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11 August, 2016

20 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 11th August, 2016/20th Shraavana, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

## RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हमारा रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this formal Business. Then I will allow you, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, केंद्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पैसा नहीं दे रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पक्षपात कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... टीचर्स को तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Scheduled Castes वर्ग के बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, let me dispose of this formal Business. After that, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, हमने बिहार के लिए रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) Notification No. 30/2016-Central Excise, dated the 10th August, 2016, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to withdraw the excise duty exemption on ethanol produced from molasses generated in the sugar season 2015-16 (1st October,

2015 to 30th September, 2016) for supply to the public sector OMCs for blending with petrol.

- (2) Notification No. 41/2016-Central Excise, dated the 10th August, 2016, seeking to amend CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, so as to withdraw the facility to avail of CENVAT credit of duty paid on molasses generated in the sugar season 2015-16 (1st October, 2015 to 30th September, 2016) which is used for producing ethanol to public sector OMCs for blending with petrol by omitting rule 6(6) (ix) of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5143A/16/16]

### **MoU between GoI and Solar Energy Corporation of India**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5147/16/16]

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

### **II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai and related papers**

### **III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 483(E), dated the 4th May, 2016, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2016, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5117/16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5116/16/16]

## III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New 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 (III) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4819/16/16]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12, 2013-14 and 2014-15) of various SSAs and educational institutes and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, U.T. of Lakshadweep, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5076/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, U.T. of Puducherry, 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. 2521/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2075/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, UT of Daman and Diu, 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. 2519/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Andhra Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5300/16/16]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Dehradun, 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5301/16/16]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table —

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/022, dated the 1st October, 2015, regarding grant of renewal of recognition to the National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited, Mumbai from 3rd day of October, 2015 to 2nd day of October, 2016 subject to the conditions specified by SEBI from time to time.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/023, dated the 1st October, 2015, regarding grant of renewal of recognition to the Indian Clearing Corporation Limited, Mumbai from 3rd day of October, 2015 to 2nd day of October, 2016 subject to the conditions specified by SEBI from time to time.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/024, dated the 1st October, 2015, regarding grant of renewal of recognition to the MCX-SX Clearing Corporation Limited, Mumbai from 3rd day of October, 2015 to 2nd day of October, 2016 subject to the conditions specified by SEBI from time to time.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/025, dated the 28th October, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/026, dated the 22nd December, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2015-16/027, dated the 22nd December, 2015, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/001, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/002, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/003, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (10) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/004, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (11) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/005, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (12) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/006, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

(13)No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/007, dated the 27th May, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13), *See* No. L.T. 5211/16/16]

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

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of EdCIL (India) Ltd. Uttar Pradesh and related papers**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of various universities, NITs, educational centres, boards and schools and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

- (1) No. F. 1-2/2016 (PS/Amendment), dated the 10th May, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission on 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.
- (2) No. F. 91-1/2013 (TFGS), dated the 2nd May, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) No. F.1-15-/2009 (ARC), dated the 29th June, 2016 publishing the Curbing the menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions (third amendment), Regulation, 2016.
- (4) No. F. 1-2/2009 (EC/PS)V(I) Vol. II, dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M. Phil./Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016.
- (5) No. F. 1-2/2016 (PS/Amendment), dated the 11th July, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission 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.



- (6) F. No. 1-3/2016 (CPPPI/DU)PREAMBLE, dated the 11th July, 2016 publishing the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6), *See* No. L.T. 5302/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. S.O. 2268 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the School of Planning and Architecture (Removal of Difficulties) Third Order, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5093/16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the EdCIL (India) Limited, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5225/16/16]

- III. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005:—

- (a) Tenth Annual Report of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4783/16/16]

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

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5303/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5086/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5085/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5083/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5084/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5090/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4772/16/16]
- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5227/16/16]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5228/16/16]

(iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 and Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Act, 1994:—

(a) Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4781/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5089/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5304/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5224/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Studies in Civilizations for implementation of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5226/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5091/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5088/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5087/16/16]

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

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5305/16/16]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4375/16/15]

#### **MoUs between GoI and various Ltd. Companies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5232/16/16]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Garden Reach and Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5233/16/16]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5237/16/16]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5236/16/16]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha.

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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**

**I. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

**and**

**II. The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

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

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2016.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Twenty Sixth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 237th Session;
  - (ii) Two Hundred and Twenty Seventh Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 238th Session;
  - (iii) Two Hundred and Twenty Eighth Report on the Delay in framing of Subordinate Legislation under Acts of Parliament Administered by various Ministries/Departments; and
  - (iv) Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 239th Session.
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## **REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

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## **REPORTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2014):—

- (i) Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Role of IRFC and use of SPV methodology in financing development needs of Indian Railways' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
  - (ii) Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Share of Railway traffic vis-a-vis road and air transport — An evaluation' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).
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## **REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Seventh Report of the Committee on the subject 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Excise and Customs' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue); and
  - (ii) Eighth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Reservation for and representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bhakra Beas Management Board' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
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## **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on the Subject 'Mega Food Parks' pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on the Subject 'Augmenting Rural Storage Infrastructure through Scheme of Rural Godowns' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);
- (iii) Twenty-ninth Report on the Subject 'Impact of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Country' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (iv) Thirtieth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**श्री विनय कटियार** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

**SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY** (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs)' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and



- (ii) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden presentation.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Revival of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'IT Induction and Modernization in the Department of Posts' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and
- (iii) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Business Development and Marketing Strategy in the Department of Posts' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have seen you acting in the films. But, for the first time, I am seeing you presenting the Report. Wish you the best of luck.

SHRI SURESH GOPI: Thank you.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Labour (2015-16) on the subject 'Deployment of Contract/ Casual/ Sanitation Workers for perennial nature of jobs in MTNL' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

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## **REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on the subject 'Production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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## **STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Ethanol Blended Petrol and Bio-Diesel Policy' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2015-16) on the subject 'Review of the functioning of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE  
AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2015-16):—

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-first Action Taken Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Twelfth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-second Action Taken Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Thirteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (iii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-third Action Taken Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Fourteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (iv) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-fourth Action Taken Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Mines;
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Mines;
- (iii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (iv) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Forty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Coal Pricing and Issues relating to Coal Royalty' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (v) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Forty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Review of Allotment, Development and Performance of Coal/ Lignite Blocks' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (vi) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Steel;
- (vii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Steel; and

- (viii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Fifty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Thirty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Review of Export of Iron Ore Policy' of the Ministry of Steel.

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### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth 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 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on 'Reported Forecast of a Major Earthquake in Uttarakhand'.

...(Interruptions)...

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### RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267 — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already laid. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Muthukaruppan has done that. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is already laid. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you have no role. ...(Interruptions)... You can't say anything on that. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Muthukaruppan has already laid it on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed Prof. Ram Gopalji. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने, चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने और अन्य संबंधित मंत्रियों ने भारत सरकार को अनेकों बार पत्र लिखे हैं और जो केंद्र का अंश उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिए विभिन्न मामलों में, उसको केंद्र सरकार दे नहीं रही है, पक्षपात कर रही है, भेदभाव कर रही है। जैसे सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में 3,585 करोड़ रुपए उन्होंने नहीं दिए, लगातार चिट्ठियां मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखी हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ हम आपको उदाहरण दे रहे हैं। यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लास के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, 8 लाख लड़कों की स्कॉलरशिप रुकी हुई है। बार-बार चिट्ठियां लिखने के बाद भी 1,425 करोड़ रुपया केंद्र सरकार ने नहीं भेजा है। बाण

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

सागर नहर योजना है, उसका 1,766 करोड़ रुपया इनके हिस्से में देने को है, वह नहीं दे रहे हैं। इससे काम अधूरा चल रहा है। बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए भी रोज आता है, हर बार बहस होती है, इन्हें 132 करोड़ रुपया देना था, वह भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जबिक लगातार चिट्ठियां जा रही हैं। 2015 में ओलावृष्टि से कृषि फसलों को हुई क्षति की पूर्ति हेतु राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से इन्हें 4,742 करोड़ रुपए देने थे, जिसको ये बिल्कुल नहीं दे रहे हैं। यही नहीं, उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान के लिए 26 राजकीय महाविद्यालय, विद्यालय बन रहे हैं। 441 करोड़ रुपया इन्हें देना था, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सेंट्रल रोड फंड से 2,780 करोड़ रुपए की सड़कें स्वीकृत हुईं। उसके सापेक्ष केवल 219 करोड़ रुपया दिया है। इसलिए सारी सड़कें अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं और काम ही शुरू नहीं हो पाया। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, उससे अच्छी सड़कें बनती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी स्वीकृत हुई उसकी आधी धनराशि नहीं दी गई है, आधी सड़कें .....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर,.....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** और स्कॉलरशिप वाला, माइनोंरिटीज वाला, बैकवॉर्ड वाला, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाला, लगभग 10 लाख लड़कों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिल रही है। स्कॉलरशिप के सहारे ही ये लड़के पढ़ पाते हैं, फिर भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। उल्टा यह कहते हैं कि खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। एक-एक पैसे का हिसाब और सारे यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट्स हैं, लेकिन इसलिए नहीं दे पा रहे हैं कि अगर राज्य में इनकी सरकार होती तो दे देते। राज्य में इनकी सरकार नहीं है इसलिए नहीं दे रहे हैं। चूंकि यह राज्य सभा Council of States है, राज्य का हित देखना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है, हमारी duty है। इसलिए आज मजबूरन मुझे यह मामला उठाना पड़ रहा है और अगर गवर्नमेंट यह आश्वासन नहीं देती है कि हम दो दिन के अंदर, तीन दिन के अंदर यह सब पैसा भिजवा देंगे, अन्यथा हम यहां हाउस चलने नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... और यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम लोग बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... राम गोपाल जी, सुनिए। Sharadji, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए, ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Ansari, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ansari, you please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. That is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): महोदय, जो राम गोपाल जी ने कहा है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत है, वही बिहार की हालत है। इसी तरह के मामले बिहार के भी हैं। इसी सदन में अली अनवर जी का भी नोटिस है, लेकिन इनके बोलने के लिए.....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री अंसारी, बोलिए।....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** बिहार राज्य के 14 जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। किशनगंज, पूर्णिया,

अररिया और बेतिया हैं, ये सब डूबे हुए हैं। गंभीर बाढ़ से 33 लाख लोगों का जीवन प्रभावित है, 2,300 गांव पानी में डूबे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी 5.10 लाख हेक्टेयर फसल डूबी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, 38 जिलों में से 14 जिले बाढ़ में डूबे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केंद्र सरकार जान-बूझकर "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" को बिहार में लागू नहीं कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें हम लोग 50 प्रतिशत देते हैं, लेकिन इसका नाम "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" रखा गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, यह गम्भीर मामला है। इसलिए हम लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, ये उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दे रहे हैं, बिहार में नहीं दे रहे हैं। जहां-जहां गैर-भाजपाई सरकार है, वहां पर ये पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके सामने एक विशिष्ट उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ, जो मेरा रूल 267 का नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ट्रेन तमिलनाडु से चली। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डकैतों ने उसकी छत को काटकर रिजर्व बैंक के 5 करोड़ रुपये लूट लिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 226 पेटी, इस तरह रिजर्व बैंक का पैसा बिना सुरक्षा के जा रहा था और 340 करोड़ रुपये पर डकैती डाली गई है, मगर यह जनता का पैसा है, पब्लिक मनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार यह बताए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... रेलवे केंद्र सरकार की है, रिजर्व बैंक वित्त मंत्रालय का है, तो ये बताएँ कि अगर इतना पैसा था, जनता का 340 करोड़ रुपये बगैर सुरक्षा के क्यों ले जाया जा रहा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ट्रेन की छत काटी गई और इसके लिए वह इलाका चुना गया, जहां ऊपर overhead electric wire न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना रिजर्व बैंक से मिले, बिना केंद्र से मिले यह नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए पूरी तरह केंद्र सरकार दोषी है, जो जनता के 340 करोड़ रुपये को लेकर जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give a notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give a notice on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is very serious. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree with you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं इस बात पर बल देता हूँ कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार इन्होंने गिराई, उत्तराखंड सरकार को इन्होंने गिराने का प्रयास किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जहां भी होता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये गैर-भाजपाई सरकारों को पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और कांग्रेस सरकारों को अस्थिर कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree with you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, one second. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will have to say... ...**(Interruptions)**... निषाद जी, ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. देखिए, मेरे सामने रूल 267 के तीन नोटिसेज़ हैं। पहले नोटिस में कम से कम एक दर्जन नाम हैं, सेकंड नोटिस शरद यादव जी का है, जिसमें 6-7 नाम हैं और थर्ड में प्रमोद तिवारी जी का नाम है। मैंने सोचा कि आपको जो बोलना है, उसके लिए मैं अलाउ करूँगा और मैं भी सुनूँगा। Government will also listen to that so that they can respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... No,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

please. ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me ask you. Instead of raising it from your seat, if you shout from the Well, what is the benefit? ...(Interruptions)... What is the benefit? ...(Interruptions)... It is of no use. ...(Interruptions)... I will not adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is not good. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, you ask them to speak from their seats. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I will start the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to start the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mukul Roy. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mukul Roy, speak loudly so that I can hear you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(Interruptions)... I have to allow. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mukul Roy, speak loudly ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak to your friend. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mukul Roy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: The House should be in order; only then can I speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to go back to your seats. I will allow you to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you to speak. Go back to your seats so that the Government can understand your problem, and the Government can react also. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at thirty-five minutes past eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have before me Zero Hour notices admitted by the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to read out the names; Shri Mukul Roy, Shri Shwait Malik, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, ...(Interruptions)... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, Kumari Selja, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra, Shri Rewati Raman Singh, Shri Prabhat Jha, Shri Husain Dalwai, Shri Sanjiv Kumar, Shrimati Rajani Patil and Shri Narendra Budania. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, Shri Mukul Roy is ready to speak. ...(Interruptions)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he ready to speak? I called him. ...(Interruptions)...  
Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what are you saying? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...  
How can the Member speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it is not in order. Therefore, I am only reading out all the names permitted by the Chairman and I am expressing my inability and apology to them that I am not able to allow them to speak. ...(Interruptions)...  
What else can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Because of the disturbance I am not able to allow them. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I have no other go but to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... There are fifteen names before me for Zero Hour submissions... (Interruptions)... You are scuttling their chance. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

*The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Question No. 271. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not do this. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, please allow the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... हाउस चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Question Hour चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं please. ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Diplomatic efforts for strengthening India's stand on Kashmir**

\*271. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan Foreign Secretary briefed the envoys of five countries on the situation in Kashmir;

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

(c) whether Government protested to Pakistan and briefed the five member countries of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) about Kashmir being India's internal matter; and

(d) the diplomatic efforts being made to strengthen India's stand on Kashmir in the international community, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (d) In the wake of the death of Hizb ul Mujahideen Commander and terrorist Burhan Wani in an encounter on July 8, 2016, senior functionaries of Government of Pakistan briefed in Islamabad envoys of several prominent countries - including the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council namely China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America - and international Organizations such as European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Senior Government of Pakistan officials also apparently addressed letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), the President of the UN Security Council, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), urging the international community to address the alleged human rights violations by Indian Authorities during protests in Jammu and Kashmir since July 8.

Government has completely and unequivocally rejected in entirety all such actions and statements by Pakistan regarding Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral and inalienable part of India. It has stressed that glorification of terrorists is unacceptable and Pakistan must immediately stop supporting cross-border terrorism and infiltration and desist from making any further attempts to interfere in India's internal affairs.

Government has reached out to other countries to counter the Pakistani propaganda by stressing the aforementioned aspects. It has also been emphasized to our international

interlocutors that Indian security forces exercised extraordinary restraint, as evident in injury to over 3780 security personnel in mob attacks during violent protests in Jammu and Kashmir. Government has also put across forcefully that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are Indian citizens, and that Government is fully conscious of its responsibilities towards them.

### **Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar**

\*272. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation-stone for Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar campus was laid recently in Amritsar, Punjab, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project and what is the total budget allocation made to this IIM, and by what time it would be fully operational; and

(c) whether any other Central educational institutions are proposed to be established in Punjab, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Foundation Stone of the Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar Campus was laid on 19th June, 2016 by Union Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley in the presence of the then Human Resource Development Minister and Chief Minister, Punjab along with other dignitaries.

(b) Educational Consultants India Limited (EdCIL), a PSU of Ministry of Human Resource Development has been entrusted with the task of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the permanent campus of Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar. However, approval has been given for operationalisation of the institute from its temporary campus for three years from the year 2015-16, at an estimated cost of ₹ 79.00 crore.

(c) Presently, no proposal for setting up of new central educational institutions in the State of Punjab is under consideration of the Government.

### **Establishment of theme-based parks by DDA**

\*273. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) proposes to establish theme-based parks on par with international standards on the lines of London's Hyde Park, New York's Central Park or the Jardin des Tuileries of Paris, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said parks would have themes ranging from culture and science to heritage and ecology; and

(c) whether Government is exploring the different concepts presented by twelve reputed landscaping firms, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have early stage conceptual proposals to develop Theme based Parks of International Standards to provide desired ambience and capture culture and heritage of the city in various locations of Delhi.

(c) Twelve consulting firms have responded to the “Expressions of Interest” (EOI) invited by DDA on 02.04.2016 and have made presentations to them.

**Special help to States having high malnutrition children**

†\*274. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the problem of malnutrition in children;

(b) the manner in which special assistance has been provided to the States where there are more malnourished children; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide nutritious food to children as per the international standards?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem. The important determinants are inadequate food, level of poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, high rate of population growth and low access of population to health education, safe drinking water, environmental, sanitation, hygiene and other social services. The nutritional status of the population is outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector alone.

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 various aspects related to nutrition.

This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programmes such as Integrated

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Child Development Services (ICDS), Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls namely Sabla, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

The ICDS Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school Non-Formal Education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health Check-up and (vi) Referral Services. Under the Sabla Scheme, adolescent girls are provided nutritional support and under the MSY, cash incentives are provided to the Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in selected districts.

(b) The interventions requiring special focus on malnourished children in the affected States are in built in the ICDS Scheme which was restructured in 2012. To improve the nutrition status, it is necessary to lay focus on under-3 children as this is the crucial age for child development. For this purpose, emphasis has been laid on the 200 high burden districts. The interventions on this aspect included in the restructured ICDS are (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) care of severely underweight children, community management of malnourished children through *Sneha Shivirs* (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, etc.

Besides, for malnourished children, additional quantity of supplementary nutrition is provided to the affected children under the ICDS.

The States/UTs are required to project their requirement of ICDS scheme including the above interventions in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) which is considered by the Empowered Programme Committee of ICDS for approval. Accordingly, the funds in the prescribed cost sharing ratio are sanctioned to the States/UTs. The scheme is implemented by the States/UTs.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to encourage and ensure adequate availability of nutrition amongst different ages especially children in the age group of 0-6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Under the ICDS Scheme, the type of Supplementary Nutrition provided to various beneficiaries is as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Type of Food
1.	Children (6-36 months)	Take Home Ration in the form that is palatable to the child. It could be given in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-36 months)	Same type of food as above with food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of Protein.
3.	Children (3-6 years)	Morning snack in the form of milk/banana/egg/seasonal fruits etc. and Hot cooked Meal.
4.	Severely malnourished children (3-6 years)	Additional 300 calories of energy and 8-10 grams of Protein in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
5.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food to ensure exclusive breast feeding for first 6 months of life of the child.

Supplementary Nutrition to Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and Children below six years is now a legal entitlement under the National Food Security Act. In Schedule II of the said Act, nutritional norms to the above beneficiaries have been prescribed, considering the Indian conditions and food habits, which are as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Revised norms (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20

In the recent past, Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to improve the nutrition related services at the Anganwadi Centres which *inter alia* include convergence with the Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings in the next four years, communitisation of ICDS, setting up of Quality Control Laboratories under Food and Nutrition Board, etc.

**Filling up of vacancies of differently abled persons  
by recruitment and promotion**

\*275. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has recently directed Government to fill up three per cent of the vacancies including in promotion from the differently abled in Government employment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the present backlog of vacancies in direct recruitment and promotions for the differently abled in Government and all its establishments; and

(c) what action Government has taken to implement the direction of the apex court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In its judgment dated 30.6.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.521 of 2008 titled Rajeew Kumar Gupta and Others *Vs* Union of India and Others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Government to extend three per cent reservation to Persons With Disability (PWD) in all identified posts in Group A and B, irrespective of the mode of filling up of such posts.

In another judgment dated 08.10.2013 titled National Federation of Blind *Vs* Union of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, directed the appropriate Government to compute the number of vacancies available in all the "establishments" and further identify the posts for disabled persons within a period of three months and implement the same.

The National Federation of Blind filed a Contempt Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking proper implementation of its judgment dated 8.10.2013. Reply to this petition was filed by the Government before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. At the time of filing of affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government in May 2015, 15,831 vacancies were identified by the Central Government Departments/Ministries, attached and subordinate offices, banks, financial institutions etc. The contempt petition was disposed of by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 01.09.2015.

A Special Recruitment Drive for filling up these vacancies was launched by the Government in May, 2015 to fill them up. 12 meetings at the level of Secretary (Personnel) have already been held with the Departments/Ministries to expedite the filling up of those vacancies. Due to continuous and concerted monitoring, out of 15,831 identified and reported vacancies, which also included promotional vacancies, 12,377 vacancies for persons with disabilities have been filled up. Instructions have already been issued to fill up the unfilled identified vacancies.

Department of Personnel and Training collects online information, on annual basis, on the representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities. The data on representation of persons with disabilities in Departments/Ministries indicate that there has been steady increase in their representation. As against 7,368 employees as on 1.1.2012 in 78 Departments/Ministries of Central Government, there were 20,520 employees in 58 Departments/Ministries who have uploaded their data, as on 1.1.2015.

**Impact of global warming and climate change on rainfall pattern**

\*276. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study to analyse the impact of global warming and climate change on rainfall pattern in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there has been a decline in average seasonal rainfall in India over the last five decades, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has undertaken many research studies to analyze the impact of global warming and climate change on rainfall pattern in India.

Analysis of observed temperature data suggests that during the past 115 years, global mean surface air temperature has increased by 0.7°C. There are many consequences due to the global warming, like rising sea level, melting of sea ice and snow cover and increasing frequency of extreme weather events like heavy rainfall events and heat waves.

Scientists in MoES institutions and researchers in academic institutions in India and abroad addressed this important issue of whether global warming and climate change has any impact on rainfall pattern in India. The analyses were made using observed rainfall data from more than 3000 rain-gauge stations spread over the country for 115 years (1901-2015). The major inferences from these studies based on the 115 years of rainfall data are as follows:

- I. Frequency of heavy rainfall events (rainfall exceeding 15 cm in 24 hours) has increased over Central parts of India at the rate of 6% per decade. There is a growing evidence that this increase in heavy rainfall events over India is caused by global warming.
- II. The climate change assessment made by the Intergovernmental Panel on



Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that in future, frequency of heavy rainfall over India is expected to further increase due to global warming.

III. However, there are no other long term changes/trends in rainfall over India which can be attributed to global warming. The Indian Monsoon is found to be a stable system.

(b) No, Sir. There is no statistically significant decline in the average seasonal rainfall over India during the last five decades.

### **Skill training in Telangana**

\*277. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to establish, manage, run and promote institutes for imparting skill training in the country, with particular reference to Telangana;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve supply of skilled professionals, sector-wise; and

(c) the measures taken and funds earmarked to establish Skill Development Centres in unserved blocks across the country, particularly in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are around 13,000 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) including 280 ITIs in Telangana, to provide long term skill development training programmes ranging from 1-2 years under Craftsmen Training Scheme. Setting up of new ITIs is an ongoing process, which is largely dependent upon its demand in a particular region. In addition, the Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a public private entity, to catalyze creation of skill training capacity in the country through private training providers. NSDC provides soft loan to private training providers to create skilling capacities especially for the short term skill development courses. As on date, NSDC through its Training Partners, has 5093 Operational Training Centres including 662 Mobile Training Centres across the country. Further, the Government is also promoting setting up of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras in each district of the country, which are expected to be model skill centres, for delivering short term skill training programmes in the country.

There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes. 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 short term skill development training programmes under the Ministry are delivered through National Skill Development Corporation under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme, which is having 1,146 Training Partners (TPs) with 12,186 Training Centres (TCs) across the country, out of which 124 TPs with 596 TCs are in Telangana. Under PMKVY (as on 28th July, 2016), a total of 17.94 lakh candidates (Fresh Training) have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained and 11.9 lakh have been certified. The details of Sector-wise breakup is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Union Cabinet in its meeting on 13th July, 2016, has approved the new version with 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 crore. The Scheme is now completely aligned to the Common Norms as notified with the approval of Cabinet on 15th July, 2015, and amended from time to time. Under PMKVY 2016-20 in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow Common Norms for arriving at the project cost. There is no scheme as on date to establish Skill Development Centres in unserved blocks across the country.

### ***Statement***

*Number of candidates enrolled, trained, passed and placed under different Sector Skill Councils*

Sector Skill Council	No. of Candidates Enrolled	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Passed	No. of Candidates Certified
1	2	3	4	5
Textiles and Handloom Sector Skill Council	29212	29212	24040	19378
Logistics Sector Skill Council	233132	233072	194228	175056
Leather Sector Skill Council	60359	60359	48935	47335
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	137663	137603	96172	81223

1	2	3	4	5
Security Sector Skill Development Council	65843	65753	58171	53655
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	174697	174528	137621	125417
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council	128613	128470	104850	94059
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	176258	176108	138032	122843
Apparel Sector Skill Council	79245	79245	62775	52580
Automotive Skills Development Council	110626	110626	80283	68306
Rubber Skill Development Council	23156	23156	14541	12548
Construction Skill Development Council of India	64820	64820	31862	26822
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	66238	66238	46634	41338
Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council	28325	28325	23682	21255
Telecom Sector Skill Council	53788	53723	34016	28567
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council	18619	18619	15864	14682
Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India	70205	70205	56255	51569
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	60450	60425	37580	32592
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	14889	14889	9998	7182

1	2	3	4	5
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council NASSCOM	40650	40627	14537	10742
Media and Entertainment Skills Council	13298	13272	8769	7263
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	27692	27692	22183	20453
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	20610	20610	16501	14830
Mining Sector Skill Council	40872	40872	33891	30095
Power Sector Skill Council of India	5295	5295	4058	3169
Life Sciences Sector Skill Council	17238	17238	9985	8629
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	26303	26303	13267	9703
Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	2410	2410	1917	1374
Disability Sector Skill Council of India	2683	2568	0	0
Green Jobs Sector Skill Council	383	383	59	0
Infrastructure Sector Skill Council	724	724	656	590
Sports Sector Skill Council	20	20	12	0
GRAND TOTAL	1794316	1793390	1341374	1183255

### Review of MPLAD Scheme

†\*278. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) has been reviewed in the last few years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the various heads under which most of the amount of MPLAD Scheme has been spent for development works in the country, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the number of complaints received by Government regarding the development works under MPLADS, during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise together with the number of complaints addressed to, out of them, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly reviews the implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) through national-level review meetings with State Government/District officers and visits to States/Districts. The Ministry also undertakes third party physical monitoring of the MPLADS works in selected districts through independent agencies. In addition, the Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) of India conducts periodic Performance Audit of the MPLADS.

Wherever/whenever violations of Guidelines or irregularities in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme come to notice in the Ministry, the concerned State Government/District Authority is requested to take appropriate action, including penal and departmental action and recovery of MPLADS funds with interest.

The Ministry continuously emphasises on the qualitative, rule-bound and speedy implementation of the works under the Scheme.

