. Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is setting up an underground mine and plant at Tummalapalle. New mines are also planned to be set up at Gogi in Karnataka, Kyelleng Pyndengsohiong Mawathabah (KPM) in Meghalaya, Rohil in Rajasthan and Lambapur in Telengana.

Suppliers seeking indemnity from liability clause

1988. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is operator's liability under the Civil Liability Nuclear Damage Act, 2010;

(b) what is the supplier's liability under the Civil Liability Nuclear Damage Act, 2010;

(c) whether the above mentioned liability applies to both domestic as well foreign operator and suppliers;

(d) whether it is a fact that Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is finding it difficult to find suppliers as they are seeking indemnity from liability clause, if so, whether such an indemnity could be given; and

(e) to what extent the operator's and supplier's liability would be covered by the Nuclear Insurance Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per Section 6(2) of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010, the operator's liability is a maximum of ₹ 1500 crore for each nuclear incident.

(b) In accordance with Section 17 of the CLND Act, the operator of the nuclear installation, after paying compensation for the nuclear damage as per Section 6 of the Act, shall have a right of recourse against the suppliers where

- if such a right is expressly provided for in a contract in writing;
- the nuclear incident has resulted as a consequence of an act of supplier or his employee, which includes supply of equipment or material with patent or latent defects or sub-standard services;
- the nuclear incident has resulted from the act of commission or omission of an individual done with the intent to cause nuclear damage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some suppliers had earlier expressed concern over the issue of supplier's liability in our CLND Act, 2010. To address such concerns clarification was provided by the Government along the lines of 'Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)' posted on websites of Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy.

(e) The Indian Insurance Nuclear Pool (INIP) will cover the entire Operator's liability under CLND Act, 2010 and will address liability related concerns of suppliers also.

Technical clearance and safeguards for Kovvada nuclear plant

1989. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals pending with Government for setting up atomic energy plants in Andhra Pradesh in Kovvada and other places;

(b) the details of such proposals, giving locations and energy generation capacities;

(c) whether technical clearances has been given for such plants; and

(d) what safeguards have been taken to ensure that Fukushima, Chernobyl and 3-Mile Island (USA) -type accidents do not occur in proposed plants in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Discussions are underway between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), United States of America (USA) to arrive at a project proposal for setting up nuclear power projects at Kowada in Andhra Pradesh. The site at Kovvada has been accorded 'in principle' approval for location of 6 units each of 1000 MW nominal capacity. The process for obtaining other statutory clearances have been initiated. The design of the proposed reactors will be reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and the reactors will be set up only after clearance by AERB.

(d) The reactors planned to be set up at Kovvada are state of the art in terms of safety and have advanced safety features. These include advanced passive safety systems (based on natural phenomena like gravity, natural convection etc. that do not need motive power or operator intervention), hydrogen management systems, core catcher, provisions for core passive decay heat removal, provisions for external water addition and other systems to ensure safety in the event of both design basis and beyond design basis events. Thus incidents like those at 3-Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima are not likely to occur in reactors to be set up at Kovvada.

Development projects in the North-East

1990. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of developmental projects that are underway in the North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the details of the employment generation capacity of each project, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any plans to introduce further projects in the region for job creation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Development projects of road, rail, air, communication, waterways and telecom network are being implemented by various line Ministries in the North East States. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) is coordinating various activities including connectivity projects of the line ministries. Ministry of DoNER and North Eastern Council (NEC) also provide support for bridging of infrastructural gaps.

Railway projects are not sanctioned state-wise. 20 major railway projects consisting of 13 new lines, 2 gauge conversions and 5 doublings, having aggregate length of 2624 kms. at a cost of ₹ 52030 crore have been taken up in the North Eastern Region. An expenditure of ₹ 21336 crore has been incurred on these projects upto March, 2016. An outlay of ₹ 5040 crore has been provided for 2016-17 for these projects and for the residual liabilities of some completed projects.

A total of 197 on-going road development projects in the North Eastern States namely. Arunachal Pradesh-37, Assam - 68, Manipur-21, Meghalaya-22, Mizoram-17 Nagaland - 10, Sikkim-19, Tripura-03, are being implemented under various programmes/schemes of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The total length and the total sanctioned cost of these projects are 4320.95 kms. and ₹37691.05 crore respectively.

16 Nos. of Hydro Projects (above 25 MW), aggregating to 5576 MW, are under various stages of construction for the growth and development of North Eastern States.

NEC is implementing 715 development projects in North Eastern States, viz. Arunachal Pradesh-145, Assam - 88, Manipur-106, Meghalaya-76, Mizoram-62, Nagaland -100, Sikkim-51, Tripura-31, which are underway at a total approved cost of ₹714864.98 lakh.

Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North-Eastern Region at a cost of ₹5336.18 crore is under implementation.

All the above infrastructure/development projects/schemes create direct as well as indirect employment in North Eastern Region. Ministry of Development of

North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council also provide funds for meeting gaps in infrastructure, subject to the availability of funds.

NLCPR funds allocated for Development of NER

1991. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) funds are allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) number of projects retained and sanctioned in the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) if not, sanctioned, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Funds are allocated to NE States under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme for bridging infrastructure gaps based on Priority Lists submitted by respective State Governments. As on 31.07.2016, under NLCPR, 1,581 projects at a cost of ₹14,516.64 crore have been sanctioned, out of which 919 projects at a cost of ₹ 6,111.83 crore have been completed and 662 projects at a cost of ₹ 8,404.82 crore are ongoing at various stages of completion. In addition, a total of 247 projects have been retained during last three years at a cost of ₹ 3,867.90 crore.

(b) A total of 85 nos. of projects have been retained and 45 nos. of projects have been sanctioned in the last two years. State-wise details are as given below:

*State-wise details of projects retained and sanctioned during last two years
(2014-15 and 2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of projects retained during last two years	Total no. of projects sanctioned during last two years
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	7
2.	Manipur	2	4
3.	Sikkim	7	5
4.	Meghalaya	6	4

1	2	3	4
5.	Assam	20	11
6.	Nagaland	9	4
7.	Tripura	7	2
8.	Mizoram	11	8
TOTAL		85	45

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of anti-erosion projects

1992. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided that anti-erosion projects would be implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details of projects sanctioned and retained for the last two years;

(c) whether anti-erosion projects already sanctioned by the Ministry and Detailed Project Report (DPR) vetted by the Ministry of Water Resources have been transferred to the Ministry of Water Resources for sanction; and

(d) whether Ministry has issued any notification/order in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme of the Ministry of DoNER is basically meant for bridging infrastructure gaps in the North Eastern Region (NER) under which projects, including anti-erosion projects, were retained and sanctioned from the annual priority lists submitted by the North Eastern State Governments under the process then in vogue. At the Inter-ministerial Meeting convened on 20.07.2015 to discuss funding of anti-erosion projects under NLCPR scheme of the Ministry, it was observed that in absence of a monitoring system by the Brahmaputra Board/Central Water Commission for projects funded under NLCPR scheme of the Ministry, henceforth, anti - erosion projects may be taken up under Flood Management Programme (FMP) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation through Brahmaputra Board /Central Water Commission only, where an elaborate system is in place for appraisal and monitoring.

Prediction of massive earthquake by Earth Observatory, Singapore

†1993. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that "Earth Observatory, Singapore" has expressed apprehensions of a massive earthquake in North India, including the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether Government would take cognizance of the apprehension expressed by "Earth Observatory, Singapore"; and

(c) if so, the proposed facilities to be extended by Central Government to State Governments for dealing with such a disaster and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. For the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand, there are several research papers, including the papers from Earth Observatory Singapore, which have suggested that this region lies in the central seismic gap and no great earthquake has occurred in this region in past 500 years or so. Hence there is a possibility that this region may experience a great earthquake. However, no time frame of occurrence of such an earthquake has been specified in these studies.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun has established an earthquake monitoring network and a Multi-parametric Geophysical Observatory in the region.

A pilot project on Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) system is on implementation for northern India (Uttarakhand) by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee. The system is under testing by IIT Roorkee. Such type of system gives some lead time for issue of warning on occurrence of an earthquake, so that some remedial actions regarding vacating building, shutting down critical operations etc. may be taken up.

A National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is also functional under the general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters.

Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has funded several research programs to the academic and research institutes which are either located or working in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttarakhand region. It has also supported outreach and earthquake education programs in the region.

**Prediction of a giant earthquake beneath
Bangladesh and Eastern India**

1994. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by a renowned geophysicist at Columbia University in USA published in the journal Nature (Geoscience predicts a giant earthquake with its epicenter beneath Bangladesh and Eastern India that could endanger as many as 149 million people;

(b) whether the study asserts that the earthquake though not imminent, is inevitable as sections of earth's crust press against one another; and

(c) whether some 140 million people live within 100 km of the potential epicenter in Eastern India-Bangladesh border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. There is a research paper by Michael S. Steckler, Dhiman, Ranjan, Mondal, Syed Humayun Akhter, Leonardo Seeber, Lujia Feng, Jonathan Gale, Emma M. Hill and Michael Howe titled as "Locked and loading megathrust linked to active subduction beneath the Indo-Burman Ranges, Nature Geoscience, DOI: 10.1038/NGEO2760" published in Nature Geoscience (2016), which predicts a giant earthquake with its epicenter beneath Bangladesh and Eastern India.

(b) The said study has suggested that since strain accumulation is underway for at least past 400 years, such an earthquake can have a major magnitude. However, no time frame of occurrence of such an earthquake has been specified.

The study uses GPS measurements from Bangladesh, India and Myanmar to suggest that the detachment fault under the part of Bangladesh, and NE India (Tripura, Lower Assam, Mizoram, western Manipur) is locked and is accumulating strain for future great earthquake in the region, which could impact this most densely populated region of the world.

Further, the whole of northeast India is part of Indian plate boundary, colliding and subducting beneath Burmese plate, resulting in strain accumulation in the plate boundary region. This causes occurrence earthquakes in the region.

So far earthquake prediction is not possible anywhere in the world with precise degree of accuracy with respect to time, space and magnitude.

(c) The population of Indian states in the indo-Burmese are region is about 23.5 million (2011 census), whereas the population of Bangladesh is about 150 million.

Procurement of doppler weather radar for Odisha

1995. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has been pursuing the Department to expedite procurement of the Doppler Weather Radars for Balasore and Sambalpur Radar Stations for early operationalisation thereof in the Northern and Western part of the State; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take expeditious steps for procurement and installation of the Doppler Weather Radars at the above two Radar stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) at Sambhalpur is included in the next phase of DWR procurement. Physical infrastructure like Building and other support systems are being kindly provided by the Govt. of Odisha.

The DWR for Balasore needs to be reviewed in view of DWR already commissioned by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) at Chandipur (Wheeler Island) as two DWRs cannot be located in the close vicinity.

Moreover in Odisha, DWRs at Paradip is made functional and at Gopalpur is under installation.

System for accurate forecasting

1996. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any weather forecasting system is available with Government to ensure the accurate forecast of weather including the Monsoon rain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The skill of weather forecasting systems in the country are comparable to most of the countries in the world with respect to rainfall forecasting. During the past few years, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been continuously improving weather prediction services in terms of accuracy, lead time and associated impact. Manifestation of such quantitative improvement may be seen with accurate prediction of Monsoon 2015 and Very Severe Cyclonic Storms "Phailin", "Hudhud" and the heavy rainfall events during monsoon season of 2014 and 2015.

India's Ocean Policy

1997. SHRI. D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state which are the major recognized institutions in India which help in deliberating India's Ocean Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): The major institutions working in the area of Ocean Science and Technology viz. National Institute of Oceanography, National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, National Institute of Ocean Technology, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate, Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture and Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory help in deliberating India's ocean policy.

Agro-meteorological advisory services for farmers

1998. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the farmers in the country are not aware of Agro-Meteorological Advisory Services (AAS) being offered by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these services are offered free of cost;

(c) whether these advisories are cropspecific, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) number of farmers who utilized these services during last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No Sir. The Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)

of India Meteorological Department (IMD) is successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers through different print/visual/Radio/ IT based media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions. However efforts are continuously being made to expand the participation and outreach to all farmers under GKMS scheme.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. Crop specific advisories under GKMS of IMD through Agriculture Field Monitoring Unit (AFMU) are rendered twice a week in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), NTs etc. Such advisories are formulated based on district level weather forecast for next 5-days in respect of:

- rainfall
- maximum temperature, minimum temperature
- wind speed, wind direction
- relative humidity and cloud/Cover
- weekly cumulative rainfall forecast

Weather forecast based agro meteorological advisories are disseminated in vernacular language through Kisan portal launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and also under public private partnership. At present, the GKMS products are disseminated through SMS and IVRS to 19.1 million farmers in the country.

(d) Details of numbers of farmers utilizing these services during July 2015 and during July 2016 (State wise) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of Farmers receiving Agromet Advisories through SMS during July 2015 & July 2016.

State	Number of farmers receiving SMS through Kisan Portal -July 2015	Number of farmers receiving SMS through Kisan Portal-July 2016
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	109200	143091
Assam	33475	24240

1	2	3
Bihar	453330	676325
Gujarat	214660	154747
Haryana	265339	339253
Himachal Pradesh	15556	541634
Jammu and Kashmir	19376	4817
Karnataka	151244	218808
Kerala	468190	373240
Madhya Pradesh	519936	232328
Maharashtra	2088203	4928562
Manipur	797	184
Meghalaya	923	987
Mizoram	0	1831
Nagaland	1965	2539
Odisha	113133	156168
Punjab	123530	136526
Rajasthan	185625	221473
Tamil Nadu	754498	709317
Tripura	3723	4389
Uttar Pradesh	1287475	852112
Uttarakhand	75456	80587
West Bengal	123611	389440
Chattisgarh	1292293	1366443
Jharkand	535812	748535
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1234	2056
Arunachal Pradesh	308	450
Delhi	3725	1926
Puducherry	3167	23538
Telangana	78270	82294
Sikkim	2	
TOTAL	8924056	12417840

1	2	3
SMS sent by AMFUS through NIC, way 2 sms etc.	130198	129961
Reliance Foundation	17000	2639919
SMS by Private Companies Under PPP Mode	2407853	3912280
GRAND TOTAL	11.5 million	19.1 million

Fishermen arrested by Sri Lankan Navy

1999. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy during past three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of Indian fishermen released from Sri Lanka during the same period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The data on the Indian fishermen taken into custody by Sri Lankan Navy and released in the last three years is as follows:

Year	Fishermen Arrested	Fishermen Released
2014	787	1045 (including 273 of 2013 and 772 of 2014)
2015	454	375 (including 15 of 2014 and 360 of 2015)
2016	222	316 (including 94 of 2015 and 222 of 2016)

Exploitation of Indian women in gulf countries

†2000. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that the Indian women going abroad for various jobs are being exploited;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years in this regard, year-wise and country-wise, especially from the gulf countries;

(c) whether Government proposes to stop women under thirty years of age going to the Gulf countries as maids, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. Indian Missions/Posts in five Gulf countries namely, Bahrain, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Malaysia have reported that complaints have been received from Indian women workers, regarding non-payment of salaries and denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits such as non-issuance/renewal of residence permits, Overtime Allowance, weekly holidays, working for longer hours, refusal to grant exit/recruitment –entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker on final exit visa after completion of their contracts and non providing medical and insurance facilities etc. Incidents of confinement abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported. The details showing the number of complaints received by the Indian Missions in the 18 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, including the gulf countries, during the last three years year-wise and country-wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has already made the age restriction of 30 years mandatory in respect of all women emigrants emigrating on ECR passport, irrespective of the nature/category of employment. In addition, the foreign employers in the 18 ECR countries, who wish to employ Indian housemaids, have to deposit a Bank Guarantee equivalent to US\$2500 per person, in the Indian Mission, to safeguard and protect the interests of the Indian women Domestic Sector Workers (DSW). Further, a decision has been taken that recruitment of women workers for overseas employment in 18 ECR countries, henceforth shall be made only through State run recruiting agencies.

Statement

Number of complaints received from Indian women workers by the Indian Missions in 18 ECR countries, including the gulf countries, during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bahrain	114	87	104

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Indonesia	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Iraq	Nil	Nil	01
5.	Jordan	Nil	Nil	01
6.	Kuwait	801	877	1005
7.	Lebanon	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Libya	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Malaysia	22	29	26
10.	Oman	84	82	128
11.	Qatar	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	275	210	341
13.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Sudan	Nil	05	01
15.	South Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Thailand	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	UAE	101	123	219
18.	Yemen	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Expenses incurred by Indian Embassies for Prime
Minister's events abroad**

2001. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed information on the expenses incurred by Indian Embassies for Prime Minister's public/community events during his international visits since May 2014; and

(b) the breakup of the expenses including, amount spent on advertisement, publicity, event management, travel etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The countries visited since May 2014 by the Prime Minister and expenditure incurred by the Indian Mission/Post for his public/community events.

Sl. No.	Countries Visited since May 2014 with dates	Expenditure incurred by Indian Mission/Post for Prime Minister's public/community events during the visit				
		Advertisement/ Publicity	Event Management	Travel	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bhutan (15-16 June 2014)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Brazil (13-17 July 2014)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Nepal (03-04 August 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Japan(30 August - 03 September 2014)	-	₹ 34,22,430/-	-	-	₹ 34,22,430/-
5.	United States of America (25-30 September 2014)					
	(i) CGI, New York	₹ 3,05,700/-	-	₹ 14,51,265/-	₹ 88,15,421/-	₹ 1,05,72,386/-
	(ii) E/I Washington	-	₹ 72,99,836/-	-	-	₹ 72,99,836/-
6.	Myanmar (11-13 November 2014)	-	-	-	₹ 4,37,141/-	₹ 4,37,141/-
7.	Australia (14-18 November 2014)	-	₹ 15,77,020/-	-	-	₹ 15,77,020/-
8.	Fiji (19-20 November 2014)	₹ 5,64,537/-	₹ 36,63,992/-	₹ 9,95,365/-	₹ 2,16,805/-	₹ 54,40,699/-

9.	Nepal (25-27 November 2014)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Seychelles (10-11 March 2015)	₹ 1,19,496/-	₹ 9,25,423/-	-	₹ 4,89,796/-	₹ 15,34,715/-	
11.	Mauritius (11-12 March 2015)	₹ 15,000/-	-	₹ 15,800/-	-	₹ 30,800/-	
12.	Sri Lanka (HCL, Colombo) (13-14 March 2015)	₹ 40,899/-	₹ 12,23,781/-	₹ 6,02,467/-	-	₹ 18,67,147/-	
	Sri Lanka (CGI, Jaffna) (13-14 March 2015)	₹ 61,622/-	₹ 27,556/-	₹ 7,88,229/-	₹ 35,671/-	₹ 9,13,078/-	
13.	Singapore (28-29 March 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	
14.	France (E/I Paris) (09-11 April 2015)	-	₹ 1,88,35,867/-	-	₹ 15,75,205/-	₹ 2,04,11,072/-	
	France (CGI, St. Denis) (09-11 April 2015)	₹ 40,151/-	₹ 13,52,526/-	-	-	₹ 13,92,677/-	
15.	Germany (12-14 April 2015)	-	₹ 26,84,477/-	-	₹ 26,84,477/-	-	
16.	Canada (14-16 April 2015)	-	₹ 37,00,534/-	-	-	₹ 37,00,534/-	
17.	China (14-16 May 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mongolia (16-18 May 2015)	-	₹ 5,26,465/-	-	₹ 8,65,109/-	₹ 13,91,574/-	
19.	Republic of Korea (18-19 May 2015)	₹ 13,36,389/-	₹ 10,29,327/-	-	₹ 14,10,268/-	₹ 37,75,984/-	
20.	Bangladesh (06-07 June 2015)	₹ 51,247/-	₹ 41,50,637/-	-	-	₹ 42,01,884/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Uzbekistan (06-07 July 2015)	-	-	-	₹ 2,10,494/-	₹ 2,10,494/-
22.	Kazakhstan (07-08 July 2015)	-	-	-	₹ 54,956/-	₹ 54,956/-
23.	Russian Federation (08-10 July 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Turkmenistan (10-11 July 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
25.	The Kyrgyz Republic (11-12 July 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tajikistan (12-13 July 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
27.	United Arab Emirates (16-17 August 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Ireland (23 September 2015)	-	₹ 23,28,264	-	₹ 6,62,728	₹ 29,90,992
29.	United States of America (24-29 September 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
30.	The United Kingdom (12-14 November 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Turkey (14-16 November 2015)	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Malaysia (21-23 November 2015)	₹ 43,877/-	₹ 25,30,848/-	-	-	₹ 25,74,725/-
33.	Singapore (23-24 November 2015)	-	-	-	-	-

34.	France(29 November - 01 December 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Russian Federation (23-24 December 2015)	₹ 4,84,187/-	₹ 22,71,933/-	-	₹ 15,59,824/-	₹ 43,15,944/-	-
36.	Afghanistan (25 December 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Pakistan (25 December 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Belgium (30 March 2016)	-	₹ 60,460/-	-	-	₹ 60,460/-	-
39.	United States of America (31 March-01 April 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
40.	Saudi Arabia (02-03 April 2016)	-	-	-	₹ 14,28,571/-	₹ 14,28,571/-	-
41.	Iran (22-23 May 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Afghanistan (04 June 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	Qatar (04-05 June 2016)	₹ 30,019/-	₹ 16,88,555/-	-	-	₹ 17,18,574/-	-
44.	Switzerland (05-06 June 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	United States of America (06-08 June 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	Mexico (08 June 2016)	-	₹ 4,67,627/-	-	₹ 1,01,415/-	₹ 5,69,042/-	-
47.	Uzbekistan (23-24 June 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-
48.	Mozambique (07 July 2016)	-	₹ 32,03,125/-	-	-	₹ 32,03,125/-	-
49.	South Africa (07-09 July 2016)	₹ 2,49,092/-	-	-	-	₹ 2,49,092/-	-
50.	Tanzania (09-10 July 2016)	-	₹ 8,21,706/-	-	-	₹ 8,21,706/-	-
51.	Kenya (10-11 July 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Decreasing Indian students in USA and UK

2002. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Indian students studying in United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) has decreased considerably in recent years, if so, the details for the last three years;

(b) whether stringent visa rules by USA and UK have adversely affected the Indian students aspiring to study in USA and UK, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with USA and UK and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) While the number of Indian students studying in USA has not decreased in recent years, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of Indian students studying in the UK. The data relating to the number of Indian students in the USA and UK in the last three years is as follows:

Name of the Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
U.S.A.	1,00,270	96,754	1,02,673	1,32,888
U.K.	29,900	22,385	19,750	18,320

* Source: 1. 'Open Doors Report' - Published by International Institute of Education with the support of U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. 2. U.K. Higher Education International Unit

(b) and (c) In the UK, as per the new rules for student visas, stay for only a maximum of 04 additional months is granted at the end of courses of duration of one year or more. For courses ranging from 6 months to 12 months, stay for only two additional months is granted. Recently, the UK Home Office launched a new Tier 4 pilot visa scheme relaxing visa norms for overseas students applying for a Masters course in 4 select universities. Under this scheme students would be allowed to stay in the country for upto 6 months after completing their course. Students desiring to stay on in the UK for work after completion of their courses have to follow other visa schemes such as Tier I (Graduate Entrepreneur) or Tier 2 (employment), for which a minimum annual salary of GBP 20,800/- applies.

In the context of the changed post-study work visa rules and the difficulties faced by Indian students to find jobs with salaries that would qualify them to remain in the UK after completing their studies, the attractiveness of UK as an education destination for Indian students appears to be declining. The Government has been engaging the UK Government on this issue on various occasions since 2013, including during high level bilateral visits. Our High Commissioner in the UK has also raised the issue with the UK Minister for Universities, Science and Cities and the UK Minister for Security and Immigration and has urged them to explore options to refine the post-study work visa scheme, so as to continue to attract Indian students.

Chinese troops in East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh

2003. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China had sent hundred of its troops into the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new issues such as Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) membership, etc. have affected the relations between India and China adversely, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to normalise the relations so that contentious issues particularly relating to border are resolved amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility in the border areas is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

India continues to engage with China on all issues of mutual interest. Both sides are committed to addressing bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

Laying of railway line by China upto India through Nepal

2004. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards Chinese intention to lay railway line till Bihar through Nepal; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Government has not received any concrete information in this context.

(b) Does not arise.

Safety of Indians in Turkey

2005. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Indian sportspersons were safely lifted to India after the recent attempted coup in Turkey, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government ensured safety for other Indian nationals who are in Turkey, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) A contingent from India consisting of 148 players and 38 officials were in Turkey to take part in the World Schools Gymnasiade from 11-18 July, 2016. The entire contingent returned safely to India on commercial flights and there was no need for any special arrangement for lifting them to India.

(b) There are no reports of casualties or injuries to Indian nationals during the coup attempt. As a precautionary measure, security advisories were issued for Indian nationals living in and visiting Turkey. Emergency contact numbers of Embassy of India Ankara and Consulate General of India Istanbul were publicized.

Concession to pilgrims of Mansarovar Yatra, 2017

†2006. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to give concession to pilgrims of Mansarovar Yatra, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the pilgrims of Mansarovar Yatra for year 2017 would be able to take advantage of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the facilities Government is considering to provide to pilgrims under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) At present there is no such proposal under formal consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pakistan raising Kashmir issue on international level

†2007. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has raised the issue of ongoing unrest in Jammu and Kashmir before the international community, which has exposed the contrast in Pakistan's words and action; and

(b) whether India's policy gets impetus with suggestions given by international community when Pakistan approaches it repeatedly on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) In the wake of the death of Hizbul Mujahideen Commander Burhan Wani in an encounter on July 8, 2016, senior functionaries of Government of Pakistan briefed in Islamabad envoys of several prominent countries and international organizations. They have also addressed letters to United Nations (UN) Secretary-General, the President of the UN Security Council, the Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights urging the international community to address the alleged human rights violations during protests in Jammu and Kashmir since July 8. Protests/demonstrations have been organised by Pakistani diaspora/NGOs in several capitals, in many cases with active support from Government of Pakistan.

Government has completely and unequivocally rejected in entirety all such actions and statements by Pakistan. It has asked Pakistan to stop interfering in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India's internal affairs and attempting to destabilise the situation in South Asia through support to terrorism and other subversive acts. Statements by Pakistan's leaders and protests in Pakistan led by Jamaat-ud Dawa/Lashkar-e-Taiba leaders glorifying terrorists reconfirm Pakistan's continued support to cross-border terrorism and infiltration aimed at India. International community is also of the view that there exists no role for terrorism and violence in addressing this matter, and the issue of Jammu and Kashmir must be resolved through peaceful means by India and Pakistan.

Training under PMKVY

2008. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completed close to 20 lakh training in 2015 under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and overall did 104 crore trainings in the year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought the industry's support in the endeavour and urged the Youth to reap maximum benefit from the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, the total numbers to be trained was 24 lakhs spread across Fresh Training (14 lakhs) and Recognition of Prior Learning (10 lakhs). As on 28th July 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates (under Fresh Training) have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained and 11.9 lakh have been certified. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

During the last three years, i.e. 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14, the number of trained persons (in lakh) is: 104.16, 76.11 and 76.37, respectively. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines and there is no centralized record of all different programmes under different Ministries.

Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Board has approved 40 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which covers all the priority sectors identified by Government, major unorganized segments and sectors with large workforce. All the SSCs approved can facilitate the process to conduct upskilling through training partners for all the relevant job roles where there is a demand

from the industry. Model curricula for popular job roles have also been released by the respective SSCs. In due consultation with different industries a structured Curriculum assists in bringing standardization and assurance of coverage, and thus quality of the output skilled manpower.

To reach out to the candidates, training centres have been mandated to conduct mobilization through Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps) which are part of the PMKVY 2016-20, with financial incentives. Alternatively, candidates can reach out to NSDC call centre or visit website to get the information about the training providers in various localities. In the field, Hon'ble Members of Parliament are involved in mobilization, monitoring and post training placement of trainees as far as feasible. In order to create awareness, a number of advertisement campaigns have also been carried out.

Statement

*The details of the persons enrolled, provided training and certified,
State-wise under PMKUY as on 28th July, 2014*

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed	Total Certified
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194	19
Andhra Pradesh	124666	124516	91919
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	1017	337
Assam	31224	31194	2180
Bihar	89252	89166	51572
Chandigarh	4851	4851	3709
Chhattisgarh	36488	36488	23857
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	258	159
Daman and Diu	230	230	177
Delhi	75194	75171	49782
Goa	499	499	278
Gujarat	43324	43324	27095
Haryana	81612	81474	56217

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	22738	22738	16718
Jammu and Kashmir	17807	17807	10985
Jharkhand	26488	26463	18406
Karnataka	73523	73523	49247
Kerala	14689	14689	10049
Madhya Pradesh	159139	158974	107151
Maharashtra	84432	84312	52984
Manipur	1328	1328	807
Meghalaya	1661	1661	16
Mizoram	1030	1030	5
Nagaland	1271	1271	744
Odisha	56822	56822	34666
Puducherry	7070	7070	5924
Punjab	72405	72350	51064
Rajasthan	112467	112437	81061
Sikkim	886	886	379
Tamil Nadu	151491	151491	107972
Telangana	98323	98263	73530
Tripura	14018	14018	9582
Uttar Pradesh	256469	256365	175503
Uttarakhand	13675*	13675	9191
West Bengal	117925	117925	76400
TOTAL	1794466	1793480	1199685

Indian nationals held hostages in foreign countries

2009. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of Indian nationals being held as hostages in foreign countries that have come to the notice of Government during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of persons evacuated and brought to India from such situations including the recent South Sudan problem where Indians were stranded while the fight between the rebels and the Sudan Government spread havoc; and

(c) whether Government has provided assistance/relief to individuals who have suffered in such incidents and if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) As per the information given by our Missions and Posts abroad, a list showing the number of Indian Nationals kidnapped or held as hostages in the last two years in various countries is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government of India regularly and closely monitors the evolving security situation in the Middle East, including in Iraq, Libya, Yemen and South Sudan, which had substantial Indian communities. The safety and security of our nationals in these countries is a matter of foremost concern. The Government has made extensive efforts to enable the evacuation of Indian nationals from war-affected countries, as per details given below:

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

3,771 Indians have been evacuated from Libya so far. These evacuations were facilitated through land, air and sea, with the assistance of countries neighbouring Libya. An estimated 1650 Indians still remain in Libya. We keep a close watch on the situation in Libya and our Mission continues to make efforts to persuade the remaining Indian nationals to return to India.

The Government conducted Operation 'Raahat' in March-April 2015 for the evacuation of Indian nationals from Yemen. Under this operation, we evacuated

6,710 persons from Yemen, including 4,748 Indians and 1962 foreign nationals. The Hon'ble External Affairs Minister regularly reviewed the arrangements made in this regard and the Minister of State went personally to Djibouti to supervise evacuation operations. We established a 24 hour control room and helplines in our Embassy in Sana'a and a camp office at Djibouti. We also received the help of Indian Railways and the concerned State Governments to provide hospitality and transport for Indians arriving from Yemen in Mumbai and Kochi, all the way up to their home towns.

The Government of India arranged the evacuation of stranded Indian nationals in South Sudan in July 2016 through two specially organised Indian Air Force aircrafts, through an operation titled "Sankat Mochan", supervised by the Minister of State for External Affairs. Through these flights, 153 Indian nationals could return to India. Our Embassy in Juba set up 24x7 helplines and provided assistance by facilitating the issue of travel documents and liaising with the local immigration authorities to facilitate efficient evacuation. We continue to be in close contact with authorities in South Sudan to ensure the safety and security of the remaining Indian nationals in that country.

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

Statement

Indian Nationals held hostages in Foreign Countries

Sl. No.	Name of Country	The number of kidnapped Indians and hostages in foreign countries, including those released, during the last two years and this year					
		2014		2015		2016 (till date)	
		Kidnapped/ Hostages	Released	Kidnapped/ Hostages	Released	Kidnapped/ Hostages	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Afghanistan	4	3	0	1	1	1
2.	Iraq	39	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Libya	0	0	6	3	0	0
4.	Nigeria	9	9	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Philippines	0	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Senegal	0	0	0	0	1	1
7.	Thailand	1	1	2	2	1	1
8.	Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	0
9.	Yemen (Republic of)	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		53	13	14	11	10	8

Reduction in Haj quota

2010. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Haj quota has been reduced;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of Haj quota during the previous year, State-wise and district-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the reasons for reduction in Haj quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) No. Annual Haj Quota for India has not been reduced for Haj-2016. As per the bilateral Haj Agreement signed between Government of India and Saudi Arabia, the quota allocated for Haj-2016, as in Haj 2015, is 1,36,020 with 1,00,020 to go through the Haj Committee of India and 36,000 through Private Tour Operators. A list of state-wise distribution of Haj quota to various States/Union Territories is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

From Haj-2013, the Saudi Government has reduced overall Haj quota for pilgrims from foreign countries, including from India by 20% (from 1,70,000 to 1,36,020) and for domestic pilgrims by 50% to facilitate the infrastructure work being carried out around the Haram Sharif. The Government has been requesting the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to increase the annual Haj quota for India.

Statement-I
State-wise distribution of quota to the pilgrims of Haj-2016 as per muslim population of 2011 census

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Quota											
		Muslim Population	%age of Muslim Population	No. of Applications	Original Quota (\$)	Additional Quota (#)	Quota for Small States and UTs (\$)	Special Quota (JK & LD)	Total Quota	Surplus seats	Surplus seats distributed as per Muslim % to 5th Timer	Final Quota	Excess Applications
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	32,413	0.0188	110	18	1	29	-	48	-	-	48	62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36,17,713	2.1003	3261	1976	76	0	-	2052	-	-	2052	1209
3.	Assam (*)	1,09,10,451	6.3343	4476	5959	0	0	-	5959	1483	-	4476	0
4.	Bihar	1,75,57,809	10.1935	7025	9589	0	0	-	9589	2564	-	7025	0
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	51,447	0.0299	73	28	1	44	-	73	-	-	73	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	5,14,998	0.2990	1370	281	11	0	-	292	-	-	292	1078
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	12,922	0.0075	15	7	0	8	-	15	-	-	15	0
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	19,277	0.0112	28	11	0	17	-	28	-	-	28	0

9.	Delhi (NCT)	21,58,684	1.2533	9195	1179	45	0	-	1224	-	-	1224	7971
10.	Goa	1,21,564	0.0706	252	66	3	110	-	179	-	-	179	73
11.	Gujarat	58,46,761	3.3944	52380	3193	123	0	-	3316	-	3728	7044	45336
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,49,881	0.0870	93	82	3	8	-	93	-	-	93	0
13.	Haryana	17,81,342	1.0342	4061	973	38	0	-	1011	-	-	1011	3050
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	85,67,485	4.9740	32298	4679	180	0	1500	6359	-	-	6359	25939
15.	Jharkhand	47,93,994	2.7832	2958	2618	101	0	-	2719	-	-	2719	239
16.	Karnataka	78,93,065	4.5825	20625	4311	166	0	-	4477	-	-	4477	16148
17.	Kerala	88,73,472	5.1517	76417	4846	187	0	-	5033	-	4910	9943	66474
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	62,268	0.0362	341	34	1	0	250	285	-	-	285	56
19.	Madhya Pradesh	47,74,695	2.7720	22709	2608	100	0	-	2708	-	-	2708	20001
20.	Maharashtra	1,29,71,152	7.5306	55116	7084	273	0	-	7357	-	-	7357	47759
21.	Manipur	2,39,836	0.1392	433	131	5	216	-	352	-	-	352	81
22.	Odisha	9,11,670	0.5293	967	498	19	0	-	517	-	-	517	450
23.	Puducherry (UT)	75,556	0.0439	187	41	2	68	-	111	-	-	111	76
24.	Punjab	5,35,489	0.3109	391	292	11	0	-	303	-	-	303	88
25.	Rajasthan	62,15,377	3.6084	16896	3394	131	0	-	3525	-	-	3525	13371
26.	Tamil Nadu	42,29,479	2.4555	13525	2310	89	0	-	2399	-	-	2399	11126
27.	Tripura	3,16,042	0.1835	93	173	0	0	-	173	80	-	93	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3,84,83,967	22.3426	48708	21018	810	0	-	21828	-	-	21828	26880
29.	Uttarakhand	14,06,825	0.8168	4856	768	30	0	-	798	-	49	847	4009
30.	West Bengal	2,46,54,825	14.3138	8905	13465	0	0	-	13465	4560	-	8905	0
31.	Telangana	44,64,699	2.5921	17423	2438	94	0	-	2532	-	-	2532	14891
	TOTAL	17,22,45,158	100	405187	94070	2500	500	1750	98820	8687	8687	98820	306367

(*) Assam includes Muslim Population of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Sikkim

(§) Original Quota distributed as per Muslim population of 2011 census

(#) Additional quota for States where applications are in excess of their allocated quotas as per Muslim population

(ß) Quota for small States and UTs as per Muslim population details is given in the Statement-II.

(£) In terms of para 10.2 of Guidelines (details in Statement-II)

Statement-II

(ß) Distribution of 500 seats in small States & UTs as per Muslim population of 2011 census

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Muslim Population	%age of Muslim Population	No. of Applications	Original Quota	Additional Quota	Distribution of 500 Seats	Surplus seats	Redistribution of Surplus seats	Final distribution of 500 seats (8 + 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	32,413	4.6114	110	18	1	23		6	7
2.	Chandigarh	51,447	7.3193	73	28	1	36		9	44
3.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	12,922	1.8384	15	7	0	9	1	0	8
4.	Daman and Diu	19,277	2.7425	28	11	0	14		4	17

5.	Goa	1,21,564	17.2947	252	66	3	86	23	110
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,49,881	21.3234	93	82	3	107	99	8
7.	Manipur	2,39,836	34.1211	433	131	5	171	44	216
8.	Puducherry	75,556	10.7492	187	41	2	54	14	16
TOTAL		7,02,896	100	1191	384	15	500	100	426

(£) *Re-distribution of surplus seats among remaining Reserved Category - A & B (5th Timer Applicants)
as per Muslim population of 2011 census*

Quota														
Sl. No	Name of States	Muslim Population	%age of Muslim Population	Reserved Category- A and B (5th Timer)	Original Quota (\$)	Additional Quota (#)	Remaining Non-selected pilgrims of	Distribution of Surplus seats	Surplus seats	Redistri- bution (1)	Surplus seats	Redistri- bution (2)	Final distri- bution	Balance Non-selected pilgrims of
							Reserved - B Category of Haj - 2015 = (5.(6 + 7)							Reserved -B Category of Haj - 2015 (#)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Gujarat	58,46,761	36.2544	7292	3193	123	3976	3149			282	297	3728	248
2.	Kerala	88,73,472	55.0223	9943	4846	187	4910	4780			427	297	4910	0
3.	Uttarakhand	14,06,825	8.7234	847	768	30	49	758	709				49	0
TOTAL		1,61,27,058	100	18082	8807	340	8935	8687	709	709	297	297	8687	248

(#) Any seats becoming available due to cancellations in under quota States will be first utilised to clear this balance.

Ties between China and Sri Lanka

†2011. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rapidly growing ties between Sri Lanka and China would entail a change in balance of power in the Indian ocean; and

(b) if so, whether Government is devising some action plan to deal with this situation and the time by when a final strategic decision would be taken after deliberations with all concerned parties in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India is alert to developments in the region having a bearing on India's security and interests and is taking all measures as required on a continual basis.

Evacuation of Indian nationals from Sudan

2012. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals in South Sudan have been evacuated completely in view of conflict there;

(b) if so, the number of persons air lifted, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any injury caused or casualty of Indian nationals in the conflict; and

(d) how far Indian Embassy in Sudan is safe and the action taken to ensure safety of Indian Embassy officials, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes, some of the Indian nationals in South Sudan have been evacuated in view of the recent incident of conflict in the country.

(b) The Government of India, in order to alleviate the difficulties faced by our nationals in South Sudan, launched Operation Sankat Mochan under which 153 Indians and 2 citizens of Nepal were evacuated.

(c) Our Embassy in Juba has not received any report of injury caused or casualty of any Indian national in the recent conflict.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Indian Embassy in Juba and all the Embassy officials are safe. Ministry of External Affairs is constantly in touch with the Indian Embassy in Juba.

Separate section in Pentagon called "The Indian Commando Unit"

2013. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America (USA) has recently created a new separate section in Pentagon called 'the Indian Commando Unit';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose and motive of the US Government to create such separate section in Pentagon; and

(c) the benefits for India out of this newly constituted section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) A cell was created in January 2015 in the United States (US) Department of Defence called 'India Rapid Reaction Cell' (IRRC). This cell has been created to closely monitor and process issues relating to the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) between India and the US. The IRRC aims to ensure inter-agency coordination on DTTI proposals within the US system.

India's interest in South China Sea region

2014. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a range of interest in the South China Sea region like creation of blue ocean economy including protection of offshore infrastructure and maritime resources, safety of trade and sea lanes of communication and also regionally favourable geostrategic maritime position, if so, details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the award of the International Court of Arbitration dated on Philippines case against China's claim in the South China Sea shall have any consequence on India's diverse range of interest; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government is going to adopt in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) South China Sea is a major waterway

and over US\$ 5 trillion trade passes through the sea lanes in this region. Over 55% of India's trade passes through South China Sea. Peace and stability in the region is of great significance to India. India undertakes various activities, including cooperation in oil and gas sector, with littoral states of South China Sea.

The Tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the arbitration instituted by the Republic of Philippines against the People's Republic of China delivered its Award on July 12, 2016 clarifying issues concerning maritime entitlements in the South China Sea.

Government's position on this issue and the ruling is clear. The authority of Annex VII Tribunal and its award is recognized in Part XV of the UNCLOS itself. India's own record in this regard is well known. India supports freedom of navigation and over flight, and unimpeded commerce, based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UNCLOS. India believes that States should resolve disputes through peaceful means without threat or use of force and exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that could complicate or escalate disputes affecting peace and stability. As a State Party to the UNCLOS, India urges all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS, which establishes the international legal order of the seas and oceans.

**Difficulty for passport applicants from Nagaland and
Jammu and Kashmir**

2015. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passport applicants in Delhi from Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir have to go through additional multiple counters in the passport office to submit their applications, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken to make the process easier for the applicants from the above mentioned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) No. The passport applicants in Delhi from Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir do not have to go through additional multiple counters to submit their applications. The requirements for all applicants are the same throughout India.

(b) Does not arise.

Rescue of Indians from Gulf countries

2016. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that large number of youth are going to Gulf countries in search of employment and facing innumerable problems there;
- (b) whether Government has any plan of keeping a data on this employment migration to Gulf countries, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has received any request recently for rescue of Indians sentenced to death on the involvement of drug trafficking in Kuwait; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry to save them and bring back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) It is a fact that about 7.5 lakh Indians emigrate to Gulf Countries every year legally after obtaining Emigration Clearance. However, age specific data of emigrants is not maintained. Indian Missions/Posts in four Gulf countries namely Bahrain, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE) have reported that some Indian workers, who emigrate through illegal channels face problems such as non-payment of salaries, denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits, non-issuance/renewal of residence permits, overtime allowances, weekly holidays, working for longer hours, refusal to grant exit/re-entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker on final exit visa after completion of their contracts, non-providing of medical and insurance facilities etc. Incidents of confinement, abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported.

(b) The Government has implemented since 31.03.2015, a digital system of Emigration Clearance (EC) called e-Migrate, in which the data of all emigrants holding Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport, emigrating for overseas employment to 18 ECR countries is captured. The details of number of emigrants who have emigrated to the Gulf countries during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has recently received a reference requesting to rescue a few Indians sentenced for involvement in drug trafficking in Kuwait and explore

the possibility for reducing the death sentence to life imprisonment to be served in India.

(d) The Embassy through advisories cautions Indian community in Kuwait about the menace of drug trafficking, possession/use. The Embassy of India in Kuwait have informed, that they have requested concerned authorities in the Ministry of Justice, to show leniency/compassion in cases of Indian nationals under death sentence and grant mercy by reducing the execution sentence to life imprisonment. The Indian Mission, however, has very limited role in the release process of persons accused in drug trafficking cases. The release of accused or convicted persons solely depends upon the verdict of the Court as per law of the land. The Indian Mission in Kuwait has approached the Kuwaiti authorities to expedite the process of transfer of inmates, qualifying under the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (TSP) Agreement, to serve the remaining period of sentence in jails in India.

Statement

*Indian emigrants who have emigrated to the Gulf countries
(during the last three years and current year)*

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Up to 30-06-2016)
1.	Bahrain	17269	14220	15610	6670
2.	Kuwait	70072	80419	66523	39721
3.	Oman	63398	51318	84981	37643
4.	Qatar	78367	75935	59269	15870
5.	Saudi Arabia	354169	329937	306054	108859
6.	U. A. E.	202016	224033	225314	80695
7.	Iraq	6577	3054	1	0
	TOTAL	791868	778916	757752	289458

MoU with USA to strengthen defence and economy

2017. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with United States of America (USA) to strengthen strategic defence and economic partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about the other agreements being done with USA in recent visit of Prime Minister (PM) to USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The United States is India's important strategic partner for achieving our developmental objectives and regional and global aspirations. Over the years, India and the US have made concerted efforts to capture the true strength and scale of our strategic, political and economic opportunities.

Prime Minister visited the United States from 6-8 June 2016 at the invitation of the US President Barack Obama. There were significant and concrete outcomes from the visit in key areas of cooperation such as civil nuclear; clean energy; defence and security; economy and people-to-people ties which have been reflected in the Joint Statement titled "The United States and India: Enduring Global Partners in the 21st Century", issued during the visit.

The following documents were signed in the run upto the visit of Prime Minister to the US in June 2016:

- i. Arrangement between the Multi-Agency Centre/Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India and the Terrorist Screening Center of the Government of the United States of America for the exchange of Terrorist Screening Information
- ii. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America to enhance cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Energy and Climate Change
- iii. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government of India and Government of the United States of America to enhance co-operation on Wildlife Conservation and Combating Wildlife Trafficking
- iv. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Consular, Passport and Visa Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and US Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security of the United States for the Development of an International Expedited Traveler Initiative (the Global Entry Programme)

- v. Technical Arrangement between the Indian Navy and the United States Navy concerning Unclassified Maritime Information Sharing
- vi. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India and the Department of Energy of the United States of America for Cooperation in Gas Hydrates

The following Agreements were finalized in the run upto the visit of Prime Minister to the US in June 2016:

- i. Information Exchange Annex (IEA) between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America to the Master Information Exchange Agreement concerning Aircraft Carrier Technologies (it has also been signed later)
- ii. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America

Scheme to promote rental housing in the urban areas

2018. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to promote rental housing in urban areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the rental housing schemes provides fiscal and other incentives to the tenants and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other steps taken to bring model rental housing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) At present, while the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not have a scheme for promoting Rental Housing in urban areas, the Ministry has drafted a National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2016 with a vision 'to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India'.

- (b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) The Draft NURHP, 2016 has been prepared based on consultations with various stakeholders. The policy is at advance stage of finalisation with inter-ministerial consultation.

Houses for the families living in slums

2019. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families in slums of the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the families in slums living in huts, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to provide houses to houseless in slums and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Office of The Registrar General, India (RGI) has stated that they conduct decadal population Census and that the last Census was conducted in 2011. As per Census 2011, State/ UT-wise details of slum households are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Slum' and 'Housing' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State / UT Governments to undertake rehabilitation of slum dwellers. Government has, however, launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor, including slum dwellers. "In situ" Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developer using land as resource is an important component of PMAY (U) mission under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by Government.

Statement*India/State/UT-wise slum Households and population-Census-2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Slum Households	Slum Population		
			Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	13920191	65494604	33968203	31526401
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	103633	662062	342422	319640
2.	Himachal Pradesh	14385	61312	32555	28757
3.	Punjab	293928	1460518	776388	684130
4.	Chandigarh	21704	95135	53340	41795
5.	Uttarakhand	93911	487741	257624	230117

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	332697	1662305	887947	774358
7.	NCT of Delhi	367893	1785390	974329	811061
8.	Rajasthan	394391	2068000	1078991	989009
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1066363	6239965	3298339	2941626
10.	Bihar	216496	1237682	649475	588207
11.	Sikkim	7203	31378	16216	15162
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	3479	15562	8029	7533
13.	Nagaland	17152	82324	42651	39673
14.	Mizoram	15987	78561	38861	39700
15.	Tripura	34143	139780	70143	69637
16.	Meghalaya	10518	57418	28737	28681
17.	Assam	42533	197266	101424	95842
18.	West Bengal	1391756	6418594	3321700	3096894
19.	Jharkhand	72544	372999	192908	180091
20.	Odisha	350032	1560303	800963	759340
21.	Chhattisgarh	413831	1898931	966623	932308
22.	Madhya Pradesh	1117764	5688993	2957524	2731469
23.	Gujarat	345998	1680095	912571	767524
24.	Maharashtra	2499948	11848423	6328217	5520206
25.	Andhra Pradesh	2431474	10186934	5103377	5083557
26.	Karnataka	707662	3291434	1650724	1640710
27.	Goa	5497	26247	13826	12421
28.	Kerala	45417	202048	97429	104619
29.	Tamil Nadu	1463689	5798459	2886993	2911466
30.	Puducherry	34839	144573	70491	74082
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3324	14172	7386	6786

Note:- Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep not reported slum in 2011 Census

Pending proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government

†2020. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government regarding action plan for providing houses to all its cities, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, is under consideration of Central Government for its approval, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether decision has been taken on this action plan and the approval has been given, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when decision would be taken on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No Sir. A total of 150 cities/towns of Madhya Pradesh have been included for coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has so far submitted Housing for All Plans of Action for only 53 Cities, out of which 39 have already been appraised. These Housing for All Plans of Action have been returned to the State Government with an advice to include required details as per the PMAY-HFA (U) Guidelines.

HUDCO loan to Andhra Pradesh

2021. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the HUDCO is giving loan to Andhra Pradesh for acquisition of lands for the proposed Bhogapuram International Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of ₹ 1500 crore for International Airport at Bhogapuram to M/s Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Ltd. (BIACL), a Company owned by Govt, of Andhra Pradesh. Out of the sanctioned amount of ₹1500 crore, HUDCO has so far released ₹200 crore for implementation of the project.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers in metro cities

2022. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of people living in the slums of metro cities are available;

(b) if so, the details of last five years, city-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total number of slum dwellers in metro cities, who have been rehabilitated to permanent homes under various schemes of Government in the last five years; and

(d) the number of such beneficiaries for the last five years, city-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Office of the Registrar General, India (RGI) has stated that they conduct decadal population Census and last Census was conducted in 2011. As per Census 2011, slum population of Million plus Cities is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Slum' and 'Housing' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to frame policies and programmes for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. Government of India has been implementing schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]} mission for extending central assistance to States/UTs for providing houses to urban poor including slum dwellers.

Details of number of houses constructed for urban poor including slum dwellers during the last five years in Metro cities under JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (U) schemes are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I***Slum population of Million plus Cities - Census-2011***

Sl. No.	Name of City	Name of State	Slum Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	52,06,473
2.	Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) GHMC	Andhra Pradesh	22,87,014

1	2	3	4
3.	DMC (U)(M.Corp.)	Delhi	16,17,239
4.	Kolkata (M Corp.)	West Bengal	14,09,721
5.	Chennai (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	13,42,337
6.	Nagpur (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	8,59,487
7.	Visakhapatnam (M Corp.) GVMC	Andhra Pradesh	7,70,971
8.	Bangalore (M.corp.+OG) BBMP	Karnataka	7,12,801
9.	Pune (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	6,90,545
10.	Indore (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	5,90,257
11.	Meerut (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	5,44,859
12.	Agra (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	5,33,554
13.	Jabalpur (M Corp.+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	4,83,626
14.	Bhopal (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh	4,79,699
15.	Surat (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	4,67,434
16.	Vijayawada (M Corp.+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	4,51,231
17.	Kanpur (M Corp.+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	4,25,008
18.	Raipur (M Corp.+OG)	Chhattisgarh	4,06,571
19.	Lucknow (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	3,64,941
20.	Srinagar (M Corp.+OG)	Jammu and Kashmir	3,43,125
21.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	3,33,962
22.	Amritsar (M Corp.+OG)	Punjab	3,29,797
23.	Thane (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	3,26,798
24.	Jaipur (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	3,23,400
25.	Kota (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	3,19,309
26.	Gwalior (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh	3,09,793
27.	Varanasi (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	3,02,025
28.	Madurai (M Corp.)	Tamil nadu	2,78,153
29.	Jodhpur (M Corp.+OG)	Rajasthan	2,54,096

1	2	3	4
30.	Ahmedabad (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	2,50,681
31.	Ludhiana (M Corp.)	Punjab	2,44,163
32.	Aurangabad (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	2,21,001
33.	Faridabad (M Corp.)	Haryana	2,15,053
34.	Navi Mumbai (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	2,07,645
35.	Nashik (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1,89,721
36.	Rajkot (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	1,89,360
37.	Coimbatore (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	1,29,181
38.	Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	1,29,099
39.	Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)	Maharashtra	98,157
40.	Allahabad (M Corp.+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	91,689
41.	Vadodara (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat	84,804
42.	Haora (M Corp)	West Bengal	83,509
43.	Patna (M Corp.+OG)	Bihar	77,034
44.	Ranchi (M Corp.)	Jharkhand	74,287
45.	Vasai-Virar City (M Corp)	Maharashtra	35,691
46.	Dhanbad (M Corp.)	Jharkhand	14,275

Statement-II
Details of Houses completed and occupied by slum dwellers during each of last five years in Metro cities under schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	Metro Cities	Name of the State	Houses Completed					Houses Occupied						
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Delhi	Delhi	1,316	-	-	8,080	4,420	13,816	-	500	-	-	531	1,031
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3,448	2,616	1,338	570	1,686	9,658	5,291	7,264	838	1,618	7,820	22,831
3.	Surat	-do-	6,948	5,858	3,330	1,692	-	17,828	10,449	4,757	2,983	6,989	4,355	29,533
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	6,337	1,489	2,284	2,312	1,971	14,393	6,570	3,073	2,015	2,353	1,454	15,465
5.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5,295	52	1,114	1,081	2,554	10,096	4,239	-	1,638	7,258	135	13,270
6.	Pune	-do-	6,694	1,612	1,584	1,891	354	12,135	230	720	1,248	4,188	2,519	8,905
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	-	-	4,424	1,268	6,886	12,578	-	-	405	1,615	741	2,761
8.	Chennai	TamilNadu	11,801	2,210	1,130	9,946	7,420	32,507	1,651	12,759	1,030	10,256	6,880	32,576
9.	Hyderabad	Telangana	12,564	-	407	2,456	-	15,427	20,257	3,037	7,397	6,946	3,220	40,857
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal	16,497	8,903	15,726	11,114	4,616	56,856	18,728	11,288	16,672	10,677	4,025	61,390
GRAND TOTAL			70,900	22,740	31,337	40,410	29,907	1,95,294	67,415	43,398	34,226	51,900	31,680	2,28,619

Note: Houses occupied figure also includes details for those houses which have been occupied during last five years and current year but their construction work was completed during preceding years.

Schemes for improving living conditions of slum dwellers

2023. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of slums in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) total population of slum dwellers in the country, State/UT-wise, male and female-wise;
- (c) whether Government has formulated schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose during the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Office of the Registrar General, India (RGI) conducts decadal population Census and the last Census was conducted in 2011. RGI has informed that in Census, slum pockets/ areas are not separately counted. State/ UT-wise details of slum households and slum population, male and female-wise, as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Slum' is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State / UT Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. Government of India through its programmatic interventions *viz.* Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been assisting States/ UTs in providing housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers.

Government has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) {PMAY [U]}' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor, including slum dwellers. The mission envisages that houses constructed by the States / UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

State / UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year under JnNURM / RAY / PMAY (U) mission for construction of houses integrated with basic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*India/State/UT-wise slum population - Census-2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Slum Population		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	65494604	33968203	31526401
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	662062	342422	319640
2.	Himachal Pradesh	61312	32555	28757
3.	Punjab	1460518	776388	684130
4.	Chandigarh	95135	53340	41795
5.	Uttarakhand	487741	257624	230117
6.	Haryana	1662305	887947	774358
7.	NCT of Delhi	1785390	974329	811061
8.	Rajasthan	2068000	1078991	989009
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6239965	3298339	2941626
10.	Bihar	1237682	649475	588207
11.	Sikkim	31378	16216	15162
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	15562	8029	7533
13.	Nagaland	82324	42651	39673
14.	Mizoram	78561	38861	39700
15.	Tripura	139780	70143	69637
16.	Meghalaya	57418	28737	28681
17.	Assam	197266	101424	95842
18.	West Bengal	6418594	3321700	3096894
19.	Jharkhand	372999	192908	180091
20.	Odisha	1560303	800963	759340
21.	Chhattisgarh	1898931	966623	932308
22.	Madhya Pradesh	5688993	2957524	2731469
23.	Gujarat	1680095	912571	767524

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Maharashtra	11848423	6328217	5520206
25.	Andhra Pradesh	10186934	5103377	5083557
26.	Karnataka	3291434	1650724	1640710
27.	Goa	26247	13826	12421
28.	Kerala	202048	97429	104619
29.	Tamil Nadu	5798459	2886993	2911466
30.	Puducherry	144573	70491	74082
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	7386	6786

Note: Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep not reported slum in 2011 Census

Statement-II

Details of Schemes to provide basic facilities/amenities for Improving the living conditions of slum under JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (U) being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

(₹ in crores)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY(U)
1.	Projects in Cities/Towns	939	122	825
2.	No. of Projects	1,508	183	1,147
3.	Houses Involved	12,44,913	1,41,848	8,54,386
4.	Constructions of Houses Completed	10,30,019	27,594	1,709
5.	Houses in Progress	2,14,894	68,364	44,398
6.	Houses yet to start	-	45,890	8,08,279
7.	Houses Occupied	8,48,579	16,099	168
8.	Houses Unoccupied	2,00,390	11,495	1,541
9.	Project Cost Involved	32,749.91	7,721.45	52,066.47
10.	Central Share Involved	17,439.43	3,605.96	12,601.57
11.	Central Share Released	17,906.69	2,051.47	2,306.56

Achievements of the Ministry

2024. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years;
- (b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister was made about the Ministry's last two years achievements, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has fallen short of its target and where it has excelled;
- (d) the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;
- (e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (f) the details of the core areas the Ministry is going to focus in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a), (c), (d) and (f) Achievements of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in last two years including current year comprise, *inter-alia*, launch of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban) Mission after holding extensive consultation process with stakeholders; enactment including notification of specific sections of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016; expansion in scope of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) to all Statutory Towns and renaming it as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM); finalization of relevant guidelines under respective Missions; formation of 1,12,909 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), skill training to 5,74,495 beneficiaries, assisting 95,856 beneficiaries for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises, Revolving Fund to 57,528 SHGs and disbursement of loans to 1,01,351 SHGs under SHG Bank Linkage programme under DAY-NULM; signing of MoAs with 34 States/UTs, sanctioning of 999 projects involving over 7.65 lakh houses and release of Central Assistance amounting to ₹4948.80 crore under PMAY-HFA (U) Mission; facilitation of inter-ministerial consultations regarding Ease of Doing Business in construction permits; drafting and circulation of Model Tenancy Act, 2015 and National Policy on Urban Rental Housing Policy, 2016, as targeted.

During next three years, which period would spill beyond 12th Five Year Plan, *inter-alia*, it is envisaged to sanction central assistance for construction of houses under PMAY-HFA (U) Mission, as per demand assessment by respective State Government/UT Administration in keeping with objectives of the Mission, mobilise self help groups, organize bank linkages and arrange skill training for beneficiaries under DAY-NULM, in consultation with NITI Aayog, pursue with respective State Government/UT Administration to ensure that Rules/Schemes in keeping with provisions of the Street Vendors' (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 have been notified by them, formulate draft National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2017 and take appropriate necessary measures regarding notification of remaining sections of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016,

The roadmap and core areas of focus would comprise primarily follow-up with State Government/UT Administration to enable developing and strengthening of institutional capacity at appropriate level with a view to ensuring effective and efficient plan formulation, implementation, delivery and monitoring of schemes/legislation regarding urban housing and urban poverty alleviation consistent with relevant guidelines and overall development philosophy regarding *sabka saath sabka vikas*.

(b) and (e) Presentation by HUP A on PMAY-HFA (U) Mission was made before Council of Ministers and by NITI Aayog in addition to thematic presentations in which MoHUPA was involved.

NHB scheme for refinancing

2025. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been refinanced by National Housing Bank (NHB) in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of houses that have been refinanced under this scheme in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds that is lying unused under this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As reported by Department of Financial Services, the amount refinanced by National Housing Bank (NHB) in the last three years is as under:

(In ₹ crore)	
Year	Amount
2013-14	17,856.18
2014-15	21,847.23
2015-16	21,589.78
TOTAL	61,293.19

Out of the total amount of ₹ 61,293.19 crore, an amount of ₹ 18,407.48 crore has been disbursed under Rural Housing Fund (RHF), Urban Housing Fund (UHF) and Urban-Low Income Housing (U-LIH), whereas the balance amount has been disbursed under regular refinance.

(b) Details of disbursement and the number of houses refinanced during the last three years under RHF, UFIF and U-LIH by the NHB, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The amount of funds reported as lying unused under RHF, UHF and U-LIH are as under:

(In ₹ crore)	
Scheme	Amount Unused
Rural Housing Fund (RHF)	1,883.98
Urban Housing Fund (UHF)	43.57
Urban-Low Income Housing (U-LIH)	430.00*

*Rupee equivalent USD 64.13 mn x ₹ 67.05 = ₹ 430 crore approx.

Statement

Details of disbursement and number of houses refinanced during the last three years under RHF, UHF and U-LIH by the NHB

(In ₹ crore)								
Year	Rural Housing Fund (RHF)		Urban Housing Fund (UHF)		Urban-Low Income Housing (U-LIH)*		Regular Refinance	
	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units
2013-14	3,443.69	5,35,299	873.20	18,310	48.71	2,296	13,490.58	2,35,761
2014-15	4,920.53	2,74,924	3,700.01	1,26,373	20.51	781	13,206.18	1,08,492
2015-16	3,751.80	57,350	1,383.22	28,251	265.81	6,280	16,188.95	82,106
TOTAL	12,116.02	8,67,573	5,956.43	1,72,934	335.03	9,357	42,885.71	4,26,359

* World Bank Line

The Regular refinance is the refinance assistance which is extended by NHB out of its market borrowings and capital, and not out of any specified fund.