(b) The implementation of works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities. Durable assets in areas such as drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. have been created under the scheme. Individual project-wise details are not maintained centrally and are available only with district authorities. However, based on the information furnished by the District Authorities, State/Union Territory-wise details of cumulative cost of sanctioned works in different sectors, as on 31.03.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Complaints and references included, under the MPLADS are received in the Ministry from time to time. State/Union Territory-wise data on complaints and action taken thereon is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as the task of the Ministry is to ensure release of funds and to monitor the follow up of guidelines laid down. Complaints on receipt are referred to State and district authorities for taking appropriate action.

**Statement***Sector-wise cumulative cost of sanctioned works as on 31.03.2015 (in Percentage)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Railways, Roads, Pathways and Bridges	Education	Drinking Water Facility	Sanitation and Public Health	Other Public Facilities	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Old)	34.94	7.20	12.11	2.82	31.98	10.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.49	12.44	2.20	2.71	37.43	30.73
3.	Assam	25.20	20.03	4.90	1.10	41.42	7.35
4.	Bihar	67.29	8.62	2.30	1.48	13.97	6.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.05	11.69	8.47	0.78	40.44	7.58
6.	Goa	10.78	24.42	0.47	7.75	37.78	18.80
7.	Gujarat	44.47	13.16	10.64	3.88	18.51	9.34
8.	Haryana	28.40	10.45	5.25	2.73	43.35	9.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34.62	11.36	2.64	1.35	43.27	6.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.06	4.74	2.32	13.21	37.90	14.76
11.	Jharkhand	52.02	8.83	4.96	3.28	22.59	8.33
12.	Karnataka	28.35	12.55	3.57	2.38	47.46	5.69
13.	Kerala	46.78	21.81	6.23	1.19	9.97	14.02

14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.61	7.21	12.15	1.32	19.12	9.58
15.	Maharashtra	44.67	7.11	4.73	9.73	26.50	7.27
16.	Manipur	8.31	8.40	1.83	0.82	66.24	14.39
17.	Meghalaya	21.34	33.99	1.32	1.18	23.34	18.83
18.	Mizoram	27.63	7.69	0.90	6.43	47.40	9.94
19.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	23.40	23.56	4.19	1.59	36.23	11.03
21.	Punjab	15.77	13.43	4.86	14.70	41.04	10.19
22.	Rajasthan	29.53	18.54	16.55	0.99	27.07	7.32
23.	Sikkim	10.08	36.35	0.80	7.44	29.56	15.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	29.35	19.46	8.85	3.54	25.57	13.23
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	7.96	30.75	1.94	1.73	42.90	14.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61.61	14.25	6.62	1.32	9.75	6.46
28.	Uttarakhand	42.88	21.36	5.29	1.14	23.24	6.10
29.	West Bengal	24.34	26.51	6.35	2.65	21.65	18.49
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.75	5.09	2.83	7.37	37.64	15.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	14.26	13.01	2.59	1.73	56.10	12.31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.84	2.29	43.18	4.71	1.50	7.48
33.	Daman and Diu	7.05	5.84	5.95	2.81	43.66	34.69
34.	Delhi	41.33	3.23	1.30	2.43	28.73	22.99
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	99.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
36.	Puducherry	45.63	4.50	1.23	12.55	26.95	9.13

*Note:*(i) NA is Not Available. Data not furnished by the District Authorities of Nagaland.

(ii) Based on the data as furnished by the District Authorities.

(iii) Others include: Animal Care, Electricity Facility, Health and Family Welfare, Irrigation Facilities, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Sports.

(iv) The erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated on 02.06.2014 in to newly-created States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The details in respect of both the newly-created Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are included in the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh at Sl.No.1.



**Vacant Posts in Central Universities of Himachal Pradesh**

\*279. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned and vacant posts of lecturers in the Central Universities in the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps to fill the said vacant posts and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Central University of Himachal Pradesh is the only Central University in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Details of sanctioned and vacant posts of lecturers in this Central University are as under:-

Post	No. of sanctioned post	Vacancies
Lecturer/Assistant Professor	108	57

(b) and (c) A regular Vice Chancellor has been appointed in the University. The Ministry has also provided a panel of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees for teachers. Occurring of vacancies and filling them up is a continuous process. MHRD and UGC have repeatedly urged the University to fill up the vacancies. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the University which is an autonomous body created under an Act of Parliament.

**Uniform education policy in the country**

\*280. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to the existing education policy there is a wide gap in education between haves and have-nots;
- (b) to what extent privatization is bringing in division between the students; and
- (c) the reasons for not having a uniform education policy throughout the country and have a common school system to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all

students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education. Further, the stated policy of the Government is that education is a 'not-for-profit' activity. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 brought about a fundamental change by transferring education from the State List to the Concurrent List recognizing the federal structure of our country.

In this context, the Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations across 33 identified themes. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials. The proposed New Education Policy aims to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016' has been formulated, wherein several suggestions for inclusive education of children from socially and economically disadvantaged sections as well as reforms in curricula, examinations, governance, regulation, school standards, teachers and faculty, literacy and lifelong learning, skills and employability, quality assurance, internationalization, research, innovation etc. have been proposed so as to build an education system that promotes equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. It also States that appropriate regulatory and monitoring rules and mechanisms will be designed for private pre-schools and separate education tribunals will be established at the Centre and in the States to deal with litigation and address public grievances against Government as well as private schools/institutions. Further, it States 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. It reiterates that education, in Indian context, should be considered a public good and there is a need for greater public investment in the sector.

Suggestions on 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016' have been invited from the relevant Ministries of the Government of India, all States and UTs, Hon'ble MPs and all stakeholders by 16th August, 2016.

**Submission of utilisation certificates by States**

\*281 SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the States to submit utilisation reports for projects run by the Ministry for 2015-16 by June end;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also asked the State Governments to develop advance annual action plans for the coming year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government provides assistance to States/Union Territories for Urban Development in the form of Central Assistance under various Schemes/Programmes and Missions. The release of grants and submission of utilization reports is taken up as per respective Mission/Scheme Guidelines and General Financial Rules of the Government. The submission of Utilization Reports by grantee agencies is subject to physical and financial progress of the project. No specific deadline to submit utilization reports for projects run by the Ministry for 2015-16 by June end has been issued.

(b) and (c) Annual Action Plans are prepared under AMRUT. The Government has asked the States to submit their Annual Action Plan for the balance of the entire Mission period allocation in the current financial year itself. This has been done to help the State/UT Governments and implementing agencies ensure advance planning and preparation in order to expedite implementing and timely completion of projects. The details of year-wise SAAPs and Central Assistance included therein for all States and UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Government has also amended the Mission Guidelines of AMRUT on 5th August 2016 to enable advance planning and identification of projects for the entire Mission period.

**Statement***Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)-Allocations of ACAs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Period		2015-16		2016-17		Balance Mission allocation upto 2019-20	
		ACA	SAAP	ACA	SAAP	ACA	SAAP	ACA	SAAP
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	3.18	3.18	3.60	3.60	4.04	4.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1056.62	2175.28	300.41	662.86	351.60	703.20	404.61	809.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.22	140.25	36.84	40.94	42.00	46.67	47.38	52.64
4.	Assam	591.42	655.25	169.34	186.27	196.80	218.67	225.28	250.31
5.	Bihar	1164.80	2329.60	332.10	664.20	387.60	775.20	445.10	890.20
6.	Chandigarh	54.09	54.09	15.04	15.04	18.00	18.00	21.05	21.05
7.	Chhattisgarh	1009.74	2039.94	276.47	573.40	336.00	672.00	397.27	794.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	3.41	3.41	3.60	3.60	3.81	3.81
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	4.56	4.56	6.00	6.00	7.47	7.47
10.	Delhi	804.18	804.18	223.07	223.07	267.60	267.60	313.51	313.51
11.	Goa	104.58	209.18	29.71	59.44	34.80	69.60	40.07	80.14
12.	Gujarat	2069.96	4215.74	564.30	1204.42	688.80	1377.60	816.86	1633.72
13.	Haryana	764.51	1529.02	219.01	438.02	254.40	508.80	291.10	582.20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	274.07	375.11	79.41	158.82	91.20	101.33	103.46	114.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	533.72	593.05	153.87	171.00	177.60	197.33	202.25	224.72
16.	Jharkhand	566.17	1169.80	137.95	313.36	188.40	376.80	239.82	479.64

17. Karnataka	2318.79	4711.54	592.29	1258.54	771.60	1543.20	954.90	1909.80
18. Kerala	1161.20	2333.92	287.98	587.48	386.40	772.80	486.82	973.64
19. Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.68	0.68	1.20	1.20	1.73	1.73
20. Madhya Pradesh	2592.86	5497.47	672.03	1655.81	862.80	1725.60	1058.03	2116.06
21. Maharashtra	3534.08	7227.73	914.92	1989.41	1176.00	2352.00	1443.16	2886.32
22. Manipur	162.28	180.31	46.29	51.43	54.00	60.00	61.99	68.88
23. Meghalaya	72.12	80.14	20.53	22.81	24.00	26.67	27.59	30.66
24. Mizoram	126.22	172.69	36.50	73.00	42.00	46.67	47.72	53.02
25. Nagaland	108.19	120.21	31.48	34.98	36.00	40.00	40.71	45.23
26. Odisha	796.97	1329.07	228.14	461.30	265.20	530.40	303.63	607.26
27. Puducherry	64.91	64.91	18.97	18.97	21.60	21.60	24.34	24.34
28. Punjab	1204.47	2480.88	318.86	709.66	400.80	801.60	484.81	969.62
29. Rajasthan	1611.97	3223.94	459.50	919.00	536.40	1072.80	616.07	1232.14
30. Sikkim	36.06	40.06	12.09	13.43	12.00	13.33	11.97	13.30
31. Tamil Nadu	4756.58	10017.57	1372.41	3249.23	1582.80	3165.60	1801.37	3602.74
32. Telangana	833.03	1673.07	204.25	415.51	277.20	554.40	351.58	703.16
33. Tripura	133.43	148.25	32.96	36.62	44.40	49.33	56.07	62.30
34. Uttar Pradesh	4922.46	10314.05	1409.07	3287.27	1638.00	3276.00	1875.39	3750.78
35. Uttarakhand	533.72	593.02	133.68	269.93	177.60	197.33	222.44	247.16
36. West Bengal	1929.32	3858.64	552.43	1104.86	642.00	1284.00	734.89	1469.78
TOTAL	36062.00	70401.24	9893.73	20881.91	12000.00	22880.53	14168.29	27030.09

Note: SAAP Size for 16-17 and balance period is tentative and may change depending upon State share applicability in accordance with funding pattern

**Decrease in funds for research in science**

\*282. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount and percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that has been allotted and released to the field of research in science in the last three years, institute-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to generate half of its funds, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to cut funding for all Government funded research institutes, particularly in field of science and insists on self-funding?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The total amount of plan funds that has been allotted and released to the field of research in science during the last three years, institute-wise is given below:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Agency	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allotted	Released	Allotted	Released	Allotted	Released*
1.	DST	2777.00	2221.22	3125.00	2496.69	3401.50	3401.50
2.	DSIR/CSIR	2013.00	1602.82	2100.00	1594.16	2281.00	2192.50
3.	DBT	1485.00	1275.71	1500.00	1327.38	1606.80	1606.80
4.	DOS	5615.00	3997.94	6000.00	4473.81	6000.19	5600.00
5.	DAE (R&D Sector)	3738.86	2842.30	3430.00	2683.08	3819.00	3474.22
6.	MoES	1281.00	876.01	1281.00	900.28	1179.00	1013.00

*Note:* \*Revised Estimates figure available for F.Y. 2015-16

1. DST - Deptt. of Science and Technology
2. DSIR/CSIR - Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
3. DBT - Deptt. of Biotechnology
4. DOS - Deptt. of Space
5. DAE - Deptt. of Atomic Energy
6. MoES - Ministry of Earth Sciences.

*Source:* Demands for Grants of Central Government, Expenditure Budget, GoI.

The National R&D Expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2011 to 2015 is given below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National R&D Expenditure as percentage of GDP	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.90	NA

Note: NA- Not Available

Source: 1. 2011 Figures for R&D as a % of GDP - DST R&D Statistics 2011-12;  
2. 2012 to 2014 Figures for R&D as a % of GDP - Battelle, R&D Magazine, 2014.

(b) No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not received any directive from the Government to generate half of its funds.

(c) The Government has not cut funding for research institutes in the field of Science and Technology.

### **Budgetary allocation for the welfare of SCs**

\*283. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) are living below the poverty line and do not possess any assets;

(b) if so, the percentage of such people out of the total population of the country;

(c) whether the number of such people has increased and if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the budgetary allocation made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) during each of the last two years along with the utilisation of the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) As informed by the NITI Aayog, estimated poverty for the year 2011-12 following the Tendulkar Committee methodology and based on the data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Scheduled Castes (SC) population living below the poverty line was 31.50% in rural areas and 21.70% in urban areas. As per 2011 Census, conducted by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the SC households without any assets were 99.95 lakh which was 22.60% of the total SC households.

(c) No, Sir. The SC population percentage below poverty line has decreased in 2011-12 compared to 2004-05 as per the erstwhile Planning Commission estimates. The percentage of SC persons living below the poverty line was 53.50% in rural areas 40.60% in urban areas in 2004-05, however this decreased to 31.50% in rural areas and 21.70% in urban areas in 2011-12.

The percentage of SC households in 2001 without any assets as per Census 2001 conducted by RGI was 42.60% of the total SC households numbering 152 lakhs. The percentage of SC households in 2011 without any assets as per Census 2011 had reduced to 22.60% numbering 99.95 lakh households.

(d) The Statement 21 of the Expenditure Budget Vol-I reflects the budgetary allocation for the welfare of SCs and utilization of the funds. The budgetary allocation made for the welfare of Scheduled Caste persons at the Central level during 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 50548.16 crores and ₹ 30850.88 crores respectively. Out of this, actual expenditure during 2014-15 was ₹ 30035.07 crores.

### **Problems faced by Indians in Gulf countries**

†\*284. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indians living and working in Gulf countries have been facing several new problems for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to resolve these problems;

(c) whether there has been a considerable rise in the number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) coming back from Saudi Arab in the last one year; and

(d) if so, the number of Indians coming back to India and the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to help the Non-Resident Indians coming back to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):  
(a) to (d) There is around 8 million strong resident Indian community in the Gulf countries. An estimated 70% of them are blue collar workers. Indian Missions in Gulf countries receive various types of complaints from Indian workers including non-payment/delayed payment of wages, sudden closure of companies, ill treatment, excessive working hours, filing false charges with police authorities, withholding of passports, dishonouring terms of the contract, exit visa, etc.

The economies of Gulf countries are facing an economic downturn due to fall in crude oil prices. In particular, those employed in oil and gas and construction sectors are among the most vulnerable where downsizing and lay-offs have been reported. There are some reports of Indian workers being asked to leave before completion

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of their existing contracts. Instances of unpaid salaries for last few months and non-availability of food in some labour camps of two big companies in Saudi Arabia have also been reported by Indian workers.

The Government is closely monitoring the situation and is taking all possible steps to ensure the welfare and protection of the Indian community. In this context, Gen. (Dr.) V. K. Singh (Retd.), Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs visited Saudi Arabia from August 3-5, 2016 and had a very fruitful meeting with Saudi Minister of Labour and Social Development, Mufrej Al Haqqabani, on August 3 in Riyadh to address problems being faced by a section of Indian workers. He also visited labour camps to know firsthand the concerns of Indian workers. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz has personally intervened and has given instructions for resolution of problems at the earliest. The Government of Saudi Arabia has assured all possible assistance for the Indian workers.

Our Missions and Posts have been pro-active in liaising with the host countries in resolving difficulties faced by Indian workers. In addition, the institutional framework for supporting the welfare of Indian community abroad has been considerably strengthened during the last few years. The Indian Community Welfare Fund has been extended to all our Missions and Posts abroad to meet contingency expenditure for welfare activities for overseas Indian citizens who are in distress on a means tested basis. Multilingual helplines have been set up in India and in Gulf countries. Indian Worker Resource Centre (IWRC) has also been set up in Dubai, UAE that provides toll-free helpline and walk-in counselling facilities. Four more IWRCs have been approved in Sharjah, UAE, Riyadh and Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia.

The strength of Indian community in Saudi Arabia is relatively stable. As per statistics available with our Mission, the size of the Indian community, which was 2.75 million in December, 2014 increased to 2.96 million in November, 2015 and further to 3.05 million in February, 2016. The Government maintains a database of ECR category workers going to ECR countries. As per available data of ECR category workers, the number of returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (including those visiting home and for other purposes) during the last one year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The responsibility of resettlement of the returnees primarily rests with the State Governments. The Government stands ready to extend necessary cooperation to States in this regard.

**Statement***The number of returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

Month	Year	Returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (including those visiting on home visits and for other purposes)
August	2015	2640
September	2015	2260
October	2015	2629
November	2015	2942
December	2015	3040
January	2016	3651
February	2016	4649
March	2016	5416
April	2016	5736
May	2016	7752
June	2016	8578
July	2016	6437

**Criteria for advertisements to media house**

\*285. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government in giving and rejecting Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) advertisements to media;

(b) whether Government has refused advertisement to any media houses in the country in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any complaints or representation regarding the matter from the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per the policy guidelines, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) issues advertisements to the Newspapers/Journals/Private Cable and Satellite (C&S) TV Channels/Private FM Radio Stations/Community Radio Stations/Digital Cinema/Internet Websites/Bulk SMS and Outdoor Publicity, keeping in view the objectives of the client Ministries/Departments, the contents, target audience for the advertisement and availability of funds in consultation with the

client Ministries/Departments. The media-list, if any prepared/suggested by the client Ministries are suitably modified by DAVP to conform to the Government's policy without compromising the objectives of the proposed advertisement.

However, the specified criteria followed by DAVP for various media vehicles are as under:

**Print Media:** DAVP releases advertisements to newspapers keeping in view the objectives of the client Ministries/Departments, the contents, target audience and availability of funds. As per the 'The Print Media Advertisement Policy of the Government of India', *w.e.f.* 7th June, 2016, print advertisements are released in the following proportions:

**(in rupee terms)**

Small 15% (minimum);

Medium 35% (minimum);

Big 50% (maximum).

**(in language terms)**

English Languages 30% (approx.)

Hindi Languages 35% (approx.)

Regional and Other Languages 35% (approx.)

The detailed criteria for release of advertisements by DAVP in Print Media is available at DAVP's website, *i.e.* [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in) under the head 'Newspapers' and the sub-head 'Advertisement Policy'.

**TV:** DAVP releases advertisement for telecast on Doordarshan channels and Private Cable and Satellite (C&S) channels to obtain the widest possible coverage of the intended content or message for the target audience as per the need/requirement of the client Ministries/Departments. The details of the existing Policy Guidelines on C&S TV Channels formulated in 2012 along with the subsequent amendments are available on DAVP's website, *i.e.* [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in) under the head 'Electronic/New Media' and the sub-head 'Policy'.

**Radio:** DAVP releases advertisements to the Private FM Radio Stations, All India Radio and Community Radio Stations on the basis of the requirement of client Ministries/Departments, which is based on the target audience, need of the specified age group and budget of the client Ministry/Department. In general, if budget permits, DAVP issues Release Orders to all the empanelled 214 Private FM Radio Stations, All India Radio (AIR) Network and 84 Community Radio Stations (CRS). The

extant guidelines for empanelment and rate fixation of Community Radio Stations is available on DAVP's website, *i.e.* [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in) under the head 'Electronic/New Media' and the sub-head 'Radio'.

**Digital Cinema:** DAVP prepares media plans based on ratio of total screens of an agency empanelled with DAVP. The detailed policy guidelines on Digital Cinema Agencies is available on DAVP's website *i.e.* [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in) under the head "Electronic/New Media" and the sub-head 'New Media'.

**Bulk SMS:** Advertisements are issued to ordinarily all SMS agencies. The media plan is based on the basis of availability of database of the agencies in respective telecom cities.

**Outdoor Publicity:** Media Plans for advertisements are prepared by choosing appropriate media for the campaign so as to achieve effective outreach within the earmarked budget. Media plan is a judicious mix of various media/options/vehicles of Outdoor Publicity available with DAVP, with preference to big display of media as per the requirement of client Ministries/Departments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) DAVP from time to time receives complaints/representations from different media houses all over the country including from Rajasthan asking for higher quantum of advertisements. However these are considered keeping in view different parameters for advertising needs and also availability of funds.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Use of radiation technology for storage of agricultural products

2782. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use radiation technologies for processing and storage of agricultural products in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any primary report on the effect of radiation on food products, if so, the details along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Radiation processing technology is already being used for processing of agricultural products. Government of India has

already issued a notification dated June 26, 2012 under Atomic Energy Act, 1962 with a title "Atomic Energy (Radiation Processing of Food and Allied Products) Rule, 2012 in which 8 categories of products have been approved for Radiation Processing. A copy of the list of the product mentioned at Schedule I of the above Notification given in the Statement (*See below*). Approval for radiation processing of the products listed in the notification has been issued after detailed study of effects of radiation processing on various food products and minimum and maximum doses have been arrived at after taking into consideration the purpose of radiation processing effect on physical and biological properties of food products. No adverse effects on physical and biological properties have been observed if the radiation processing is done within the dose range stipulated in the notification.

### ***Statement***

*Copy of the list of products mentioned in Sechedule I of the Notification*

#### *Schedule-I*

*[see clause (b) of rule 6]*

#### *Classes of Food Products and Dose Limits for Radiation Processing*

Class	Food	Purpose	Dose limit (Kilo Gray)	
			Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
Class 1	Bulbs, stem and root tubers and rhizomes	Inhibit sprouting	0.02	0.2
Class 2	Fresh fruits and vegetables (other than Class I)	Delay ripening	0.2	1.0
		Insect disinfestation	0.2	1.0
		Shelf-life extension	1.0	2.5
		Quarantine application	0.1	1.0
Class 3	Cereals and their milled products, pulses and their milled products, nuts, oil seeds, dried fruits and their products	Insect disinfestation	0.25	1.0
		Reduction of microbial load	1.5	5.0
Class 4	Fish, aquaculture, seafood and their products (fresh or frozen) and crustaccans	Elimination of pathogenic microorganisms	1.0	7.0
		Shelf-life extension	1.0	3.0

1	2	3	4	5
		Control of human parasites	0.3	2.0
Class 5	Meat and meat products including poultry (fresh and frozen) and eggs	Elimination of pathogenic microorganisms	1.0	7.0
		Shelf-life extension	1.0	3.0
		Control of human parasites	0.3	2.0
Class 6	Dry vegetables, seasonings spices, condiments, dry herbs and their products, tea, coffee, cocoa and plant products	Microbial decontamination	6.0	14.0
		Insect disinfestation	0.3	1.0
Class 7	Dried foods of animal origin and their products	Insect disinfestations	0.3	1.0
		Control of moulds	1.0	3.0
		Elimination of pathogenic microorganisms	2.0	7.0
Class 8	Ethnic foods, military rations, space foods, ready-to eat, ready-to cook/minimally processed foods	Quarantine application	0.25	1
		Reduction of microorganisms	2	10
		Sterilization	5	25

### **Revival of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership at Haryana**

2783. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department has revived the Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership located in Haryana;

(b) what are the reasons that it become defunct since its establishment in 2010; and

(c) to what extent the revival would help in the backdrop of India not getting Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Membership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In September, 2010, Central Government approved the establishment of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) at village Jasaur Kheri and Kheri Jasaur near Bahadurgarh, District Jhajjar, Haryana. The Centre is actively involved in capacity building (both national and international) in nuclear security and radiological safety. Since its inception in 2010, GCNEP has organised 42 off campus training programmes (national, international, regional) under nuclear security, radiological safety, safeguard, advanced nuclear energy systems, application of Radioisotopes and Radiation Technology and public awareness programs. GCNEP has also signed Memorandum of Understandings with USA, UK, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), France and Russia for technical exchange programmes. Regular programmes are being conducted under these MoUs and more than 20 countries have participated in Regional/International training programs. Right from its inception, GCNEP has been actively engaged with the international community in promoting large-scale utilisation of Nuclear Energy through global partnership.

**Increase in atomic power units in Rajasthan**

†2784. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of atomic power units functioning in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of atomic units in Rajasthan; and
- (c) if so, by when the units would be increased, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the State of Rajasthan is 1180 MW comprising six units, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) 1 to 6 at Rawatbhata. Of these, one unit, RAPS, Unit-1 (100 MW) is presently under shutdown for techno-economic assessment and the remaining five, RAPS-2 to 6 are operating at their rated capacity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two units each of 700 MW capacity (RAPP 7&8 – 2X700 MW) are under construction at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. These are expected to be completed by 2019. In addition, Government has accorded 'In Principle' approval for setting up of 4X700 MW capacity units at Mahi Banswara in Rajasthan. Presently pre-project activities like acquisition of land, obtaining statutory clearances and site investigations have started at the site.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Special plan for Tripura**

2785. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated for the North-Eastern States in the financial year 2016-17; and

(b) whether Government has initiated any special plans for the States like Tripura and border areas of North Eastern Region which need special attention, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In addition to devolution of funds to the State Governments, Government of India allocates funds for the development of North Eastern Region under various schemes of Union Ministries. In the year 2016-17, 56 Ministries have allocated a budget of ₹ 33,097.02 crore for the North Eastern States which is inclusive of ₹ 2400 crore of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

Under the schemes of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) administered by the Ministry of DoNER and schemes of NEC, various State Governments, including Government of Tripura send proposals on the basis priority fixed by them. These proposals are considered within the overall availability of resources. Further, Border Area Development Programme (BADP) administered by Ministry of Home Affairs provides for specific funds for development of border areas. Ministry of DoNER has also released ₹ 120 crore for Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link Project to Ministry of Railways under the NLCPR-Central Scheme of the Ministry.

**Infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region**

2786. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the region of the North East is not getting its due share in infrastructure development specially the road construction, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent on road construction and the share of each North Eastern States, State-wise; and

(c) the projects in hand with Government to link every village in the North-East with road?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government is, in fact, giving special attention to infrastructure development projects, such as, road, rail, communication, and telecom network in the North Eastern Region.

A total of 197 on-going road development projects are being implemented under various programmes/schemes of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H) in the North Eastern States. The total length and the total sanctioned cost of these projects are 4320.95 kms. and ₹ 37691.05 crore respectively.

20 major railway projects consisting of 13 new lines, 2 gauge conversions and 5 doublings, having aggregate length of 2624 km 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.

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

North Eastern Council (NEC) is implementing 715 various development projects in North Eastern States, and are underway at a total approved cost of ₹ 714864.98 lakh. Ministry of Rural Development is providing assistance in respective State Governments under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme.

Ministry of DoNER is also providing funds for meeting gaps in infrastructure, subject to the availability of funds. An amount of ₹ 4113.31 crore has been released for 608 Roads and Bridges under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme upto 5.8.2016. Under the scheme, North East State Roads Investment Project, a total of 433.4 kms. is undertaken for upgradation/construction in the North East at a total cost of ₹ 1355.83 crore. Under North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS), four inter-State neglected road projects have been taken up by Ministry of DoNER for upgradation through National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL).