Removal of illegal slum from Government colonies

2026. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing slum dwellers which have come up in various Government colonies in the NCT of Delhi in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large amount of funds have already been allotted by Government for removal of these slums, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take any steps to completely eradicate the presence of these illegal slum dwellers in these Government colonies as these pose a major security threat as well as hamper the beautification of these Government colonies and the details thereof, colony-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No slums have come up in the last three years in Government colonies under the jurisdiction of CPWD.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Contradictory directions of UGC and NCTE for
B.Ed, and M.Ed, batches**

2027. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noted that diverging stipulations of University Grant Commission (UGC) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) on the number of teachers and student strength of B.Ed, and M.Ed, batches in universities and training colleges create confusion and delay in decision taken at State Government and university level;

(b) will the Ministry demarcate clearly the area of operations of UGC and NCTE so that they do not give contradictory directions to universities and colleges; and

(c) will they be advised to see that sufficient time is provided to State institutions to comply with new stipulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) specifies degrees along with their level, minimum duration and entry-level qualification under Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956 in consultation with professional Statutory Councils such as National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE). The UGC specification of degrees available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1289236_First-Amendment.pdf has clarified that all universities and their affiliated colleges shall observe the minimum standards of instruction, by duly qualified teaching staff, with appropriate academic and physical infrastructure, and norms as prescribed by the concerned statutory/regulating bodies, such as NCTE etc. for the grant of a degree.

Funds for colleges of Odisha under RUSA

2028. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government of India is considering the proposal for release of funds under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for two technological universities, five engineering colleges and two professional colleges under the State Government of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the State of Odisha has been released ₹ 7.625 cr each for two (2) technological universities under the component of Infrastructure Grants to universities viz., Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela (BPUT) and Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT) and ₹ 0.3 crores each for seven (7) Engineering Colleges under the component of infrastructure grants to colleges namely, (i) College of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar; (ii) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang; (iii) Parala Maharaja Engineering College, Berhampur; (iv) Government College of Engineering, Kalahandi; (v) Government College of Engineering, Keonjhar; (vi) Institute of Management and Information Technology, Cuttack; and (vii) College of IT and Management Education, Bhubaneswar. The State Government's proposal of establishment of two new professional colleges was not approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of

RUSA due to land issues faced by the State Government in respect of the colleges proposed.

Literates under Saakshar Bharat Mission

2029. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest status of Saakshar Bharat Mission (SBM) is available with the Government;

(b) if so, the details of number of people who have become literate through Saakshar Bharat initiatives during the last three years, gender-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether details about literacy centres set up under SBM are available, if so, the current number and details of literacy centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The detail indicating State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of people made literate through Saakshar Bharat initiatives during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details indicating State/UT-wise number of literacy centres presently running under Saakshar Bharat Mission is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The literacy centre is run temporarily by the Volunteer Teacher at a place convenient to learners. Based on the number of non-literate adults within each of the villages and hamlets that constitute the Gram Panchayat, the required number of literacy centres, are set up covering 8-10 non-literates in each centre.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise and Gender-wise number of people made literate through Sackshar Bharat initiatives during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (as on 26.07.2016)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436194	1216572	1652766	132834	417303	550137	157595	460666	618261
2.	Telangana				117038	515784	632822	187039	654342	841381
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7942	14836	22778	10725	17452	28177	11689	18374	30063
4.	Assam	19087	57741	76828	26565	67909	94474	114542	238309	352851
5.	Bihar	201900	1067081	1268981	162539	971481	1134020	238817	1158752	1397569
6.	Chhattisgarh	119239	219627	338866	122474	268237	390711	91203	177264	268467
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	24	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat*	22820	40520	63340	16321	29857	46178	17212	31259	48471
9.	Haryana	13052	30152	43204	33958	73438	107396	47292	99043	146335
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	854	2304	3158	209	551	760	1823	4298	6121
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	18642	26014	44656	14770	21091	35861
12.	Jharkhand	16625	26105	42730	17066	32288	49354	505065	860068	1365133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Karnataka	137605	326098	463703	187674	420515	608189	168527	401934	570461
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	31346	45884	77230	149456	235841	385297	87293	146879	234172
15.	Maharashtra*	0	0	0	9201	13547	22748	36330	47016	83346
16.	Manipur	52	14193	14245	1396	5914	7310	234	4546	4780
17.	Meghalaya*	3239	3321	6560	3683	5811	9494	3140	3966	7106
18.	Nagaland*	13506	15967	29473	8183	11559	19742	5989	7855	13844
19.	Odisha	22409	27872	50281	31802	35857	67659	135626	172028	307654
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-
21.	Rajasthan	355998	818330	1174328	319623	759777	1079400	486148	1180420	1666568
22.	Sikkim	145	386	531	390	944	1334	412	866	1278
23.	Tamil Nadu	11697	55836	67533	94313	248749	343062	44332	86414	130746
24.	Delhi (Tihar Jail)	1374	28	1402	1496	128	1624	1755	134	1889
25.	Tripura*	11054	21315	32369	495	1119	1614	-	0	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	576683	875849	1452532	646994	1100845	1747839	711119	1304900	2016019
27.	Uttarakhand	12530	41089	53619	10490	35809	46299	17886	51035	68921
28.	West Bengal	121766	261835	383601	157675	370668	528343	429954	882295	1312249
GRAND TOTAL		2137141	5182974	7320115	2281242	5667397	7948639	3515792	8013754	11529546

* Result for Basic Literacy Assessment Test conducted by NIOS held on 20.03.2016 is yet to be declared.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of literacy centres presently running under Saakshar
Bharat Mission (As on 31.05.2016)*

Sl. No.	States / UT	Literacy Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19958
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1713
3.	Assam	2002
4.	Bihar	107583
5.	Chhattisgarh	14152
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
7.	Gujarat	5350
8.	Haryana	4625
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2026
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8721
11.	Jharkhand	42312
12.	Karnataka	21050
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18602
14.	Maharashtra	29100
15.	Manipur	2756
16.	Meghalaya	592
17.	Nagaland	349
18.	Odisha	20694
19.	Punjab	-
20.	Rajasthan	82620
21.	Sikkim	74
22.	Tamil Nadu	14142
23.	Telangana	8770
24.	Tripura	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	430713
26.	Uttarakhand	25500
27.	West Bengal	73564
	TOTAL	936979

MoU with Australia for education, training and research

2030. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Australia propose to intensify existing partnership in higher education and research including technical and professional education, schools, vocational education and training in the country;

(b) if so, whether India and Australia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the fields of education, training and research in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of students likely to be benefited as a result thereof; and

(d) whether India has signed similar MoUs with other countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the fields of Education, Training and Research was signed on 24th August, 2015 at New Delhi during the third Australia-India Education Council meeting. The objective of the MoU, *inter alia*, includes increase in cooperation across all education sectors—schools, vocational education and training (VET) and higher education including technical and professional education. Outcome of the MoU in terms of students benefited is not quantifiable at this juncture.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government has signed Educational Exchange Programmes (EEPs) / Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Joint Statements with 54 countries/group of countries. The list of the countries is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of countries with which Government of India has signed Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)/MOU/Joint Statement for Cooperation in Education

1.	Mongolia	09.07.2002 (EEP)
2.	Armenia	03.10.2002 (EEP)
3.	Tanzania	27.04.2003 (EEP)
4.	Guyana	25.08.2003 (EEP)
5.	Israel	09.09.2003 (EEP)

6.	Australia	23.10.2003 (EEP) 24.08.2015 (MOU)
7.	Myanmar	02.11.2003 (MOU)
8.	Syria	15.11.2003 (EEP)
9.	Uzbekistan	05.04.2005 (EEP)
10.	New Zealand	19.04.2005 (EEP)
11.	Thailand	03.06.2005 (MOU)
12.	Sri Lanka	10.06.2005 (EEP)
13.	Mexico	21.10.2005 (EEP)
14.	Brazil	01.02.2006 (EEP)
15.	Afghanistan	10.04.2006 (MOU)
16.	Croatia	19.04.2006 (EEP)
17.	Ecuador	18.07.2006 (EEP)
18.	Rwanda	25.07.2006 (EEP)
19.	South Africa	02.10.2006 (MOU)
20.	Saudi Arabia	06.11.2006 (MOU)
21.	China	15.05.2015 (EEP)
22.	Portugal	11.01.2007 (EEP)
23.	France	15.02.2007 (EEP)
24.	Ethiopia	05.07.2007 (EEP)
25.	Vietnam	06.07.2007 (EEP)
26.	Oman	14.12.2007 (MOU)
27.	Norway	18.06.2008(MOU)
28.	Chile	17.03.2009 (EEP)
29.	Botswana	09.01.2010 (EEP)
30.	Malaysia	20.1.2010 (MOU)
31.	Turkmenistan	25.05.2010 (MOU)
32.	Canada	27.06.2010 (MOU)
33.	Indonesia	25.01.2011 (MOU)
34.	Mozambique	13.07.2011 (EEP)

35.	Russia	16.12.2011 (EEP)
36.	Trinidad & Tobago	06.01.2012 (MOU)
37.	Mauritius	07.02.2012 (EEP)
38.	Yemen	02.04.2012 (EEP)
39.	Qatar	09.04.2012 (EEP)
40.	Tajikistan	03.09.2012 (EEP)
41.	Burundi	18.09.2012 (EEP)
42.	Belarus	14.11.2012 (EEP)
43.	Republic of Korea	12.12.2012 (MOU)
44.	Germany	11.04.2013 (MOU)
	Germany	05.10.2015(JDI)
45.	Estonia	15.10.2013 (EEP)
46.	Peru	28.10.2013 (EEP)
47.	Kuwait	08.11.2013 (EEP)
48.	Hungary	19.11.2014 (EEP)
49.	U. K.	Joint Statement (13.11.2014) 18.03.2015/07.04.2015 (Ukieri - MOU)
50.	U.S.A.	Joint Statement (13.10.2011) 23.01.2015 (JDI)
51.	Czech Republic	Joint Declaration (28.04.2009)
52.	U.A.E	03.09.2015 (MOU)
53.	Brics Countries	18.11.2015 (MOU)
54.	Japan	11.12.2015 (MOU)

Performance based appraisal system for university teachers

2031. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has notified Academic Performance Indicator-Performance Based Appraisal System (API-PBAS) 3rd amendment in the Gazette, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of salient changes brought out by aforesaid notification;
- (c) whether teachers associations of all central universities across the country have demonstrated against the said notification, if so, the details of main objections of the teachers of universities;
- (d) whether these amendments have been implemented retrospectively, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons and rationale for retrospective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) UGC has notified the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education) 3rd Amendment Regulations, 2016 on 10th May, 2016. Thereafter, in view of the discussions and suggestions from various quarters including Teachers associations, the UGC notified the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education) 4th Amendment Regulations, 2016 effective from 11th July, 2016. These amendments supersede the 3rd amendment and are in force and being implemented. As a consequence of the 4th amendment regulations, the workload of teachers remains unchanged, candidates having a Ph.D registered/awarded prior to 11th July, 2009 and conforming to the prescribed conditions will be exempted from NET for appointment to the post of Assistant Professors in Universities and Colleges, etc.

Weightage to extra-curricular activities in admission

2032. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to make the admission process in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) more comprehensive by giving weightage to extra-curricular activities like sports, dance, theatre, volunteering etc.; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Vacancies in Central Universities

2033. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of Central Universities in the country;
- (b) details of staff strength in each of the Central University, university-wise, academic and non-academic;
- (c) details of vacancies, academic and non-academic, in each of the above Central University and the steps taken to fill the vacancies; and
- (d) whether any post on teaching side or on non-teaching side are lying vacant for more than three years, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the administrative control of this Ministry and their details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The statements indicating the sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff in Central Universities under the purview of the University Grants Commission (UGC) are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(d) The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributable, *inter-alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansions and opening up of new institutions, such data of occurrence of vacancy of each post, University-wise, is not centrally maintained.

Statement-I***State-wise list of existing Central Universities***

Central University	Year of establishment
1	2
Telangana	
1. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	1974
2. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.	1997
3. The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.	2007

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	
4. Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.	2007
Assam	
5. Assam University, Silchar.	1994
6. Tezpur University, Tezpur.	1994
Bihar	
7. Central University of Bihar, Patna.	2009
8. Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari	2015
Chhattisgarh	
9. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.	2009
Delhi	
10. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	1968
11. Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.	1985
12. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	1988
13. University of Delhi, Delhi	1922
Gujarat	
14. Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	2009
Haryana	
15. Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh.	2009
Himachal Pradesh	
16. Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra	2009
Jammu and Kashmir	
17. Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar.	2009
18. Central University of Jammu	2011
Jharkhand	
19. Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	2009
Karnataka	
20. Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga.	2009

1	2
Kerala	
21. Central University of Kerala, Kasargod.	2009
Madhya Pradesh	
22. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	2008
23. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.	2009
Maharashtra	
24. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	1997
Manipur	
25. Manipur University, Imphal.	2005
Meghalaya	
26. North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	1973
Mizoram	
27. Mizoram University, Aizawl.	2001
Nagaland	
28. Nagaland University, Kohima.	1994
Odisha	
29. Central University of Odisha, Koraput	2009
Puducherry	
30. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.	1985
Punjab	
31. Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda.	2009
Rajasthan	
32. Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	2009
Sikkim	
33. Sikkim University, Gangtok.	2007
Tamil Nadu	
34. Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur.	2009
Tripura	
35. Tripura University, Agartala.	2007

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	
36. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1916
37. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1920
38. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.	1996
39. University of Allahabad, Allahabad.	2005
Uttarakhand	
40. Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar.	2009
West Bengal	
41. Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan	1951

Statement-II

Teaching position as on 30.06.2016 indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Name of Post	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of Existing Posts	No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Non-NER Central Universities						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	30	17
			Associate Professor	88	49	39
			Assistant Professor	249	222	27
		University of Hyderabad	Professor	108	61	47
			Associate Professor	229	165	64
			Assistant Professor	219	159	60
		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	32	19	13
			Associate Professor	60	38	22
			Assistant Professor	146	118	2
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	15	43
			Associate Professor	108	36	72
			Assistant Professor	269	172	97
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	264	120	144
			Associate Professor	648	262	386
			Assistant Professor	794	425	369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Jamia Millia	Professor	128	69	59
		Islamia	Associate Professor	203	156	47
			Assistant Professor	506	450	56
		Jawaharlal	Professor	197	115	82
		Nehru Univ.	Associate Professor	366	240	126
			Assistant Professor	337	257	80
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	51	6	45
			Associate Professor	93	31	62
			Assistant Professor	185	205	-20
		Indira Gandhi	Professor	34	12	22
		National	Associate Professor	62	26	36
		Tribal	Assistant Professor	131	77	54
		University				
5.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	18	11	7
		Antarrashtriyahindi	Associate Professor	15	13	2
		Vishwavidyalaya	Assistant Professor	72	53	19
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry	Professor	67	27	40
		University	Associate Professor	144	101	43
			Assistant Professor	278	234	44
7.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan	Professor	43	14	29
		Bahuguna,	Associate Professor	84	35	49
		Garhwal	Assistant Professor	341	237	104
		University				
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim	Professor	193	129	64
		University	Associate Professor	384	278	106
			Assistant Professor	1035	881	154
9.		Banaras Hindu	Professor	253	139	114
		University	Associate Professor	528	341	187
			Assistant Professor	1139	899	240
		Babasaheb Bhimrao	Professor	28	11	17
		Ambedkar	Associate Professor	52	35	17
		University	Assistant Professor	112	74	38
		University of	Professor	79	12	67
		Allahabad	Associate Professor	201	46	155
			Assistant Professor	572	252	320
10.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	73	50	23
			Associate Professor	156	116	40
			Assistant Professor	421	363	58
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central			Professor	1673	840	833
Univs)			Associate Professor	3421	1968	1453
			Assistant Professor	6806	5078	1728

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. New Central Universities						
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	22	10	12
			Associate Professor	43	18	25
			Assistant Professor	88	68	20
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0
19.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	21	8	13
			Associate Professor	42	7	35
			Assistant Professor	84	45	39
20.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	30	1	29
			Associate Professor	62	5	57
			Assistant Professor	133	49	84
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	5	22
			Associate Professor	53	11	42
			Assistant Professor	108	51	57
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	22	1	21
			Associate Professor	42	1	41
			Assistant Professor	84	44	40
		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	21	6	15
			Associate Professor	41	3	38
			Assistant Professor	90	37	53
23.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	23	7	16
			Associate Professor	45	9	36
			Assistant Professor	99	72	27
24.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	20	6	14
			Associate Professor	40	8	32
			Assistant Professor	80	38	42
25.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	21	7	14
			Associate Professor	42	19	23
			Assistant Professor	84	65	19
26.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
			Assistant Professor	88	16	72
27.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	21	4	17
			Associate Professor	42	18	24
			Assistant Professor	84	61	23
28.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	22	6	16
			Associate Professor	44	20	24
			Assistant Professor	118	74	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	22	6	16
			Associate Professor	48	10	38
			Assistant Professor	96	38	58
	TOTAL-II (New CUs)		Professsor	295	67	228
			Associate Professor	587	130	457
			Assistant Professor	1236	658	578
	TOTAL (I + II)		Professsor	1968	907	1061
			Associate Professor	4008	2098	1910
			Assistant Professor	8042	5736	2306
	III. NER Central Universities					
30.	Assam	Assam University	Professsor	43	24	19
			Associate Professor	110	88	22
			Assistant Professor	267	231	36
	Tezpur University		Professsor	54	39	15
			Associate Professor	77	54	23
			Assistant Professor	152	126	26
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professsor	24	14	10
			Associate Professor	41	30	11
			Assistant Professor	125	113	12
32.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professsor	37	12	25
			Associate Professor	91	42	49
			Assistant Professor	213	178	35
33.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professsor	93	53	40
			Associate Professor	147	91	56
			Assistant Professor	205	188	17
34.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professsor	47	28	19
			Associate Professor	74	52	22
			Assistant Professor	261	242	19
35.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	46	16
			Assistant Professor	146	137	9
36.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professsor	29	6	23
			Associate Professor	68	32	36
			Assistant Professor	116	97	19
37.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professsor	46	7	39
			Associate Professor	69	29	40
			Assistant Professor	163	128	35
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Professsor	418	195	223
			Associate Professor	739	464	275
			Assistant Professor	1648	1440	208

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Professor	1673	840	833
			Associate Professor	3421	1968	1453
			Assistant Professor	6806	5078	1728
	TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)		Professor	295	67	228
			Associate Professor	587	130	457
			Assistant Professor	1236	658	578
	GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)		Professor	2386	1102	1284
			Associate Professor	4747	2562	2185
			Assistant Professor	9690	7176	2514
				16823	10840	5983

Note : In respect of Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, UGC has sanctioned 140 teaching positions but academic activities have not yet started. Therefore, these positions has not been taken into account in the sanctioned strength and vacant positions.

Statement-III

Non-Teaching position as on 31.03.2016 indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Name of Post	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of Existing Posts	No. of Vacants Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Non-NER Central Universities						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	45	34	11
			Group B	109	97	12
			Group C	234	228	6
		University of Hyderabad	Group A	84	61	23
			Group B	188	134	54
			Group C	1068	661	407
		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	46	22	24
			Group B	47	34	13
			Group C	353	155	198
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	43	26	17
			Group B	65	30	35
			Group C	393	280	113
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	205	107	98
			Group B	590	380	210
			Group C	2485	1131	1354

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	68	59	9
			Group B	60	60	0
			Group C	1118	1070	48
		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	104	81	23
			Group B	259	209	50
			Group C	1202	914	288
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	47	27	20
			Group B	167	77	90
			Group C	916	590	326
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	20	9	11
			Group B	35	10	25
			Group C	87	30	57
5.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	25	17	8
			Group B	43	36	7
			Group C	58	42	16
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	77	53	24
			Group B	153	126	27
			Group C	493	427	66
7.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	52	24	28
			Group B	64	30	34
			Group C	411	347	64
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	179	130	49
			Group B	1011	801	210
			Group C	4857	4605	252
		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	241	172	69
			Group B	224	170	54
			Group C	7273	4726	2547
		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	23	18	5
			Group B	35	26	9
			Group C	90	76	14
		University of Allahabad	Group A	59	20	39
			Group B	28	13	15
			Group C	1299	1012	287
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	93	73	20
			Group B	262	203	59
			Group C	1445	616	829

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		Group A	1411	933	478
			Group B	3340	2436	904
			Group C	23782	16910	6872
II. New Central Universities						
11.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	21	12	9
			Group B	30	18	12
			Group C	67	55	12
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	5	0	5
			Group B	3	0	3
			Group C	5	0	5
12.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	20	3	17
			Group B	31	2	29
			Group C	75	8	67
13.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	3	17
			Group B	28	7	21
			Group C	56	18	38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	3	14
			Group B	31	5	26
			Group C	73	15	58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	20	11	9
			Group B	31	16	15
			Group C	63	26	37
		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	7	13
			Group B	29	14	15
			Group C	61	39	22
16.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	14	8	6
			Group B	16	12	4
			Group C	45	39	6
17.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	20	6	14
			Group B	32	8	24
			Group C	69	32	37
18.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	11	10
			Group B	30	18	12
			Group C	80	30	50
19.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	20	8	12
			Group B	29	5	24
			Group C	66	12	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	22	6	16
			Group B	34	7	27
			Group C	75	21	54
21.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	20	7	13
			Group B	35	7	28
			Group C	90	23	67
22.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	20	7	13
			Group B	32	6	26
			Group C	74	11	63
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Group A	260	92	168
			Group B	391	125	266
			Group C	899	329	570
TOTAL (I + II)			Group A	1671	1025	646
			Group B	3731	2561	1170
			Group C	24681	17239	7442
III. NER Central Universities						
23.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	34	32	2
			Group B	85	82	3
			Group C	205	181	24
		Tezpur University	Group A	40	36	4
			Group B	55	54	1
			Group C	179	174	5
Non-NER Central Universities						
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	24	15	9
			Group B	53	42	11
			Group C	179	156	23
25.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	39	22	17
			Group B	69	44	25
			Group C	399	261	138
26.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Group A	0	60	-60
			Group B	183	130	53
			Group C	746	384	362
27.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	39	35	4
			Group B	80	69	11
			Group C	384	355	29
28.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	37	32	5
			Group B	89	81	8
			Group C	493	492	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	16	11	5
			Group B	29	19	10
			Group C	85	62	23
31.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	31	25	6
			Group B	46	34	12
			Group C	177	110	67
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	260	268	-8
			Group B	689	555	134
			Group C	2847	2175	672
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	1411	933	478
			Group B	3340	2436	904
			Group C	23782	16910	6872
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	260	92	168
			Group B	391	125	266
			Group C	899	329	570
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs +			Group A	1931	1293	638
New CUs + NER CUs)			Group B	4420	3116	1304
			Group C	27528	19414	8114
				33879	23823	10056

Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme

2034. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme to provide 100 per cent interest subsidy on education loans including its salient features;

(b) the total number of students, in the country in general and specifically in Jharkhand and Gujarat, who have availed the benefit under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, and the percentage of students out of them who have availed benefit for higher education; and

(c) whether Government has achieved the aims and objectives of the said scheme since its inception and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c)

Year	Total number of beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries in Jharkhand	Total number of beneficiaries in Gujarat
2013-14	1639802	16171	8531
2014-15	1921303	20205	10510
2015-16	2290524	25264	13101
2016-17	The Web Portal for uploading of claims has been opened from 01.08.2016 to 31.10.2016.		

Statement***Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CISISS), 2009***

The Scheme was launched with effect from 01.04.2009.

2. The aims and objectives of the Scheme are to enable students from economically weaker sections to access higher education in technical and professional streams, from recognized institutions in India.

3. Salient features of the CISISS are as follows:

- CISISS is based on the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks Association (IBA).
- Scheme provides for full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (course period plus one year) on loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from Scheduled Banks of Reserve Bank of India under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of the IBA for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical / professional streams, from recognized institutes in India.
- Interest Subsidy is linked with the existing Scheme of IBA and restricted to students enrolled in professional/technical courses after 12th Standard.
- Interest payable for the period of moratorium is to be borne by the Government and thereafter by the students.
- Scheme is applicable from the academic year 2009-10. Upper limit of parental/family income for eligibility is ₹4.5 lakh per annum.
- Subsidy is admissible only once either for undergraduate or for post-graduate or for integrated course.
- Subsidy is not admissible for those who discontinue the course or are expelled from the institution for any reason other than discontinuation on medical grounds.

Villages having primary schools

†2035. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages having primary schools in the country;
- (b) the number of villages in the country which are not having primary schools; and
- (c) whether Government has formulated a plan to ensure that there is a primary school in all the villages in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the Census, 2011, there are 5,94,473 inhabited villages in the country. Out of these, 5,83,603 villages are having primary schools as per the Unified District Information System for Education, 2014-15. Thus, 10,870 (1.8%) villages do not have primary schools.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to every child of the age group of 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school till completion of his or her elementary education.. It is the duty of the State Governments and local authority to establish school, within area or limits of neighbourhood as prescribed under their State RTE Rules, where it is not so established. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme to meet the objective of the RTE Act, 2009, supports States and UTs for various interventions including opening of new schools as per RTE norms. Under SSA, since inception of the scheme in 2001 till 31.3.2016, 2,04,732 new primary schools have been sanctioned to States/UTs. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased to 19.8 crore in 2014-15 from 15.1 crore in 1998-99.

Mandatory learning of Sanskrit in technical institutes

2036. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a decision to make learning Sanskrit mandatory in all institutions in India, including the technical institutions, if so, whether it has already been enforced, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether it is also to be enforced in regions where the knowledge of Sanskrit is non-existent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

Backlog of vacancies under reserved category

†2037. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) issues guidelines to all Central Universities to implement reservation related rules in letter and spirit and recruitment be made for backlog posts, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that UGC guidelines are not being adhered to in Central Universities and a huge backlog of vacancies exist there, if so, the number of teaching and non-teaching posts duly reserved for reserved classes in Central Universities, the volume of backlog for these posts, the action plan chalked out to fill up the said backlog vacancies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details indicating the sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff (category-wise) in Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of the University Grants Commission (UGC) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). The details of the backlog vacancies for teaching and non-teaching posts as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

UGC has issued instructions from time to time to all CUs for (i) implementation of SC/ST/OBC/ PwD reservation policy of the Govt. of India / UGC (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

UGC has also issued guidelines for strict implementation of reservation policy in Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Colleges which are available on UGC website (www.ugc.ac.in).

While releasing the grant to CUs, it is mentioned in all sanction letters from time to time with regard to reservation of SC/ST/OBC/ PwD posts and fill up the backlog vacancies.

The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process. It is pertinent to mention here that the onus of filling up of posts, including those belonging to reserved category, lies in the Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement of Teaching position as on 30.06.2016 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		University	Assistant Professor	81	20	13	30	2	146	68	18	13	19	0	118	13	2	0	11	2	28	63
2.	Chhatisgarh	Guru	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58	13	1	1	0	0	15	33	7	3	0	0	43	435
	Ghasidas		Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	2	0	0	0	36	50	14	8	0	0	72	223
	Vishwavidyalaya		Assistant Professor	129	40	20	72	8	269	91	24	11	45	1	172	38	16	9	27	7	97	212
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor Associate Professor	198	39	19	0	8	264	114	3	1	0	2	120	84	36	18	0	6	144	1706
				484	97	48	0	19	648	250	8	2	0	2	262	234	89	46	0	17	386	807
			Professor Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	286	55	25	42	17	425	93	64	34	172	6	369	899
	Jamia Millia Islamia		Professor Associate Professor	127	0	0	0	1	128	69	0	0	0	0	69	58	0	0	0	1	59	837
				200	0	0	0	3	203	156	0	0	0	0	156	44	0	0	0	3	47	675
			Professor Assistant Professor	408	67	20	0	11	506	357	67	20	0	6	450	51	0	0	0	5	56	162
	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.		Professor Associate Professor	149	27	13	0	8	197	103	9	0	0	3	115	46	18	13	0	5	82	900
				280	51	24	0	11	366	219	17	3	0	1	240	61	34	21	0	10	126	612
			Professor Assistant Professor	217	44	19	44	13	337	172	33	13	32	7	257	45	11	6	12	6	80	288
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45	329
				71	13	7	0	2	93	29	2	0	0	0	31	42	11	7	0	2	62	242
				87	28	14	50	6	185	112	43	7	41	2	205	-25	-15	7	9	4	-20	87
	Indira Gandhi		Professor	26	4	2	0	2	34	12	0	0	0	0	12	14	4	2	0	2	22	227

5.	Maharashtra	National Tribal University	Associate Professor	45	9	4	0	4	62	24	1	0	0	1	26	21	8	4	0	3	36	115
			Assistant Professor	64	19	9	35	4	131	37	12	5	21	2	77	27	7	4	14	2	54	112
			Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	1	0	0	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	7	105
			Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	10	2	0	0	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	77
6.	Puducherry	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	29	8	1	13	2	53	7	3	4	5	0	19	28
			Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	25	1	0	0	1	27	28	8	4	0	0	40	489
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	83	15	0	0	3	101	26	6	10	0	1	43	362
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	141	33	17	34	9	234	20	8	3	12	1	44	127
7.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	14	0	0	0	14	19	6	3	0	1	29	468	
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	32	2	0	0	1	35	31	10	6	0	2	49	286
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	193	19	4	19	2	237	-31	32	21	73	9	104	182
			Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193	129	0	0	0	0	129	64	0	0	0	0	64	1612
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Associate Professor	383	0	0	0	1	384	277	0	0	0	1	278	106	0	0	0	106	1288	
			Assistant Professor	1031	0	0	0	4	1035	877	0	0	0	4	881	154	0	0	0	0	154	324
			Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253	137	2	0	0	0	139	57	35	18	0	4	114	1920
			Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528	327	13	1	0	0	341	77	63	36	0	11	187	1379
			Assistant Professor	570	167	84	301	17	1139	616	126	48	102	7	899	-46	41	36	199	10	240	541

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23	7	0	0	0	0	7	12	3	1	0	0	16	167
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	26	6	3	0	1	36	88
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99	37	10	4	20	1	72	11	5	3	6	2	27	79
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	6	10	3	1	0	0	14	140
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	24	5	3	0	0	32	52
			Assistant Professor	38	12	6	22	2	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	16	7	4	13	2	42	88
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	3	1	0	0	14	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	2	0	0	0	19	15	4	3	0	1	23	91
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	34	10	4	17	0	65	8	2	2	5	2	19	56
18.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	17
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	2	1	16	34	11	5	21	1	72	137
19.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	4	13	3	1	0	0	17	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	1	24	83
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	33	10	2	15	1	61	9	2	4	7	1	23	64
20.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	5	0	1	0	0	6	12	3	0	0	1	16	184
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44	20	0	0	0	0	20	14	6	3	0	1	24	100

21. Tamil Nadu	Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118	41	10	5	17	1	74	17	7	3	14	3	44	84
	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	1	0	0	16	166
	Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	10	0	0	0	0	10	27	7	4	0	0	38	54
	Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96	17	7	3	9	2	38	30	7	4	17	0	58	112
Total-II (New CUs)	Professor	234	41	14	0	6	295	64	2	1	0	0	67	170	39	13	0	6	228	2118
	Associate Professor	449	83	41	0	14	587	125	4	1	0	0	130	324	79	40	0	14	457	855
	Assistant Professor	611	180	87	324	34	1236	351	93	39	160	15	658	260	87	48	164	19	578	1263
	Professor	1598	226	106	0	38	1968	864	31	5	0	7	907	734	195	101	0	31	1061	14018
Total (I + II)	Associate Professor	3174	499	243	0	92	4008	1975	98	10	0	15	2098	1199	401	233	0	77	1910	8741
	Assistant Professor	4831	1022	487	1516	186	8042	4004	676	265	698	93	5736	827	346	222	818	93	2306	5277
III. NER Central Universities																				
22. Assam	Professor	36	4	2	0	1	43	22	1	0	0	1	24	14	3	2	0	0	19	420
	Associate Professor	96	9	4	0	1	110	80	5	2	0	1	88	16	4	2	0	0	22	343
	Assistant Professor	186	30	15	34	2	267	151	29	15	34	2	231	35	1	0	0	0	36	77
	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39	4	7	3	0	1	15	283
Tezpur University	Associate Professor	56	11	6	0	4	77	46	6	1	0	1	54	10	5	5	0	3	23	219
	Assistant Professor	72	23	11	42	4	152	66	17	11	31	1	126	6	6	0	11	3	26	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23. Arunachal Pradesh		Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	13	0	1	0	0	14	6	3	1	0	0	10	190
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	4	1	0	0	30	9	1	1	0	0	11	157
			Assistant Professor	64	10	23	25	3	125	60	7	22	23	1	113	4	3	1	2	2	12	33
24. Manipur		Manipur University	Professor	31	4	2	0	0	37	12	0	0	0	0	12	19	4	2	0	0	25	341
			Associate Professor	83	6	2	0	0	91	42	0	0	0	0	42	41	6	2	0	0	49	232
			Assistant Professor	177	7	7	20	2	213	149	7	6	15	1	178	28	0	1	5	1	35	109
25. Meghalaya		North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	51	1	1	0	0	53	32	5	2	0	1	40	445
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56	332
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	132	21	15	19	1	188	9	4	1	2	1	17	113
26. Mizoram		Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	28	0	0	0	0	28	14	5	0	0	0	19	382
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	48	3	1	0	0	52	17	2	2	0	1	22	322
			Assistant Professor	178	28	19	33	3	261	165	26	19	29	3	242	13	2	0	4	0	19	60
27. Nagaland		Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	11	0	1	0	0	12	26	5	1	0	1	33	253
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	43	1	2	0	0	46	11	4	0	0	1	16	195
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	95	13	11	17	1	137	5	2	-4	4	2	9	58
28. Sikkim		Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	5	0	0	0	1	6	17	4	2	0	0	23	213
			Associate Professor	51	10	5	0	2	68	29	2	1	0	0	32	22	8	4	0	2	36	135

29. Tripura	Tripura University	Assistant Professor	54	17	8	31	6	116	43	12	12	27	3	97	11	5	-4	4	3	19	78	
		Professor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39	278
		Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	26	2	1	0	0	0	29	26	8	4	0	2	40	164
		Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	71	14	16	25	2	128	12	8	2	11	2	35	114	
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	347	46	20	0	5	418	186	3	4	0	2	195	161	43	16	0	3	223	2805	
		Associate Professor	621	71	35	0	12	739	424	24	14	0	2	464	197	47	21	0	10	275	2099	
		Assistant Professor	1055	177	124	263	29	1648	932	146	127	220	15	1440	123	31	-3	43	14	208	706	
		Professor																				
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	1364	185	92	0	32	1673	800	29	4	0	7	840	564	156	88	0	25	833	11900	
		Associate Professor	2725	416	202	0	78	3421	1850	94	9	0	15	1968	875	322	193	0	63	1453	7886	
Assistant Professor		4220	842	400	1192	152	6806	3653	583	226	538	78	5078	567	259	174	654	74	1728	4014		
Professor																						
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	234	41	14	0	6	295	64	2	1	0	0	0	67	170	39	13	0	6	228	2118	
	Associate Professor	449	83	41	0	14	587	125	4	1	0	0	130	324	79	40	0	14	457	855		
	Assistant Professor	611	180	87	324	34	1236	351	93	39	160	15	658	260	87	48	164	19	578	1263		
	Professor																					
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			1945	272	126	0	43	2386	1050	34	9	0	9	1102	895	238	117	0	34	1284	16823	
			3795	570	278	0	104	4747	2399	122	24	0	17	2562	1396	448	254	0	87	2185	10840	
			5886	1199	611	1779	215	9690	4936	822	392	918	108	7176	950	377	219	861	107	2514	5983	
			11626	2041	1015	1779	362	16823	8385	978	425	918	134	10840	3241	1063	590	861	228	5983		

In respect of Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, UGC has sanctioned 140 teaching positions. The academic activities have not yet started. Therefore, these positions has not been taken into account in the sanctioned strength and vacant positions.

Statement-II
Statement of Non-Teaching position as on 31.03.2016 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of	Statement of Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 31.03.2016 in Central Universities																	
			No. of sanctioned posts										No. of Existing Posts							
			Gen	SC	ST	OB	C	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OB	C	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Non-NER Central Universities																				
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad	Group A	36	2	0	7	0	45	31	1	0	2	0	34	5	1	0	5	0
		National Urdu	Group B	74	9	3	21	2	109	67	8	2	18	2	97	7	1	1	3	0
		University	Group C	153	27	8	43	3	234	151	25	8	41	3	228	2	2	0	2	0
		University of	Group A	73	3	0	6	2	84	47	5	2	7	0	61	26	-2	-2	-1	2
		Hyderabad	Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188	109	14	7	4	0	134	50	0	-3	2	5
			Group C	640	132	60	205	31	1068	415	144	44	48	10	661	225	-12	16	157	21
		The English &	Group A	33	5	3	5	0	46	17	2	2	1	0	22	16	3	1	4	0
		Foreign	Group B	30	6	3	8	0	47	25	4	4	1	0	34	5	2	-1	7	0
		Languages	Group C	176	79	26	67	5	353	51	50	17	35	2	155	125	29	9	32	3
		University																		
		Guru Ghasidas	Group A	42	0	0	1	0	43	20	1	2	3	0	26	22	-1	-2	-2	0
		Vishwavidyalaya	Group B	58	3	3	1	0	65	12	6	5	7	0	30	46	-3	-2	-6	0
2.	Chhattisgarh		Group C	249	43	54	39	8	393	105	42	37	92	4	280	144	1	17	-53	4
		University of	Group A	123	23	12	42	5	205	77	16	4	7	3	107	46	7	8	35	2
		Delhi	Group B	410	88	44	43	5	590	302	54	20	3	1	380	108	34	24	40	4
			Group C	1372	373	186	487	67	2485	720	235	20	130	26	1131	652	138	166	357	41
		Jamia Millia	Group A	66	2	0	0	0	68	57	2	0	0	0	59	9	0	0	0	0
		Islamia	Group B	55	3	2	0	0	60	55	3	2	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Delhi		Group C	987	114	7	0	10	1118	939	114	7	0	10	1070	48	0	0	0	48

4. Madhya Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	64	13	7	19	1	104	55	8	6	9	3	81	9	5	1	10	-2	23
		Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259	152	30	15	11	1	209	18	7	3	19	3	50
		Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202	485	253	49	106	21	914	58	71	27	124	8	288
	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	33	4	1	8	1	47	21	3	1	2	0	27	12	1	0	6	1	20
		Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167	68	6	1	2	0	77	52	15	8	13	2	90
		Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916	380	146	39	23	2	590	183	-20	95	55	13	326
	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	10	3	2	5	0	20	7	0	2	0	0	9	3	3	0	5	0	11
		Group B	17	5	2	9	2	35	8	1	1	0	0	10	9	4	1	9	2	25
		Group C	40	13	17	13	4	87	17	3	7	3	0	30	23	10	10	10	4	57
5. Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	15	3	1	6	0	25	11	2	1	3	0	17	4	1	0	3	0	8
		Group B	21	7	3	10	2	43	24	3	1	7	1	36	-3	4	2	3	1	7
		Group C	29	9	4	14	2	58	16	6	2	17	1	42	13	3	2	-3	1	16
6. Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	71	4	1	1	0	77	46	5	1	1	0	53	25	-1	0	0	0	24
		Group B	130	14	3	2	4	153	103	14	3	2	4	126	27	0	0	0	0	27
		Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493	329	64	19	8	7	427	66	0	0	0	0	66
7. Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Group A	28	7	3	13	1	52	23	1	0	0	0	24	5	6	3	13	1	28
		Group B	27	16	4	14	3	64	18	9	0	2	1	30	9	7	4	12	2	34
		Group C	297	73	10	19	12	411	282	36	10	18	1	347	15	37	0	1	11	64
8. Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	173	0	0	0	0	6	179	130	0	0	0	130	43	0	0	0	6	49
		Group B	980	0	0	0	0	31	1011	801	0	0	0	801	179	0	0	0	31	210
		Group C	4711	0	0	0	0	146	4857	4605	0	0	0	4605	106	0	0	0	146	252
	Banaras Hindu University	Group A	168	22	9	40	2	241	113	22	7	30	0	172	55	0	2	10	2	69
		Group B	182	28	12	1	1	224	130	27	12	1	0	170	52	1	0	0	1	54
		Group C	4690	925	351	1281	26	7273	3025	602	160	929	10	4726	1665	323	191	352	16	2547
	Babasaheb Bhimrao	Group A	18	3	0	2	0	23	14	2	0	2	0	18	4	1	0	0	0	5
		Group B	24	1	1	9	0	35	17	1	0	8	0	26	7	0	1	1	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Ambedkar University	Group C	43	24	1	22	0	90	35	21	1	19	0	76	8	3	0	3	0	14
		University of Allahabad	Group A	45	2	0	10	2	59	16	1	0	2	1	20	29	1	0	8	1	39
			Group B	18	3	1	5	1	28	12	1	0	0	0	13	6	2	1	5	1	15
			Group C	668	215	31	346	39	1299	549	150	0	309	4	1012	119	65	31	37	35	287
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	60	10	4	16	3	93	58	8	2	5	0	73	2	2	2	11	3	20
			Group B	195	31	14	15	7	262	163	24	11	5	0	203	32	7	3	10	7	59
			Group C	823	317	98	163	44	1445	404	151	33	24	4	616	419	166	65	139	40	829
		TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs) Group B	Group A	1058	106	43	181	23	1411	743	79	30	74	7	933	315	27	13	107	16	478
			2670	286	126	189	69	3340	2066	205	84	71	10	2436	604	81	42	118	59	904	
			Group C	16379	2858	1082	3015	448	23782	12508	2042	453	1802	105	16910	3871	816	629	1213	343	6872
		II. New Central Universities																			
10.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	19	0	0	1	1	21	12	0	0	0	0	12	7	0	0	1	1	9
			Group B	24	2	0	3	1	30	14	1	0	2	1	18	10	1	0	1	0	12
			Group C	46	5	3	12	1	67	38	4	3	9	1	55	8	1	0	3	0	12
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group C	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
11.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	16	0	0	0	1	17
			Group B	25	0	1	4	1	31	2	0	0	0	0	2	23	0	1	4	1	29
			Group C	55	1	4	12	3	75	5	1	2	0	0	8	50	0	2	12	3	67
12.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28	7	0	0	0	0	7	19	0	0	1	1	21
			Group C	44	3	0	7	2	56	13	1	0	3	1	18	31	2	0	4	1	38
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	14
			Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31	4	1	0	0	0	5	26	0	0	0	0	26
			Group C	67	0	3	3	0	73	9	0	3	3	0	15	58	0	0	0	0	58

14. Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	0	1	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	1	9
		Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31	13	1	0	2	0	16	12	0	2	1	15			
		Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63	20	1	1	4	0	26	28	2	0	5	2	37		
	Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	7	0	0	0	0	7	13	0	0	0	0	13		
		Group B	24	1	0	4	0	29	13	0	0	1	0	14	11	1	0	3	0	15		
		Group C	48	3	1	9	0	61	31	1	1	6	0	39	17	2	0	3	0	22		
15. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	10	1	1	2	0	14	5	1	0	2	0	8	5	0	1	0	0	6		
		Group B	10	2	1	3	0	16	8	1	1	2	0	12	2	1	0	1	0	4		
		Group C	24	6	3	11	1	45	21	5	2	10	1	39	3	1	1	1	0	6		
16. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	19	0	0	1	0	20	5	0	0	1	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	14		
		Group B	32	0	0	0	0	32	8	0	0	0	0	8	24	0	0	0	0	24		
		Group C	65	1	0	3	0	69	28	1	0	3	0	32	37	0	0	0	0	37		
17. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	0	0	0	0	21	11	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	10		
		Group B	25	1	0	3	1	30	15	1	0	2	0	18	10	0	0	1	1	12		
		Group C	56	6	1	14	3	80	24	1	0	5	0	30	32	5	1	9	3	50		
18. Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	10	3	1	5	1	20	8	0	0	0	0	8	2	3	1	5	1	12		
		Group B	15	4	2	7	1	29	5	0	0	0	0	5	10	4	2	7	1	24		
		Group C	34	9	4	17	2	66	10	0	0	0	2	12	24	9	4	17	0	54		
19. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	22	0	0	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	16		
		Group B	28	1	0	4	1	34	6	1	0	0	0	7	22	0	0	4	1	27		
		Group C	51	14	1	7	2	75	17	1	0	3	0	21	34	13	1	4	2	54		
20. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	18	0	0	1	1	20	7	0	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	1	1	13		
		Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35	7	0	0	0	0	7	22	1	0	3	2	28		
		Group C	65	7	5	10	3	90	22	0	0	1	0	23	43	7	5	9	3	67		
21. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	3	1	5	0	20	6	0	0	1	0	7	5	3	1	4	0	13		
		Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32	4	0	0	2	0	6	13	5	2	6	0	26		
		Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74	8	1	1	1	0	11	30	11	4	18	0	63		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOTAL-II (New CUs)																					
	Group A			230	7	3	15	5	260	87	1	0	4	0	92	143	6	3	11	5	168
	Group B			313	19	6	44	9	391	106	6	1	11	1	125	207	13	5	33	8	266
	Group C			646	70	31	133	19	899	246	17	13	48	5	329	400	53	18	85	14	570
Total (I + II)																					
	Group A			1288	113	46	196	28	1671	830	80	30	78	7	1025	458	33	16	118	21	646
	Group B			2983	305	132	233	78	3731	2172	211	85	82	11	2561	811	94	47	151	67	1170
	Group C			17025	2928	1113	3148	467	24681	12754	2059	466	1850	110	17239	4271	869	647	1298	357	7442
III. NER Central Universities																					
22. Assam	Group A	Assam University		23	1	1	9	0	34	21	1	1	9	0	32	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Group B			53	15	4	13	0	85	50	15	4	13	0	82	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Group C			111	27	12	54	1	205	86	28	12	54	1	181	25	-1	0	0	0	24
	Group A	Tezpur University		23	5	2	10	0	40	20	4	2	10	0	36	3	1	0	0	0	4
	Group B			36	8	3	7	1	55	35	8	3	7	1	54	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Group C			88	25	12	46	8	179	84	25	12	45	8	174	4	0	0	1	0	5
23. Arunachal Pradesh	Group A	Rajiv Gandhi University		23	0	0	1	0	24	15	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0	1	0	9
	Group B			44	2	0	7	0	53	37	1	0	3	1	42	7	1	0	4	-1	11
	Group C			125	15	6	33	0	179	137	2	6	10	1	156	-12	13	0	23	-1	23
24. Manipur	Group A	Manipur University		21	5	3	9	1	39	15	2	4	1	0	22	6	3	-1	8	1	17
	Group B			35	11	5	18	0	69	34	1	9	0	0	44	1	10	-4	18	0	25
	Group C			202	51	42	95	9	399	182	11	58	6	4	261	20	40	-16	89	5	138
25. Meghalaya	Group A	North Eastern Hill Univ.		0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	60	-60	0	0	0	0	-60
	Group B			93	27	13	49	1	183	117	1	12	0	0	130	-24	26	1	49	1	53
	Group C			375	7	327	36	1	746	252	0	131	0	1	384	123	7	196	36	0	362
26. Mizoram	Group A	Mizoram % University		33	2	1	3	0	39	29	2	1	3	0	35	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Group B			69	3	3	5	0	80	61	2	2	4	0	69	8	1	1	1	0	11
	Group C			289	0	84	6	5	384	272	0	74	4	5	355	17	0	10	2	0	29
27. Nagaland	Group A	Nagaland		34	0	0	2	1	37	24	1	4	2	1	32	10	-1	-4	0	0	5

28. Sikkim	University	Group B	82	1	1	4	1	89	70	3	7	1	0	81	12	-2	-6	3	1	8
		Group C	352	0	135	0	6	493	352	0	135	0	5	492	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16	9	0	1	1	0	11	-1	2	0	3	1	5
		Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	15	0	1	3	% 0	19	2	3	0	4	1	10
29. Tripura		Group C	47	11	5	20	2	85	34	9	3	15	1	62	13	2	2	5	1	23
	Tripura University	Group A	26	1	1	2	1	31	23	0	1	1	0	25	3	1	0	1	1	6
		Group B	41	1	0	3	1	46	31	1	0	2	0	34	10	0	0	1	1	2
		Group C	106	24	41	2	4	177	70	15	21	1	3	110	36	9	20	1	1	67
Total-III (NER Central Universities)		Group A	191	16	9	40	4	260	216	10	14	27	1	268	-25	6	-5	13	3	-8
		Group B	470	71	30	113	5	689	450	32	38	33	2	555	20	39	-8	80	3	134
		Group C	1695	160	664	292	36	2847	1469	90	452	135	29	2175	226	70	212	157	7	672
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Group A	1058	106	43	181	23	1411	743	79	30	74	7	933	315	27	13	107	16	478
		Group B	2670	286	126	189	69	3340	2066	205	84	71	10	2436	604	81	42	118	59	904
		Group C	16379	2858	1082	3015	448	23782	12508	2042	453	1802	105	16910	3871	816	629	1213	343	6872
Total-II (New Central Universities)		Group A	230	7	3	15	5	260	87	1	0	4	0	92	143	6	3	11	5	168
		Group B	313	19	6	44	9	391	106	6	1	11	1	125	207	13	5	33	8	266
		Group C	646	70	31	133	19	899	246	17	13	48	5	329	400	53	18	85	14	570
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs+ New CUs + NER CUs)		Group A	1479	129	55	236	32	1931	1046	90	44	105	8	1293	433	39	11	131	24	638
		Group B	3453	376	162	346	83	4420	2622	243	123	115	13	3116	831	133	39	231	70	1304
		Group C	18720	3088	1777	3440	503	27528	14223	2149	918	1985	139	19414	4497	939	859	1455	364	8114
			23652	3593	1994	4022	618	33879	17891	2482	1085	2205	160	23823	5761	1111	909	1817	458	10056

Statement-III**Backlog Vacancies in Central Universities as on 31.03.2016**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching				Non-Teaching			
			SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Non-NER Central Universities										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University	12	7	1	20	0	1	0	1
		University of Hyderabad	13	14	8	35	0	1	4	5
		The English & Foreign Languages University	6	3	9	18	12	3	22	37
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Delhi	University OF Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	17	18		35	36	103	74	213
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	9	6	2	17	17	11	21	49
5.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	22	17	12	51	0	2	0	2

7.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Banaras Hindu University	147	94	70	311	324	193	362	879		
		B.B.A.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		University of Allahabad	25	10	17	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	22	13	7	42	10	6	15	31		
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		274	186	126	586	399	321	498	1218		
II.	New Central Universities											
10.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	12	6	2	20	2	0	5	7		
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	20	9	14	43	2	0	5	7		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	5	2	0	7	0	0	1	1		
		C.U. of Kashmir	17	7	17	41	3	0	6	9		
15.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	7	5	0	12	1	1	0	2		
16.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	4	3	7	14	0	0	1	1
18.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	11	8	7	26	13	1	8	22
20.	Rajasthan	Cu. of Rajasthan	8	3	0	11	0	0	1	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total-II (New CUs)			90	43	48	181	22	2	27	51
TOTAL (I + II)			364	229	174	767	421	323	525	1269
III. NER Central Universities										
22.	Assam	Assam University	7	3	0	10	0	0	0	0
		Tezpur University	9	6	1	16	2	0	0	2
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
24.	Manipur	Manipur University	7	4	27	38	8	2	44	54
25.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	18	4	2	24	1	93	11	105
26.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
27.	Nag Aland	Nagaland University	10	1	0	11	1	0	1	2
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	17	6	5	28	6	2	24	32
29.	Tripura	Tripura University	14	5	0	19	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (III) (NER CUs)			89	32	36	157	18	97	80	195
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			453	261	210	924	439	420	605	1464

Upgradation of infrastructure in State universities of Andhra Pradesh

2038. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to upgrade and assist nearly 300 State universities across the country in different States;

(b) whether it is a fact that 300 State universities cater to nearly 90 per cent of students in the country;

(c) the financial help given to State universities in 2015-16;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to help State universities in improving their infrastructure, teaching and research facilities in the next two fiscal years; and

(e) measures proposed to focus on improving State universities and help in increasing their funds especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15 (P) enrolment in Central Universities, Central Open Universities and Institutions of National Importance is about 4.5% of the total enrolment. Rest are enrolled in State Universities, Deemed Universities and colleges.

University Grants Commission (UGC) provides General Development Assistance (GDA) grants to eligible universities, deemed to be universities and colleges for upgrading infrastructure and for the expansion and consolidation of facilities, improvement of standards through modernization etc. The assistance includes support for construction/renovation of building campus development, staff, books and journals, laboratory, equipment and infrastructure, annual maintenance contract, innovative research activities, university industry linkages, extension activities, development of ICT, health care, student amenities etc.

As informed by the UGC, the details of total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised under the General Development Assistance (GDA) scheme of the UGC during 2015-16 in respect of State universities of all states/UTs is available on their website at http://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=1386.

The Ministry of HRD also provides Central Assistance to all State governments including Andhra Pradesh through Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) under various components such as infrastructure Grants to universities, Research Innovation and Quality Improvement, faculty improvement etc. The details of Central Grants released, State-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, under RUSA till 30th June 2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of Central grant released State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh, under RUSA till 30th June, 2016

State/UT	Central Share released under RUSA (rounded off in ₹ crores)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	56.69
Arunachal Pradesh	10.35
Assam	105.37
Bihar	31.43
Chhattisgarh	34.11
Goa	13.37
Gujarat	74.29
Haryana	39.33
Himachal Pradesh	80.69
Jammu and Kashmir	77.56
Jharkhand	37.22
Karnataka	132.32
Kerala	57.05
Madhya Pradesh	18.88
Maharashtra	39.58
Manipur	7.41
Meghalaya	16.63
Mizoram	37.66
Nagaland	32.33

1	2
Odisha	154.28
Punjab	47.80
Rajasthan	68.65
Sikkim	27.83
Tamil Nadu	59.72
Telangana	39.80
Tripura	33.14
Uttar Pradesh	139.17
Uttarakhand	73.42
West Bengal	131.09
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.81
Chandigarh	1.97
Delhi	1.52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.42
Daman and Diu	1.95
Puducherry	39.95
TOTAL	1732.76

Measurement of nutrition value of Mid Day Meal

2039. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of ₹3.76 per day per child for primary stage and ₹5.64 per day per child for upper primary stage will be able to provide sufficient food under the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme;

(b) how is the nutritional value of the meal provided to the school children under MDM scheme measured; and

(c) the calorie count fixed by the medical board for each child per day and what is the calorie count provided through the Mid Day Meal to each child of all stages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The cooking cost which includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments & fuel is being upwardly revised annually since 01.04.2010. The cooking cost has been enhanced by 7% w.e.f. 01.07.2016 and it now stands at ₹4.13 and ₹6.18 per child per day for primary and upper primary stages respectively. Besides the above, the Central Government provides 100% funding for foodgrains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and Management/Monitoring Expenses. Several State/UT Governments are also contributing additional funds over and above their minimum mandatory share under Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(b) The Central Government have notified the Mid Day Meal Rules, 2015 in September, 2015 under the National Food Security Act, 2013. These Rules, interalia, provide that hot cooked meal provided to children shall be evaluated and certified by the Government Food Research Laboratory or any other laboratory accredited or recognized by law so as to ensure that the meal meets with the prescribed nutritional standards and quality. The samples are to be collected at least once in a month from randomly selected schools or centralized kitchens for testing by such laboratories.

(c) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines prescribe the following nutritional content to achieve the objectives of the Scheme in the mid day meal:

Items	For children of Primary classes	For children of Upper Primary classes
A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
B) Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food-grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

Single teacher schools in tea gardens

2040. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many schools in the tea gardens are running with a single teacher and the Ministry has already agreed on this;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) whether Government implements any scheme to recruit sufficient teachers in the tea garden schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) There are 23 single teacher schools in tea garden areas of Assam. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). For the State of Assam, 45,686 teacher posts have been sanctioned and 32,469 teachers have been appointed by the State under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since inception. Further, the State has been advised to complete the process of rational distribution of teachers in elementary schools in order to meet the norms for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in each school as per the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

List of single teacher elementary schools in Tea Garden Areas

Sl. No.	Districts	Schools with Single Teachers
1.	Dibrugarh	1
2.	Hailakandi	8
3.	Jorhat	2
4.	Karbi Anglong	1
5.	Karimganj	1
6.	Sonitpur	10
	TOTAL	23

Dhaka cafe carnage

2041. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether terrorists have killed a score of people, including an Indian and

some foreign citizens in Dhaka, if so, the details of the Dhaka cafe carnage; and

(b) whether India has offered to help Bangladesh in terror probe and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. In a terrorist attack that took place in a restaurant in Dhaka on 1 July 2016, 22 persons were killed. The terrorists attacked the Holey Bakery and O' Kitchen Restaurant in Dhaka on the night of 1 July 2016. They took the diners and staff of the restaurant hostage. 13 hostages escaped alive while 22, including 9 Italians, 7 Japanese, 2 Bangladeshis, 1 Indian and 1 American were killed. In a joint operation carried out by a team of Police, Rapid Action Battalion and Bangladesh Armed Forces on 2 July 2016, 5 terrorists were killed and several hostages rescued.

India has strongly condemned this heinous terrorist attack and offered full support to the Government of Bangladesh in the fight against terrorism, religious extremism and radicalism. India is ready to offer any support that Bangladesh may require in counter terrorism, including investigations, capacity building and information exchange.

Basic amenities in schools of Maharashtra

†2042. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fund from National Secondary Education Scheme is provided to the educationally backward States of the country including Maharashtra for library, laboratories, toilets, playgrounds and classrooms;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated this year in the budget, State wise;

(c) whether the amount provided for the maintenance of toilets of Government schools of the country including Maharashtra is insufficient, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is considering to give a special package under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for providing basic amenities in the schools of selected districts in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), funds are provided to all States/Union Territories including Maharashtra for providing infrastructure facilities to government secondary schools. The infrastructure includes class-rooms, library, science laboratory and toilets. There is no provision for playgrounds at present.

(b) The budget provision for RMSA for the current financial year 2016-17 is ₹3,700 crore. However, the funds are not allocated in the Budget State-wise.

(c) There is no separate allocation of funds for maintenance of toilets of government schools. However, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a school Maintenance Grant of ₹5,000/- per school (having upto 3 rooms) and ₹10,000/- per school (having more than 3 rooms), subject to the overall amount of ₹7500/- per school for a district, is allocated for repair and maintenance of school infrastructure including toilets. Under RMSA an annual school grant of ₹50,000/- per school is allocated for various activities at the school level including repair and maintenance of school infrastructure, which includes toilets. Further, the Government of India has advised all States and UTs to urge the Gram Panchayats to put in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and for disposal of solid and liquid waste generated in the schools.

(d) The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (District component) has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. 2015-16.

**Decline in quality of primary and high school
education in rural areas**

2043. SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of primary and high school education continues to decline in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to improve the quality of education in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Since only first round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement or decline of students of Standard X.

The results of the 3 cycles of NAS conducted at classes III, IV and VIII over the period of time indicate that there is no significant difference in performance of students of rural and urban areas.

The standard of education in States and UTs depends upon several factors including socio-economic, socio-geographic and educational background of the students, availability of basic infrastructure/amenities in schools, availability of trained and competent teachers in the schools and so on.

(c) Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Central Government for universalising elementary education in 2001 till 31.3.2016, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Further, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

Additionally, to improve the quality of elementary education in the country, the Central Government has taken several initiatives. Some of these are - (i) Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) which is a sub-programme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), encourage children to improve on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme has been launched in July 2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

At secondary level, the centrally sponsored scheme of RMSA envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The Scheme provides for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room etc. in new/upgraded and existing secondary schools. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 11,599 new secondary schools, 52,715 additional classrooms, 25,948 science laboratories, 21,864 computer rooms and 27,428 libraries have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for various above activities including teachers training viz. induction training, in-service teachers training, master trainers training, training of key resource persons, professional development training as well as management and Leadership training of headmasters & state resource groups (SRGs).

Percentage of GDP for education sector

†2044. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft of the new National Education Policy has been prepared, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been proposed under the new policy to spend at least 6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in the education sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has been proposed under the new policy to encourage establishment of Indian educational institutes in foreign countries, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016' has been formulated, wherein it has been recommended that the Government will take steps for reaching the long pending goal of raising the investment in education sector to at least 6% of GDP as a priority. Further, it is stated that selected foreign universities, from the top 200 in the world, will be encouraged to establish their presence in India through collaboration with Indian universities and if required, steps will be taken to put in place an enabling legislation.

Suggestions have been invited on the Draft inputs on NEP from the relevant Ministries of the Government of India, all States and UTs, Hon'ble MPs and all stakeholders by 16th August, 2016.

Upgradation of private colleges of Odisha university under RUSA

2045. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending before the Central Government to upgrade the private autonomous colleges of Odisha to university; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revise the guidelines of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Odisha, in its State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) submitted under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), has not proposed any private autonomous college under the component of creation of Universities by way of upgradation of existing autonomous colleges.

(b) As per the present RUSA Guidelines, only Government/Government aided Colleges are considered for funding under the scheme.

Honorarium paid to cooks under Mid Day Meal Scheme

†2046. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: whether Government would raise the amount of honorarium paid to the cooks associated with self-help groups under the Mid Day Meal Scheme as the amount of ₹1000 being paid per month presently to them is insufficient, if so, by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The honorarium for cook-cum-helpers engaged for the centrally sponsored Mid Day Meal Scheme has been fixed at ₹1000 per month. However, the State Government/UT Administration can supplement the honorarium from their own resources and several States have done so.

Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme

†2047. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries who have received funds under the Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme launched in 2011;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the criteria for selection of students under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The number of beneficiaries who have received fresh and renewal scholarship, under the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir are:

Year	Fresh/Renewal scholarship disbursed
2011-12	38
2012-13	3644
2013-14	7138
2014-15	7484
2015-16	5820

(b) The State-wise and year-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Criteria for selection of students under the scheme are:

- Students belonging to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and having family income of less than ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum and who have passed Class XII from Jammu and Kashmir are eligible under the scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Students are required to apply online at <http://aicte-jk-scholarship.in/>
- As it is a merit-cum-means scholarship, post the academic year 2014-2015 only those students who are within the merit and have secured admission outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir in institutes which are either approved under section 12B of University Grant Commission Act or recognized by All India Council for Technical Education or respective regulatory authority, are selected for the award of scholarship. This criteria was adopted to ensure that students are admitted to quality institutions.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of fresh and renewals, scholarship disbursed under the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	4	5
2.	Bihar	1	1	2	1	4
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	9	6	14
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	3	3
5.	Delhi	1	30	42	32	59
6.	Goa	0	0	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	14	34	69
8.	Haryana	1	1358	1987	2098	1512
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	253	338	356	208
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	4	12
11.	Jharkhand	0	62	100	93	19
12.	Karnataka	0	69	273	307	266
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	36	39	23	38
14.	Maharashtra	15	132	107	121	141
15.	Odisha	0	2	1	3	4
16.	Punjab	0	445	1183	1234	1123
17.	Rajasthan	4	498	1693	1929	1444
18.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	26	54	52
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	684	1152	1032	704
21.	Uttarakhand	0	47	158	144	130
22.	West Bengal	0	19	11	2	4
23.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL NO OF BENEFICIARIES		38	3644	7138	7484	5820

Prashikshak Teacher Education Portal

2048. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently launched a Prashikshak Teacher Education Portal with a view to strengthen the district institutes of education and training, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the initiatives of the portal and usefulness to the teachers and Government in meeting the educational needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A teacher education portal called "Prashikshak" has been launched by Central Government on 30th June, 2016 to monitor the quality of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in the country. The objective of the portal is to help District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) make informed decisions about their institutes, compare the performance of their institute against other DIETs as well as help aspiring teachers make informed decisions. The major users of Prashikshak will be Pre-service teacher educators; DIET principals and faculty members; policy makers at District, State and National level; students of DIETs; aspiring teachers; and the general public.

Some unique features of the portal including Online training manuals; sharing and comparison of data; easy updation, will increase accountability among DIETs

and support heads of institutes and the Government in better decision-making through data analysis. Moreover, improvement in the quality of DIETs is also closely linked to improvement in the quality of teachers and school education as a whole.

Introduction of Bhagavad Gita in schools

2049. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to introduce Bhagavad Gita in the school and college curriculum, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some States have introduced the same in the primary and secondary schools and also made available in the libraries of Government schools and colleges, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of each State and other experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Content related to 'Bhagavad Gita' is already included in National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)'s Class XII Sanskrit text book, namely, Shashwati, Part-II (Chapter IV: Karma Gauravam) since 2007-08.

(b) and (c) National Curriculum Framework-2005 brought out by NCERT states that to strengthen our cultural heritage and national identity, the curriculum should enable the younger generation to reinterpret and re-evaluate the part with reference to new priorities and emerging outlooks of a changing societal context. The document further states that the cultural diversity of this land should continue to be treasured as our special attribute. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is within the ambit of the States/ Union Territories to decide about the subjects to be taught in their schools keeping in view the National Curriculum Framework (NCF).

Discrimination with students affected by HIV/AIDS in school of Odisha

2050. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that the students particularly girls affected by HIV/AIDS have been driven out of the hostel of a Central Government-run school in Kendrapara district, Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the authorities of a school run by the Ministry treated the child unfairly and the confidentiality of her health status has been breached, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to let the children be not deprived of getting education, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued an advisory on 26th March, 2014 under the RTE Act, 2009 for eliminating corporal punishment in schools, which inter-alia prohibits mental harassment of the children with regard to their health status especially HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) has also undertaken multimedia campaigns such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans to address the stigma & discrimination attached with people living with HIV at different settings including schools. In addition, under Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) in Schools and Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) programme in Colleges, students are sensitized on HIV/AIDS related issues including Stigma & Discrimination associated with People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV).

Political patronage of higher educational institutions

2051. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private higher educational institutions across the country operate under political patronage and offer engineering, MBA etc. degrees which are of little use in the employment markets;

(b) whether Government has identified such institutions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The AICTE regulates the higher educational institutions based on well-laid out parameters, that

govern the infrastructure, quality of teaching/learning and learning outcomes of these institutions. The AICTE is also working on improving the employability of the students by aligning the model curriculum as per requirements of the market, and also through initiatives that link students to the industry as interns.

Admission in Shri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi

2052. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 110 of 160 candidates offered admission in the B.Com(H) course in Shri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi on the 1st day of the entry process were from Tamil Nadu and 50 come from one school Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan in Erode;

(b) whether it is a fact that some staff members involved in the admission process confided to the print media that they had casually subjected some of the candidates to very basic questions and found them unable to give satisfactory response; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) University of Delhi has reported that on the first day 188 admissions were approved in B. Com (Hons.). Out of this, 129 students were from Tamil Nadu including 33 from Bhartiya Vidhya Bhavan School, Erode, Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) It has been informed that none of the concerned staff members had any interaction with the print media regarding admission nor did they ask questions from the candidates seeking admission. It is pertinent to mention that University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under University of Delhi Act, 1922 and all administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies, such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court.

All India Transfer Policy of teachers in KVs

†2053. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted on all India transfer policy of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers hampering them from imparting education for want of knowledge of regional language;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Ministry would consider a proposal for not transferring teachers posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas from their home States to other States or transferring them in limited circle; and

(c) the policy adopted on application of teachers for cancellation of their transfer and for posting them at places of their choices and whether it is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Article 111 of the Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), "The medium of instructions shall be Hindi and English. Separate classes for Hindi and English Medium shall be provided from Class I to XII". KVS has not felt the need of conducting any study regarding hurdles being faced by the teachers in imparting education due to the lack of knowledge of regional languages as a result of all India transfer policy of teachers.

(b) The teaching staff of KVS have all India Service liability and their postings and transfers are decided keeping in view the functional requirements of various KVs and also the provisions of the transfer policy in vogue. Posting of employees near their home town / choice places as per their requests are considered subject to availability of vacancies and the provisions of the transfer guidelines of KVS.

(c) Requests for cancellation of transfer orders are considered on merit, on case to case basis.

Usage of difficult Hindi words in NET/JRF examination

†2054. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether some Hindi words used in questions included in question papers of Junior Research Fellowship/National Eligibility Test (JRF/NET) examinations conducted this year, were quite different from colloquial words which made it difficult for students to understand the meaning of Hindi words;

(b) whether the Ministry would take step to discontinue the usage of such Hindi words in question papers which are not used in common parlance; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would take any action against the persons responsible for using such Hindi words in the said examination, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which is conducting the NET examination from December, 2014, has reported that no grievance of this nature has been received.

Vedic Education Board

2055. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is proposing to have Vedic Education Board on the lines of CBSE; and

(b) whether any consultations have been held in this regard with States and other stakeholders, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Vacant posts of vice-chancellors in Central Universities

†2056. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that posts of the vice-chancellors in a few Central Universities are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up these posts and by when these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry and the Vice Chancellor's posts are vacant in three Central Universities as per the following details:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the Central University	Date of vacancy
Visva-Bharati	16.02.2016
Mizoram University	18.05.2016
Pondicherry University	04.07.2016

(c) The process is a time consuming exercise which involve getting Executive Council/Court's nominee(s) of the concerned Central University, constitution of Search-cum-Selection Committee, advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, inter-action with the shortlisted candidates, getting vigilance clearances, approval of the competent authority, etc., hence, no time-frame can be indicated.

Children not attending the school education

†2057. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about those children who are not attending the schools at present;

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

(c) the details of the children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority community respectively who are not going to school, State-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken to ensure that all such children attend the school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13 years. State/UT-wise details of out of school children including children from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority communities are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education across the country and to meet the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

objective of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which is the legal framework that entitles all children between the age group of 6 to 14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. To achieve the goal of universal access and retention, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs under SSA till 31.3.2016. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority population. 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased to 19.8 crore in 2014-15 from 15.1 crore in 1998-99.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening infrastructure facilities, maintaining pupil-teacher ratios in schools, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Statement

The details of Out of School Children (OoSC) including OoSC from SC, ST and Minority Communities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of OoSC	OoSC belonging to SC	OoSC belonging to ST	OoSC belonging to Minority communities
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1015	275	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	107829	27911	12721	4751
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6517	0	6517	6517
4.	Assam	157813	5850	10138	102782
5.	Bihar	1169722	524150	30746	252954
6.	Chandigarh	1090	1090	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	167072	2410	119426	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	745	172	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	421	421	0	0
10.	Delhi	85084	22185	5788	52138
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	159308	69721	30155	21889
13.	Haryana	43879	4023	35997	30294
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45468	15382	7379	44177
16.	Jharkhand	140426	24438	25644	68019
17.	Karnataka	122139	52769	10034	13707
18.	Kerala	33161	5016	6343	12321
19.	Lakshadweep	267	0	267	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	450952	130562	130680	117830
21.	Maharashtra	145326	43454	28702	28502
22.	Manipur	7037	0	1751	3888
23.	Meghalaya	17237	505	16109	16732
24.	Mizoram	972	0	972	972
25.	Nagaland	2896	0	2896	2896
26.	Odisha	401052	109987	215994	7287
27.	Puducherry	285	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	91578	63489	0	19041
29.	Rajasthan	601863	129861	133459	87423
30.	Sikkim	535	0	535	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	57529	41556	1189	5178
32.	Tripura	4518	277	3037	1590
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1612285	560531	108833	557870
34.	Uttarakhand	86794	36611	0	43296
35.	West Bengal	339239	93383	62251	158957
TOTAL		6064230	1966029	1007563	1661813

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

* including newly formed State of Telangana

Distribution of Aakash Tablet

2058. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aakash Tablet project started by the Previous Government has been shelved by the present Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether there is any proposal to revive this project; and

(c) the details regarding production and distribution of Aakash Tablets during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) the project for development of Low Cost Access Device (LCAD) was implemented by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay in April, 2012. The IIT Bombay had procured 1,00,000 tablets after fine tuning the technical specifications and distributed it to students and teachers in 336 institutions across the country. The procurement was completed on 29.05.2013. The Aakash Tablet project has been completed and closed in March, 2015.

New Central Universities in Rajasthan

†2059. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the area and geographical conditions of Rajasthan, Government is preparing to open new Central Universities there, if so, the number, the places of their location and by when these universities would be established, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to open new Central Universities in western Rajasthan if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in Rajasthan. During the 12th plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

National Testing Service

2060. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made on setting up the National Testing Service proposed by the Government last year;

(b) whether the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) like exam to select candidates eligible for the Joint Entrance Examination would come into effect from 2017-18 as envisaged, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government would ensure that such an exam does not hurt disadvantaged sections of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Committee constituted to review the current Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) System for admission in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) inter-alia recommended setting up a National Testing Service and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) type examination for screening candidates for the JEE (Advanced) exam.

The report of the Committee was examined in consultation with the stakeholders and it was decided not to implement that system for the year 2017-18 in view of the implications for the students from the rural areas.

Migration of students after receiving subsidised education

2061. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no information is maintained by the Ministry about number of pass outs from IITs/IIMs taking up jobs/setting in other countries, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the economic loss due to migration of such students having highly subsidised education has been ever estimated, if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would undertake such exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Such a database is not kept since most of the students who travel abroad after graduating from IIT/IIM go for seeking higher studies in reputed institutions. These admissions are secured through their personal efforts and do not go through the IIT/IIM concerned.

The movement of students to foreign universities for securing higher education cannot be considered as an economic loss. Even in the case of some of them securing jobs abroad, there is a positive impact on the economy through the knowledge/technology/economic transfers that such students bring.

Poor performance of private schools

2062. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of private schools *vis-a-vis* Government schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the total number of school/both primary, secondary and senior secondary schools in the country;

(b) what has been the performance of private schools in terms of pass percentage and merit position in the Central Board of Secondary Education Examination during the last two years; and

(c) reasons for the poor performance of the Private Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The information with regard to number of Government, Government-aided and Private schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas at primary, secondary and higher secondary stages is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of performance of private schools *vis-a-vis* government schools in terms of pass percentage in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) examinations are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). CBSE awards merit certificates in each subject to the top 0.1% candidates passing that subject. Break-up of Merit Certificates among different category of schools is not maintained by CBSE.

(c) The pass percentages of private unaided schools for class X examinations, 2015 and 2016 of CBSE are better than those of Government Schools. However, the pass percentages of private unaided schools for class XII examinations, 2015 and 2016 of CBSE are lower as the standards of individual schools vary and the number of candidates from private independent schools is much higher than that from other categories of schools.

Statement-I

Number of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the country based on UDISE Data for 2014-15

School Stage	KVs	NVs	Government*	Government Aided*	Private Unaided*	Total
Primary	-	-	911492 (77.68%)	34745 (2.96%)	227091 (19.35%)	1173328
Secondary	263	63	99902 (42.78%)	38947 (16.68%)	94668 (40.54%)	233517
Higher Secondary	875	528	43615 (39.90%)	18525 (16.95%)	47178 (43.16%)	109318

*Based on UDISE data for 2014-15 maintained by NUEPA

Statement-II

Pass percentage of schools in CBSE Examination

Class X

Year	CBSE Overall	Private Unaided (Independent)	Government	Government Aided	KVs	JNVs
2015	97.32	98.60	91.84	90.41	99.33	99.76
2016	96.21	97.72	86.61	85.62	98.85	98.87

Class XII

Year	CBSE Overall	Private Unaided (Independent)	Government	Government Aided	KVs	JNVs
2015	82.00	81.08	86.11	84.42	94.72	96.82
2016	83.05	82.40	83.85	85.75	95.43	96.69

Children deprived of school education

†2063. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite implementation of the Right to Education Act, about 92 lakh children are still deprived of school education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of children not going to schools is about 3 crores, if the number of children dropping out of school within two years is also included; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13 years. State/UT-wise details of Out of School Children estimated in 2014 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership of State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education across the country and to meet the objective of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which is the legal framework that entitles all children between the age group of 6 to 14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. To achieve the goal of universal access and retention, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs under SSA till 31.3.2016. 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased to 19.8 crore in 2014-15 from 15.1 crore in 1998-99.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening infrastructure facilities, maintaining pupil-teacher ratios in schools, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of out of school children*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Out of school children
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6517
4.	Assam	157813
5.	Bihar	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	745
9.	Daman and Diu	421
10.	Delhi	85084
11.	Goa	00
12.	Gujarat	159308
13.	Haryana	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45468
16.	Jharkhand	140426
17.	Karnataka	122139
18.	Kerala	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	450952
21.	Maharashtra	145326
22.	Manipur	7037
23.	Meghalaya	17237
24.	Mizoram	972

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	2896
26.	Odisha	401052
27.	Puducherry	285
28.	Punjab	91578
29.	Rajasthan	601863
30.	Sikkim	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	57529
32.	Tripura	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	86794
35.	West Bengal	339239
TOTAL		6064230

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

* including newly formed State of Telangana

Vacant positions in colleges of Port Blair

†2064. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that there has not been any appointment for the post of principal in many colleges of Port Blair since 2011 and these posts are lying vacant for years and there is also acute shortage of teachers in these colleges;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any plan to get these posts filled up through Union Public Service Commission the details thereof; and

(c) by when these posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Union Territory Administration, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has informed that out of 118 sanctioned posts of Assistant Professors in Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidhyalaya (JNRM), Mahatma Gandhi Government College (MGGC) and Tagore Government College of Education (TGCE) in Port Blair, 87 posts are filled

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up. It has been further informed that the Recruitment Rules (RRs) for the posts of Principals in JNRM and MGGC are being finalized and will be filled up after the finalization of Rs. It has also been informed that regarding the vacant posts of teachers in these colleges, the matter is being pursued with the Union Public Service Commission.

Opening of new KVs and NVs in minority area

2065. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) in different States during next five years, if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;
- (b) how many such schools are at present functioning in the minority concentrated district; and
- (c) in view of the above position, whether Government intends to open these schools in such districts if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The 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 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 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. 54 new KVs were sanctioned under Civil Sector in the country in March, 2014. Out of these, 42 KVs have been opened and made functional, the details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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). Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available 30 acres of 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.

(b) 169 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 84 Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning in the Minority concentrated districts.

(c) Opening of KVs and JNVs in Minority concentrated districts depends on viability of the proposals, availability of resources and sanction of the competent authority.

Statement

Details of 42 KVs opened and made functional

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	State/UT	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
2.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Miryalguda	Telangana	Nalgonda
4.	Sector-28 Rohini	Delhi.	Rohini (North West)
5.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	Chamrajanagar
6.	Gangrani	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
7.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
8.	Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas	Bihar	Rohtas
9.	Shivgarh, Rae Barielly	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly
10.	Janjgir, Distt. Janjgir Champa (Kulipota)	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa
11.	Jalore	Rajasthan	Jalore

1	2	3	4
12.	Jaisindhar	Rajasthan	Barmer
13.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
14.	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
15.	Akampat	Manipur	East Imphal
16.	Hinjilicut	Odisha	Ganjam
17.	Mandya	Karnataka	Mandya
18.	Ziro, Hapoli	Arunachal Pradesh	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
35.	Amba Distt. Morena	Madhya Pradesh	Morena
36.	Jamai, Distt. Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara

1	2	3	4
37.	Mathana, Kurukshetra	Haryana	Kurukshetra
38.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar
39.	Pandurna	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
40.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	East Godawari
41.	Vyasnagar	Odisha	Jajpur
42.	BSF Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior

Minority character of Aligarh Muslim University

2066. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government has approved a Central Government affidavit opposing the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Yes, Sir. The Government has filed an affidavit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to withdraw earlier affidavit considering its repugnancy *vis-a-vis* rulings of the Courts of law at different points of time. The matter is at present sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Interest free loans to all students

2067. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to extend interest-free loans to IIT (Indian Institute of Technology) students all over the country, if so, the details of this scheme;

(b) whether such interest free loans would be extended to all students in State universities across the country; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to give equal treatment and interest free loans to students in State universities as in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to provide interest subvention on the education loans, for all students

admitted for undergraduate and the 5-year integrated degree programmes in IITs, covering the period of the study plus one year of moratorium under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme, subject to the following guidelines:

- (i) The facility shall be made available to all the students whose household income does not exceed ₹ 9 lakh per annum.
- (ii) The education loan, for this purpose, shall cover only the tuition fee payable by the student as per his eligibility. The portion of the tuition fee paid by the student from his own sources at the time of securing admission could be reimbursed from the overall loan.
- (iii) The terms of the loan shall be in accordance with the broad contours of the Educational loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for pursuing Technical/Professional Education studies in India.
- (iv) The term of the loans sanctioned under this dispensation shall be 10 years.
- (v) There shall be no collateral for sanction of the loan except the personal guarantee of the student (applicant) and the parent/guardian (co-applicant).
- (vi) The subvention of interest (on equated basis) shall be applicable for a maximum period of 5 years (which may include a one year moratorium).
- (vii) After the expiry of the above period, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the provisions of the existing educational loan scheme of the Banks and as may be amended from time to time.
- (viii) This facility is applicable only to the loans taken by the students who secured admission into the undergraduate courses of IITs (including the integrated courses) starting from the academic year 2016-17.
- (ix) The interest subvention is subject to the satisfactory performance of the student in the institution.
- (x) Payment of the interest subvention shall be from the internal accruals of the IIT.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However a Central Sector Scheme to provide interest subsidy on educational loan (CSSIS) is presently operational which provides full

interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (course period + one year) on loans taken by students belonging to EWS from Scheduled banks under the Model Educational loan Scheme of the IBA for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical & professional streams, from recognized institutes in India.

Uniform syllabus across boards for twelfth

2068. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is no uniform syllabus across various boards in India at twelfth level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this lop-sided pattern, different syllabi etc. result in huge disparity in admission to Delhi University colleges, putting students of Delhi to a huge disadvantage, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all stages of school education. As a follow up to the NCF, curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material are developed by NCERT. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and State Education Boards either adopt or adapt NCERT's model syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks in consonance with NCF. Multiplicity of curricula and educational resources are desirable as the uniform syllabus across Nation does not take into account the local context, culture and language. Admission in Delhi University Colleges is done on the basis of merit and there is no discrimination. Students who have passed out from a school in Delhi can seek admission in a Central University or in State and other Universities in Delhi. University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under University of Delhi Act, 1922 and all administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies.

Schools in Tribal Area

2069. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and Government schools in Tribal Areas across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students enrolled in these schools; and

(c) whether the textbooks used for teaching in these schools are printed in local tribal language, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2014-15, the State-wise details of number of Government Schools & Private Schools in Tribal Areas of the country and the respective enrolment therein are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Section 29(2)(f) of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that the medium of instruction at elementary level shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme, several states have published bilingual primers/textbooks in the local language and the tribal language. They have also initiated bridging programmes for children for transitioning from their home language to medium of instruction at school through these bilingual primers.

Statement

State-wise details on number of Government Schools & Private Schools and Enrolment in Tribal Areas

State	Number of Government Schools	Enrolment in Government Schools	Number of Private Schools	Enrolment in Private Schools
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1847	128304	285	43536
Assam	3127	181870	284	51565
Chhattisgarh	16417	1060916	1539	279126
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	42203	32	14194
Gujarat	6596	1108881	905	342345
Himachal Pradesh	4578	178320	643	87421
Jharkhand	13447	1472693	234	131466
Madhya Pradesh	36435	2615472	4714	809445

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2682	240848	321	56516
Manipur	1998	111729	369	92382
Meghalaya	5922	284213	1452	126203
Mizoram	2278	112447	694	93057
Nagaland	2259	169521	704	184789
Odisha	28073	2438267	1228	217581
Rajasthan	10681	943952	2644	401496
Sikkim	98	5648	21	1358
Tripura	836	67146	35	5989
Telangana	2926	192585	644	117741

Source: UDISE, 2014-15

Increasing the number of seats in universities and colleges

†2070. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the number of seats at graduate and post-graduate level and also for other degrees and diplomas in Delhi the details thereof;

(b) the current number of seats in Delhi University, Indraprastha University including other universities and the names of universities and colleges which are functioning in Delhi at present, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to set up any new university, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed to be Universities are autonomous institutions governed by the provisions of their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances framed there-under. The statutory bodies of these Universities are competent to increase the number of seats for various courses keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty positions, financial resources etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The information about current number of seats in various Universities in Delhi is not centrally maintained. However, the list of Universities and Colleges as provided by the University Grant Commission and University of Delhi are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in Delhi. During the 12th plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Statement

List of Institutions in Delhi

Central Universities

1. Delhi University
2. Jamia Millia Islamia University
3. Indira Gandhi National Open University
4. Jawaharlal Nehru University
5. South Asian University

State Universities

1. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Delhi
2. National Law University
3. Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R Ambedkar University
4. Delhi Technological University
5. Indraprastha University of Information Technology
6. Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University
7. Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women

Deemed to be Universities

1. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

2. Jamia Hamdard
3. Indian Law Institute
4. National University of Educational Planning and Administration
5. Indian Agricultural Research Institute
6. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
7. National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology
8. TERI School of Advanced Studies
9. Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences (ILBS)
10. National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
11. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthana

The detailed list of Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University can be accessed at following sites respectively:

<http://www.du.ac.in/du/index.php?page-list-of-colleges>

<http://www.ipu.ac.in/affiliates/listinstitutes030216.pdf>.

Report of Shyam Benegal Committee on reforms in Censor Board

2071. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a committee headed by Shyam Benegal to suggest reforms in Censor Board, if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee;

(b) how many recommendations have been accepted and how many are under consideration; and

(c) whether Censor Board is mandated to preserve values of traditional Indian culture and high moral values and authorized to ensure the same while clearing the movies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Government constituted a Committee of Experts headed by noted filmmaker Shri Shyam Benegal on 1st January, 2016 to recommend broad guidelines/procedures to set principles which shall guide the Board with respect to certification of films. The other members of the Committee were Shri Rakeysh Omprakash

Mehra, Shri Piyush Pandey, Ms Bhawana Somaaya, Ms Nina Lath Gupta, Shri Kamal Haasan, Shri Goutam Ghose, all noted film industry professionals.

The Committee has since submitted its report in two parts. Some of the key recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- i. CBFC not to order excisions, modifications or amendments. The scope of certification process to be limited only to suggest what category of audiences [age groups] can watch a particular film.
- ii. Guidelines to be revised for each category of certification in order to empower viewers to make informed viewing choices by specifying the category.
- iii. New categories of certification other than 'U', 'A' or 'UA' are proposed.
- iv. Films violating the provisions of Section 5B(1) of the Cinematograph Act, *i.e.* film depicting scenes against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, defamation or contempt of court, etc. to be refused certification.
- v. CBFC Chairperson & Board Members to play a role in guiding the Board at apex level than participating in routine certification process.
- vi. Number of members in the Board should be reduced.
- vii. Role envisaged for NCW/NCPCR/film professionals in making nominations to Examining Panels.
- viii. The Advisory Panel for Revising Committees to be selected from amongst persons of in depth understanding of Indian society, *i.e.* sociologists, anthropologists or psychologists or persons of eminence. To have 20% representation from film industry at each region.
- ix. Out of turn (Tatkal Scheme) film certification.
- x. Re-examination of the films by the CBFC on complaints received after certification in certain cases for violation of provisions of Section 5B (1) of the Act.

The recommendations of the Committee requires detailed scrutiny.

(c) Section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act which sets the principles for guidance in certifying film stipulates that a film shall not be certified for public exhibition, if the film or any part of it is against the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or involves, defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence. Detailed guidelines have been issued in 1991 for certifying the film in accordance with these principles.

Financial assistance for film on rural India

†2072. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the young film makers for making films on the subject matter concerning rural India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to help the young film makers overcome the hurdles created by distributors and reach the audience through various medium, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to promote film production at regional level in regional languages

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under Ministry of I and B to provide financial assistance for making films exclusively on the subject concerning rural India. However, the Ministry provides financial assistance for production of feature films, documentary films and children films under plan scheme "Production of films in various Indian Languages" under which film proposals on any relevant subject are accepted. This assistance is also made available for production of film in regional languages. As regards marketing of films, the government has no scheme, at present.

Violation of rules of registration

2073. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of print, audio and visual media registered in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether they abide by the rules and regulations prescribed by Government;

(c) whether any of them forfeited registration for violating rules of registrations, if so, details regarding the same; and

(d) whether Government attempted or felt the need to amend rules and regulations in tune with fast changing perceptions of the society particularly in the background of fast changes occurring in concepts of freedom, extremism/terrorism sex, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) As per the Press in India, 2014-15 published by the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI), as many as 1,05,443 publications, having different periodicities are registered with RNI, as on 31.3.2015.

There are 892 permitted Private Satellite TV channels registered in the country, as on 30.6.2016.

At present, 42 Private FM Radio Broadcasters have been granted permission to establish, operate and maintain private FM Radio Stations in the country. Further, 196 Community Radio Stations are operational in the country.

In addition to the above, this Ministry has granted licence to six private companies, namely, (i) M/s Dish TV India Limited, (ii) M/s Tata Sky Limited, (iii) M/s. Sun Direct TV Pvt. Limited, (iv) M/s Reliance BIG TV Limited, (v) M/s Bharti Telemedia Limited and (vi) M/s Videocon d2h Limited to provide Direct to Home (DTH) services in India, under the DTH Guidelines issued on 15.3.2001, as amended from time to time. The Ministry has also granted permission to two companies, namely, M/s Noida Software Technology Park Limited and M/s Grant Investrade Limited to operate Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) broadcasting services in the country as per the 'Guidelines for Headend-In-The-Sky Broadcasting Service in India' issued by this Ministry on 26.11.2009.

(b) All the registered agencies mentioned above under print, audio and visual media are required to abide by the rules and regulations prescribed under

various policy guidelines of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) For violating the provisions of Uplinking Guidelines, the permission of 73 TV channels has been cancelled, till date, the details thereof is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, under the FM Radio Phase-II regime, 24 FM Channels of 6 Private Broadcasters have been revoked for violation of provisions of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GoPA) signed by them with Government. The details of channels revoked under Private FM Phase-II are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Furthermore, RNI cancels the registration of newspaper/periodicals under Section 8B of the Press and Registration of Books (PRB), Act, 1867, on receipt of cancellation of declaration by District Magistrate concerned. A list of 9 newspapers/periodicals whose registration was cancelled by RNI, from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till July, 2016), is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Realising the need to update and revise the legal mechanism in print sector, owing to phenomenal growth after liberalisation of the Government policies, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has initiated the Press and Registration of Books and Publications (PRBP) Bill with a view to replace the existing PRB Act, 1867.

In so far as electronic media is concerned, the existing provisions under various policy guidelines of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are considered adequate.

Statement-1*List of Cancelled TV Channels as on 26.7.2016*

Channel name	Company name	Up-linking/ Downlinking	Category	Date of permission	Date of Cancellation of Permission	Reason for Cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AADRI	Aadri Entertainment and Media Works Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	08.06.2011	06.03.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Ahimsaa	ATN International Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	26.09.2003	14.05.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Channel 10	Bengal Media Private Limited	Uplinking	News	23.10.2007	12.11.2013	Due to non-submission of documents for continued eligibility criteria as per Up-linking Guidelines
Right News	BPL Media Limited	Uplinking	News	06.09.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Just TV Music	Channel Guide India Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	02.05.2004	14.05.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Just TV Punjabi	Channel Guide India Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	12.12.2003	14.05.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puthuyugam (Earlier VILAYATTU)	Green Pearl Media Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	01.07.2011	05.07.2013	Not operational within the extended period. Permission cancelled & PBG forfeited
India TV World	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	24.09.2010	12.03.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Day and Night Music	Kansan News Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	27.07.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Day and Night Living	Kansan News Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	27.07.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Kasthur I Music	Kasthuri Medias Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	21.10.2010	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Khaas	Khana Khazana India Private Limited	Uplinking	News	03.08.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Ekushe Bangla	M K Media Private Limited	Uplinking	News	10.12.2010	27.05.2013	Not operational within extended period. Permission cancelled and PBG forfeited.
Mahuaa Marathi	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

Mahuaa Rajasthan	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mahuaa Punjabi	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mahuaa Telugu	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
M-18 (Bangla) [Mahuaa MP]	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mahuaa UP	Mahuaa Media Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	24.09.2010	19.09.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mallemla	Mallemla Entertainment Pvt. Ltd	Uplinking	Non-News	25.02.2008	14.05.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Diamond Comics TV	Media Guru Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	22.02.2010	21.01.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Sangeet Marathi	Media Worldwide Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	20.05.2010	24.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Lok Shakti	Mitcon Infrast Project Private Limited	Uplinking	News	13.10.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranga Rang	Mitcon Infrast Project Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	13.10.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Studio One Plus (Earlier South Focus)	Narne Media Solution S Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	14.10.2011	13.05.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Studio 1	Narne Networks Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	25.07.2008	13.05.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Hip Hip Hurray	Paltech Cooling Towers and Equipments Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	19.01.2011	27.02.2012	Cancelled due to non operational within a year
7 Sea	Independ Ent News Service Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	13.04.2010	23.09.2013	Permission withdrawn due to discontinuation of the Security clearance by the Ministry of Home Affairs
Mahuaa News UP	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier Known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	04/11/2011	12.06.2014	Channel Cancelled as security clearance withdrawn by the MHA

Mahuaa News Rajasthan	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier Known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	27.12.2011	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not Submitted PBG
Mahuaa News Marathi	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	27.12.2011	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mahuaa News Punjabi	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	27.12.2011	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Mahuaa News MP	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.(Earlier known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	28.11.2011	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahuaa News Telugu	Rangoli Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier known as Mahuaa News Private Limited)	Uplinking	News	28.11.2011	25.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Chetona	Roy's Institute of Competitive Examination Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	08.09.2010	16.01.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Bansal News Rajasthan	S.D. Bansal Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	30.11.2011	08.05.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Bansal News Uttar Pradesh	S.D. Bansal Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	30.11.2011	08.05.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Hanumaan	Saanvi Studioz Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	20.06.2011	08.05.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Namokar (Ocean TV)	Sea TV Network Limited	Uplinking	News	22.06.2011	02.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Real News	Sea TV Network Limited	Uplinking	News	22.06.2011	02.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

Your TV	Sea TV Network Limited	Uplinking	News	22.06.2011	02.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
S1 Tadka	Senior Media Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	17.10.2006	14.05.2012	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Sri Venkataswara Bhakti Channel (Tamil)	Sri Venkataswara Bhakti Channel Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	Non-News	22.07.2011	14.01.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Balle Balle	STV Enterprises Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	29.06.2004	28.03.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Care TV	Tanu Healthcare Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	24.10.2003	23.07.2013	Not operational & Not responding to Ministry Letters
TMG Enter	Technology Media Group Private Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	14/06/2001	24.09.2014	Channel Cancelled due to non-operational
New Generation (Earlier TV YUVA)	Trac Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.	Uplinking	News	13.04.2010	27.05.2013	Not operational within the extended period. Permission cancelled & PBG forfeited
VCNL	Vasu Communication Network Limited	Uplinking	News	11.11.2009	22.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Womens World	Vasu Communication Network Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	11.11.2009	22.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Sristhi	Vasu Communication Network Limited	Uplinking	Non-News	11.11.2009	22.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Prabhat News UP	Vertent Mediasoft Private Limited	Uplinking	News	19.10.2011	26.07.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Key TV	Vibgyor Media Private Limited	Uplinking	News	10.10.2011	18.04.2013	Not operational within a year and also not submitted PBG
Vision entertainment	Vision entertainment Corporation	Uplinking	Non-News	31.03.2009	27.02.2012	Not operational within a year and also not Submitted PBG
ABC News	Akhil Broadcasting Private Limited	Uplinking	News	03/10/2011	24-04-2015	Channel Cancelled due to MHA denial
Voice of Nation	Northern India Holdings Pvt Ltd	Uplinking	News	13/09/2010	24-04-2015	Channel Cancelled due to MHA denial
Mahuua	Mahuua Media Private Limited	News	Uplinking	06/11/2007	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Mahuua News	Mahuua Media Private Limited	News	Uplinking	08/08/2008	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
First India (Earlier Mahuua Khobor)	Mahuua Media Private Limited	News	Uplinking	04/06/2010	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA

Mahuaa News Mahuaa Media Line (Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand) [Earlier Mahuaa Bangla]	Non-News	Uplinking	08/08/2008	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Mahuaa Movies	Non-News	Uplinking	29/07/2010	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Focus NE TV (Earlier Known as NE Television)	News	Uplinking	21/10/2003	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Focus Bangla (Earlier Known as NE Bangla)	News	Uplinking	23/11/2006	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Focus Haryana (Earlier Known as Focus Tv)	News	Uplinking	22/01/2008	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Focus News (Earlier known as HAMAR TV)	Positiv Television Private Limited	News	Uplinking	14/05/2008	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Focus Odisha (Earlier Known As HY TV)	Positiv Television Private Limited	News	Uplinking	14/05/2008	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Focus Hi Fi (Earlier Known as NE-HI FI)	Positiv Television Private Limited	Non-News	Uplinking	09/12/2005	03-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Zee Trendz	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	Non-News	Downlinking	31/01/2008	15-03-2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
Jhankar Movies	Lemon Entertainment Ltd.	Non-News	Uplinking	22/03/2005	19.7.2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA on 19.07.2016
Lemon News (Earlier Known as Lemon TV)	Lemon Entertainment Ltd.	News	Uplinking	21/12/2006	19.7.2016	Cancelled due to Security denial by MHA on 19.07.2016

Punjab Today	STV Enterprises Limited	News	Uplinking	05/12/2001	21.7.2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
STV Jammu-Kashmir News (Earlier STV-Marathi News)	STV Enterprises Limited	News	Uplinking	07/06/2007	21.7.2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
STV Haryana News	STV Enterprises Limited	News	Uplinking	07/06/2007	21.7.2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA
STV UP News (STV -Rajasthan) (Earlier STV Bihar-Jharkhand News)	STV Enterprises Limited	News	Uplinking	06/07/2007	21.7.2016	Cancelled due to security denial by MHA

Statement-II*List of channels revoked under private FM Phase -II*

Sl. No.	Broadcasters	No. of Channel	State	City
1.	M/s Century Communication	9	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
2.			Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
3.			Daman (UT)	Daman
4.			Karnataka	Gulbarga
5.			Karnataka	Mangalore
6.			Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry
7.			Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
8.			Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin
9.			Telangana	Warangal
10.	M/s Chinar Circuits	2	Sikkim	Gangtok
11.			West Bengal	Siliguri
12.	M/s Kushal Globalo Ltd.	2	Rajasthan	Ajmer
13.			Rajasthan	Jodhpur
14.	M/s Pan India Network	8	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
15.			Maharashtra	Akola
16.			Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
17.			Punjab	Amritsar
18.			Maharashtra	Jalgaon
19.			Maharashtra	Nanded
20.			Punjab	Patiala
21.			Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
22.	M/S Positive Radio Pvt. Ltd.	2	Assam	Guwahati
23.			Meghalaya	Shillong
24.	M/s Singla Property Dealer Pvt. Ltd.	1	Haryana	Hissar

Statement-III

List of newspapers/periodicals whose registration was cancelled by RNI on cancellation of declaration by District Magistrate concerned under Section 8B of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till July, 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Newspaper	Language/periodicity	Place of Publication/State	Year of Cancellation	Date of Cancellation of declaration by District Magistrate
1.	Northern Times	English/Daily	Dehradun/Uttrakhand	2013	16.05.2013 (cancellation of declaration)
2.	Uttrakhand Tehkikat	Hindi/Daily	Dehradun/Uttrakhand	2013	02.02.2013 (cancellation of declaration)
3.	Aag	Hindi/Monthly	Delhi	2014	31.10.2014 (cancellation of declaration)
4.	Hind Mata Mirror	Hindi/Daily	Thane/Maharashtra	2015	14.05.2015 (cancellation of declaration)
5.	Youth Paper	Bilingual/fortnightly	Chennai/TN	2015	12.09.2015 (cancellation of declaration)
6.	Rural Connect	English/Monthly	Delhi	2015	29.06.2015 (cancellation of declaration)
7.	Namadhu Manasatehi	Tamil/Weekly	Pondicherry	2016	02.05.2016 (cancellation of declaration)
8.	Ratlam Darshan	Hindi/Daily	Ratlam	2016	13.07.2016 (cancellation of declaration)
9.	Sabhar Darshan	Hindi/Daily	Ratlam	2016	13.07.2016 (cancellation of declaration)

Doctored video of JNU incident

†2074. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that some television channels doctored the original video of 9th February, 2016 on Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) incident and broadcasted misleading news instigating frenzy in the country;
- (b) if so, whether such channels have been identified by Government;
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government against those channels; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Delhi Police has reported that no such fact/video has come to notice of Delhi Police during investigation of JNU incident on 9th February, 2016.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Indecent representation of women in advertisements

2075. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that trend to showcase the women in indecent manner in the advertisements being shown in various TV channels is increasing;
- (b) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding vulgar advertisements being shown on TV, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to frame a code of conduct for advertisements, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of content telecast on such TV channels. However, all

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

advertisements telecast on such TV channels are required to be in conformity with the prescribed Advertising Code enshrined in the Act and the rules framed thereunder. The said code contains a whole range of parameters to regulate advertisements on TV channels including those which portray women in indecent manner or which are vulgar in nature. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance of the violation of Advertising Codes. Whenever such violation is brought to the notice of this Ministry appropriate action is taken.

As a part of self-regulation in advertisements by the Industry, Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has been established in 1985 by Advertisers and Advertising Agencies. The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has formulated a Code for Self-Regulation in Advertising, Chapter II of which requires that advertisements are not offensive to generally accepted standards of public decency. The code requires that advertisements should contain nothing indecent, vulgar, especially in depiction of women, or nothing repulsive which is likely, in the generally prevailing standards of decency and propriety, to cause grave and widespread offence. Also, the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable & Television Rules, 1994 specifically states under Rule 7 Sub-rule (9) that "No advertisement which violates the Code for self-regulation in advertising, as adopted by the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), Mumbai, for public exhibition in India, from time to time, shall be carried in the cable service." Accordingly, complaints of objectionable advertisements on TV received by this Ministry is usually sent to ASCI for their comments and further action. ASCI has set up Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in respect of advertisements.

With regard to advertisements complained against on the subject matter, ASCI has further informed about the action taken by them in respect of TV Commercials (TVC) in the past three years which is as follows:

Year	Total TVCs complained against	TVCs wherein complaints not upheld	TVCs wherein complaints were upheld *
March 2015-April 2016	50	44	6
March 2014-April 2015	70	66	4
March 2013-April 2014	98	90	8

* Advertisers usually comply to ASCI's decision and modify or discontinue the advertisements.

The existing provisions contained in the Advertising Code and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content of private TV channels.

Role of digitalization in media and entertainment industry

2076. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years;

(b) if so, the annual turnover of the industry during the years 2014-15 to 2015-16, year-wise; and

(c) the role of digitization in increasing the business of the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Even though no data relating to the growth of the sector is collected by the Government, the assessments by various experts reveal that there has been a constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years.

(b) The overall industry size of the Media and Entertainment Industry, as per the estimate of FICCI-KPMG Report 2016 is as follows:

Calendar Year	2014	2015	2016 (projected)
Overall industry size (in ₹ Billion)	1026	1157	1315

(c) Digitisation is expected to usher a new growth profile for the Media & Entertainment Industry in terms of enhanced benefits to consumers, transparency in the subscriber base leading to enhanced revenue generation. The Government, in December 2011, passed the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act for digitization of Cable Television Networks in phased manner. Digitization enables efficient utilization of the spectrum bandwidth and enhances the capacity to carry channels on the cable. The consumers get a wider choice of channels, improved quality of content and added services while the state will benefit by lowered incidence of evasion of Central and State Taxes mainly Service and Entertainment Tax. Cable TV digitization is also expected to boost the business due to indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs) and would also result in skill development & employment generation in digital environment.

Establishing of new Doordarshan Kendras

†2077. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new Doordarshan Kendras in the country which were planned to be set up every year during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16, year-wise;
- (b) the number of new Doordarshan Kendras which were established every year, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of new TV stations which are proposed to be set up during the year 2016-17 and the details of the places where they would come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no approved scheme in 12th Five Year Plan to set up new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio centre) in any part of the country.

Shortage of staff in AIR and Doordarshan Kendra of Odisha

2078. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of Technical and Non-Technical staff in the All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) of Odisha;
- (b) if so, the sanctioned strength of the staff and the vacant posts therein; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to fill the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Though there are vacancies in All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) of Odisha, there is a need to reassess actual requirement of staff in Prasar Bharati keeping in view changes in broadcast technologies. As of now, There are 1265 sanctioned posts in AIR and Doordarshan Kendra of Odisha. Recruitment for the critically essential posts cleared by the Group of Ministers has been undertaken through Staff Selection Commission as a special dispensation with the approval of the Government. The process of recruitment of 2332 number of posts in various Technical and Non-technical categories has been completed which includes some posts for appointment in Odisha as well.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regulation for electronic media

2079. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Act which regulates the electronic media, like the Press and Registration of Books Act (PRB) that regulates the print media and the press, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any system in place to regulate the private radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting exercises statutory powers conferred by Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. Private radio stations are governed by the Private FM Radio Phase-II and Phase-III Policy Guidelines approved by the Union Cabinet.

Film certification rules

2080. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning changes in the Film Certification Rules, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the suggestions made by the Shyam Benegal committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Government periodically reviews the certification process of films with a view to meet the present day challenges. As part of this initiative, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal was constituted to recommend broad guidelines /procedures to set principles which shall guide the Board with respect to certification of films. The Committee submitted first part of its report in April, 2016 and final part in June, 2016. The following are some of the major recommendations in the report:

- (i) CBFC not to order excisions, modifications or amendments. The scope of certification process to be limited only to suggest what category of audiences [age groups] can watch a particular film.

- (ii) Guidelines to be revised for each category of certification in order to empower viewers to make informed viewing choices by specifying the category.
- (iii) New categories of certification other than 'U', 'A' or 'UA' are proposed.
- (iv) Films violating the provisions of Section 5B(1) of the Cinematograph Act, i.e. film depicting scenes against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, defamation or contempt of court etc. to be refused certification.
- (v) CBFC Chairperson & Board Members to play a role in guiding the Board at apex level than participating in routine certification process.
- (vi) Number of members in the Board should be reduced.
- (vii) Role envisaged for NCW/NCPCR/film professionals in making nominations to Examining Panels.
- (viii) The Advisory Panel for Revising Committees to be selected from amongst persons of in depth understanding of Indian society, *i.e.* sociologists, anthropologists or psychologists or persons of eminence. To have 20% representation from film industry at each region.
- (ix) Out of turn (Tatkal Scheme) film certification.
- (x) Re-examination of the films by the CBFC on complaints received after certification in certain cases for violation of provisions of Section 5B (1) of the Act.

Radio stations in country

†2081. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of radio stations Government was planning to set-up in the country in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (b) the number of radio stations set-up in the country per year; and
- (c) the number of radio stations planned to be set-up in the year, 2016-17?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no year-wise planning to set up radio stations in the country. Schemes for setting up of 128 nos. of AIR radio stations including 81 nos. of 100W FM Relay Centres (approved under 10 & 11th Plans) already taken up for implementation during the 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. In addition to this, schemes for setting up of 113 new radio stations including 100W FM Relay Centre at 100 locations have also been approved under 12th Plan. As scheme for setting up of 100W FM Relay Centre at 100 station is under revision, scheme for setting up of only 13 more stations was taken up during the year 2014-15.

(b) Numbers of new AIR stations commissioned during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

Year	No.
2013-14	36
2014-15	2
2015-16	5

(c) 74 nos. of Radio stations including 50 nos. of 100W FM Relay centres (approved under 10 & 11th Plans) are planned for commissioning during the year of 2016-17.

Ministries certified by ISO 9001

2082. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Ministries which have been certified by ISO 9001 or equivalent standard by now for their systematic functioning and transparency;

(b) the name of Ministries which are under process of obtaining certification so far; and

(c) the name of Ministries which are neither certified till now nor have applied so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The names of Ministries/Departments which were certified under ISO 9001 are available in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Implementation of ISO 9001 was included as an indicator in the Results-Framework Document (RFD) of the Ministries/Departments which were subject to RED process as part of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) earlier.

Statement

List of Ministries/ Departments certified under ISO 9001

1. Performance Management Division - Cabinet Secretariat
 2. Dept of Public Enterprises
 3. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 4. Department of Aids Control
 5. Dept. of Electronics and Information Technology (STQC)
 6. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
 7. Dept. of Personnel and Training
 8. Dept. of Rural Development (NRRDA)
 9. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research
 10. Ministry of Panchayati Raj
 11. Ministry of Coal
 12. Ministry of Water Resources
 13. Dept. of Heavy Industries
 14. Dept. of Food and Public Distribution
 15. Dept. of Land Resources
 16. Ministry of Earth Sciences
 17. Dept. of School Education (NIOS)
 18. Ministry of Agriculture
 19. Dept. of Animal Husbandary, Dairying & Fisheries
 20. Dept. of Consumer Affairs
 21. Dept. of Sports (NADA)
 22. Legislative Dept.
-

-
23. Dept. of Science and Technology
 24. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
 25. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 26. Dept. of Agriculture Research and Education
 27. Ministry of Steel
 28. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
-

Committee to review representation for compulsory retirement

2083. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to constitute a committee to review representations from employees asked to retire compulsorily in public interest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to ensure periodic review of officers who should be considered for compulsory retirement on grounds of integrity or competence; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a sense of unease among senior civil servants at the centre over the decision of Government on the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Review of performance is a continuous process under FR 56(j), Rule 48 of CCS(Pension) Rules and the AIS Rules. Recently, all cadre authorities have been asked to constitute Representation Committees in case of receipt of representation from any Government servant, whom the Appointing Authority has decided to retire. Two members of the Committee are nominated by the Cabinet Secretariat and the third member will be nominated by the Cadre Authority.

Weightage of stenography skill in tests by SSC

2084. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stenography skill of candidates is not given any weightage in the Grade D and Grade C stenographers test conducted by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and is only qualifying in nature, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is making any efforts to save this 'skill' from becoming extinct, particularly, at a time when Government is laying a great emphasis on Skill India Programme and also keeping in view the large number of vacancies of Stenographers in various Departments/ Ministries/PSUs of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Considering the job requirement for the post, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) prescribes qualifying standards to ensure that the candidates for the post of Stenographers (Grade 'C' and 'D') must possess a minimum level of proficiency in the stenography. Accordingly, it has been prescribed in the Notice of the Examination that the candidates who obtain the qualifying marks in the written examination, as may be prescribed by the Commission, will only be called for Skill Test.

The candidates qualified in the written examination are given one dictation for ten minutes in English/Hindi at the speed of 100 Words Per Minutes (W.P.M.) for the post of Steno Grade 'C' and 80 W.P.M. for the post of Steno Grade 'D'. The duration of the Skill Test is as follows:

For Steno. Gr. 'D': 50 minutes (English)

65 minutes (Hindi)

For Steno. Gr 'C': 40 minutes (English)

55 minutes (Hindi)

The merit list of the candidates qualified in the Skill Test is prepared on the basis of marks obtained in written part of the said examination.

(b) For providing employment to the persons having stenography skills, SSC is conducting the examination every year for recruitment of Stenographers Grade 'C' and 'D'. In addition, Stenographers Grade 'C' Departmental Competitive Examination is also conducted by the Commission every year. There is a separate cadre namely Central Secretariat Stenographers Services maintained by the DOPT.

Stenography Skill is also being imparted in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) across the country through the Director General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

OBC candidates declared ineligible in UPSC exam

2085. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) urged Government to rectify the situation where hundreds of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates were declared ineligible for job reservations after clearing Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) exam, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to resolve the issue in view of simmering discontent among OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Backward Classes has requested not to compare pay scales of posts held by the parents of candidates who are employed in PSUs, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities, Under etc., Subordinate Judiciary and under Private employment, State Governments Organizations etc. for determining the Non Creamy Layer Status of OBC candidates recommended by the UPSC on the basis of Civil Services Examination - 2015 as salary income cannot be clubbed with the income from other sources. In case of recommendation of name of a candidate by UPSC for service allocation, the candidate is considered for allocation to one of those services by the Government for which he has indicated his preference subject to fulfillment of other conditions like Medical fitness, eligibility for availing reservation etc. as per Civil Services Examination Rules and extant instructions on the subject. Keeping in view the extant instructions the claim of candidates as OBC (non creamy layer) to avail benefit of Reservation under OBC Category were considered by the Government and candidates found eligible have been allocated to various services.

Abolishment of clerical posts

2086. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has abolished all clerical posts in all Government establishments;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this move of Government;
- (c) whether this move of Government would further complicate the unemployment scenario amongst the youth; and
- (d) if so, whether Government would review the decision and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of India has not abolished all Clerical Posts in all Government establishments. SSC has made recruitment for the posts of Lower Division Clerk (LDC) and Upper Division Clerk (UDC) in respect of vacancies reported by various Ministries/Departments/Sub-ordinate offices of Government of India.

However, the First Cadre Review of Central Secretariat Service was taken up in the year 2001. The Government had accepted recommendations of the committee in the year 2003 that Direct Recruitment LDC in Central Secretariat Clerical Services (CSCS) cadre may be stopped with immediate effect and all posts of LDC in CSCS presently filled through Direct Recruitment mode be abolished as and when these fall vacant. It was also decided to abolish 90% of the posts in the grade of UDC as and when these fall vacant, in future.

Change in criteria for benchmarking of ACR

2087. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to introduce any mechanism to review the performance outcome of Government officials and to change the criteria for benchmarking of Annual Confidential Report (ACR); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether this would be implemented along with implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Seventh Pay

Commission with regard to Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) scheme and withholding of annual increments as under:-

- (i) Benchmarking for performance appraisal for promotion and financial upgradation under MACPS to be enhanced from 'Good' to 'Very Good'.
- (ii) Withholding of annual increments in the case of those employees, who are not able to meet the benchmark either for MACP or a regular Promotion within the first 20 years of service.

Submission of annual return of assets and liabilities

2088. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many officers of All India Service and Central Civil Service are not submitting annual return of their assets and liabilities;
- (b) whether Government proposes to take steps against such officers, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to bring such information in public domain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The annual returns of assets and liabilities were required to be filed under section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. The said section of the Act has been amended by Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016 on 29-07-2016. This Amendment Act shall be deemed to have come into force on 16-01-2014. The extracts of original provisions of section 44 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the copy of the Amendment Act is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

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The Gazette of India Extraordinary

[Part II—

Annual
statement of
accounts.

42. (1) The Lokpal shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the Lokpal shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Lokpal under this Act shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India generally has, in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Lokpal.

(4) The accounts of the Lokpal, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Furnishing of
returns, etc.
to Central
Government.

43. The Lokpal shall furnish to the Central Government, at such time and in such form and manner as may be prescribed or as the Central Government may request, such returns and statements and such particulars in regard to any matter under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal, as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

CHAPTER XIII**DECLARATION OF ASSETS**Declaration of
assets.

44. (1) Every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in the manner as provided by or under this Act.

(2) A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to—

- (a) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;
- (b) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.

(3) A public servant holding his office as such, at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall furnish information relating to such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), to the competent authority within thirty days of the coming into force of this Act.

(4) Every public servant shall file with the competent authority, on or before the 31st July of every year, an annual return of such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (2), as on the 31st March of that year.

(5) The information under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) and annual return under sub-section (4) shall be furnished to the competent authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) The competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure that all such statements are published on the website of such Ministry or Department by 31st August of that year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood.

Statement-II

रजिस्ट्री सं.डी.एल.-(एन) 04/0007/2003-16

Registered No. DL-(N)04/0007/2003-16



The Gazette of India

Extraordinary

असाधारण

Part II – Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

Published by Authority

सं. 44

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 30, 2016/श्रावण 8, 1938 (शक)

No. 44]

New Delhi, Saturday, July 30, 2016/Shravana 8, 1938 (Saka)

इस भाग में पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 30th July, 2016/Shravana 8, 1938 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 29th July, 2016, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS (AMENDMENT)

ACT, 2016

No. 37 of 2016

[29th July, 2016.]

An Act to amend the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Short title and (Amendment) Act, 2016. commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of January, 2014.

1 of 2014 **2.** On and from the date of commencement of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for section 44. the following section shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

Amendment
of section 44.

"44. On and from the date of commencement of this Act. every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed."

Declaration
of assets.

Amendment
of section 59. **3.** On and from the date of commencement of the principal Act, in section 59, in sub-section (2), for clause (k), the following clause shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

"(k) the form and manner of declaration of assets and liabilities by public servants under section 44:

Provided that the rules may be made under this clause retrospectively from the date on which the provisions of this Act came into force;"

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MANOJ KUMAR
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MANOJ KUMAR

Date: 2016.07.30 23:26:09+05'30'

Filling up of backlog vacancies of SC/ST and OBCs

‡2089. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total backlog or number of vacant posts in public sector undertakings in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the category-wise details thereof;

(b) whether any time bound action plan has been formulated to clear the backlog or fill up the vacancies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of backlog posts for which recruitment has been made during the last two years for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, in Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Public Enterprises Survey provides data only on number of employees including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) employees in Central Public Sector Undertakings. Category-wise number of employees in the Central Public Sector Undertakings during the last two years is as under:

As on	Total employees	SC employees	ST Employees	OBC employees
31.03.2014 (234 CPSEs)	13,49,493	238845	115438	206083
31.03.2015 (235 CPSEs)	12,89,161	221293	108104	201329

A Committee constituted in July, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, made an in depth analysis of the reasons for non-filling up of the backlog reserved vacancies and suggested measures to enhance the employability of reserved category candidates. Based on the report submitted by the Committee, action plan for study of reasons for non-filling up of backlog reserved vacancies, review of prescribed standards, if required; conducting special recruitment drive and conducting pre-recruitment training programme was communicated to the Departments/Ministries concerned on 20.11.2014.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As a continuous and concerted efforts made by the Government, more than 50,000 vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes have been filled up in various Ministries/Departments from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2015 including 18402 vacancies in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions and some vacancies in other Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Delay in appointment of Lokpal

2090. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is extraordinary delay in appointment of a Lokpal, the anticorruption ombudsman, despite notifying the law;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government so far in this regard; and
- (d) the time by which an ombudsman is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014, since the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 needs some amendments, *inter alia*, so as to resolve certain issues relating to appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, etc. in the absence of a Leader of Opposition recognized as such in the Lok Sabha. These amendments are not part of the Act.

Availing of home town LTC for other places

†2091. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of places for which Government employees can avail Leave Travel Concession (LTC) facility instead of their hometown LTC facility currently;
- (b) whether only Government officials with higher pay scale are entitled to travel by air under LTC or is it available for every employee; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to grant a certain amount for accommodation and local transport expenses to the Government officials besides LTC?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) *Vide* DoPT's O.M. No. 31011/3/2014-Estt.(A-IV) dated 26.09.2014, Government employees have been allowed to convert their Home Town LTC to visit Jammu and Kashmir, North-East Region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the present scheme upto 25.09.2016.

(b) Government servants entitled to travel by air can avail this LTC from their Headquarters to the destination. While, the Government servants not entitled to travel by air may travel by air in Economy class in the following sectors:

- (a) Between Kolkata/Guwahati and any place in NER
- (b) Between Kolkata/Chennai/Bhubaneswar and Port Blair.
- (c) Between Delhi/Amritsar and any place in Jammu and Kashmir.

Journey for the non-entitled employees from their Headquarters up to Kolkata/ Guwahati/ Chennai/ Bhubaneswar/ Delhi/ Amritsar will have to be undertaken as per their entitlement.

(c) No Sir. Reimbursement under the Leave Travel Concession scheme does not cover incidental expenses and expenditure incurred on local journeys.

Delay in disbursement of pension to rural women

2092. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that there are lonely women from the rural and remote areas drawing pension/ family pension and are suffering because of the delay in the disbursement of pension due to procedural complications;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would propose to provide assistance to such women through the rural banks and post offices; and

(c) what remedial measure would the Ministry propose to introduce for those pensioners who are medically not fit to personally go to the bank or the post office but continue to get their monthly pension on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no procedural complication in the disbursement of pension/family pension of a Central Government pensioner/family pensioner. It is credited regularly to his/her pension

account and it does not require his/her physical presence in the pension disbursing bank to get his/her pension/family pension. The amount of pension/family pension can be withdrawn by him/her like any other amount from the bank. Further, a pensioner/family pensioner need not visit the bank even for submitting Life Certificate, which can either be submitted on-line through Aadhaar-based biometric authentication or be signed by a person designated by the Government for this purpose. In case a pensioner sends intimation about his serious illness/incapacitation supported by a medical certificate, a nominee of the paying branch of the bank visits the pensioner at home/hospital for recording his life certificate.

Growth of research proposal from women under KIRAN

2093. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steady growth of proposals under Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) Scheme from the women scientists, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of proposals received and recommended under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. There is steady growth in proposals from the women scientists under Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) scheme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST). DST received 689 proposals in 2013-14, 882 proposals in 2014-15 and 1012 proposals in 2015-16 under KIRAN from women scientists.

(b) Number of proposals received and recommended under the scheme during last three years, State-wise are given below:

States/ Union Territories	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Received	Recomm- ended	Received	Recomm- ended	Received	Recomm- ended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	115	25	94	11	42	13
Arunachal Pradesh			1	-	2	1
Assam	13	3	11	4	24	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	2	-	2	-	3	2
Chandigarh	6	2	4	1	10	3
Chhattisgarh	1	-	5	-	6	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	1	-
Delhi	44	21	56	13	75	21
Gujarat	22	8	26	8	32	13
Goa	3	1	4	3	3	2
Haryana	22	5	27	6	23	11
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	7	2	12	1
Jammu and Kashmir	19	6	14	2	26	5
Jharkhand	2	-	7	1	12	-
Karnataka	48	14	47	18	65	15
Kerala	31	8	33	10	38	6
Madhya Pradesh	18	10	29	3	35	3
Maharashtra	61	20	86	31	91	26
Manipur	7	6	13	5	15	3
Meghalaya	-	-	2	-	1	-
Mizoram	-	-	2	1	1	1
Odisha	16	9	26	9	21	17
Pondicherry	2	1	3	1	3	3
Punjab	18	3	30	10	27	7
Rajasthan	15	3	26	1	41	8
Sikkim	3	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	-	-	37	28	52	39
Tripura	-	-	4	3	3	2
Tamil Nadu	82	23	116	30	124	25
Uttar Pradesh	67	37	97	23	144	22
Uttarakhand	8	3	13	-	18	3
West Bengal	58	14	60	23	62	33
TOTAL	689	223	882	247	1012	288

India's research performance in science and technology

2094. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's research performance in science and technology has improved significantly over the past three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the scholarly output in the country grew by 13.9 per cent during 2009-13, against a compounded annual growth rate of 4.1 per cent for the world;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has also demonstrated a growing impact through its research worldwide; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that India's scholarly output increased from 62,955 papers in 2009 to 106,065 papers in 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. As per Elsevier Report 2016 based on SCOPUS database, India's research performance in science and technology has improved significantly over the past years. The scholarly output in the field of science and technology has grown at a rate of 13.9% as against the world average growth rate of 4.1% during 2009-13. India's global citation impact in scientific research has increased to 0.75 during 2009-13 from 0.68 during 2006-10 (World average citation impact is 1.0). India's scholarly output increased to 106,065 papers in 2013 from 62,955 papers in 2009.