#### **Budget allocation for States of NE region**

2787. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various schemes for the NE States under the Ministry;
- (b) whether there is a specific budget allocation for each of the North East States; and

(c) if so, the details of the budget allocation and expenditure for last year and the 2016-17 budget for each State, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of various schemes being implemented by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, including North Eastern Council, for the North Eastern States and budgetary allocation for these schemes during the current financial year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Normally, there is no specific budget allocation for each of the North Eastern States under the schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. However, under the scheme of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)—State scheme of the Ministry, new projects are funded based on a pre-determined criteria of normative allocation. State-wise normative allocation under the NLCPR—State scheme for the financial year 2016-17 is given in Table 1:-

**Table 1**

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	Percentage of allocation	Allocation as per B.E. of ₹ 700.00 crore
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.06	91.42
2.	Assam	27.78	194.46
3.	Manipur	9.98	69.86
4.	Meghalaya	10.76	75.32
5.	Mizoram	10.42	72.94
6.	Nagaland	10.18	71.26
7.	Sikkim	6.54	45.78
8.	Tripura	11.28	78.96
TOTAL		100.00	700

The North Eastern Council (NEC) apportions its annual budgetary allocation under various sectors. Sector-wise allocation of funds, made by NEC, during 2016-17 is given in Table 2:-

**Table 2**

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	Agriculture and Allied	224.60
2.	Power Development	35.00
3.	Water Development	16.00
4.	Industries	17.75
5.	Tourism	17.10
6.	Transport Communication	290.17
7.	Medical and Health	28.42
8.	Human Resource Development and Employment	127.75
9.	Science and Technology	20.80
11.	Information and Public Relations	14.60
12.	Evaluation and Monitoring	7.81
TOTAL		800.00

**Statement***Details of various schemes for North Eastern States*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Budget Estimates 2016-17
1	2	3
1.	Capacity Building and Publicity	73.00
2.	NER Livelihood Project [NERLP] [World Bank Assisted]	150.00
3.	NE States Road Project PMU	2.00
4.	NLCPR - State	700.00
5.	Special Package for Bodo Territorial Council (BTC)	50.00
6.	NE Road Sector Development Scheme- EAP	150.00
7.	Special Package for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council (KAATC)	30.00
8.	Special Package for Dima Hasao Autonomous Territorial Council (DHATC)	20.00
9.	NLCPR-Central	200.00

1	2	3
10.	NE Road Sector Development Scheme – Programme	150.00
11.	Loans to NEDFi	75.00
12.	Schemes of NEC	800.00
TOTAL		2400.00

### **Impediments in implementation of programmes in North-Eastern States**

2788. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the major impediments in implementing programmes in the North-Eastern States; and

(b) whether a redress cell for assessment and rectification has been established, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) funds through various schemes of North Eastern Council and also through its Schemes such as Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, Scheme of Advocacy and Publicity and Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Scheme etc. Besides, all non-exempted Ministries/Departments of Government of India are required to earmark at least 10% of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for development activities in North Eastern States. While respective Ministries/Departments are responsible in respect of subjects allocated to them, Ministry of DoNER coordinates with various Ministries and State Governments for implementation of development and welfare activities in North Eastern Region. Impediments in implementation of Schemes include delay in release of funds by the State Government, non-submission of Utilization Certificates and other documents such as Inspection/Quarterly Reports on time, inadequate capacities of executing agencies, inclement weather which restricts the number of workdays and bottlenecks in transportation of materials etc.

Ministry of DoNER closely monitors the mandatory 10% GBS support to 56 Ministries for North Eastern Region to ensure dedicated resource flow. Inter-Ministerial Committees set up by the Ministry provide forum for resolving various implementation issues. Regular monitoring and review of progress of the projects in this Ministry with the respective State Government Officials is a continuous process. The concerned Area Officers of the Ministry undertake field inspection/visit to the project site on regular intervals for reviewing the status of ongoing projects.

**Monsoon forecast from Australia weather bureau**

2789. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a report on monsoon forecast from the Australia weather Bureau, if so, the report details thereof;

(b) the forecast of India Meteorological Department (IMD) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) did not receive any official advisory from the Bureau of Meteorology, Australia on monsoon forecasts.

(b) IMD has issued forecasts for the second half of the season (August+ September) on 01 August 2016 as under:

- Quantitatively, the rainfall over the country as a whole during the second half of the season is likely to be 107% of LPA with a model error of  $\pm 8\%$ . The rainfall during August is likely to be  $104 \pm 9\%$  of LPA as was forecasted in June.
- The season (June to September) rainfall over the country as a whole is likely to be 106% of LPA with a model error of  $\pm 4\%$  as was forecasted in June. These forecasts are intimated to all stakeholders like Agriculture/Water Resources for their planning.

**More Climate Reference Stations in country**

2790. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to start more Climate Reference Stations in the country and other places, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the parameters that would be recorded in these stations for studying climate change;

(c) the total amount that would be required for setting up these stations, location-wise; and

(d) by what time, these stations would be operationalised, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Establishment of Climate Reference Stations is under active consideration of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(b) Basic atmospheric parameters that include temperature, humidity, wind speed, precipitation, soil temperature and global solar radiation are likely to be measured in these stations.

(c) and (d) The total amount required to establish proposed 50 Climate Reference Stations is around ₹ 50.00 crores. It is proposed to establish these observatories in a pristine environment away from human activity.

### **Long range forecasts of IMD**

2791. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the long range forecasts issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) during the last concluded South-West monsoon season went wrong;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for making the wrong forecasts by IMD and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the working of IMD and to remove the shortcomings in its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. The year 2015 was deficient monsoon year. The seasonal Long Range Forecast (LRF) for monsoon 2015 was as under;

Year	Forecast		Actual (% of LPA)
	Issued in April	Issued in June	
2015	93% of LPA with a model error of $\pm 5\%$	88% of LPA with a model error of $\pm 4\%$	86

Thus, India Meteorological Department (IMD) had predicted deficient monsoon correctly.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Increase in frequency of severe heat wave**

2792. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Meteorological Department had said that the

frequency of severe heat waves had increased sharply in the past fifteen years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the average frequency of severe heat waves had doubled from fifty days a year across India until 2000, to about 100 in the 2001-2010 decade; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that between 2010 and 2016 too, heat waves showed an upward trend, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. It was observed that many areas of the country (North, Northwest, Central and Northeast Peninsula) have experienced 8 or more Heat Waves (HW) days on an average per season. Compared to previous four decades, there was noticeable increase in the Severe Heat Wave (SHW) days over the country during the past fifteen years. The past decade is the warmest decade for the country as well as for the globe.

(b) Yes Sir. The decadal variation of the all India SHW days for the five decades during the period 1961-2010 is shown in the table below:

Decade	All India Severe Heat Wave Days/Year
1961-70	74
1971-80	34
1981-90	45
1991-2000	48
2001-2010	98

(c) Yes Sir, the frequency of heat waves has increased from 2010 to 2016.

#### **Unequal distribution of rainfall in the country**

2793. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monsoon rainfall till 12th July, 2016 was four per cent higher than normal or the long period average, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in many parts of the country rainfall has been deficient and in some parts of the country the rainfall was above benchmark, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The rainfall for the country of the season till 12th July, 2016 was 280.4 mm which is 4% higher than the normal rainfall 270.8 mm for this period.

The meteorological subdivisions Assam and Meghalaya (-37%), Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura (-33%), Bihar (-22%), Gujarat Region (-47%) and Saurashtra and Kutch (-59%) had received deficient cumulative rainfall for the period 1st June to 12th July, 2016.

The Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution for the period from 1st June to 12th July, 2016 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution for the period from  
1st June to 12th July, 2016 in the country*

Sl. No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	% Dep.
<b>East and North East India</b>		-22%
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-12%
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	-37%
3.	NMMT	-33%
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	3%
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	-13%
6.	Jharkhand	-18%
7.	Bihar	-22%
<b>North West India</b>		1%
1.	East Uttar Pradesh	-4%
2.	West Uttar Pradesh	7%
3.	Uttarakhand	4%
4.	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	-18%
5.	Punjab	6%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-10%
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-18%
8.	West Rajasthan	-2%
9.	East Rajasthan	35%



Sl. No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	% Dep.
<b>Central India</b>		24%
1.	Odisha	-15%
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	89%
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	79%
4.	Gujarat Region	-47%
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	-59%
6.	Konkan and Goa	26%
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	28%
8.	Marathwada	36%
9.	Vidarbha	65%
10.	Chhattisgarh	9%
<b>South Peninsula</b>		12%
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-5%
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	35%
3.	Telangana	33%
4.	Rayalaseema	40%
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	7%
6.	Coastal Karnataka	5%
7.	North Interior Karnataka	23%
8.	South Interior Karnataka	13%
9.	Kerala	-14%
10.	Lakshadweep	-4%
COUNTRY AS A WHOLE		4%

### Launching of National Monsoon Mission

2794. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- whether Government proposes to launch a National Monsoon Mission;
- if so, the salient features of the mission; and
- the steps taken by Government to develop a state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for monsoon on different time scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. It has already been launched in 2012.

(b) Under the National Monsoon Mission initiative, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), NOIDA have embarked upon to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean atmospheric model for (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for operational services of India Meteorological Department (IMD).

(c) The present long range forecast system based on the statistical models has shown some useful skill in predicting all India seasonal rainfall including the deficient monsoon season rainfall during 2015. However, in order to overcome the limitations of the statistical models used so far, dynamical coupled ocean-atmospheric model framework is put under exhaustive performance evaluation under the National Monsoon Mission.

For monsoon predictions, a state of the art dynamical prediction system was implemented for generating operational forecasts. These forecasts are generated by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and are shared with the India Meteorological Department for operational use.

#### **Desalination plants for coastal cities**

2795. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered procuring desalination plants for coastal cities hit by drought for urban, industrial and agricultural purposes;

(b) whether any study has been conducted on the cost-benefit analysis of the desalination plants; and

(c) whether the Ministry has consulted with foreign Government where this system is in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has no proposal for procuring desalination plants. However, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous Institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences, has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated desalination plants for conversion

of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. This technology is found suitable for the Lakshadweep Islands.

(b) No, Sir. However, the cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of desalinated potable water is about 61 paise for island based plants.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Attack on people from foreign countries**

2796. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of attacks on Africans and people from the other countries in the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) what are the reasons that the number of incidents of attacks on Africans are increasing over the years, particularly in major cities of the country; and

(c) the preventive and other steps the Ministry is taking to prevent recurring of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The incidents of attacks on foreign nationals are criminal acts perpetrated by anti-social and criminal elements and should not be construed as racist attacks. Whenever attacks on foreign nationals, including Africans, are brought to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs, we take up the matter with the State Governments concerned and request an investigation into the incident. The State Governments are sensitised of the need to ensure the safety of foreigners and take action against the perpetrators, given that law and order is a State subject and that such incidents generate negative publicity that adversely affects India's image.

(c) In order to ensure that these incidents of violence against foreign nationals, including Africans, do not recur, several remedial steps were taken. The External Affairs Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers of States having large numbers of Africans and requested them to take steps to ensure their safety and security. These measures include increased police patrolling, community sensitisation and

interactions. A monitoring mechanism has been set up under the States Division in the Ministry of External Affairs to coordinate with the State Governments concerned regarding follow up of the cases reported. The External Affairs Minister also met the African diplomatic and student community and assured them of India's commitment to the safety and security of Africans in India, so that India will continue to remain a country where they feel welcome. The sensitization efforts undertaken by Government and the monitoring mechanisms established have resulted in better appreciation of each other's concerns in the localities where Africans reside in large numbers.

### **Opening of road and rail links by China in Nepal**

†2797. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether opening of road and rail link by China in Nepal is a matter of concern for India;

(b) whether it is a fact that with increasing investment by China in Nepal, today India's internal cordial relations with Nepal is faltering and an undue malice is building up in Nepal against our country; and

(c) whether Government of India is making efforts for restoring its cordial relations with its friend Nepal the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Government has seen media reports that China plans to extend its rail link to Nepal. Financial and technical details of the proposal have not come to the attention of the Government.

(b) and (c) India is an active development partner of its neighbours and is involved in various projects in these countries. India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries. Our relations with Nepal have their own natural logic and stand firmly on their own. India's age-old ties with Nepal are unique and special, characterized by an open border based on shared history, geography, culture, close people-to-people ties, mutual security and close economic linkages.

India is committed to further strengthen and expand India-Nepal Cooperation through regular bilateral exchanges and development assistance. India continues to extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**China becoming top aid donor to Nepal**

2798. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's reaction to China pipping India and becoming the top aid donors to Kathmandu;

(b) what are the reasons for India's Official Development Assistance to Nepal plummeting by over 50 per cent in 2014-15; and

(c) what diplomatic, political and economic measures the Ministry is proposing to be a major player in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Media Reports based only on that portion of the foreign aid which is channelized through the budget of Nepal, do not show the complete picture. The Government of India provides significant grant assistance for several projects and schemes, including scholarships and training, which are not reflected in the budget of the Government of Nepal. India remains a leading donor to Nepal.

(b) India continues to be fully committed to Nepal's socio-economic development. The disbursement of actual aid to Nepal depends on utilization of the available amount and progress achieved in numerous projects under implementation with GoI assistance in Nepal. The development assistance extended to Nepal in 2014-15 was INR 420 crores, and that in 2015-16 was INR 300 crores. Four lines of credit totaling INR 11,203.5 crores have been extended to Nepal so far. More assistance can be examined once these amounts are utilized.

(c) Government of India is committed to further strengthen and expand India-Nepal Cooperation through regular bilateral exchanges and developmental assistance. We are extending all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

**Help to Indians stuck in Syria**

2799. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are still stuck in Syria and other war affected countries;

(b) how many Indians have been rescued from these countries during the last two years; and

(c) what measures have been taken to bring the Indians who are still stuck in Syria and other war affected countries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India regularly and closely monitors the evolving security situation in the Middle East, including in Iraq, Libya, Yemen, South Sudan and Syria. 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 aircraft, 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.

As per available information, there are an estimated 150 Indian nationals in Syria. Most of them have come in recently to execute projects being undertaken by Indian companies. None of them have made a request for any assistance to be evacuated to India.

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.

#### **Inclusion of Cuttack under HRIDAY**

2800. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state whether the Ministry consider to include Cuttack city of Odisha under the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched by Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): There is no such proposal for consideration.

#### **Coordination of talks between Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen**

2801. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government has coordinated any talks between fishermen of India and Sri Lanka during the last one year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: External Affairs Minister and the Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare have invited the Sri Lankan Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development for talks on the fishermen issue. Both countries are also encouraging talks between the Fishermen Associations prior to the meeting between the Ministers.

#### **Increase in Indian women working in Gulf countries**

2802. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of Indian women working in Gulf countries over the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the nature of jobs being offered to these women; and

- (c) the measures taken by Government to ensure their protection in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No. A decrease in the number of Emigration Check Required (ECR) category Indian women workers going to Gulf countries has been observed in the last three years. A Statement showing the number of Indian women emigrants who migrated to the Gulf countries, after obtaining Emigration Clearance (EC), during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Indian women workers, who have obtained emigration clearance for Gulf countries are generally offered jobs such as: Housemaid/Servant, Cleaning Labour, Helper, Archives Clerk, General Labour, Beautician, Sales Clerk etc.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to ensure protection of Indian women workers in the Gulf countries:

- (i) Foreign employers have to register in the e-Migrate system, to recruit Indian workers, veracity of their credentials is confirmed by the concerned Indian Mission.
- (ii) 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).
- (iii) Recruitment of women workers for overseas employment in 18 ECR countries has been made mandatory through State run recruiting agencies.
- (iv) The age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants emigrating on ECR passport, irrespective of the nature/ category of employment.
- (v) Indian emigrants who take up overseas employment after Emigration Clearance, are assured of minimum referral wages and mandatory insurance and medical cover is extended through Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY).
- (vi) Whenever complaints are received from the women workers in the host country, our Mission/Posts in that country intervene with the concerned Government and the foreign employer/sponsor to resolve outstanding disputes and help repatriate Indian workers.
- (vii) The Government of India has set up Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all the Indian Missions/Consulates abroad to meet contingency expenditure incurred by them for carrying out various welfare activities for overseas Indian citizens in distress including boarding and lodging for



distressed workers, emergency medical care, providing air passage to stranded workers, providing initial legal assistance in deserving cases etc.

**Statement**

*Number of Indian women emigrants who have emigrated to the Gulf countries during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2013	2014	2015
1.	Kuwait	19210	13186	94
2.	Bahrain	69	73	66
3.	KSA	233	61	263
4.	UAE	1608	1318	824
5.	Oman	388	305	321
6.	Qatar	13	19	16
7.	Iraq	0	0	0
TOTAL		21521	14962	1584

Source: e-Migrate system.

**Extradition treaty with Bangladesh**

2803. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has extradition treaties with its neighbouring countries including Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the names of such countries along with the reasons for not having the said treaty with other countries;

(c) whether Government is aware that Bangladesh has amended its extradition treaty with India to simplify the process for handing over suspects wanted by both countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would request other countries to sign similar treaty with India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Among SAARC nations, India has extradition treaties with Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. There exists an Extradition Arrangement with Sri Lanka. In addition to these bilateral treaties, a SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism was signed in 1987. An Additional Protocol to this

Convention was signed in 2004, to strengthen it by criminalising the provision, collection or acquisition of funds for the purpose of committing terrorist acts and taking further measures to prevent and suppress financing of such acts. On 28 July, 2016, India and Bangladesh signed an Agreement to amend Article 10 (3) of the bilateral extradition treaty to facilitate expeditious extradition of fugitive criminals between the two countries.

Negotiations for an extradition treaty between India and Afghanistan are in the final stages. It is the policy of the Government to conclude extradition treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice.

### **Scuffle between Chinese and Indian troops in Arunachal Pradesh**

2804. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent scuffle between Chinese and Indian troops at Shankar Tikri of Yangtse area in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the number of cases of intrusion by Chinese army and scuffle reported during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Ministry has taken up the matter of scuffle in Arunachal Pradesh with Chinese Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of China thereto, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) 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 LAC. Government regularly takes up transgression along 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 have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the boundary question.

**Nutritious food to pregnant/lactating women**

†2805. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pregnant/lactating women are provided nutrition worth rupees seven under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and adolescent girls are provided nutritious food worth rupees five under SABLA Yojana on daily basis in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has received any request from Chhattisgarh Government to provide nutritious food worth rupees seven to adolescent girls under SABLA Yojana; and

(c) if so, the response of Government and by when the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the pregnant and lactating women are provided nutrition worth rupees seven as per the financial norms of supplementary nutrition and adolescent Girls are provided nutritious food worth rupees five under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA Yojana on daily basis in all States/UTs including Chhattisgarh.

(b) and (c) A request from Chhattisgarh Government was received to provide nutritious food worth rupees seven to adolescent girls under SablaYojana. The State Government has already been informed that at present, the cost norm for nutrition under SABLA is rupees five per beneficiary per day.

**Fishermen from Gujarat in jails of Pakistan**

2806. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishermen of Gujarat are in Pakistani jails;

(b) how many fishermen of Pakistan are in Indian jails; and

(c) whether Government is taking steps to release of fishermen of Gujarat from the jails of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) According to available information, as on 01st July,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2016, 392 fishermen are in Pakistani jails who are Indian or believed-to-be Indian. State-wise breakup is not available since consular access and nationality verification of all prisoners have not taken place. Government has asked Pakistani authorities to provide early consular access to the remaining fishermen who are believed-to-be Indian. As per the list exchanged on 1st July, 2016, 37 Pakistani fishermen are in Indian jails.

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistani authorities the issue of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners as well as providing them regular consular access. Government of India also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. Due to Government's efforts, 190 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2016, so far. In 2015, 335 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistani authorities.

#### **Talks with Pakistan after visit of JIT to Pathankot**

2807. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into any talks, formal or other-wise, with Pakistan after the visit of Pakistan Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to Pathankot, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it was agreed by Pakistan to allow the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to visit Pakistan to investigate the Pathankot attack incident; and

(c) whether any information has been received from Pakistan regarding the visit of NIA team to Pakistan for the above mentioned probe, if so, when would the NIA team visit Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) The Government of Pakistan constituted a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) on 25th February, 2016 under Section 19(I) of its Anti Terrorism Act, 1997, to conduct investigation into the terrorist attack on Pathankot Air Force base, in furtherance to an FIR registered at Police Station Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD), Gujranwala in Pakistan. The interaction of JIT with National Investigation Agency (NIA) was permitted in accordance with the Terms of Reference mutually agreed on the basis of reciprocity. The exercise was aimed at providing evidence to the JIT so that all those guilty of Pathankot attack could be prosecuted effectively in Pakistan. The NIA briefed the JIT on investigations carried out in the Pathankot Airbase terror attack. The Pakistan JIT, in turn, shared with NIA the results of investigations carried out by them in Pakistan. Subsequently, Government conveyed

to Pakistan when the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries met on the sidelines of the Senior Officials Meeting of the 'Heart of Asia Process' in New Delhi on 26th April, 2016 the need for early and visible progress in the investigation in Pakistan regarding the Pathankot Airbase terrorist attack and reviewing the progress in the investigation, including through a visit by NIA. The Government remains engaged with the Government of Pakistan in this regard.

**Failure of Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan**

2808. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much anticipated talks between the India and Pakistan Foreign Secretaries failed to make headway on the comprehensive bilateral dialogues with both sides trading allegations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has made clear to Pakistan that Pakistan cannot be in denial on the impact of terrorism on the bilateral relationship; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India told Pakistan that terrorist groups based in Pakistan targeting India must not be allowed to operate with impunity, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) On 09th December, 2015, following discussions between External Affairs Minister and Pakistan's leadership, the two sides agreed on a comprehensive bilateral dialogue to address all outstanding issues bilaterally and through peaceful means. The Foreign Secretaries were directed to work out the modalities and schedule of the meetings under the Dialogue. However, in the wake of Pathankot airbase terrorist attack on 2nd January, 2016, their meeting to discuss modalities of the dialogue did not take place. Progress by Pakistan in Pathankot airbase attack investigation to bring its perpetrators to justice and putting an end to anti-India terrorism and violence emanating from the territories under its control would allow Pakistan to move forward in its ties with India.

(b) and (c) When Pakistan's Foreign Secretary visited New Delhi for the Senior Officials Meeting of the 'Heart of Asia Process' for regional cooperation on Afghanistan in New Delhi on April 26, 2016, the two Foreign Secretaries met on the sidelines. It was clearly conveyed to Pakistan that it cannot be in denial about the impact of terrorism on bilateral relationship. Pakistan was also advised to ensure that terrorist groups based in Pakistan targeting India must not be allowed to operate with impunity.

**Help for Indian workers in foreign prisons**

2809. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian workers presently being held in foreign prisons;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many Indians being held in foreign prisons are unable to afford proper legal assistance;
- (c) how does our Embassies help in instances where there are visa infringements by Indian workers;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that delays in providing identification proof and passport data from India is a major cause of delays in helping Indians abroad; and
- (e) the steps proposed to create a modern system so that all such data and passport information is available with our Embassies for instant authentication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) Due to the strict provisions of privacy laws, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and many countries in Europe do not share information about Indian nationals in their prisons. However, as per information available, 6567 Indian nationals are lodged in foreign jails. A list showing country-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India has established the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in Indian Missions to enable them to meet contingency expenditure for carrying out various on-site welfare activities for Indian citizens abroad who are in distress. The Fund is aimed at providing services on a means-tested basis in deserving cases.

Under ICWF guidelines, Indian Missions and Posts abroad provide initial legal assistance, on request, to Indian nationals in deserving cases. This includes legal advice and guidance. There have been some instances of legal assistance out of ICWF for payment to lawyers who take up cases of Indian nationals in foreign jails. In some countries where *pro bono* lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance for Indian prisoners.

Under ICWF, Indian Missions/Posts pay minor fines and penalties for illegal stay where the worker is not at fault. Indian Missions are also authorized to pay through ICWF for small fines/penalties for release of Indian nationals in jails/detention centres. Missions also provide assistance for incidental expenditure of Indian prisoners such as phone cards for calls to India; blankets, medicines, toiletries etc. On confirmation of nationality, Indian Missions issue travel documents to facilitate repatriation to India.

(d) and (e) All our Missions/Posts abroad are provided with the access to the central passport data base for instant authentication of passport details and documents submitted at the time of issue of passports. However, in some cases, where the police verification status on the online database is not 'Clear' and the PIAs have to go for fresh police verification of the passport holder, there may be some delays in providing identification proof and confirmation of passport details by the original Passport Issuing Authority. The Ministry issues instructions to all passport offices from time to time to expedite the issuance of confirmation to the respective Missions abroad, after taking up the matter with the police authorities concerned.

**Statement**

*Indians workers in foreign prisons*

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian prisoners
1.	Afghanistan	1
2.	Angola	2
3.	Armenia	4
4.	Australia	55
5.	Austria	5
6.	Azerbaijan	1
7.	Bahrain	235
8.	Bangladesh	130
9.	Belgium	25
10.	Bhutan	61
11.	Brunei Darussalam	2
12.	Cambodia	4
13.	Canada	18
14.	China	105
15.	Colombia	9
16.	Cuba	2
17.	Cyprus	6
18.	Denmark	18
19.	Egypt	5
20.	Fiji	2
21.	France	13

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian prisoners
22.	Germany	5
23.	Ghana	11
24.	Guatemala	5
25.	Indonesia	49
26.	Iran	35
27.	Iraq	2
28.	Ireland	1
29.	Israel	4
30.	Italy	39
31.	Japan	6
32.	Jordan	9
33.	Kenya	2
34.	Kuwait	325
35.	Kyrgyzstan	1
36.	Lebanon	8
37.	Madagascar	3
38.	Malaysia	293
39.	Maldives	26
40.	Mauritius	19
41.	Mexico	5
42.	Myanmar	71
43.	Nepal	614
44.	Netherlands	17
45.	New Zealand	10
46.	Niger	1
47.	Nigeria	13
48.	Oman	103
49.	Pakistan	518
50.	Panama	3
51.	Philippines	12
52.	Poland	2



Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian prisoners
53.	Portugal	3
54.	Qatar	87
55.	Republic of Korea	2
56.	Romania	2
57.	Russian Federation	6
58.	Saudi Arabia	1896
59.	Senegal	1
60.	Seychelles	1
61.	Singapore	147
62.	South Africa	8
63.	Spain	21
64.	Sri Lanka	39
65.	Suriname	2
66.	Tanzania	1
67.	Thailand	64
68.	Uganda	2
69.	Ukraine	2
70.	United Arab Emirates	764
71.	United Kingdom	4
72.	USA	595
73.	Uzbekistan	1
74.	Yemen	3
75.	Zambia	1
TOTAL		6567

### Process for becoming member of MTCR

2810. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- to what extent the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) succeeded in controlling spread of missiles, chemical weapons and nuclear attacks;
- the details of process for becoming a member of the MTCR; and
- the efforts made by the Ministry to become a member of the MTCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established in 1987 with the aim of restricting the proliferation of missiles, complete rocket systems, unmanned aerial vehicles and related technology as well as systems intended for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction. The regime has limited the spread of missiles and related technology by coordinating information sharing and national export licensing measures amongst its members.

(b) Any interested country can apply for membership of the MTCR. Thereafter, the MTCR members decide by consensus whether or not to admit the applicant.

(c) India applied for membership of MTCR in June, 2015 and joined the MTCR on June 27, 2016 after a consensus decision of the MTCR members. All 34 members of the MTCR were engaged, including through a presentation to the MTCR in Paris in March, 2015, as part of the efforts made by India to become a member.

**Waiver of No Objection Certificate for a child travelling to India alone**

2811. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Ministry for a waiver of the No Objection Certificate required from a father in case a child travels to India alone on tourist visa;

(b) whether it is mandatory in case the parents who are separated; and

(c) whether Government is going to extend the waiver, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes, the Ministry of External Affairs has received a proposal from the Ministry of Women and Child Development for waiver of No Objection Certificate (NOC) required from a father in case a child travels to India on tourist visa.

(b) and (c) Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development have constituted a committee to effectively address such and other similar issues raised by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**Foreign countries having nuclear pact with India**

2812. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries which have signed nuclear treaties/pacts with India;

(b) whether the nuclear deal of 2008, exempts India for nuclear trade with nuclear power nations; and

(c) if so, the reasons and rationale for Government's move to secure Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) membership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) India has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, the United States, Russia, Namibia, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Czech Republic, Australia, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom. A Memorandum of Understanding on civil nuclear cooperation has also been signed with Mongolia. In December, 2015, India and Japan exchanged a Memorandum as per which both sides confirmed having reached agreement on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

(b) On September 6, 2008, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) adopted a policy decision [INFCIRC/734 (Corrected)] allowing civil nuclear cooperation between its members and India.

(c) Membership of NSG would place our existing civil nuclear cooperation with foreign partners on a predictable basis and facilitate the enhanced investments, industrial tie-ups and technology access required to accelerate augmentation of nuclear power capacity in India. It would also enable India to meet its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pledge of 40% of its power capacity coming from non-fossil sources by 2030.

#### **Outcome of Eleventh Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)**

2813. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outcome of the Eleventh Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) for India;

(b) the tangible areas of cooperation that were identified with ASEM partners; and

(c) whether Government has any specific plans for promoting ASEM partnership in tackling problems of climate change and terrorism, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) India participated successfully in the Eleventh Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on July 15-16, 2016, marking the 20th anniversary of ASEM. Hon'ble Vice President, Shri Hamid Ali Ansari, who led

the India delegation, effectively put forth India's position that ASEM should work towards enhancing connectivity in all its dimensions, notably institutional, digital, economic and socio-cultural, as an enabler for development and greater people-to-people exchanges. He made a strong demarche on the need to isolate sponsors and financiers of terror and urged the leaders to go beyond condemnation to practical action. Leaders supported his call for strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism, notably through substantive progress in the ongoing negotiations on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the UN, which was principally mooted by India in 1996. Leaders also welcomed the convening of the Sixth Heart of Asia/Istanbul Process Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan in New Delhi in 2016. India's initiative of the International Solar Alliance of 122 solar rich countries was welcomed by Leaders as a significant measure in the field of climate change. Leaders also welcomed India's active role in shaping the discourse on the working methods of ASEM and the focus on tangible areas of cooperation.

(b) At India's initiative, the 20th tangible area of cooperation on 'youth exchanges' was agreed by members to mark 20 years of ASEM.

(c) Leaders deliberate at ASEM on a range of issues of regional and international interest and concern, including terrorism and climate change, in a manner that complements ongoing global efforts to tackle these issues. At the Eleventh ASEM Summit, leaders called for timely entry into force of the Paris Agreement, and committed to work together while being guided by the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Leaders also emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach in countering terrorism and in this regard, expressed support for strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism. They further endorsed a Special Statement on International Terrorism that strongly and unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and called for bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist attacks.

### **Quota for Kailash Mansarovar**

†2814. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage quota from India as on date;
- (b) whether Government provides financial assistance to pilgrims for Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to provide facilities to all pilgrims going to Kailash Mansarovar akin to Haj pilgrims, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Kailash Mansarovar yatra is organized annually by the Ministry of External Affairs of Government of India in cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of China through two routes. The total number of yatris who can undertake yatra this year is 1430, which includes 18 batches of a maximum of 60 yatris in each batch *via* the Lipulekh route in Uttarakhand, and 7 batches of a maximum of 50 yatris in each batch *via* the Nathu La route in Sikkim.

(b) and (c) The Government of India does not extend any direct subsidy to yatris undertaking the Kailash Manasarovar yatra. The Government of India arranges, on self-payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, food, medical tests, guides, visa, porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings of yatris. A Government official is appointed as liaison officer to accompany each batch of yatris to ensure their welfare. From time to time financial assistance is provided to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam for improving facilities along the yatra route, and to the Indo-Tibetan Border Police for facilitating the yatra.

#### **Status of India's membership to MTCR**

2815. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any official communication regarding the status of India's membership to MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) how would this membership help in development of India's ballistic missile development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes, this Ministry received a formal communication from the Embassy of France in New Delhi on June 27, 2016 conveying the decision regarding India's accession to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

(b) India has an indigenous and well developed ballistic missile programme to meet national security requirements. This programme is not dependent on India's membership of the MTCR.

**Pakistan's reaction over violence in Jammu and Kashmir**

2816. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has attacked on India over the violence in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan accused India of using excessive and unlawful force against civilians in the State to quell protest over the killing of terrorist; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) In the wake of the death of Hizbul Mujahedeen Commander Burhan Wani, a terrorist with a prize on his head, in an encounter on July 8, 2016, senior functionaries of Government of Pakistan briefed in Islamabad envoys of several prominent countries and international organisations such as European Union, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). They have also apparently 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. Moreover, 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.

Government has completely and unequivocally rejected in entirety all such actions and statements by Pakistan. It has called on Pakistan to stop interfering in India's internal affairs and attempting to destabilise the situation in South Asia through support to terrorism and other subversive acts. Diplomatic Missions of India abroad have presented the correct picture to their interlocutors conveying facts about Burhan Wani, his glorification by United Nations-proscribed terrorists in Pakistan, their attempts to incite violence in Jammu and Kashmir and active support of Pakistan Government to such efforts.

**Legal aid to Indians in jails abroad**

2817. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism to provide legal aid to Indian citizens who are facing legal proceedings or jailed in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and
- (c) the procedures for availing of support from such mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), set up by the Government of India in 2009, has been extended to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad to meet contingency expenditure incurred by them for carrying out various on-site welfare activities for overseas Indian nationals who are in distress, on a means tested basis. Indian Missions and Posts abroad are empowered to provide initial legal assistance from the ICWF to Indian nationals in deserving cases. Indian nationals in need of legal assistance may approach Indian Missions and Posts abroad in this regard.

After verification of Indian nationality of the detained/arrested person, Missions request local authorities for speedy trials; seek remission of sentence; and seek fair and humane treatment in foreign jails. Missions also request the local Government for grant of amnesty to arrested Indians. Payment is made out of ICWF, on case-to-case basis for filing review petitions or mercy petitions on behalf of the Indian prisoners.

**Countries visited by Prime Minister**

2818. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the countries visited by Hon'ble Prime Minister during the last two months;
- (b) the details of the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs), bilateral agreements pertaining to socio-economic relations, diplomatic relations, etc. entered into with each of the countries; and
- (c) the prospective to strengthen the relations amongst the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) Information is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Countries visited by Prime Minister*

Sl. No.	Countries visited in June-July, 2016	Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs), bilateral agreements pertaining to socio-economic relations, diplomatic relations, etc. entered into	The prospective to strengthen the relations amongst the countries
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan (04 June, 2016)	No MoU/agreement was concluded during the visit.	The prospect of this visit to strengthen bilateral relations is immense. The inauguration of Afghanistan-India Friendship Dam (for which the Hon'ble PM went to Herat, Afghanistan) was very well received by the Government and more importantly, the people of Afghanistan. Afghan-India Friendship Dam is a major infrastructural asset for Afghanistan, one which will not only irrigate 80,000 hectares of land, but will also provide electricity to 250,000 households in the Herat Province of Afghanistan. The Dam will also create further opportunities for fishing and tourism industries in the region.
2.	Qatar (04-05 June, 2016)	In addition to the Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the visit, following Agreements/MoUs were signed:	It was a productive visit as the entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed by the two sides. The MoUs concluded will contribute to further strengthening bilateral relations across a wide range of sectors.



- (i) MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Qatar Investment Authority (QIA);
  - (ii) Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar;
  - (iii) MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND) and the Qatar Financial Information Unit (QFIU) concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes;
  - (iv) MoU between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of Republic of India and the National Qualifications Authority/Supreme Education Council, Government of the State of Qatar for Cooperation in Skill Development and Recognition of Qualifications;
  - (v) MoU on cooperation in Tourism between the
-

1	2	3	4
		Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar;	
		(vi) MoU between India and Qatar for Cooperation in the field of Health the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar; and	
		(vii) The First Executive Programme for MoU in the field of Youth and Sports between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.	
3.	Switzerland (05-06 June, 2016)	No Agreement/MoU was signed.	Hon'ble PM held bilateral meetings with the President of the Swiss Confederation H.E. Mr. Johann Schneider-Ammann, attended a Business Round Table with Switzerland's leading companies and also had a meeting with Indian research scholars based at CERN. Hon'ble Prime Minister and the President of the Swiss Confederation discussed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and important regional and global issues of mutual interest. During the recent visit to Switzerland on 20-22 June, 2016 of MoS (I/C) for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Mr. Rajiv

Pratap Rudy, a MoU on bilateral cooperation in the areas of skills development and vocational education and training was signed.

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.

4. United States of America (06-08 June, 2016)
- The following documents were signed in the run up to 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;
-

1	2	3	4
	(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 documents were finalized in the run up to 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*); and

- (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

5. Mexico (08 June, 2016) A Joint Statement was signed. No Agreement/MoU was signed.
- It was a productive visit as the entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed by the two sides. Mexico strongly supported India's application for membership of NSG at Plenary meeting at Seoul on 23 June, 2016. Following follow up meetings have been held in July, 2016 following the visit:
- (i) 4th Bilateral High Level Group on Trade and Investment Meeting: 13-14 July, 2016;
  - (ii) Workshop on Space Cooperation: 13-15 July, 2016; and
  - (iii) Sixth Joint Committee on Science and Technology: 18-19 July, 2016.
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1	2	3	4
6.	Uzbekistan (23-24 June, 2016) (SCO Summit)	No country specific MoU/Agreement signed during the visit. However, as per the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation membership process, Memorandum of Obligation signed.	—
7.	Mozambique (07 July, 2016)	<p>(i) MoU between India and Mozambique on drug demand reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals and related matters.</p> <p>(ii) MoU between Government of India and Government of Mozambique in the field of Youth Affairs and Sports.</p> <p>(iii) Long-term agreement for purchase of pulses from Mozambique.</p>	The visit facilitated deepening of bilateral engagement in areas such as agriculture, trade and investment, defence and security.
8..	South Africa (07-09 July, 2016)	<p>(i) MoU on ICT.</p> <p>(ii) Programme of Cooperation in Arts and Culture.</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Tourism.</p> <p>(iv) MoU on Grass Root Innovation (S&amp;T).</p>	During the visit the following sectors were identified to further intensify collaboration-defence, energy, agro-processing, human resource development, infrastructure development as well as science, technology and innovation.

9. Tanzania  
(09-10 July, 2016)
- (i) MoU on Cooperation in the field of water resource management and development between the two countries. It was agreed during the visit to broaden cooperation to include potential areas such as water resources, development of small scale industries for rural developmental, gas exploration and usage, agriculture especially in crops like pulses, mining and information technology.
- (ii) MoU on Visa waiver agreement for Diplomatic/Official passport holders between the two countries.
- (iii) MoU between the Government of Tanzania and the Government of India for Establishment of Vocational Training Centre at Zanzibar.
- (iv) LOC of US\$ 92 million for rehabilitation and improvement of water supply system in Zanzibar.
10. Kenya  
(10-11 July, 2016)
- (i) Revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). It was agreed during the visit to reinvigorate bilateral collaboration and explore new areas with a view to further intensify cooperation on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues and to impart a fresh momentum to cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.
- (ii) Bilateral agreement on exemption of Visa for holders of Diplomatic passports.
- (iii) MoU on Defence Cooperation.
- (iv) MoU on Cooperation in the field of standardisation, expertise sharing and mutual trade between Bureau of Indian Standards and Bureau of Kenya Standards.
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1	2	3	4
	(v)	MoU on Cooperation in the field of National Housing Policy Development and Management.	
	(vi)	Line of Credit Agreement for US\$ 15 million (first tranche of US\$ 30 million) to IDB Capital Limited, Kenya, for development of various Small and Medium Enterprises [SMEs] in Kenya.	
	(vii)	Line of Credit Agreement for US\$ 29.95 million to the Government of Kenya for upgrade of Rift Valley Textiles Factory [RIVATEX East Africa Limited], Kenya.	



**Deterioration of Indo-Nepal relations**

2819. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the deterioration of Indo-Nepal relations in the recent past; and
- (b) the measures taken by Government to rectify the unfortunate fall-out in Indo-Nepal relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) There is no deterioration of India's ties with Nepal. India's age-old ties with Nepal are unique and special, characterized by an open border based on shared history, geography, culture, close people-to-people ties, mutual security and close economic linkages. Two-thirds of Nepal's global trade is with India and over 90% of Nepal's third country import-export transit through India. India is committed to further strengthen and expand India-Nepal cooperation through regular bilateral exchanges and development assistance. Our bilateral mechanisms covering the areas of defence and security, trade, power, water resources and border management are meeting regularly besides the India-Nepal Joint Commission which comprehensively reviews the entire gamut of bilateral relations. India continues to extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

**Operation Sankat Mochan to rescue Indians in Sudan**

2820. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India recently carried out successfully its rescue operation code named operation Sankat Mochan to evacuate a large number of Indians stranded at Jubah in South Sudan where a civil war had erupted earlier killing more than 300 persons from various ethnic factions; and
- (b) whether considering the urgency and complexity of the situation, India chose to depute its Minister of State for External Affairs to personally supervise the rescue operations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Hostilities broke out between two warring factions in South Sudan's capital Juba on 07 July 2016, resulting in fatalities and disruption of normal services of public utilities and movement. 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.

(b) Yes, considering the urgency of the situation, Minister of State for External Affairs Gen (Retd.) V. K. Singh led the team of Ministry of External Affairs officials who went to Juba on-board Indian Air Force aircraft to bring back the Indian nationals on 14-15 July, 2016.

### **Indian's entry into SCO**

2821. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a long drawn process lies ahead for India to complete its entry into the Shanghai Corporation Organisation (SCO);

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has sought fairly flexible multilateralism in its extended neighbourhood; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has signed a base document which is called the Memorandum of Obligations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) As per membership process put in place by SCO, countries aspiring to become members of SCO need to conclude with SCO a Memorandum of Obligations (MoO). India signed such MoO with SCO on 24 June, 2016. The MoO *inter alia* details obligations of India towards acceding to 35 (thirty-five) SCO documents/agreements as per timeline also indicated in MoO, spanning from November, 2016 till April, 2017.

(b) India pursues a relationship of friendliness and cooperation with all countries in the world, including its immediate and extended neighbourhood. These relations are developed on a bilateral basis as well as through existing regional mechanisms in our extended neighbourhood such as ASEAN, ARF, EAS, GCC and SCO.

(c) India signed the Memorandum of Obligations with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on June 24, 2016, at Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

### **States selected under "Housing for All" scheme**

†2822. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have been selected under "Housing in All" scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of houses to be constructed, State-wise and the marks in which the States and the cities or towns therein have been selected;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to implement this scheme in all the cities and towns of the country, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to implement this scheme in the rural areas also, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As on 08.08.2016, 34 States have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry for participating in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY[U]) Mission. Under the PMAY (U) Scheme guidelines, all statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently are eligible for coverage under the Mission. States/UTs also have flexibility to include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to the Statutory Town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

On receipt of proposals from the participating States, 2893 Cities have been approved in 32 States for inclusion under the Mission. A total of 1,147 projects for construction of 8,54,386 houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Category in 825 Cities have been accepted for Central Assistance under the Mission.

State-wise details of EWS houses to be constructed out of 1,147 projects accepted for Central assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has the mandate to implement housing schemes in the rural area. MoRD has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) for providing houses in rural areas.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of cities included in Mission and projects proposals including number of houses to be constructed under PMAY (Urban)*

[as on 5th August 2016]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Cities included in mission	Project Proposal Considered	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released	Dwelling Units involved (EWS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80	110	2,897.21	334.95	1,93,147
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	88	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	140	142	775.35	181.30	51,690
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	36	26	300.41	76.02	20,027
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	171	107	1,121.19	341.45	84,821
13.	Haryana	9	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54	17	28.71	6.46	1,914
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	4	10.25	1.34	683
16.	Jharkhand	38	38	303.59	121.43	20,239
17.	Karnataka	214	21	247.83	99.13	16,522
18.	Kerala	36	14	131.36	-	9,299
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	150	45	644.12	252.22	43,393
21.	Maharashtra	142	32	1,606.33	-	1,07,874
22.	Manipur	28	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	10	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	23	8	154.29	8.18	10,286
25.	Nagaland	23	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	112	47	500.87	33.29	35,391
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	163	1	12.80	-	1,280
29.	Rajasthan	183	23	184.61	73.84	12,307
30.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	191	219	667.49	181.35	44,499
32.	Telangana	68	144	1,207.22	398.66	80,481

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Tripura	20	20	643.44	-	42,896
34.	Uttar Pradesh	628	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	89	21	41.36	13.76	2,757
36.	West Bengal	125	108	1,123.20	282.30	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		2,893	1,147	12,601.57	2,405.69	8,54,386

Note: Including proposal in the agenda for 10th CSMC.

\*MoA not signed.

### **Social Rental Housing Scheme in urban areas for migrants**

2823. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide rental housing in urban areas for migrants under Social Rental Housing Scheme; 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) At present, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not have a scheme for providing rental housing in urban areas for migrants. However, the Ministry Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation 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'. The Draft Policy conceives creation of adequate rental housing stock by promoting Social Rental Housing (SRH), with direct or indirect support from Government (State/UTs), with special focus on affordability of vulnerable groups and urban poor (Economical Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group as defined by Government of India from time to time).

### **Percentage of residents living in rented houses**

2824. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of residents in urban areas of this country who live in rented housing, year-wise and State-wise since 2012;

(b) whether a Government Task Force for Rental Housing 2013 recommended the inclusion of rental housing with Central Assistance Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

- (c) the reasons why provisions of rental housing were left out of PMAY; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken, if any, by Government to ensure provision of affordable rental housing, especially for those who cannot afford to purchase homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Census 2011 data, the percentage of residents in urban India who live in rental housing is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Task Force on Rental Housing, 2013 has not recommended the inclusion of rental housing with Central assistance in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana launched in 2015. Rental Housing is not a part of the PMAY scheme.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has however, drafted a National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2016 with a vision 'to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India'. The Policy seeks to promote rental housing stock in urban areas under the component of Social Rental Housing (SRH), with direct support from Central and State Governments, with special focus on affordability of vulnerable groups and urban poor (Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group as defined by Government of India from time to time). The Policy also intends to promote rental housing as an interim measure for aspirational home buyers.

**Statement**

*State-wise housing data as per 2011 Census: housing ownership  
(percentage of households by occupancy status)*

State	Urban				Rural				Total	
	Owned	Rented	Any others	Owned	Rented	Any others	Owned	Rented	Any others	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
INDIA	69.16	27.55	3.3	94.73	3.36	1.91	86.56	11.09	2.35	
Jammu and Kashmir	91.23	6.48	2.28	98.63	0.7	0.66	96.73	2.19	1.08	
Himachal Pradesh	49.48	45.19	5.34	92.01	5.89	2.11	87.22	10.31	2.47	
Punjab	78.3	18.63	3.06	95.55	2.53	1.91	88.88	8.77	2.36	
Chandigarh	48.4	46.15	5.45	23.04	73.99	2.98	47.67	46.96	5.38	
Uttarakhand	66.79	26.63	6.58	89.68	6.39	3.93	82.89	12.39	4.71	
Haryana	75.26	21.71	3.04	96.09	2.37	1.54	88.36	9.55	2.09	
NCT of Delhi	67.9	28.49	3.61	81.76	15.61	2.64	68.23	28.18	3.59	
Rajasthan	80.86	16.93	2.22	97.24	1.59	1.17	93.22	5.36	1.43	
Uttar Pradesh	82.2	14.97	2.83	98.35	0.94	0.71	94.70	4.11	1.19	
Bihar	83.01	13.66	3.34	98.43	0.72	0.85	96.79	2.09	1.12	
Sikkim	32.88	63.62	3.49	76.71	17.75	5.54	64.48	30.55	4.97	
Arunachal Pradesh	29.3	56.44	14.27	81.39	11.25	7.36	68.27	22.63	9.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	40.54	54.95	4.5	87.25	7.78	4.97	73.81	21.35	4.84
Manipur	88.9	9.13	1.97	95.9	2.81	1.29	93.73	4.76	1.50
Mizoram	47.94	49.1	2.96	85.66	12.62	1.73	65.83	31.80	2.37
Tripura	81.96	15.16	2.88	95.69	1.82	2.49	91.86	5.54	2.60
Meghalaya	44.18	50.61	5.21	92.33	5.99	1.67	81.95	15.62	2.44
Assam	64.02	30.9	5.08	92.33	2.4	5.27	87.92	6.84	5.24
West Bengal	75.57	20.35	4.08	95.62	1.3	3.08	89.28	7.33	3.39
Jharkhand	63.18	27.29	9.53	97.62	1.4	0.97	89.29	7.67	3.05
Odisha	59.96	31.4	8.64	96.01	2.08	1.92	90.35	6.68	2.97
Chhattisgarh	70.01	23.7	6.29	95.92	1.67	2.41	90.21	6.52	3.27
Madhya Pradesh	74.45	21.11	4.44	96.56	1.71	1.73	90.88	6.70	2.43
Gujarat	72.52	24.28	3.2	93.05	4.94	2.01	83.92	13.54	2.54
Daman and Diu	28.85	67.88	3.27	73.39	24.2	2.41	38.26	58.65	3.09
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.76	62.93	2.31	77.72	21.34	0.94	55.58	42.78	1.64
Maharashtra	69.78	27.19	3.03	90.54	6.27	3.19	81.12	15.77	3.12
Andhra Pradesh	53.7	44.33	1.97	90.26	8.01	1.73	78.47	19.72	1.81
Karnataka	51.05	46.05	2.9	89.93	7.45	2.62	74.25	23.02	2.73



Goa	73.33	22.61	4.06	87.61	9.14	3.25	78.85	17.41	3.75
Lakshadweep	82.24	15.76	2	87.48	11.61	0.91	83.47	14.78	1.75
Kerala	88.3	10	1.7	92.77	4.93	2.3	90.67	7.31	2.02
Tamil Nadu	57.45	40.21	2.34	90.51	7.64	1.85	74.55	23.37	2.08
Puducherry	57.29	38.94	3.77	81.48	14.23	4.29	64.93	31.14	3.94
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.12	50.55	4.33	64.42	21.62	13.96	57.32	32.26	10.42

**Houses for people with low income in Rajasthan**

†2825. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses proposed to be built for people with low income in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether such a plan for every district is under consideration of the Government; and
- (c) if so, by when it would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The land and colonization are State subjects. The Central Government through its schemes assists State/UT/Local Governments in facilitating housing for the urban poor including slum dwellers. To achieve this goal, Government of India had implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with two components *viz.* Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2017 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

Government also implemented Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing RAY Projects have been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission [PMAY-HFA (U)].

In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) "*In situ*" Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

Details of houses approved/accepted for Central Assistance to the State of Rajasthan

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under JNNURM, RAY and PMAY-HFA (U) Mission, which are at various stages of construction, are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Component	No. of Houses involved
1.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	12,307
		Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	461
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	9,600
3.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)		7,848
TOTAL			30,216

#### **Shelters for workers and poor people in cities**

†2826. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to provide livable shelter for winter, summer and rainy season to workers and poor people, who come to cities in search of employment and settle there, in proportion to their number; and

(b) the number of such workers and poor people who do not have houses to live in the capital of the country as well as the capitals of States with reference to above and arrangements made to provide them shelter till houses are not built for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the urban homeless population. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the States/UTs Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) through respective States/UTs. SUH focuses on providing permanent shelters along with basic facilities to the urban homeless including workers and poor people who come to cities in search of employment and other purposes. The operation and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintenance of these shelters is entrusted to Urban Local Bodies or other agencies identified by them. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain city-wise details regarding number of workers and poor people living in these shelters. However, the Census of India 2011, had enumerated 9,38,348 homeless persons in urban areas.

**Shelters for urban homeless under NULM**

2827. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelters for urban homeless set up under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), State-wise;

(b) the number of those shelters that provide amenities including water and electricity;

(c) the amount of funds disbursed by Government for the construction of these shelters; and

(d) the number of urban homeless people who availed of these shelters, State-wise and year-wise since 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of shelters sanctioned under Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is 815 comprising Andhra Pradesh-47; Bihar-48; Chhattisgarh-11; Gujarat-10; Himachal Pradesh-7; Jharkhand-35; Jammu and Kashmir-2; Karnataka-40; Kerala-14; Maharashtra-29; Madhya Pradesh-133; Mizoram-35; Odisha-26; Punjab-16; Rajasthan-87; Tamil Nadu-95; Telangana-43; Tripura-5; Uttarakhand-10; Uttar Pradesh-72 and West Bengal-50. The guidelines of SUH provide for all weather permanent shelters equipped with basic amenities including water and lighting.

(c) Consolidated Funds are released to the States/UTs for all seven component of DAY-NULM including SUH. In accordance with the provision of operational guidelines, the States/UTs may apportion appropriate amount for each component of DAY-NULM taking into account the actual requirement.

(d) The operations and maintenance of these shelters is entrusted to Urban Local Bodies or other agencies identified by them. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain details regarding urban homeless people who availed of these shelters.

**Estimated shortage of urban houses**

2828. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (TG-12) has estimated shortage of 18.78 million urban houses in India;

(b) whether this figure has increased as on date; and

(c) if so, how it is proposed to meet this shortfall in view of Housing for all by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of urban housing shortage in the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the report of the Committee, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of Twelfth plan Period *i.e.* in 2012, was 18.78 million.

The Government has launched “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)]” Mission on 25.6.2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) “*In situ*” Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

Under the PMAY(U) Mission, States/UTs are to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. Overall housing requirement under the Mission will, therefore, emerge after demand assessment by all States/UTs.

**Target for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities  
in cities of Haryana**

2829. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under provisioning of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) all over the country and particularly in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of this Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Central Government has been assisting State/UT Governments for providing housing and basic infrastructural facilities to urban poor and slum dwellers in the country including Haryana. As against 12,44,913 Dwelling Units (DUs) sanctioned under JNNURM, 10,32,819 DUs have been completed of which 8,48,307 DUs have been occupied by beneficiaries, and 2,12,094 DUs are at different stages of construction. In Haryana, out of 13,223 sanctioned DUs, 12,753 DUs have been completed of which 10,088 DUs have been occupied by beneficiaries, and 470 DUs are at different stages of construction.

(b) and (c) The Ministry reviews at regular intervals the progress in JNNURM Projects along with the basic infrastructural facilities connected with the projects, in meetings at the level of Secretary (HUPA) and through monthly/quarterly review reports submitted by the States/UTs. Through these reviews, States/UTs have been advised to complete the ongoing projects including the connected basic infrastructure expeditiously and ensure 100% occupancy of the houses by the selected beneficiaries.

#### **Programme for training teachers of engineering colleges**

2830. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have undertaken Quality Improvement Programme and Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme to train teachers of engineering colleges, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any teachers from engineering colleges of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been trained by IITs under the above or any other programme, if yes, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the above training helps in improving the quality of teaching in engineering colleges and research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-II (TEQIP-II) IITs have taken up Pedagogical training of the faculty of the engineering colleges.

(b) Yes, Sir. A total of 363 faculty members from 26 institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been trained under this project so far as per the details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Some of the benefits accrued by the training programmes at IITs as given in feedback form of the participants are as below:

- Overall improvement in Teaching and Learning methodologies
- Enhancement of competencies in their own domains
- Focus on R&D and Innovation increase in Publications in Refereed Journals, Patents etc.
- Better Knowledge transfer to the Post Graduate and Under Graduate students, Research scholars
- Catalysed the development of Curriculum that suits the industry needs
- Improvement of the laboratories
- Encouraged personality development of the participants.