India based neutrino observatory

2095. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working to resolve the issue surrounding the setting up of the India based Neutrino Observatory in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is looking into the issues that stalled the construction, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work at the India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) site at Pottipuram, Tamil Nadu is held up because of

a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) pending before the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court. The Bench has asked for a submission of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board clearance which has been sought by INO on 22.05.2015 which has not been received. As of now, the 26 hectare site has been fenced, a large water storage tank installed and a water pipeline laid from a river source about 20 kms away. The approach road including a bridge and some road widening and strengthening work is only partially complete and halted due to the above stay order. The prototype detector lab at the Inter Institutional Centre for High Energy Physics (IICHEP) Madurai is subject to reclassification of land by the Tamil Nadu Government. The project proponents are constantly in touch with the Tamil Nadu Government authorities for getting the above clearances at an early date.

Entrepreneurship in rural area of Gujarat and Rajasthan

†2096. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to boost the culture of entrepreneurship in rural areas of the country; and
- (b) details of scheme, if any, drawn up by Government in this regard and the details of its implementation in various States in the country including Gujarat and Rajasthan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched its scheme on Entrepreneurship Education and Training - 'Udyamita'. The duration of the scheme is five years (2016-17 to 2020-21). The overall objective of the scheme is "By 2021, create a favorable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator & accelerator, information platform, research, etc. Also, promote development of social enterprises for inclusive growth."

Specific objectives of the scheme are as under:-

- (i) **Educate and equip** potential and early stage entrepreneurs
- (ii) **Connect** entrepreneurs in enabling networks of ideas, mentors and funding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) **Coordinate and support** Government entrepreneurship development schemes

(iv) **Catalyze a culture shift** to support aspiring entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurship Education and Training will be provided in 2200 colleges, 300 schools (10+2), 500 Government ITIs and 50 Vocational Training Centers CVTCs) through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) facilitated by faculty. Udyamita will be implemented through a system of Entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hubs, namely, National E-hub, 5 Regional E-hub, 50 Nodal E-hubs and E-hubs (colleges, schools, ITIs and VTCs). Five Nodal E-hubs (Gujarat-3 and Rajasthan-2) have been allotted under the scheme. Further, Ministry of Rural Development has launched a sub scheme under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) "Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme" (SVEP) to promote start-up entrepreneurship at village level by rural poor households by providing assured availability of need based financial support, capacity building and advisory services for establishment of village enterprises. It focuses on providing sustainable livelihoods and self-employment opportunities with financial assistance and training in business management of soft skills while creating local community cadre for promotion of enterprises. The program is expected to promote 1.8 lakh enterprises in 125 blocks in 24 states in four years and create employment for 3.78 lakh rural poor in four years from 2015-2019. Currently, the programme has been approved for 46 Blocks in 16 States including Gujarat and Rajasthan. The list of all the States with District and Blocks approved under the SVEP Scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of all the States with District and Blocks approved under the SVEP scheme

Sl. No.	Block	District	State	Allocated (in lakhs)	Released (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kuppam	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	120	120
2.	Srikalahasti	Chittoor			
3.	Srungavarapukota	Vizianagram			
4.	Cheepurupalli	Vizianagram			
5.	Barchatti	Gaya	Bihar	180	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bodh Gaya	Gaya			
7.	Musahari	Muzaffarpur			
8.	Maraul	Muzaffarpur			
9.	Dhanarua	Patna			
10.	Jandaha	Vaishali			
11.	Khamba	Amreli	Gujarat	90	90
12.	Garbada	Dahod			
13.	Ghoghamba	Panchmahal			
14.	BawaniKhera	Bhiwani	Haryana	60	60
15.	Tauru	Mewat			
16.	Lar	Ganderbal	Jammu and Kashmir	60	60
17.	Basholi	Kathua			
18.	Littipara	Pakur	Jharkhand	180	180
19.	Pakunia	Pakur			
20.	Angara	Ranchi			
21.	Kolibera	Simdega			
22.	Khutpani	Singhbhum			
23.	Manoharpur	Singhbhum			
24.	Rajpur	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	90	90
25.	Samnagar	Dindori			
26.	Karahal	Sheopur			
27.	Barshi	Solapur	Maharashtra	60	60
28.	Mohol	Solapur			
29.	Chumukedima	Dimapur	Nagaland	60	60
30.	Jakhama	Kohima			
31.	Morada	Mayurbhanj	Odisha	60	60
32.	Ranpur	Nayagarh			
33.	Kekri	Ajmer	Rajasthan	60	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Begun	Chittorgarh			
35.	Bijinepally	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	60	60
36.	Etumagara	Warangal			
37.	Tappal	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	60	60
38.	Chanve	Mirzapur			
39.	Dinhata-1	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	60	60
40.	Patharpratima	S 24 Parganas			
41.	Parakkode	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	60	60
42.	Vaduvukode	Ernakulam			
43.	Narharpur	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	120	120
44.	Bastar	Bastar			
45.	Kurud	Dhamtari			
46.	Lakhanpur	Ambikapur			

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

2097. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore towards a scheme to provide apprenticeship training to 50 lakh youth by 2020;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the approved National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme would provide financial incentives to employers to engage apprentices; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would share 25 per cent of the total stipend payable to an apprentice with employers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government of India has approved 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' with an indicative outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore to provide apprenticeship training to 50 lakh youth by 2020. Under the Scheme, Government of India will share 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of ₹ 1500 per month per

apprentice with the employers. Government of India will also share maximum ₹ 7500 per fresher apprentice (without any formal trade training) as a cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers for a maximum duration of 500 hours/ 3 months.

Training partners registered under NSDC

†2098. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training partners registered by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for promoting skill development and entrepreneurship in the country;

(b) the names of institutions selected in Assam and Uttar Pradesh for industrial training and the number of students who were imparted training by these institutions every year;

(c) whether the responsibility of providing employment to students after training lies with the trainers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of students trained and the number of students provided employment out of those during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) At present, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has 245 training partners who run various skill development programmes across the country through their training centres.

(b) There are a number of NSDC Training Partners imparting training in Industrial Courses in Assam and Uttar Pradesh. A List of the NSDC Training Partners as such is given in the Statement (*See* below). During 2015-16, the NSDC Training Partners imparted training in industrial courses to 5836 persons in Uttar Pradesh and 2422 persons in Assam.

(c) and (d) The NSDC Training Partners provide placement assistance to the trainees after completion of training. Details of total number of persons trained and placed by the Training Partners for the last three financial years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
States	Trainings Reported	Placements	Trainings Reported	Placements	Trainings Reported	Placements
Assam	8812	1537	14168	7743	12267	5495
Uttar Pradesh	39279	6938	95792	57524	87957	33501

Statement

(a) List of the NSDC's training partners imparting training in industrial courses in Assam.

Apparel Sector Skill Council

Don Bosco Tech Society

Orion Edutech Private Limited

Auto and Auto components

Don Bosco Tech Society

Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Private Limited

IL & FS Skills Development Corporation Limited

The George Telegraph Training Institute

Textiles and Clothing

Drishtee Skill Development Center Private Limited

IL & FS Skills Development Corporation Limited

Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing and Packaging

Safeducate Learning Private Limited

GRAND TOTAL

(b) List of the NSDC's training partners imparting training industrial courses in Uttar Pradesh.

Apparel Sector Skill Council

Ambuja Cement Foundation

Development Alternatives Group - Society for Technology and Action for Rural

Advancement (TARA)

Don Bosco Tech Society

Auto and Auto components

AKGEC Skills Private Limited

Don Bosco Tech Society

F-TEC Skill Development

Heraud Training and Education (India) Private Limited

IL & FS Skills Development Corporation Limited

LabourNet Services India Private Limited

Pratham Education Foundation

SkillPro Edutech India Private Limited

Skills Academy Private Limited

Unifiers Social Ventures Private Limited

Manufacturing

Social Action for Welfare and Cultural Advancement Society

Textiles and Clothing

Drishtee Skill Development Center Private Limited

Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)

Laurus Edutech Private Limited

Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing and Packaging

Safeduate Learning Private Limited

TCI Institute of Logistics

Funds under PMKVY

2099. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated towards Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and the State-wise data on the utilisation of this fund;

(b) the number of students enrolled under the scheme and employment generated annually;

(c) the fiscal incentives provided by Government to the private sector for setting up vocational and skill development institutions; and

(d) the number of skill development centres set up by private sector under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a nation-wide scheme, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which is the implementing agency, does not capture state-wise and item-wise expenditure incurred under the scheme. A total amount of ₹ 935 crore has been allocated to NSDC for PMKVY (till 30th June 2016).

Under the scheme, as on 28th July 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained, 11.99 lakh have been certified and 1.46 lakh candidates have been given placement. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme. However, under PMKVY 2016-20 approved by the Cabinet on 13th July 2016, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The last 20% payment to training partners would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, the training and assessment cost is directly reimbursed to Training Partners and assessment bodies in accordance with Common Norms. The disbursement of training cost to training partners is linked to Aadhar and biometrics for better transparency and targeting.

The details of Operational Training Centers of NSDC training partners (state /union territory wise) for financial year 2016-17 till 30th June 2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of NSDC's Operational Training Centres

State Name	Count of fixed centres	Count of mobile centres	Grand Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	87	16	103
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	7

1	2	3	4
Assam	69	9	78
Bihar	221	5	226
Chandigarh	4	2	6
Chhattisgarh	652	3	655
Dadra and Nagar Haveii	2	1	3
Delhi	98	31	129
Goa	6	2	8
Gujarat	152	45	197
Haryana	136	16	152
Himachal Pradesh	90	4	94
Jammu and Kashmir	8	2	10
Jharkhand	64	13	77
Karnataka	195	42	237
Kerala	209	112	321
Madhya Pradesh	473	32	505
Maharashtra	548	77	625
Manipur	2	0	2
Meghalaya	11	0	11
Mizoram	6	0	6
Nagaland	10	0	10
Odisha	122	81	203
Puducherry	5	2	7
Punjab	88	4	92
Rajasthan	146	10	156
Sikkim	17	0	17
Tamil Nadu	205	54	259
Telangana	92	24	116
Tripura	21	0	21

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	368	44	412
Uttarakhand	18	3	21
West Bengal	299	28	327
GRAND TOTAL	4431	662	5093

Note: Operational Centre: A Centre is defined as operational Centre if there are any On-going Trainings in the Centre or the Centre has Enrolled or Completed Trainings in the last 3 months.

Annual target under PMKVY

†2100. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual target has been set under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether work under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is progressing as per the prescribed target, at present, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether provision of financial assistance and incentive has also been made to connect more and more youths with the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 had a target to cover 24 lakh youth in the country. The scheme was implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills were also assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) category. The total numbers to be trained under the scheme was spread across Fresh Training (14 lakhs) and Recognition of Prior Learning (10 lakhs). Under the scheme, as on 28th July 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates (under Fresh Training) have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained and 11.9 lakh have been certified.

Recently, the Union Cabinet in its meeting on 13th July, 2016, has approved the new version with modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill one crore people over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹12,000 crore. The Scheme will be completely aligned to the Common Norms as notified with the approval of Cabinet on 15th July, 2015, and amended from time to time. Also, the Common Norms provide for incentives in the form of reimbursement of conveyance costs to Special Groups which includes Women and Persons with Disabilities (PwD). Further, the scheme also provides for boarding and lodging of candidates from 'North East States, Left Wing Extremism affected districts, Persons with Disabilities and others in accordance with the Common Norms guidelines.

To reach out to the candidates, training centres have been mandated to conduct mobilization through Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps) which are part of the PMKVY 2016-20, with financial incentives. Alternatively, candidates can reach out to NSDC call centre or visit website to get the information about the training providers in various localities. In the field, Hon'ble Members of Parliament are involved in mobilization, monitoring and post training placement of trainees as far as feasible.

Enhancement in rate of post matric scholarship

2101. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enhance the present rate of scholarship under post matric scholarship scheme given to Other Backward Classes (OBC) students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to enhance the rate of scholarship justified as per the current consumer price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs was last revised in 2011-12, *inter-alia*, enhancing the rates of scholarship. Presently, there is no proposal to enhance the present rate of scholarship under post matric scholarship scheme to Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Increase in assistance to disabled persons for purchase of aids

2102. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to further expand the coverage of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme substantially; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2014 i.e. two years back and as such revision of the scheme is not due. Salient features of the revised scheme is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Subsequent to revision of the Scheme, due to various initiatives taken by the Ministry as mentioned above, the Scheme has large spread over the country and coverage of beneficiaries has increased. Special emphasis has been given to North Eastern States.

In order to reach the benefits of the ADIP Scheme to maximum number of Divyangjan, aids and assistive devices are distributed through Camp Activities/ Headquarter Activities and ADIP- Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Consequent upon revision of ADIP Scheme during the last two years and the current year (up to 29.7.2016), 4508 camps have been held covering 492755 beneficiaries at the cost of 291.63 crore. During the period, 134 special camps were held on the requests of Hon'ble Members of Parliament/other dignitaries which benefitted 131277 Divyangjans at a cost of ₹ 107.64 crore.

Under ADIP-SSA, during the last two years and the current year (up to 29.7.2016), 2639 camps have been held wherein aids and assistive devices were provided to 175538 Children With Special Needs (CWSN) at a cost of 104.40 crore.

The Ministry has notified various high-end aids and assistive devices for Visually impaired. Leprosy Affected, Hearing Impaired, Kits for persons with Intellectual & Developmental disabilities and Orthopedically Impaired. The revised Scheme is more flexible and there is a provision that list of assistive devices may be revised periodically by the Ministry taking into consideration the technological developments in the field of aids and assistive devices for Divyangjan.

So far, 1697 motorized tricycle have been distributed at a cost of ₹6.28 crore to eligible Divyangjan including students and daily wage earners.

For cochlear implant surgery under the revised Scheme, the Ministry has empanelled 140 hospitals (both Government and Private) throughout the country. So far, 424 for cochlear implant surgeries have been successfully carried out across the country. The first child was operated in December, 2014.

After revision of the Scheme, the following initiatives have been taken for transparency, simplification of procedures and timely delivery of services:

- Online submission and processing of proposals of NGOs for availing grants-in-aid under ADIP Scheme.
- implementing Agency should maintain a website and upload details of grants received, utilized and list of beneficiaries along with their photo and Ration Card Number/Aadhar Card/Voter Identity Number in the website of the Agency.
- The sample checking of beneficiaries would cover at least 15% (in case of grants-in-aid up to ₹ 10.00 lakh) and 10% (in case of grant-in-aid exceeding ₹ 10.00 lakh).

Statement

The salient features of the revised Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme are:

- (i) Enhancement of income eligibility ceiling for 100% concession from the existing ₹ 6,500/- per month to ₹ 15,000/- per month and for 50% concession from ₹ 15001/- to ₹ 20,000/- per month.
- (ii) To provide accessible mobile phone to visually impaired students of the age of 18 years and above only, once in five years and to provide laptop, Braille Note Taker and Brailier to school going disabled students (10th and above), once in 10 years.
- (iii) Cost ceiling for aids/appliances revised from ₹ 6000/- to ₹ 10,000/- for single disability and from ₹ 8,000/- to ₹ 12,000/- for Students with Disabilities.
- (iv) Ceiling of cost of medical/surgical correction which presently ranges from ₹ 500/-to ₹ 3,000/- revised as under:-

- (1) From ₹500/- to ₹ 1,000/- for hearing and speech impaired.
- (2) From ₹ 1,000/- to ₹2,000/- for visually disabled.
- (3) From ₹3,000/- to ₹5,000/- for orthopedically disabled.*

* Revised from ₹5000/- to ₹ 10,000/- with effect from 18.07.2016.

- (v) Enhancing the extent of subsidy for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs from the present ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 25,000/- for severely disabled and for locomotor disabilities such as Quadriplegic (SCI), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and any other person with similar conditions where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired. This will be provided to the persons of age of 16 years and above, once in 10 years.
- (vi) Provision for cochlear implant for 500 children per year with Hearing disability under the scheme, with a ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per unit. Income ceiling for the beneficiaries will be the same i.e., up to ₹ 15,000/- per month for 100% concession and from ₹ 15001/- to ₹ 20,000/- per month for 50% concession.
- (vii) Implementing agencies shall use 5% of the grant-in-aid as administrative/ overhead expenses for conducting awareness, assessment and follow-up camps.
- (viii) Sample checking of 15% of covered beneficiaries in case of grants-in-aid up to ₹ 10/ lakh and 10% in case of grants-in-aid exceeding ₹10/- lakh.
- (ix) Under revised scheme Expert Committee/Core Groups were constituted to list out high end devices for all types of impairments. Based on the recommendation of the Expert Committee/ Core Groups lists of high end devices for distribution under the scheme have been notified.
- (x) Procedure for release of grant-in-aid has been simplified. Earlier provisions for furnishing list of identified beneficiaries, estimated expenditure for distribution of aids/devices and calendar of activities with dates for holding the camps have been deleted as Implementing Agencies are required to incur expenditure as per guidelines of the Scheme.

- (xi) It has also been made mandatory that all Implementing Agencies on receipt of grants-in-aid, should upload list of beneficiaries alongwith the complete details of beneficiaries (Ration Card/Adhar Card/Voter Identity Card) in their respective websites.
- (xii) For effective implementation of the Scheme and to ensure transparency the Government has taken the initiative like online submission of proposals by NGOs for availing grants-in-aid.

NGOs for the welfare of SC and ST in Kerala

2103. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many NGOs are working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala;
- (b) the details of activities undertaken by them;
- (c) the criteria for selecting such NGOs for financial assistance; and
- (d) the details of the mechanism to monitor and control such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) In the last three years seven NGOs have been getting financial assistance for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. However, the State Government of Kerala has not sent any proposals of NGOs as per norms for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during the under concurrent period.

(b) The details of activities undertaken by the NGOs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Proposals for financial assistance to NGOs are considered on the basis of recommendations of the State Level Committee which Scrutinizes the proposals and the District Collectors inspection Report, subject to fulfilment of scheme guidelines and availability of funds under the scheme during the particular year.

(d) Projects/Schemes/Programmes are monitored through:-

- (i) Mandatory annual inspection by the District authorities.
- (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by Multidisciplinary State Level Committee every year.

- (iii) Mandatory submission of Audited Statement of Accounts and Utilization Certificate pertaining to the releases.
- (iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.

Statement

Name of NGOs being funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Scheme Grants in aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs in the State of Kerala and the activities for which they are being funded.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO and Address	Activities
1.	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574 (Kerala)	Hostel and 10-Bedded Hospital
2.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO:Kalady, Dist.Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel
3.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Dist-Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel
4.	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Vivekananda Nagar, Muttill, District - Wayanad, Kerala	Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital
5.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist.Wayanad, Kerala	Residential School
6.	Vinobhaniketan, PO: Vinobhaniketan, Dist.Trivendrum, Kerala	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary
7.	Wayand GirijanaSeva Trust, Mattilayam Post, Veelamunda(Via) Wavanda Distt. Kerala- 670731	Residential School

Free english tuition to SC/ST students

2104. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one of chief problems faced by SC/ST students in the IIT exams is lack of competence in English;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to tackle the problem;

(c) whether Government would consider to provide them free English tuition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education has informed that some students who have had schooling in local language sometimes face difficulty in adjusting to higher conceptual learning in IITs transacted in English language. In order to alleviate this problem, the Ministry has decided to operationalise a Peer-group Assisted Learning (PAL) Programme for socially and educationally disadvantaged students. Under this, senior students mentor fresh students and help to cope with the academic pressures of IIT. Apart from this, many UTs have taken steps such as:

- (i) operationalising a basic English language course to improve English competency,
- (ii) offering two non-graded courses in language and writing skills using professional software for English language instruction,
- (iii) conducting formal and informal English language remedial sessions by Students Mentors,
- (iv) holding special English classes on weekends or evening tutorials, and
- (v) providing additional help through Teaching Assistants.

In addition, the Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste (SC) Students' and 'Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe (ST) Students' wherein remedial coaching is provided for removing deficiencies in school subjects including English arising from inadequate linguistic skills and lack of understanding of basic concepts in Mathematics and Science. Special coaching is also given with a view to prepare students for competitive examinations for entry into professional courses such as Engineering and Medical courses.

Amount allocated for the pre and postmatric stipends for Rajasthan

†2105. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated for pre-matric and post-matric stipends for Rajasthan in the last three years by the Central Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Economically Weaker Section and notified areas in Rajasthan who availed the benefit of above scheme districtwise; and

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to continue the outstanding amount of State Government and existing funding pattern under above scheme, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Central Assistance has been released to State Government of Rajasthan during the last three years under the following schemes for pre-matric and post matric Scholarship;

- (i) Post matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X
- (iii) Pre-matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
- (iv) Pre-matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class (OBC) students
- (v) Post matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (vi) Post matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class (EBC) students
- (vii) Pre-matric and Post matric Scholarship for Denotified Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNT)
- (viii) Pre-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students
- (ix) Post matric Scholarship to ST students

The details of Central Assistance released and beneficiaries covered during last 3 years are given in the Statement (See below). The scheme at Sl. No. (i) to (ix) above are centrally sponsored where in the State / Government is the implementing agency. The State Government further disburses funds to the district authorities for releasing due scholarships to the eligible beneficiaries. District wise beneficiary details are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) Yes. The Central Government proposes to continue to the existing funding pattern for the above schemes. In respect of Post matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs which is an open ended scheme, outstanding amount due to the States is carried forward to the next financial year. Efforts are made to ensure that adequate funds are allocated for meeting the due demands of the States in respect of Post matric Scholarship scheme for SCs.

Statement
*Details of Central Assistance (CA) released and beneficiaries
 covered during last three years*

Sl. No.	Scheme	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		CA released (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)	CA released (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)	CA released (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)
1	Post matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students	10592.00	2.49	5500.00	1.51	8252.00	2.96
2	Pre-matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X	4262.15	2.45	4922.90	2.64	345.55	0.15
3	Pre-matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.	222.20	0.79	--	--	--	--
4	Pre-matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class (OBC) students	442.51	4.19	508.44	4.24	598.33	-
5	Post matric Scholarship for OBC students	4442.93	2.05	4546.02	0.65	4950.99	-
6	Post matric Scholarship for Economically Backward class (EBC) students	Scheme implemented w.e.f. 2014-15		50.00	--	--	--
7	Pre-matric and Post matric Scholarship for Denotified Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNT).	Scheme implemented w.e.f. 2014-15		--	--	71.89	--
8	Pre-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students	4792.55	12.67	2383.34	1.87	--	--
9	Post matric Scholarship to ST students	2216.02	2.88	6440.00	2.46	10890.43	2.75

-- proposal/details not received from State.

**Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/OBC students of
Jharkhand and Gujarat**

2106. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to the States and the funds pending for release by Government under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/OBC students during the last three years, particularly for Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) whether the State Government of Jharkhand and Gujarat has sought the remaining amount of funds to implement the scheme in an effective manner; and

(c) if so, the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Post matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students is a centrally sponsored scheme and implemented by State/UTs, which receive 100% Central Assistance (CA) over and above their committed liability. The details of CA released to states including Jharkhand and Gujarat for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (See below). The details of CA due to the State as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Post matric Scholarship scheme for Other Backward Class (OBC) students is a scheme of fund limited nature. Under this scheme, outstanding/pending amount is not carried forward to the next year. The details of CA released to states including Jharkhand and Gujarat for last three years is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(b) and (c) Under Post matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students, State Government of Gujarat and Jharkhand have submitted their proposals for Central Assistance for the year 2015-16 including past arrears. No time frame can be fixed for release of pending CA to State/UTs. Depending on availability of funds, due releases are made to States/UTs including Gujarat and Jharkhand. CA of ₹ 20.71 crore and 52.44 crore have been released so far during 2016-17 to Jharkhand and Gujarat respectively.

Statement-I

Central assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC) during the 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		CA Released	CA Released	CA Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19410.50	9300.00	13341.00
2.	Assam	1216.00	683.28	810.00
3.	Bihar	4462.87	3000.00	7476.00
4.	Chandigarh	50.00	275.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1535.00	1100.00	628.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	20.31	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	1700.00	0.00
8.	Goa	14.49	07.00	14.00
9.	Gujarat	5283.36	3900.00	5964.00
10.	Haryana	3669.05	2700.00	6867.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	926.00	1600.00	2700.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	897.01	298.00	91.00
13.	Jharkhand	1334.10	900.00	911.00
14.	Karnataka	4270.82	2400.00	3840.00
15.	Kerala	11765.30	4200.00	1647.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12198.89	6350.00	10300.00
17.	Maharashtra	3311.00	17635.00	27988.00
18.	Manipur	0.00	1193.50	620.32
19.	Meghalaya	6.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	3121.72	4222.83	8995.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	28081.00	37687.61	8930.00

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	10592.00	5500.00	8252.00
24.	Sikkim	66.64	46.95	164.53
25.	Tamil Nadu	32173.06	25400.00	46064.00
26.	Telangana	0.00	8800.00	12454.00
27.	Tripura	1086.90	1768.59	1625.15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	55666.00	47249.56	46903.00
29.	Uttarakhand	3623.83	1800.00	2519.00
30.	West Bengal	10588.00	6600.00	2284.00
TOTAL		215349.54	196337.63	221388.00

Statement-II

Details of balance amount pending for sanction/release under Post Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Balance as on 31.03.2016* (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29692.86
2.	Assam	1740.00
3.	Bihar	11666.46
4.	Chandigarh	590.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	2100.13
6.	Daman and Diu	26.78
7.	Delhi	0.00#
8.	Goa	49.64
9.	Gujarat	16273.09
10.	Haryana	16653.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7310.18
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	738.14
13.	Jharkhand	3856.73
14.	Karnataka	35887.74

1	2	3
15.	Kerala	10381.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	11444.98
17.	Maharashtra	116104.58
18.	Manipur	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00#
20.	Odisha	32291.29
21.	Punjab	64946.41
22.	Puducherry	0.00#
23.	Rajasthan	32529.64
24.	Sikkim	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	140265.63
26.	Telangana	51549.17
27.	Tripura	434.49
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77840.43
29.	Uttarakhand	12398.94
30.	West Bengal	13969.70
TOTAL		690741.45

* Based on estimated demand from States/UTs during 2015-16 and after adjusting unspent balance/arrears for past years.

Complete proposal not received.

Statement-III

Details of funds allocated under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs during the last three years

		(Rupees in lakh)		
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5980.00	3022.00	3408.00
2.	Bihar	7328.00	6385.00	7205.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1800.00	1569.00	1770.00
4.	Goa	106.00	92.00	104.00
5.	Gujarat	4264.00	3715.00	4192.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
6.	Haryana	1793.00	1562.00	1763.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	487.00	425.00	479.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	882.00	769.00	868.00
9.	Jharkhand	2330.00	2030.00	2291.00
10.	Karnataka	4314.00	3758.00	4241.00
11.	Kerala	2358.00	2054.00	2318.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5125.00	4466.00	5039.00
13.	Maharashtra	7935.00	6914.00	7802.00
14.	Odisha	2958.00	2577.00	2908.00
15.	Punjab	1956.00	1704.00	1923.00
16.	Rajasthan	4843.00	4220.00	4762.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5090.00	4435.00	5004.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	2188.00	2471.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14092.00	12278.00	13854.00
20.	Uttarakhand	713.00	621.00	701.00
21.	West Bengal	6446.00	5616.00	6337.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	11.00	11.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	17.00	17.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	11.00	11.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	93.00	93.00	93.00
27.	Puducherry	7.00	7.00	7.00
28.	Assam	7370.00	6469.00	7255.00
29.	Manipur	638.00	560.00	628.00
30.	Tripura	850.00	746.00	837.00
31.	Sikkim	142.00	124.00	140.00
TOTAL		90000.00	78499.00	88500.00

Mechanism to identify the persons working as manual scavengers

2107. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists any effective mechanism to identify the large number of persons still working as manual scavengers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to set up a mechanism in coordination with State/UT Governments to work at grassroot level to identify manual scavengers and ensure their liberation and proper rehabilitation for their socio-economic development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality/Municipal Corporation and Gram Panchayat is responsible for survey and identification of manual scavengers in urban and rural areas respectively under his jurisdiction. The mechanism for survey and identification of manual scavengers is prescribed in the MS Act, 2013 under Sections 11 and 12 for urban areas and under 14 and 15 for rural areas.

(c) Detailed guidelines for the survey of manual scavengers have been provided in the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)". In addition, village level details of insanitary latrines as reported in Census-2011 and household-wise details of manual scavengers as reported in Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 have been provided to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to facilitate survey and identification of manual scavengers. A Central Sector Scheme, "Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)" is implemented to liberate the identified manual scavengers from their traditional occupation and provide skill development training and provide financial assistance through loans with subsidy and at concessional rate of interest for taking up alternative livelihood projects on sustainable basis. 11,149 identified manual scavengers have been provided one time cash assistance to wean them away from their traditional occupation of manual scavenging. 4263 proposals for skill development training programmes for identified manual scavengers and their dependants have also been sanctioned upto 30.06.2016.

Caste based census of 2011

†2108. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of the families/members of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) employed in Government jobs according to the socioeconomic and caste based census of 2011, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government acknowledges the fact that representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes remains significantly lower than the prescribed reservation in Government jobs, if so, the strategy adopted by Government to put an end to social and economic inequality of SC, ST and OBC, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Caste-wise data as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 has not been finalised. However, as per information provided by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) the representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the services of Central Government as on 01.01.2014 is 518919(17.35%), 250534(8.38%) and 576499(19.28%) respectively. The main reasons for lower representation of OBCs in the services are that reservation for OBCs started only from the year 1993 and the OBCs who were appointed upto 1993 i.e. before introduction of reservation for OBCs are not included for counting the representation. In order to ensure adequate representation various concessions and relaxations such as relaxation in upper age limit, payment of examination fee, relaxation of qualification of experience, relaxation in standard of suitability etc. are given to SCs/STs in direct recruitment. OBCs get a relaxation of three years in upper age limit. In case of promotion of SCs/STs, for certain levels, zone of consideration is extended upto five times the number of vacancies, minimum qualifying marks/standard of evaluation are relaxable, upper age limit is relaxable by five years, where upper age limit is prescribed not more than fifty years, ceiling of 50% on filling up of the reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scholarships to persons with disabilities

2109. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of scholarships offered to persons with disabilities, scheme-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the past two years, scheme-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the uptake of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing the following six scholarship schemes for Students with Disabilities (SwDs):-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for class IX and X;
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for class XI to post graduation;
- (iii) Scholarship for Top Class Education for post graduation courses in the institutes of excellence as notified in the scheme;
- (iv) National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (NFPwD) for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. courses in any University recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC);
- (v) National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities for pursuing studies abroad at the level of Masters' Degree and Ph.D;
- (vi) Scholarship under Trust Fund for pursuing professional or technical courses from recognized institutes

The details regarding the total number of scholarships offered and number of beneficiaries, Scheme-wise, during the past two years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) The steps taken by this Department to improve the uptake under Scholarship Schemes for persons with disabilities (PwDs) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of total number of scholarships offered to persons with disabilities and number of beneficiaries, Scheme-wise, during past two years are as under

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Number of scholarship per annum	Number of beneficiaries		Remarks
			2014-15	2015-16	
(i)	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	46000	563	2172	Scholarship amount for 2014-15 beneficiaries under Pre & Post Matric scheme was released during 2015-16
(ii)	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	16650	1160	4068	
(iii)	Scholarship for Top Class Education	160	Not Applicable	42	This scheme is introduced with effective from 2015-16
(iv)	National Fellowship	200	300 (*)	200	(*)The higher number is on account of backlog and possible drop outs.
(v)	National Overseas Scholarship	20	0	7	None of the candidates selected, under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (NOS) for Students with Disabilities, have submitted their complete documents to claim the amount of scholarships as yet. No amount has been released under NOS Scheme so far.
(vi)	Scholarship under Trust Fund	2500	2500 (fresh)+ 497 (renewal)	1558 (fresh)+ 475 (renewal)	The scheme is being managed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC).

Statement-II

The following steps actions have been taken to improve the uptake under Scholarship Schemes for persons with disabilities (PwDs):

- (i) The National e-Scholarships Portal (NeSP) www.scholarships.gov.in has been launched as a part of Digital India campaign by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 1st July, 2015. Three scholarship schemes of this Department namely Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship and Top Class Education are being implemented through NeSP. NeSP is one-stop solution through which various services, starting from student registration, application receipt, processing, sanction and disbursal of various scholarships to students, are enabled.
- (ii) The fellowship amount under National Fellowship for persons with disabilities scheme (NFPwD) has been enhanced from Rs 16,000/- to ₹25,000/- per month for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and ₹ 18,000/- to ₹28,000/- per month for Senior Research Fellowship (SRF).
- (iii) Courses at the level of post-graduate degree/diploma/certificate are also included under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.
- (iv) Advertisement is published in leading newspapers all over the country to call for applications for all the schemes.
- (v) Notifications are issued through the website of this Ministry for information of all concerned.
- (vi) Letters to all Chief Secretary of State Governments/UT have been issued for cooperation of State Governments/UT for verification of scholarship applications of PwDs.

Comparative powers of NCBC and NCSC

2110. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the mandate of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC);
- (b) the number of castes, sub-castes, communities etc. notified on the advice tendered by NCBC till March, 2016; and
- (c) the comparative powers of NCBC vis-a-vis the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The mandate of the National

Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate as per Section 9(1) of the NCBC act, 1993.

(b) A total of 673 number of Entries have been notified on the advices tendered by NCBC till March, 2016. An 'entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

(c) The NCBC is a statutory body created by the NCBC Act No. 27 of 1993 whereas, the NCSC is a constitutional body functioning under Article 338 of the Constitution.

Special delivery monitoring unit of PMO

2111. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Delivery Monitoring Unit has been established in the Prime Minister's Office to ensure time-bound implementation of key programmes;

(b) if so, the details of key programmes which are including under a Special Delivery Monitoring Unit; and

(c) how far this Unit is useful for monitoring the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) A Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been functioning in Prime Minister's Office (PMO) since the year 2009.

Various Programme / Schemes have been included for closer and effective monitoring in Pro-Governance And Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) and Project Monitoring Unit in Cabinet Secretariat.

Review of methodology for computing GDP

2112. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether analysts including those from US Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and in private economic research sector have pointed out to a

divergence between the numbers and ground reality calling for a review of the methodology for computing the new GDP series;

(b) whether in consonance, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance had in its report asked Government to examine the divergence between the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data and the robust manufacturing numbers in the GDP data; and

(c) whether to set the doubts at rest, Government is likely to unveil a 'back series' that would provide comparable data on GDP growth in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The new series on National Accounts Statistics with base year 2011-12 was introduced after a comprehensive review of both the database and methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates related to national income including GDP. This was done under the guidance of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics and the National Statistical Commission. The Government takes note of the concerns expressed by economists and data users, and to clarify the doubts, a publication on changes in methodology and datasets in the new series and frequently asked questions with replies were placed in the official website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Necessary clarifications have been given in various fora. A Data Users' Conference on the new series was organised in April 2015 to give, the data users, an opportunity to interact with the officers associated with compilation of national accounts. Fresh review of methodology is neither sought nor called for, in view of these measures.

(b) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, in its reports submitted during April, 2014 to April, 2016, did not specifically raise the issue.

(c) The Central Statistics Office, as per its usual practice, releases back series every time after releasing national accounts with a new base year.

Projects to decongest Delhi

2113. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-powered committee formed by the Ministry suggested measures to decongest Delhi NCR, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount recently sanctioned by Government to decongest Delhi, with details thereof;

(c) how many projects have been approved and at what places; and

(d) what would be the schedule of time by which the projects would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The High-Powered Committee has suggested four-pronged strategies to decongest Delhi. The strategies are:

- (i) Improving Public Transport and Disincentivizing use of private vehicles;
- (ii) Road Safety and Traffic Management;
- (iii) Enhancing Institutional Capacity; and
- (iv) Transit Oriented Development

The report is available on the website with URL link http://moud.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moud/files/Decongesting_TrafficDelhi.pdf.

(b) to (d) The Government has sanctioned ₹ 643.58 crores for five projects submitted by Public Works Department (PWD) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and North Delhi Municipal Corporation (Nr.DMC) in the current financial year. These agencies are required to contribute their shares towards the project cost. Operationalisation of the projects would be contingent upon timely financial contributions by the agencies concerned.

Smart City Mission project

2114. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has celebrated the first anniversary of the Union Government's 'Smart City Mission' project, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of 100 smart city projects in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Smart Cities selected in Round 1 had identified certain quick win projects for unveiling on 25th June 2016 i.e., the first anniversary of the launch of the Smart Cities Mission. 68 Projects of 13 cities were launched in their respective cities. Out of these 68 projects, 14 projects of Pune were launched by the Prime Minister at Pune. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, review of implementation of the Mission is to be done after two years of implementation, that is in the year 2017.

Statement

Details of Smart Cities Mission Projects unveiled on 25th and 26th June 2016

City: Pune (on 25th June)

Sl. No.	Project description	Cost of the project	Likely date of completion of the project
1	2	3	4
1.	Sustainable Livelihood Centre (SLC) with aim to address the issue of sustainable livelihood generation for Youth and to develop a Citizen Engagement Portal and a Skills marketplace portal	The project is being executed by convergence through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds	Aundh Ward SLC inaugurated on 25th June 2016
2.	Slum Rehabilitation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Vasahat, Aundh to make the chosen area slum free by rehabilitating all eligible slum dwellers.	The project will be executed through Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) in PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode.	December 2018
3.	Street and Pedestrian Walkway, Aundh for Walkability, Universal Accessibility & Cycling	Demonstration of 1.5 km Pilot, costing ₹ 23 crore	December 2016
4.	City Common Mobility Card-MI Card as a PAN city project to accept in Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETM) in the Pune	Based on PPP model	The MI card launched on 25th June 2016 as a PAN city project

1	2	3	4
	Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd. (PMPML) buses for concession passes and cash payment through e-purse for the 1.2 Million commuters.		
5.	Vehicle Health Monitoring system to ensure reliability of public transport by leveraging technology to track maintenance and vehicle health related parameters of Public Transport	Proof of Concept (PoC) for 20 buses - PPP model	Inaugurated on 25th June 2016 (20 buses installed with VHM kit)
6.	Central Command and Control Centre For Public Transport to monitor fleet of 2,000 plus buses to assist commuters of Pune.	₹ 1.5 crore	Installation of various devices at the command centre has been completed and live feeds are available on screens
7.	Passenger Information System through Mobile App and website for tracking of all 2000+ buses by the commuters	On PPP basis	Trial version of mobile app and Website has been launched on 25th June 2016
8.	Traffic Demand Modeling Project to create and monitor pattern demands on the road and transport network of the City for proper planning of public transport capacity.	On PoC (Proof of Concept) basis	December 2016
9.	Pilot of Modern Buses with Alternative Fuels & Technologies	On PPP basis	March 2017
10.	Pune Maximum Solar City to realize maximum solar potential of Pune and thereby to deliver beyond target of 10% solar in smart city mission.	On PPP basis	200 MW by 2020

1	2	3	4
11.	Plastic Bottle Recycling Project to incentivise and motivate its citizens to segregate plastic waste at source and collect segregated plastic waste through the waste pickers via door to door collection system	On PPP/CSR basis	Pilot Plastic Bottle Recycling Machines installed
12.	100% Grievances Redressal System for Water with help of PMC CARE to address queries and issues related to Water Supply	-	The system is Operational
13.	Quantified Cities Movement to improve urban planning and create resilient cities by building transparency and accountability through facilitating citizens to participate in the process of decision making at the local level	on PoC basis	September 2016
14.	MoVe (Monitoring of Vehicles) Tracking System with complete end-to-end automation and monitoring of waste collection and management.	-	Trial run on Pilot basis going on. Actual implementation will start by December 2016
City: Ahmedabad (on 25th June)			
1.	Housing Project - Vadaj (Ramapir no Tekro)	₹380 crore	December 2018
2.	Textile Dye Effluent Treatment using Absorbents developed by BARC.	₹ 1 crore	August 2016

1	2	3	4
3.	Irradiation Sludge Hygienation Project	₹ 25 crore	December 2016
4.	Lecture Halls for NHL Medical College	₹ 17 crore	Completed
5.	Common City Payment System (CCPS) to implement Open Loop Smart card based CCPS with an aim to offer citizens a common platform of payment facility which would enable them to pay for any municipal and utility services within the city.	₹ 24 crore	February 2017
6.	Child Malnutrition Treatment Programme, Smart Anganwadi	₹ 1 crore	August 2016
7.	Birth & Death, Immunization Details MobileApp	₹ 1 crore	Completed
8.	Water - WDS SCADA network system covering 145 water pumping station and 9 treatment plants and other sources with more than 1000 smart components.	₹ 33 crore	Completed
9.	STP - SCADA network system covering various sewage pumping station and treatment plants.	₹ 24 crore	Completed
10.	Wind Power Plant - 4.2 MW in Kutchh district	₹ 36 crore	Completed
11.	Solar Rooftop Systems at Various Buildings of AMC	₹ 80 lakh	August 2016
City: Ahmedabad (on 26th June)			
1.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Danilimda	₹ 160 crore	September 2018

1	2	3	4
2.	Sewage Treatment plant at Vinzol (Up gradation of existing 70 MLD STP at vinzol with addition of 35MLD to meet the requirement of 2021)	₹ 71 crore	March 2018
3.	Sewage Treatment plant at Vasana (Upgradation of existing STP at Vasana with addition of 48 MLD to meet the requirement of GPCB)	₹ 53 crore	March 2018
4.	1.23 km long flyover Bridge at Anjali Junction	₹ 90 crore	June 2018
5.	0.8 km long flyover Bridge at Income tax Junction	₹ 66 crore	June 2018
6.	New Nagari Hospital Building	₹ 33 crore	June 2018
City: Jabalpur (on 25th June)			
1.	M-governance System for Resource Tracking and Project Management (Jabalpur 311 Mobile Application for citizens and Smart City 311 Mobile Application for Employees of JMC)	₹ 30 lakh	June 2017
2.	Multipurpose smart card for cashless transaction for city transport and various other purposes	On PPP Model	June 2017
City: Solapur (on 25th June)			
1.	Proposed Green Space Development of Hutatma Garden in Prabhag No. 13, Lucky Chowk - Under AMRUT Scheme which also falls under Retrofitting Area of SmartCity.	₹ 22.89 lakh	October 2016

1	2	3	4
City: Davanagere (on 25th June)			
1.	eSBM Platform for Solid Waste Management	₹ 12.64 lakh	August 2016
2.	Free Wi-fi Hot Spots at 5 Places of the City Corporation Davanagere	₹ 20.12 lakh	Completed
City: Kakinada (on 25th June)			
1.	Rooftop solar power project on Government Buildings with proposed capacity of 5 MW in PPP Mode.	₹ 40 crore	June 2017
2.	e-Pathshala in Municipal Schools to provide e-learning, providing k-yan Pro Standard to Municipal Elementary Model Schools	₹ 5.60 crore	December 2016
3.	Up gradation of Eateries for Hygienic food	₹ 1.20 crore	December 2016
City: Udaipur (on 25th June)			
1.	Sewerage Works in walled city area (Convergence with AMRUT)	₹ 5.75 crore	March 2017
2.	Providing and installing of open gym equipment in Gulab Bag at Udaipur to develop recreational, social welfare activity while enhancing tourism potential	₹ 8.63 lakh	Oct 2016

1	2	3	4
3.	Conservation & Development Works of Heritage facade, Lighting & Signages for Historic Bazaars in the Walled City of Udaipur	₹ 5.99 crore	Jan 2018
4.	Setting up Smart Class Rooms in Government Schools of walled city area of Udaipur	₹ 79.21 lakh	Sept. 2016
5.	Construction of Control & Command Centre Building in Town Hall Campus.	₹ 1.22 crore	Jan 2017
City: Bhopal (on 25th June)			
1.	Intelligent Street Pole	PPP	1 year
2.	Mobile based Citizen Service Delivery and Collaboration platform for city of Bhopal	₹ 3.1 crore	3 Months
3.	ITS Control and Command Centre	₹ 2.85 crore	3 Months
4.	Public Bicycle Sharing Project	₹ 2.95 crore	4 Months
5.	City Level GIS	₹ 1.53 crore	3 Months
City: Greater Visakhapatnam (on 25th June)			
1.	Establishing Command and Control Centre with 8 features	₹ 1 crore	Launched. Other features will be added in 2 Phases.
2.	Solar Power to the GVMC buildings	₹ 10.74 lakh	Sept. 2016
3.	Wi-Fi along Beach Road	Executed by private agency	Completed

1	2	3	4
4.	Smart Metering for Electricity under IPDS	₹ 26.42 crore	Pilot Project in progress. 2 years from awarding the work.

City: Jaipur (on 25th June)

1.	Installation of 100 KW Solar Roof Top Power Plant at Chougan Stadium, Chougan Garage and Hawamahahal west office	₹ 80 lakh	August 2017
2.	Restoration of 14 Nos. traditional Baories to preserve the heritage as well as help in augmenting the water table of the area.	₹ 4.34 crore	December 2016
3.	Sawan Bhadon Park (Ramniwas Garden)	₹ 4.00 crore	Inaugurated
4.	Public information System (PIS) in Bus-Q-Shelter (BQS)	On PPP	March 2017

City: Belagavi (on 25th June)

1.	City gas distribution network to encourage greater use of nature gas and make Belagavi clean city.	₹272.80 crore	5 years
2.	Improvements in sewerage system and construction of sewerage treatment plan	₹ 156 crore	3 years
3.	Wi-Fi services in Belagavi city and eSBM for solid waste management	₹ 50.15 lakh	6 Months
4.	Construction of modular public toilets in the Belagavi Corporation limits	₹ 1.50 crore	3 years
5.	Block and avenue plantation	₹ 7 crore	3 years

1	2	3	4
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City: Surat (on 25th June)

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|--|
| 1. | Smart City Centre (SMAC Centre) | ₹32 crore | First phase completed. Full project by December 2017 |
| 2. | Intelligent Transit Management System (ITMS) | ₹ 49 crore | ITMS application launched. Full project by March 2017. |

City: New Delhi Municipal Corporation (on 25th June)

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--------------|
| 1. | Renewable Energy- Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC School Buildings | PPP model
Cost of energy purchase to NDMC is ₹ 6.35 per unit | Commissioned |
| 2. | Renewable Energy- Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC Buildings | CAPEX Model -
₹ 9.4 crore | October 2016 |
| 3. | Garbage Transfer Station under the Swachh Bharat Mission at Arjun Dass Camp, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi | PPP | Commissioned |
| 4. | Smart Toilets (106 locations) | PPP model | October 2017 |

Residential flats by DMRC

2115. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has decided to build residential flats in Delhi for sale to the public;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including its price;

(c) what percentage of these flats would be for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) people; and

(d) the specific sections /clauses which mandate DMRC to build and sell residential flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they are constructing 94 residential flats of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), 1 BHK and 2 BHK categories at an estimated construction cost of ₹ 40 crores, excluding land cost, at Okhla Phase III. The approximate construction cost (excluding land cost) for EWS flat of size 26 sq. m., 1 BHK flat (38 to 49 sq.m.) and 2 BHK flat (100-110 sq.m.) is about ₹ 15 lakhs, ₹ 30 lakhs and ₹ 60 lakhs per flat respectively. Out of these flats, six numbers of flats will be EWS units. The construction of these flats is proposed to be completed by September, 2018.

(d) As per the sanction orders for different phases of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Projects, DMRC has been mandated to raise a part of the capital through property development to part finance Delhi MRTS projects.

Protests against Smart Cities Mission by Urban Local Bodies

2116. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been protests against the Smart Cities Mission on the ground that the power and functions of municipalities and other urban local bodies would now be exercised by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV);

(b) if so, whether it is against the scheme of our constitution in which local bodies have been made responsible for local area development; and

(c) the representation of urban local bodies in the SPV and whether preference will be given to such bodies for appointment of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of SPV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such incident has been reported by any State/UT.

(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the city level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV will

be a limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 in which State/ UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. The Board of Directors of SPV will have representatives of ULB, Central Government, State Government, Independent Directors, etc. Appointment of CEO is mandated to Board of Directors of a Company in terms of Companies Act, 2013.

Leakage at metro stations

†2117. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water is leaking at the ITO/New Delhi underground metro stations of Delhi Metro;
- (b) the steps being taken to prevent this leakage; and
- (c) whether the experts were consulted before construction of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that some seepage was observed at few locations in the Metro stations at ITO/New Delhi. The grouting and drainage improvement work have been taken up at these stations. These stations were constructed with consultation of Detailed Design Consultants.

Construction of household and public toilets

2118. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that construction of household toilets in urban areas in 2015-16 was just 54 per cent of the target while the figure was 68 per cent for community and public toilets and if so, the reasons for the backlog of construction; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the Departments to expedite completion of the construction of both household and community and public toilets on a time bound basis; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

household toilets, community and public toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is an on-going process and the Mission period targets will be achieved by the completion of Mission on 2nd October 2019.

Ministry of Urban Development reviews the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in States/Union Territories (UTs) regularly, through video conferences /teleconferences, meetings with State Mission Directors, wherein the States/UTs are advised to achieve the Mission targets in a time bound manner.

Implementation of light metro projects in Kerala

2119. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for assistance in implementing the Light Metro projects in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this project and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for Light Metro Rail Project in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode, consisting of route length of 21.82 km and 13.30 km and with estimated completion cost of ₹ 4,354 crores and ₹ 2,590 crores, respectively, have been received from the Government of Kerala. The projects have not yet been sanctioned. The sanction of any Metro Rail project is an ongoing process and requires extensive consultations with all stakeholders.

Facilities provided to smart cities

†2120. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided in the cities selected to become smart cities in the country, so far, which are helping those cities to move forward to become a smart city;

(b) the details of work undertaken in the selected 33 smart cities and by when those would become smart cities; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that despite selection of cities for smart cities, the work on making the selected cities as smart cities is getting delayed, which is failing this scheme to meet its prescribed target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The core infrastructure elements envisaged for development in a Smart City are: adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and health and education.

(b) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured by SPVs to convert the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) into Projects. Presently, out of 33 Smart Cities, 20 cities namely Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Udaipur, Kochi, Pune, Solapur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ludhiana, Guwahati, Belagavi, Davanagere, Chennai, Coimbatore and Dharamshala have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation of the Mission. Out of 20 Smart Cities selected in Round 1, 12 cities namely Bhubaneswar, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Jaipur, Udaipur, NDMC, Vishakhapatnam, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat and Ludhiana have appointed PMCs for designing, developing, managing and implementing the Smart City Proposals. Rest of the cities are in the process of engaging PMCs.

In the meanwhile, the Smart Cities selected in Round 1 had identified certain projects for unveiling on 25th June 2016 i.e., the first anniversary of the launch of Smart Cities Mission. Details including likely date of completion of each such project is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2114 (Part (a))].

(c) No, Sir. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course.

Subletting of Government Quarters

2121. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT to please state:

(a) the details of the complaints regarding illegal subletting of Government quarters received by the Government during the last two years till date by the Residents Welfare Associations and other sources particularly in Aram Bagh, and

(b) what action has the Government taken on such complaints; and

(c) the complete details thereof, colony-wise and quarter-wise; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to prevent such illegal subletting of Government quarters and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Number of complaints received during the last two years and current year, Delhi region is given below:

Sl. No.	Year (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Complaints received
1.	2014	824 (Statement-I)
2.	2015	980 (Statement-II)
3.	Current Year (1st Jan. to 31st July, 2016)	343 (Statement-III)

(b) and (c) Penalties imposed upon the officials against whom the subletting case was proved. The year-wise details of action taken by the Government are given below:

Sl. No.	Details of penalties imposed upon the officials against whom the subletting case was proved.	Year (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)		
		2014	2015	Current Year (1st Jan. to 31st July, 2016)
1.	Number of subletting cases proved and penalties imposed. Types of penalties imposed are as (under in 1(a) and 1(b).	259 (Statement-IV)	398 (Statement-V)	176 (Statement-VI)
1(a)	Cancellation of Allotment with debarment from future allotment with disciplinary action.	170	313	148
1(b)	Debarment from future allotment with disciplinary action (for those cases where quarter was surrendered by allottee before completion of the enquiry).	89	85	28

(d) Yes Sir, Regular inspections are being conducted by the Directorate of Estates to detect subletting cases. Subletting Rules have been amended to act as a deterrent for subletting. Year-wise details of inspection are given below:

Sl. No.	Year (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Inspection conducted to complained quarter as well as suo motto.
1.	2014	477
2.	2015	854
3.	Current Year (1st Jan. to 20 July 2016)	619

Statement-I

Number of complaints received during the year 2014 (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014) is as given below:

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
1.	Albert Square	03
2.	Ali Ganj	02
3.	Andrews Ganj	07
4.	Aram Bagh	28
5.	BKS Marg	05
6.	Chanakya Puri	01
7.	Curzon Road	01
8.	DIZ Area	27
9.	Dev Nagar	04
10.	Gole Market	01
11.	Hanuman Road	02
12.	Kali Bari Marg	08
13.	Kasturba Nagar	20
14.	Kidwai Nagar(E)	02
15.	Lancer Road	06
16.	Laxmi Bai Nagr	11
17.	Lodhi Colony	09
18.	Lodhi Road Complex	09
19.	M.B. Road	316

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
20	Mayapuri Press Colony	03
21.	Minto Road Area	03
22.	Mirdard Road	06
23.	Mohammad Pur	18
24.	Moti Bagh	07
25.	Nanak Pura	21
26.	Naroji Nagar	01
27.	Netaji Nagar	24
28.	Prem Nagar	24
29.	Panch Kuian Road	06
30.	Pandara Road	01
31.	Peswa Road	01
32.	Pargati Vihar	01
33.	Prithiwi Raj Lane	01
34.	R.K. Puram	137
35.	Sadiq Nagar	10
36.	Sarojini Nagar	69
37.	Sriniwaspuri	08
38.	Teen Murti House	02
39,	Timarpur	14
40.	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	03
41.	Udayan Marg	01
42.	Vasant Vihar	01
TOTAL		824

Statement-II

*Number of complaints received during the year 2015
(1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015) is as given below:*

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
1.	Albert Square	05
2.	Ali Ganj	03
3.	Andrews Ganj	41

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
4.	Aram Bagh	60
5.	BKS Marg	11
6.	CR Park	01
7.	Chanakya Puri	01
8.	Dev Nagar	03
9.	DIZ Area	.65
10.	Gole Market	01
11.	Hanuman Road	02
12.	Kali Bari Marg	07
13.	Kasturba Nagar	53
14.	Lancer Road	02
15.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	19
16.	Lodhi Colony	12
17.	Lodhi Road Complex	07
18.	M.B. Road	179
19.	Mandir Marg	01
20.	Minto Road	01
21.	Moti Bagh	03
22.	Nanakpura	32
23.	Nauroji Nagar	11
24.	Netaji Nagar	28
25.	New Prem Nagar	03
26.	Nivedita Kunj	03
27.	Prem Nagar	20
28.	P.K. Road	09
29.	Pandara Road	01
30.	R.K. Puram	273
31.	Sadiq Nagar	12
32.	Sarojini Nagar	67

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
33.	Sriniwas Puri	11
34.	Timarpur	26
35.	Vasant Vihar	07
	TOTAL	980

Statement-III

*Number of complaints received during the year 2016 (1.1.2016 to 20.07.2016)
is as given below:*

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
1.	Albert Square	01
2.	Ali Ganj	01
3.	Andrews Ganj	09
4.	Aram Bagh	12
5.	BKS Marg	03
6.	CR Park	00
7.	Chanakya Puri	00
8.	Dev Nagar	02
9.	DIZ Area	09
10.	Gole Market	03
11.	Hanuman Road	00
12.	Kali Bari Marg	05
13.	Kasturba Nagar	17
14.	Lancer Road	01
15.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	09
16.	Lodhi Colony	03
17.	Lodhi Road Complex	05
18.	M.B. Road	84
19.	Mandir Marg	00
20.	Minto Road	01
21.	Moti Bagh	03

Sl. No.	Area	No. of quarter
22.	Nanakpura	06
23.	Naroji Nagar	01
24.	Netaji Nagar	10
25.	New Prem Nagar	00
26.	Nivedita Kunj	00
27.	Prem Nagar	12
28.	P.K. Road	00
29.	Pandara Read	00
30.	R.K. Puram	106
31.	Sadiq Nagar	18
32.	Sarojini Nagar	11
33.	Sriniwas Puri	02
34.	Timarpur	07
35.	Vasant Vihar	02
TOTAL		343

Statement-IV

The year-wise details of action taken by the Government during the year 2014 (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014) is given below:

Sl. No.	House Type	Locality	Sector	Block	House No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	439
2.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	219
3.	3	Andrews Ganj	-	2	4
4.	3	Andrews Ganj	-	2	103
5.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	344
6.	1	Aram Bagh	-	90	A
7.	2	Aram Bagh	-	143	M
8.	2	Aram Bagh	-	147	C

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	2	B K S Marg	-	32	1110
10.	3	B K S Marg	-	7	708
11.	1	D. I. Z. Area	4	80	F
12.	2	D. I. Z Area	1	73	203
13.	2	D I. Z. Area	1	82	333
14.	2	D I. Z. Area	2	12	2A
15.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	4	4C
16.	2	D I. Z. Area	3	63	48
17.	2	D. I. Z. Area	3	63	57
18.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	101	N
19.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	104	D
20.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	104	K
21.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	105	N
22.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	108	A
23.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	17	C
24.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	17	M
25.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	95	P
26.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	41	3D
27.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	75	1A
28.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	12	4B
29.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	29	2B
30.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	17	B
31.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	54	P
32.	2	D I. Z. Area	4	92	F
33.	3	Dev Nagar	-	11	211
34.	3L	Dev Nagar	-	11	191
35.	2	Hanuman Road	C	12	181
36.	2	Hanuman Road	C	9	141
37.	2	Kali Bari Marg	-	J	583

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	2	Kali Bari Marg	-	J	774
39.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	B	342
40.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	J	346
41.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	P	705
42.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	M	408
43.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	M	412
44.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	M	441
45.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	125
46.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	94
47.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	136
48.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	423
49.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	452
50.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	532
51.	2	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	A	85
52.	2	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	A	309
53.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	21
54.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	61
55.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	87
56.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	155
57.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	189
58.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	190
59.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	350
60.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	658
61.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	130
62.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	149
63.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	424
64.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	532
65.	3	Lancer Road	-	-	397
66.	3	Lancer Road	-	-	419

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	3	Lancer Road	-	-	421
68.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1269
69.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1377
70.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1906
71.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1923
72.	4	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	171
73.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1048
74.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1148
75.	3	Lodi Colony	-	D1	97
76.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	1538
77.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	1386
78.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	2225
79.	1	M. B. Road	1	28	9
80.	1	M. B. Road	1	33	15
81.	1	M. B. Road	1	36	7
82.	1	M. B. Road	1	46	8
83.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	83
84.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	85
85.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	105
86.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	119
87.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	211
88.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	303
89.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	439
90.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	560
91.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	767
92.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	915
93.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	1266
94.	1	M. B. Road	3	MS	1844
95.	1	M. B. Road	4	15	D

1	2	3	4	5	6
96.	1	M. B Road	4	3	F
97.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	165
98.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	370
99.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	630
100.	2	M. B. Road	1	103	3
101.	2	M.-B. Road	1	83	8
102.	2	M. B. Road	1	96	7
103.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1511
104.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1600
105.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1629
106.	2	M. B Road	3	MS	1681
107.	2	M. B. Road	4	108	B
108.	2	M. B. Road	4	109	D
109.	2	M. B. Road	4	123	H
110.	2	M. B. Road	4	124	L
111.	2	M. B. Road	4	125	Q
112.	2	M. B. Road	4	78	N
113.	2	M. B. Road	4	83	P
114.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	63
115.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	109
116.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	114
117.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	146
118.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	223
119.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	386
120.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	439
121.	2	M B. Road	5	-	527
122.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	623
123.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	626
124.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	628

1	2	3	4	5	6
125.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	634
126.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	649
127.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	830
128.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	851
129.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	852
130.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	122
131.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	162
132.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	163
133.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	211
134.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	446
135.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	612
136.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	731
137.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	778
138.	3	M. B. Road	1	122	3
139.	1	M. B. Road	1	29	7
140.	1	M. B. Road	1	42	12
141.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	281
142.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	439
143.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	637
144.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	796
145.	1	M. B. Road	3	MS	1828
146.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	600
147.	2	M. B Road	1	126	11
148.	2	M. B. Road	1	5	5
149.	2	M B. Road	1	99	12
150.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1443
151.	2	M. B Road	3	MS	1446
152.	2	M. B. Road	4	122	P
153.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	115

1	2	3	4	5	6
154.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	172
155.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	444
155.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	564
157.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	652
158.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	333
159.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	631
160.	3	Minto Road Area	-	C	13
161.	3	Minto Road Area	-	C	292
162.	1	Moti Bagh	-	D	299
163.	2	Moti Bagh	-	E	70
164.	2	Nanak Pura	-	I	55
165.	3	Nanak Pura	-	G	307
166.	4	Nanak Pura	-	G	137
167.	2	Nanak Pura	-	F	135
168.	2	Nanak Pura	-	I	54
169.	3	Nanak Pura	-	E	63
170.	4	Nanak Pura	-	B	199
171.	2	Nauroji Nagar	-	G	422
172.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	83
173.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	984
174.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1072
175.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	D	407
176.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2008
177.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2045
178.	2	Netaji Nagar	-	E	1147
179.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	55
180.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	D	550
181.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	1981
182.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2037

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	2	Netaji Nagar	-	E	1590
184.	1	Panchkuian Road	-	33	390
185.	1	Prem Nagar	-	20	233
186.	1	Prem Nagar	-	22	255
187.	1	Prem Nagar	-	25	278
188.	1	Prem Nagar	-	27	316
189.	1	Prem Nagar	-	27	317
190.	1	Prem Nagar	WC	3	24
191.	1	Prem Nagar	-	25	276
192.	1	Prem Nagar	WC	4	30
193.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	1047
194.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	423
195.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	559
196.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	857
197.	1	R.K. Puram	3	-	133
198.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1152
199.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	679
200.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	717
201.	2	R.K. Puram	3	-	1000
202.	2	R.K. Puram	4	-	1157
203.	2	R.K. Puram	5	-	596
204.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	1106
205.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	1137
206.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	1255
207.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	1296
208.	2	R.K. Puram	8	-	1239
209.	3	R.K. Puram	9	-	857
210.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	341
211.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	802