**Statement****TEQIP Kite Centre at IIT, Hyderabad****Number of Faculty participated Institute-wise in TEQIP Programmes organized during August, 2013 to July, 2014**

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Participation (Yes/No)	August 30-31, 2013	March 7-8, 2014	Jul. 4-5, 2014	Jul. 7-8, 2014	Jul. 10-11, 2014	Total	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**Sub Component 1.1**

1.	Aditya Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	Yes	0	2	0	0	0	2	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Anurag Engineering College, Ananth agiri	Yes	3	2	0	0	0	5	Telangana
3.	Aurora's Scientific, Technological and Research Academy, Near Chandrayangutta	Yes	0	1	0	0	0	1	Telangana
4.	Chaitanya Bharthi Institute of Technology, Gandipet	Yes	4	4	0	3	0	11	Telangana
5.	Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Madanapalle	Yes	0	4	3	0	0	7	Andhra Pradesh



6.	Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kukatpally	Yes	2	1	0	2	0	5	Telangana
7.	Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram	Yes	2	2	4	1	0	9	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati	Yes	3	4	0	1	0	8	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Vasavi College of Engineering, Ibrahimbagh	Yes	3	4	0	2	1	10	Telangana
10.	Malla Reddy Engineering College, Maisammaguda	No	0	0	0	0	1	1	Telangana
11.	VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bachupally, Nizampet	Yes	4	2	0	0	1	7	Telangana
12.	University College of Engineering, Kakatiya University, Khammam District	No	-	-	-	-	-	0	Telangana
13.	JNTUA College of Engineering, Pulivendula	Yes	0	2	1	0	1	4	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Sub Component 1.2</b>									
14.	A. U. College of Engineering (Autonomous), Visakhapatnam	Yes	2	0	4	0	3	9	Andhra Pradesh
15.	JNTUH College of Engineering, Kukatpally, Hyderabad	Yes	0	0	1	0	0	1	Telangana
16.	University College of Engineering, Osmania University	Yes	3	2	3	0	1	9	Telangana
17.	University College of Technology, Hyderabad	No	-	-	-	-	-	0	Telangana
18.	Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College (Autonomous), Vijayawada	Yes	2	4	0	2	2	10	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Gitam Institute of Technology, Gitam University, Visakhapatnam	Yes	4	4	1	0	1	10	Andhra Pradesh
20.	S V U College of Engineering, Tirupati	Yes	0	4	0	0	0	4	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (Autonomous), Visakhapatnam	Yes	0	4	0	1	0	5	Andhra Pradesh

22.	Sree Nidhi Institute of Science and Technology, Ghatkesar	Yes	3	0	0	0	0	3	Telangana
23.	JNTU College of Engineering, Kakinada, East Godavari	Yes	0	3	3	0	0	6	Andhra Pradesh
24.	JNTU Institute of Science and Technology, Kukatpally	No	-	-	-	-	-	0	Telangana

#### **Centrally Funded Institutions**

25.	National Institute of Technology Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	Yes	4	5	1	2	0	12	CFI
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TOTAL PARTICIPANTS (SUB TOTAL-A) 39 54 21 14 11 139

#### *Number of Faculty participated Institute-wise in TEQIP Programmes organized during April, 2015 to March, 2016*

Sl. No.	Workshop Name	Organizing Department	Workshop Coordinators	Dated	Days	No. of participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Teacher Effectiveness-Nurturing Well being	Liberal Arts and MSME	Dr. Mahati Chittam and Dr. Bharat B Panigrahi	1-2 May, 2015	2	25
2.	ISPAT-2015	Civil	Dr. Mahendra K. Madhavan	25-29 May, 2015	5	32
3.	Thermal Analysis of Materials Using DTA, DSC, TG and Dilatometer Batch 1	MSME	Dr. Bharat B Panigrahi	23-25 Jul, 2015	3	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Fundamentals of Finite Elements Methods	Mechanical and Aerospace	Dr. Syed Nizamuddin Khaderi	23-25 Jul, 2016	3	16
5.	Thermal Analysis of Materials Using DTA, DSC, TG and Dilatometer Batch 2	MSME	Dr. Bharat B Panigrahi	12-14 Aug, 2015	3	14
6.	Thermal Analysis of Materials Using DTA, DSC, TG and Dilatometer Batch 3	MSME	Dr. Bharat B Panigrahi	14-19 Dec, 2015	6	30
7.	MEMS/NEMS	Chemical Engg./ Physics/ME	Dr. Chandra Shekhar Sharma, Dr. Prem Pal and Dr. Ashok Pande	14-18 Dec, 2015	5	41
8.	Materials Microstructure Characterization using Optical and Acaning electron Microscopy	MSME	Dr. Suhash Ranjan Dey	20-24 Dec, 2015	5	30
9.	X-ray Scattering Techniques (SAXS and WAXS)	Chemical/MSME	Dr. Chandra Shekhar Sharma and Dr. Mudrika Khandelwal	28-29 Dec, 2015	2	20
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS (SUB TOTAL-B)						224
TOTAL FACULTY TRAINED (A+B)						363

### Funds for vocational training in Madhya Pradesh

†2831. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one thousand seats are sanctioned in the vocational training centres in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether ₹ 30000/- is released to each trainee thus amounting to ₹ 300.00 lakhs each year;

(c) whether no fund has been received from the Ministry for the last three years; and

(d) by when the fund of ₹ 869.91 lakh would be released by Government to State Government of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing three Schemes namely Community Colleges, B.Voc Degree Programme, and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras for skill development based vocational courses offering Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma/B.Voc./M.Voc. and Research level programmes with multiple exit and entry option enabling the upward mobility of the students. The detail of institutions approved under three schemes in the State of Madhya Pradesh is in the Statement (*See below*).

UGC has approved 400 seats in those 7 institutions which have responded to offer vocational programmes under the Schemes. A total of ₹ 1032.00 lakh has been allocated and ₹ 652.00 lakh has been released under the three schemes of UGC in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

#### Statement

##### *Details of institutions approved under various schemes in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Courses	Allocation (₹ in lakh)	Intake
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Community Colleges</b>				
1.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalay, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Diploma in Mushroom Cultivation and Processing	40.48	50

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior “Community Centre” Vidya Vihar, City Centre, Gwalior-474011	Diploma in Printing Technology	28.65	50
3.	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Saraswati Vihar, Pachpedi, Jabalpur-482001, Madhya Pradesh	Diploma (Renewable Energy)	62.48	50
4.	Shaskiye Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Dusehra Maidan, Bandhari Road, Badwani-451551 Madhya Pradesh	Diploma in Readymade Garments	25.65	50
<b>B.Voc. Degree Institutions</b>				
1.	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	1. Building Technology 2. Para Medical and Healthcare	170.00	100
<b>DDU Kaushal Kendras</b>				
1.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	1. Handicraft 2. Nutrition and Dietetics 3. Landscape Design 4. Interior Design	370.00	50 each
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gromodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot, Satna	1. Food Processing and Value Addition 2. Agricultural Operation and Management 3. Renewable Energy 4. Retail Management and IT 5. Building Technology	335.00	50 each

**Schemes for education in Madrasas**

2832. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various schemes for providing education in Madrasas;
- (b) how many students have been benefited from the scheme since its inception;
- (c) the details of targets fixed and achievements made during last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken to make the schemes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Providing Quality Education to Madarsas (SPQEM) is being implemented through the State and UT Governments. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce modern education in subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for teachers, books, teaching learning materials and computer labs. The Scheme aims at providing the students education comparable with national standards.

(b) Data on number of students is not maintained Centrally in the Ministry.

(c) The SPQEM is a demand driven Scheme and depends on the viable proposals from the State Governments. There are as such no targets fixed for the year since the scheme is voluntary. Details of the amount released and number of Madarsas and teachers covered in last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) A number of steps have been taken during 2015-16 to spread awareness about the guidelines of SPQEM amongst all the States. A National Workshop was held on 09.10.2015 to disseminate information amongst the stakeholders. The Department also held two meetings with the State Governments on 22.12.2015 and 29.02.2016 to sensitize the States on how to send viable proposals as per norms so as to ensure that maximum benefits are availed of. Due to the concerted efforts made in this direction, the Department was able to incur expenditure of ₹ 29410.28 lakhs during 2015-16, which is the highest since the inception of the Scheme of SPQEM.

**Statement***Details of amount released and number of Madarsas and teachers covered in last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			(₹ in lakh)
		Amount released	No. of Teachers covered	No. of Madarsas covered	Amount released	No. of Teachers covered	No. of Madarsas covered	Amount released	No. of Teachers covered	No. of Madarsas covered	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.96	112	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2.	Assam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3.	Bihar	*	*	*	19.79	67	80	1543.36	3381	1127	
4.	Chhattisgarh	529.33	697	308	*	*	*	364.11	667	268	
5.	Haryana	18.36	21	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6.	Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	204.48	285	110	
7.	Karnataka	*	*	*	81.41	123	45	*	*	*	*
8.	Kerala	7117.88	4258	1462	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1912.02	2632	1743	1322.67	3082	1817	2532.87	6093	3288	
10.	Maharashtra	210.7	286	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11.	Rajasthan	335.21	625	209	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



12. Tripura	288.72	326	129	145.36	326	129	305.27	655	258
13. Uttar Pradesh	7351.49	25851	10704	8585.79	22004	9217	23101.32	37824	14974
14. Uttarakhnad	460.71	349	159	324.27	555	194	892.49	1389	481
15. West Bengal	*	*	*	303.61	516	172	461.38	663	221
16. Chhattisgarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	**5.00	*	*
TOTAL	18273.38	35157	14859	10782.9	26673	11654	29410.28	50957	20727

\*No Amount was released.

\*\*Grant for Development of Madarsa Board.

**Shortage of specialist teachers in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh**

2833. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre-sponsored study on the demand and supply of teachers suggests that Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are facing severe shortage of subject specialist teachers for secondary schools in the States;

(b) if so, the percentage of shortage in these States; and

(c) the reasons for shortage of teachers and recommendations to ensure availability of subject specialist teachers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, a study on "Teacher demand and supply in secondary schools" in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh has been conducted. The study has indicated *inter alia*, that in the State of Karnataka only 5.3 per cent of all secondary schools have all five core subject teachers. However, more than 70 per cent of the schools have at least two language teachers, at least one Maths teacher and/or at least one Science teacher. Also less than half of the schools have at least one Social Studies teacher. Further, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, less than two per cent of the schools meet the RMSA norm of five subject specialist teachers, but around 60 per cent of the schools are equipped with at least one Social Studies teacher, at least one Science teacher or at least one Maths teacher and 43 per cent of schools have at least two language teachers and 23 per cent have three language teachers.

(c) The reasons for shortage of subject specialist teachers as per the study are lack of effective teacher deployment, non-sanctioning of posts and small school size which affects teacher distribution across schools. The recommendations of the study include better teacher recruitment and deployment policy, better planning to ensure demand and supply synchronization, strategic planning for meeting demand of teachers in tribal areas, clustering of small schools, sanctioning of posts, reservation of seats in colleges of education based on subject teacher demand, maintenance of data base of teachers with subject specialization etc.

**Assessment of performance of Government and aided schools**

2834. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by Government to assess the performance of Government schools and Government aided schools;

(b) whether the performance of the schools have any bearing on the performance of the teacher and the principal of the respective schools; and

(c) whether Government forwarded any suggestion to the Education Departments of the State Governments for improving the quality of teaching for better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Programme on School Standard and Evaluation (NPSSE), known as Shaala-Siddhi, has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to facilitate comprehensive self and external evaluation of all schools in a continuous manner. The details of the programme are available on the web-portal ([www.nuepa.org/sse](http://www.nuepa.org/sse)). Further, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS) for classes 3, 5, 8 and 10 to assess the performance of students on identified subjects. The reports of the National Achievement Surveys are available on [www.mhrd.gov.in](http://www.mhrd.gov.in) and [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government emphasizes the need of improving the quality of teaching in schools for better results through various fora including Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) meetings, meetings of State Education Secretaries, Joint Review Meetings, etc. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan have component of in-service training of teachers for improving the quality of teaching.

### **Implementation of no detention policy**

†2835. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to scrap the "No Detention Policy", if so, by when;

(b) the number of State Governments that have recommended scrapping of "No Detention Policy"; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to bring uniformity in curriculum of all the education boards of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There is no such immediate proposal to scrap the No Detention Policy as enunciated in Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Government has invited comments and views of all State Governments and UT Administrations on the policy as per the decision taken in the 63rd meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19th August, 2015. 23 States/UTs have so far shared their views on the No Detention Policy, out of which 18 States/UTs have suggested changes/alteration in the existing policy.

(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 text books 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 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 uniform syllabus across nation does not take into account the local context, culture and language.

#### **Status of Central University to Vikramshila University**

†2836. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded approval for giving of Central University Status to the Vikramshila University; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this action plan and the provision of amount to be spent for this purpose, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.08.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The State Government has been requested to provide about 500 acres of land, free of cost, for establishment of the new Central University. There is provision of ₹ 500 crore for establishment of this University.

#### **Malpractices in distance education system**

†2837. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to constitute any agency or formulate any law to keep a watch on the distance education system and institutes as well as to prevent their uncontrolled spread;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the complaints of misleading the students, cheating and conducting courses without approval are increasing in the higher education being imparted through the distance education during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) As of now, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is monitoring and regulating the distance education in higher education system in the country.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by the UGC, it has not allowed universities/institutions to offer any distance education programme without prior approval of the Commission. As on 04.04.2016, there are 125 universities/institutions duly approved by the UGC to offer programmes/courses through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode in the country. Further, UGC has been periodically writing letters including Public Notices on its website and through print media to all universities/institutions that they need to have prior approval of the UGC for running their ODL programmes.

### **Proper hygienic toilets for girl students**

2838. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the capital city of the country which are exclusively for girl students;

(b) how many of them have provision for proper hygienic toilets for the students and the teachers; and

(c) the ratio of toilets per student and what is the ratio of toilets per safai karamcharis for cleaning them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that there are 1070 schools exclusively for girls in Delhi, and that all these girl schools have hygienic toilets for students and teachers.

(c) As per U-DISE 2015-16 data, the ratio of students to toilet is 100:1. It has further been informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi that the ratio of students per toilet in the girls schools of Delhi Government is 66:1. The ratio of toilets per safai karamchari in the girls schools of Delhi Government, on an average, is 6:1, the data for private schools in this regard is not available.

**Drop-out students after primary and secondary level**

2839. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drop-out students after primary level and secondary level in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for such huge number of drop-out students; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of drop-out students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA), State-wise, details of average annual drop-out rates of students at primary and secondary levels during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The reasons of dropping out/discontinuance, *inter alia*, include lack of availability of schools in the neighbourhood, lack of adequate infrastructural facilities like drinking water and toilets etc., poverty and financial constraints, migration of families and children engaged in household work.

(c) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments to ensure educational development. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme provides a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce dropout of children in schools. These include enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

**Statement***State-wise details of Drop-out students after primary and secondary level*

(%)

State/UT	Primary Level		Secondary Level	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.68	1.21	5.56	7.20
Andhra Pradesh	3.18	4.35	12.72	12.65
Arunachal Pradesh	15.16	10.89	12.93	14.49
Assam	6.24	7.44	26.77	30.43
Bihar	-	2.09	30.14	25.33
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	4.14	1.42	14.86	23.41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.57	24.41	28.59
Daman and Diu	-	0.85	11.52	19.86
Delhi	-	-	5.32	8.90
Goa	-	0.20	7.96	9.58
Gujarat	0.74	0.76	13.55	21.61
Haryana	1.29	0.41	8.98	12.51
Himachal Pradesh	0.45	0.46	8.37	9.09
Jammu and Kashmir	6.30	5.46	17.33	15.36
Jharkhand	7.21	6.41	18.50	23.15
Karnataka	2.97	2.32	39.92	27.57
Kerala	-	-	9.45	14.46
Lakshadweep	2.50	-	7.68	8.03
Madhya Pradesh	6.11	10.14	13.63	26.47
Maharashtra	0.97	0.55	16.20	14.47
Manipur	9.86	18.00	9.75	13.81
Meghalaya	10.14	10.34	26.03	24.75
Mizoram	24.11	12.96	21.42	18.70
Nagaland	7.07	19.41	26.51	35.11

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	3.56	2.94	49.86	49.48
Puducherry	0.34	0.66	15.21	14.24
Punjab	1.99	1.29	9.80	8.83
Rajasthan	7.97	8.39	13.65	18.77
Sikkim	3.60	4.57	9.23	12.89
Tamil Nadu	4.06	0.46	10.20	12.20
Telangana	-	5.81	-	17.43
Tripura	2.22	3.58	25.50	25.09
Uttar Pradesh	10.28	7.08	-	7.30
Uttarakhand	1.16	3.07	9.68	8.70
West Bengal	6.30	2.91	17.30	18.34
ALL INDIA	4.67	4.34	14.54	17.86

**Allotment of land for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Goa**

2840. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in Valpoi in North-Goa is involved in legal tangle;

(b) how much land was allotted to JNV, notification/circular issued for the purpose and the date thereof;

(c) the issues involved in the allotment of land;

(d) whether Government proposes to have any amicable settlement with respect to the land; and

(e) what efforts have been made in this regard and result of any talks held with respect to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Revenue Department, Government of Goa, *vide* letter dated 14.9.1989, had allotted 1,17,950 square metres of land for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), Valpoi, North Goa.



(c) In the year 1996, a legal suit was filed in the District Court, Goa by some private persons over the ownership of the land and for removal of buildings and structures constructed upon it. The case was decided in favour of the applicants in the year 2005. Subsequently, the Principal, JNV, Valpoi, filed a Civil Application in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Panjim Bench, Goa. The Hon'ble Court granted a stay on the directions of the District Court subject to the condition of maintaining the *status quo* in the area and not to induct any third party there. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(d) and (e) As per the Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas, the land for permanent school building is provided free of cost by the State Government. The land for the JNV building at Valpoi was provided by the State Government of Goa and the school buildings were constructed thereon.

#### **Upgradation of Navodaya Vidyalaya upto graduation level**

2841. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to upgrade the Navodaya Vidyalayas up to Graduation level, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details about the academic performance of students along with their employability ratio for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are set up to provide quality modern education from Classes VI to XII to the talented children predominantly from rural areas. There is currently no proposal to upgrade the JNVs beyond Class XII.

(b) The academic performance (pass percentage) of students of JNVs during the last three years is as under:

Class	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Class X	99.80	99.72	98.83
Class XII	97.67	96.91	96.70

Since the JNVs are only upto Class XII, the data regarding the employability ratio of the students is not maintained by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. The students of JNVs pursue higher studies and many join various professional courses.

**Vidyanjali Yojana**

†2842. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed one and all to study in all the Government schools under Vidyanjali Yojana;

(b) if so, the criteria to determine whether teacher fulfils the eligibility conditons or not; and

(c) if not, the real objective of Vidyanjali Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) 'Vidyanjali', a School Volunteer Programme was launched in June, 2016 by Central Government to involve people from Indian Diaspora, retired teachers, retired Government officials including retired defence personnel, retired professionals and women who are home makers having graduation degree to strengthen implementation of co-scholastic activities in Government schools.

Volunteers under the programme will offer their services to Government schools through an online portal developed by *MyGov.in*. The Volunteers will conduct one or more co-scholastic activities with children such as reading to children; helping children with creative writing; public speaking; play acting and preparing story books. Volunteers under the programme will not be involved in academic teaching as Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that only suitably qualified persons are eligible to teach in schools.

**Buxar Kendriya Vidyalaya functioning without its own building**

†2843. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar not having their own building;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalaya at Buxar, having no building of its own is being run in the premises of another Vidyalaya;

(c) the impediments being faced in providing building for the Vidyalaya; and

(d) the details of efforts being made to remove those impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 22 Kendriya Vidyalayas

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(KV) in Bihar do not have their own buildings, and are running in temporary accommodation provided by Sponsoring Authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) KV Buxar was started in the year 2003-04 with the sponsorship of State Government of Bihar. The Vidyalaya was started in temporary accommodation provided by State Government with an assurance to provide land free of cost as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) norms for construction of permanent school building. However, the land as per the KVS norms has not been provided by the State Government so far.

(d) The matter relating to transfer of land for KV Buxar and other KVs of Bihar was taken up with State Government of Bihar from time to time by KVS as well as by this Ministry. The latest communication on the issue from this Ministry is a letter dated 25.5.2016 from the Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar.

#### **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Gujarat and Rajasthan**

†2844. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of establishing Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) the details of such operational Vidyalayas currently, State-wise;
- (c) the extent to which the objectives of establishing Navodaya Vidyalayas have been achieved; and
- (d) whether there is any plan for opening such Vidyalayas in the country, particularly in Gujarat and Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are set up with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children, predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

(b) Details showing the State/UT-wise details of the functional JNVs in the country at present are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The students of JNVs are excelling in various fields like engineering, medical science, armed forces, civil services etc. at par with the best of the talent from the country.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government in making available requisite land free of cost for construction of school buildings and rent free temporary accommodation to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. As on date, JNVs have been set up in 23 districts in the State of Gujarat and in 34 districts in the State of Rajasthan.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of the functional JNVs in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of functional JNVs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	23
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	33

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of functional JNVs
22.	Manipur	11
23.	Meghalaya	8
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	21
29.	Rajasthan	34
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	18
TOTAL		591

(The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme).

### **Trained teachers for polytechnics in Odisha**

2845. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government has plan for establishing a Technical Teachers Training Institutes (TTTI) on the pattern of National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), with practical training facilities in the State of Odisha to create a pool of trained teachers for the polytechnics to maintain quality of teaching in Government and private polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): The Government has established four National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTRs) in the country at Chandigarh, Bhopal, Kolkata and Chennai to meet the requirements of the trainees and students of the four regions of the country. One of the extension Centres of NITTTR, Kolkata is located at Bhubaneswar in Odisha. The Government has no proposal to establish more NITTTRs or such Institutes on the pattern of NITTTRs at present.

**Technical education quality improvement programme in Odisha**

2846. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering coverage of a four Government Engineering Colleges, two Professional Colleges and one Technological University in the State of Odisha under Technical Education University Quality Improvement Programme-II (TEQIP-II)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): 2 State Government Institutes namely (i) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla, Sambalpur and (ii) College of Engineering, Bhubneshwar are participating under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-II (TEQIP-II) from the State of Odisha. These institutes were selected competitively after meeting a set of pre-defined eligibility criteria.

**Increase in KV and Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2847. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas is insufficient in comparison to demand;

(b) whether Government feels that the students are being forced to take admission in private schools that charge hefty fee which is unaffordable, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any programme to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in near future; and

(d) if so, the proposed time-frame, with relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new 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.

The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) are established with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children, predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. State/UT-wise details of the existing number of functional KVs/JNVs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Opening of KVs and JNVs is a continuous process and is dependent on feasibility of proposals, availability of resources and sanction of the competent authority.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country (as on 8.8.2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs	Number of JNVs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	16
4.	Assam	55	27
5.	Bihar	47	39
6.	Chandigarh	05	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	28	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	02
10.	Delhi	44	02
11.	Goa	05	02
12.	Gujarat	44	23
13.	Haryana	28	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs	Number of JNVs
16.	Jharkhand	32	24
17.	Karnataka	46	28
18.	Kerala	36	14
19.	Lakshadweep	01	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	98	50
21.	Maharashtra	57	33
22.	Manipur	08	11
23.	Meghalaya	07	08
24.	Mizoram	04	07
25.	Nagaland	05	11
26.	Odisha	56	31
27.	Puducherry	04	04
28.	Punjab	49	21
29.	Rajasthan	69	34
30.	Sikkim	02	04
31.	Tamil Nadu	42	00*
32.	Telangana	31	09
33.	Tripura	09	04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	110	70
35.	Uttarakhand	43	13
36.	West Bengal	58	18
TOTAL		1135	591

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

#### **AICTE notices to institutions running without approval**

2848. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices are issued to the institutions running without the approval from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, names of such institutions and response thereto;

(c) whether these notices are about to close down or to get the approval;

(d) how many of these have responded; and



- (e) action taken against those who did not comply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) issues notices to such Institutions who are running engineering/management courses without its approval based on the complaints. The list of such unapproved Institutions is placed on AICTE web portal: <http://www.aicte-india.org/misunapprovedinstitutions.php>.

(c) and (d) In order to check the growth of unregulated private technical institutes, AICTE takes the following steps:

- (i) Issues notices to unapproved institutions available on the record of AICTE to close down the programmes or approach AICTE for seeking approval.
- (ii) Periodically update the list of such fake institutions on AICTE website.
- (iii) Periodically issue public notices in newspapers cautioning the students not to take admission in such unapproved institutions.
- (iv) Periodically send the list of unapproved/unregulated technical institutions to Principal Secretaries/Directors, Technical Education of concerned State Authorities for taking appropriate action against such societies/individuals/companies/trust etc. which are offering courses/programmes without obtaining statutory approval of AICTE.

(e) The applications of the unapproved institutes, who apply for grant of approval are processed by AICTE and approval is granted to the institutes who fulfil the norms and standards prescribed in the AICTE Approval Process Handbook.

#### **Language laboratories for cultural diversity**

†2849. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up language laboratories in all parts of the country for preservation of cultural diversity;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to set up such language laboratory in Gujarat State also; and

(c) if so, the places where they would come up and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Bringing State Universities to the level of Central Institutions**

2850. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central universities, IITs, IIMs, subject-specific institutions, etc. which are funded by Government;

(b) the funds spent on such Government educational institutions of all types and categories in 2015-16;

(c) whether there is any effort to extend similar and parallel help to State Universities in the country;

(d) the steps proposed to bring all State Universities upto the same level as Central institutions; and

(e) whether lower standards and poor facilities at State Universities are impacting quality of education across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The details of Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, SPAs, NITs, IISERs and IISc. and funds allocated to them during the year 2015-16 are given as under:

Sl. No.	Institutions funded by Government and number of such institutes	Funds spent during 2015-16 (₹ in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Central Universities-40 Nos.	5621.37
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)-1 No.	107.33
3.	State Universities-159 Nos.	609.09
4.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT)-22 Nos.	4135.85
5.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIM)-19 Nos.	463.00
6.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)-3 Nos.	86.00
7.	National Institutes of Technology (NIT)-31 Nos. and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur-1 No.	2577.65

1	2	3
8.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER)-6 Nos.	550.00
9.	Indian Institute of Sciences Bangalore (IISc)-1 No.	120.00

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The State Universities come under the domain of State Governments. However, University Grants Commission (UGC) provides General Development Assistance to State Universities eligible to receive Central assistance under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956 for various purposes, for which guidelines are available on UGC website (<http://www.ugc.ac.in/>).

### **Establishment of Higher Education Institutes in Madhya Pradesh**

†2851. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes having status equivalent to the Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Information Technology; State-wise;

(b) new institutes likely to be set up during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether such institutes are proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh within this Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details of the institutes established/proposed to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The existing Centrally Funded Technical Institutions State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No more new institutes are proposed to be set up in the Twelfth Plan period.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Statement***Details of establishment of higher education institutes in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	IIM	IIT	IIIT	IISER	SPA	NIT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Tirupati	1. Chittoor 2. Kakinada	Tirupati	Vijayawada	Tadepalligudem
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	Itanagar
3.	Assam	—	Guwahati	Guwahati	—	—	Silchar
4.	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Patna	—	—	—	Patna
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bhilai	—	—	—	Raipur
6.	Goa	—	Goa	—	—	—	Farmagudi
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gandhi Nagar	1. Vadodara 2. Surat	—	—	Surat
8.	Haryana	Rohtak	—	Sonepat	—	—	Kurukshetra
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Mandi	Una	—	—	Hamirpur
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	Jammu	—	—	—	Srinagar
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	—	Ranchi	—	—	Jamshedpur
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Dharwad	Dharwad	Bangalore	—	Surathkal
13.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Pallakkad	Kottayam	Trivandrum	—	Calicut
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore	Bhopal	Bhopal	Bhopal	Bhopal

15.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Bombay	1. Pune 2. Nagpur	Pune	—	Nagpur
16.	Manipur	—	—	Senapati	—	—	Imphal
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	—	—	—	—	Sohra
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	Aizawl
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	Dimapur
20.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Bhubaneswar	—	—	—	Rourkela
21.	Punjab	Amritsar	Ropar	—	Mohali	—	Jalandhar
22.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Jodhpur	Kota	—	—	Jaipur
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	Ravangla
24.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Madras	Srirangam	—	—	Tiruchirappalli
25.	Telangana	—	Hyderabad	—	—	—	Warangal
26.	Tripura	—	—	Agartala	—	—	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1. Kanpur 2. Varanasi	Lucknow	—	—	Allahabad
28.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	Roorkee	—	—	—	Srinagar
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Kharagpur	Kalyani	Kolkata	—	Durgapur
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	IIM	IIT	IIIT	IISER	SPA	NIT
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	NCT of Delhi	—	New Delhi	—	—	Delhi	Narela
36.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	Karaikal

**List of journals under Academic Programme Indicators System**

2852. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC has set up a committee to prepare an exhaustive list of journals in which academics must publish, if they want their publications to earn them points in the Academic Performance Indicators System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far along with action taken by Government on the committee report so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has constituted a Standing Committee, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. V. S. Chauhan, Member, UGC for the purposes of preparing a “List of Journals” as required under clause 6.0.5(i) of University Grants Commission (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. The regulations are available at <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170658.pdf>.

As per these regulations only those research papers that are published in the journals included in the “List of Journals” are eligible for scoring on the research and academic contribution category of the Academic Performance Indicators (API) for teacher and academic staff.

(b) The identification of journals by the committee is an ongoing and continuous process. The regulations have been notified on 11th July, 2016.

**Residential model school in Chhattisgarh**

†2853. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approval is awaited for construction of residential complexes in 74 model schools being run in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that shortage of residential model schools is being felt in 14 Scheduled Caste dominated districts of Chhattisgarh and why Guru Balakdas residential schools for boys and Safara Mata residential schools for girls can not be run in Chhattisgarh on the pattern of Eklavya schools; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the approval for establishing model schools in 72 blocks out of 146 blocks is still awaited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) 74 model schools have been approved in Chhattisgarh in as many educationally Backward Blocks (EBB). Residential complex is not covered under the norms of model school scheme.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grant to the State Governments for establishing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). 16 EMRSs have been sanctioned so far in Chhattisgarh. Guru Balakdas residential schools for boys and Safara Mata residential schools for girls are private schools and hence cannot be run under Eklavya Model Residential School Scheme.

(c) Under the Model School Scheme, schools have been approved only for EBBs. All the 74 EBBs of Chhattisgarh have been covered under the Scheme. Further, the Model School Scheme has been delinked from the Government of India support and stands transferred to the States/UTs from the financial year 2015-16. It is now for the State Government to open new model schools and approval of Government of India is not required for the same.

#### **Residential Schools in naxal affected areas for increasing students enrolment**

†2854. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether universalisation of education and setting up residential schools at primary level has helped in increasing students enrolment in the naxal affected areas; and

(b) whether the Chief Minister has made correspondence with Government to run residential schools upto class XII to arrest the drop-out rate after VIII class and whether the Central Government has agreed to act on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in partnership with State Governments for universalization of elementary education across the country. Ministry of Home Affairs has identified 88 districts affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) which are also considered as Special Focus Districts under the SSA where 2.57 crore children are enrolled in elementary schools as per Unified District Information System for Education, 2014-15. Under the SSA, 71 residential schools and 101 hostels with a total capacity of 38,100 children have been sanctioned in LWE affected districts.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh had requested in July, 2014 for upgradation of Upper Primary Schools to residential schools in naxal affected areas of Chhattisgarh. In response, this Ministry has informed the State Government that norms of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) do not provide for financial assistance for setting up residential secondary schools and therefore, the State Government should consider providing hostel facilities by way of convergence with schemes of Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare Departments.

The Central Government has sanctioned upgradation of 25 porta cabin upper primary schools to secondary level and 25 girl's hostels in 8 LWE affected districts of Bastar region in the Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2016-17 under RMSA Programme.

### **Building for Central University in Jharkhand**

†2855. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central University in Jharkhand has not been shifted to its own building so far and it is being run at Panchayat Training Campus;

(b) whether it is also a fact that efficiency enhancement related works of Panchayat representatives of Jharkhand are getting affected due to running of the Central University at the Panchayat campus for training; and

(c) if so, the steps Government would like to take, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The construction work of new buildings has been stopped as CBI is conducting an enquiry into the complaints of irregularities related to construction activities. CBI has advised the University not to release any payments to the Contractors/suppliers/architects. As such, the buildings are incomplete and the University has not been able to shift to the new buildings.

### **Establishment of offices of Central Institutes in Amravati, Andhra Pradesh**

2856. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated setting up of the offices/department/Institutions that come under it like Department of School and Higher Education, IIT, JNU, Kendriya Vidyalaya, National Open Schooling, NIT, Central Classical Institute, JNV, etc. in the Amravati, the new capital of Andhra Pradesh; if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any request relating to procurement of land and infrastructure needed for this purpose have been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with status thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) In so far as Department of Higher Education is concerned, there is no such proposal to set up any Central institution in Amravati, Andhra Pradesh. Information in respect of Department of School Education and Literacy is being collected.

### **Revival of technical institutes in the country**

†2857. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical institutes in various parts of the country are not functioning or are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take some steps to revive these institutes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. A total of 10,328 technical institutions functioned in the country with a total enrolment of 20.26 lakh students in 2015-16. Only 125 institutions in 2015-16 and 106 institutions in 2016-17 have applied for closure due to variety of reasons, and have been allowed to shut down by the AICTE.

(b) and (c) The private technical institutes are independent educational entities having full autonomy in their management and financial matters. The Government has no scheme for reviving such institutes.

### **Review committee for UGC grants**

†2858. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a five member committee to review the grants given by University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the subjects for review/terms of reference of the committee; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government plans to revive the functioning of the research laboratories for self-creation of funds in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed a Committee on 28th October, 2015, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Gautam Barua, former Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati to go into the issues related to the research fellowships provided by the UGC, covering both National Eligibility Test (NET) fellowships and Non-NET fellowship. The terms and reference of the five-member committee appointed by the Government to review the research grants offered by the University Grants Commission (UGC) are as follows:

- (i) Determining the feasibility of enhancing the coverage of NET fellowship, which are merit based
- (ii) Establishing a transparent system of transfer of fellowship amounts each month to the Non-NET fellows, which is presently being done on a reimbursement basis, and without the Direct Benefit Transfer mandated by the Government.
- (iii) Bringing the benefits and opportunities of the Non-NET fellowship scheme to a larger number of Universities, including State Universities.
- (iv) Considering economic and other criteria for eligibility for Non-NET fellowships.
- (v) Recommending guidelines for the selection, coverage, award, and administration of the Non-NET fellowship.

Other details of the committee are available at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/ReviewUGCFellowships.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ReviewUGCFellowships.pdf).

(c) The Ministry has launched IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) as a pan-Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains as engineering challenges or goalposts relevant to India. Further, the Ministry has announced an annual investment of ₹ 250 crores through the Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana in the IITs initially and later in all premier technological institutions funded by Central Government.

The DST has further informed that the autonomous institutions under it are involved in basic research activities to generate scientific knowledge and self-generation of funds by them is not a realistic expectation. However, they are always encouraged to generate some resources by way of consultancy etc. The CSIR has resolved, during the Director's Conference held at Dehradun in June, 2015, to attempt for self-financing of labs.

**Tough examination paper under CBSE**

2859. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maths and Accountancy Twelfth examination papers of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) All India/Delhi were very difficult, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there were inconsistencies in the question paper design and difficulty level of question paper under All India scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether CBSE had agreed to but did not give grace marks to the students, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid such discrepancies in future, to safeguard the students' interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Committee of Subject Experts in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) examined the observations received from the stakeholders and came to the conclusion that the question papers were based on the curriculum and syllabus prescribed by CBSE. CBSE awards grace marks to those candidates who marginally fall short of pass marks. CBSE continues to make efforts to make the question paper error-free and consistent.

**Vacancies in Central Universities**

†2860. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Universities in the country in which the posts of Vice-Chancellor, Professor and Teachers are vacant;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant in the universities; and

(c) the rules for the selection of Vice-Chancellors and whether the selection procedure in all the universities is similar, the details thereof?

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. Vice-Chancellor's posts are vacant in three Central Universities (CUs) as per the following details:

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† 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
Puducherry University	04.07.2016

As regards vacant posts of teaching faculty, 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.

(c) The qualifications for appointment of Vice-Chancellors in the Central Universities are prescribed in UGC Regulations. The procedure for selection of Vice Chancellor is prescribed in the concerned Act/Statutes under which the Central University is established and is not the same for every Central University.

#### **Conversion of engineering colleges into skill development centres**

2861. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to turn engineering colleges into 'Skill Development Centre' across the country under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) whether a committee has been formed in every State with the Chief Secretary and a member of AICTE to screen all applications;

(c) whether it is a fact that ₹ 475 crores has been set aside to implement this scheme;

(d) the targets fixed in this regard for 2016-17 and whether any preference would be given to engineering colleges of rural and tribal areas; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to lay emphasis on rural areas in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) There is no proposal to turn the engineering colleges into skill development centers. But it is proposed to use the infrastructure of the engineering colleges for skilling the unemployed youth after the college hours. For this purpose, a scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) by Technical Institutes has been formulated for implementation from this year.

(b) Yes Sir. The State Steering Committee chaired by the Principal Secretary of the concerned State, will screen the applications of the institutes under this scheme.

(c) An amount of ₹ 490.00 crore has been approved for implementation of the scheme during next three years.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has fixed a target of skilling 2 lakh youths under the scheme during 2016-17. AICTE has invited online applications and received enthusiastic response from more than 1,500 engineering colleges, many of them in semi-urban and rural areas.

#### **Executive Council meeting of Jamia Milia Islamia**

†2862. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executive council of Jamia Milia Islamia has demanded amendment in the Jamia Milia Islamia Act, 1988 *vide* proposal number 11(a), (b), (c) and (d) in its meeting held on May 9, 1997;

(b) if so, the draft thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Jamia Millia Islamia has informed that there was no proposal number 11(a), (b), (c) and (d) for amendment of Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988 in the Executive Council meeting held on May 9, 1997.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Regulatory laws for coaching institutes**

2863. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coaching business in India is becoming a serious mafia business and breeding ground for unethical tactics in education; and

(b) whether Government proposes to regulate coaching business by making and implementing strict regulatory laws, 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are many complaints of increasing presence of coaching centres. The Government does not consider this as a healthy trend and is committed to strengthen the school

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

education system. Efforts are being made to make the education system and the entrance examinations related more to the class syllabus so as to reduce dependence of students on such coaching. The Government has also initiated the IIT-PAL initiative for promoting scientific thinking and conceptual understanding of the science and maths subjects of 11th and 12th standards, which can reduce dependence on the coaching institutions. Coaching institutes in the country are private institutions and at present the Government has no control over them.

### **Regular faculty for IIM, Ranchi**

†2864. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular Director in Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi since November, 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a shortage of faculty in IIM, Ranchi and professors and assistant professors are temporarily working here on contract basis; and

(c) if so, by when Government would resolve the issue of shortage of faculty including regular Director there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The post of Director, IIM, Ranchi fell vacant after resignation of the then Director Dr. M. J. Xavier in September, 2013 before completion of his tenure. The recommendations of the Search-Cum-Selection Committee for appointment of a regular Director are under consideration of the Government.

The process of faculty recruitment is done by the institute on yearly basis. As on date, 16 faculty are in position against a sanctioned strength of 23. Apart from the above, there are 73 visiting faculty from the industry and other leading institutes from India and abroad also as per subjects requirement. The faculty mix helps the students gain strong theoretical background and also exposure to practical application and development in the industry and institutes around the world.

### **Funds for Bihar under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

†2865. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is drastically reducing the amount meant for Bihar under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bihar had demanded ₹ 18,277 crores for year 2016-17 whereas the Central Government has provided ₹ 9,665.27 crore only; and

(c) if so, whether Government would provide the entire amount demanded by Bihar in order to make Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan successful and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 2515.57 crore was released by the Central Government to the State Government of Bihar under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), whereas in 2014-15, this figure was ₹ 2163.63 crore.

(b) Yes, Sir. The fiscal allocation of outlays to States and UTs under the SSA is made on the basis of the approved Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) prepared by States based on their requirements and priority. Proposals brought forth by States/UTs are scrutinised by the Project Approval Board in consultation with the States/UTs keeping in mind the annual requirement of the States/UTs as well as the overall availability of funds under the scheme.

(c) Release of funds under Central Government Schemes like SSA depends on timely submission of the requisite documents such as utilisation certificate, progress report, audit report, etc. as per the Scheme guidelines and General Financial Rules by States/UTs. The Central Government has released ₹ 270688.44 lakh to Government of Bihar for implementation of SSA as first instalment of Central share during 2016-17. Release of second instalment will depend upon fulfilment of required criteria and availability of fund.

#### **Schools and hostels under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

†2866. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schools and hostels established in each district under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country, State-wise together with the status of hostel and school building, the number of students and the expenditure to be incurred on the management thereof; and

(b) the action plan for developing this system and enhancing its quality with reference to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), to achieve the goal of universal access and retention, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs since the inception of the programme in 2000-01 till 31.3.2016. State-wise details of these schools are given in the Statement-I (See below). As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2014-15, 19.8 crore children are enrolled in elementary schools. District-wise details of schools, enrolment of children and information on other educational indicators are available at [schoolreportcards.in](http://schoolreportcards.in).

So far under the SSA, 267 residential schools and 559 hostels with a capacity of 50,500 and 40,355 students respectively have been sanctioned to the States/UTs. For the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 29295.91 lakh has been approved as recurring cost including cost towards management for running and maintenance of these residential schools and hostels under SSA. District-wise details of residential schools and hostels alongwith status of building are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development issues guidelines in respect of proposals of Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) submitted by the States and UTs in the beginning of every year for the ensuing financial year for consideration of Project Approval Board under SSA. Requirements based on the UDISE data for infrastructure components under SSA including running of hostels and schools are approved as per admissibility and justification.

### ***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of schools sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
as on 31.03.16*

Sl. No.	State	Schools sanctioned under SSA	
		Primary School	Upper Primary School
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2156	4255
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1666	713
4.	Assam	5048	41
5.	Bihar	21419	19725
6.	Chandigarh	32	23
7.	Chhattisgarh	9842	7815
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	81

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	8	6
10.	Delhi	14	2
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	130	8
13.	Haryana	971	1714
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80	1293
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10894	7048
16.	Jharkhand	19297	10288
17.	Karnataka	3209	2605
18.	Kerala	248	6
19.	Lakshadweep	6	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27910	17851
21.	Maharashtra	7718	601
22.	Manipur	832	381
23.	Meghalaya	2907	2250
24.	Mizoram	270	351
25.	Nagaland	490	593
26.	Odisha	9649	10991
27.	Puducherry	6	3
28.	Punjab	257	875
29.	Rajasthan	29746	20844
30.	Sikkim	63	98
31.	Tamil Nadu	2010	5426
32.	Telangana	1615	1475
33.	Tripura	1263	1018
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27021	29576
35.	Uttarakhand	1218	1333
36.	West Bengal	16648	10079
TOTAL		204732	159392

*Source:* Annual Work Plan and Budget, SSA.

**Statement-II**

*District-wise status of Residential School and Hostels sanctioned under SSA (till 2016-17)*

Sl. No.	District	Resi. School	No. of Children	Hostel	No. of Children	Status of Building	Fund Approved* (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Anantpur			1	100	Building of Residential School is complete and hostels are running in additional classroom available in the school where hostel is attached.	487.85
2.	Chittoor			1	100		
3.	Guntur			1	100		
4.	Kadapa			1	100		
5.	Krishna	1	100	2	200		
6.	Kurnool			2	200		
7.	Nellore			1	100		
8.	Srikakulam			1	100		
9.	Visakhapatnam	1	100	2	200		
10.	Vizianagram			1	100		
TOTAL		2	200	13	1300		
Arunachal Pradesh							
1.	Anjaw	8	800	3	150	Construction of building for 8 residential schools has been provided under SSA which is complete. Rest of residential school and hostel running in unused Government Buildings. 1 Residential School of Dibang Valley is defunct because the school building was damaged due to land slide.	6354.47
2.	Changlang	9	900	3	150		
3.	Dibang Valley	7	700	2	100		
4.	East Kameng	13	1300	3	200		
5.	East Siang	4	400	4	250		
6.	Kradaadi	11	1100	4	200		
7.	K/Kumey	9	900	4	300		
8.	Lohit	0	0	3	200		
9.	Longding	3	300	2	100		
10.	L/D/Valley	5	500	1	50		
11.	Lower Subansiri	10	1000	3	150		
12.	Namsai	3	300	0	0		
13.	Papumpare	12	1200	1	100		
14.	Siang	7	700	3	200		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Tawang	5	500	5	350	} -do-	-do-
16.	Tirap	4	400	2	100		
17.	Upper Siang	8	800	0	0		
18.	Upper Subansiri	12	1200	6	400		
19.	West Kameng	10	1000	3	150		
20.	West Siang	15	1500	2	150		
TOTAL		155	15500	54	3300		

**Assam**

1.	Cachar	1	100			} Running in Rented Buildings.	102.8
2.	Kamrup	1	100				
TOTAL		2	200	0	0		

**Bihar**

1.	Patna Urban			2	200	} Running in Rent Free Buildings.	97.35
2.	Jamui			1	100		
TOTAL		0	0	3	300		

**Chhattisgarh**

1.	Balrampur	0	0	2	100	} All 60 residential schools are running in their own building constructed with pre-fabricated material funded under SSA. Remaining Hostel are also running in their own building provided under SSA.	8054.1
2.	Bastar	0	0	3	150		
3.	Bijapur	28	14000	0	0		
4.	Dantewara	14	7000	3	150		
5.	Durg	0	0	2	200		
6.	Jashpur	0	0	4	200		
7.	Kanker	0	0	4	200		
8.	Korba	0	0	4	200		
9.	Naryanpur	2	1000	1	50		
10.	Raipur	0	0	4	400		
11.	Rajnandgaon	0	0	3	300		
12.	Sukma	16	8000	1	50		
13.	Surajpur	0	0	2	100		
14.	Surguja	0	0	1	100		
TOTAL		60	30000	34	2200		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Delhi</b>							
1.	South			2	200	Running in Rent Free Government Buildings.	104.55
2.	North			1	100		
TOTAL		0	0	3	300		

<b>Haryana</b>							
1.	Faridabad			2	200	1 Building completed under SSA. 1 Hostel yet not started	
2.	Gurgaon			1	100	Building completed under SSA	
3.	Panchkula			1	100	Hostel yet not started	
TOTAL		0	0	4	400		

<b>Jharkhand</b>							
1.	Bokaro	1	100			<p>Five schools are running in Government rent free buildings. SSA has already provided money for construction of these residential schools. It is reported that land has been identified and NOC from authority is received. Tender has been completed and the construction is at plinth level. Rest 7 shall run in Government rent free building available as these were sanctioned in 2016-17.</p>	
2.	Chatra	1	100				
3.	Dhanbad	1	100				
4.	East Singhbhum	2	200				
5.	Godda	1	100				
6.	Gumla	1	100				507.7
7.	Hazaribagh	1	100				
8.	Pakur	1	100				
9.	Palamu	1	100				
10.	Ranchi	1	100				
11.	Saraikela	1	100				
TOTAL		12	1200	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka							
1.	Bengaluru Urban	1	100			Sanctioned new building for 5 residential schools out of which only one building is complete (Dakshin Kannada) and rest are in progress. Residential Schools at present are running in rented buildings.	238.5
2.	Dakshin Kannada	1	100				
3.	Dharwad	1	100				
4.	Mysore	1	100				
5.	Shimoga	1	100				
TOTAL		5	500	0	0		

**Madhya Pradesh**

1.	Aagar Malwa			2	150	Building for 5 Residential School and 10 Hostels sanctioned under SSA. Out of which all are complete except 1 hostel building in Indore and 1 hostel building in Ujjain. Rest 324 hostels are running in rent free Government buildings adjacent to schools.	9099.96
2.	Alirajpur			8	550		
3.	Anoopur			6	350		
4.	Ashoknagar			2	200		
5.	Balaghat			3	200		
6.	Barwani			12	650		
7.	Betul			11	750		
8.	Bhind			3	300		
9.	Bhopal	1	100	9	550		
10.	Burhanpur,			6	450		
11.	Chhatarpur			7	650		
12.	Chhindwara			9	600		
13.	Damoh			7	500		
14.	Datia			3	300		
15.	Dewas			9	650		
16.	Dhar			10	650		
17.	Dindori			7	500		
18.	Guna			5	450		
19.	Gwalior	1	100	5	300		
20.	Harda			5	350		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Hoshangabad			7	550		
22.	Indore	1	100	6	550		
23.	Jabalpur	1	100	7	600		
24.	Jhabua			9	550		
25.	Katni			8	550		
26.	Khandwa			9	600		
27.	Khargone			11	800		
28.	Mandla			8	550		
29.	Mandsaur			6	350		
30.	Morena			5	450		
31.	Narsinghpur			2	150		
32.	Neemuch			4	250		
33.	Panna			7	550		
34.	Raisen			8	550		
35.	Rajgarh			4	350		
36.	Ratlam			7	450	-do-	-do-
37.	Rewa			6	550		
38.	Sagar			12	800		
39.	Satna			8	450		
40.	Sehore			5	450		
41.	Seoni			5	400		
42.	Shahdol			7	450		
43.	Shajapur			3	250		
44.	Sheopurkalan			3	300		
45.	Shivpuri			9	650		
46.	Sidhi			7	400		
47.	Singroli			4	350		
48.	Tikamgarh			7	500		
49.	Ujjain	1	100	9	700		
50.	Umaria			4	400		
51.	Vidisha			8	500		
TOTAL		5	500	334	24100		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra							
1.	Buldana			1	50	Building constructed under SSA Hostels are running in unused Government buildings re-furbished under SSA.	149.28
2.	Gondiya			1	50		
3.	Nagpur			1	50		
4.	Nasik			1	50		
5.	Nanded			1	50		
6.	Thane			2	100		
TOTAL		0	0	7	350		
Manipur							
1.	Bishnupur	1	100			Running in their own buildings. Construction of all 9 residential schools has been completed.	401.85
2.	Chandel	1	100				
3.	Churachandpur	1	100				
4.	Imphal East	1	100				
5.	Imphal West	1	100				
6.	Senapati	1	100				
7.	Tamenglong	1	100				
8.	Thoubal	1	100				
9.	Ukhrul	1	100				
TOTAL		9	900	0	0		
Mizoram							
1.	Aizawl			2	100	Buildings for all 13 hostels have been provided by SSA out of which 11 have been completed and 2 are yet to be started in district Lunglei.	240.33
2.	Champhai			1	50		
3.	Kolasib			1	50		
4.	Lawngtlai			2	150		
5.	Lunglei			3	250		
6.	Mamit			2	150		
7.	Saiha			1	50		
8.	Serchhip			1	50		
TOTAL		0	0	13	850		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland							
1.	Dimapur			1	50	Existing building being used. Cost of construction of building sanctioned in 2016-17.	170.35
2.	Mokokchung			1	50	Sanctioned in 2016-17. New hostel building is sanctioned under SSA.	
3.	Peren			1	50		
4.	Phek			1	50		
5.	Wokha			1	50		
6.	Zunheboto			1	50		
TOTAL		0	0	6	300		

Odisha							
1.	Bargarh			1	50	Building for 3 Hostels has been completed under SSA. Rest are running in existing school having surplus classrooms.	437.05
2.	Cuttack			1	50		
3.	Gajapati			1	50		
4.	Ganjam			1	50		
5.	Kalahandi			1	50		
6.	Kandhamal			1	50		
7.	Keonjhar			2	200		
8.	Khurdha			4	200		
9.	Malkangiri			1	50		
10.	Mayurbhanj			2	200		
11.	Rayagada			1	50		
TOTAL		0	0	16	1000		

Punjab									
1.	Amritsar			1	100	Constructed under SSA.	162.25		
2.	Firozpur			1	100				
3.	Gurdaspur			1	100				
4.	Ludhiana			1	100				
5.	Tarantaran			1	100				
TOTAL		0	0	5	500				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
1.	Alwar	1	100	10	500	Building for Residential School re-furbished under SSA and Building for hostels constructed by Mewat Board.	541.82
2.	Barmer	1	100			Running in Government building re-furbished under SSA.	
3.	Bikaner			1	50		
4.	Bharatpur	1	100				
5.	Jaipur	1	100				
6.	Jalore	1	100				
7.	Jaisalmer			2	100		
8.	Jodhpur	1	50				
9.	Kota			1	50		
10.	Udaipur	1	100				
SUB TOTAL		7	650	14	700		
Sikkim							
1.	North-Sikkim			1	55	Running in existing school having surplus classrooms.	25.46
Tamil Nadu							
1.	Coimbatore	3	150	0	0	Running in own building constructed under SSA.	364.884
2.	The Nilgiris	2	200	0	0		
3.	Krishnagiri	3	300	0	0		
SUB TOTAL		8	650	0	0		
Telangana							
1.	Hyderabad	1	100	6	600	Running in Rent Free Government Buildings.	567.99
2.	Karimnagar			1	100		
3.	Khammam	1	100				
4.	Mahbubnagar			1	100		
5.	Nizamabad			2	200		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Ranga Reddy			4	400	-do-	-do-
7.	Warangal			1	100		
TOTAL		2	200	15	1500		
<b>Tripura</b>							
1.	Dhalai	0	0	2	100	Running in Government building.	103.63
2.	North	0	0	2	100		
3.	South	0	0	1	50		
4.	West	0	0	1	50		
TOTAL		0	0	6	300		
<b>Uttarakhand</b>							
1.	Dehradun	0	0	2	100	The hostels are running in Government building which was re-furbished under SSA.	104.132
2.	Haridwar	0	0	2	150		
TOTAL		0	0	4	250		
<b>West Bengal</b>							
1.	Kolkata			25	2500	The hostels are running in Government buildings which were re-furbished under SSA.	979.605
2.	Purulia			1	50		
3.	South 24 Parganas			1	100		
SUB TOTAL		0	0	27	2650		
GRAND TOTAL		267	50500	559	40355		29295.911

\*Recurring Cost approved during 2016-17.

### Reservation for differently-abled students

†2867. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of differently-abled students in the top 150 academic institutions of the country is less than one per cent, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a provision of three per cent reservation for the differently-abled students in the academic institutions of the country, 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) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15, based on the actual response, the enrolment of differently-abled/Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) students in the academic institutions of the country is 58,439 as compared to the total enrolment of 3,21,77,486. During 2014-15, the enrolment of PwD students at All India level in the academic institutions of the country is 0.18%. The institution-wise enrolment percentage of PwD students is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act of 1995, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued guidelines to the Universities and the Colleges for providing 3% reservation in admission for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Further, 3% reservation in admission is also provided for PwDs in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

### ***Statement***

*Enrolment of differently-abled students in the academic institutions of the country*

(Based on the actual response)

Sl. No.	Type of University	Total Enrolment	PwD Enrolment	% Enrolment of PwDs
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A) Teaching Departments and Constituent Units/Off Campus Centers</b>				
1.	Central University	673354	2647	0.39
2.	Central Open University	672571	0	0.00
3.	Institute of National Importance	186966	1860	0.99
4.	State Public University	2575545	3759	0.15
5.	State Open University	957159	475	0.05
6.	State Private University	555262	1525	0.27
7.	State Private Open University	26	0	0.00
8.	Institute Under State Legislature Act	2843	5	0.18
9.	Deemed University-Government	39684	133	0.34
10.	Deemed University-Government Aided	88134	131	0.15
11.	Deemed University-Private	629024	323	0.05
12.	Others	6687	27	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
<b>(B) Affiliated and Constituent Colleges</b>				
13.	Central University	868255	2763	0.32
14.	State Public University	24921976	44791	0.18
	ALL INDIA	32177486	58439	0.18

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15.