1	2	3	4	5	6
212.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	805
213.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	631
214.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	757
215.	2	R.K. Puram	9	-	38
216.	2	R.K. Puram	9	-	85
217.	2	R.K. Puram	9	-	240
218.	2	R.K. Puram	9	-	561
219.	2	Sadiq Nagar	2	-	777
220.	3	Sadiq Nagar	2	-	168
221.	3	Sadiq Nagar	3	-	283
222.	3	Sadiq Nagar	1	-	40
223.	3	Sadiq Nagar	2	-	3
224.	3	Sadiq Nagar	3	-	217
225.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	A	127
226.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	837
227.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	837
228.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	C	515
229.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	G	91
230.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	76
231.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	246
232.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	439
233.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	136
234.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	332
235.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	J	251
236.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	L	133
237.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	313
238.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	706
239.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	1051
240.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	C	262

1	2	3	4	5	6
241.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	Y	353
242.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	103
243.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	571
244.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	585
245.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	608
246.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	51
247.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	259
248.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	326
249.	1	Sunder Nursurey	-	M	19
250.	1	Timarpur	4	MS	22
251.	2	Timarpur	-	MS	1352
252.	2	Timarpur	4	-	338
253.	3	Timarpur	-	DS	947
254.	3	Timarpur	-	MS	7
255.	3	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	-	B4	81
256.	3	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	-	B3	54
257.	3	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	-	B4	84
258.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	17	D
259.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	63	P

Statement-V

The year-wise details of action taken by the Government during the year 2015 (1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015) is given below:

Sl. No.	House Type	Locality/Area	Sector	Block	House No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	377
2.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	403
3.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	408
4.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	3	429

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	65
6.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	83
7.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	142
8.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	144
9.	1	Andrews Ganj	-	7	168
10.	1	Aram Bagh	-	15	E
11.	1	Aram Bagh	-	23	A
12.	1	Aram Bagh	-	24	D
13.	1	Aram Bagh	-	25	H
14.	1	Aram Bagh	-	31	B
15.	1	Aram Bagh	-	31	D
16.	1	Aram Bagh	-	31	E
17.	1	Aram Bagh	-	40	B
18.	1	Aram Bagh	-	42	B
19.	1	Aram Bagh	-	43	D
20.	1	Aram Bagh	-	44	E
21.	1	Aram Bagh	-	45	F
22.	1	Aram Bagh	-	52	D
23.	1	Aram Bagh	-	8	G
24.	1	Aram Bagh	-	9	D
25.	1	Aram Bagh	-	9	G
26.	2	Aram Bagh	-	148	P
27.	2	Aram Bagh	-	150	P
23.	2	Aram Bagh	-	159	N
29.	2	Aram Bagh	-	172	H
30.	2	Aram Bagh	-	181	B
31.	2	Aram Bagh	-	187	B
32.	2	Aram Bagh	-	192	R
33.	2	B K S Marg	-	33	1135

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	3	B KS Marg	-	17	863
35.	3	B K S Marg	-	27	1035
36.	3	Chitra Gupta Road	-	31	X
37.	1	D. I. Z Area	4	49	F
38.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	73	201
39.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	73	208
40.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	73	210
41.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	74	213
42.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	75	237
43.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	75	239
44.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	76	241
45.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	76	255
46.	2	O. I. Z. Area	1	77	270
47.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	79	288
48.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	79	300
49.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	80	307
50.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	80	313
51.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	81	319
52.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	82	331
53.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	83	351
54.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	84	365
55.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	86	395
56.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	86	402
57.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	88	422
58.	2	D.I. Z Area	1	88	431
59.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	88	434
60.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	88	435
61.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	22	3A
62.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	32	4C

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	106	L
64.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	16	H
65.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	26	H
66.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	45	K
67.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	46	E
68.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	86	L
69.	3	D. I. Z. Area	1	14	496
70.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	47	4A
71.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	79	2D
72.	3	Dev Nagar	-	12	164
73.	3	Dev Nagar	-	13	41
74.	3	Dev Nagar	-	13	45
75.	3	Dev Nagar	-	13	102
76.	2	Hanuman Road	C	6	91
77.	2	Hanuman Road	C	6	94
78.	2	Hanuman Road	C	9	133
79.	1	Kali Bari Marg	-	H	15
80.	2	Kali Bari Marg	-	J	835
81.	2	Kali Bari Marg	-	J	850
82.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	B	102
83.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	B	209
84.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	B	215
85.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	D	205
86.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	E	101
87.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	E	102
88.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	E	325
89.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	F	106
90.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	F	201
91.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	F	342

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	F	401
93.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	G	410
94.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	H	201
95.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	H	205
96.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	H	207
97.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	H	214
98.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	I	113
99.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	I	442
100.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	J	348
101.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	J	609
102.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	K	110
103.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	K	202
104.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	K	401
105.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	K	643
106.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	O	331
107.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	O	441
108.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	P	418
109.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	P	829
110.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	Q	626
111.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	Q	824
112.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	Q	828
113.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	D	91
114.	1	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	E	118
115.	2	Kidwai Nagar (East)	-	B	177
116.	2	Lancer Road	-	-	368
117.	2	Lancer Road	-	-	443
118.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1067
119.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1305
120.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1441

1	2	3	4	5	6
121.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1495
122.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1497
123.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1507
124.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1963
125.	2	Lodi Colony	-	C3	231
126.	3	Lodi Colony	-	11	799
127.	3	Lodi Colony	-	19	1024
128.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	12
129.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	99
130.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	465
131.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	507
132.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	625
133.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	647
134.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	750
135.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	1718
136.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	1851
137.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	2023
138.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	2254
139.	1	M. B. Road	1	27	6
143.	1	M. B. Road	1	30	3
141.	1	M. B. Road	1	30	6
142.	1	M. B Road	1	30	9
143.	1	M. B. Road	1	47	8
144.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	41
145.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	212
146.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	290
147.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	611
148.	1	M. B Road	3	DS	918
149.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	919

1	2	3	4	5	6
150.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	75
151.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	1143
152.	2	M. B. Road	1	100	2
153.	2	M. B. Road	1	100	15
154.	2	M. B. Road	1	101	8
155.	2	M. B. Road	1	102	13
156.	2	M. B Road	1	102	15
157.	2	M. B. Road	1	103	13
158.	2	M B. Road	1	11	1
159.	2	M. B. Road	4	125	1
160.	2	M. B. Road	1	132	12
161.	2	M. B. Road	1	133	9
162.	2	M. B. Road	1	134	12
163.	2	M. B. Road	1	135	10
164.	2	M. B. Road	1	137	12
165.	2	M. B Road	1	138	13
166.	2	M. B Road	1	6	1
167.	2	M. B. Road	1	7	3
168.	2	M. B. Road	1	84	3
169.	2	M. B. Road	1	85	3
170.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1477
171.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1549
172.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1575
173.	2	M. B. Road	4	110	B
174.	2	M. B. Road	4	124	M
175.	2	M. B. Road	4	126	D
176.	2	M. B. Road	4	144	C
177.	2	M. B. Road	4	81	C
178.	2	M. B. Road	4	81	K

1	2	3	4	5	6
179.	2	M. B. Road	4	82	C
180.	2	M. B. Road	4	83	N
181.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	20
182.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	88
183.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	102
184.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	147
185.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	241
186.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	260
187.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	378
188.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	404
189.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	437
190.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	572
191.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	642
192.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	661
193.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	704
194.	2	M B. Road	5	-	711
195.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	738
196.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	757
197.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	850
198.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	17
199.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	101
200.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	133
201.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	154
202.	2	M. B Road	7	-	236
203.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	258
204.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	311
205.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	358
206.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	384
207.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	729

1	2	3	4	5	6
208.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	743
209.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	1026
210.	3	M. B. Road	1	14	3
211.	3	M. B Road	1	76	3
212.	3	M. B. Road	4	117	C
213.	3	M. B. Road	4	21	H
214.	3	M. B. Road	4	28	M
215.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	969
216.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1027
217.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1038
218.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	80
219.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	97
220.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	104
221.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	127
222.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	128
223.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	181
224.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	182
225.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	183
226.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	184
227.	1	Moti Bagh	-	E	195
228.	2	Moti Bagh	-	A	129
229.	2	Moti Bagh	-	A	189
230.	2	Moti Bagh	-	A	204
231.	2	Moti Bagh	-	F	181
232.	2	Nanak Pura	-	F	218
233.	2	Nanak Pura	-	F	236
234.	2	Nanak Pura	-	F	244
235.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	33
236.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
237.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	. 47
238.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	62
239.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	64
240.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	67
241.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	69
242.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	69
243.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	299
244.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	346
245.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	396
246.	2	Nanak Pura	-	I	26
247.	3	Nanak Pura	-	B	240
248.	2	Nauroji Nagar	-	G	410
249.	3	Nauroji Nagar	-	F	39
250.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	161
251.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	952
252.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	963
253.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1005
254.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1027
255.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1054
256.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1061
257.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1076
258.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1105
259.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1111
260.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	D	446
261.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2157
262.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2164
263.	2	Netaji Nagar	-	D	828
264.	2	Netaji Nagar	-	E	1666
265.	2	Netaji Nagar	-	F	2639

1	2	3	4	5	6
266.	1	New Prem Nagar	-	1	24
267.	1	Panchkuian Road	-	19	228
268.	4	Pandara Road	-	A	25
269.	4	Pandara Road	-	B	108
270.	1	Prem Nagar	-	16	200
271.	1	Prem Nagar	-	18	220
272.	1	Prem Nagar	-	24	270
273.	1	Prem Nagar	-	25	277
274.	1	Prem Nagar	-	26	292
275.	1	Prem Nagar	-	27	315
276.	1	Prem Nagar	-	28	326
277.	1	Prem Nagar	-	29	351
278.	1	Prem Nagar	-	32	393
279.	1	Prem Nagar	-	32	397
280.	1	Prem Nagar	-	32	400
281.	1	Prem Nagar	-	8	125
282.	1	Prem Nagar	WC	4	31
283.	1S	Pusa Road	-	WC	45
284.	1S	Pusa Road	-	WC	58
285.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	310
286.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	973
287.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	983
283.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	342
289.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	433
290.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	448
291.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	529
292.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	541
293.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	605
294.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	619

1	2	3	4	5	6
295.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	658
296.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	795
297.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	798
298.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	803
299.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	815
300.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	829
301.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	902
302.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	944
303.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	958
304.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1036
305.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1046
306.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1057
307.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1074
308.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1076
309.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1088
310.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1096
311.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1100
312.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1103
313.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1115
314.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1142
315.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1144
316.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1156
317.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1158
318.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1170
319.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1172
320.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1174
321.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1195
322.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1222
323.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1223

1	2	3	4	5	6
324.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1224
325.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	1226
326.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1131
327.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1203
328.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1280
329.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1328
330.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1359
331.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1371
332.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1373
333.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1404
334.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	711
335.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	716
336.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	720
337.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	740
338.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	748
339.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	773
340.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	800
341.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	873
342.	2	R.K. Puram	1	-	808
343.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	180
344.	2	R.K. Puram	4	-	157
345.	2	R.K. Puram	5	-	297
346.	2	R.K. Puram	5	-	308
347.	2	R.K. Puram	5	-	908
348.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	289
349.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	303
350.	2	R.K. Puram	8	-	1136
351.	4	R.K. Puram	12	-	825
352.	4	R.K. Puram	4	-	520

1	2	3	4	5	6
353.	4	R.K. Puram	4	-	1050
354.	3	Sadiq Nagar	1	-	4
355.	3	Sadiq Nagar	2	-	109
356.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	A	333
357.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	A	334
358.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	AB	812
359.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	AB	848
360.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	AB	887
361.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	B	88
362.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	B	142
363.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	B	158
364.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	B	225
365.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	1003
366.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	1033
367.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	1043
368.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	C	609
369.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	C	735
370.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	87
371.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	F	72
372.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	F	134
373.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	214
374.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	260
375.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	161
376.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	417
377.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	425
378.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	427
379.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	321
380.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	718
381.	1	Shrinivas Puri	-	H	133

1	2	3	4	5	6
382.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	52
383.	2	Shrinivas Puri	-	G	425
384.	2	Timarpur	-	MS	1254
385.	2	Timarpur	-	MS	1930
386.	2	Timarpur	-	Z	883
387.	2	Timarpur	4	-	355
388.	2	Timarpur	4	-	563
389.	2	Timarpur	4	-	628
390.	2	Timarpur	4	-	635
391.	3	Timarpur	-	MS	15
392.	2	Vasant Vihar	-	68	B
393.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	15	A
394.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	19	E
395.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	29	H
396.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	30	J
397.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	33	B
398.	3	Vasant Vihar	-	35	A

Statement-VI

The year-wise details of action taken by the Government during the year 2016 (1.1.2016 to 31.07.2016) is given below:

Sl. No.	House Type	Locality	Sector	Block	House No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	Andrews Ganj	N	3	318
2.	3	Andrews Ganj	-	2	82
3.	2	Aram Bagh	-	147	E
4.	2	Aram Bagh	-	150	E
5.	2	Aram Bagh	-	150	G
6.	2	Aram Bagh	-	150	M

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	2	Aram Bagh	-	153	L
8.	2	Aram Bagh	-	160	L
9.	2	Aram Bagh	-	179	F
10.	2	Aram Bagh	-	185	G
11.	2	Aram Bagh	-	194	K
12.	3	B K S Marg	-	2	626
13.	2	D. I. Z. Area	1	84	362
14.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	25	2A
15.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	25	2B
16.	2	D. I Z. Area	2	25	2C
17.	2	D. I. Z. Area	2	25	3D
18.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	62	N
19.	2	D. I. Z. Area	4	84	S
20.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	44	4D
21.	3	D. I. Z. Area	2	K2	21
22.	4	Hudco Place	-	7	X
23.	I	Kasturba Nagar	-	C	203
24.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	D	430
25.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	F	202
26.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	J	313
27.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	M	414
28.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	O	413
29.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	P	314
30.	1	Kasturba Nagar	-	Q	864
31.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1368
32.	2	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1380
33.	2	Lodi Colony	-	C3	317
34.	3	Lodi Colony	-	D1	84
35.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	314

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	705
37.	2	Lodi Road Complex	-	-	2015
38.	1	M. B. Road	1	30	4
39.	1	M. B. Road	1	42	5
40.	1	M. B. Road	3	DS	1337
41.	1	M. B. Road	3	MS	1919
42.	1	M. B. Road	4	5	C
43.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	205
44.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	240
45.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	315
46.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	355
47.	1	M. B. Road	7	-	375
48.	2	M. B. Road	1	98	2
49.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1398
50.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1460
51.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1466
52.	2	M. B. Road	3	MS	1632
53.	2	M. B. Road	4	123	H
54.	2	M. B. Road	4	140	B
55.	2	M. B. Road	4	69	H
56.	2	M. B. Road	4	97	B
57.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	393
58.	2	M. B. Road	5	-	496
59.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	27
60.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	74
61.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	89
62.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	99
63.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	119
64.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	132

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	202
66.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	203
67.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	229
68.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	254
69.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	269
70.	2	M B. Road	7	-	296
71.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	306
72.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	306
73.	2	M. B Road	7	-	317
74.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	321
75.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	324
76.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	332
77.	2	M. B Road	7	-	333
78.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	336
79.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	346
80.	2	M.B. Road	7	-	347
81.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	380
82.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	382
83.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	440
84.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	484
85.	2	M B. Road	7	-	522
86.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	581
87.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	709
88.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	717
89.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	771
90.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	771
91.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	817
92.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	1361
93.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	1543

1	2	3	4	5	6
94.	2	M. B. Road	7	-	228
95.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	998
96.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1002
97.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1007
98.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1013
99.	3	M. B. Road	7	MS	1050
100.	2	Moti Bagh	-	A	110
101.	2	Moti Bagh	-	A	342
102.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	61
103.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	210
104.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	238
105.	2	Nanak Pura	-	H	240
106.	3	Nanak Pura	-	G	308
107.	3	Nanak Pura	-	G	309
108.	4	Nanak Pura	-	C	157
109.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	945
110.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	976
111.	1	Netaji Nagar	-	C	1055
112.	1	Panchkuian Road	-	3	26
113.	1	Prem Nagar	-	17	210
114.	1	Prem Nagar	-	9	132
115.	1	Prithviraj Lane	-	M	118
116.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	873
117.	1	R.K. Puram	1	-	995
118.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	660
119.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	685
120.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	708
121.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	782
122.	1	R.K. Puram	2	-	917

1	2	3	4	5	6
123.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	433
124.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1144
125.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1149
126.	1	R.K. Puram	5	-	1387
127.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	739
128.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	753
129.	1	R.K. Puram	7	-	875
130.	2	R.K. Puram	1	-	646
131.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	116
132.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	171
132.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	212
134.	2	R.K. Puram	12	-	860
135.	2	R.K. Puram	7	-	364
136.	2	R.K. Puram	8	-	70
137.	2	R.K. Puram	9	-	564
138.	3	R.K. Puram	12	Mix	96
139.	3	R.K. Puram	3	-	1070
140.	4	R.K. Puram	12	-	93
141.	4	R.K. Puram	3	-	502A
142.	2	Sadiq Nagar	2	-	755
143.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	A	246
144.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	B	227
145.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	BD	1030
146.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	C	150
147.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	150
148.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	241

1	2	3	4	5	6
149.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	325
150.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	407
151.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	435
152.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	503
153.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	503
154.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	D	521
155.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	E	149
156.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	G	406
157.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	G	410
158.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	GI	704
159.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	GI	911
160.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	GI	1006
161.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	206
162.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	224
163.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	230
164.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	234
165.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	330
166.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	511
167.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	H	524
168.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	323
169.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	I	423
170.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	M	295
171.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	M	309
172.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	M	313
173.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	241
174.	3	Sarojini Nagar	-	X	342
175.	1	Shrinivas Puri	-	H	250
176.	2	Timarpur	-	Z	560

RWA requests for giving relaxation in plinth area

†2122. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that it was requested through Residents Welfare Association (RWA) and several other levels for giving relaxation in plinth area for the demand of extra room, keeping in view the need of many big families living in Government quarters in several Government colonies, including Aram Bagh for the last many years;

(b) if so, the colony-wise details thereof, especially of Aram Bagh; and

(c) in what manner Government is likely to fulfil this request through the planning and mapping department of the concerned Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Requests for construction of one additional room have been received in respect of R. K. Puram (Sector-2), Netaji Nagar, Raja Bazar and Aram Bagh. Action has been taken, mostly in Type-I and Type-II quarters, wherever the existing plinth area is lesser than the laid down norms and additional construction is feasible. The colony wise details of quarters for which request for construction of additional room has been received alongwith action taken are as under:

Colony	Details
Sector-II, R. K. Puram	Construction of Additional room is not feasible.
Netaji Nagar Colony	The colony is under redevelopment plan. Hence no action taken.
Sector-4, Raja Bazar	In 64 Nos. Type-I Qtrs 7.80 Sqm area was covered to make equivalent to other Type-I quarters.
Sector-4, Raja Bazar	In 1104 Nos. Type-II Qtrs. 5.4 Sqm area was covered as this space was available between two quarters.
Aram Bagh	Not Admissible due to available plinth area being as per norms.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage of potable water supply in Government residential colonies

2123. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether government is aware that there is acute shortage of potable water supply in central government residential colonies in delhi;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to improve water supply in these colonies; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that water do not reach upto 4th floor without using booster pumps and if so, whether there is any proposal to install booster pumps in general pool residential accommodation and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Water supply in General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) is a dependent upon supply by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) which fluctuates resulting in shortage, additional demand of water is met by supply from tube wells, wherever feasible.

- (c) No Sir; water reaches upto 4th floor in GPRA colonies.

Vijaywada and Visakhapatnam metro rail projects

2124. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that technically Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects have not yet been sanctioned by the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the projects and how much time it would take to sanction the above two projects;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that no time limit has been prescribed for sanction of above two projects; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Appraisal and approval of the projects are continuous process wherein the Ministry of Urban Development seeks comments of various stakeholders

and accordingly, frames proposals for approval by the Government of India based on feasibility and availability of resources. No fixed time limit can, therefore, be prescribed for sanction of these projects.

Migration to metro cities

2125. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the details about migration to metro cities are available; and
- (b) if so, the city-wise details for last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per 2001 Census; about 98 million persons migrated out of which migration from rural to urban was 20.5 million (21%). However, the Census 2011 data on migration has not been released yet.

- (b) Does not arise.

Contracts awarded by CPWD

†2126. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most of the employees working in CPWD remain idle owing to lack of assignments;
- (b) if so, the reasons for awarding works on contracts by CPWD, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amounts awarded during the financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16, details, thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The employees working in CPWD do not remain idle. Contracts for construction and maintenance works are assigned for mitigating various risks and proper management of men, material and money.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Total amounts of contracts awarded during the financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Contracts which includes Budgetary, Authorization and deposit works for construction and maintenance (₹ in Crores)
1	2013-14	7585.68
2	2014-15	7875.68
3	2015-16	7307.27

Implementation of land pool policy

2127. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Government has demanded 10 per cent land out of 40 per cent of pooled land retained by DDA under Land Pooling Policy (LPP) as a precondition for notifying villages under LPP; as urban villages and henceforth paving way for implementation of policy in Delhi;

(b) whether Government is considering this demand of Delhi Government;

(c) if so, whether Government would expedite matter on priority basis so that policy stuck up for a long time gets implemented soon; and

(d) if not, what alternate mechanism is available with Government to implement the policy in case Delhi Government does not notify villages as urban villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has requested them that the land component pertaining to Public Semi Public Use and Industrial Use, aggregating to 12% - 15% of such pooled land be given to GNCTD on free of cost basis.

(b) to (d) DDA has stated that after considering this demand, they have informed GNCTD that the transfer of entire land under Public and Semi Public Use and Industrial Use to Delhi Government free of cost is neither reasonable nor

economically viable. Accordingly, DDA has again requested GNCTD to declare 89 villages as urban area under Section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, which is a statutory requirement.

Development of metro rail in Pune and Nagpur

2128. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved development of Metro Rail for Nagpur and Pune cities of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;
- (c) whether blue print for development of Metro Rail in Pune is still awaited;
- (d) if so, the reasons for the delay; and
- (e) how long it would take for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Nagpur Metro Rail Project was approved and sanctioned by the Government on 21.08.2014. Pune Metro Rail Project has not yet been approved by the Government.

(c) and (d) The revised proposal for Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-1 has been received from Government of Maharashtra on 7.12.2015. Appraisal and approval of Metro Rail Projects is an ongoing process which requires extensive consultation with all stakeholders and approval is done depending on feasibility and availability of resources. No time limit can be specified for sanction of Metro Project.

(e) The Scheduled date of completion of Nagpur Metro Rail Project is March, 2018.

Beginning of Lucknow metro

2129. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Lucknow Metro between Charbagh Railway Station and Lucknow Airport shall began to roll on track before the end of 2016;
- (b) if so, by what time Metro would began to function at Lucknow; and

(c) the last dates, if any, indicated by Corporation by which, if it does not function, the provision of late penalty, would be effective, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation (LMRC) has informed that the trials for metro operation on priority section from Charbagh Railway Station to Transport Nagar (approx. 8.5 km) is scheduled in December, 2016. The scheduled date of completion of Lucknow Metro rail Project Phase-1A is March, 2019. LMRC has informed that, there is no provision of late penalty and the project is progressing as per schedule.

Permission of construction works in Delhi

2130. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of permission accorded by Government for construction works in Delhi on the plots of 100 sq. yards area without having sanctioned map;

(b) what type of permission would be required by the above plot holders before the construction works, the details of recommendations mentioned in the ordinance; and

(c) whether the above relaxation would also be applicable in case of plots having an area of upto 100 sq. yards in the villages and colonies (authorized or unauthorized) and whether any modifications have been carried out in the provisions made under the Master Plan for the plots measuring more than 100 sq. yards, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Chapter-4 of the Unified Building Bye Laws for Delhi, 2016, notified on 22.03.2016, provides the procedure and required documentation for 'SARAL' scheme applicable for making any additions/ alterations/ new construction on small residential plots upto 105 sq.m in size (maximum relaxation of 10% of plot area is permitted for corner plots) forming a part of approved layout/ special areas/ unauthorized regularized colony/ village abadis/ lal dora/ extended lal dora resettlement colonies and slum and JJ cluster/ Rehabilitation Colonies, excluding those within Lutyen's Bungalow Zone. The procedure inter alia states that a plot owner can start the construction immediately

after submitting an 'Undertaking for Intimation of Construction Start' along with the required enclosures and the building permit fee to the concerned local body in the prescribed form.

Extension of period of registrations of institutions under JJ Act

2131. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that according to the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act, 2016 all institutions working under it have to be registered before July 14, 2016 and those unregistered cannot function after the date;

(b) whether this has put many institutions, particularly 1200 institutions and about 50,000 children therein from Kerala in trouble; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to extend the period of registrations of institutions under JJ Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) has come into effect from 15th January, 2016. As per Section 41(1) of JJ Act, 2015 all institutions, whether run by the State Government or by voluntary or non-governmental organisations, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law, shall, be registered under the Act within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government or, as the case may be the State Government or not, provided that the institutions having valid registration under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (56 of 2000) on the date of commencement of the Act shall be deemed to have been registered under the Act. The primary responsibility of managing the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions under the provisions of JJ Act, 2000/2015 so as to ensure that minimum standards of care can be maintained.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya fund

2132. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and disbursed from the Nirbhaya Fund during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a large portion of the Nirbhaya Fund remains unutilized during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for optimum utilization of the said fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Since its inception in 2013, the corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya fund upto 2015-16 is ₹ 2000 Crore.

The details of proposals received, appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Proposal
Ministry of Home Affairs	Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with project cost of ₹ 200.00 Crore
	Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) with project cost of ₹ 324.00 Crore
	Cyber Crime Prvention against Women & Children (CCPWC) with project cost of ₹ 244.32 Crore
	National Emergency Response System (NERS) with total project cost of ₹321.69 crore %
	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA) with project cost of ₹ 83.20 Crore
Delhi Police	Hiring of Professional Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi with project cost of ₹ 6.20 Crore
	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, New Delhi with project cost of ₹23.53 Crore

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Proposal
Ministry of Railway	Integrated Emergency Response System (IEMRS) with total project cost of ₹ 500.00 Crore
Transport Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Installation of CCTV Cameras and GPS devices in 6655 buses (DTC + Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses costing ₹ 140.00 Crore Installation of CCTV Cameras through Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DTIDCL) in 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women costing ₹ 1.87 Crore.
Andhra Pradesh Transport Department	Andhra Pradesh's Government's ABHAYA PROJECT for Safety of Women and Girl Child in public transport with total project cost of ₹ 138.49 Cr.
Mahila Police Volunteer, Government of Haryana	Engagements of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in State as a unique initiative to create public police interface to facilitate outreach on issues related to violence against women and children. The proposal piloted for Karnal and Mohindergarh District of Haryana with costing of ₹ 1.29 Cr
Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)	The ministry is implementing the scheme of setting of One Stop Centre (OSC) for women affected by violence with the total project cost of ₹ 18.58 Cr. To cover more districts the scheme has been extended for setting up of One Stop Centre in 150 additional locations in its second phase during 2016-17 with the revised cost of ₹ 119.71 crore. Universalisation of Women Helpline with total project cost of ₹ 69.49 crore.

(b) The above mentioned recommended projects are at different levels of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project.

(c) Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has issued guidelines for simplified procedure for making optimal utilisation of Funds from the Nirbhaya Fund. Ministry of Women & Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has also issued guidelines

for proposals from Central Government Ministries/Departments, States/UTs to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.

Data on 'Child Trafficking' cases

2133. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to disaggregate data for children who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation from the overall numbers in the yearly crime in India reports published by the NCRB; and

(b) whether the Ministry would take steps to make data available on cases of 'child trafficking' registered under the Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act, 1956 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As reported by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), data is collected on the cases of buying of minors for prostitution (Section 373 IPC), selling of minors for prostitution (372 IPC), procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), importation of girls (below 18 years) from foreign country (section 366B IPC) and cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 on calendar year basis for 'Crime in India' report.

(b) The NCRB has started collecting data on cases of child trafficking reported under various sections of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 using the revised Performa of 'Crime in India' under crimes against children since 2015.

Security and rehabilitation of women victims of social atrocities

†2134. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of physical exploitation and rape against women are rising continuously;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated any concrete programme aimed at security and rehabilitation of the women who are victims of such kind of social atrocities; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time bound plan devised by Government for implementation of this programme and for making legal provisions even more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which is available upto 2014, a total of 24923, 33707 and 36735 rape cases were reported in the country under Section 376 of the IPC during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. A total number of 9173, 12589 and 9735 cases have been registered under insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Similarly a total no of 45351, 70739 and 82235 cases have been registered under assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 of IPC) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The state wise and year wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. Provision for increased penalty for gang rape and causing serious injury to the victim resulting her to remain in a vegetative state have been made. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. Certain changes have also been introduced in the Code Of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) and the Indian Evidence Act, like the recording of statement of the victim of rape and sexual assault by a woman police officer and provisions to ensure that the victims (below the age of eighteen) is not confronted by the accused at the time of trial. Government has also enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace.

Apart from the above, the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline for women affected by violence funded from Nirbhaya Fund to facilitate access to justice are being implemented since 1st April, 2015. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape.

Statement

No. of Cases Registered under Rape, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the Modesty of Women during last three year:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 of IPC)				Insult to the Modesty of Women (Section 509 of IPC)			
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1341	1635	961	4816	6930	4547	3714	4702	2649		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	75	83	67	93	121	2	3	3		
3.	Assam	1716	1937	1980	1840	2409	3099	5	14	1		
4.	Bihar	927	1128	1127	118	331	572	37	52	69		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1034	1380	1436	1601	2261	2122	162	180	79		
6	Goa	55	86	95	49	162	202	16	54	57		
7.	Gujarat	473	732	841	745	1243	1352	93	77	173		
8.	Haryana	668	971	1174	525	1560	1688	434	643	102		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	250	283	250	493	538	68	111	60		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	378	331	1322	1389	1421	347	354	237		

11.	Jharkhand	812	1204	1050	284	524	440	10	18	18
12.	Karnataka	621	1030	1324	2978	3913	5263	100	137	170
13.	Kerala	1019	1221	1347	3735	4362	4367	498	404	257
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3425	4335	5076	6655	8252	9609	774	736	429
15.	Maharashtra	1839	3063	3438	3935	8132	10001	1294	2632	1575
16.	Manipur	63	72	75	49	59	98	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	164	183	118	43	98	105	0	0	54
18.	Mizoram	103	89	120	85	81	97	0	0	29
19.	Nagaland	21	31	30	16	18	16	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	1458	1832	1978	4187	4618	5543	304	426	379
21.	Punjab	680	888	981	340	1045	1113	31	67	35
22.	Rajasthan	2049	3285	3759	2352	4829	5999	18	25	18
23.	Sikkim	34	43	47	19	29	34	0	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	737	923	455	1494	1271	1102	382	313	229
25.	Telangana	979	3188	1142						
26.	Tripura	229	233	239	314	407	492	7	7	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1963	3050	3467	3247	7303	8605	8	25	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Uttarakhand	148	228	270	139	295	343	73	72	4
29.	West Bengal	2046	1685	1466	3345	4913	5670	556	577	543
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	27	32	17	45	41	4	8	5
31.	Chandigarh	27	45	59	45	143	87	25	26	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	5	5	2	1	2	0	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	5	8	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	706	1636	2096	727	3515	4322	208	916	1361
35.	Lakshadweep	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
36.	Puducherry	13	17	10	9	12	32	2	8	8
TOTAL		24923	33707	36735	45351	70739	82235	9173	12589	9735

ICDS in Andhra Pradesh

2135. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) of ICDS in Andhra Pradesh in the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the status of implementation of APIP of ICDS in Andhra Pradesh in the last three years, year-wise and component-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no money has been given for construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Andhra Pradesh in 2015-16 and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The year-wise details of amount approved in Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) of ICDS for Andhra Pradesh in the last three years and the current year is as under:

(i) 2013-14 ₹ 139381.11 lakh (Gol Share)

(ii) 2014-15 ₹ 146774.75 lakh (Gol Share)

(iii) 2015-16 ₹ 65556.67 lakh (Gol Share)

(iv) 2016-17 ₹ 66320.80 lakh (Gol share)

(b) The status of implementation of APIP of ICDS in Andhra Pradesh in the last three years, year-wise and component-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir. An amount of ₹ 1576.80 lakh was released as first instalment to Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 (50% Government of India share) for Construction of 2628 Anganwadi Centres in convergence with MGNREGS.

Statement*The status of implementation of APIP of ICDS in Andhra Pradesh*

Components	Expenditure Reported by State Govt. 2013-14	Expenditure Reported by State Govt. 2014-15	Expenditure Reported by State Govt. 2015-16
1	2	3	4
Salary on actual basis	13994.8	14940.19	10286.70

1	2	3	4
Honorarium	41525.25	26663.56	16173.74
POL	128.07	129.95	142.80
Hiring of Vehicles	598.24	418.35	271.12
Rent	2062.24	5631.33	3421.72
Contingencies	2926.54	10353.98	4484.21
Flexi fund	731.27	723.87	686.58
IEC	1519.77	397.44	536.34
Medicine Kits	858	487.87	Not reported
PSE Kits	3817.43	1178.57	Not reported
Monitoring / Stationery	1549.5	2543.84	533.69
Uniforms / Batch	848.63	396.86	Not reported
SNP (including state share)	95882.08	71849.34	61611.54
Construction-up-gradation	Not reported	2331.38	6108.02
TOTAL	166441.82	138046.53	104256.46

Slow rate of decrease in child marriages

2136. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent survey conducted by an NGO called Child Rights and You, that indicated a slow rate of decrease in child marriages;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are contradictory clauses in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which acts as an hindrance in tackling child marriages; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) There is no such information on the survey with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 which is a progressive law that prohibits the child marriages and punishes those who promote, perform and abet child marriages.

Indian lagging behind in Global Nutrition Report

2137. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the recent report called Global Nutrition Report released by WHO has indicated that India lags behind many sub-saharan poor African countries in reducing under-nutrition rate; and

(b) if so, the programmes/schemes run by Government to tackle under-nutrition and the budget allocation for each of such programmes/schemes as well as actual amount spent for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. Global Nutrition Report, 2016, has indicated that in terms of progress in decline in child undernutrition rates, India lags behind many countries in Africa south of the Sahara. However, the report also states that regionally, the number of stunted children in Africa is rising, elsewhere stunting numbers are declining.

Further, the malnutrition levels in the country have shown a declining trend since as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 to 29.4%, stunting from 48.0% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC.

(b) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address one or other aspects related to nutrition.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna

(IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions with an aim to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

The budget allocation for these schemes as well as the amount spent for the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Budgetary allocation and expenditure under ICDS scheme (Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Budget Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1.	2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00	16,267.49	99.73%
2.	2014-15	18,195.00	16561.60	16581.82*	100.12%
3.	2015-16	8335.77	15483.77	15438.93	99.71%

* This includes saving from other schemes during the year.

Budgetary allocation and expenditure under IGMSY scheme:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Budget Allocation (Rs in crores)	B.E 500	B.E 400	B.E 438
Funds Released (Rs in crores)	R.E-300	R.E-358.00	RE- 233.5
Actual Expenditure (Rs in crores)	232.05	343.15	232.99

Budgetary allocation and expenditure under SABLA scheme:

Year	Allocation (in ₹ Crores)	Total Released /Expenditure (Nutrition+ Non Nutrition) (in ₹ Crores)	
		Released	Utilized
2012-13	BE: 750.00 RE: 504.00	478.90	619.27
2013-14	BE: 650.00 RE: 614.00	575.36	655.15
2014-15	BE: 700.00 RE: 630.00	610.21	645.22
2015-16	BE: 75.50 RE: 475.50	470.40	458.27

Mechanism to rescue women from social media attack

2138. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would crack down on people harassing and trolling women on social media without compromising the freedom of expression on the internet;

(b) whether of late, many instances of abusive behaviour, harassment and hateful content against women, appeared in social media; and

(c) whether Government and the concerned media, are working out a mechanism to crack down on offenders in order to rescue women being trolled on social media sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry intends to assist women who are victims of abusive behaviour, hateful content and are harassed on the Social Media.

(b) Instances of abusive behavior, harassment and hateful content against women on social media have been reported to the Ministry.

(c) The Ministry is in touch with social media platforms and is resolving the complaints as and when received. The existing framework of Social Media platforms for such grievance redressal is being used. Also, the provision of cyber-crime/laws are being invoked on case to case basis.

Marital rape under law

2139. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Women (NCW) has recommended that marital rape should be brought under law and recognized as an offence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's view thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) While commenting on Draft National Policy for Women, 2016, the National Commission for Women has made certain recommendations on marital rape. The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Law Commission of India, while making its 172nd Report on "Review of Rape Laws" in March, 2000 did not recommended criminalization of marital rape. However, the Justice J.S Verma Committee, while giving its Report on "Amendments to Criminal Laws" in January 2013, recommended that law ought to be amended to delete the marital rape exception. The Department - Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs presented its 167th Report on their Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in the Rajya Sabha on 1st March, 2013. While giving its report the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, inter alia, considered both the 172nd Report on Review of Rape Laws given by the Law Commission of India, and the Report of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee. The Committee deliberated the amendments to section 375 of IPC including the issue of marital rape and observed that if the marital rape is brought under the law, the entire family system will be under great stress and the Committee may perhaps be doing more injustice.

The Ministry of Home has requested the Law Commission to deliberate upon the subject of marital rape during the course of its comprehensive review of Criminal Justice System.

National policy for safety of women

2140. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are reports of under utilisation of the Nirbhaya Fund by some States and nearly ₹2000 crore fund remains unutilised, if so, the State-wise details for the last three years, year-wise thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to formulate a national policy for proper rehabilitation, support and safety of women in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to expand the scope of the fund allocation, for its optimum utilization and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Set up in 2013, the corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya fund till 2015-16 is ₹ 2000 Crore.

(b) and (c) One Stop Centres and Women Helpline(181) are being set up to facilitate women to access justice. Swadhar Greh and Ujjawala Schemes are being administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape.

(d) Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has issued guidelines for simplified procedure for making optimal utilisation of Funds from the Nirbhaya Fund. Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has also issued guidelines for proposals from Central Government Ministries/Departments, States/UTs to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.

Infant Mortality Rate

2141 SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Infant mortality rate is worse than its neighbouring countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Infant Mortality rate in India is higher than that of Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka as per the State of World's Children report, 2016, released by UNICEF. The details are as below:

Country	Infant Mortality Rate (2015)
Bangladesh	31
India*	38
Nepal	29
Sri Lanka	8

*As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Report, 2014 of the Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India is 39/1000 live births.

The working paper published by NITI Aayog in 2015, titled, "Health System in India: Bridging the Gap between Current Performance and Potential" indicates that some possible causes for slower progress on IMR in India are the social determinants of health, regional disparity, overlapping responsibilities which blur accountability of outcomes, and unregulated private sector etc.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Re. Developments in States of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh leading to change in Governments there and role of Governors in respective States

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion to be initiated by Shri Anand Sharma. Sharmaji, one point I want to tell you is that the motion is to raise

a discussion on the developments in the States of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh leading to change in the Governments there and the role of Governors in the respective States. You cannot personally criticize any person or any authority and only the conduct can be discussed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I accept but on the conduct, the actions the Constitution Bench censure, I am very much entitled to say but we will not say anything which is personal. I respect that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can start, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Conduct or misconduct?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That's a good one.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a very important matter which concerns India's Parliamentary democracy and the Constitution of the country. Sir, the recent developments, late last year in December in Arunachal and then followed by Uttarakhand in March this year, have shocked the country and invited not only adverse comments but also censure from the Supreme Court of India, and earlier, from the High Court of Uttarakhand in the case of Uttarakhand.

Sir, we all know that India is a Constitutional democracy and the Governments are elected through a popular mandate. They hold office in Centre and in States when, as long as, they have the mandate and command majority in the House. There is a Constitutional sanctity which elected Governments are duty-bound to respect. The Governors of the States, under our Constitution, hold office, appointed to that position under the provisions of this Constitution with the pleasure of the President of the Republic of India. When it comes to the Executive, functions it is on the advice of the Council of Ministers unless there is no Government in office and there is the President's rule. The Governor is also expected to respect the elected Chief Minister and the Government of the day; equally acknowledge and accept the advice of the Council of Ministers, its recommendations. Even with regard to the convening of the State Assembly, a Governor is not supposed, Sir, to interfere in the day-to-day functioning of an elected Government in administrative matters or take decisions unilaterally for which there is no Constitutional mandate that a

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Governor has. Sir, our Constitution clearly, therefore, defines the role, in the case of the Centre, of the Rashtrapati and in the case of States, of the Governors. Sir, if the Governor acts contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, then, that undermines the functioning of our Parliamentary democracy. Sir, both in the case of Arunachal Pradesh and later in the case of Uttarakhand, Constitution was not respected. There was institutional impropriety; there was disrespect to the elected Governments; there was also insult to the people's mandate. Sir, a Governor is not supposed to meddle in politics or to undermine an elected Government in office but, unfortunately, that happened, which is a brazen violation of the Constitution of our country.

Sir, our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, speaks of cooperative federalism. At the same time, the Ruling Party President talks of Congress-mukt Bharat. That is the official policy of the Ruling Party today. It is not something which we are making. That is what they have said in their national executive meeting; that is what their Party President and their Ministers say. In a democracy, even the mention of such an expression that they will rid the country of the principal Opposition Party and also unseat or topple the elected Governments which are headed by the Congress itself, is an insult to democracy and the Constitution. Sir, there is a policy today being followed to destabilise, by misuse of power, misuse of resources and abuse of authority, the elected Governments in office. The targets are the Congress Governments. सभी कांग्रेस की सरकारें राज्यों में इनके निशाने पर हैं और इन्होंने वे हथकंडे अपनाए हैं, जो शर्मनाक हैं। सिर्फ उनकी आलोचना करना ही शायद अपने आप में पर्याप्त न हों। ये दोनों उदाहरण जो अभी हाल के हैं, वे अपनी एक कहानी बताते हैं कि किस तरह से संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाई गई हैं और किस तरह से केन्द्र की सरकार ने गवर्नर्स को एक पोलिटिकल एजेंट के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया, वहां की सरकारों को गिराने के लिए, मुख्यमंत्रियों को बेइज्जत करने के लिए, ह्यूमिलिएट करने के लिए And the Governors willingly became tools and agents to pursue or to implement or to execute the nefarious agenda of the Ruling Party, the ruling dispensation and the Government in Delhi. That is exactly what has happened in these two cases.

Sir, first take the case of Arunachal Pradesh. What happened was shameful. The Governor conducted himself in an * manner, which is unacceptable. There, the Assembly session had only concluded on the 21st of October, 2015. On the recommendation of

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Chief Minister, the Governor had summoned the Assembly session for 14th January, 2016. But, he preponed and advanced the Assembly session because some dissidents and the BJP MLAs represented and demanded that; and, in that process, he violated the Constitution and destabilised the elected Government of Chief Minister Nabam Tuki.

Sir, what is important to underscore here is that the meeting of the legislators, the so-called MLAs, at whose behest the session was advanced, was not held in the Assembly. First, they went to a community hall; then, they went to a hotel and bar; and that assembly was given the certificate of an Assembly session being held. The Governor decided that it is the Deputy Speaker who would preside over this crowd or group of legislators and they were given the legitimacy or sought to be given the legitimacy that this was an Assembly session.

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह ऐसा ही होगा कि केन्द्र में चुनी हुई सरकार है और कुछ सांसद आपके भी -- अभी तो खैर हिम्मत नहीं है -- तथा कुछ और सांसद मिल कर ताज होटल या ओबराय होटल में मीटिंग कर लें और एक आदमी चुन लें तथा उसको राष्ट्रपति जी बुला लें। क्या ऐसा हो सकता है और क्या यह स्वीकार्य है? परन्तु यह हुआ। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि वहाँ पर जो हुआ, यह शर्म की बात है।

उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखंड का घटनाक्रम भी अपने आपमें एक कहानी है। कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म की बात करने वाले प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तराखंड के अन्दर आपने.. पहले तो अरुणाचल में जिस दिन यह सब कुछ हुआ और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ, वह तारीख मैं बताना भूल गया। वह तारीख 26 जनवरी थी। यानी जब भारत का संविधान लागू हुआ था और भारत एक गणतंत्र बना था, एक republic बना था, उसके ठीक 66 साल बाद, यह प्रजातंत्र में आपकी आस्था और कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म की जो नयी परिभाषा देश को दी गई है, उसका एक उदाहरण था। उत्तराखंड में 18 मार्च की घटना है। वहाँ असेम्बली का सत्र चल रहा था, उत्तराखंड पर वोट पड़े। यह सही है कि कांग्रेस के 9 विधायक बागी हुए और बीजेपी के एमएलएज के साथ मिले, परन्तु वहाँ वोटिंग हुई, Vote on Account हुआ और पास हुआ। 19 मार्च को वहाँ के राज्यपाल महोदय ने, क्योंकि यहाँ पर अब इनका जो एक नया अभियान है, सत्ताधारी दल के अध्यक्ष का, जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया, उल्लेख किया, कहा कि floor test करो। विधान सभा का सत्र बुला लिया गया। राज्यपाल महोदय ने मुख्य मंत्री को कहा कि अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करो, 28 मार्च को, मुख्य मंत्री हरीश रावत ने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया। परन्तु उसके बाद हुआ क्या - एक दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति शासन। He should have allowed the Chief Minister and the MLAs to take a decision. That is what the constitutional propriety is. The Chief Minister was not running away from the vote or to prove his majority, which subsequently was proven. It was a chain of events, whether it was in the Uttarakhand High Court or in the Supreme Court. That judgement did not open the eyes of this

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Government. The very next day, the Uttarakhand High Court made it absolutely clear that the proclamation to impose President's rule is open to judicial review and lifted the President's rule; again called for a trust vote. Again, you come to Delhi. You go before the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court in disgust throws you out, and sends you back to the Assembly, and the Assembly reposes its trust and confidence in the Congress Chief Minister and the Congress Government, continues in office today. You were unmoved; the Prime Minister remains unmoved. Yes, you have majority. But the majority does not allow you to topple, destabilize and insult elected Governments. Your majority in the Lok Sabha does not give you any sanction to trample upon the Constitution of the Republic of India. That you must always bear in mind while in office. And if you will not, you will, as you are today, stand exposed and condemned for your agenda and for deeds what you did in these two States. सर, मेरे बाद मेरे और साथी बोलेंगे, खास तौर पर जिन्होंने इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में और हाई कोर्ट में बातचीत की है, कपिल सिब्बल जी, वे बोलेंगे। परन्तु मुझे एक चीज़ कहनी है कि यह सब कुछ जो हुआ, उससे इस सरकार की नीयत, इसका एजेंडा, इनका तौर-तरीका, इनका संविधान में अविश्वास, संविधान का अपमान करने का गुरुर, ये सब बातें सामने आईं। मैं इस माननीय सदन में आपकी अनुमति से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस संविधा पीठ के, Constitution Bench के जजमेंट के कुछ अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। यह 13 जुलाई का ऑर्डर है। The Constitution Bench has said that the Governor can't act as per his whims. The Supreme Court censored the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh for humiliating the elected Government of the day. In a historic judgment it restored, for the first time, the Government and the status *quo ante*. So, Uttarakhand was a wake-up call and you did not actually wake up. You thought that you could get away with all actions which are unacceptable and not permissible under the Constitution, in our democracy.

Sir, let me quote verbatim a few excerpts of the Constitution Bench which gave a unanimous verdict in this matter: "By a unanimous landmark verdict, the Constitution Bench circumscribed the powers of the Governor and held that the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Rajkhawa's messages to advance the Assembly session in December and to decide the manner of conducting the Assembly proceedings were violative of Constitutional provisions and that he could not have acted without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers." That is what the Constitution says. "The Bench laid down that a Governor cannot have the freedom to determine when and in which situation can he take a decision at his own discretion without the aid and advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers. He can act without the aid and advice only when a Government has lost its majority in a floor test", the court has said.

Sir, the judgment also says that the Constitution does not allow any role to a Governor to interfere in the activities of the Assembly and, therefore, it would be outside the domain of his powers to fix date for an Assembly Session or to decide how the Assembly functions. The Constitution Bench also rejected the arguments of Rajkhawa, who was the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, that he had to take note of the political turmoil and the status of disqualification petitions filed by all sides. This must be noted, Sir. The Court has said, "It needs to be asserted as a constitutional determination, that it is not within the realm of the Governor to embroil himself in any political thicket. The Governor must remain aloof from any disagreement, discord, disharmony, discontent or dissension within individual political parties. The activities within a political party, confirming turbulence, or unrest within its ranks, are beyond the concern of the Governor. The Governor must keep clear of any political horse-trading." It further says, "The State Legislature does not function under the Governor. In sum and substance,"...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): The word 'horse-trading' is unparliamentary.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am quoting Supreme Court judgment. That is from the Constitution Bench Judgment.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Which paragraph are you quoting?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have every right to read. I am not indulging in personal comments. It is * of the Governor.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The word 'horse-trading' is unparliamentary.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: it is the Supreme Court judgment. It is a verbatim account. ...*(Interruptions)*... Well, it could be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, my point is, you need not mention the name of the Governor. You may simply say 'Governor'.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the judgment mentions that. I am just reading the Supreme Court judgment. It is nothing of my own.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The State Legislature...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I request you to please let us know the paragraph, because I have the judgment with me.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं अभी बताऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will authenticate. भुपेन्द्र जी, आप घबराइए मत, मैं इसको बिल्कुल रखूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: From which paragraph are you quoting? I am only requesting you. I am only requesting you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: बताएंगे।*(Interruptions)*... I will authenticate and give. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I only requested Anand Sharmaji,

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं बता दूंगा।

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, from which paragraph is he quoting because सर, जजमेंट में गवर्नर को क्रिटिसाइज नहीं किया गया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him authenticate and give.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: You tell me the paragraph. He is reading the judgment. I want to See the paragraph.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हां, पैराग्राफ बता देंगे।

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I have a copy with me. I want to See the paragraph.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am quoting the judgment as reported and...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I agree with you, but tell me the paragraph.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is enough if you authenticate it, Shri Sharma.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: You tell me the paragraph.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not obliged to tell you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told him to authenticate. That's enough.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am doing what is correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's enough.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You stand exposed. Don't defend..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please speak. He only raised a point. Why do you talk like this?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The State Legislature, as I was saying, Sir, does not function under the Governor. In sum and substance, the Governor just cannot act as the Ombudsman of the State Legislature. The Governor cannot be Seen to have such powers and functions as would assign him a dominating position over the State Executive and the State Legislature, the Constitution Bench. Sir, as I had said,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, try to conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding in just a minute. Sir, there is an agenda. There is the Congress *Mukht Abhiyaan*. Their Government stands fully censured, exposed and condemned. The Prime Minister is silent. Two historic judgments, restoration of elected Governments, which in their Congress *Mukht Abhiyaan*,.....

आप लोग गलतफहमी का शिकार हैं कि ऐसे कांग्रेस मुक्त नहीं होगा। 131 साल पुराना राजनीतिक दल है, बड़े उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं, बड़ी राजनीतिक लड़ाइयां लड़ी हैं। वहां सदन में नम्बर कम हो गया तो गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि आप लोग हमेशा के लिए इतने बड़े होकर आ गए। पहले आप भी सिमटे थे, सिकुड़े थे याद रखना, सिर्फ दो पर रह गए थे। मुझे आपके माध्यम से एक चीज कहनी है कि जिस गवर्नर के खिलाफ कांस्टीट्यूशनल बेंच की यह जजमेंट है, उस गवर्नर को क्यों नहीं हटाया, उसके खिलाफ क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं की? इससे बढ़कर और क्या बातें गवर्नर के बारे में कही जा सकती हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरी सदन से मांग है कि उस राज्यपाल को बर्खास्त किया जाए, उसको निकाला जाए। अगर वह अपने पद पर बने रहता है, इसका मतलब आप कांस्टीट्यूशनल बेंच का अपमान करते हैं, संविधान का अपमान करते हैं। मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात को विराम देता हूं।

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, can I be permitted to lay my Special Mention as I have to catch a flight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When is your flight?

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: It is at 6. 00 p.m. Can I do it early?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will tell you. I know your flight is at 6.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was carefully listening to Shri Anand Sharmaji's presentation. When my colleague, Bhupenderji asked him to refer to the relevant paragraph, he said, "My colleague, Shri

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

Kapil Sibal, his advocate, will be referring to that." Fine. There is no problem. But, the issue is, does the Congress party have any moral right to raise this issue? That is one issue because there is a very odd saying outside, I don't know whether it is Parliamentary or unparliamentary, you have to guide me, it is like a * because it is the party which has misused Article 356 umpteen times, around 90-100 times only. In that, some four or five may have been justified but not others, and such a party is now giving us sermons about using and misusing Article 356.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): You speak on Short Duration Discussion, not on Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I know what to speak. You please sit down. You have got confident leaders. They have the capacity. You don't know it. You have come just now and you want to teach us lessons. Please, try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, how can he say to a new Member like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, this is unacceptable ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वेंकैया जी, नये मेम्बर्स को तो एनकरेज करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*... You kindly go through the record and remove that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Alright. I will go through that...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I always welcome new Members. But, they should follow the rules. They should not try to poke at others. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am happy...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have to encourage new Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have all the love and affection for any new Member, because once upon a time even I was a new Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I carefully listened...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

cannot interrupt...*(Interruptions)*...He cannot interrupt like that...*(Interruptions)*...It is not a one-way traffic. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can interrupt and Minister cannot react! If he interrupts, Minister will react...*(Interruptions)*...Sit down...*(Interruptions)*... That is all...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have not said anything on my own without any provocation ...*(Interruptions)*... If somebody tries to disturb me and tells me how to behave or how to respond, with my limited knowledge, I have said it ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we also have judgments of courts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: How can anyone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, a king can do no wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be like 'king can do no wrong.' ...*(Interruptions)*... They will do wrong and if anybody says something, they will object. This is not a fair method. This is not the spirit of democracy.

Let us See what the Sarkaria Commission has said. The important recommendation of Sarkaria Commission, within the whole gamut of Centre-State relations, while recommending Article 356 is, "Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases, as a measure of last resort, when all available alternatives fail to prevent or rectify a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State." It observed that these alternatives may be used only in the case of an extreme urgency where failure on the part of the State Government to take immediate action under Article 356 to avoid disastrous consequences. Sir, this is what relevant today. The Commission Report also mentioned Article 356 was used 'sparingly' in the initial years. It was invoked 12 times up to 1967 when they had absolute majority and there was no problem with any other State Government. The problem started from 1967 onwards..

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rangarajanji, the first casualty was your dear leader Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Venkaiahji, will you yield for a minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my point is, when you quote, you please quote the Sarkaria Commission fully. Don't quota one para here one para there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, thank you. If the Chair allows the debate

till tomorrow evening, I will go on reading Sarkaria Commission's recommendations, because these are huge volumes ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Chair decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, when you speak, you reply to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes. You can speak better than me to defend the dismissal of Naboodiripad's Government at that time by your friendly Congress Party.

Sir, 12 times Article 356 was used up to 1967. It was resorted to as many as on 62 occasions between 1967 and 1985. The very first occasion of its use was in Punjab for resolving internal crisis in the ruling party! It contained the *Seeds* of future implications. It rose to its crescendo in 1977 and again in 1980 when President's rule was imposed in nine States. The Report noted these. Sir, why am I saying this? I am saying that this is not for the first time that Article 356 is used. It is not for the first time that any Central Government intervened in a particular situation in the State. This is the point I wanted to make. So, Congress Party, having done all these, whether it is late Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad or late N.T. Rama Rao and there are a number of other Chief Ministers, is giving sermons. They all became casualties because of your political considerations. You could not digest the mandate of the people when N.T. Rama Rao was elected by a massive majority. You dismissed him while he enjoyed majority.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): What about his son-in-law?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No; first, by your political son-in-law, because he joined your party later. He -- Mr. Nadendla Bhaskar Rao -- was the close right-hand associate of Shri N.T. Rama Rao. But, later, he went with you, politically. And, then, along with the support of the then Governor, Shri Ram Lal, Shri N.T. Rama Rao's Government was pulled down. And, we -- I myself, Shri Jaipal Reddy and Communist friends -- all fought back and then Shri N.T. Rama Rao came back to power. Sir, truth is unpalatable, sometimes. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, I come to Arunachal Pradesh. Let us *See* what has happened in Arunachal Pradesh. You had majority. People had elected your Government and Mr. Nabam Tuki taken charge as Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh on 1st November, 2011. How was the problem started? It is not because of BJP or any other party. Mr. Tuki dropped the State's Health and Family Welfare Minister, Mr. Kalikho Pul, during the Cabinet reshuffle. That is how problem started. What is the role of our Government in all this? Then, in 2015, Mr. Paul alleged financial mismanagement within the Government. But, without understanding what he was saying, the Congress party expelled him. Then, the

new Governor came. The fifth session of the Legislative Assembly was concluded. After that, the MLAs met and they had lost confidence in their leader. The Congress party did not act. Later on, they also moved a No Confidence Motion against the Speaker. Then, they wanted a trial of strength. My friend, Shri Anand Sharma, was quoting the spirit of the Constitution and saying that it should have been left to the Assembly to decide. Yes, if the Assembly meets, it can decide. But the Assembly was locked. The MLAs were not allowed. The Assembly was postponed to January. ...*(Interruptions)*... The day when you lose numbers, you are supposed to resign or call the Assembly. But you called it in January. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not correct. It was advanced to 6th. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am coming to the fact. The Governor's orders summoning of the sixth session of the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या यह गवर्नमेंट का reply है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is intervening. A Minister can always intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Nareshji knows it. But, he does not want to leave the field only for the BJP and the Congress. He always wants a role for the other parties too. It is good.

As per the Governor's order, summoning the sixth session of Assembly, the Assembly was to meet on 14th January, 2016. In the same month, Anandji, the Congress MLAs demanded the removal of the Deputy Speaker. They moved a resolution to remove the Speaker. The Governor ordered for the trial of strength to decide whether the Speaker was having the majority or not; the Deputy Speaker was having the majority or not. The Governor's order advanced the Assembly session from 14th January to 16th December. That is the issue of contention. Does the Government have the power? The point is, if you go by the judgements, or if you go by the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, or if you go by the S.R. Bommai case, the trial of strength has to take place on the floor of the House. I do admit. If the Government, if the Cabinet, if the Council of Ministers, who lost majority, do not call the Assembly for six months -- because, six months' time is allowed -- what is the remedy? There is no remedy at all. Should a Government, which has lost majority, be allowed to continue and do all sorts of things, natural and unnatural, constitutional and unconstitutional? That is the issue. That is why the Governor, as

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

mandated by the Constitution, had ordered preponement of the Assembly Session. What was the difficulty? You had numbers. You should have accepted that. Now, you are saying that we had numbers, but you disqualified the MLAs. Before conducting trial of strength, instead of accepting the Governor's recommendations, you disqualified the MLAs! Sir, the Uttarakhand and the Arunachal Assemblies have set up a new precedent in the country. These were new practices for anybody. Whoever loses majority, disqualify their opponents! If you lose majority, you disqualify others. That is the moral of Uttaranchal story, that is the moral of Arunachal story. And, my friend, Shri Anand Sharma, is saying that everybody should follow that. The fact is that the trial of the strength has to be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you yield for a minute. What is the constitutional provision for a split to take place? Which party will not take action? Will your party not take action? If your few MPs were to get up, what will you do? What will your Prime Minister do? I would like to hear from you. Do you respect the constitutional provisions or not? The Tenth Schedule is very clear about it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If any MLA rebels or opposes the party line, the party has got every right to suspend him, every right to expel him. I am not quarrelling. You can expel him. You can take him back. Like, you have taken back in Arunachal Pradesh. You first expelled him. And, then, you tried the other man. He could not muster majority. Then, you sacrificed him and brought the earlier man back. And, of course, yesterday you dropped him. You should have been aware of the consequences. Yesterday means, there was again cabinet reshuffle and, according to newspaper reports, he was dropped, if I am right. But that is not relevant. What is relevant is, if a good number of MLAs say that they do not have confidence in their leader, normally what do we do? Does the party take care of it? Or, when it becomes public and goes to the Court of the Governor, the Governor advises them, "Why prepone the Assembly? Have a trial of strength and prove your majority." That is what the Governor did. But you did not accept it. I don't want to argue at length because facts are there and even arguments are also over now. But the point is, Sir, now you are saying the Court has said it. I am not disputing that. I am not here to comment on the Court; they are legal luminaries. Sir, the entire Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, unanimously passed the NJAC. The Court struck that down. That is Court's prerogative. But it is our prerogative to approve a legislation. We had approved it. The trial of strength can neither be decided outside, in the Raj Bhavan, nor by the Court. It has to be decided on the floor of the House. A new

Chief Minister was sworn in. The Chief Minister has proved his majority on the floor of the House. Then, you say, "The earlier Chief Minister has proved his majority in the Assembly." This is something new, which was unheard of. And, now, the situation is like this. Okay, that has been agreed upon. The Governor said, "Okay; come and prove your majority." Without proving your majority, your Congress Chief Minister resigned and went away. That means, *prima facie*, he had lost the majority earlier. This is what we have been saying. Had you taken appropriate action at an appropriate time, this situation would not have arisen at all. So, basically, it is your creation, it is your problem and we were compelled to enter into this, because there was a Constitutional breakdown, where the Assembly was locked and where the person who had lost the majority was not accepting to go by the Constitution, or, by the directives of the Governor. That is why the Central Government had to intervene. According to Sarkaria Commission, Article 356 is the spirit of all the judgements also. That is the position. Otherwise, we had no intention. You know what happened in Arunachal Pradesh earlier. What happened in Arunachal Pradesh? You will come to know what will happen in Arunachal Pradesh in future also. I am not here to argue in favour of this side.....

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Something is being planned for the future.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. We have not planned anything. The Speaker also resigns. Then, the Deputy Speaker disqualifies. And, the Deputy Speaker says that the Speakers' decision is illegal. Then, one man locks the Assembly, and the other man does not agree to prepone the Assembly Session. All these wonderful things have happened. That is why this has happened, Sir. Rebel MLAs meet outside. Who were those MLAs? They were your MLAs only. This is the advantage for the Congressmen, Sir. They go out; they come in. While going, they say, "We are unhappy". While coming back, they say, "अम्मा से बाहर गया, अम्मा के पास वापस आ रहे हैं।" That is not your Amma. Don't take it that way. Amma means, 'Mother's Party'. That is our 'Matre Party'. ...(Interruptions).. Parent Party. Parent is, again, an English word. It is a male word. 'Amma' means mother organisation. So, this is the facility you have, this is the flexibility you have.....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is part of democracy.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, that is part of democracy also. Now, the Court has given some order. It has been respected and you have also followed it in spirit, because you realised that your man did not have majority. You made him resign and he resigned.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

The person who has the majority is now sworn in. He is ruling the State. So, how can you blame it on us?

Sir, the second issue is about Uttarakhand. In Uttarakhand also, this is, again, your internal problem. We have no role, whatsoever, in it. We have no role. Moreover, this was all by your own hard-core Congressmen, the original Congressmen. You were talking about 130 years; history. I don't agree with that. That was the original Congress, the National Congress. This is a notional Congress. Both are different. This is the new Congress, the Congress (I). This is Congress (I). This has nothing to do with that Congress. That was the original Congress which fought for the freedom of the country, where all shades of opinion were part of the movement. We will come to it a little later in some other discussion. Sir, here, the rebel MLAs of the Congress Party, including the former Chief Minister, not an ordinary person, and nine other MLAs rebelled for whatever be the reason. You will agree with me that we had no role in that. It was your internal problem. Then, as you could not resolve the internal problem, as your leadership could not inspire them to be in their Party, they were adopting various methods. They met the Governor and told him that they had no confidence in the Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you ...*(Interruptions)*... BJP also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They were brought by a chartered plane of your own Party.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Anandji, you need not go into details of who brought whom and all. ...*(Interruptions)*... They make common cause. Sometimes, some friends make a common cause with you, but that does not mean they always support you. They are critical too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We don't have a common cause with anybody. I wanted to tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, whenever there is trouble, the Communist Party is ready to make a common cause with the Congress Party! Earlier, they had a Common Minimum Programme too, which they broke and then, fell apart too. We are all aware of that, and the Speaker said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have some. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be sportive. Why do you get agitated? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, earlier, we had wholesale defection in Arunachal. The Anti-Defection law says that you can't defect in part and so, there was wholesale defection. They first said 'defection' and then they said, 'Due to affection we are going back!' I was the President of the Party during that period. When Mr. Gegong Apang was the Chief Minister of Arunachal, they came wholesale to us and wholesale they went back! I asked them 'Is this defection'? They said, 'No, Sir. It was affection to this side earlier. Now, there is affection to that side!' And they did it to perfection! ...*(Interruptions)*... With a change in Government from this side to that side, they made it an art of defection and justified it too!

Sir, coming to Uttaranchal, on 18th March, BJP MLAs, as rightly said by Shri Anand Sharma, and also the rebel MLAs moved a No Confidence Motion against the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker after the Speaker, according to the BJP MLAs, passed the Appropriation Bill unconstitutionally. Now, who will decide whether a Bill has been passed or not? It is the Chair that decides it. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Chair is a Chair. I am not challenging the Chair. Normally, you do it in the mornings, but I don't do that. You did that even today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Chair puts that to vote and then declares whether the Appropriation Bill has been approved or not. For seven-eight days, the Speaker did not communicate to the Governor that the Appropriation Bill had been passed. And then, as the date was fast approaching, as the MLAs represented to the Governor that they had not voted in favour of it and they were disqualified too, a situation then arose where we received a report from the Governor that there has been a breakdown of the Constitutional machinery, and so the Appropriation Bill has not been passed. Now, everybody knows what would happen if the Appropriation Bill does not get passed before the said date. There would be no money available even to pay salaries to the employees and to run the system. That being the case, the Centre stepped in, and then kept the Assembly in suspended animation. It did not dissolve the Assembly; it would not either, because there is the judgement of the S.R. Bommai case on that. Now, when the Assembly is in suspended animation, what is your problem? On the one hand, they say one thing in the case of Arunachal and on the other hand, they give an argument contrary to that in the case of Uttaranchal. I am not able to understand how they could change the legal position in the cases of Arunachal and Uttaranchal. This issue is being discussed across the country at various fora. What is this? Here, the Speaker disqualifies and the Court says the disqualification is not valid. There, the Speaker first disqualifies and then conducts test and then declares the outcome. Sir, here also, in this House, if at some point of time, you disqualify something in this House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That declaration has been upheld.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is also surprising. Sir, if at some point here, if the Government is in a minority on particular issue and using the Chair, disqualifies others, they can say Bills are passed. Only Mr. Derek O'Brien can talk out and then walk out! At the end of the day, when Members are not there, you cannot do anything. You can only protest or explain your position. But numbers is the question here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You should have argued in the Supreme Court. You sent the wrong man.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I don't have that much knowledge as my learned friend, Shri Kapil Sibal, and others may have, to go to the Supreme Court and argue. Your Leader did not give me that advantage. I studied Law. I wanted to practise it. The next day I was put under MISA. I was inside jail for seven-and-a-half months. ...*(Interruptions)*... I changed course and finally landed here, thanks to 'Madam', 'the original Madam', who put me in the jail during Emergency. That is a political issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And you feel it is better! ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you feel now that it is better?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, Sir. I am feeling better now. What was the crime I committed? The crime according to MISA was that I, being a student, invited Jayaprakash Narayan to the university. I don't express regrets even today for inviting Jayaprakash Narayan, the great revolutionary leader, who is responsible for a social change across the country, even outside the democracy. When you talk of democracy, please remember 1975-77, when you put all Opposition behind bars. Now, you disqualify Opposition. There, you put all Opposition behind bars and got the Constitutional amendment passed. Here, you disqualified opposition MLAs and then got your No-Confidence Motion passed. What is this? Is this an example we are placing before the country? That is the question to which I want an answer? That is the reason I am intervening. On the one hand, you have used and misused Article 356 for 91 to 100 times, which was a dismissal or murder, whatever language you are using, of popular and elected Governments, and then our Government was forced to take the steps both in Uttarakhand and Arunachal because of their internal problems. Why? You yourself created a constitutional situation which has been exposed and vindicated subsequently where the Chief Minister had to resign before *Seeking* the trial of strength. In spite of being given an opportunity to be a Chief Minister, he resigned. That is the precise point, and let us not try to score political points. What I am trying to say is that we have to respect the Constitution; we have to keep in mind the spirit of Article 356; we have to follow the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. But

rule cannot be one to me and the other to you. You cannot have a posture that king can do no wrong; whatever we have done is right and whatever you are doing is wrong. Secondly, I come to 'Congress Mukht Bharat'. We never said 'Congress Mukht Bharat'. We want a Party like the Congress to be our main opposition so that we will always be benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): You have a policy that you did wrong, so I will also do wrong. That is also wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, if I do wrong, it is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Are you going to take action against the person who has launched this campaign? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rameshji, habitual offenders के बारे में आपने क्या किया, वह देखना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों को भी सोचना पड़ेगा। I See the point which you are trying to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I quoted only you to you. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Butchers can't be preachers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, we always remember what we have done and we try to learn lessons from others. That also, I agree. But the only thing is, Sir, आजकल देश में चर्चा चल रही है कि जिन्हें उस सीट पर बिठाया, वे बहुमत सिद्ध नहीं कर पाए, भागकर चले गए। जिनको हटाया, उन्होंने सदन में पहले अपना बहुमत सिद्ध किया है। यह एक विचित्र स्थिति है, जिसके बारे में देश में चर्चा हो रही है। वह आप सब को समझ में आयी होगी। मैं अरुणाचल के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। दूसरा, हम एक नया सिद्धांत देश के सामने रख रहे हैं। Anandji was asking me that Venkaiah Naidu should answer this; I do agree. I want the entire House to answer this. If a Speaker disqualifies the people, when he is facing a No-Motion Motion, is there any remedy? If a Speaker sits on judgment for months and years together about the petition moved for disqualification of any Member, is there any remedy? There is a need to have a debate across the country cutting across party lines because you are also Seeing what is happening in different parts of the country. This is a lesson we have to draw out. This is the question that is agitating my mind. I thought, today is the appropriate occasion to share my thought, which is agitating me, with other colleagues whether the Speaker is final as far as the conduction of the House is concerned. As far as the majority of the House or as far as the qualification or disqualification of a Member is concerned, there has to be some other mechanism to be evolved with common discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: See Schedule X. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: शेड्यूल में क्या है, आपको भी मालूम है और शेड्यूल के अनुसार हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, आप भी देख रहे हैं और मैं भी देख रहा हूँ। अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में क्या हुआ? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मित्र हंस रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले हमारे जमाने में क्या हुआ, बाद में क्या हुआ और अभी अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में क्या हो रहा है, इस बारे में देश भर में चर्चा हो रही है। If you just want to avoid the discussion for political convenience, I have no quarrel with them. But the fact of the matter is that this is agitating the minds of people. In my opinion, the Speaker's power is within the House. The majority or minority has to be decided on the floor of the House. And, thirdly, the Speaker or the Governor, or the Chief Minister, has to follow the spirit of the Constitution. If that is not done, then, there will be a problem in the country. Keeping that in mind, we have to learn lessons. We have learnt lessons and they have also learnt lessons. Let us all work together towards evolving a common system. Then, talking about Governors, appointing political agents and all that, सर, हम भी बचपन से कहते रहे कि कांग्रेस वालों ने राजभवन को गाँधी भवन बनाया। Gandhi Bhawan is not Gandhiji's bhawan. Earlier, all Congress offices used to be called as Gandhi Bhawan. Now, they have forgotten; that is a different matter. But in those days, wherever there was a Congress Office, even in my town, Nellore also, my later friend and Chief Minister, Janardhan Reddy, ...*(Interruptions)*... In Nellore, it is Indira Gandhi Bhawan now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is Gandhi Bhawan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In Hyderabad, it is Gandhi Bhawan, but in Nellore, it is the Indira Gandhi Bhawan. If Rameshji wants, now that he has become an MP from our place, we can go together and see also. I can host him one day in my native place. There won't be any problem. In spite of our differing ideas and all that, we commonly discuss many issues. We come to conclusions and sometimes, we fail to come to conclusions like the other Bill which he had drafted and taken the credit for drafting that Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows which Bill I am referring to.

Sir, I have one more point. I will conclude with that. Sir, let us not try to score political points. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am trying to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... After having recalled all this, proving that you also did wrong, I would like to say that don't point an accusing finger at this side. सब लोग अंतर्मुग्ध होते हैं, व्यवस्था में क्या परिवर्तन आना चाहिए, इसको कैसे सुधारना चाहिए, इसके बारे में चर्चा करना, मेरा मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इसको केवल यूज करना, कुछ दिनों के लिए आपके पास यहाँ संख्या ज्यादा है, इसलिए आप चार लोग जो बोलें, वही बहुमत है, ऐसा नहीं है। आपके पास लोग सभा में बहुमत नहीं है, इसलिए लोकसभा का महत्व कम

होगा, लोक सभा में आपके पास भेजा था तो क्या है, आपकी यह भावना अच्छी नहीं है। After all, that is also an elected House and that also represents the will of the people. That is the House of the People. It has got its own importance. At the same time, the spirit of the people, their mandate, is reflected in the General Elections. That is what we have been saying during all these days. The will of the people is for this Government, for this leader, Mr. Modi. We believe in cooperative federalism. We want to take the States along with us, and we have said, 'Team India spirit'. We are calling for the 'Team India spirit'. You please cooperate. You set right your house, your Party, in order, inspire confidence, and most of the problems will be solved. In respect of other problems, we can sit together and resolve them. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 261. I did not want to disturb the senior Minister because he was in full flow with such a wonderful humour. So, I did not want to spoil the flow, since he was getting into a good discussion; one angel discussing with the other angel. Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 261 regarding two phrases used by the Minister. I am not fighting with anybody. He used two phrases * and *. Sir, both these are unparliamentary expressions. Please expunge them.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, kindly find an equivalent parliamentary word. Guide me. I have no problem in withdrawing them, but the message has to be conveyed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu's renomination is over. I do not know why he is so aggressive now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an insinuation.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he has been renominated.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am progressive. While being progressive, I try to be aggressive to convince others like him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, बीजेपी के टाइम में वेंकैया जी बोल लिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बीजेपी की तरफ से वेंकैया जी बोल लिए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister's intervention is not counted in Party's time.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बीजेपी ने टाइम से किया है, अब समाजवादी पार्टी का नंबर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister was intervening. Let me go by that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, हमारा टाइम नहीं कटना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम आपको देंगे। Don't worry.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बीजेपी का टाइम नहीं कटना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine that. Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उपसभापति जी, नॉर्मली मैं वेंकैया जी को बहुत अरसे से जानता हूँ। वे मीठा खाकर आते हैं, लेकिन मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज ये क्या खाकर आए हैं? नॉर्थ कर्णाटक में सबसे फेमस मिर्च तेज हैं, अभी पिछली बार ये बेलगाँव वगैरह होकर आए हैं, जो हमारे बेलगाँव के एम.पी. हैं, वे मीठा ही खाते हैं, वहीं खाते हैं, कहीं आज ये वहाँ की मिर्च खाकर तो नहीं आए हैं?

हर आदमी, जो इनको टोक रहा था, उसको आज ये डबल टोक रहे थे।

†چودھری منور سلیم: مانیور، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائٹے منتری جی سے کہتا ہوں کہ وہ اردو، جس نے محبت اور انقلاب 'لفظ' کو اپنی کوکھ سے جنم دیا، وہ اردو، آج محبت کی محتاج ہے اور یہ چاہیں، تو اس کو انصاف دے سکتے ہیں۔ نوودنے اور کیندریہ ودھیالیہ، کیندر سرکار چلاتی ہے، اگر ان میں ایک-ایک اردو ٹیچر رکھنے کا پروادھان کر دیا جائے گا، تو اردو روزی روٹی سے بھی جڑے گی اور اردو کے چھاتروں کی دیکشا اور شکشا ملنے کا ایک ذریعہ بن جائے گا۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको मिठाई दीजिए, वे उसको खाएँगे। Okay. श्री प्रभात झा।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले संविधान, संसद, न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका, इन सबका सम्मान करते हुए मैं यहाँ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के जनादेश से आने वाली सरकार का सम्मान होता है और हम जनता के जनादेश से देश में आए हैं। हम जनता की दया पर आए हैं, किसी पार्टी की दया पर नहीं आए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): क्या सरकारें वहाँ जनता के जनादेश पर नहीं आई थीं, जहाँ आपने राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए?

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं ज़रा बोल लूँ, उसके बाद आप बोलिएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, आप बोलिए। Don't listen to that. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री प्रभात झा: हम हमेशा जनादेश पर विश्वास करते हैं। जनतंत्र में जनादेश का सबसे बड़ा महत्व होता है। अगर इस विषय पर बहस नहीं होती, तो शायद कांग्रेस को political लाभ भी हो सकता था, लेकिन इस देश में दुर्भाग्य है, जैसा वेंकैया जी ने कहा कि political score करने के लिए हर बात पर डिबेट होनी आवश्यक होती है। जिसका आईना चकनाचूर हो, उसका चेहरा उसमें कैसा दिखेगा? कम से कम कांग्रेस को यह बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है कि धारा 356 का दुरुपयोग हमारी सरकार ने किया है। यह आपका अधिकार नहीं है। आप बोलिए, आप बोल सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट कह रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात करिए। संविधान पीठ कह रही है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... Constitutional Bench कह रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, मैं आपको सब बातों का जवाब दूँगा। देश में 60 साल तक आपने रूल किया है, मैंने रूल नहीं किया है, मेरी पार्टी ने रूल नहीं किया है। 123 बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा और 100 बार आपने लगाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हमें हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने चुन कर भेजा था या नहीं? अगर उन्होंने आपको 60 साल तक इस काबिल नहीं समझा था, तो तकलीफ क्यों हो रही है? हमें तो लोगों ने चुन कर भेजा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: सुन तो लीजिए। उपसभापति महोदय, दो नए राज्य बने हैं। एक नया राज्य तेलंगाना बना है और दूसरा नया राज्य बना है छत्तीसगढ़। उनको छोड़ कर कांग्रेस ने किसी राज्य को नहीं छोड़ा, जहाँ पर धारा 356 न लगाई गई हो। आप किस मुँह से बात कर रहे हैं? आप किससे कह रहे हैं? आप किसके गिरेबान में झाँकते हैं? आनन्द भाई साहब, मैंने इसलिए कहा कि अगर विषय कुछ और होता, तो शायद अच्छा लगता। आप किसकी बात करते हैं? वेंकैया जी ने इमरजेंसी के बारे में हल्की-फुल्की बात की। 17 साल की उम्र में कौन सा गुनाह किया था कि आपकी उस समय की सरकार ने संविधान को चाकू घोंप कर उसकी हत्या की और आपात काल लगाया। किसकी बात कर रहे हैं आप? बिना किसी आरोप के 19 महीने जेल में रखने वाले किस मुँह से हमसे बात कर रहे हैं? दो लाख लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आज आप देश में जो हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं, कोई घोषणा करके नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: देखिए, फिर वही बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: किसी के फोन टैप कर रहे हैं, एजेंसियों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आनन्द जी, मैंने आपको disturb नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सच सुनने का माद्दा रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, सच सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

3.00 P.M.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: विरोधियों के खिलाफ मुकदमें बना रहे हैं, जेल भेज रहे हैं। आप आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रभात झा: आप सच सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सच सुनने का माद्दा होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर आप सुनना चाहते हैं, तो मुझसे सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपसे नहीं जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस इंदिरा गाँधी ने चुनाव कराया था, वे स्वयं हार गई थीं और जनादेश को स्वीकार किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बात को मत भूलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चुनाव हुआ था, इन्दिरा गाँधी स्वयं हार गई थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: हमने आपको सुना है। आप आराम से बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने किसी को disturb नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand ji, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anandji, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anand ji, please sit down. Let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anand ji, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप सह नहीं पाएँगे, अभी मैं आपके पास और सच्चाई लाऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी और सच बात लाऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सह नहीं पाएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: क्या सहेंगे आप? आप शान्ति से सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप शान्ति से सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't make arguments like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... आनन्द जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Anand ji, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: दो लाख लोगों को जेल में ठूसने का काम किसने किया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anand ji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prabhatji, please address the Chair.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं आपसे ही कह रहा हूँ। वे तो आपसे बिना पूछे खड़े हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको छोड़िए, मुझसे कहिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं इसलिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि सविधान का उल्लंघन किसने किया? इतना ही नहीं किया, लोगों के लेख पर, लोगों के संपादकीय पर, अग्रलेख पर, आप क्या लिखेंगे, यह तय करती थी उस समय की कांग्रेस सरकार। ये हमसे कह रहे हैं कि आपने धारा 356 का दुरुपयोग किया। ये किस मुँह से हमसे कह रहे हैं? हमने कुछ भी नहीं किया था। जिसकी शादी नहीं हुई, उसकी नसबंदी किसने की थी, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें इस बात पर घोर आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह किस अदालत ने कहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: यह क्या हो रहा है? आपातकाल में यह किसने किया था? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आपको संविधान ने अधिकार दिया था? ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपकी चर्चा का विषय क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): ये आज की चर्चा के विषय पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

[جناب محمد علی خان: یہ آج کی چرچہ کے موضوع پر نہیں بول رہے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the discussion is on governance in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back; go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप इस विषय पर अलग से बहस कर लो। ...(व्यवधान)... हम भी उस पर बहस करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उसी इन्दिरा गांधी को हाथों पर उठाकर वापस लाए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... तक किसने वोट दिया था? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is the matter under discussion? ...(Interruptions)... Are we discussing 1970 and 1950? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point? ...(Interruptions)... All of you go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All of you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी तो मेरा समय शुरू ही हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Bhattacharyaji, go to your seat. I will go through the records. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it. That's all. It is a political subject. ...(Interruptions)... No; don't worry. It is a political subject. You please continue.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: एमरजेंसी जो है, वह एक सच्चाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एमरजेंसी में जो जुल्म हुए, जो अत्याचार हुए, वह भी एक सच्चाई है, तो हमें लगता है कि एमरजेंसी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, it is a political subject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: 1980 में इन्दिरा गांधी जी को किसने चुना था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सच्चाई जानना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... भूल गए कि उस समय तुम्हारा क्या हश्र हुआ था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आपकी याददाश्त कमजोर है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: जनता ने वोट करके आपको दिखा दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, अगर इसी तरह की बहस करोगे तो 44 से 6 पर आ जाओगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप गलत बहस मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जोर से बोलकर हमको समझा नहीं सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनने का साहस भी होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप आज की बात करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप संविधान का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: आपने गोधरा में क्या किया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب محمد علی خان: آپ نے گودھرا میں کیا کیا تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, Mr. Bhattacharya, go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Bhattacharya, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप चाहते हैं कि सदन में इस पर चर्चा हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपको आईना दिखाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, what happened in 1980? ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us debate now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय, क्या मैं बैठ जाऊँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यह समय काउंट नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You leave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल): ये लोग असत्य बोल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. This is a discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: On which subject?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: On which issue, Sir? What is the issue? This is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a political subject.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: It may be a political subject, but ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a political subject.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is a true subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it is a true subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will have to adjourn the House, if you don't listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I cannot run the House, I will adjourn the House. That is the only way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, यह जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I have resorted ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Budania, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Budania, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to tell the hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to tell the hon. Members, if there is anything unparliamentary

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

that has been said, one of you can stand up and point out. I will definitely expunge. Otherwise, Members have freedom to bring in politics because it is already a political subject. It is about the role of Governor in two States. So, naturally, role of Governors will come up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 356 will come in. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you are questioning Article 356 in one or two States, naturally, other States will also come in. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot avoid it. What is said here on this side will be unpalatable to that side. What is said here will be unpalatable to that side. But it is our duty to listen to both and reply when your chance comes. If you continuously behave like this, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी से आनन्द शर्मा जी ने गवर्नर्स रोल पर जो बात की ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, disparaging comments are made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is the matter, I will go through the record and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what you should tell me instead of fighting. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... If there is any disparaging remarks against any Prime Minister, that is expunged. There is no problem. One of you should have stood up and told me that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? Who are you to do like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are creating problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is a disparaging remark against any Prime Minister, one of you should stand up and tell me. I myself will expunge it. Instead of that, all of you are shouting. What will happen by shouting? This is very bad on your part to behave like this. It is your motion, if you don't want discussion, all right, we can go over. Now, Mr. Prabhat Jha, time of your Party is over. Please take five minutes and conclude.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, ऐसा नहीं। प्लीज आप मेरे साथ अन्याय मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह विषय बहुत लंबा चलेगा, यह लंबा चलने वाला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बीस साल चलेगा हमारी पार्टी के साथ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your Party will be for ever. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister's time is separate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call him afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, the Minister replied and Mr. Prabhat Jha also replied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prabhat Jha, please address the Chair. Don't provoke. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you want to say, address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't look there. You look at me only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं आपको ही एड्रेस कर रहा हूँ। मैंने पहले भी कहा था, यह सबजेक्ट ऐसा है, जिसमें कांग्रेस के लोग नाराज होंगे। मैं दूसरी बात कहूंगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में ढांचा गिरता है। गलत हुआ, सही हुआ, न्यायालय ने जो किया, हमें नहीं पता। वह जाने, वहां की सरकार भी गई, लेकिन इनकी पार्टी जो कानून और संविधान की इज्जत करती है, तो उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार क्यों गिरा दी? राजस्थान की सरकार क्यों गिरा दी? हम जानना चाहते हैं, बताइए कि क्या कारण था? क्या अनुच्छेद 356 उस समय सही था? क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ढांचा गिरा था? क्या राजस्थान में गिरा था? क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में गिरा था? सवाल यह है कि *। यह आप किस को डांट रहे हैं, किस से कह रहे हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: * को कह रहे हैं, * बंद कर दो।

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, अब फिर यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी बात कर दी, असंसदीय भाषा का उपयोग किया। आनन्द जी, दुर्भाग्य है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Kapil Sibal will reply when his turn comes. Leave it to Mr. Kapil Sibal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप राष्ट्रपति और न्यायालय की कितनी बातें मानते हैं? मैं उसका आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ। बोम्बई डिस्मिशन हुआ। उस डिस्मिशन के बाद 2005 में गोवा में आपकी सरकार ने क्या किया? उस समय हमारी सरकार थी, आपने क्या किया? वहां पर क्या हुआ? बोम्बई डिस्मिशन के बाद भी कांग्रेस ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले की परवाह न करते हुए 2005 में गोवा में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया, मैंने नहीं लगाया, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने नहीं लगाया, तत्कालीन सरकार ने लगाया और कांग्रेस ने नया प्रयोग किया। कांग्रेस ने जब देखा कि विरोधी दल में विभाजन नहीं कराया जा सकता, अपने साथ मिलाने के लिए दो-तिहाई विधायक चाहिए और गोवा के मामले में बड़ी संख्या है, तो कांग्रेस ने क्या किया? उसने एक नई चाल चल दी। पैसे का लालच देकर विरोधी दलों के कुछ विधायकों से इस्तीफा दिलवाया, सदन में चार-पांच विधायकों को कम करने के बाद, संख्या 40 से घट कर कम हो गई थी और उन 15-16 विधायकों के बूते उन्होंने सरकार वहाँ पर बनाई। क्या यह संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं था? क्या यह धारा 356 का सदुपयोग था? मैं कितनी बातें आपको गिनाऊँ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना ही नहीं, जरा भाजपा और केन्द्र की एनडीए सरकार.. अभी दो सरकारों की बात आई। अपना घर सम्भालिए। उपसभापति महोदय, उस दिन राजनाथ सिंह जी ने उस सदन में

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रभात झा]

कहा था कि अपने जहाज में नाव है, उसमें छेद है, पानी उसमें से निकल रहा है। आप अपने घर को.. कितनी बड़ी बात है कि एक दल का पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री यह कहता हो कि दो साल हो गए, मैं अपने नेता से नहीं मिल पाता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जो भी पार्टी छोड़ कर जाता है, वह ऐसा ही कहता है। थोड़े दिनों के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आनन्द जी आप क्यों बार-बार बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप आराम से बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कभी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। आप इतने सीनियर होकर भी ऐसा क्यों करते हैं? आप सुनने का माद्दा रखिए। मैंने शिकायत नहीं की। उस नेता ने शिकायत की कि साँकल खटखटाते हुए दो साल हो गए, नेता से भेंट नहीं होती है। आपके लोग छोड़ कर गए हैं। अरुणाचल में भाजपा के लोग नहीं थे, जो टूट कर आए। वे आपके लोग थे, जो 31 लोग टूट कर आए। 9 लोग कांग्रेस के थे, जो तोड़ कर आए। अपना घर सम्भालिए। यही वजह है कि मैं एक बात फिर से कहता हूँ, जिसे सुन कर आप फिर खड़े हो जाएँगे। आज जो जनता ने आपको 44 दे भी दिए हैं। अगर यही हालत रही तो 2019 में इकाई में आओगे। अगर आपकी यही हालत रही तो 4 से ज्यादा नहीं आ पाओगे। इसलिए धारा 356 पर बोलने से पहले मैं आपको कितना गिनाऊँ? क्या मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी, respected first Prime Minister of India, वहाँ से शुरू करूँ? क्या धारा 370 आज भी नहीं चल रही है? क्या वह मुद्दा आज तक हल हुआ? शाहबानो का मामला न्यायालय के बाद किसने किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? किस संविधान की बात करते हो? अगर भारत में संविधान के पन्ने को चीर-चीर कर फाड़ने की कोशिश की, तो वह सिर्फ कांग्रेस शासित उस समय की सरकार ने की। मैं नहीं बोलना चाहता, इतिहास गवाह है, क्योंकि आपने रूल किया है।

सर, एक गाँव में एक व्यक्ति था। उसके हाथ में लाठी थी। उससे पूछा ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I strongly object. ...**(Interruptions)**... The people of India elected. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप नेहरू जी की बात करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इंदिरा जी को लोग चुन कर लाए थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... या खुद बन गए थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रभात झा: आनन्द जी, आप यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): आन्ध्र की टी. प्रकाशम की सरकार किसने गिराई थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का नाम सम्मान से लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर ...(व्यवधान)... क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... कि बैठे या नहीं बैठे। ...(व्यवधान)... इंदिरा जी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का नाम सम्मान से लेना सीखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इंदिरा गांधी जी ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने बलिदान किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति जी, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सबका सम्मान करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदैव सम्मान करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम लेने से पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: इंदिरा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू आपके ही नहीं, हमारे भी प्रधान मंत्री थे। ...(व्यवधान)... जितने गर्व से आप कहते हैं, उतने गर्व से। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं आपातकाल का समर्थन नहीं करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): आप उनका नाम आदर से लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं आदर से नाम ले रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो प्रमोद तिवारी जी को भी प्रमोद जी कहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम ...(व्यवधान)... उनका सम्मान करना सीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं आपको भी प्रमोद जी ही कहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों चिढ़ रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... नम्बर स्कोर मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे नम्बर नहीं बढ़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने कुछ किया है, तो बोलना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, यह बहस सुनने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... एक घंटे से ऊपर का टाइम हो गया है। अभी दो पार्टीज ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: नरेश जी, आप तो सहयोग कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अगर ऐसे सदन चलेगा, तो हमारी भी आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर ऐसे सदन चलेगा, तो हमारी भी आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह सिर्फ दो पार्टीज की बहस नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सभी पार्टीज की बहस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये तो ऐसे सदन चला रहे हैं, जैसे दो पार्टीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh Agrawalji, you raised a relevant point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसका जवाब इनके पास नहीं है। इसलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीधे-सीधे जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं सीधी-सीधी बात कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to tell the Congress Member, ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और इंदिरा जी का नाम सम्मान से लिया जाए, इसको assure किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tiwariji ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tiwariji, I am sorry ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is provoking repeatedly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I am sorry. I will adjourn the House for the day. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. If I am not allowed, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This notice was from Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Digvijaya Singh and Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita. They are all from one party and they are breaking the discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you think that for every point that he says, there should be a reply then and there? When did you start? You have got four more speakers, then, they can reply. If there is anything unparliamentary, one of you can stand up and say that it is unparliamentary, I will look into it. I am telling you, this is most disorderly. I cannot accept this behavior. Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They don't want to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. All of you are standing up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, if you cannot control them ...*(Interruptions)*... You give me the book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर former Prime Ministers का नाम सम्मान से लिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، former Prime Ministers کا نام سٹان سے لیا جائے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, if you cannot control them, I will apply Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... If any disparaging remark has been made against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the most respected Prime Minister, one of you can stand up and say, instead of all of you shouting. How do I understand if all of you shout? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, this is my first warning. Many a time, you have done like this. If you will repeat it, I will take action against you. I am admonishing you for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी एक दरखास्त है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† چودھری منور سلیم : سر، میری ایک درخواست ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम: सर, कृपया मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† چودھری منور سلیم : سر، کریپہ میری بات سن لیجئے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You finish your speech in five minutes. There are five more minutes for you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Finish it in the next five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय, 71 सदस्यी विधान सभा में अध्यक्ष को छोड़ कर 67 सदस्य उपस्थित थे। कहां पर? उत्तराखंड में। जिनमें से 35 सदस्य विनियोग विधेयक पर मत विभाजन चाहते थे, लेकिन विधान सभा अध्यक्ष ने अनुमति नहीं दी और बाद में न्यायालय में फैसला हुआ। जो न्यायालय का फैसला हुआ, उसे हमने माना।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी 21 लोग चले गए। यह अच्छा होता कि जो आपके पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री थे, आप उन्हीं को मुख्य मंत्री रखते, फिर देखते, क्या होता? सवाल क्या है? अपनी राजनीतिक भूल को सुधारने के बजाए आप एनडीए सरकार और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं, यह उचित नहीं है।

सर, मैं आनन्द जी के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कांग्रेस के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक कहानी सुना देता हूँ। एक आदमी ने पूछा कि दो दूनी क्या होता है? उसने कहा कि पांच। इस पर उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम गलत क्यों बोल रहे हो? उन्होंने कहा कि आपके हाथ में लाठी है न, अगर मैं चार बोल दूंगा, तो आप मुझे मारोगे, क्योंकि आप तो सुनना ही चाहते हो, दो दूनी पांच। कांग्रेस वही सुनना चाहती है, जो संस्कृति है आरती करने की कि सदैव आरती करते रहो। आप आरती करोगे, हम तो भारत माता की आरती करेंगे, इसके सिवा किसी की आरती नहीं करेंगे। इसीलिए मैं डंके की चोट पर निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप बहस में आइए। जिस मुद्दे पर आना चाहते हैं, उस मुद्दे पर आइए। आपात काल की एक-एक कहानी, संविधान के एक-एक शब्द को आपने कुचला है, काला किया है। आपने लिखा नहीं। हमारा संपादकीय लिखा जाता था, तो वह अपने ज्वाइंट डायरेक्टर के पास जाता था। पहले कांग्रेस के वे व्यक्ति देखेंगे और उस पर टिक लगाएंगे, तब संपादकीय छपेगा। यह आपातकाल का समय नहीं है। देश की जनता ने नरेन्द्र मोदी को जनादेश दिया है, भाजपा को जनादेश दिया है। हम सिर ऊंचा उठा कर संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे, न्यायालय की रक्षा करेंगे, ...(समय की घंटी)... कार्यपालिका की रक्षा करेंगे, संसद और संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे, लेकिन आपकी धौंस के आगे न दबें हैं और न दबेंगे।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इतनी देर के बाद मौका मिला है, यह सारा देश देख रहा होगा कि एक पक्ष और दूसरा प्रमुख विपक्षी दल, क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा शर्मा जी का, वेंकैया जी का और प्रभात जी का। मैं छोटा राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हूँ और मेरे जैसे लोग जब राजनीति में आते हैं, नौजवान लोग और भी आ रहे हैं, मैं अपने को जमीन पर रखता हूँ। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत रूप में जहां हूँ, वहीं अपने आपको रखता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेरे जैसे लोग यहां राजनीति में आते हैं, तो वे सोचते हैं कि जो घटनाएं अभी हुई हैं, अरुणाचल और उत्तराखंड में और ज्युडिशियरी बोल रही है हमारे बारे में, उससे मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है। जैसी टिप्पणियां हमारे बारे में हो रही हैं, हम लोगों ने नहीं सीखा, बोम्मई जी के मामले में, जो 1994 में जजमेंट आया था, उसके बाद हम लोगों ने कुछ सीखा नहीं। हम लोग उसके बाद गलती करते आए। जो सत्ता पक्ष में रहता है, अनुच्छेद 356 का दुरुपयोग करता है। यह सत्यता है। चाहे कांग्रेस हो, चाहे भाजपा जिसको अभी दो साल हुए हैं, उनको 5 साल होने दीजिए ये भी सीखा देंगे। ये भी सौ का आंकड़ा पार कर जाएंगे। मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। मैं अपने भाजपा के साथियों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गलतियां मत दोहराइए जो कांग्रेस दोहरा चुकी है, जो 415 से आज 44 पर आ गए हैं। आप दो से आज 282 हैं। इसको और बढ़ाने के लिए काम करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जिस तरह आप चल रहे हैं, आप आगे बढ़ेंगे नहीं। जिस तरह आप चुनी हुई सरकारों को गिरा रहे हैं, आपने कहा था, "सब का साथ, सब का

विकास", आप साथ चलते सब के, तो इससे आपका और बड़प्पन बढ़ता। लेकिन जब से आए हैं तो मैंने देखा सारे गवर्नर चेंज हो गए। जो कांग्रेस करती थी, वही आप कर रहे हैं। एक-एक करके सारे गवर्नर्स आपने बदल दिए। फिर आप को नजर आया कि राज्यों में भी हम लोगों को होना चाहिए। उत्तरांचल, अरुणाचल, यहां जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, अरुणाचल में बार में असेंबली चल रही थी। इससे हमारे देश की छवि कहां जा रही है? यह मेरे को समझ में नहीं आता कि जो नौजवान साथी राजनीति में आना चाहता है तो वह आएगा कि नहीं आएगा। आप लोग सीनियर लोग हैं, मैं देख रहा हूं, आधे घंटे से देख रहा हूं। मैं दोनों लोगों का सम्मान करता हूं, शर्मा जी का और प्रभाज जी का, आप जैसे लड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर हम लोग पीछे खड़े होकर लड़ते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम नौजवान हैं, जोर से बोल रहा हूं, बोलने दो। अगर वे लड़ें जिनसे हम लोगों को सीखना है, तब मुझे दुख होता है। इमरजेंसी की बात प्रभाज जी कर रहे हैं, मैं भी इमरजेंसी का पीड़ित हूं। मेरे पिताजी भी 19 महीने जेल में रहे थे। लेकिन बार-बार उन्हीं चीजों को उखाड़ना, मैं नहीं मानता। ये पुरानी बातें हो गईं, अब हमको नई बातें करनी हैं। इस देश को विकास के रास्ते पर ले जाना है, अब हमें यही बात करनी चाहिए। मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि अनुच्छेद 356 खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। इस देश से गवर्नर खत्म हो जाने चाहिए। इसकी जरूरत है। गवर्नर की क्या जरूरत है? एक आलीशान बंगला उसको मिलता है और जो सत्ता पक्ष का होता है, उसके लिए वे प्रचारक का काम कर रहे हैं आजकल। असल में वे लोग प्रचारक हैं। आपको बुरा लगेगा, लेकिन वे लोग प्रचारक हैं। हमारे राज्य में उनको हर रोज हेलिकॉप्टर और प्लेन चाहिए। हर जगह आप राजभवन को ऐसा बना देंगे? मैं कह रहा हूं कि अगर उनको इतना शौक है राजनीति का, लेकिन आपके यहां तो 75 साल की सीमा है। लेकिन उन्हीं को बना दीजिए। अभी आपको कैंडिडेट नहीं मिल रहा उत्तर प्रदेश में, तो सी0एम0 का कैंडिडेट उन्हीं को बना दीजिए। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं। अगर आप गवर्नर के माध्यम से राजनीति करना चाहते हैं तो आप ऐसा ही करिए। कहीं कोई गवर्नर खड़ा हो जाता है तो गाय की बात करने लगता है कि जो गाय को मारेगा उसको मारेंगे, उसको ठीक कर देंगे। क्या गवर्नर का काम यह है? गवर्नर का काम है कि जो चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं, उसको गिराएं, उसकी गलत रिपोर्ट भेजें? हमेशा हमारे गवर्नर साहब आते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री से मिलते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बुरा कहते हैं। और कोई काम नहीं है उनको। कोई अच्छा काम उनको उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। वहां के नेताओं से उनका लड़ने का काम है। हमारे सीनियर नेता हैं आजम खां जी, उनके बारे में कोई न कोई टिप्पणी रोज होती है। क्या यह काम है गवर्नर का? उत्तरांचल और अरुणाचल की बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि हमारे सीनियर शर्मा जी और हम जिन सबसे सीखते हैं, सिब्ल जी अभी बोलेंगे, जो उसमें संवैधानिक बातें हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख होता है, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट हम लोगों को कहता है कि इनकी बातें मत सुनो। ये क्या बोलते हैं। हमें दुख होता है। रोज समाचार पत्र जब खोलता हूं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई न कोई टिप्पणी हमारे बारे में होती है। मुझे खराब लगा। मैंने अखबार पढ़ना छोड़ दिया। रोज कोई न कोई कमेंट आता है। कोई हमको कुछ बोल जाए और हम लोग कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। पहले मुझे लगता था कि उनको आदत है, लेकिन अब हमें लगता है कि हमारे में ही कोई कमी है। मुझे इस बात से अफसोस होता है।

गवर्नर्स का क्या रोल होना चाहिए, इस पर सरकारिया कमीशन बना था। उसकी रिपोर्ट में कई चीजें हैं। मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ूंगा। He should be eminent in some walk of life. 'Eminent' का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह आपकी पार्टी का कोई मंत्री या नेता रहा हो। ...(व्यवधान)... He should be a

[श्री प्रभात झा]

person from outside the State. मान लीजिए यह होता है, लेकिन कुछ दिनों में हो सकता है कि इसमें भी परिवर्तन हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He should be dedicated, a detached figure, and not intimately connected with the local politics of the State. यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट है, जो सरकारिया कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि उसको राजनीति से दूर रहना चाहिए। लेकिन, आज मैं गवर्नर्स को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में तो बात कर ही रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप जहाँ भी चले जाएँ, जहाँ इन्होंने गवर्नर बदले हैं वहाँ पर यही हो रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि वे राजनीतिक हैं और वे कई बार सांसद और मंत्री रहे हैं। वे करें, लेकिन इस हद तक तो न जाएँ कि वे वहाँ जाकर भाजपा का प्रचार करें। आप गवर्नर हैं, पोलिटिक्स से आपको दूर रहना चाहिए। आप अपने राजभवन में लोगों को बुलाकर राजनीति की बात कर रहे हैं, हमारे मंत्रियों के बारे में टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं। वहाँ का सीएम कैसे कार्य कर रहा है, उसके बारे में आप टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं। वे हमारे सीएम के बारे में टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं, जिनके बारे में कोई बुरा नहीं कहता है। आज यह हालत है। सरकारिया कमीशन की वह रिकमंडेशन मानी जाएँगी कि नहीं मानी जाएँगी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नर आज क्या कार्य कर रहा है? इसका जवाब जो देगा, उनसे मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नर्स क्या काम करते हैं? मेरी तो आप तक यह समझ में नहीं आया है कि इस देश के हर राज्य में एक गवर्नर होता है। पहले हम दिल्ली के बारे में सुनते थे। अब आप अखबार खोलिए तो दिल्ली में लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर और चीफ मिनिस्टर की लड़ाई की खबर होती है। रोज यही हो रहा है। दिल्ली हमारी राजधानी है। हम लोगों को इसका मान है और हमें इसका सम्मान करना चाहिए, लेकिन यहाँ रोज लड़ाई हो रही है। क्या इसलिए लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर बनाए गए हैं? क्या इसलिए सीएम साहब भी -- अब मैं टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन ये चीजें हैं, जिन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में तो कमाल की घटना हुई। इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि जहाँ पहले से एक सरकार थी, उसको हटाया गया, फिर एक नई सरकार बनी और उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह किया कि उस सरकार को हटाकर पिछली सरकार को reinstate कर दिया। इसके लिए मैं उधर के अपने साथियों से कहूँगा कि आपको शर्मिन्दा होना पड़ेगा, आपको इसके लिए माफ़ी माँगनी पड़ेगी। क्योंकि इसका केवल आप पर असर नहीं पड़ रहा है, बल्कि इस पूरी जमात पर असर पड़ रहा है। हम लोगों की जो छवि है, वह खराब हो रही है। मैं हर बार यह बात कहता हूँ कि बड़ा दिल करिए। हर बार जब मुझे सदन में खड़े होने और बोलने का मौका मिलता है, मैं आप लोगों से यही आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप इस स्लोगन से चुनकर आए थे कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास," इस देश का विकास करेंगे और दो साल में उसको आपने धोकर रख दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सबका सहयोग करिए, सबके साथ रहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि विपक्ष को बढ़ाइए। आप अपना काम भी करिए। यह राजनीतिक लड़ाई है, हम लड़ेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह आने वाला है, लड़िए, हमारे साथ आइए, लेकिन गवर्नर को इस्तेमाल करिए, पीछे से वार करिए, यह काम मत करिए, यह मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा। मैं बस यही चाहता हूँ कि जो भी हो, आप गवर्नर की छवि को स्वच्छ रखें। उसको जो काम निर्धारित किया गया है, वह काम वह करे।

अब मैं उत्तराखंड पर आता हूँ। हम लोगों का सौभाग्य है कि हरीश रावत जी के साथ हमें लोक सभा में काम करने का मौका मिला। मैं उनको जानता हूँ, व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ। एक व्यक्ति जो

काम कर रहा है -- मैं कांग्रेस का कभी पक्षधर नहीं था, लेकिन कुछ लोग अच्छा काम करते हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ। हमारे पिताजी जरूर कांग्रेस में रहे हों, लेकिन मैं शुरू से समाजवादी हूँ, समाजवादी पार्टी में रहा हूँ और समाजवादी नीतियों में अपना विश्वास रखता हूँ। हम लोगों ने अपने नेता से और अपने पिता से यह सीखा कि सबका सम्मान करना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: वे समाजवादी भी थे।

श्री नीरज शेखर: जी, वे समाजवादी थे। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हम एक-दूसरे का सम्मान करें। उन्होंने हमें हमेशा सिखाया कि लड़ाई करो, राजनैतिक सिद्धांतों पर लड़ाई करो, लेकिन व्यक्तिगत लड़ाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज क्या हो रहा है? खुलेआम यूपी में जो हो रहा है, उसे देखकर मुझे शर्म आती है। मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूँ। हमारे एक सीनियर मंत्री से किस तरह बात की जाती है? किस तरह से उनके लिए कहा जाता है? हमारे मुख्य मंत्री से कह रहे हैं कि उनका इस्तीफा दिलाइए। उनके बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा है, वह हमें भेजिए। क्या इस तरह से काम होगा? मैं तो आग्रह करूंगा कि ऐसे गवर्नर को बुलाकर किसी सभ्य व्यक्ति को भेजिए, जो वहां पर काम करे - वहां पर जो उसका काम है, वह उस काम को करे। उत्तराखंड में इस तरह के कार्यों से सभी लोगों को नाम खराब होता है, यह मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। धारा 356 के बारे में कितनी बार बात की गयी। कितनी बार उस पर सरकारें गिरायी गयीं। ये साथी हैं, ये दोषी हैं, इसलिए ये लोग कभी नहीं बोल पाएंगे। प्रभात जी ने सही कहा, emergency पर लोग कभी नहीं बोल पाएंगे। इधर से जबर्दस्ती खड़े होकर बोल रहे थे। इन्होंने गलती की है, इन्हें यह स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। गलती मानने में क्या गलत है? गलती मानने में क्या बात है? यह देश महान लोगों का देश है। जब आप माफी मांगेंगे तो देश की जनता आपको माफ कर देगी। वह बात खत्म हो गयी, लेकिन आप लोग हर बार खड़े हो जाते हैं। कोई उधर से emergency बोलता है, तो आप लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। अगर कोई नेहरू जी का, इंदिरा जी का, राजीव जी का, गांधी जी का सम्मान नहीं करता तो हम लोग आपके साथ हैं। अगर कोई वाजपेयी जी का सम्मान नहीं करता, तो हम आपके साथ भी हैं। जब से मैं राजनीति में आया, तब से मैं उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ, आज की राजनीति में उनके जैसा महान व्यक्ति कोई नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, क्या मुझे भी कुछ समय मिलेगा? समाजवादी पार्टी टाइम के लिए लड़ती रही है।

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, give him some more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody has taken more time.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। हम लोग अनुशासित हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. Nareshji, i can give you more time; but they have not taken more time. They have 33 minutes, and they have taken only 16 or 17 minutes. You are counting the Minister's time. It is not possible ...**(Interruptions)**...

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम: हम दोनों से दरखास्त कर लेंगे, आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

† چودھری منور سلیم: ہم دونوں سے درخواست کر لیں گے، آپ انہیں بولنے دیجیئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can.

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे यहां सम्मानित लोग हैं। हमने पिताजी से यह सीखा कि अगर देश को धरातल में ले जाना है तो जो सम्मानित लोग थे, जो महापुरुष थे, उनके बारे में उलटा बोले, उनके बारे में खराब बोलो। आज हम सब लोगों को यह मानना चाहिए, आपके जो नेता हैं, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी हैं, सबके बारे में हमें अच्छी बात कहनी चाहिए। आज विश्व में हम लोगों को एक साथ दिखना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। आज जो लड़ाई हो रही है, गृह मंत्री जी गवर्नर बदलते हैं। मैं उनसे यही आग्रह करूंगा कि आपसे हाथ जोड़कर विनती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर को आप बुला लीजिए, कहीं ऐसी घटनाएं न हो जाएं, जो नहीं होनी चाहिए। उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं हो सकता है, मैं माफी चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी ऐसा कोई गवर्नर नहीं आया जो ऐसी घटना कर सके। हम सब समाजवादी लोग वहां खड़े हैं और ऐसी घटना वहां नहीं हो सकती, मुझे पता है। हम लोग किसी के खिलाफ लड़ाई नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन वे एक संवैधानिक पद पर हैं, हम लोग चाहते हैं कि उस पद की गरिमा बनी रहे। कोई ऐसा कार्य न किया जाए कि उस गरिमा को खत्म किया जाए। अंत में, मैं फिर से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बहस का जो भी reply करे, शायद गृह मंत्री जी reply करेंगे, उस reply में बस वे माफी मांग लें, उससे बात खत्म हो जाएगी, क्योंकि दोनों जगह सरकार ने गलती की है, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. After hearing the views of the hon. Members from both sides, it is my duty to put forth the views of our party, especially, the views of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The unilateral summoning of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, without consulting the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers of Arunachal Pradesh, is a grave insult to democracy and to the Federal structure of the country. Under Article 159 of the Constitution, the Governor takes office swearing to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. The Governor, more than any other functionary in the State, is duty bound to preserve the Constitution. Under Article 163 of the Constitution, the Governor is required to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister in the exercise of his functions. Under Article 174 of the Constitution, the Governor is empowered to

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

summon the State Legislature. However, this power is to be exercised in accordance with Article 163 of the Constitution which implies that the Legislature can be summoned only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Governor appears to have misused and abused the provisions of Article 175(2) of the Constitution of India which relates to sending of messages to the Legislature. This provision is intended for sending special messages on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. It is not intended to summon the House unilaterally nor is it intended to set or tamper with the agenda for discussion in the House. These acts of the Governor clearly amount to gross abuse of provisions of the Constitution and serious infringement of the legitimate authority of the duly elected Government. In this case, the special provisions relating to Arunachal Pradesh under Article 371 H also do not empower the Governor to act in an inexplicable and brazenly partisan manner in which he has acted. The special responsibilities of the Governor under Article 371 H are limited to matters relating to law and order. Furthermore, it is understood—I have here details of what they have said—that the Governor not only issued a message for summoning the Assembly but also issued the agenda of the business to be transacted by selectively taking up pending business of removal of the Speaker, to be chaired by the Deputy Speaker and everything. We all heard that. So, I need not repeat again. The Governor is reminding us of the dark days when the Central Government and its agents including Governors acted to destabilize legitimately elected Governments in various States. After the enactment of the Anti Defection Act and judgement of the hon. Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case, which was referred by our hon. Minister, State Governments could breathe easy, without having to fear about their survival due to the acts of the Central agencies and partisan Governors. This action of Arunachal Pradesh Governor does not bode well for harmonious relations between the Centre and the States. This is clearly not an example of co-operative federalism. Unless this tendency to interfere with legitimately elected Governments in the States is not curbed immediately, there is a danger to democracy; there is a danger to State autonomy and there is a danger to the federal structure of India. This issue is too important—as it is referred by my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma—to be confined not only to Arunachal Pradesh; not only to Uttarakhand but any action of this kind done in any part of India will have reverberations all over the country. So, there will be more anguish which will rise among the duly elected Governments' representatives. What has been done in the Eastern side or in the Western corner of India can just as easily be repeated in the Southern part or the Northern part of the country. We our Government and our hon. Chief Minister, strongly condemn the act of the Governor and call upon the President of India to remove the Governor from office and restore the legitimacy of the institution. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, with the imposition of President's Rule in Uttarakhand, it became the 115th instance since 1950. All the States, excepting Chhattisgarh and Telangana, have to face President's Rule, at least, for once. According to the latest Home Ministry figures, made available through RTI application, U.P. leads the chart. In U.P., President's Rule was imposed for 10 times; followed by Bihar nine times; Kerala, Manipur, Odisha and Punjab with eight times. Sir, out of 115 times, the Congress and Congress-led Coalition imposed President's Rule for 84 times, that is, 73 per cent of the total number of such instances; and the BJP or BJP-led Government imposed President's Rule for seven times; and, interestingly, the Janata Party Government, the BJP's erstwhile outfit, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, merged with the Janata Party, it was in power during 1977-79, and in two years' time, they imposed President's Rule for 16 times on some flimsy and unprecedented grounds.

Sir, all of us know that the makers of our Constitution, actually, to some extent, followed Section 4 of the American Constitution, while incorporating Articles 355 and 356 in our Constitution. Sir, the background was that in 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States, he had to face some internal disturbances on the issue of slavery, and when the South wanted to secede from the Union, he wanted some sweeping powers to checkmate the situation, to arrest the situation, and this is how Section 4 in the American Constitution came into being. But, our Articles 355 and 356 are also patterned on Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935; the only exception being that under the Government of India Act, it was the Governor or the Governor-General, and now the powers are vested with the President of India.

Sir, I would like to quote two lines of what was said by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution. There is the paucity of time, I know. The way we are discussing it today, much more learned people, compared to them, we are pigmies, have also expressed their concern about the inclusion or incorporation of Articles 355 and 356 in the Constitution. Sharing their concern, Dr. Ambedkar said, and I quote, "in fact, I share the sentiments that such Articles will never be called into operation, and they would remain a dead letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope, the President, who is endowed with these powers will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the Provinces." सर, हम लोग डा. अम्बेडकर की चेतावनी को भूल गए। We have not learnt lessons from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Sir, in spite of a nine-judge Constitution Bench judgement of the Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai Case, no Governments at the Centre have abided by the ruling of the

Supreme Court, and this is how the present Government has burnt their fingers in the case of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Sir, so far as the role of the Governors is concerned -- this discussion is in two parts -- one is about Article 356 and the other is the role of the Governors -- it *Seems* that some of them act as agents or agent provocateurs of the ruling party at the Centre against some States. Sir, the recent happenings in Arunachal and Uttarakhand have proved this once again. अभी एक महामहिम राज्यपाल ने, जब वे किसी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने संघीय ढांचे को नीचा दिखाया। वे अभी कहीं गवर्नर हैं। उन्होंने पब्लिकली हमारे National Anthem के खिलाफ बोल दिया। He made disgraceful remarks against our National Anthem in a public function. I made a petition to the hon. President. I preferred a substantive motion here in this House. It was listed as 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motion' twice, in two Sessions, in quick succession, in the last Budget Session and Winter Session, but the Government ran away from the discussion. That Motion was never taken up. I wanted to mention to this august House how a Governor, who took oath under the Constitution, can question our National Anthem. They have gone to that extent also. How are these people appointed as Governors? This is why my party, All India Trinamool Congress, demands that Article 157 of the Constitution, which deals with the appointment of the Governor, must be reviewed and more specific and broad criteria about eligibility and qualification must be laid down in the matter of appointment of Governors, if we at all want that this institution should continue.

Sir, to conclude, I would like to refer, with your permission, to only one short point from a consultation paper on Article 356 of the Constitution, by an Advisory Panel of National Commission, constituted to review the working of the Constitution. So, it is a Government document. From the Government document, I would refer to only one point and I will conclude: "We, therefore, think it advisable to suggest that Article 356 be amended to provide for the following:" There are so many suggestions and I will raise only one suggestion here now: "Whether the Ministry of any State has lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly or not should be decided only on the floor of the Assembly and nowhere else. If necessary, the Central Government should take necessary steps to enable the Legislative Assembly to meet and freely transact its business. The Governor should not be allowed to dismiss their Ministry so long as it enjoys the confidence of the House. Only where a Chief Minister of a State refuses to resign after his Government is defeated on a Motion of No-Confidence, should the Governor dismiss that State Government." Therefore, even the ruling party at the Centre

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

did not have any uncanny respect for the provisions of Constitution and the spirit of Constitution, for what the Constitution-makers, particularly Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, while drafting the Constitution had given a warning that it should be treated as a dead letter. That dead letter has been made alive for 115 times since 1950. If you don't put a stop, it will continue for an indefinite period. A time has come when this august House must decide on this issue -- ये तू-तू, मैं-मैं करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कभी इधर खुशी, कभी उधर गम और कभी उधर खुशी, इधर गम - यह सिलसिला बंद होना चाहिए। इस पर stop लगाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे और हमारे सभी ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस गंभीर विषय पर आप और भी चर्चा करें, विस्तार से चर्चा करें और इसे रिव्यू किया जाए -- whether Article 356 should be there or not and whether Governors, who are essentially the agents and agent-provocateurs of the ruling party of the Centre, should be appointed in the States to curb the democratically elected Government's activities. It must come to an end. This is my humble submission to the august House, on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D.P. Tripathi wanted to speak, but he is not here.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, आपने मुझे उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य में घटे घटनाक्रमों के विषय में बोलने के लिए अनुमति दी, मैं अपनी और पार्टी की तरफ से आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, 70 वर्षों में इस सदन में राज्यपाल के संबंध में बहुत बहस हुई होगी, लेकिन निर्णय क्या हुआ, उस पर क्या अमल हुआ, इस बारे में हमें कुछ पता नहीं है। इस सदन के बारे में यह प्रचलित है कि यह विद्वानों का सदन है, वार्ता के बाद, चर्चा के बाद, संवाद के बाद कोई निर्णय होता है। मैंने जो आज का दृश्य देखा, उसको देखने के बाद पता चला कि यहाँ न तो कुछ सीखा जा सकता, न समझा जा सकता है। जब मैं मैट्रिक का विद्यार्थी था - उसके पहले छठी, सातवीं, आठवीं में पढ़ाया जाता था कि किस राज्य का कौन-सा राज्यपाल है, उसका क्या नाम है - उसमें क्या खूबियाँ हैं? 1966 में बिहार राज्य में एम.ए.एस. आयोग, चौदह भाषाओं के विद्वान राज्यपाल थे, डॉ. जाकिर हुसैन, बिहार के राज्यपाल थे, उनके बारे में बहुत अच्छा कहा जाता था कि उनका निर्णय बहुत अच्छा था, वे शिक्षा प्रेमी थे, अच्छी बात बोलते थे। जनता की क्या उम्मीद है, जनता क्या चाहती है, इसको समझते थे। वे कॉलेज के प्रोफेसरों को, शिक्षकों को बुलाकर उनसे बातचीत करते थे, समस्या का भी निदान करते थे। 1952 के बाद हमने जो देखा है - कांग्रेस पहले विद्वानों को राज्यपाल नियुक्त किया करती थी, लेकिन 1966 में, एम.ए.एस. आयोग के जाने के बाद नित्यानंद कानूनगो बिहार के राज्यपाल बनने के लिए आए। वे राज्यपाल बने, लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने बहुमत की सरकार को गिरा दिया और शोषित समाज दल के उम्मीदवार को 48 घंटे के लिए मुख्यमंत्री नियुक्त कर दिया। हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं, किस पर बहस कर रहे हैं, इस बहर के बाद क्या निर्णय होगा?

जनता को इसका क्या फल मिलेगा, राजनीतिक पार्टियों को क्या सीख मिलेगी, बुद्धिजीवी किसी समस्या के निदान की क्या रूपरेखा तैयार करेंगे?

मैं मूल समस्याओं के बारे में इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे नेता, डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया ने 1966 में कहा था कि राज्यपाल की जरूरत नहीं है, राज भवन की जरूरत नहीं है, जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने 1966 में कहा था कि राज्यपाल की जरूरत नहीं है, राज भवन की जरूरत नहीं है। क्या जरूरत है? हम कांग्रेस पार्टी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने नेताओं से, प्रभात झा जी से सुनना चाहते थे। कांग्रेस ने बहुत खराब काम किया, लेकिन आपने भी तो उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में उसकी पुनरावृत्ति कर दी। आपने कौन-सा अच्छा काम किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: कुछ तो किया भाई।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: छलनी दूसलन सूफ के। आखिर हम चाहते क्या हैं? हमें क्या निर्णय लेना है? आज की बहस के बाद जनता को क्या मेसेज देना है?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: हम चाहते हैं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और हाई कोर्ट ने राज्यपालों के सन्दर्भ में जो निर्णय सुनाए हैं, उन पर अमल हो। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सत्ता पक्ष के लोग इस पर अमल करेंगे। फिर जो राज्यपाल बने हुए हैं, उन राज्यपालों के ऊपर क्या कठोर कार्रवाई की जाएगी, इस मूल बिन्दु पर बहस नहीं हो रही है और हम एक-दूसरे के ऊपर दोषारोपण कर रहे हैं। हमने देखा था कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एन.टी. रामाराव जी मुख्य मंत्री थे और राज्यपाल ने बहुमत रहते हुए उनको हटा दिया था। वे एक स्पेशल ट्रेन से सब विधायकों को लेकर दिल्ली आए थे और उनकी परेड हुई थी। लेकिन बहस चल रही है, निर्णय कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, अमल कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और सदन में हम लोग, political party के लोग उपहास के पात्र बनते जा रहे हैं। बहस से क्या होगा? बहस करने से क्या फायदा होगा?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपालों को कोई सजा मिलेगी? क्या हम यह उम्मीद रखें?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घंटी बजा दी। मेरे दिल में बहुत दर्द है। मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से दोनों तरफ, दाएँ और बाएँ बाजू के बुद्धिजीवी भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बहुत पीड़ित हैं, हम बहुत छोटे हैं, हमारी पार्टी बहुत छोटी है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप हमें सीख दो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You have also exceeded your allotted time.