### Scholarship grants for SC/ST and OBC students

2868. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarship grants provided by Government for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Caste students in the country have been reduced during the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned and released by Government under such scheme during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides scholarships at school and higher education level under the following Schemes:

(i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students

(ii) National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE).

The details of the amount sanctioned and released towards scholarship for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned/Released (₹ in crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 31.07.2016)
1.	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students	18.2	18.8	2.92
2.	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)	93.82	153.23	42.16

**Implementation of SSA and RTE Act**

2869. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various initiatives of Government including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as well as the Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE) have been able to decrease the number of out-of-school children in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/release for implementation of SSA and RTE during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the State which was the best and which was the worst in implementing SSA and Right to Education (RTE) Act during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 13 years has declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 81.50 lakh in 2009 and further to 60.64 lakh in 2014 as per three surveys commissioned by Ministry of Human Resource Development. State/Union Territory-wise details of out of school children are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for meeting the objective of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. State/UT-wise details of funds released for implementation of the SSA Scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Performance of the States/UTs regarding implementation of SSA is reviewed periodically through existing mechanisms of periodic reviews, workshops and Quarterly Progress Reports. Additionally, Joint Review Missions comprising of experts, senior policy makers and the other stakeholders regularly visit States to monitor the work being done under SSA and to ensure that funds are spent for the intended purpose. States/UTs have performed differently on different indicators under SSA over the last fifteen years. There is no formal ranking system for States/UTs under SSA as such.

***Statement-I****State-wise details of out-of-school children during three surveys*

Sl. No.	State	2005	2009	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	0	1015

Sl. No.	State	2005	2009	2014
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	542665	172354	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23036	20601	6517
4.	Assam	536220	234983	157813
5.	Bihar	3176624	1345697	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	3086	1974	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	254736	85366	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6134	444	745
9.	Daman and Diu	84424	23	421
10.	Delhi	0	124022	85084
11.	Goa	1155	0	0
12.	Gujarat	380444	162355	159308
13.	Haryana	174040	107205	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4942	2451	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	620945	9691	45468
16.	Jharkhand	4777	132195	140426
17.	Karnataka	119517	108237	122139
18.	Kerala	23242	15776	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	1104	0	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1085096	328692	450952
21.	Maharashtra	529295	207345	145326
22.	Manipur	67516	12222	7037
23.	Meghalaya	22132	12655	17237
24.	Mizoram	1558	7485	972
25.	Nagaland	32406	8693	2896
26.	Odisha	332615	435560	401052
27.	Puducherry	583	993	285
28.	Punjab	108754	1267	91578
29.	Rajasthan	795089	1018326	601863
30.	Sikkim	3803	647	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	193418	52876	57529
32.	Tripura	5121	8434	4518

Sl. No.	State	2005	2009	2014
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2995208	2769111	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	116680	56225	86794
35.	West Bengal	1213205	706713	339239
TOTAL		13459734	8150618	6064229

\*including newly formed State of Telangana.

Source: IMRB Surveys.

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

*State-wise details of funds released for implementation of SSA Scheme during last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Release of Central Share		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35	147.21	359.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	174715.39	154566.68	66810.81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19261.85	33607.83	18179.44
4.	Assam	131820.73	97782.17	100464.64
5.	Bihar	261013.11	216336.05	251557.33
6.	Chandigarh	3009.26	3893.53	3521.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	76699.64	92705.34	62219.70
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19	911.74	594.91
9.	Daman and Diu	145.54	72.77	78.38
10.	Delhi	8322.82	6223.73	7293.80
11.	Goa	1333.57	1310.38	813.58
12.	Gujarat	80559.63	78476.48	61563.82
13.	Haryana	35088.42	42110.65	34501.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11453.10	12547.30	12139.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50	51276.51	129980.55
16.	Jharkhand	45010.71	75775.18	55863.31
17.	Karnataka	65371.33	66213.52	41759.33
18.	Kerala	20800.66	21844.02	12858.86
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	58.83	139.87



1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56	149094.91	160197.85
21.	Maharashtra	65653.65	58288.54	41225.28
22.	Manipur	13193.93	21465.80	18355.46
23.	Meghalaya	28340.86	20404.51	16626.96
24.	Mizoram	10657.69	14739.69	9437.51
25.	Nagaland	15803.02	20568.72	8739.53
26.	Odisha	73956.08	66695.31	82081.65
27.	Puducherry	443.19	100.00	583.14
28.	Punjab	38323.72	36215.98	30003.82
29.	Rajasthan	242488.70	248041.55	193462.09
30.	Sikkim	4195.08	4526.13	4054.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	96827.48	135819.79	82111.73
32.	Telangana	-	81406.88	21776.01
33.	Tripura	15991.09	19800.13	16956.97
34.	Uttar Pradesh	466698.04	449867.53	505434.30
35.	Uttarakhand	22043.51	22880.56	22588.40
36.	West Bengal	153196.42	97240.30	84679.41
TOTAL		2473509.82	2403016.25	2159014.41

*Note:* Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

### **Additional grace marks for CBSE students**

2870. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that other Twelfth Standard Boards are inflating the marks obtained by the students in the twelfth standard examination, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether such practices are putting the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) students to great disadvantage in admission to higher education, if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether this distorted marking system is leading to an unhealthy competition among various boards; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to protect CBSE, All India and Delhi students in Twelfth Standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) CBSE is not aware of such disadvantage.

(c) and (d) Government does not have any specific input on unhealthy competition among Boards. As far as Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, question papers are designed to cover learning areas specified in the curriculum with a view to test knowledge, understanding of subject, application of concept and thinking skills of students. Specific weightage is given to various topics in the syllabus. As regards evaluation process, subject experts design a common marking scheme on the basis of which qualified examiners evaluate the answer books under the supervision of Head Examiners, who are subject experts. In a meeting of Central and State Boards of Examinations held in October, 2015, the issue of question paper design to streamline the marking system was discussed.

#### **Promotion of vocational education**

2871. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote and popularise vocational education in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has advised each technical institution in the country to conduct courses in core engineering skills after the college-hours for the unemployed and interested youths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of students who have benefited under the scheme in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to promoting vocational education at all levels.

- (7,448) high schools have been selected for introduction of vocational education.
- The skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY) has been launched in November, 2014 providing for credit framework for equalisation of vocational and regular qualifications.
- Bachelor in Vocational (B. Voc.) Programme has been launched for producing the skilled trainers required for the vocational courses.
- The Schemes like the Community Colleges, the Community Development Through Polytechnic (CDTP) have been launched for providing skill training to the unemployed youth.

- For improving the employability of the students, the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP), the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM), and the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras have been launched.

(b) and (c) In addition to the above, Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) by Technical Institutes under which the technical institutions could conduct courses for imparting engineering skills, to the unemployed youth/school drop-outs, after the college hours. The scheme has received enthusiastic response from more than 1,500 technical institutions including 109 colleges/polytechnics from Himachal Pradesh. The courses under the scheme are to be started from September, 2016.

### **Promotion of films on children in India**

†2872. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India being a country with highest population of children, the number of films being made on children is negligible;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost the films on children in India; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to provide subsidy and fifty per cent concession on the tickets to remove the obstacles faced by the distributors of films on children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) does not categorize a film specifically as "Children Film" and therefore, information regarding number of films produced specifically for children is not available.

To boost the films on children in India, Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, provides financial and creative assistance for making value based educational as well as entertaining films for children. CFSI also arranges exhibition of the film through the country and organizes International/National Children Film Festival for providing opportunity to the children of India to watch films from across the globe.

As regard subsidy and concessional ticket rates for children films, the Government has no such plan, at present.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vacant posts of DGM in Doordarshan**

2873. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many posts of Deputy General Managers (DGMs) and other senior posts in Doordarshan are lying vacant as of today, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) how much of the Doordarshan's (DDs) performance in the national news service is affected by this shortage; and

(c) what is the Government's plan to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that no posts of Deputy General Managers (DGMs) exist in Doordarshan (DD). As of now there are 1083 posts sanctioned in Group 'A' Cadre and there is a need to reassess actual requirement of staff against some vacant posts in Doordarshan keeping in view of changes in broadcast technologies.

Posts in the News Wing of Doordarshan are manned by Indian Information Service (IIS) officers. There is a shortage of officers in News Wing of Doordarshan, which is overcome by engaging professionals for specific work assignments as per need.

**Low frequency TV tower at Jashpur, Chhattisgarh**

2874. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether TV tower at Jashpur, Chhattisgarh is of low frequency and at a very-very bad state;

(b) if so, whether the frequency would be improved and staff would be recruited; and

(c) whether Government is planning to shut down the Doordarshan at Jashpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Very Low Power TV Transmitter (VLPT) at Jashpur in Chhattisgarh is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

VLPT at Jashpur is an unmanned station and as of now there is no approved scheme to upgrade the transmitter to higher power. At present, there is no proposal to shut down the above transmitter.

**Sambalpuri/Koshli TV channels at Bargarh, Odisha**

2875. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rich cultural heritage of Western Odisha; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would take initiative for sanction of a separate exclusive Sambalpuri/Koshli TV Channel through satellite of Prasar Bharti DD to be set up at Bargarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the rich cultural heritage of Western Odisha and Doordarshan has been telecasting various programmes in Oriya language depicting rich cultural heritage of Odisha including Western Odisha through DD-Odia which is a 24x7 satellite channel. However, there is no scheme in Twelfth Five Year Plan to launch a separate Sambalpuri/Koshli T. V. Channel.

**Posts excluded from the benefit of reservation for disabled persons**

2876. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created an arbitrary and irrational distinction by excluding identified posts in Group 'A' and 'B' from the benefit of three per cent reservation for disabled persons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is the view of Government that providing for reservation for disabled persons in higher level posts is constitutionally impermissible; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that direct recruitment to the posts of Group 'A' and 'B' would lead to denial of disabled persons in the 'C' and 'D' category any chances of promotion to the higher ranks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Reservation for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) is administered under the provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act, 1995).

At present, reservation for persons with disabilities in direct recruitment is available in Group A and B posts.

Presently, 3% reservation for persons with disabilities are computed on the basis of total number of vacancies occurring in direct recruitment quota in Group A and

B and 3% of the vacancies occurring in direct recruitment and promotion in Group C and Group D (wherever Group D posts are still available in the respective cadre).

Para 15 of the Office Memorandum No.36035/3/2004-Estt (Res) dated 29.12.2005 provided that all establishments shall maintain Group-wise reservation roster for determining/effecting reservation for persons with disabilities for direct recruitment and promotion separately. However, this Office Memorandum has been quashed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 30.06.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 521 of 2008 titled *Rajeev Kumar Gupta Vs Union of India*, which *inter alia*, directed the Government to extend three per cent reservation to persons with disability in all identified posts in Group A and B, irrespective of the mode of filling up of such posts.

**Request from IAS officers for repatriation to their respective cadres**

2877. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last two years many Group A (IAS) officers in the rank of Joint Secretary and above have requested repatriation to their respective cadres, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of IASs and other central services officers of Gujarat cadre in the rank of Joint Secretary and above who are currently with the Central Government at New Delhi also with their period of stay; and

(c) the details of vacancies in Central Government in the rank of Joint Secretary and above and the plans of filling these posts, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 62 IAS officers in the rank of Joint Secretary and above on deputation to the Government of India under Central Staffing Scheme (CSS) have been repatriated during last two years to their respective cadres due to variety of reasons, including personal grounds, availing benefits of promotion in their respective cadres and on the request of State Governments to address shortage of officers/appointment as Chief Secretary, Secretary to Chief Minister/Governor of the State, etc.

(b) The details of IAS officers of Gujarat cadre at the level of Joint Secretary (JS) and above, on Central deputation under CSS, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The Central Services do not belong to any specific State cadre.

(c) The details of vacancies of JS and above under CSS are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The filling up of vacancies is an on-going process as per the established procedure on the basis of suitability of the empanelled officers.

**Statement-I**

*Details of IAS officers of Gujarat cadre in the rank of Joint Secretary and above who are on deputation under CSS to the Central Government with their tenures as on 09.08.2016*

Sl. No	Name	Posting	Posting Tenure	
			From	To
1.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Pujari	Secretary M/o Power	08.01.2010	30.06.2017
2.	Ms. Rita Teatolia	Secretary M/o Commerce and Industry	19.03.2012	31.07.2018
3.	Dr. Hasmukh Adhia	Secretary M/o Finance	03.11.2014	30.11.2018
4.	Dr. Amarjit Singh	OSD (Secretary Equivalent) M/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	08.10.2009	31.11.2017
5.	Shri Tapan Ray	Secretary M/o Corporate Affairs	01.10.2014	30.09.2017
6.	Shri Atanu Chakraborty	Director General (Additional Secretary Equivalent) M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	25.02.2016	24.02.2020
7.	Shri Girish Chandra Murmu	Additional Secretary M/o Finance	20.04.2015	19.04.2020
8.	Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra	Chairman, Airports Authority of India (Additional Secretary level) M/o Civil Aviation	13.10.2014	12.10.2019
9.	Shri Rameshwar Prasad Gupta	Joint Secretary M/o Coal	15.04.2015	14.04.2020
10.	Shri Raj Kumar	Joint Secretary M/o Finance	20.04.2015	19.04.2020
11.	Shri Arvind Kumar Sharma	Joint Secretary P M O	03.06.2014	02.06.2019
12.	Ms. Sunaina Tomar	Joint Secretary M/o Textiles	17.10.2011	16.10.2016
13.	Shri Rajeev Topno	PS to PM (Joint Secretary level) P M O	29.06.2009	(co-terminus with the Prime Minister)

**Statement-II**

*Details of vacancies of Joint Secretary and above under the Central Staffing Scheme in the Central Government as on 09.08.2016*

**(I) Secretary**

NIL

**(II) Additional Secretary**


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Sl. No. Ministry/Department/Organization/Post

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1. Department of Atomic Energy, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser
  2. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Additional Secretary
  3. Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Additional Secretary
  4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Additional Secretary
  5. Department of Space, Additional Secretary
  6. Ministry of Culture, Additional Secretary
  7. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Additional Secretary
  8. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Chief Executive Officer (Additional Secretary level), Polavaram Project
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**(III) Joint Secretary**


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Sl. No. Ministry/Department/Organization/Post

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1. Department of Atomic Energy, Joint Secretary
  2. Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Joint Secretary
  3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Joint Secretary
  4. Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary (NATGRID)
  5. Ministry of Coal, Joint Secretary Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser
  6. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Managing Director (National Mission for Clean Ganga) (Joint Secretary level) Joint Secretary
  7. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, Chennai (Joint Secretary level) Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, Kolkata (Joint Secretary level) Joint Secretary Chairman (Joint Secretary level), APEDA
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Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organization/Post
8.	Election Commission of India, Director General (Information) (Joint Secretary level) Director General (Joint Secretary level) Deputy Election Commissioner (Joint Secretary level)
9.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Joint Secretary
10.	UIDAI, Deputy Director General (Joint Secretary level)
11.	Ministry of Textiles, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) (Joint Secretary level)
12.	Ministry of Defence, Additional Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary
13.	Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Joint Secretary Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Joint Secretary
14.	Cabinet Secretariat, Joint Secretary (three posts)
15.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, Joint Secretary
16.	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Joint Secretary
17.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Joint Secretary
18.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Joint Secretary

### **Exorbitant increase in citizen's grievances**

2878. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an exorbitant increase in citizen's grievances in recent years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken any effective steps for monitoring of grievances/punishing the delinquent officials and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Total number of grievances in respect of organizations with Government of India received on Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) during the last three years and current year till 5.8.2016, are as under:-

Year	No. of Grievances received
2013	209296
2014	270413
2015	879183
2016	609845

The increase is due to a number of citizen friendly measures taken by the Government particularly integration of Prime Minister Office Public Grievances Redress Mechanism with CPGRAMS, periodic review of grievances through Pro-active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) platform by the Prime Minister, regular review meetings for monitoring pendency of grievances by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and also higher expectations of the citizens from the Government.

(b) Instructions have been issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances to Secretaries of all the Ministries/Departments to accord top level priority to the redress of grievances by including monitoring of grievance pendency as an agenda item in review meetings in their Ministries/Departments and to make it clear to all concerned dealing with public grievances that unwarranted delays in redressing grievances would be viewed seriously. To enable effective monitoring of grievances at Secretary level, an electronic Dashboard has been created showing the consolidated status of grievances disposed and pending on CPGRAMS for which the user IDs and passwords have been duly provided to all the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments. Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of all the Ministries/Departments have been told to personally review the grievances.

Some of the other important steps taken by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for expeditious and effective disposal of public grievances include, a Grievance Analysis Study of the top 20 grievance receiving Ministries/Departments/Organisations for identifying the major grievances, root cause analysis and systemic reforms for reducing the grievances and regular review meetings in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for monitoring the pendency of public grievances.

When an official is allocated the work of redress of grievances, it is part of his/her duty, and action, if required can be taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duties as per the relevant service rules.

**Training programme for Government servants to deal  
with general public**

2879. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the general public who have to deal with Government departments are not satisfied with the efficiency and behaviour of Government servants;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would consider organizing training programmes for Government servants in order to develop and inculcate professional approach in their working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has created an online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) on which grievances can be lodged from anywhere, anytime by an aggrieved citizen regarding deficiency in public service delivery. Some of the grievances lodged on CPGRAMS could also be due to the petitioner not being satisfied with the efficiency or behaviour of the Government servants.

(b) and (c) Development of professional, impartial and efficient civil service, which is responsive to the need of the citizen is the objective of the National Training Policy adopted in the year April, 1996 and reviewed in the year 2012.

Some of the key initiatives under the National Training Policy are Mid Career Training Programme (MCTP) for IAS officers to handle the next higher level of responsibilities, Domestic Funding of Foreign Training (DFFT) to upgrade the knowledge and skills of IAS, CSS, State Civil Services and Group 'A' Officers working under the Central Staffing Scheme, long term domestic post graduate programme to enhance the competence of mid career civil servants, Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration (APPPA) to prepare the senior civil servants for better governance with focus on citizen services and on the job in house one hour weekly training for better skill and efficiency in dealing with the demands of work place.

**CBI looking for tax experts to probe cases**

2880. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is looking for tax experts from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other financial institutions to help in probing high-profile cases including the multi-crore chit fund scams and alleged loan defaults, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether CBI wants to appoint senior advisers on foreign trade or foreign exchange and taxation to provide technical assistance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) CBI has been taking assistance from Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for the investigation of multi-crore chit fund scams and alleged loan defaults. Officers from different banks, who are already working in CBI also help in probing these cases.

(b) CBI has advertised for filling up the posts of Sr. Advisor (Foreign Trade/ Foreign Exchange) and Sr. Advisor (Taxation) on deputation basis.

### **Strengthening of CBI**

2881. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided/contemplated any action to bring the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) under any new statute in place of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946; and

(b) whether Government has decided/contemplated any action to strengthen the CBI in view of growing number of cases being referred to it by Central/State Governments and Supreme Court/High Courts, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) derives its legal powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 as amended by Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 and Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013. No decision has been taken for enactment of a separate act for the CBI.

(b) Steps taken by the Central Government to strengthen the Central Bureau of Investigation are as under:

- (i) The Director CBI has been vested with greater financial and administrative powers.
- (ii) Central Government takes various steps to fill up vacant posts expeditiously.
- (iii) Government has sanctioned additional 92 Special Courts for CBI out of which 88 have become operational.
- (iv) CBI imparts training to its officers/employees in order to enhance their skills at its training centers. Recently a Scheme namely Advanced Certified Course for CBI officers has been started to enhance their investigation skills,

forensic data collection, collection of evidence, skills etc. by providing them training from National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore.

- (v) For upgradation of CBI which *inter alia* include modernization, improvement in training, infrastructure, housing and improved condition of work, a plan outlay of ₹ 309.52 crore has been allocated for implementation of various schemes viz Modernization of training Centers in CBI, CBI e-governance, comprehensive modernization of CBI branches/offices, construction of CBI office building at Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai and comprehensive modernization and purchase of land/construction office/residence building for CBI etc. over Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

### Thirty Meter Telescope in Ladakh

†2882. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to install thirty meter telescope in Ladakh;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Hanle in Ladakh is one of the potential alternate sites for the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT). The original site for TMT is Mauna Kea in Hawaii in the United States of America. Mauna Kea is established to be one of the best sites in the world for hosting such telescopes. The construction work for TMT at Mauna Kea was started but had to be stalled due to revocation of permit by orders of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. As ordered by the Court, TMT authorities are seeking the permit afresh. In the meantime, in view of significant investments and efforts already made towards realizing the project, it has been decided by the TMT partner countries to look for alternate sites, including Hanle in Ladakh, as fall-back options.

(b) and (c) Indian participation in the TMT Project is being jointly funded and overseen by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), with DST as the lead agency. DST sought clearances from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs for hosting TMT at Hanle in Ladakh and the clearances have since been granted. In parallel, Indian scientists leading this project, led by the Indian Institute

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, visited the region and have completed measurements of the key scientific parameter, viz. 'Atmospheric turbulence or seeing measured in arc-second'. They have submitted necessary site-specific details to the TMT alternate site selection team. The measurements show that the Hanle site has lower seeing values of 0.9-1.2 arc sec as compared to the alternate sites in Chile and Canary Islands of Spain (La Palma) which have seeing values of 0.55 arc sec. Thus, scientifically, Hanle has less advantageous characteristics for hosting a mega telescope like the TMT in comparison to the other alternate sites.

### **Research farms to assess effectiveness of GM crops**

2883. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government for introduction of genetically modified crops in the country;

(b) whether Government has set up various research farms to assess effectiveness of Genetically Modified crops and its disadvantage, if any, on the eco-system; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to highlight the need for introduction of Genetically Modified crops for food security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The policy for introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) crops in the country is based on recommendations of the Task Force on Application of Biotechnology and Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan and constituted by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India in May, 2003. The policy for introduction of GM crops in the country is aimed at providing direction to research and development in relation to priorities based on social, economic, ecological, ethical and equity issues; devising a system for commercialization of transgenic/GM products; and developing a clear policy on GM food and feed in the country. Introduction of GM crops in the country is also governed by Rules 1989 of Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1986. The regulatory framework involves bio-safety data generation on several parameters in laboratory and field following an elaborate food and environmental safety assessment by statutory bodies under the EPA 1986.

(b) No Sir. But various research institutes public/private universities, autonomous institutions and NGOs are conducting transgenic research and field trials to assess the effectiveness of GM crops and its disadvantages, if any, on the eco-system.

(c) Yes Sir. The research priorities for development of GM crops include nutritional enhancement, yield and productivity including water use efficiency, resistant to salinity and alkalinity as well as protection against pest and diseases.

**Technology for finding adulteration in milk**

†2884. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a new technology to analyse and to find out adulteration in milk through Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted to ascertain the quantum of adulterated milk available in the market and if not, the details thereof;

(c) how the new technology is likely to help in dealing with adulteration in milk which is causing health risk at the national level; and

(d) the details of the estimated cost of setting up of such a centre for this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, Rajasthan has developed a new technology to analyze and detect adulteration in milk. This technology is novel, and is based on acquiring electro-chemical fingerprint coupled with multivariate data analysis techniques. This technology is an innovation which represents the first fully Indian “concept to implementation” effort in the instrumentation related to milk and dairy and would address an unmet need of developing instruments able to detect adulteration in milk.

(b) CSIR-CEERI has not conducted any survey/study to ascertain the availability of adulterated milk in the market. The R&D work is based on the available market reports. As per recent reports, over 68 per cent of milk in the country does not conform to the standards set by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) (based on the national-wide survey conducted by FSSAI in 2011).

(c) Milk being commonly used in everyday diet, if adulterated poses serious health hazards. Deeper understanding of the role of milk in human health as a critical component has led to the development of the present technology which is cost-effective. The adoption and deployment of the innovation in as many villages and milk societies possible would be a step forward in increasing the standards and quality of the milk leading to better health of the public.

(d) As far as establishing a new centre for testing of milk using this technology, the estimated cost would depend mainly on the infrastructure, manpower and cost

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the equipment only. The equipment cost is around ₹ 1 lakh and the other costs would depend on the location of the centre. The technology has been transferred to two industries, namely M/s Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments (REIL), Jaipur and M/s Alpine Technologies, Surat, Gujarat for manufacturing and commercialization.

### **Funds for LIGO-India project**

2885. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether funding has been approved for the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO)-India project;

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned so far, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the proposed project seeks to collaborate with other countries working on gravitational waves, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for setting up Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) in India. The LIGO-India project will establish a state-of-the-art gravitational wave observatory on the Indian soil in collaboration with the LIGO Laboratory in the U.S. run by Caltech and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The project will bring unprecedented opportunities for our scientists and engineers to dig deeper into the realm of gravitational wave and take global leadership in this new astronomical frontier. LIGO-India will also bring considerable opportunities in cutting edge technology for the Indian industry which will be engaged in the construction of eight kilometre long beam tube at ultra-high vacuum on a levelled terrain. The LIGO-India project will be jointly co-ordinated and executed by three premier Indian lead institutions viz., the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune, the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar and the Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore. Some of the universities in the country will also participate in the project.

Under the Mega Science Projects, an amount of ₹ 105 crore has been made in Twelfth Plan outlay by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)-Department of Science and Technology (DST) towards LIGO-India. Out of which, the share of contribution of DST will be ₹ 55 crore including 50% of seed-funding amount of ₹ 9.70 crore and DAE's share would be ₹ 50 crore. No financial sanction has been issued so far for the project.



**Task force for implementation of projects under  
national laboratory schemes**

2886. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has constituted a Task Force for network projects for implementation, monitoring and financial governance of five year plan projects under National Laboratory Scheme;

(b) if so, the details including composition, terms of reference of task force, the number of network projects, the decisions taken/implemented, project-wise, task force-wise; and

(c) whether decisions taken in the Task Force meeting of network project Vulnerability Assessment and Development of Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change Impact with special reference to coast and broad eco-system of India (VACCIN) held in April, 2016 have been implemented, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been pursuing focused R&D efforts in diverse S&T domains ranging from oceanography, earth sciences, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, biotechnology and nanotechnology to mining, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering, radio and space physics, and information technology. CSIR is implementing 158 projects under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (FYP) and the projects are currently on-going. There is no separate category as Network projects. For the Twelfth FYP projects, the constituent laboratories of CSIR have constituted Task Force Committees to monitor technical and financial progress. The Composition and the Terms of Reference in force is given in the Statement (*See below*). The suggestions/decisions taken in the Task Force Committee meetings with due approval of Chairman, Task Force are followed up at the laboratory level and thereafter at subsequent Task Force Committee meetings.

(c) The project “Vulnerability Assessment and development of Adaptation strategies for Climate Change impact with special reference to coasts and Island eco-systems of India (VACCIN)” is under implementation by CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR) as the nodal laboratory. The meeting of Task Force Committee was held at Thiruvananthapuram on 13th April, 2016 wherein the progress of VACCIN Project was reviewed. The Task Force found the technical progress satisfactory and is in the right direction.

***Statement******Details of composition and terms of reference of Task Force***

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research  
(R&D Planning Division)  
Anusandhan Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001

No.41/3/EFYP/2007-RDPD

November 6, 2007

**Office Memorandum****Sub: Composition of Task Force for the Eleventh Five Year Plan Network Projects**

1. In continuation to approval of the guidelines on 'Implementation, Monitoring and Financial Governance of Eleventh Five Year Plan Projects under National Laboratory Scheme' by the Competent Authority, DG, CSIR has been pleased to approve the following generic composition and TOR of the Task Force for the Network Projects

2. **Composition**

Chairman: Director of the nodal laboratory.