4.00 P.M .

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

"नजरें बता रही हैं, तुम दूर जा रहे हो,
पर दिल ये कह रहा है, तुम पास आ रहे हो।
जज्बे सौ की शहादत से हमें क्या फायदा,
हमने भी अपने सिर को हाथों पर कर लिया है।
आखिर आपसे कब तक डरूँ मैं,
कातिलों के मुहल्ले में घर कर लिया है।"

हम चाहते हैं कि...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes; please, conclude now.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज की बहस से कुछ निर्णय हो, अमल हो और जनता के बीच political parties के बारे में जो भ्रम है, वह दूर हो।

इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में पिछले दिनों घटे घटनाक्रम से संबंधित जो अल्पकालिक चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले दिनों उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो भी हुआ, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है और किस तरह धारा 356 का दुरुपयोग करके राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया, यह भी किसी से छिपा नहीं है।

महोदय, यह घटना कोई नई घटना नहीं है। केन्द्र में किसी भी दल की सरकार बनती है, चाहे ये हों या वे हों, उनके द्वारा धारा 356 का दुरुपयोग करके राज्यपालों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया जाता रहा है। महोदय, हमारे देश में यह परम्परा काफी पुरानी, 1967 से है, जब क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों का उदय हुआ था। उस समय केन्द्र में बनी सरकारों के द्वारा क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए उनको परेशान करने के लिए, उनको अपने प्रभाव में लेने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने हमेशा इस धारा का दुरुपयोग किया है। अपनी सत्ता, अपनी ताकत दिखाकर, जो संवैधानिक परम्पराएं हैं, उनको तोड़ कर क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों पर कुठाराघात किया है।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा और उसके बाद माननीय न्यायालय का जो निर्णय आया, हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी उसका स्वागत करती है। महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने में केन्द्र में रहा कोई भी दल पीछे नहीं रहा है। इन राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के बाद राज्यपाल का पद केन्द्र सरकारों के लिए खिलौना बनकर रह गया है।

परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब का विचार था कि जब तक राज्य में सरकार बहुमत में है, तब तक बर्खास्तगी की कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसे विपरीत दूसरे दलों से संबद्ध राज्यपालों

को मनमाने तरीके से हटाने और राजनीतिक हथियार के तौर पर उनका इस्तेमाल करने के मामले में भी सभी दल एक ही थैली के चट्टे-बट्टे नज़र आते हैं।

महोदय, लोकतंत्र में शक्ति के विभाजन के साथ निगरानी और संतुलन बनाए रखने की जरूरत होती है, इसलिए राज्यपाल की भूमिका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होती है। राजनीतिक दलों को सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण की स्थिति से बचना चाहिए, यही लोकतंत्र का तकाजा है। उधर राज्यपालों को भी समझना चाहिए कि जिस राज्य के वे राज्यपाल हैं, उसके हित में काम करें, वे राज्यपाल हैं, केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं।

महोदय, केन्द्र को चाहिए कि धारा 356 का उपयोग पूरी संजीदगी से और सोच समझकर किया जाए। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच के संबंधों को ठेस पहुंचेगी। परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने यहां तक कहा था कि संविधान के इस प्रावधान को मृतप्राय ही समझना चाहिए। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के मामले में पूर्व में जारी इन दिशानिर्देशों का पूरी तरह उल्लंघन हुआ है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है, वह हद से बढ़कर शर्मनाक है। जब राज्यपाल ने विधान सभा की तिथि एक माह आगे बढ़ा दी थी, तब स्पीकर ने विधानसभा सदन में ताला लगा दिया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसके बाद विधान सभा का सत्र एक कम्युनिटी हाल में हुआ और बाद की बैठकें एक होटल में हुईं। ऐसा हमारे देश में पूर्व में कभी किसी भी राज्य में नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने राष्ट्रपति शासन से संबंधित अनुच्छेद 356 को संविधान में स्थान देते समय यह अपेक्षा की थी कि अपवाद वाली स्थिति में ही इसका प्रयोग किया जाएगा, लेकिन उनका यह उद्देश्य विफल ही रहा। स्वतंत्रता से लेकर अब तक इस अनुच्छेद का बारम्बार प्रयोग किया गया, जिससे इस अनुच्छेद का महत्व ही समाप्त हो गया है। इसका साधारण से साधारण परिस्थितियों में प्रयोग किया गया है।

महोदय, राज्यों में बार-बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता को बढ़ावा मिला है। अनेक राज्यों में अनेक बार मध्यावधि निर्वाचन कराए गए, जिनमें किसी भी दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं मिलने के कारण पुनः राज्य में जोड़-तोड़ तथा दलबदल की राजनीति को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, बस एक मिनट।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति शासन के प्रावधान की व्यापक स्तर पर आलोचना की गई तथा संविधान से हटाने की भी मांग उठाई गई। अनेक क्षेत्रीय दलों द्वारा भी अनुच्छेद 356 को समाप्त करने की मांग की गई। महोदय, जो दल राष्ट्रपति शासन से संबंधित अनुच्छेद 356 को विपक्ष में बैठते समय हटाने की मांग करते थे, उन्होंने राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा सत्ता प्राप्त करते ही इसके समर्थन में जोरदार तर्क दिए। भारतीय राजनीति का यह सबसे बड़ा विरोधाभास ही कहा जाएगा।

महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करते समय भिन्न-भिन्न मापदंडों का सहारा लिया गया। इससे काफी विकट समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है।

महोदय, कतिपय राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा अनुच्छेद 356 को संविधान सहित समाप्त करने की मांग की जाती रही है। वे इसे संसदीय तथा संघीय व्यवस्था के लिए घातक मानते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उनका यह भी तर्क है कि यह अनुच्छेद वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में असामयिक तथा अप्रासंगिक हो गया है। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, इस समय जो बहस अरुणाचल और उत्तराखंड की असंवैधानिक कार्यवाही पर हो रही है, उसमें मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, चूंकि वेंकैया जी ने उस पर बहुत कहा, प्रभात झा जी ने बहुत कहा और बहस की शुरुआत करते हुए आनन्द शर्मा जी ने अपनी बात कही। देखिए, उत्तराखंड के विषय में तो सरकार को अपने आप पराजय स्वीकार करनी पड़ी। ऐसा उदाहरण भी भारतीय राजनीति में नहीं है और वहां की जनता द्वारा उत्तराखंड के लोकप्रिय चुने हुए मुख्य मंत्री हरीश रावत का नेतृत्व फिर से स्थापित हो गया है। वहां बहुत जल्दी चुनाव होने वाला है, तो आपको उस कार्यवाही का उत्तर बहुत जल्दी मिल जायेगा। जहां तक अरुणाचल प्रदेश की बात है, वह जो 331 पेज का जजमेंट 4 अप्रैल को दिया गया है, उसमें से मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ दो उद्धरण काफी हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का वह सर्वसम्मत निर्णय है, जिसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा है, यह सरकार को गौर से सुनने की जरूरत है। यह बात न कांग्रेस पार्टी कह रही है, न हम कह रहे हैं, न विपक्ष कह रहा है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कह रहा है कि जो गवर्नर का एकशन था, यहां मैं उस जजमेंट को क्वोट कर रहा हूँ - It is like a thrashing given to the Constitution and spanking of governance." यह मैं उस जजमेंट से कह रहा हूँ। उसी जजमेंट में गवर्नर के बारे में यह भी कहा गया है, जो बहुत ध्यान देने की बात है, मैं फिर उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ - "Governor is not a overriding super-Constitutional authority." अभी तक जो यहां तर्क चल रहा था, माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, वह तर्क क्या है? इस तरफ के लोग कह रहे हैं कि आपने गलत किया। अगर हमने गलत किया, तो क्या गलत किया? यह तर्क नहीं, यह कुतर्क है। पहली बात तो इसे समझने की जरूरत है। अभी तक सत्ता पक्ष के एक सदस्य को भी मैंने नहीं सुना, जिसमें यह कहने की हिम्मत और साहस रहा हो कि हमारे राज्यपालों की कार्यवाही सही थी। यह किसी ने नहीं कहा, जो आश्चर्य की बात है। कह क्या रहे हैं कि आपने इतनी बार अनुच्छेद 356 का प्रयोग, दुरुपयोग किया, यह तो इतिहास सिद्ध बात है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल जैसे इतने बड़े प्रधान मंत्री और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नेता की सबसे बड़ी पहली राजनीतिक भूल थी कि ई.एम.एस. नम्बूदरीपाद सरकार को सत्ता से हटाना और अनुच्छेद 356 को लागू करना। यह बात इतिहास बन चुकी है। कांग्रेस को भी मानना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो कल मानना पड़ेगा।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, एक बात यहां बहुत हुई, जिसका जिक्र करना मैं थोड़ा जरूरी समझता हूँ, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न आपसे कांग्रेस के मित्र नहीं पूछ सकते, नीरज शेखर जी यहां हैं या नहीं, मुझे नहीं पता, वे पूछ सकते हैं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ और बड़े दुख के साथ आपसे सवाल भी पूछ रहा हूँ। चूंकि इमरजेन्सी के खिलाफ मैंने भी संघर्ष किया है, चार महीने से ज्यादा भूमिगत रहा, चौदह महीने जेल में रहा। मैं अपनी प्रशंसा तो नहीं करता, लेकिन इमरजेन्सी पर कोई ऐसी पुस्तक नहीं है, जो मेरे बगैर लिखी गई है, अभी नई वाली कूमी कपूर की आई है, उसको भी पढ़ लीजिए, लेकिन एक बात मैं आज बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, जो चार वर्षों तक नहीं कही। चूंकि वेंकैया जी ने, प्रभात झा जी ने, मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब ने आपातकाल का जिक्र किया, आपातकाल के उस महान लोकतांत्रिक संघर्ष का सबसे बड़ा अपतान भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने किया। कैसे किया, आप सुन लीजिए, जिसका जवाब आपके पास नहीं है। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जिस सरकार में माननीय अटल जी, आडवाणी जी मंत्री थे, जनता पार्टी की सरकार, उसने जो शाह कमीशन बनाया था, उसके अनुसार इमरजेन्सी के दो सबसे बड़े कुख्यात अपराधियों को आपने न सिर्फ

अपनी पार्टी से चुनाव लड़वाया, उनको मंत्री बनवाया, इस सरकार में भी एक मंत्री हैं। आप वह शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिए। यह नैतिक काम आप करते हैं। जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी आपातकाल के संघर्ष की बात करती थी, बड़े दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ, मुझे ऐसा लगता है, जैसे गीदड़ शास्त्रीय संगीत पढ़ रहा हो या कोई निगम बोध घाट में शादी का उत्सव कर रहा है। इसलिए आपातकाल की बात करते समय जरा इस पक्ष को आप देख लीजिए, जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। वह आपने क्यों किया?

आखिर में, चूंकि समय का मैं हमेशा पालन करता हूँ, तो कर लेता हूँ, वैसे छोटी पार्टियों को तो कोई समय मिलता नहीं, तीन मिनट में, दो मिनट में घंटी बजा दी जाती है।

वह आखिरी बात, जिससे मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, उस पर ध्यान देना भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने छोड़ दिया है, क्योंकि जो कुछ आपने उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल में किया, वह सत्ता की अनियंत्रित भूख को प्रकट करता है और कुछ नहीं। उसको करने की आपको कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। अगर आप इतिहास को देखेंगे, तो इस तरह की दुर्लभ राजनीतिक मूर्खता का उदाहरण मैंने कहीं नहीं देखा, जो आपने इन दोनों प्रदेशों में किया, जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

इस, इसलिए मैं बहुत जल्दी अपनी बात अटल जी की चार पंक्तियों से समाप्त कर देता हूँ। मैं एक पुस्तक भी लाया हूँ, जिसका ध्यान रखिएगा। उनकी एक कविता 'सत्ता' है, जिसकी ये पंक्तियां हैं:

"निर्दोष रक्त से सनी राजगद्दी
शमशान की धूल से भी गिरी होती है।
सत्ता की अनियंत्रित भूख
रक्त पिपासा से भी बुरी होती है॥"

धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have now *Seen* in the House the allegations and counter allegations resulting in altercation between the Ruling Party and the main Opposition Party. Sir, whichever party is mandated, when it is mandated to sit to your left side in the Opposition Benches, they always postulate and propagate the values that are required to be enshrined in the Constitution and probity in the public life. The minute they get an opportunity and come to the right side, they exactly do the opposite of that and contrary to what they say when they sit to your right side.

Sir, whether we are in the Opposition or in the ruling side, the fact of the matter is, the only parties which are sandwiched between the Ruling dispensation and the Opposition are the parties which are sitting in front of you, in the middle of the House. Sir, the real concern should be, what is that we do here. What should be the real concern when we are sitting in the Parliament and making the laws? That is what the most important thing is.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

When we make laws here in the Parliament, we make laws with noble intent and the best intentions and, obviously, the laws that we make here should be followed in their letter and spirit.

Sir, both the Houses of Parliament passed the Anti Defection law by way of 52nd Constitutional Amendment in 1985, adding Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India with a noble intent of curbing the evil of political defections motivated by lure of office, which endangers the very foundation of democracy. Not satisfied with the functioning of the Tenth Schedule, further the Constitution was amended again in 2003 and brought the 91st Constitutional Amendment was brought. Thereafter, Sir, what happened, as per the existing provisions, if a Member who is elected on the ticket of a particular political party switches the sides or switches the loyalties to the other political party, he is bound to be disqualified. But what is really happening now? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Two more minutes, Sir. When a political party from which a Member defects to the other political party, files a petition under anti-defection law, files a petition before the Speaker, the point here is whether the Speakers of the respective Assemblies before whom the petitions are being filed are capable of taking the right decisions at right point of time. This is the question, Sir.

To the best of my knowledge, in a majority of the cases where the disqualification petitions are filed before the Speaker — and they are all Speakers of their respective Assemblies — they are seen either overreacting or not reacting at all, to the advantage of the Ruling Parties. Either not reacting or over-reacting depends upon the intentions of the political parties and the whims and fancies of the political parties that are in power. Sir, this is precisely what happened in the case of Arunachal Pradesh as well as in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I wish to highlight this point. Even in the case of Telangana the same thing has happened. Sir, the Dinesh Goswami Committee, the Law Commission and also the Justice Venkatachaliah Commissions have unequivocally observed that the power to decide whether a particular Member is to be disqualified or not should be vested in the President of India and the President of India should take the appropriate decision in consultation with the Election Commission. This is what the recommendations of the Election Commission said.

Sir, why this agony? Why this anger? The YSR Congress Party is one Party that has been very badly affected because of the inaction of the Speaker of Andhra Pradesh; 20 of our MLAs from the YSR Congress Party defected and openly, in full public glare, joined the Telugu Desam Party for which we have filed a disqualification petition. But no action

has been taken till today. Even after a considerable lapse of time, no action has been taken by the Speaker of the Assembly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, these are the points that I wished to bring to the notice of this august House. Appropriate decisions at an appropriate time may be taken by this august House in this regard.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this Short Duration Discussion. I have been listening very carefully to the debate that is taking place this afternoon, but I am saddened by the fact that on such an important debate, when we would have expected the Prime Minister to be here, he is not there. Why President's rule was imposed in Uttarakhand, why President's rule was imposed in Arunachal Pradesh, will have to be answered, and should be answered, by the Prime Minister. हम पिछले कुछ दिनों से देख रहे हैं, कल भी प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट तो जरूर आते हैं, लेकिन सदन में कभी नहीं आते हैं। यह दुख की बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: जब वे आते हैं, तब आप नहीं होते हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि यह वही बता सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू क्यों हुआ था? गृह मंत्री तो यहां हैं नहीं, क्योंकि वे सार्क की मीटिंग में गए हुए हैं, तो अच्छा होता कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां होते। जब-जब ऐसी बहस शुरू होती है, तो आरोप लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इतिहास में क्या किया? And quite frankly, if we start going into the unsavoury facts which are hidden in the pages of history of this country, it would serve no purpose. क्योंकि जब हम आगे चलते हैं और आगे चलते-चलते अगर हम पीछे देखेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से गिरेंगे। आज हमें इकट्ठा होकर आगे चलना है और पीछे देख कर आगे नहीं चलना है कि 1975 में क्या हुआ, 1976 में क्या हुआ, 1948 में क्या हुआ, आज क्या हो रहा है? हमें देखना है कि हम आगे इकट्ठा होकर इस institution को कैसे मजबूत करें। सच्चाई तो यह है कि मैं आपको स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाजपा का एक गेम प्लान है और वह गेम प्लान आज मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गेम प्लान यह है कि किसी भी प्रदेश में अगर कांग्रेस या किसी विपक्षी दल की सत्ता है, तो किसी तरीके से कुछ लोगों को अपने पक्ष में ले आओ। और अपने पक्ष में लाकर फिर गवर्नर के पास चले जाओ और गवर्नर को कह दो कि सरकार अब माइनॉरटी में है और साथ-साथ गवर्नर को कहो कि एक रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति जी को भेज दें और उस आधार पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दो। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू इसलिए कर दो कि इस बीच वह जो सत्ता पक्ष के लोग हैं अपनी तरफ कर लो और फिर उनको साथ लेकर असेंबली में अपना बहुमत स्पष्ट कर दो। अब आपको मालूम है और सब को मालूम है, when you imposed

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

President's rule in the States of Arunachal Pradesh as well as Uttarakhand, you could never pass that Proclamation in the House. You know very well that you have a majority in the Lok Sabha but you have no majority in the Rajya Sabha. So, why did you impose President's rule? The purpose of President's rule is that there is an emergency, that there is a constitutional breakdown and, then you will inform the Members of both Houses of Parliament that because of this constitutional breakdown, we had to impose President's rule. But you know, in both these cases, that you couldn't pass that Proclamation in this House. So, the Prime Minister has to answer why he imposed President's rule when he knew that he couldn't pass it in this House. There is only one reason that comes to light, that you wanted to use the Proclamation of emergency to serve your political ends. Those are the facts. Let me now tell you how the Office of the Governor has been misused, especially in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, and I will give you some facts. 3 नवम्बर, 2015 को गवर्नर साहब ने अगला सेशन Sixth Session of the Assembly 14 जनवरी को रखा। इस बीच 19 नवम्बर को 11 बी.जे.पी. के लोगों ने और दो इंडिपेंडेंट लोगों ने गवर्नर को चिट्ठी लिखी। उस चिट्ठी में यह लिखा कि स्पीकर के खिलाफ हम एक रिजॉल्यूशन मूव कर रहे हैं। स्पीकर को रिमूव करना चाहिए और आप जल्द से जल्द असेंबली बुलाओ, ताकि स्पीकर का रिजॉल्यूशन असेंबली के सामने आए, ताकि हम उसको बर्खास्त करें। गवर्नर साहब लेजिस्लेटिव असेंबली को पूछते रहे कि कब आप रिजॉल्यूशन लाओगे? अब गवर्नर साहब को क्या दिलचस्पी है कि रिजॉल्यूशन आएगा कि नहीं? Does the Governor have any right to ask for that? He has no right; he is not concerned with what is happening in the House. But he kept on asking, 'Please, tell us as to when that Resolution is going to come.' On the 7th of December, 2015, the Speaker of the House, because some people from the Congress Party had hobnobbed with the BJP, and not attended the functions of the Congress Party, sent a notice for disqualification. Seven days' notice was given to file a reply. Then it was realized by the BJP and the Governor that if nothing is done, these people would be disqualified and Tuki would continue to be the Chief Minister. So on the 9th of December the Governor preponed the Session from the 14th of January to the 16th of December. Preponed the Session! You know, Sir, and all of us know, that neither the President of India nor the Governor of any State can decide as to when a House would meet. That power is with the Government in consultation with the Speaker. That is why on the 3rd of November, it was decided that the House would meet on the 14th of January. But when the Governor realized that if he allowed the House to meet on the 14th of January, Tuki will not be removed; he preponed it. Once he preponed it, in the meantime, the Speaker disqualified the errant members. When he disqualified them, the BJP realized, that they could not do anything about it. So, what did they do? They held a meeting...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): He has a point of order. Let me listen to him. What is your point of order?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 258.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर किस रूल में है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, यह रूल 258 में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सदन की कार्यवाही चलने के दौरान कोई भी सदस्य अगर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाते हैं तो वे सदन के नियम 258 के अंतर्गत उस विषय को उठा सकते हैं। सर, जो "Rajya Sabha at Work" है, हमारे इस सदन को चलाने और यहाँ विषयों को रखने के जो नीतिगत नियम हैं और हमारे इस सदन में कोई भी विषय सदस्य के रूप में रखने के जो एथिक्स हैं, उनके संबंध में इसके पेज नम्बर 282 में लिखा है, क्योंकि सदन में बोलने के लिए परम्परा का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसके पेज 22 पर जो लिखा है, उसको मैं पढ़ता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है, "in their dealings, if Members find that there is a conflict between their personal interests and the public trust which they hold, they should resolve such a conflict in a manner that their private interests are subordinated to the duty of their public office." सर, मैं यहाँ विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह किसी को व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह मैं भी हो सकता हूँ अथवा और कोई भी हो सकता है। मेरे कहने का अर्थ किसी को रोकना नहीं है, बल्कि मैं एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, जो सदन में भविष्य के लिए भी बने। अगर मैं किसी मैटर में एक प्राइवेट लॉयर के रूप में argue करता हूँ, is it not my duty to disclose before the House that I argued a matter in a court in personal capacity also? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a known and established law that a lawyer goes and presents a case, the facts of a case, before the Judge who does not belong to any political party. So, if Mr. Sibal has a personal interest, he should declare it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I am not questioning anything. I am also a lawyer. I am not questioning anything. Sir, the propriety demands that I should first disclose that I argued that matter in a court in a personal capacity also because we must have a fair argument here. I am not against anybody. Even today, it happened with me. It can happen with any other Member also. This is the highest House of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please allow him to speak.
...(Interruptions)... Let him conclude.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, protect me from Mr. Rajeev Shukla also. Kindly tell him to sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please, sit down. Mr. Shukla, I will give you time.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: यह तो उनके अधिकार में है कि वे किसको इजाजत दें। उन्होंने मुझे इजाजत दी है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसमें किसी का कुछ पर्सनल नहीं है। ऐसा मैं बिल्कुल नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसको मैं बहुत सम्मान और विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक भविष्य की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हम इस सदन में उपस्थित करें। हम जो भी मैटर इस हाउस में उठाते हैं, suppose मैं कोई व्यवसाय भी चलाता हूँ और उसके संबंध में पॉलिसी का कोई argument आता है, चाहे मैं उससे नहीं कमाता हूँ और उसको चैरिटी ट्रस्ट में देता हूँ, लेकिन उसको argue करने से पहले सदन की जो कंवेन्शंस हैं, उन कंवेन्शंस में आपकी रूलिंग आए। मैं यहाँ पर किसी को interrupt करना या रोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सदन में नियमों की एक व्यवस्था, एक जो कंवेन्शन हम देना चाहते हैं, उस पर आप अपनी रूलिंग दें, इतना ही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If we set this precedent, it will go against the Ruling Party, and my distinguished friend, colleague and the Leader of the House. He is a very distinguished lawyer, and, over a few decades, there might be hardly any case where he must not have appeared. Now, as the Leader of the House and Finance Minister, he is talking about the policies. Tomorrow, one will say, you were a lawyer for this, and you cannot make a policy and speak. I do not think it is fine. Please do not go into this. When it will start, tomorrow, it will apply to you also.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने एक बहुत अच्छा विषय उठाया है। मैं general policy की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। General policy में किसी भी मुद्दे के संबंध में हम argue कर सकते हैं। Here, I am asking about a particular case, which is the subject-matter of discussion in this House. ...(Interruptions)... I am not talking about general policy. ...(Interruptions)... मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ऐसा है ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ऐसा है कि मैं अगर कोई particular ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): No, no. Please.
...(Interruptions)... What is your specific point?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पॉलिसी के संबंध में नहीं है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि अगर कोई particular case है, और उस particular case में अगर इस सदन में कोई विषय चलता है, उस पर विचार रखने से पहले क्या मुझे उसे disclose करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): It is public knowledge that he had appeared in that case. Even, in his speech, Venkaiah ji had pointed it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I am not on public and policy issue. I am talking about a particular case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, you are narrating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: That is where your personal interest is involved. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must have appeared in a lot many cases relating to Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you are arguing about Gujarat... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I ask the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, you are narrating facts of a particular case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Bhupender ji, I know you have appeared in several cases in ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I am not talking about ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Whenever any issue is raised about Gujarat, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: मैं उपसभापति महोदय से कहना चाह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, may I repeat it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It is in public domain that he had appeared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought you were speaking. That is why I came. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, may I again repeat the point or order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the discussion is on the role of Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Sibal, were you speaking.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, what he is saying is that I was a lawyer in the matter and I did not disclose that fact. Even Venkaiah ji himself said that Mr. Sibal would in fact, throw light on this matter. Everybody knows that I am the one who appeared in that matter. It is public knowledge. Even he knows that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Please withdraw what you said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I am not withdrawing that. ...(Interruptions)... I want a ruling, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...(Interruptions)... Kapilji, one second. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know what the problem was. I was under the impression that you were speaking. In the T.V., I saw you speaking, so, I thought that you were speaking. And, I just came here. So, Mr. Sibal, have you not completed your speech? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yadav, what is the issue which you are speaking about? ...(Interruptions)... Is it a point of order?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir. It is a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 258, and, Sir, it is about the convention. Sir, the convention is that in 'Rajya Sabha At Work' Page 282 ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You speak only about the Rules. ...(Interruptions)... In 'Rajya Sabha At Work', they are all opinions. I only go by the Rules.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: इस opinion के ऊपर convention है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: Convention यह है कि अगर कोई particular matter इस सभा के सामने विचार के लिए उपस्थित है, उस particular matter के facts पर अगर हम किसी भी न्यायालय में वकील की हैसियत से argue करते हैं, तो उन्हीं facts को बिना यह disclose किए, कि मैंने न्यायालय में भी इन facts को argue किया है, चाहे वह पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में हो, क्या हम इस सदन के अंदर argue कर सकते हैं?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: क्यों नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: What prevents you from doing it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: बिना disclose किए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: मेरा दूसरा विषय यह है कि हम किसी विषय की पॉलिसी पर argue कर सकते हैं, बहुत सारी policies पर argue कर सकते हैं। I am not talking about in general. I am talking about a particular case. In a particular case, if I engage as a lawyer in my personal position, can I use... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, my last sentence is, क्या मैं जो personal capacity में argue करता हूँ, उसको पब्लिक के लिए भी बिना disclose किए argue कर सकता हूँ और करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए? यह एक propriety का मैटर है, आप इस पर अपनी रूलिंग दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No need. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not on the same point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then let me give the ruling on that. Then I will allow you. You are not on that subject, I believe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not taking this side or that side. I am on a Rule, Rule 294. Just give us a ruling on Rule 294. He is talking about Rule 248; I am not finding Rule 248. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is Rule 258.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You look at Rule 294, Sir, and this is not to make a charge here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is what I was going to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I was listening to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is what I was going to say. I know it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, look at Rule 294.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Because you are bringing up Rule 258
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Was he impinging on Rule 294? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got it. ...(Interruptions)... See, the only point what you are saying is this. Hon. Member, Shri Kapil Sibal, has certain information about a particular case which he is arguing in the court, and because of that, he has information. That means, he has an interest. That is the issue; the question of interest. That is what you want to raise. Isn't it? Now, let me say ...(Interruptions)... Yes, declaration of interest. That means he has a private interest. That is what I am saying. Information can be from anywhere. There is no bar for a Parliamentarian to take information from anywhere. I was a teacher. I have a lot of information, which I get from my profession, which I will use here. So, information can be from anywhere. But the important thing is, if I have a private interest in any matter being discussed here, then I am supposed to declare my interest. Only after that I can speak. So, if you are arguing a particular case, connected with this discussion, you only say that you are arguing it. That interest should be declared and then proceed. That's all. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: But that is over. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that over? ...(Interruptions)... Let him explain.
...(Interruptions)... Are you arguing it now?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No! That is what I said. What private interest can I have in a case that has been decided by the Supreme Court? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then no private interest is there in it. ...(Interruptions)... No, no ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I know it. See, at present, when this discussion is going on, if you are engaged as an advocate in a case which is related to this discussion, you have an interest. If you argued a similar case two years back or three years back, and which is over, there is no interest here, no question of interest.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Any case ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आप रिकॉर्ड पर जाइए, exact उसी केस के बारे में ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने डिस्कशन में उसे quote किया है, जिसके बारे में interest की बात की जा रही है। आप रिकार्ड पर जाइए, रिकार्ड पर जाने के बाद, जो ऑनरेबल भुपेन्द्र यादव जी ने point of order किया है, उस point of order को आप देखें और उस पर रूलिंग दें।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा यह भी कहना है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the Chairman has the authority. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has explained it two times or three times. You have said it again. The first response of the Chairman was that there are only opinions in the book. These are not the Rules. He said, "I will go by the Rule." ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Dr. Keshava Rao, this issue is not related to ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should you ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: नकवी साहब, बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqvi ji, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: This point of order is not about you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: No, no; a point of order is for all of us. Let him know the Rules. Sir, allow my point of order. This point of order relates to the House being set in order. So, everyone is interested in that. The Chair was very correct when he first said, if he was referring to the book, it was an opinion. Usually, whenever there is a rule, a lot of opinions come. That is the first judgement given by him. The second thing is, what we said before you came, Sir, he was a lawyer some time back, say, one year back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: He won the case. The case is over. Where is the question of personal interest in that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; verdict is over.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Yes, verdict is over and implementation is also over, and he is no more holding the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you extend that argument, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, please *See* 294(1) also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to read that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know Rule 294. I said that if he has any private interest, he should declare it. I told that to him. But I will tell you what private interest is; I will explain to you. For example, when I was a professor in a college, I got so much information from there. That is the information I got from my profession. Now, can I not use it here? Likewise, it is about his profession. He was engaged in a particular case. That case is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: That case is not over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is not over, then you can dispute that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I have been told is that the case is over and the verdict is given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Case is not over. Case is pending before the court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member is the advocate in this case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Case is already pending in the court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you are giving a very good example. Suppose I am a professor in a college, मैंने एक क्वेश्चन पेपर सेट किया है और वह क्वेश्चन पेपर लीक हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह क्वेश्चन पेपर लीक हो गया। Now, the subject matter of leakage of that paper is subject matter of discussion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without informing the House that I am the person who set the paper, can I argue that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupender Yadavji, that example will not work here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Court is an open court. ...*(Interruptions)*... In court, whatever you say is open to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is open court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what he is referring to and what the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Naqviji, has just said, is not a correct statement. In the morning, Sir, I quoted from a judgment of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court of 13th of July. So, that matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: But, if you are appearing as a lawyer after taking a brief, that is a pecuniary interest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhupender Yadav, no further discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Bhupender Yadav, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... This matter is very simple. Rule 294 states, "Whenever a member has a personal or specific pecuniary interest (direct or indirect) in a matter being considered by the Council or a Committee thereof, he shall declare the nature of such interest notwithstanding any registration of his interests in the Register, and shall not participate in any debate taking place in the Council or its Committees before making such declaration." If you have a private interest, declare it and then you can continue. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is up to him now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, kindly *See* the explanation to Rule 294. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is regarding vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it is only up to Mr. Kapil Sibal to declare if he has any personal interest. If you have no interest, you say that and speak.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the case has been argued, the judgment has been delivered and I have no personal interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. Then, you can proceed. That is the ruling. Now, you can proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, ten minutes have been wasted on this.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the point that I was making was that on the 9th of December, the Governor decided to prepone the Assembly session to the 16th of December. So, he preponed it. Then, what the BJP along with others did was to have a session outside the Assembly. On the 15th of December, the Congress members who had revolted were disqualified. So, the Deputy Speaker was also disqualified. On the 16th of December, the Deputy Speaker chaired that session and declared the disqualification to be bad along with his own disqualification. He declared his own disqualification to be bad. On 16th of December, he removed the Speaker and declared that the Speaker was no longer the Speaker of the House. This is what happened. And this is what happened in Arunachal Pradesh; Venkaiahji, probably, did not know the facts. On the 16th of December, he did that. On 17th of December, again, outside in a hotel, the members moved a No Confidence Motion and elected somebody else as the Chief Minister. Now, this is unheard of in the history of India. Yes, Article 356 has been

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used, misused. But this kind of machination has never happened in the history of India. This is for the first time, that the Supreme Court, after several months and after another gentleman became the Chief Minister, restored the *status quo ante*, which has also never happened in the history of India. This is the extent of castigation of the machinations of the BJP. They not only want a Congress-mukt Bharat, they want a North East-mukt Bharat. That is what one of the General Secretaries said. I do not want to take his name because he is not a Member of this House. That is what he said, "They want a North East-mukt Bharat". So, what did the Supreme Court do? The Supreme Court said, "What business did the Governor have to pre-pone the Assembly?" He has no Constitutional right. He is a hyphen between the Executive and the Legislature, nothing more. But you are treating your Governors as *, as *. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are treating them as * and you are using the post of the Governor to destabilize elected Governments in this country. And I warn you, if you are 282 today, you will be 28 tomorrow. That is what is going to happen to you. Don't do this. See what the Supreme Court has said. I just want to read a couple of lines from the Supreme Court judgment so that you are enlightened about the extent to which the Supreme Court has gone in castigating the functioning of the Governor. I am referring to paragraph 191. With your permission, Sir, I will read it. "We are of the view that it needs to be asserted as a constitutional determination, that it is not within the realm of the Governor to embroil himself in any political thicket. The Governor must remain aloof from any disagreement, discord, disharmony, discontent or dissension, within individual political parties. The activities within a political party, confirming turbulence, or unrest within its ranks, are beyond the concern of the Governor." तो जैसा वेंकैया नायडु जी कह रहे थे कि आपकी पार्टी में यह हुआ, आपकी पार्टी में वह हुआ, it has nothing to do with the Governor. The Governor has no role to play. The Governor cannot entertain Members of the BJP and decide to tell the Speaker or tell the Chief Minister to put a Resolution for removal of Government in the House. What role does the Governor have? The Governor is not interested in the proceedings of the House. Can the President of India ask this House or the Lok Sabha as to what are the proceedings and what are the items of agenda that are being debated in the House? Further, you wanted to know in which paragraph of the Supreme Court judgment this was used. "The Governor must keep clear of any political horse-trading and even unsavoury political manipulations, irrespective of the degree of their ethical repulsiveness. Who should or should not be a leader of a political party, is a political question, to be dealt with and resolved privately by the political party itself." It is the Congress Party's concern, not the BJP's concern. Why are you concerned as to

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

what was happening in our Party. You get concerned about what is happening in yours. What is happening in yours in Gujarat is very disturbing. What is happening in Uttar Pradesh is also equally disturbing. What is happening in Muzaffarnagar and what are you doing there, is also equally disturbing. But we do not comment on it. People know what is happening. Further, "The Governor cannot, make such issues, a matter of his concern. The provisions of the Constitution do not enjoin upon the Governor the authority to resolve disputes within a political party, or between rival political parties. The action of the Governor, in bringing the aforesaid factual position to the notice of the President, in his monthly communications, may well have been justified for drawing the President's attention to the political scenario of the State. But it is clearly beyond the scope of the Governor's authority." This is what the Supreme Court has said about the actions of your Governor. And your Prime Minister has chosen not to come to this House and explain to the people of this country. It is *. Not only did the Governor do this, he also sent messages to the House. He set the agenda for the House. He said, on such and such day, on 16th of December, when you meet, the following will be the items on the agenda to discuss. The first item on the agenda would be the removal of the Speaker. Is this of the function of the Governor? The people of this country do not even know and your Prime Minister choose to remain aloof.

प्रधान मंत्री को बताना चाहिए कि वे कौन से एजेंडे पर काम कर रहे थे? वह कौन-सा आर.एस.एस. का एजेंडा था? उनके मन की मंशा क्या थी? वे मन की बात तो करते हैं, पर मन की मंशा तो बताएं। उन्होंने अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ऐसा क्यों किया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चलिए, अरुणाचल की बात खत्म हुई, मैं उत्तराखंड पर आता हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; your time is over. Now, please conclude.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं उत्तराखंड की बात करता हूं। Sir, give me a few minutes.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, let him speak. I forego my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your name?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: उत्तराखंड में क्या हुआ? उत्तराखंड में 18 फरवरी को, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ भी मैं ही वकील था। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि उसकी भी जजमेंट आ चुकी है, लेकिन वहाँ भी मैं वकील था। 18 फरवरी को क्या हुआ? 18 फरवरी को Leader of Opposition के letterhead पर एक चिट्ठी लिखी गई। उसमें कांग्रेस के जो नौ बागी एमएलएज हैं, उनके भी दस्तख्त हैं। उसमें Leader of Opposition बीजेपी का था। सबसे विचित्र बात यह है कि जब शाम को चिट्ठी लिखी जाती है, तो चिट्ठी का पहला paragraph, मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, वह चिट्ठी मेरे पास है। उसमें लिखा है, "The Leader of the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Opposition met you today on 18th March, morning and requested you to forward the message to Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to seek a division of votes on the proposed Income & Expenditure Appropriation Bill for financial year 2016-17, as introduced in the Assembly, as the Government is in minority and is being run in an unconstitutional manner." मतलब की सुबह ही बता दिया था कि Government is in minority. अभी तो session हुआ भी नहीं था और नौ बागियों के इस चिट्ठी पर दस्तखत हैं। So, what happens? It is very shocking. What happens is that the Session takes place and, after the Session takes place, according to the Congress Party there, the Appropriation Bill was passed. According to the Government of India, it was not passed. In any case, on 21st March, the Governor told Shri Harish Rawat to prove his majority on the floor of the House on 28th. He was ready to prove it. In the meantime, the Speaker sent notices for disqualification; the same thing that happened in Arunachal. Those people approached the Court for stay; stay was not granted. Now, they realized that they had been disqualified. That is why on 27th March, this Government imposed President's rule. On 28th, he was to prove his majority on the floor of the House. Because the disqualified Members did not get a stay, therefore, they imposed President's rule. They knew, this Government knew that President's rule cannot succeed here because in Rajya Sabha they have no majority. Why did they do this? They did not want Shri Harish Rawat to prove his majority on the floor of the House, which he would have proved. This is the way they have circumvented elected Governments. And then what did they do? That was even more surprising and been never happened in the history of this country. Our dear Finance Minister, who is a good friend of mine, decided and this Government decided that the Appropriation Bill was not passed. Distinguished Members of this House, just imagine, can a Finance Minister of the Government of India decide that an Appropriation Bill has not been passed in a particular Assembly, in a particular State? Does he have any authority to do that? Will Finance Ministers of this country decide whether the financial business was cleared or not in a particular House on a particular day. Is that the function of the Finance Minister of this country? The Finance Minister must explain his position and that is the ground on which they imposed President's rule and the Appropriation Bill was not passed. Under the Constitution of India, if a financial business is passed and a Money Bill is passed in the House -- which is true even here — then it has to be approved by the Governor. Governor has no choice to disagree with it. He has no choice. But the Governor didn't do that. And this Proclamation was issued before the 31st March. I can understand. By 31st March, had the Governor not given his consent, then, there would have been a Constitutional crisis.

But he had imposed President's rule on 27th of March, instead of waiting for the beginning of April. So, the point I am making is all these facts are in the public domain. All these facts were known to the Prime Minister. All these facts were known to the Finance Minister and to the Law Minister, yet, the provisions of the Constitution were misused.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will take a few minutes and I am done. These are very important issues. What did they do? They ultimately went to the Governor's house on 18th March, and at 1 o'clock in the night, एक बजे रात को वे स्पाइसजेट की फ्लाइट लेकर सब लोगों को दिल्ली ले आए, उसके बाद राजस्थान ले गए, उसके बाद मुम्बई ले गए। They spent a lot of capital but they got no return on their capital. After all, इतना खर्च किया, आपको कुछ तो रिटर्न मिलना चाहिए था? आपको वह भी नहीं मिला। हमारी सरकार अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी चल रही है और उत्तराखंड में भी चल रही है। यह इतिहास में पहले कभी नहीं हुआ आप जो बात कर रहे हैं, ऐसा पहले कभी इतिहास में नहीं हुआ। All these dates were in the month of March. यह पहले कभी इतिहास में नहीं हुआ।

हाँ, आप इमरजेंसी की बात करते हैं, ठीक करते हैं कि आप इमरजेंसी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उसी जनता ने 1980 में क्या किया? वह वापस कांग्रेस पार्टी को लाई। इतना ही रोष होता, तो हम वापस कभी नहीं आते। इसलिए कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज भी आप समझ लीजिए और अपनी नीयत साफ कर लीजिए।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Are you justifying Emergency?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Who is justifying? I said, in 1980 the people of India voted the Congress back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Voted the Congress back. Nobody is justifying anything. They talk about the Emergency, I am telling them that the people of India yet reposed faith in the Congress Party. Come to 2019, the same thing will happen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: My request to this House is when you look, don't look back, look forward and let us walk together, make sure that the right people are appointed as Governors of the States. Let's make sure that they are not agents, they are not RSS agents, कोई कहता है कि अल्पसंख्यकों को बंगलादेश चले जाना चाहिए। कोई कहता है कि वहाँ चले जाना चाहिए। कोई मुजफ्फरनगर के बारे में कहता है। कोई कहता है कि अवाइर्स क्यों वापस दिए। कोई कहता है कि पाकिस्तान चले जाओ। ये गवर्नर्स कह रहे हैं! कोई लव जिहाद की बात करता है। यह आप कर क्या रहे हैं? संविधान की एक मर्यादा है, एक institution की मर्यादा है। आप

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

5.00 P.M.

उस मर्यादा से खिलवाड़ क्यों कर रहे हैं? हमारे गवर्नर्स ने कभी ऐसा काम नहीं किया। ठीक है, political appointments जरूर हुई होंगी, लेकिन वे आरएसएस के प्रचारक कभी नहीं रहे। अगर आप आरएसएस के प्रचारकों को गवर्नर्स बनाएँगे, तो उस संस्था का क्या होगा? हम यह माँग करना चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ आकर स्पष्टीकरण दें कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ **...(समय की घंटी)...** और इस देश से माफी माँगें, **...(व्यवधान)...** इस देश से माफी माँगें और उस गवर्नर को बर्खास्त करें। यह हमारी माँग है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupender Yadav. *...(Interruptions)...* I thought you were speaking.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, can I now speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can speak.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी कपिल सिब्बल जी के द्वारा अरुणाचल प्रदेश के जजमेंट का पैराग्राफ 191 पढ़ा जा रहा था। जब वे पैराग्राफ 191 पढ़ रहे थे, तो मैं यह सोच रहा था कि वे उस पैराग्राफ को शुरू से पढ़ेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने वहाँ से, बीच से पढ़ना शुरू किया, जहाँ से वह उनको मुफीद था, लेकिन मैं उस पैराग्राफ की उस लाइन को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, जो छूट गई है। यह सदन इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है कि भारत में भविष्य में हमारी जो विधायिका है, उसका कार्य संचालन किस प्रकार से हो। यह सच है कि गवर्नर की भूमिका पर विचार करने के लिए आज हम यहाँ उपस्थित हुए हैं, लेकिन गवर्नर के साथ-साथ स्पीकर की भूमिका भी क्या हो और गवर्नर को क्या role assign करना चाहिए, इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री सिब्बल साहब बहुत ही वरिष्ठ वकील हैं, हम उनका बहुत सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनके मुँह से ये शब्द निकलते, "हमारे गवर्नर", तो यह उचित नहीं है। वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा मनोनीत गवर्नर हैं। वे न हमारे हैं और न ही आपके हैं, वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा मनोनीत हैं। हमारे यहां दो पद ऐसे हैं। एक तो स्पीकर का पद ऐसा है, स्पीकर चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का हो, लेकिन संसदीय लोकतंत्र में अगर एक बार कोई स्पीकर बनता है, तो वह above the party है। अगर एक बार महामहिम के द्वारा किसी को गवर्नर मनोनीत किया जाता है, तो गवर्नर मनोनीत होने के बाद कार्य और आचरण में संप्रभुता की शक्ति उनके पास आ जाती है। अगर उस पर कोई प्रमुख के रूप में कार्य करता है, तो गवर्नर करता है। लेकिन आज एक सामान्य राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते, मैं उसी जजमेंट के पैरा 191 को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ और एक प्रश्न भी पूछना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है, "The Governor must remain aloof from any disagreement, discord, disharmony, discontent or dissension within individual political parties, the activities within a political party, confirming turbulence or unrest within its ranks are beyond the concern .. of Governor." *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, I am reading.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let him speak. You continue.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: It further says, "The parameters of Governor's powers with reference to Articles 163, 174, 175, 179 and the Tenth Schedule, have been dealt with by us hereinabove and need not be repeated. We are of the view that it needs to be asserted as a Constitutional determination, that is not within the realm of the Governor to embroil himself in any political thicket," गवर्नर का पद राजनीति से ऊपर है, लेकिन संविधान का जो अनुच्छेद 181 है, जब हमारा संविधान बना, तो उस अनुच्छेद में यह कहा गया. "The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from the office is under consideration. जब संविधान बना, तब हम Anti-defection Law नहीं लेकर आए थे। तब कानून यह था कि संविधान बनते समय अगर स्पीकर के खिलाफ किसी भी प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव आता है, तो उस प्रस्ताव को स्पीकर नहीं सुनेगा, वह प्रस्ताव सदन में चर्चा के लिए आएगा। अब तो Anti-defection Law आ गया है। चूंकि अब राजनीतिक परिस्थिति बदल गई है, ऐसे में अगर राजनैतिक विचारों से अलग होने के कारण, यदि किसी राजनैतिक दल का शासन, उसके सदस्यों की एक निश्चित मात्रा में असहमति होती है, तो क्या हम उनको Anti-defection Law का डर दिखा करके स्पीकर की शक्ति का उपयोग करके एकतरफा कर देंगे? क्या ऐसे में गवर्नर चुपचाप बैठ जाएगा? हालांकि जो जजमेंट लिखा गया है, उसमें कहा है कि गवर्नर राष्ट्रपति महोदय को अपनी एक monthly report भेजेगा, लेकिन यह विषय उसके स्वविवेकाधिकार का विषय है।

महोदय, न्यायालय के निर्णय का हम सब सम्मान करते हैं, इसलिए मैं न्यायालय के निर्णय पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कर रहा हूं, जिन परिस्थितियों को निर्मित किया गया है। कल इस पूरे सदन में एक भी वोट विपक्ष में नहीं था, उसके बावजूद भी हमने हर क्लॉज के ऊपर मत लेने का कार्य किया, चूंकि वह संवैधानिक संशोधन था। उत्तराखंड के केस में भी डिबीजन मांगा गया, यह रिकॉर्ड पर है और अब इस पर निर्णय हो चुका है, वह विषय अलग है। राज्य के धन को पारित करने का अधिकार हमने विधान सभा को ही दिया है, आखिर वहां भी सब जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि ही आते हैं। जब जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में हम विधान सभा में आते हैं, ऐसे में राज्य के द्वारा जिस पैसे का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, अगर उसके ऊपर कोई मोशन देते हैं अथवा डिबीजन की मांग करते हैं, तो क्या उस मांग को नहीं माना जाना लोकतंत्र में लम्बा चलेगा? इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसका जवाब मंत्री जी से ही लूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to address you. मुझे मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, मुझे कोई सदस्य इसका जवाब नहीं देगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: I am not asking him. I am asking the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... But he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: मुझे मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको एड्रेस कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि यह विषय इस देश की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए, सदन में जो हम काम करना चाहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जितनी भी अपनी विधान सभा की कार्यवाहियां हैं, विधान सभा में जितनी भी प्रकार की हमारी लोकतांत्रिक विषयों की प्रतिबद्धताएं हैं, उन सारी प्रतिबद्धताओं को हम किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapil Sibal, he is not yielding. So, you cannot raise your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This House has no right to discuss it. That is the rule ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When he is not yielding, you cannot raise your point ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupender Yadav, are you yielding?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I request my distinguished friend not to discuss what had happened in the Assembly, how financial business was transacted because that is not within the domain of this House or the Member of this House. What was done in the Assembly, whether the Appropriation Bill was passed or not, is something that the Assembly will decide. It cannot be discussed in this House. So, I request the distinguished Member not to refer to any of those things. He can not possibly say that the Appropriation Bill was not passed, the motion had to be voted. That is for the Speaker to decide and not for the distinguished Member to comment upon. This is a very serious issue. It is a Constitutional issue. Do we keep discussing whether the financial business in the Assembly was passed or not; whether the Appropriation Bill was passed or not or whether the Motion was moved or not? Can we discuss that? Can any Member refer to that? There are the proceedings of an autonomous Constitutional authority. That is the House.

श्री प्रभात झा: जो आप बोलेंगे, वह ठीक है, लेकिन वह जो बोलेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: नहीं, मैंने नहीं बोला। मैंने कोई नहीं बोला।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, हम विनम्रता से यह निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि हमारी भाषा हिन्दी हो सकती

है, जो समझ में न आती हो, क्योंकि जो मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ, उसमें मैं विधान सभा की कार्यवाही की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं देश के विधान मंडलों में हमारी क्या भविष्य की बुनियादी चीजें हो सकती हैं, वह बोल रहा हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि लोकतंत्र में जो हमारे विधायक चुन कर आते हैं और जब कभी सदन में ऐसी स्थिति आएगी कि बजट रखा जाएगा, उस बजट में कोई कट मोशन लाया जाएगा, उस कट मोशन को बिना किसी मत-विभाजन के, क्या स्पीकर केवल अपने अधिकार से मत-विभाजन का प्रयोग न करने देकर, उसे पास कर सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों? क्या हमारा यह संविधान नहीं है, क्या इस संविधान के अंतर्गत इन अनुच्छेदों में नहीं लिखा गया है? क्या भारत के संविधान की चर्चा नहीं हो सकती? मैंने प्रारंभ में यह कहा कि संविधान में जो अनुच्छेद 181 बना था, उस अनुच्छेद 181 के अंतर्गत यह कहा गया था कि अगर राज्य के विधान मंडल में स्पीकर के खिलाफ कोई मोशन मूव होता है, रिजॉल्यूशन मूव होता है, तो फिर उस स्पीकर को उसको चेयर नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: जी, आर्टिकल 179 में है।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: धन्यवाद, निश्चित रूप से आपके ज्ञान का लाभ हमें मिलेगा। इसको तो हम सौभाग्य मानते हैं। मैं अपने आर्टिकल को सुधारता हूँ।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: That is like a good boy.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Thank you. I am really a boy before Shri Kapil Sibal. इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बड़ा विषय खड़ा हुआ है, इस पर राज्यपाल ने स्वविवेक के अधिकार का प्रयोग किया, लेकिन न्यायालय के जो निर्णय हैं, उन निर्णयों पर आगे भी विचार करते समय देखना होगा कि भविष्य में हमारे विधान मंडलों की रचना में किसी प्रकार से जनता की आवाज को दबाया न जाए। हम किसी पोलिटिकल कॉन्सिरेसी के शिकार नहीं हो सकते, गवर्नर की भूमिका कोई अलग रहकर नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन गवर्नर के अपने निर्णय हैं, चूंकि वे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र को डील करते हैं, गवर्नर जिस व्यवस्था को डील करते हैं उसमें एक अच्छा शासन स्थापित हो। वे वहां पर महामहिम के प्रतिनिधि हैं और एक बार कोई व्यक्ति गवर्नर के पद पर आता है तो उस पर पोलिटिकल तरीके से छींटाकशी करना, यह भी राजनीतिक लोगों को बंद करना पड़ेगा। उस पद की गरिमा का महत्व है, इसलिए गवर्नर के जो निर्णय हुए, उन्होंने राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का आकलन किया। मेरा अब भी यह मानना है कि निर्णय आने का विषय अलग है, लेकिन विधान मंडलों में अगर हम इस प्रकार वॉयस वोट को करते हुए, बिना मत-विभाजन को किए बजट पास करेंगे, तो क्या हम लंबे समय तक उन बुनियादी विषयों को और उन बुनियादी बातों को मजबूत करने का काम कर सकेंगे, जिसकी आज आवश्यकता है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं इतिहास की बात करना नहीं चाहता। हमारी पार्टी से लगातार... क्योंकि 1952 में जब हमने इस यात्रा को शुरू किया, इस भारत को बनाने की यात्रा को शुरू किया था, आज़ादी के आन्दोलन में जिस सांस्कृतिक आन्दोलन को बनाने की ध्वनि को, लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक से लेकर श्री अरविंद तक ने जिस सपने को देखा था, उसको आप लोग मार्क्सवादी समाजवाद की ओर ले गए थे। आप लोग मार्क्सवादी समाजवाद से यात्रा करते हुए कभी समाजवाद, कभी बाजारवाद तो कभी लाइसेंसवाद, इस तरफ लगातार अपनी विचारधारा को लेकर चलते गए। लेकिन हम यह जानते थे कि अगर भारत को बनाना होगा, तो भारत की मूल सांस्कृतिक

[Shri Bhupender Yadav]

आत्मा के आधार पर बनाना होगा, जिसमें सह-अस्तित्व है, जिसमें विश्वास है, जिसमें सम्मान है, जिसमें सौहार्द है, जिसमें विकास है और जिसमें 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' है। हम हर उस विषय को लेकर आगे बढ़ें हैं। इसलिए लोकतंत्र में भारत में जिसका सबसे बड़ा महत्व है, वह सहकारी संघवाद का महत्व है और सहकारी संघवाद का मतलब है कि राज्यों को अपने-अपने तरीके से निर्णय लेने का अधिकार दिया जाए। लेकिन राज्यों में गवर्नर की जो भूमिका है, गवर्नर की भूमिका हमेशा ऐसी रहेगी कि वह राज्यों में किसी भी प्रकार से... हम राज्यों में सरकार के द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार से... जो कार्य उत्तराखंड में हुआ, जो कार्य अरुणाचल में हुआ, कांग्रेस के आंतरिक विभाजन के कारण भी शायद हुआ था। इसलिए वहाँ की जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति थी, उसमें केन्द्र सरकार ने निष्पक्षता से कार्य किया। आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी केन्द्र में सरकार में है। चूँकि यह विषय गवर्नर के विषय का और राज्यों के अधिकारों के विषय का चल रहा है और इस सदन में भी यह विषय चल रहा है, इसलिए विधान मंडलों में स्पीकर को जो एक निष्पक्ष निर्णय लेने की बात हमारे अनुच्छेद में कही गई है, उस पर लगातार विषय चलता रहता है, लेकिन हमारी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में से वह आवाज़ आनी चाहिए। अगर किसी प्रकार की असम्बद्धता, यह नया जो परिवर्तन anti-defection का आया है, उसके कारण कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोई विधायक स्पष्ट बात न कह जाए, तो उससे पहले विधान सभा में इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई कर दी जाए। यह मूल विषय है, जिसके बारे में चर्चा करनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस सदन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी पूरे तरीके से लोकतंत्र में, संघवाद में और देश के शासन-व्यवस्था की गरिमा में विश्वास करती है। हमारी पार्टी के द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार से किसी राज्य सरकार के साथ कोई पक्षपात या भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है। निश्चित रूप से जब तक देश में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार है, देश के सभी राज्यों में एक रचनात्मक तरीके से और एक निष्पक्ष तरीके से शासन-व्यवस्था जारी रहेगी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. Are you speaking?

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Shri Raja is in a hurry. I will call Rajaji first and then I will call you.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: ठीक है, सर। मैं उनके बाद बोलूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why a point of order? Let us conclude this.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर आपकी ruling आ जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, क्या इस सदन के अन्दर लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया को या राज्य सभा की प्रक्रिया को लोक

सभा में या किसी विधान सभा की प्रक्रिया को यहाँ पर discuss किया जा सकता है, condemn किया जा सकता है? मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। Every House is supreme. The proceeding and the decision taken in any House cannot be challenged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I understood. Sit down. Every House is supreme. You should not criticize the proceedings of the other House but what is in the public domain, what been reported about what happened in a House, anybody can say. That is in the public domain.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Sir, Shri Yadav said, it is the Speaker....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only if it is a direct criticism, but this discussion, as you know, is a special discussion. This is a separate discussion where you are forced to discuss the role of the Governor and naturally... ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Not the Speaker; you cannot discuss.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let me say. The Governor acted upon the action of the Speaker. So, indirectly, it will also come.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, it is a Short Duration Discussion and generally, Short Duration Discussion is for two hours or two-and-a-half hours. अभी सवा पाँच बज गए हैं। मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि 6 बजे तक अगर यह Short Duration Discussion पूरा हो जाए ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the problem.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: क्योंकि उसके बाद तो कोई और बिजनेस नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I will tell you my problem that there are fifty-three minutes left.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी जो डिस्कशन हुआ, वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ है, healthy discussion हुआ है, सभी स्पीकर्स ने बहुत अच्छा बोला है। अच्छा होगा कि जो remaining speakers हैं, वे दो-दो या तीन-तीन मिनट में conclude करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you, but the point is, both main Ruling Party and the Opposition Party have taken more time. Therefore, others will also expect a little more time. That is the point.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is ail right, Sir. Try to conclude it by that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken more time and they also have taken more time. They will say I cannot control you. So, now Shri D. Raja.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are all affected parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, first clarify that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that. Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are all affected parties.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am allowing you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are affected parties because they dismissed our Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will allow you; don't worry. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, it is not about this side or that side. It is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, this issue should be discussed for hours and for days and we want a serious discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; sit down. That I know. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Since this discussion is in progress, let us give more time to it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I know. I agree. Now, Shri D. Raja. You will take five minutes, do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. We are discussing a very serious political and constitutional matter. It is not an issue between the BJP and the Congress. It is an issue concerning our democracy, concerning our Constitution. Sir, as a citizen primarily, as a Member of this House, I am extremely concerned that our democracy is at the cross-road. There are forces which have gained courage in the given situation to challenge the very Constitution, to challenge the very parliamentary democracy in our country. In such a situation, we are discussing this matter. The House should give

its serious thought how we can preserve our democracy, how we can safeguard our Constitution. It is nice to hear that our Prime Minister goes to the U.S. Congress and says that the Constitution is the holy book. But when he comes to India, the holy book is undermined, and it is being questioned. That is why I say, our democracy is at the cross-road. Sir, you are from Kerala, and the Communist Government in Kerala was one of the first Governments which became the victim of Article 356.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair.*]

Sir, after that, several times, Article 356 was used. The Governments have been toppled, dismissed.

Sir, now I come to the case of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. When Shri Venkaiah Naidu was speaking, referring to Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, he said that it was not the first time. It means, it is not the last time also.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: He said it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, he said it. So, this is the situation, Sir. It is nice to hear Shri Bhupender Yadav, when he was speaking about 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' but what the Union Government, the BJP Government did in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was to dismantle all the established practices of parliamentary democracy, constitutional practices, conventions of our country by imposing President's rule in both these States. And the Government should regret; the Government should admit that it was a violation.

It was not in accordance with the practices which have been established. When I say 'practice', everybody refers to the Bommai case judgment in 1994. The majority of Government, any Government, should be tested on the floor of the House. Leave it to the Members of the House to decide and come to a certain conclusion whether the Government enjoys majority or not. You did not allow that. That is the charge against the present Government. You should regret for it.

Sir, the other thing is, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh are border- States, very sensitive States. Why did you encourage Constitutional and political disruptions in these States? They are very sensitive border-States. Why did you encourage Constitutional and political disruptions? Here, I question the role of Governors. How come Governors become catalysts and agents to promote such Constitutional and political-disruptions?

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, a time has come to discuss the role of Governors, whether we need Governors or not. That is one question raised by several parties. In Tamil Nadu, I know that major political parties raised that issue long back. Why do we need a Governor? The DMK said that goat does not need beard and State does not need Governor.

Sir, this is one issue we need to discuss. Now, everybody talks about Article 356. It is extremely important to go through the Constituent Assembly debates to understand, to comprehend the vision of our Constitution-makers. Actually, it was Article 278 in the draft Constitution. It became Article 356 in the new Constitution. The Constituent Assembly discussed these Articles on 3rd and 4th August, 1949. There were fourteen Members who actively participated in the discussion. Out of fourteen Members who prominently participated in the discussion, nine opposed even at that point of time. Only five supported. One Member who supported, Mr. Gupte, said, "In extraordinary cases, it can be used; otherwise, it should remain a dead letter." While replying to the debate, Dr. Ambedkar stated, "In fact, I share the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, Mr. Gupte, yesterday that the proper thing we have to expect is that such Articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter." This is Dr. Ambedkar. We celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. When this Article was incorporated in the Constitution, we should understand the historic background also. We won Independence in 1947. In 1949, the debate took place and the country was partitioned. In such a background, it was brought in just to preserve the unity and integrity of the country, not to gain political advantages by any political party.

That is why, while paying tribute to Dr. Ambedkar, while we discuss a serious political and Constitutional matter, I urge upon all political-parties that we should now resolve to stand up and say that Article 356 will remain a dead letter and democracy has to be preserved. This Constitution has to be upheld. Otherwise, I feel very sad and very concerned, our democracy will be in peril. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: महोदय, आज आपने गवर्नर रूल पर हो रहे हेल्दी डिस्कशन में मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, सबसे पहले मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि छोटी-छोटी पार्टिज़ का टाइम न काटा जाए।

महोदय, आज जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह हमारे देश के संविधान की सुरक्षा के लिए, हमारे देश के हित के लिए बहुत ही अच्छी है। हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर व्यापक रूप से चर्चा हो, क्योंकि 1950 से लेकर आज तक, जब से आर्टिकल 356 आया है, तब से लेकर आज तक जितनी भी छोटी-छोटी पार्टिज़ हैं, वे इसकी शिकार हुई हैं। महोदय, हमारे संविधान में यह क्लियर लिखा हुआ है कि सेंटर के राइट्स क्या हैं और स्टेट्स के राइट्स क्या हैं? हमारे संविधान का बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर फेडरल है। मैं कांग्रेस स्पीकर्स के

भाषण सुन रहा था और बीजेपी स्पीकर्स के भाषण भी सुन रहा था, लेकिन आज जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें मैं अपने तथा अपनी पार्टी बीजेडी के views देना चाह रहा हूँ।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ, उससे वहाँ फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर पर सवाल खड़ा हो गया है। आप यह देखिए कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को कोर्ट ने भी रिजेक्ट कर दिया। सरकार का जो डिसीज़न था, उसको वहाँ पलट दिया गया। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट में कुछ कमी रही होगी। सर, ऐसे राज्यों में जहाँ चुनी हुई सरकार है, जहाँ बहुमत की सरकार है, यदि वहाँ गवर्नर्स इस तरीके से तोड़-मरोड़कर सरकार बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो हम definitely भारत के संविधान के नियम-कानून को तोड़कर बाहर जा रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ, हमारे देश का जो फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, उसको भी हम धूमिल और खराब करने जा रहे हैं। इससे future में यह होगा कि ऐसा आज अरुणाचल प्रदेश में हुआ, कल उत्तराखंड में हुआ, तो परसों ओडिशा में होगा, फिर वेस्ट बंगाल में होगा। यदि इसी तरीके से होता रहा, तो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियाँ डर-डरकर काम करती रहेंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्द्र शेखर राय): आपके ओडिशा में भी हुआ है और वेस्ट बंगाल में भी हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: जी हाँ, काफी बार हुआ है। सर, आपको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि हमारे ओडिशा में भी ऐसा काफी बार हो चुका है। आज हम गर्व के साथ यह कहते हैं कि हम एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश में रहते हैं, लेकिन हमारे संविधान के जो रखवाले हैं, जो संविधान को सही दिशा में ले जाने वाले हैं, वे संविधान को बचाना छोड़कर पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लिए एक सुंदर संविधान को तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह काफी दुःख की बात है। सर, गवर्नर पोस्ट की एक गरिमा होती है और वह एक संवैधानिक पोस्ट होती है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहूँगा कि भविष्य में चाहे कहीं का भी गवर्नर हो, वह इस तरीके से काम न करे जिससे वहाँ की चुनी हुई सरकार को तोड़ा जाए और एक नई सरकार बनाने की कोशिश की जाए।

सर, यदि गवर्नर के डिसीज़न और सरकार के डिसीज़न को कोर्ट बार-बार इसी तरह से रिजेक्ट करता रहा, तो उससे हमारी जनता में एक खराब मैसेज जाएगा। आज भी आप देख लीजिए कि सिर्फ देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि विदेश में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिसीज़न का खराब मैसेज जा रहा है। इसलिए, महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी जितनी भी छोटी-छोटी पार्टियाँ हैं, उनकी बात भी सुनी जाए। आखिर में, मैं यही कहूँगा कि गवर्नर संविधान की लक्ष्मण-रेखा को पार न करते हुए काम करे, ताकि राज्य में जो भी सरकार चल रही है, वह अच्छे तरीके से चल सके, धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are discussing, today, a very important Article 356 and how it is applied in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the role of the Governor. Even in the Constituent Assembly, as mentioned by other speakers who have spoken before me here, one of the much discussed subjects by Dr. Ambedkar was Article 356.

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

Sir, you have correctly pointed out, when you had spoken, Article 356 is to remain as a 'dead letter.' But it never died; it is alive right from the beginning. It is always active. First, it was used in 1953, not against Kerala Government. It was first used against Patiala East Punjab and the Government was dismissed. The second one is the much discussed dismissal, under Article 356, was in 1959 of the Communist Government headed by late Shri E.M.S. Nambudiripad. It was the first Communist Government elected in the world. It was dismissed.

As Shri Kapil Sibal correctly said that the Prime Minister knows it. In those days, the Prime Minister of India, the then Congress President and, according to the newspaper reports, the CIA was very much interested to topple that Government.

Now, Sir, let me go through the score card. Sir, late Smt. Indira Gandhi Government dismissed 50 Governments; late Shri Morarji Desai did this on 16 occasions; Dr. Manmohan Singhji used this on 12 times; late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao used it 11 times; late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru used this Article 6 times; and, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Chandrasekhar used this five times each. And, Sir, Shri Narendra Modi, within two years, used this three times! This is the score card. Nobody wants to understand the meaning of Article 356. It is totally misused. We celebrated Ambedkar Jayanti. This Parliament had discussed about it. But, in practice, every Government misused this Article. Now, they wanted to have cooperative federalism. What is cooperative federalism? The God only knows.

Sir, I would like to point out one thing. After 1994, almost all States which were in opposition faced dismissal. The Sarkaria Commission Report was discussed at length. I objected when Venkaiahji was quoting a portion from here and a portion from there. I asked him as to why he was quoting in bits and pieces. Sir, Sarkaria Commission has given a lot of ways to scrutinize.

Sir, the Nine Member Bench in Bommai case went into the details and it is well-known for having a compulsory floor test. If the Center, sometimes, feel that something unconstitutional is going on in any State, you have to warn them first and then give one week time for floor test. All these things have been said in the Bommai judgment and also in Sarkaria Commission. Now, I come to one very important point. Sir, after the Bommai judgment, some Governor wanted to dismiss his Government. The first major impact, after the Bommai judgment, was felt in 1997 when hon. President K.R. Narayanan returned the United Front Government's recommendation for imposing President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. He, again, a year later, returned the recommendation from the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when his BJP Government

imposed President's Rule in Bihar. Shri Vajpayee wanted to impose President's Rule in Bihar. Shri Narayanan, in minutes, opposed the recommendation. It was reported. The condition precedent for invoking Article 356 is that there has to be a failure of constitutional machinery in the State and it has not been adequately made out by the Governor. Secondly, it is imprudent to take action under Article 356 in Bihar when preliminary steps such as warning, directing and other things have not been taken by the Union. Thirdly, it said that the Government headed by Smt. Rabri Devi enjoys the majority support in the Legislative Assembly has to be born in mind as per the Sarkaria Commission and Bommai judgment. This is not followed by the present Government. ...*(Time-Bell rings)*... You do not want the Congress in this country. Your famous slogan is "कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत"! That is your agenda. That is why you send the RSS people. You have only one agenda that there should remain only one party, that is, the BJP; there should not be any opponent.

The State of Tamil Nadu has been affected thrice. The State of Kerala was affected. The State of Andhra Pradesh was affected. Tell me which State has not been affected. Tell me any State where Article 356 has not been used. The worst example of unconstitutional efforts of the present Government is the State of Arunachal Pradesh where Article 356 was misused. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was an assault on the federal structure. The Governor had acted in violation of all norms. But they still talk about cooperative federalism! Please make India a truly federal State. If democracy has to prevail, such a misuse of constitutional provisions has to be stopped. I think, the Government will take an appropriate lesson from this discussion. Thank you very much.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा : सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): One second, please. Mr. Deputy Chairman has allowed you three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, मेरी पहली स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): इसमें तो मेडल स्पीच होगी नहीं।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उसी राज्य से हूँ। इस पूरे घटनाक्रम से हमारा पूरा उत्तराखंड राज्य कैसे प्रभावित हुआ, उसकी तरफ मैं पूरे सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा। मार्च के बाद अप्रैल, मई और जून, ये तीन महीने हमारे उत्तराखंड के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हमारी लाइफलाइन तीन महीने है। चारधाम यात्रा शुरू होती है, 15 जून के बाद बरसात का सीजन शुरू होता है। इन तीन महीनों में ही उत्तराखंड के लोगों को सब कुछ करना होता है, अपनी कमाई करनी होती है। अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए सरकार को चारधाम यात्रा से लेकर आने वाली आपदा से निपटने की तैयारी भी करनी होती है। मैं

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

आदरणीय वेंकैया नायडु जी को सुन रहा था, उन्होंने का कि यह हमारा संकट नहीं था, यह कांग्रेस का संकट था। मैंने शुरू से ही कहा है कि जो उत्तराखंड में हुआ, वहां पर आर्टिकल 356 का प्रयोग किया गया, उसकी स्क्रिप्ट न देहरादून में लिखी गई थी, न उत्तराखंड में लिखी गई थी, उसकी स्क्रिप्ट यहीं दिल्ली में लिखी गई थी और जो आप नारा दे रहे थे कि "कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत बनाएंगे", उस स्क्रिप्ट के सारे लिखने वाले, सारे एक्टर इसी दिल्ली में बैठे हुए थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 मार्च को प्रदेश असेम्बली का विधान सभा सत्र राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण से शुरू होता है। हमारी सरकार राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण में अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करती है। 17-18 मार्च को बजट आता है और सब को मालूम है कि एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल, विनियोग बिल सत्र के अंत में आता है, वह विभागीय बजटों को कंसॉलिडेटेड फंड से पैसा निकालने के लिए होता है। 17 तारीख को विभिन्न विभागों के बजट पास हो रहे थे और 18 तारीख को 11.00 बजे विधान सभा का अधिवेशन शुरू होता है। सारे लोग सदन में बैठते हैं। प्रतिपक्ष को मालूम है, अगर उनको किसी भी तरह से डिविजन की मांग करनी थी, तो वे सुबह 11.00 बजे स्पीकर के सामने कर सकते थे। पूरा सदन चलता है, हर विभाग का बजट पास होता है। मंत्री जी अपने विभाग का बजट पास करवा लेते हैं, जो आज इनके हमराही हैं। सरकार की तारीफें करते हैं कि किस तरह से कांग्रेस की सरकार अच्छा काम कर रही है, किस तरह से कृषि विभाग आगे बढ़ रहा है। बजट पास होता है और जब सारे बजट पास हो जाते हैं, उसके बाद ध्वनि मत से सदन में सारे बिल पास हो रहे हैं, उसी तरह से एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल भी ध्वनि मत से पास होता है। यह सभी जगह संसदीय परम्परा है। सदन का मूड क्या है, सदन की राय क्या है और सदन के मूड को देखकर स्पीकर निर्णय लेते हैं और उसी आधार पर Appropriation Bill पास हुआ और स्पीकर चले गए। उसके बाद यह सारा दृश्य पैदा होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे तथाकथित 9 विधायक और बीजेपी के विधायक अचानक कहते हैं कि हमें डिविजन चाहिए। जब विधान सभा की कार्यवाही समाप्त हो चुकी है, तो उसके बाद ये डिविजन मांगते हैं। बाहर chartered बस खड़ी होती है, AC बस खड़ी होती है, उसमें बैठकर वे गवर्नर के यहां जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है। वहां 9 विधायक आते हैं, वहां हंगामा करते हैं। उसके बाद वहीं पर रात के डेढ़ बजे chartered विमान आ जाता है और वे chartered विमान से दिल्ली आ जाते हैं और गुडगांव के 5 स्टार लीला होटल में रुकते हैं। क्या यह AC बस अचानक आ गई? क्या यह chartered विमान अचानक आ गया? यह एक साजिश थी और इसी साजिश का नमूना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता, चाहे वे प्रभारी हों या मध्य प्रदेश से इनके राष्ट्रीय सचिव हों, वे आते हैं और इनको गवर्नर के यहां ले जाते हैं, दिल्ली लाते हैं और यहां तमाशा करवाते हैं। गवर्नर के सामने सारी रिपोर्टें थीं, जब ये उनके पास गए और कहा कि सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है। दूसरे ही दिन गवर्नर विधान सभा से सदन की सारी कार्यवाही मंगाते हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री भी गवर्नर से मिलने जाते हैं। सारी बात समझने के बाद जब गवर्नर संतुष्ट हो जाते हैं, तो सरकार को 28 मार्च को बहुमत सिद्ध करने के लिए कहते हैं। गवर्नर राष्ट्रपति महोदय को अपनी रिपोर्ट 19 तारीख को देते हैं और इस बात का कहीं जिक्र नहीं करते हैं कि सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि Appropriation Bill पर स्पीकर का निर्णय फाइनल होता है, यह परम्परा है, यह कोर्ट है और यह न्यायालयों के निर्णय हैं। उसके बाद राज्यपाल महोदय हमें 28 तारीख को सरकार को बहुमत सिद्ध करने का अधिकार देते हैं। उसके बाद सरकार गवर्नर के ऊपर दबाव डालती

है और कहती है कि हमने तो आपको इसलिए भेजा था कि कांग्रेस की चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराओ, आप हमें यह क्या रिपोर्ट दे रहे हो? उसके बाद गवर्नर पर दबाव बनवाकर फिर गवर्नर की तरफ से चिट्ठी लिखवाई जाती है कि जल्दी करो, जल्दी करो। जबकि स्पीकर महोदय ने विधान सभा को अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगित नहीं किया था। स्पीकर ने 28 मार्च को विधान सभा सत्र स्थगित करते समय दोबारा सत्र बुलाने का निर्देश दिया था और माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने गवर्नर साहब से कहा कि 28 मार्च को विधान सभा बैठ रही है और मैं उसी दिन अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करूंगा तथा राज्यपाल महोदय ने भी उसको माना।

उसके बाद जिन विधायकों को निकाला गया, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय था, किस Appropriation Bill के defection के आधार पर स्पीकर ने उनको नहीं निकाला। यह देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है, यह दल विरोधी विधेयक का 10th शैड्यूल का निर्णय है, जो इसी देश की संसद ने निकाला है कि चुनी हुई सरकारों को धन बल के दम पर गिरा सके, यह स्पीकर को अधिकार दिया था। उसमें disqualification का यह आधार है कि अगर कोई आदमी स्वेच्छा से पार्टी छोड़ देता है, वह भी anti-defection के दायरे में आता है। इस स्वेच्छा के निर्णय में कहा है कि रिज़ाइन नहीं और इसी आधार पर यह स्वेच्छा से था। कांग्रेस के 9 विधायक बीजेपी के 27 विधायकों के साथ गवर्नर के पास जाते हैं, उनके पैड पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करते हैं कि सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है, इसको बर्खास्त करो। क्या ये कांग्रेस के विधायक हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी को बर्खास्त करो? यही सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय था कि अगर व्यक्ति गवर्नर के एक्शन द्वारा अपनी पार्टी छोड़ देता है, वह भी anti-defection के दायरे में आएगा। हमारी पार्टी ने स्पीकर से अनुरोध किया और इसी आधार पर कि ये लोग स्वेच्छा के आधार पर पार्टी छोड़ चुके हैं, इसलिए ये दल विरोधी कानून के दायरे में आते हैं और इनकी सदस्यता भंग की जाए। स्पीकर ने तमाम संवैधानिक परम्पराओं के आधार पर अपना निर्णय दिया है, लेकिन मुझे तो बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि 28 तारीख को सरकार विधान सभा में अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करने जाती है, तो 26 तारीख की रात को कैबिनेट की मीटिंग बुलाई जाती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी दूसरे राज्य से आते हैं और रात में बैठक होती है। यह कहा जाता है कि स्पीकर ने दोहरा आचरण किया कि कांग्रेस के विधायकों की सदस्यता समाप्त कर दी और बीजेपी के दूसरे विधायक की सदस्यता समाप्त नहीं की। यह इश्यू ही नहीं था। मैं आपके सामने और देश के सामने यह बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इन के एटॉर्नी जनरल ने भी हाईकोर्ट में कहा कि स्पीकर के दोहरे मापदंड थे। उन्होंने कांग्रेस के विधायकों की सदस्यता समाप्त की और बीजेपी के विधायकों की सदस्यता समाप्त नहीं की। महोदय, फैक्ट यह था कि बीजेपी के अपने विधायकों की सदस्यता समाप्त करने के लिए स्पीकर के पास कोई प्रत्यावेदन भी नहीं दिया था। वे उसे 5 अप्रैल को देते हैं और देश की संसद और देश की कैबिनेट 26 तारीख को एक आधार यह भी लेती है कि यह स्पीकर का partition है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह कैसी सरकार चल रही है? ये कैसे एटॉर्नी जनरल हैं जो हाईकोर्ट में कहते हैं और जब हमारे लॉयर ध्यान दिलाते हैं, तो वे हाईकोर्ट से माफी मांगते हुए उसे withdraw करते हैं। इस तरह आर्टिकल 356 का जिस तरह से दुरुपयोग किया गया है, उसे पूरे देश ने देखा है। हमें उसके बाद 28 तारीख को मौका नहीं दिया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया। हम हाईकोर्ट में गए और डिवीजन बेंच ने हमें 31 तारीख को फिर मौका दिया। वहां पर फिर जब केन्द्र की सरकार को मुंह की खानी पड़ी और ये डबल बेंच में गए, डबल बेंच ने भी कहा कि यह गलत हुआ है। आर्टिकल 356 का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। यह केन्द्र सरकार के

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

अंदर बने Judicial review का review हो सकता है कि यह पूरी तरह से न्यायसंगत नहीं है। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी फैसला हुआ, लेकिन मित्रों, इस तरह वहां धन, बल का दुरुपयोग हुआ और आज हम से कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी में छेद था। हमारी पार्टी में छेद नहीं था। आप लाए थे धनपतियों को जिसे 3-4 दिन तक लोगों ने देहरादून के होटलों में देखा। आपके बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी लाए थे, आपकी चार्टर्ड बसें आयी थीं, आपके चार्टर्ड प्लेन आए थे जिस में 9-9 दिन विधायक लोग यहां घूमे। उसके पीछे कौन था? क्या ये हमारी पार्टी के लोग थे या भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग थे, जो कह रहे थे कि हमें हर हालत में इस सरकार को गिराना है। हमने कौन सा दुरुपयोग किया? माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्पीकर के निर्णय पर कहा कि गवर्नर का रोल होता है, लेकिन उत्तराखंड में तो गवर्नर ने पहली रिपोर्ट में भी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की बात नहीं की थी। यह सब खुलेआम हुआ और उसके बावजूद जब हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के आधार पर हम फ्लोर टेस्ट में पास हो गए, हमारी सरकार आयी और हमारे हाथ-पांव खोल दिए गए। यह कौन सा निर्णय है? महोदय, मनी बिल पर हाउस के नेता ने कहा कि मनी बिल पर फैसला लोक सभा के स्पीकर का होगा। उस पर कोई discussion नहीं होगा और वही सदन के नेता उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर के फैसले पर सवाल उठाते हैं। ये दोहरे मापदंड क्यों? देश की तमाम विधान सभाएं कहती हैं, देश का संविधान कह रहा है कि स्पीकर का फैसला सदन के अंदर होने वाली तमाम कार्यवाहियों के लिए अंतिम होगा। राज्यपाल की पहली रिपोर्ट भी कह रही है कि इस संबंध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। यह स्पीकर ने कहा है। उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर का फैसला आपके अनुकूल नहीं होगा, आप उस पर आरोप लगा देंगे और Appropriation Bill पास होगा। उन्हें कटघरे में खड़ा करेंगे। वही दिल्ली के अंदर लोक सभा में आएंगे और यहां पर उसी की आड़ में अपने मनी बिल्स को बचाएंगे। तो संविधान की धज्जियां कौन उड़ा रहा है? आर्टिकल 356 को कौन तोड़-मरोड़ रहा है? यह मोदी की सरकार है, जिस ने कहा था कि हम देश के अंदर कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत बनाना चाहते हैं। महोदय, यह सिर्फ यहां नहीं हो रहा है। यह हिमालय के दूसरे छोटे राज्यों के साथ हो रहा है। यह दलितों के साथ हो रहा है, यह अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ हो रहा है। महोदय, जब से यह सरकार आयी है, देश के तमाम वे लोग जो पीड़ित हैं, वंचित हैं, उनके ऊपर तरह-तरह से हमले हो रहे हैं और हमारी उत्तराखंड की सरकार पर भी यह हमला हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। हमारी सरकार जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश से पुनर्जीवित हुई, लेकिन वहां के गवर्नर ने दिशा-निर्देश के लिए कहा था। गवर्नर ने यह नहीं कहा था कि Appropriation Bill पास नहीं हुआ है। गवर्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में Appropriation Bill के संबंध में कहा था कि दिशा-निर्देश दिया जाए। दो महीने तक वहाँ के बजट को पास नहीं माना गया। दो महीने, जून के अंत तक, हमें विधान सभा का स्पेशल सत्र बुलाना पड़ा। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? उत्तराखंड का जो दो, डार्ड महीने तक विकास रुका, आपदाओं से लड़ने के लिए सरकार जो तैयारियां कर सकती थी, वे रुक गईं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसके लिए उत्तराखंड की जनता इनको आने वाले समय में सबक सिखाएगी। देश की जनता देखेगी कि आर्टिकल 356 का जो दुरुपयोग वे कर रहे हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसके लिए उनको न इतिहास माफ़ करेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, sit down. Time over.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: न देश की जनता माफ करेगी, न उत्तराखंड की जनता माफ करेगी। उपसभापति जी, आपने बोलने का समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. She is the last speaker. Kanimozhiji, take three minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute!

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Okay, Sir; two minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take three minutes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: She is a lady Member and she is the last speaker. Please allow her five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LoP says, give five minutes. Okay; five minutes!

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, what has happened in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand is a shame on our democracy. Our Prime Minister is going all over the world, meeting people, meeting Heads of nations, addressing people there. But when this is happening in our country, it is definitely bringing much shame to our democracy and to the people who have actually elected these Governments.

Sir, Article 356 has been, time and again, used as an instrument, as a weapon, against Opposition Parties and voices that are against the Central Government. Our Party, the DMK, and our Leader, Dr. ' Kalaingar Karunanidhi, and other Party leaders have consistently been fighting against the use of Article 356. And we have been fighting to remove Article 356 from the Constitution. Our founding-fathers would not have thought that this Article would be misused to this extent. Dr. Ambedkar actually wanted it out of the Constitution and he had said that it should remain a dead letter.

Sir, out of the 115 times that this Article has been used, 107 times it has been used by the Government and the principal Opposition Party. And we, the people in between here, in the middle....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We, the people of India!

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir; the people who are sitting in between the main Opposition Party and the Ruling Party, are the ones who have been affected time and again by it. We are the ones who are actually fighting against this, because it has been mostly our Governments which have been dismissed. The DMK Government has been dismissed twice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Even the AIADMK Government was dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes. I am not denying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, three Governments in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least in this matter, both the parties are related. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, they got us dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we did not get anybody dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, out of the 115 times that this Article was used, 107 times they have been dismissed by the Government and the principle Opposition Party. I think this Article is against democracy. When a State elects its representatives, its Government, to rule it, what right does the Central Government, or the Governors, have to overrule what the people have decided? This is against democracy. It is against the people of this country. The DMK would continue to fight to remove Article 356 from the Constitution.

Sir, it is time that we thought whether we need the post of Governors for the States. It is time we did a rethink on this. At least, we must think about the powers that they are going to hold. I think this is a very important juncture and we have to really sit and redraft what the powers of the Governors in the States are going to be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta. Please take only three minutes. I got your name late.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me some last-minute time.

Sir, I was a bit confused. You suggested that this was a political debate, whereas my good friend, whom I refer to as the elder brother, Venkaiah Naiduji, said it is above

politics. Now, between these two positions of whether it is politics or it is not politics, comes the other complicating factor of a very powerful intervention by Mr. Kapil Sibal, my good friend.

Now, he lamented, and he is quite right to lament the absence of the Prime Minister. But he is mystified as to why the Prime Minister promulgated Article 356 in Arunachal knowing very well that it couldn't pass muster in the Rajya Sabha. His very words, his logic! At the same time, he gave a graphic description why what took place in Arunachal was fundamentally flawed. Now, Sir, there is a problem. Does it imply that, if the Prime Minister was to have a majority, a wrong decision can be right, and just because a decision rests in the fact that he doesn't have a majority, does it become wrong? Sir, this is, I think, at the heart of the problem today when we talk about this Article 356 and the role of the Governors; You show me the person and I will show you the law. There have been enough cases, where just on the strength that someone has a majority, you have been able to bulldoze various wrong decisions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is happening in Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Anand Sharmaji, I am not going unnecessarily into the merits or demerits of this. I am talking about a larger constitutional issue, not about particular pieces of legislation in that. There was certainly no RSS pracharak in sight when the Communist Government in 1959 was dismissed. He certainly didn't occupy the post of the Governor, nor is the RSS ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: CIA was there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Yes, Sir CIA might have been there, and I am sure you are very right in knowing what the CIA thought. But the point is, to blame it only on one section or one particular type of belief is, to my view, wrong. The British have a system whereby all politicians, whose use is no longer there, are kicked upstairs into a place called the House of Lords. Now, in India, we have never evolved it. Have we used the Governor's post to actually decide that anyone who is otherwise redundant is put up to that position? The Governor, once he or she becomes Governor, has to forget his or her pre-history. They have to start afresh and with that, owe loyalty to the Constitution, and that loyalty to the Constitution and their responsibilities are also now very well defined. Since there have been various cases, Anand Sharmaji, not merely of this Government, including preceding governments, where the provisions of the Anti-Defection Act, where the Bommai judgment, have not been taken into account, I think, it is very, very important that a code of conduct, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, you are a veteran parliamentarian; I am a complete novice in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Since he has taken my name, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not joining the issue. Just to tell you, you say that those who are occupying the Raj Bhawans should actually detach themselves from their past and be committed to the Constitution. Now, the present occupants of Raj Bhawans support Gau Raksha vigilante, support and give statements in favour of those who are accused in communal riots. Please go by the statements which have been made by, at least, six Governors asking for Army training to Bajrang Dal. Please go by the statements. Which Constitution allows this? Forget about what their past was? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can they... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Anand Sharmaji, I take your point very well. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point which I was saying was that, and it is important in the context, if there are ethical and political transgressions by any individual who sits in the Governor's chair, it is now necessary and it has become necessary that a certain code of conduct be actually stipulated and defined which will govern how Governors can and cannot behave because if this goes on as it is, there is the question of Article 356, which has a large element of subjectivity in it.

It is not merely the law; it is also a very powerful element of how the law is interpreted, or how a particular rule is interpreted. So, application of mind is very important, and if that is coupled with complete non-partisanship, then, I think, the problem will be no more. Therefore, all I am suggesting is that we should also go along and consult with the States in a spirit of 'pooled sovereignty' which the Finance Minister spoke about yesterday. I think it is necessary for consultation. It is necessary also for a complete sense of political detachment on the part of the individuals. And finally, just to make it doubly sure, taking into account various strictures and observations by the Supreme Court, I would suggest that a Code of Conduct for Governors is very necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's a good suggestion. Now, hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, before the hon. Minister replies, I would like to raise one question. Leaving aside the party politics, I have a great respect for the hon. Minister of State from the North-East. He is one of the efficient Ministers. He replies to most of the questions and also supplementaries and even otherwise. I do not doubt his capacity and capability as a Minister. But we are discussing Arunachal Pradesh, and the hon. Minister is also a Member of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh. Besides that, he

is also the MoS in the Ministry of Home Affairs. And, it was his involvement, I allege. I won't say I don't have any proof. He was also a party to the ongoing events in Arunachal Pradesh during the process which was started for removing the Speaker and mustering the majority from this side to that side. He had an advantageous position being a Member of Parliament and knowing everybody, and he was also in the Ministry of Home Affairs. So, keeping in view his efficiency and intelligence, I think, he should have chosen himself not to reply to the debate. Let the Cabinet Minister come back and reply. My submission would be that let us wait. We can have the reply tomorrow from the Union Home Minister. We can even wait till Monday to have the reply. That would be my advice to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs knowing well that it is the joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers. Keeping the fact whether he was the architect of those events or not aside, there were doubts and we were also told by our people that the hon. Minister was also a party to what was happening there. So, my submission to the hon. Chair is, let the Union Home Minister come back from Pakistan and reply. If he is ready to reply tomorrow, he can do that. Even if he is not ready to reply tomorrow, we can wait till Monday. Heaven is not going to fall. We have waited so far. So, that is our Party's position, and I am sure, other hon. Members from other opposition parties will also feel on the same lines.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, hon. Leader of the Opposition ने जो बात कही, hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs अरुणाचल प्रदेश से ही elected Member of Parliament हैं और एक बार नहीं बल्कि तीन बार वहां से मेम्बर चुने गए हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition जानते हैं कि श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी आप पाकिस्तान में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान में सार्क कंट्रीज़ के होम मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग चल रही है, वे वहां पर गए हैं।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs की जो efficiency है, capacity है, उसके बारे में hon. Leader of Opposition ने पहले ही कह दिया है कि हमें इसमें किसी तरह का कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। जहां तक आरोप की बात का सवाल है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है। गृह मंत्रालय में जो गृह मंत्री और गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, इन दोनों ने ही इसमें बहुत ही निष्पक्षता और बहुत ही ईमानदारी के साथ काम किया है और इनका इसमें किसी भी रूप में, किसी भी तरह का कोई इन्वॉल्वमेंट नहीं था। इनका कसूर या दोष केवल इतना ही है कि ये अरुणाचल प्रदेश से हैं और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की जनता ने इनको एमपी के रूप में चुनकर यहां भेजा है, लेकिन केवल इसी बात के लिए इनके साथ भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। जो आपके सवाल हैं, ये उनके जवाब देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बावजूद भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, तिवारी जी। इसके बावजूद भी अगर आपको लगता है कि आज उत्तर नहीं होना चाहिए, कल होना चाहिए, परसों होना चाहिए, तब तक गृह मंत्री जी आ जाएंगे, उसमें भी हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Why don't you promote him? There is no Cabinet Minister from the North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Mr. Bhupender Yadav is sitting in front of me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the point of order to me, not to Mr. Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Okay, Sir. I want to raise the same issue which he raised. The interest of the Minister with Arunachal cannot be denied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is already ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly read Rule 294.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know Rule 294.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I know that you are aware of every section. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Not every section but I know Rule 294.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Can he say here that he is not interested in Arunachal? Let him make a statement that he is not interested in Arunachal. Let him say that his interest is not with Arunachal. That he has to declare in this case.

Sir, Mr. Rijiju is a very capable Minister, and I recommend that he should be made the Cabinet Minister. It is my recommendation but he will not be I, know. He is very capable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Let me complete. My question is with regard to the interest of Mr. Rijiju. As I know, he was the architect of Arunachal debacle. For what happened there, the Government of India is now ashamed of. They should apologize to the nation for committing the *. He is the main architect. Should we hear the reply from a person who has * This is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I don't need your help. I heard the point of order. I would like to give a ruling on that.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

See, the fact that the Minister belongs to Arunachal Pradesh, or, for that matter, if any Minister belongs to a particular State, does not disqualify him from replying a question, which is related to that particular State because every Minister is expected to reply and act in the interest of the nation, and not in the interest of the particular State. The moment... *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. *...(Interruptions)...*

See, all of us, including the Prime Minister, are from one State or the other. Once they are elevated to the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers, they are expected to, and, they should drop the tag of their particular State interest. That is expected of everybody including me. I am the Deputy Chairman here. I should not have the Kerala tag when I am sitting here. Outside, I may be having it, but not in the House. In the House, it is expected of every Minister. Therefore, I have no reason to presume otherwise. *...(Interruptions)...* No, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* No, that is a different matter in politics. *...(Interruptions)...* Ministers will be involved in so many things, that is a different matter. But I have no reason to presume that the Minister, because he is from Arunachal Pradesh, will mislead or distort any fact, or, that he is not capable of giving a proper reply. So, the matter that he cannot reply, I rule out.

But regarding the second point and the suggestion that the reply may be postponed, if there is a consensus in the House, I have no problem. I have no problem if there is a consensus in the House. What do you say, Mr. Minister? *...(Interruptions)...* He is qualified to reply but if you want to postpone the reply, that is another matter.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। बेहतर है कि यह रिप्लाय अभी हो जाए। चूंकि आपने जो इनको मेन आर्किटेक्ट कहा है, तो मेन आर्किटेक्ट तो ज्यादा अच्छा बता सकते हैं। आपके हिसाब से, जैसा आप लोगों ने एक्ज्यूज किया है, इसलिए कम से कम इनकी बात आप सुनिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please hear me. *...(Interruptions)...* I raised this matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; if you want to postpone the reply, we can do it with consensus.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to make a submission just for one minute. As the LoP has said, and, as you have also said, none of us are saying anything personal. We are not saying that as a Minister of the Union, he cannot intervene. He could have intervened in the discussion. He can speak on any subject. But this particular subject is about what? It is about Central Government, in a planned manner, toppling an elected Government,

[Shri Anand Sharma]

using Governor as the political agent. Now, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has censured the Governor. He is the Minister of State for Home. It is alleged and widely reported that he was directly involved. The Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have given ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said, "it is alleged". I am not levelling any allegation. It is there in the media. But since there is ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं? Sir, the only submission which we are making is this, and we are not levelling any allegation, neither LoP, nor me, nor my colleagues, Mr. Pramod Tiwari nor Mr. Kalita. We say he is a good Minister. Let him be elevated. There is no Cabinet Minister from North-East.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you know it is the joint responsibility. The Government can ask any Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. The issue is different. The issue is about the Constitution Bench judgement censuring the Governor. To whom does the Governor report? Only the Home Minister should come. You postpone the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will not postpone on the question that this Minister is not competent or not qualified to reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not saying that. We never said this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can postpone it on the basis of a consensus. What do you say?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मेरा तो यही कहना है कि अगर अभी रिप्लाय हो जाए, तो better होगा, बेहतर होगा। हाउस का consensus क्या है? लेकिन उस कारण से कि वे अरुणाचल से हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर यह उस कारण से है, तो इसलिए आपने रूलिंग दी है कि उसमें इनकी कोई involvement नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs politics करते हैं।

†(قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، منسٹری آف پارلیمنٹری

افئرس، پولیٹکس کرتے ہیں۔]

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह आप थोड़े ही तय करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, ये politics करते हैं कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश.... तो let it be very clear that we are proud of Arunachal Pradesh. We are proud of his being from Arunachal Pradesh. Please don't play politics. Arunachal Pradesh is so dear to us that you cannot imagine. And we wish him to be a Cabinet Minister. Let him come as the Home Minister. But this is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is the solution?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is simply on his alleged involvement in this horse-trading. That is the only reason. Let us not say that it is because he is from Arunachal Pradesh or that I am from Kashmir, I cannot speak. Had he not been a party to it, as has been alleged, we would have had no objection. After all, he replies every day to the questions concerning the Home Ministry. We never raised any such objection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is your advice? What is your suggestion?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We have sat beyond the time-limit. Therefore, let the matter be concluded today itself. Moreover, since some serious allegations have been made against the hon. Minister, he has a right to go for a personal explanation also. So, he should not be deprived of that right. If he so wishes, he can give his personal explanation also under the rules. Therefore, this discussion should be concluded and let us hear the Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, on a matter of principle, there is nothing personal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if this has been said about Arunachal Pradesh, let me make it very clear, then this Government, ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, ..*(Interruptions)*.. If you are referring to Arunachal, it is an integral part of India and very dear to us. If you were conscious of that, the Prime Minister and your Government should not-have tried to destabilize, create instability ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that discussion is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have been exposed and condemned by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we will not hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view, Mr. Tirkey? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your view? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: सर, यह डिस्कशन काफी हेल्दी रहा। हम लोगों ने काफी long time तक डिस्कशन किया। मेरे ख्याल से यह डिस्कशन आज ही conclude किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your view, Mr. Javed Ali Khan?

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): It should be finished today itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rangarajan, what is your view?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, if the Minister thinks that he can reply, he can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can Seek clarifications on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your view? Do you want the reply today or on Monday?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, today itself, he can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have very fairly stated that they do not doubt his integrity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: If there is a suspicion, let him make a statement now itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, there is no consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can postpone the reply only on consensus. There is no consensus. So, the Minister will reply now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. We are very clear that we will not listen to him on Arunachal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is the co-author of the plot. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not in a position to hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are making it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... This would set a wrong precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... He himself should withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no difference between Minister and Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... For me, every Minister is equal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Cabinet is joint responsibility. Therefore, I am allowing him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also have no reason to doubt his integrity. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, he is replying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, जब आपने इनको allow कर दिया है, तो ये कैसे रोक सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government of India has been censured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... You argued it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both sides argued it. Now, you listen to the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, most of the Members want reply today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you listen to the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not from him. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Home Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot make this argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Minister of State for Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were a Cabinet Minister. Weren't you? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Cabinet works on joint responsibility. If he has responsibility, every Minister has responsibility. There is no difference. ...*(Interruptions)*... Cabinet works on joint responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Anand Sharmaji, can you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... You were Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were in the Cabinet of Dr. Manmohan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What are you equating me with? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which Government did I topple? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that you were Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were Cabinet Minister. If in your Government, Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government, one Minister had done a good thing or a bad thing or whatever it is, because of joint responsibility, every Minister had a responsibility for that. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Likewise, if he cannot reply, it implies that no Minister can reply because everybody has that responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, at least, to me, that argument is not convincing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot use somebody else's brain, put here and take a decision. For me, this argument is not convincing. So, I am allowing him to reply. You please do not disturb during the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... the hon. Members, who belong to the Congress Party, ...*(Interruptions)*... are not interested in the facts of the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Congress Party themselves raised this matter in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the hon. Chair has permitted the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... After making their point, under the pretext of a point, ...*(Interruptions)*... which has been disallowed by the hon. Chair, ...*(Interruptions)*... they are trying to disrupt the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very, very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... It exposes the hollowness. ...*(Interruptions)*... on the basis of which the Congress Party tried to make this as an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole nation is watching and, ...*(Interruptions)*... barring the Congress Party, hon. Members of all other political parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... have agreed to continue with this discussion and conclude it today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

First of all, Sir, our Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... has been accused of toppling democratically elected Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the last two years, there have been three instances of President's rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... invoking of Article 356 in the country in the three States, that is, the Union Territory of Delhi, the State of Uttarakhand and the State of Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some of the hon. Members from the Congress Party tried to mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... that I term as misleading to themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you try to mislead this House, it amounts to misleading yourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should not mislead this House and the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have said that we have appointed RSS workers as Governors in these three States. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi was appointed by the previous Government, Mr. Najeeb Jung, who was a former bureaucrat. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Governor of Uttarakhand was the Police Commissioner of Delhi and....*(Interruptions)*... he was also appointed by the previous Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have not appointed those Governors. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh was the former Chief Secretary of Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a career bureaucrat, who never allied with any of the political parties or any ideology. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, three instances of the President's rule being accused. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the three Governors have an excellent track record in performing their duties when they are serving this nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... How could you mislead this nation? ...*(Interruptions)*... How could you mislead this august House? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is quite unfair not only to the House but to those people who are occupying high constitutional positions. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must come with facts, which must be correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then only, you should speak in this

House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot mislead. ...*(Interruptions)*... All three bureaucrats were never a member of BJP Party or Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two of them were appointed by your own Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... And we continued with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I remember, when I was a Member of the other House in 2004, ...*(Interruptions)*... the Congress Party came to power and gave a public statement, 'We will not allow any of the Governors appointed by the previous Government, who carry a particular ideology; he will be dismissed.' ...*(Interruptions)*... We never made such a public statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our Prime Minister has never made this kind of a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... that anybody who does not toe the line of our ideology, ...*(Interruptions)*... will be removed from the office of the Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have never made such statements. ...*(Interruptions)*... People of this country know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, Sir, this-kind of misleading statement in this august House is very, very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I will not go into the details of the entire points made by the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I will definitely mention some of the key points. ...*(Interruptions)*... The number of times of President's rule, that means invoking of Article 356 in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Congress Party is directly involved in 83 cases, where the Congress Party had its Prime Minister; in 11 cases, Congress-supported Government; and 13 cases, in the Union Territories. ...*(Interruptions)*... That makes it 107 times, the Congress Party was involved in invoking of Article 356. ...*(Interruptions)*... In justifying those cases, ...*(Interruptions)*... In trying to justify those cases, they have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Kapil Sibal and other Members had tried to justify that they imposed emergency, and after the emergency was imposed ...*(Interruptions)*... the people voted Congress back to the power. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, they have tried to justify the imposition of emergency in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me briefly come to the gist of the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government was not part of the entire case. ...*(Interruptions)*... In both the cases, in the case related to Arunachal Pradesh and in the case related to Uttarakhand, with regard to the imposition of President's rule, it is being challenged in the Supreme Court and it is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*... The case is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is *sub judice*. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I will not make any comment with regard to the imposition of President's rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is one very important fact which the hon. Members of this House must know. ...*(Interruptions)*... The problem in Arunachal Pradesh emanated from differences within the Congress party. ...*(Interruptions)*... The dissident Congress Party came to Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... For four months, they camped

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... 21 MLAs of the Congress Party from Arunachal Pradesh sought appointment with their Congress Party President. ...*(Interruptions)*... and for four months, they were never given any audience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then only they came out in the Press and said, 'we are not against the Congress Party, but, we are against the current Chief Minister', ...*(Interruptions)*... They said, 'the moment the leadership will be changed, they will resolve the differences within no time.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Thereby, when the hon. Supreme Court made a verdict, the five-member constitutional Bench gave the judgement and put the status *quo ante*, thereby, putting the clock back, as it existed on 15th December, 2015 ...*(Interruptions)*... Thereby, the Chief Minister was reinstated ...*(Interruptions)*... The Congress Party should answer when the former Chief Minister was reinstated, then why did he resign? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why did he not ...*(Interruptions)*... One of the dissident leaders was immediately installed as the new Chief Minister and the matter was resolved there. ...*(Interruptions)*... That shows that all the drama being created was unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was the question of change of leadership within the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have nothing to do with their leadership, it is an internal matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once the leadership matter was resolved, then, the matter was over. ...*(Interruptions)*... This should not have been brought in this august House. ...*(Interruptions)*... With the installation of the new Chief Minister, we thought that the matter was over. ...*(Interruptions)*... And everything was smoothened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: And, Sir, as I was saying, the Central Government is not a party to the case ...*(Interruptions)*... The Supreme Court ruling has ...*(Interruptions)*... anything about the action of the Government of India because we are not party to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, unfortunately, the Congress party is saying that Central Government is involved and is the architect of the whole thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can they make such a wild allegation? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very unfortunate, and I request you, Sir, to tell the hon. Members of the Congress party, who have made their points. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not objected to their points. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not disrupted them. ...*(Interruptions)*... But when the Minister is here to speak and reply to the queries raised by them...*(Interruptions)*... why are they doing this kind of a thing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I wish, I could make more elaborate points, ...*(Interruptions)*... thereby, justifying that we are not involved either in Uttarakhand or Arunachal Pradesh, but, it is the internal matter of the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... If anybody has to apologise to the nation, it is the Congress Party ...*(Interruptions)*... by creating unnecessary issue out

of whole situation, when it is the internal matter of the Congress party ...*(Interruptions)*... They have misused the very valuable time of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... By putting unnecessary issue, and not allowing me to reply ...*(Interruptions)*... With this, I thank all the hon. Members of all the political parties, except the Congress Party, for supporting our cause and for making my reply audible in this august House. Thank you very much.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th of August, 2016, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Consideration and passing of the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013	Two and a half hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	One hour
(a) The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016	One hour
(b) The Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016	One hour
(c) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016	Two hours
(d) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Three hours

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Special Mentions. I will call the names and hon. Members can lay them on the Table. Shri Narendra Budania, not present.

Demand to take steps for laying Kochi-Kuttanad-Mangalore-Bangalore gas pipeline by GAIL without affecting agricultural lands in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Kochi-Kuttanad-Mangalore-Bangalore Gas Pipeline Project was initiated in 2007 to connect the Southern States of

*Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to the national gas grid. The project was originally started in 202. The project which traverses the three States for a length of 871 kilometres. This also runs through seven districts in Tamil Nadu for about 310 kilometres. About 2430 farmers in 146 villages in Tamil Nadu will be affected by the pipeline.

If the pipelines are laid in their agricultural fields, there will be enormous restrictions. To avoid this, the farmers and other stakeholders in the State has said that the pipelines be laid along the highways. This is a practical solution as laying pipelines along highways is not a new phenomenon.

The Union Government and GAIL maintain that the construction of pipelines, along highways, will increase the cost of project. I would like to ask the Government whether opportunity cost of damage to the farmlands are taken into account while arriving at this new cost?

After the Supreme Court dismissed the review petition filed by Farmers Sangam against the GAIL, last April, the only hope for farmers is that the Centre and State Government will do a rethinking of the project after consulting with them. But there is no clue that the Government is taking any steps to go in that direction.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to ensure that grievances of farmers are addressed. The Government must carry out wide consultations with various stakeholders before going ahead with the project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.P. Narayanan, not present. Now Shri A. K. Selvaraj.

**Demand for early approval of package proposed by Tamil Nadu Government
for rejuvenation and replanting of coconut palms in the State**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu comes third in terms of area cultivated under coconut, but stands first in terms of production and productivity. However, the State faces challenges in maintaining the productivity of coconut groves due to severe pest and disease attacks, and senile and unproductive palms. The coconut growers were facing various hardships on this account. Coconut growing has become unviable due to low productivity and the coconut farmers were also not getting a good remunerative price for their produce. To increase the yield, coconut palms have to be replanted. Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed a special package with a total outlay of Rs.3397.80 crores, including subsidy of Rs.757.95 crores, for improving

the existing gardens, removing old / senile palms and replanting coconut seedling. The project covers 161 lakh palms in 92,000 hectares. This proposal is under consideration of the Government of India. As this scheme would raise yield and increase edible oil production, the Government of India may kindly consider early sanction of the Scheme for rejuvenation and replanting of coconut palms in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in a representation dated 14.06.2016, has urged upon the hon. Prime Minister for an early sanction of the said Scheme, which will help increase the yield of coconut. Therefore, I urge upon the government to approve the package put forwarded by the State Government of Tamil Nadu with a total outlay of Rs.3,397.80 crores, including a subsidy of Rs.757.95 crores, for rejuvenation and replanting of coconut palms in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, not present. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Demand to find a Permanent solution to give relief to floods affected people in Bihar

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, हर वर्ष मानसून के दौरान बिहार में प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ आती है और उत्तरी बिहार के कई जिले उसका बुरी तरह से शिकार होते हैं, परन्तु उसका स्थायी समाधान अभी तक नहीं निकाला गया है। बरसात के दिनों में कोशी, कमला, भूतही बलान, गंडक एवं गंगा नदी में काफी उफान रहता है, जिसके चलते लाखों लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं। कोशी के कटाव से इस बार भी कई गांव बह गए हैं। लोग बाढ़ के खतरे से हर वक्त सहमे रहते हैं। 2008 में कोशी तटबंध टूटने से हजारों लोग बह गए एवं लाखों लोगों के घर उजड़ गए और अभी तक उजड़े हुए हैं।

महोदय, जो नदियां नेपाल के तराई भाग से निकल कर बिहार में आती हैं, उनमें बरसात के मौसम में बहुत ज्यादा पानी आने से बाढ़ की स्थिति गंभीर हो जाती है, जिसका सीधा प्रभाव उत्तरी बिहार पर पड़ता है। काफी समय से भारत सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि नेपाल सरकार के साथ चर्चा की जा रही है, ताकि नेपाल में बांध (डैम) बनाकर पानी को रोका जा सके और बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान निकल सके।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बाढ़ का स्थायी निदान निकाला जाए, ताकि हर वर्ष बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों को राहत मिल सके एवं जानमाल का नुकसान न हो।

Demand to make amendments in newly framed advertising policy of DAVP to protect interests of small newspapers

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं लोकतंत्र का चौथा स्तंभ कहे जाने वाले मीडियम और छोटे अखबारों के पक्ष में तथा DAVP की नई विज्ञापन नीति के संशोधन की मांग को लेकर सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

मान्यवर, DAVP की नई नीति में अपनी प्रेस का होना, RNI अथवा ABC का सर्कुलेशन सर्टिफिकेट का होना, न्यूनतम 20 कर्मचारियों का होना तथा 8 पृष्ठों की लाज़मियत के साथ-साथ कई नियमों की बाध्यता है, जिसके चलते देश के हजारों छोटे और मंझोले अखबार बंद हो जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, यह नीति उन बड़े अखबारों को तो मजबूती प्रदान कर सकती है जिनकी तादाद सैकड़ों में है, किन्तु जिन अखबारों की तादाद हजारों में है, जो खेत और खलिहान की बात करते हैं, इस नीति से ऐसे अखबार बंद होते दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से उपरोक्त DAVP की नीति में संशोधन की मांग करते हुए छोटे अखबारों को इंसालफ दिलाने की दरखवास्त करता हूँ। मेरा यह दर्द लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं की मजबूती से संबंधित है।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں لوک تنتر کا چوتھا ستون کہے جاتے والے میٹیم اور چھوٹے اخبارات کے پکس میں اور ڈی۔ای۔وی۔پی۔ کی نئی وگیاہن نیٹی کے سنشودھن کی مانگ کو لے کر سرکار سے اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مانیور، ڈی۔ای۔وی۔پی۔ کی نئی نیٹی میں اپنی پریس کا ہونا، آر۔این۔ائی اور اے۔بی۔سی۔ کا سرکولیشن سرٹیفکیٹ کا ہونا، کم سے کم 20 کرمچاریوں کا ہونا اور 8 صفحات کی لازمیت کے ساتھ کئی اصولوں کی بندش ہے، جس کے چلتے دیش کے ہزاروں چھوٹے اور منجھولے اخبار بند ہو جائیں گے۔ مانیور، یہ نیٹی ان بڑے اخباروں کو تو مضبوطی پر دان کر سکتی ہے جن کی تعداد سیکڑوں میں ہے، چونکہ جن اخباروں کی تعداد ہزاروں میں ہے، جو کھیت اور کھلیہان کی بات کرتے ہیں، اس نیٹی سے ایسے اخبار بند ہوتے دکھائی دے رہے ہیں۔ میں سرکار سے مندرجہ بالا ڈی۔ای۔وی۔پی۔ کی نیٹی میں سنشودھن کی مانگ کرتے ہوئے چھوٹے اخباروں کو انصاف دلانے کی درخواست کرتا ہوں۔ میرا یہ درد لوک-تانترا پر مپراؤں کی مضبوطی سے سمبندھت ہے۔

Demand to bring reforms to curb use of black money in elections in country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): The Election Commission of India in its guidelines issued in August, 2014 recognized that "concerns have been expressed in various quarters that money power is disturbing the level playing field and vitiating the purity of elections."

As per the reports published by ADR, more than 75 per cent of parties' sources for funding are unknown and donations over Rs. 20,000 comprise only 9 per cent of these fundings. The sources of 82.5 per cent of the Congress's income, 73 per cent of the BJP's income and 53 per cent of the CPI-M's income are unknown.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

We all know what happened in Tamil Nadu. Polls in Aravakurichi and Thanjavur Assembly were cancelled after media reports of bribing surfaced.

Unregulated, undisclosed and opaque political funding is a threat to the fabric of democracy and governance. While a small, resource-strapped political party struggles to make their ends meet, the parties receiving crores of black money have an undue advantage.

In the recently-concluded Assembly elections, the *Maa, Mati, Manush* of the State blessed All India Trinamool Congress with 211 seats.

Election reforms are the need of the hour. It is one of the most needed reforms to curb black money. State funded elections are a necessity for weeding out corruption in this vibrant economy. I urge the Government and the Election Commission to sit together to work on a 'model' on how to go about it for the larger interest of the country.

Demand to take necessary steps to provide amenities to devotees and give national status to Shrivani mela celebrated from Sultanganj, Bihar to Deoghar Jharkhand

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार के सुल्तानगंज से लेकर झारखंड के देवघर एवं बासुकीनाथ तक, लगभग 140 किलोमीटर लंबे श्रावणी मेले का आयोजन प्रतिवर्ष सदियों से चला आ रहा है। संभवतः यह विश्व का सबसे लंबा मेला है। इस मेले में देश एवं विदेश से शिव भक्त अपनी आस्था एवं विश्वास के साथ सुल्तानगंज की उत्तरवाहिनी गंगा से जल भर कर, कांवड़ पर लेकर देवघर एवं बासुकीनाथ में जल चढ़ाते हैं। इस मेले से लाखों लोगों की आजीविका चलती है। एक महीने से अधिक समय तक चलने वाले इस मेले की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार अपने स्तर पर करती आ रही है। इस मेले का धार्मिक नजरिये से काफी महत्व है। उत्तरवाहिनी गंगा का महत्व भी कम नहीं है, क्योंकि लोगों की इससे आस्था जुड़ी है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इस मेले को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा देने से भक्तों को और अधिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी, जिससे भारत की विश्व पटल पर सुंदर छवि बनेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, not present. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

Demand to appoint committee of educationists from various States with due representation of all stakeholders to draft National Educational Policy, 2016

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016 are against the values of equality, equity, secularism and pluralism enshrined in the Constitution.

The main concerns are as follows: (1) The Vedic system and the Gurukul system of education, which have been projected as a model for the new National Education Policy, 2016, are based on the *varnashrama dharma*. This would discriminate the

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

SCs/STs, BCs and women; (2) The segregation of students as 'meritorious' and 'less meritorious' in elementary education, relegating the less meritorious to the vocational stream and channelizing only the meritorious to higher forums cannot be accepted. It will be another form of "Kula Kalvi". (3) The National Education Policy, 2016 proposes Sanskrit as the third language in the schools and has carved out a prominent position for Sanskrit in higher education. Dravidian languages like Tamil do not belong to the Sanskrit family and have their own origin and identity, (4) The new National Education Policy, 2016 runs contrary-to the pluralism of religion, culture, languages, traditions and behavioural pattern. This aspect in the new National Education Policy, 2016 is against the basic structure of the Constitution.

Sir, the new National Education Policy, 2016 Seeks to encroach upon the constitutionally-protected rights of minority educational institutions, reservations meant for the socially and educationally backward sections and is against the basic structure of the Constitution. The Draft Policy, 2016 has reduced the role of the State Education Department to that of a watchman.

Therefore, I would urge the Union Government to appoint a Committee of educationists in various States, with due representation of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and DAP in order to draft the NEP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present. Shri Anil Desai, not present. Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan.

**Demand to take steps for renovation, expansion and building
of paved shoulders on Mettupalayam Kallar National
Highway (NH-67) in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Nilgiris is a renowned tourist destination. People from various places use NH-67 from Coimbatore to reach Ooty. The stretch from Coimbatore to Kallar is a highly populated region. It has very congested traffic movement. Accidents occur frequently in this stretch due to insufficient carriage way. Of this stretch, from Coimbatore urban area (Km. 345/0) to Narasimmanaickenpalayam (Km. 360/6), is already having four lane. Remaining stretch from Narasimmanaickenpalayam (Km. 360/6) to Mettupalayam (Km. 380) is having only two lane carriage way (7.00 m) to improve four-lane up to Mettupalayam (Km. 380/0). Moreover, the stretch from Mettupalayam (Km. 380/0) to Kallar (foothill of Nilgiris) (Km. 390/0) is having only two-lane carriage way (7.00 m) which needs to be widened to two-lane carriage way with paved shoulders (10.00 m).

Besides, on the Mettupalayam, Kailar, Masinakudi Tamil Nadu border (114 km), bridges were built during the British rule. Those bridges are very narrow and extremely old. As these bridges have sufficient space for expansion and renovation, I urge the Government of India to allocate funds for building protection walls along the sides of these bridges.

In order to facilitate convenient journey to tourists and to facilitate the transport facility for the people of Nilgiris, I request the Government of India to renovate, expand and build paved shoulders for Mettupalayam Kallar National Highway (NH-67) and also to repair the bridges in the route. Thank you.

Demand to give financial assistance to Odisha for modernisation and augmentation of road safety measures in the State

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, road safety today has become a major challenge before urban planners and Governments. With growing pace of urbanisation and rising middle class, the number of vehicles on the roads is increasing very rapidly. This rapid increase in road traffic has caused serious concerns for road safety. Everyday, a number of casualties are reported in road accidents throughout the country resulting in loss of precious human lives. The State Government of Odisha has taken several steps for beefing up road safety in the State. However, the State faces a severe financial crunch as an impediment in modernisation and augmentation of road safety network in the State. Hence, the Central Government needs to support the State Government's efforts in this direction by providing adequate road safety equipments. In this regard, the Odisha Government has already placed a demand of critical road safety equipments which are important for streamlining road transport sector in the State.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately provide 50 interceptors and 50 cranes to be deployed on the National Highways and 20 driving testing simulators to Odisha. Along with these, I also urge upon the Union Government to give financial assistance to us for establishing more number of Vehicle Inspection and Certification Centres. Furthermore, additional ambulances need to be provided under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS). Thank you.

Demand to include people belonging to Bhoi community in 'Scheduled Castes' category and taking necessary measures for their welfare

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भोई समाज, मछुवा सारे भारत में लगभग दस करोड़ आबादी वाला समाज है और इसकी पोट जातियां सारे भारत में अलग-अलग नामों से जानी जाती हैं।

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

लगभग 150 उप जातियां हैं। सुदीप डोडियाजी कहार का मानना है कि जैसे राजभोई, कहार भोई, केवट निषाद, मल्लाह, कश्यप, धीमरभोई, मछवा, मंझहार, मांझी ऐसे अलग-अलग नामों से राज्यों में जाने जाते हैं। ये भारत के अनेक राज्यों में अलग-अलग वर्गों में जाने जाते हैं। सबसे ज्यादा भोई मछवा समाज महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, इन राज्यों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में भोई मछवा समाज के लोग रहते हैं। एक जमाना था जब भोई मछवा समाज राजा-महाराजाओं की पालकी उठाना, डोली में बैठा कर लोगों को ले जाना और नदियां पार कराना, ऐसा कार्य करता था। वह जमाना चला गया।

आज पेट भरने के लिए भोई मछवा समाज नदी, नाले, तालाब, जंगलों में मछली पकड़ने का काम करता है। शहर के पास जो पांच प्रतिशत लोग बसे हैं, उनकी हालत थोड़ी सी ठीक है, लेकिन 95 प्रतिशत भोई मछवा समाज के लोगों की हालत बहुत गंभीर है। वे न केवल शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों से गंभीर रूप से जूझ रहे हैं, उनकी कोई प्रगति भी नहीं हुई है। जहां छोटे-छोटे तालाब और नाले होते हैं, वहां भोई मछवा समाज मछली पकड़ता है। कुछ राज्यों, जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक में ठेकेदारी और नीलामी पद्धति का काम सरकार कर रही है। एक गरीब मछुआ समाज ठेका लेने की परिस्थिति में नहीं है, इसलिए इनको जैसे भी हो सके, महाराष्ट्र और कर्णाटक सरकार की ओर से सहायता मिलनी चाहिए और भोई समाज को सारे देश में अनुसूचित जाति में समाविष्ट करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने से भोई मछुआ समाज सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक रूप से उभर आएगा।

**Demand to take steps for providing subsidy for fodder and for proper
management of stray cattle and animals**

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि पूरा देश आवारा पशुओं से परेशान है। इन आवारा पशुओं से किसान बर्बाद हो रहे हैं और इन पशुओं से किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो रही हैं। किसान दिन-रात अपनी फसलों की रखवाली करते हैं और इनका जीना मुश्किल हो गया है। आवारा पशु, जैसे सूअर, नील गाय, रोजड़े, हिरन के साथ-साथ आवारा गायों और बैलों से बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है। इन आवारा पशुओं के कारण कानून-व्यवस्था चरमरा गयी है। इन आवारा पशुओं से रोजाना बड़ी संख्या में दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। ये आवारा पशु अचानक सड़क पर गाड़ी के सामने आ जाते हैं, जिससे बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाती है और लोग मर जाते हैं। रेलवे लाइन पर पशु कटने (cattle run over) की अनेक घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इस कारण रेल यात्रियों की सुरक्षा संकट में आ जाती है। दिन में घरों का दरवाजा खुला देख कर ये आवारा पशु घर में घुस जाते हैं और जब इनको भगाने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो वे हमला बोल देते हैं। बच्चे भी अकेले घर से बाहर निकलने से डरने लगे हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कुछ संगठन गौ रक्षा की बातें करते हैं और गौ रक्षा के नाम पर हिंसा करते हैं। यहां तक कि बहुत सी जगहों पर निर्दोष लोगों पर हमले हुए हैं, परन्तु वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि गायों और बैलों को घरों से निकाल दिया जाता है। आज हालात ये बने हुए हैं कि हजारों गायें और बैल सड़क के बीच में बैठ जाते हैं, जिससे दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। हाल ही में मैंने

राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में देखा कि किसानों ने इन आवारा हजारों गायों और बैलों को जिलाधीश कार्यालय में घुसा दिया।

मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह इन आवारा गायों, बैलों और बछड़ों के लिए चारा व पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए पर्याप्त सब्सिडी उपलब्ध कराए तथा इन आवारा पशुओं से किसान की फसल को बचाए।

Demand to a make national policy for welfare of single women in country

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एकल महिलाएं, जिनमें विधवा, अविवाहित, तलाकशुदा तथा परिवार से अलग रह रही महिलाएं आती हैं, उनके सामने रोजी-रोटी कमाने, बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करने के साथ ही अपना मान-सम्मान और मर्यादा बनाए रखने की चुनौती भी हमेशा रहती है, लेकिन सरकार ने एकल महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बनाई है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विधवाओं हेतु कार्यक्रमों के आंकड़े केन्द्रीय स्तर पर रखे ही नहीं जाते। विधवा, निराश्रित और वृद्ध महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए स्वाधार योजना सहित कई योजनाओं में बजट कम कर दिया है।

देश की कुल महिला आबादी का 12 प्रतिशत, अर्थात् 7 करोड़ 14 लाख एकल महिलाओं में से 4 करोड़ 44 लाख महिलाएं गावों में तथा 2 करोड़ 70 लाख महिलाएं शहरों में रहती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की सबसे ज्यादा एकल महिलाएं रहती हैं, जिनकी संख्या 1 करोड़ 20 लाख है और 25 लाख एकल महिलाएं परिवार की मुखिया भी हैं। वे सामाजिक व आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर व समाज में असुरक्षित और उपेक्षित हैं।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि एकल महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए सरकार अलग से एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाए। उनके उत्थान के लिए बनी विशिष्ट योजनाओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए। उन्हें आय अर्जित करने या उन्हें तथा उनके वयस्क बच्चों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की भी अलग योजना बनाई जाए। महिला अधिकारों से जुड़े मामलों के निपटारे के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक अदालतों की स्थापना जिला और मंडल स्तर पर की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 5th of August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 5th August, 2016.*