Members: Director/Director Nominee from the respective participating laboratories.

Senior most Finance Officer of the nodal laboratory.

Member Convener: Nodal Officer for the network project.

Permanent Invitee: Head, RDPD or his nominee.

3. **TOR of the Task Force**

- To implement the project approved by the competent authority in a time bound manner.
- TF shall prepare the micro details of work plan of the project in terms of scientific outputs (patents, publications etc.) activities, yearly/half yearly targets, quantifiable deliverables etc. A bar chart is required to be prepared in this regard for controlling the various activities of the project. The work plan within the ambit of the GB approved document shall be submitted to the Sectoral Monitoring Committee for its consideration and endorsement
- Periodically monitor and review the progress of the projects including progressive expenditure *vis-a-vis* deliverables/output. Though the periodicity of meeting is left to the discretion of the Chairman, but it shall not be less than 2 times a year (once in six months).
- Report to the Sectoral Monitoring Committee constituted by DG, CSIR.

- To send Half Yearly Performance (HPR) reports to DG, CSIR by 15th September and 15th April of every year.
  - The proceedings of the meetings shall be recorded and maintained by the Nodal Officer and communicated to RDPD, CSIR Hqrs. for information.
4. Chairman of the Task Force can co-opt members and other scientists of the laboratory (either nodal or participating) for specific task. All the expenditure towards TA/DA under Task Force meetings shall be booked under the project sanctioned budget.
  5. The tenure of the Task Force is co-terminus with the network project.

Task Force for network projects on the above lines may accordingly be notified by the concerned nodal laboratory.

Sd/-

(Naresh Kumar)  
Head RDPD

To

All the Directors of CSIR Laboratories

Copy to: Sr. PPS to DG, CSIR

FA. CSIR

#### **Target and funds allocated for schemes for skill development**

2887. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes announced by Government in 2014-2016, to promote skill development, along with the details of the funds allocated and utilized till date;

(b) if so, whether Government achieved targets in 2014-15 with respect to objective of the scheme/schemes, State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme also promotes skill development, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 40 Skill Development Schemes/programmes being implemented by various Ministries/Departments. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines and there is no centralized record of all different programmes under different Ministries. 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 short term skill development training programmes under the Ministry are delivered through National Skill Development Corporation under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme which was launched in 2015-16. 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 and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*)

The Union Cabinet in its meeting on 13th July, 2016, has approved the new version with 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 crore.

The Government has formulated and launched a "Project for Livelihoods in Full Employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Project LIFE-MGNREGA)" in April, 2015 in convergence with Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Project LIFE-MGNREGA aims at promoting self-reliance and improving the skill base of MGNREGA workers, thereby, converting them from being asset-less, helpless, unskilled worker's dependent on Government support into fully employed entities with enhanced income.

### ***Statement***

*The State-wise details of candidates enrolled, trained and certified under PMKVY  
(as on 28th July, 2016)*

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

1	2	3	4
Goa	499	499	278
Gujarat	43324	43324	27095
Haryana	81612	81474	56217
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

### Operationalisation of India International Skill Centres

2888. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognizes that there is lack of skill capital in the country;

(b) whether the proposed India International Skill Centres (IISCs) to promote skill trainings and certification have been operationalized;

(c) whether Government recognises that retaining skilled manpower for encouraging jobs in the country instead of overseas is equally significant; and

(d) if so, what efforts/schemes are being promoted by Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, there is an incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by the end of 2022.

(b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the “Skill India” Mission is setting up India International Skill Centre (IISC) to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards. The Centre’s are currently undertaking the mobilisation and sensitisation activities with trainings starting in the month of September.

(c) and (d) The Government endeavours to cater to the skilled manpower needs of the country. At present, over 40 skill development schemes/programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments for social and economic growth of the nation. A number of schemes/programmes including Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) are aligned to national flagship programmes namely Make in India, Swachh Bharat, Digital India, National Solar Mission etc. At the same time, temporal demographic dividend in the form of surplus manpower provides a unique opportunity to India to meet the skilled manpower needs of the world as well. This also opens another vista of job opportunities to Indian youths. Recognising this, the Government has taken several initiatives namely Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Transnational Standards, India International Skill Centres etc. to skill youths for overseas jobs.

#### **Modernisation of ITIs with World Bank assistance**

2889. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country is providing job oriented training to the students is showing dismal picture and need a full revamp, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is modernizing the ITIs with World Bank assistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir, the performance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country in providing job oriented training to the trainees is doing well.

In order to provide job oriented training to the trainees of ITIs, Government is taking a number of measures which includes:

- (i) Revamping of curricula of various trades, introduction of new trades, deletion of obsolete trades, inclusion of soft skills, IT skills, entrepreneurship skills, productivity, occupational safety, quality tools etc. in the curricula. These are aligned as per the needs of the industries.
- (ii) Upgradation of infrastructure of Government ITIs through various centrally funded schemes.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) that covers upgradation of 400 Government ITIs. 34 States/Union Territories (UTs) are participating under the project. The funding pattern between Centre and State is 75: 25 (90:10 For NE States). Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainees and ensuring congenial environment. The scheme objective also includes enhancement of knowledge and skills of ITI instructors, strengthening facilities in 14 Central institutes, strengthening curriculum development, reforms, capacity building etc. The project started in Dec., 2007 and its closing date is September, 2016. Total allocation to the States/UTs and Central institutes under the project is ₹ 1925 crore against which funds utilised so far is ₹ 1696 crore.

### **Skill development in Rajasthan**

†2890. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of skill development centres set up in Rajasthan for development of skill and entrepreneurship among youths;

(b) the number of youths and the trades in which they have been trained in these centres;

(c) the number of youths provided job under the above scheme so far; and

(d) the total number of registered unemployed youths in Rajasthan and the steps being taken by the Central Government to provide job to them?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are 145 fixed centres and 12 mobile centres under fee based model of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Rajasthan offering skill training in over 20 sectors including Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Electronics and IT Hardware, Healthcare, Auto and Auto Components etc. The number of persons trained and placed in these centres during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till July, 2016) are as under:-

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Training completed	Placed candidates	Training completed	Placed candidates	Training completed	Placed candidates
19901	10394	30525	11599	6181	2112

In addition, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 1,12,437 persons have been trained in Rajasthan till date.

(d) Currently, NSDC has no mechanism for maintaining unemployed youth data for a particular State. However, placement is one of the key objectives of the Government. The Government has notified Common Norms for Central Skill Development Schemes/Programmes *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016. These Common Norms link placement with funding and performance of training partners in respect of Central Skill Development Schemes/Programmes.

#### **Skill development centres in backward areas**

2891. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skill development centres/institutes set up by various Ministries/Departments and the funds allocated/utilized for the purpose during each of the last two years, State/Union Territory-wise and Ministry-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up network of institutes for the development of skill in various States especially backward and dalit areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including modalities being worked out for the purpose and training modules proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are around 13,000 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country, which delivers long term skill training programmes ranging from 1-2 years under Craftsmen Training Scheme. The Central Government provides supports to many of these Government ITIs for its modernization under various schemes of the Government.



Setting up of new ITIs is an ongoing process, which is largely dependent upon its demand in a particular region. In addition, the Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a public private entity, to catalyze creation of skill training capacity in the country through private training providers. NSDC provides soft loan to private training providers to create skilling capacities especially for the short term skill development courses. As on date, NSDC through its Training Partners, has 5093 operational training centres including 662 mobile training centres across the country. The aforementioned capacities are spread across the country including in backward and dalit areas of the country.

Further, the Government is also promoting setting up of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras in each district of the country, which are expected to be model skill centres, for delivering short term skill training programmes in the country.

**Skill development centres in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal**

2892. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any target to provide employment and self employment under various skill development schemes, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, scheme-wise;

(b) the number of unemployed youths given employment during the last two years and the current year under various skill development schemes, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of skill development schemes in operation and the sector-wise number of skill development centres, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government has notified Common Norms for Central Skill Development Schemes/ Programmes *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016. These Common Norms link 70% placement with funding and performance of training partners in respect of Central Skill Development Schemes/ Programmes. As per notification, all Central Skill Development Schemes/Programme have to be aligned with these Common Norms from 01.04.2016.

At present, there are over 40 skill development schemes/programmes being run by Central Ministries/Departments to train and skill persons to enhance their employability. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) launched during 2015-16 to impart fresh training to 14 lakh persons and recognize skills of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning. Under PMKVY, 19.72 lakh persons have been trained till July, 2016 and 1.88 lakh

persons have been reported to get placement. However, the placement figure is a fragment of actual placement as under PMKVY placement was not mandatory. A State-wise list showing persons trained and placed under PMKVY in States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal is given in the Statement-I (See below). PMKVY has been further expanded and aligned with Common Norms to train 1 crore persons in four years (2016-20) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. The revised PMKVY guidelines specifies linking the payout for training remuneration payment to placement performance.

(c) A State-wise list of the NSDC Training Centres is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of candidates enrolled, training completed and placement under  
PMKVY Scheme as on 15th July, 2016*

State	Enrolled	Training Completed	Placement
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194	0
Andhra Pradesh	131120	131030	16387
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	1017	49
Assam	33449	33419	2132
Bihar	91990	91904	6971
Chandigarh	5032	5032	172
Chhattisgarh	37302	37302	1156
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	258	96
Daman and Diu	230	230	111
Delhi	105518	105495	4179
Goa	499	499	213
Gujarat	43999	43999	2396
Haryana	86611	86473	6167
Himachal Pradesh	22891	22891	1019
Jammu and Kashmir	18177	18177	177
Jharkhand	28391	28366	1273
Karnataka	76626	76626	12882
Kerala	15339	15339	1415
Madhya Pradesh	168180	168015	12521
Maharashtra	109219	109099	8012
Manipur	1603	1603	232

State	Enrolled	Training Completed	Placement
Meghalaya	1661	1661	66
Mizoram	1030	1030	2
Nagaland	1271	1271	51
Odisha	61288	61288	9514
Puducherry	7301	7301	856
Punjab	84526	84471	7832
Rajasthan	132872	132842	9732
Sikkim	886	886	13
Tamil Nadu	168880	168880	36304
Telangana	109142	109022	18605
Tripura	15140	15140	3364
Uttar Pradesh	269368	269234	14519
Uttarakhand	13818	13818	941
West Bengal	128953	128953	9023
TOTAL	1973781	1972765	188382

**Statement-II**

*NSDC's Operational Training Centers (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
Chhattisgarh	652	3	655
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3
Delhi	98	31	129
Goa	6	2	8
Gujarat	152	45	197

1	2	3	4
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

#### **Reservation for SC/ST under skill development programme**

†2893. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under skill development programme and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates provided training during last two years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of persons provided job in Government and Non-Government Organisations after skill development training including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the details of their average income/wages/remuneration; and

(c) the total number of organised workers provided job in the last two years after providing special training, the details thereof including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are around 13,105 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to provide long term skill development training programmes. These ITIs have different kinds of reservation for candidates belonging to SC/ST and OBCs according to their percentage of population in the various States. In the Central Government training institutes, the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) are 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively. Though the ITIs do not have provision for tracking of employment of the trained candidates, a tracer study conducted earlier found that 60% of ITI pass-outs find employment within one year of finishing training, out of which, the percentage of employment of SC and ST candidates is 57.4% and 49.5%, respectively.

The short term skill development training programmes are delivered through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme, which was having around 8000 numbers of private training partners. In this Scheme, there is special financial incentive for candidates of categories such as females and differently-abled persons.

There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes. 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.

Under PMKVY (as on 18th July, 2016), a total of 17.94 lakh candidates (under fresh training) have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh candidates have been trained, 11.9 lakh candidates have been certified and 1.46 lakh has been reported to be employed, which includes candidates belonging to different categories. Under this scheme, 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.

**Sub-committee of Chief Ministers for skill development**

†2894. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee of Chief Ministers had been constituted on skill development to cater to the specific skill requirements of various States under Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the sub-committee of Chief Ministers has submitted its recommendations to the Government and whether these recommendations are being implemented, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Sub-Group of Chief Ministers had been constituted on Skill Development in India to address issues pertaining to human resources, especially youth and to work on scientific methods on moving towards creating a pool of skilled manpower. The notification for the Sub-Group was issued on 24 March, 2015 with the Chief Ministers of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Tripura and Tamil Nadu as Members and the Chief Minister of Punjab as the convener and CEO, NITI Aayog as the coordinator of the Sub-Group.

The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development deliberated on various issues relating to improving quality, relevance, quantity, aspirations, mobility and financing of skill development at length in its meetings with the implementing Ministries, member and non-member States, and through State visits to study best practices and submitted its recommendations to the Government, which are under consideration and implementation.

**Welfare schemes for welfare of senior citizens**

2895. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens;

(b) funds released by the Central Government to each State particularly to Punjab under these schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government has received requests from State Government for more funds; and

(d) the number of old age homes functioning in each State?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRJ VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of older persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT Administrations. Details showing the funds released to each State including Punjab under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. Funds under the Scheme of IPOP are directly released to Non-Governmental Organisations, on the recommendations of the State/UT Government.

(d) Details showing the number of old age homes assisted, funds released and beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ROC States</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	347.24	352.91	389.02
2.	Bihar	8.21	5.6	4.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.88	0	13.85
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0
6.	Haryana	56.45	10.22	45.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.82	7.54	11.99

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0
10.	Karnataka	84.10	114.39	386.18
11.	Kerala	11.33	5	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.60	25.19	29.2
13.	Maharashtra	157.04	71.92	291.38
14.	Odisha	354.43	203.98	324.4
15.	Punjab	16.71	14.91	18.26
16.	Rajasthan	17.59	10.29	16.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	30.73	190.07	469.98
18.	Telangana	0.00	34.45	47.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	60.73	37.17	40.08
20.	Uttarakhand	26.75	7.32	12.12
21.	West Bengal	182.36	108.63	120
<b>UTs</b>				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
27.	Delhi	46.67	55.15	60.91
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
<b>NE Region States</b>				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	1.13
30.	Assam	50.07	99.26	186.41
31.	Manipur	79.90	131.26	252.02
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0.00	3.1	3.77
34.	Nagaland	0.00	1.13	8.1
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0
36.	Tripura	0.00	9.58	8.67
TOTAL		1556.61	1499.07	2758.06



**Statement-II**

*The number of Old Age Homes assisted, funds released and beneficiaries covered during the last three years under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				(₹ in lakh)
		No. of Old Age Home assisted	Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of Beneficiaries covered	No. of Old Age Home assisted	Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of Beneficiaries covered	No. of Old Age Home assisted	Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of Beneficiaries covered				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	251.36	1400	47	279.66	1175	56	278.22	1400				
2.	Bihar	1	4.86	25	1	2.43	25	1	1.22	25				
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	4.88	25	0	0.00	0	1	13.85	25				
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0				
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0				
6.	Haryana	8	30.29	200	1	3.76	25	4	19.81	100				
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	1	4.88	25	0	0.00	0				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0				
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0				
10.	Karnataka	15	60.81	375	17	88.12	425	33	332.21	825				
11.	Kerala	3	10.14	75	0	0.00	0	4	16.62	100				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.44	25	3	18.22	75	4	28.66	100
13.	Maharashtra	17	64.38	425	4	21.88	100	16	133.00	400
14.	Odisha	38	164.11	950	23	89.70	575	33	280.09	825
15.	Punjab	2	4.27	50	1	2.21	25	2	5.85	50
16.	Rajasthan	4	14.25	100	2	10.29	50	3	16.44	75
17.	Tamil Nadu	7	19.89	175	32	152.83	800	47	330.49	1175
18.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	7	32.77	175	9	41.24	225
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6	31.54	150	5	18.83	125	9	31.93	225
20.	Uttarakhand	4	19.51	100	3	7.32	75	3	7.31	75
21.	West Bengal	25	98.57	625	15	73.43	375	13	79.94	325
<b>UTs</b>										
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	2	9.04	50	1	2.33	25	2	9.80	50

28.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>NE Region States</b>									
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1.13	25
30.	Assam	6	37.77	150	12	65.35	300	91.54	275
31.	Manipur	11	58.95	275	9	51.57	225	132.93	425
32.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	1	1.13	25	8.10	25
35.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	2	9.58	50	8.67	75
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>887.06</b>	<b>5175</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>936.29</b>	<b>4675</b>	<b>1869.06</b>	<b>6825</b>

**De-addiction centres under CSS in Rajasthan**

†2896. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in Rajasthan where de-addiction centres have been opened under Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS);

(b) whether regular financial assistance is being provided to these de-addiction centres by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save the opium and opium-poppy addicts from the said addiction in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for opening de-addiction Centres. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's). A list of de-addiction centres in the State of Rajasthan and the grants sanctioned to them under the above Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS has informed that there are 6 Drugs De-addiction Centres in the State of Rajasthan as per following details:-

- (i) Department of Psychiatry, Sawai Maan Singh Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- (ii) Department of Psychiatry, RNT Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- (iii) Department of Psychiatry, Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
- (iv) Government Medical College and New Medical College Hospital, Rangbari Road, Kota, Rajasthan.
- (v) Department of Psychiatry, JLN Medical College, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
- (vi) Department of Psychiatry, SP Medical College and Hospital, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

No regular financial assistance is however, being provided to the above Centres by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as these Centres are not under Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) While the Opium and opium-poppy addicts may undergo treatment in the above de-addiction centres, the Government of Rajasthan has informed that during the year 2016-17 under the Scheme 'Naya Savera', they have organized 210 opium and opium-poppy de-addiction camps in 16 districts of Rajasthan.

**Statement**

*List of de-addiction centres in Rajasthan*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Location of Project	Grants released in 2014-15 including arrears, if any	Grants released in 2015-16 including arrears, if any
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amrapali Prashikshan Sansthan, Karigar Mohalla, Ward No.4 Deoli, Tonk, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Tonk	942840	Show-cause notice issued
2.	Amrapali Prashikshan Sansthan, Karigar Mohalla, Ward No.4 Deoli, Tonk, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Kota	881784	-do-
3.	Dantour Vikas Sarvajanik Puniyarth Trust, Khajuwala, Bikaner	De-addiction Centre-Bikaner	471420	1421010
4.	Dantour Vikas Sarvajanik Puniyarth Trust, Khajuwala	De-addiction Centre Jaisalmer	—	1720140
5.	Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan, Mandi, Dantour, Tehsil Khajuwala, Bikaner-334023, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Bikaner	707130	855360
6.	Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan, Mandi, Dantour, Tehsil Khajuwala, Bikaner-334023, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Sirohi	—	942840
7.	J.R.Tantia Charitable Trust, 2-A-6, Sukhadia Nagar, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Sriganganagar	928979	746368
8.	Manohar Bal Mandir Samiti, Sriganganagar	De-addiction Centre at Sriganganagar	942840	1875900

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Opium De-addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, 84, 1st Polo, Paota, Jodhpur-342002	De-addiction Centre-Bhilwara	392850	No proposal received from State Government
10	Opium De-addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, 84, 1st Polo, Paota, Jodhpur-342002	De-addiction Centre-Jodhpur (CAMP)	695700	4254462
11.	Rajasthan Navchetana Samiti, 2/379, Housing Board Colony, Nagaur-341001, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Nagaur	838080	816576
12.	Rajasthan Anusuchit Jati Mahila Aivam Shishu Vikas Samiti, Near Nagar Nigam Colony, Chhawani, Kota-7, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Kota	1632242	1659360
13.	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti, Pai Bagh, Bharatpur	De-addiction Centre at Bharatpur	—	1499925
14.	Tapovan Nasha Mukti and Punarwas Sansthan, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	De-addiction Centre at Sriganganagar	—	1845990
TOTAL			8433865	17637931

### **Steps to save children from begging**

2897. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children begging instead of going to school is common sight at the road crossings of the National Capital, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government proposes to take to save these children from begging and to rehabilitate and educate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Though some children are

seen begging, there is no authentic data available in this regard. The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on beggary.

Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that there is a mechanism in place that whenever the information of child indulging in beggary is received by police or Childline (1098), accordingly, rescue operation is conducted. The child is produced before the concerned Child Welfare Committee setup under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which in turn, after considering facts and merits of each case, either restore the child to his/her family or can order for his/her institutionalization in any of the Child Care Institute run by Government or NGO.

Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi has set up 14 Child Care Institutions for children in need of care and protection. The child beggars come under the category of the children in need of care and protection under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and child begging and child labour are prohibited u/s-76 and u/s-79 respectively of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The children are housed as per their age and sex in different Child Care Institutions where they are provided with all basic facilities including boarding, lodging, food, education (basic education/non-formal education), mental and physical health services and recreation facilities both outdoor and indoor. Efforts are made by the staff of the institution to contact the parents/guardians of the children housed in the children homes for their restoration and repatriation. In addition to this there are 78 NGO's run Children Homes, 13 Open Shelters and 11 Adoption Agencies which are also taking care of children in need of care and protection and are making all efforts to mainstream the children through education and social reintegration. In most of the cases of child beggary, the children are released back to their parents by the Child Welfare Committee taking into consideration the best interest of the child.

### **SC judgements on reservation to physically disabled candidates**

2898. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's stand on the recent Supreme Court judgement asking Government to provide 3 per cent reservation to physically disabled candidates in all Government posts;

(b) the Ministry's stand on the DoPT Memoranda which had created a distinction between Group A and B posts and Group C and D posts, by not providing reservation in Group A and B posts filled through promotion; and

(c) in what manner the Ministry would ensure that the recent Supreme Court's judgement gets implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in the Central Government is the nodal Department on matters concerning recruitment of personnel in Central Government Organizations including matters relating to implementation of reservation for persons with disabilities. DoPT has informed that in its judgment dated 30.06.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 521 of 2008 titled Rajeev Kumar Gupta and Ors. *Vs.* Union of India and Ors., the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Government to extend three per cent reservation to Persons with Disabilities in all identified posts in Group A and B, irrespective of the mode of filling up of such posts.

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

- (i) blindness or low vision;
- (ii) hearing impairment;
- (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each.

Reservation in promotion in Group C and D for persons with disabilities exists since 1989. This provision is continued because of provisions of Section 72 of the PwD Act, 1995 which stipulates that the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force or any rules, order or any instructions issued thereunder, enacted or issued for the benefit of persons with disabilities.

#### **Number of students with disabilities in the country**

2899. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students with disabilities in schools, colleges and universities in the country;



(b) the total number of scholarships offered to the persons with disabilities, scheme-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last two years, scheme-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the uptake under such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) does not compile information relating to Students with Disabilities who are enrolled/studying in various academic institutions. However, as per Census 2011, Educational level of Persons with Disabilities are as under:-

Education level	PwDs
Literate (includes figures for 'literate without educational level' and 'educational levels not classifiable')	1,46,18,353
Literate but below primary	28,40,345
Primary but below middle	35,54,858
Middle but below matric/secondary	24,48,070
Matric/Secondary but below graduate (includes 'non-technical and technical diploma' and 'certificate not equal to degree')	34,48,650
Graduate and above	12,46,857

(b) and (c) 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 last two years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) 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 last two years*

Sl No.	Name of Scheme	Number of scholarship per annum	Number of beneficiaries		Remarks
			2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	46000	563	2182	Scholarship amount for 2014-15
(ii)	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	16650	1160	4104	beneficiaries under Pre and Post Matric Scheme was released during 2015-16.
(iii)	Scholarship for Top Class Education	160	Not Applicable	44	This Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1.4.2016.
(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.

1	2	3	4	5	6
(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***

#### *Details of steps/actions taken to improve the uptake under Scholarship Schemes for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)*

- (i) The National e-Scholarships Portal (NeSP) [www.scholarships.gov.in](http://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 ₹ 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.
- (vii) A workshop for State Nodal Officers has been organised on 08.08.2016

**Centrally sponsored post-matric stipend scheme for Uttarakhand**

†2900. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has released the amount of cent per cent Centrally sponsored Scheduled Castes post matric stipend scheme for the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 for Uttarakhand;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing money to Uttarakhand so far; and

(d) the duration for which the State would have to wait?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students, Central Assistance (CA) has been released to State Government of Uttarakhand during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Entire arrear/claims of 2014-15 and part payment towards 2015-16 has been made. Date-wise details of releases since 2014-15 are as under:

(a) ₹ 12.94 crore - 22.07.2014

(b) ₹ 5.06 crore - 23.03.2015

(c) ₹ 13.28 crore - 30.06.2015

(d) ₹ 4.00 crore - 24.11.2015

(e) ₹ 7.91 crore - 23.03.2016

(f) ₹ 20.62 crore - 31.05.2016

(g) ₹ 52.39 crore - 12.07.2016

(c) and (d) Post matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs is an open ended scheme and depending on availability of funds, efforts are made to ensure that due CA is released to the States/UTs. No time frame can be fixed for release of pending CA to States/UTs.

**Inclusion of “Dhangar” community as SCs**

†2901. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the “Dhangar” caste has been included among Scheduled Castes *vide* Government of India's Gazette serial number 27 under article 330, 332 and sections

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

15(4) and 16(4) of article 335 of the Constitution;

(b) whether Dhanger happens to be a sub-caste of Pal, Baghel, Chandel, Gaderia, Kurba and Rabari, etc.;

(c) if so, whether Government is aware that a Scheduled Caste certificate is not being issued to Pal, Baghel, Chandel, Gaderia castes in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the action to be taken by Government to issue Scheduled Caste certificates to these castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Scheduled Castes are notified under Article 341 and not under Articles 330, 332, 15(4), 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution of India. Dhanger caste appears at Sl. No. 27 of the Part XVIII-Uttar Pradesh of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 as amended to date.

(b) As per survey conducted by Anthropological Survey of India and published in the People of India-Volume-II-the Scheduled Castes, Dhanger is not a sub caste of Pal, Baghel, Chandel, Gaderia, Kurba and Rabari Community.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Rules for banning consumption of liquor across the country**

2902. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to ban consumption of liquor across the country by framing rules under the Union List or Concurrent List enumerated in the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far by Government in this regard, 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) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) As per entry No. 8 of the List-II State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors is a State subject.

**Proper care of children homes of Maharashtra**

2903. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up children homes in the country particularly in Maharashtra for development and care of children with intellectual and development disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of the said homes set up by Government during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that children are taken care properly in the said homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Relief for the disabled is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India. There is no such proposal in the Ministry to set up children homes for development and care of intellectual and developmental disability in Maharashtra. The Ministry does not compile information regarding shelters home for children with disabilities. However, the Ministry implements the Scheme Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme under which NGOs who run such institutions are provided financial assistance.

(c) As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the State Governments are mandated to develop schemes/programmes for education, rehabilitation, social security, health care of Persons with Disabilities. The State Governments have been advised to frame suitable schemes exclusively to take care of mentally challenged children. Further, the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are empowered under the provisions of the above Act to look into the complaints relating to deprivation of rights of persons with disabilities including children with disabilities.

**Funds spent on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)**

2904. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds spent on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the results obtained from NSSO surveys are severely hampered due to the absence of quantity and quality of workforce;

(c) the details of funds released and spent on improving the quality of the existing workforce during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of existing workforce in National Sample Survey Office along with vacant positions, category-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) implements programme of nation-wide surveys on selected subjects across all the States/Union Territories during its survey rounds and therefore, information on funds spent on NSSO is not maintained by States. Details of Plan and Non-Plan budget expenditure of NSSO during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) In so far as field work of data collection of the sample surveys conducted by NSSO is concerned, staffs engaged for field work are well trained in the techniques of data collection. The Contractual Staff, which are engaged to compensate the shortage of regular staff, are also extensively trained before deploying them in the field for data collection. Further, the part of survey data, for which out-sourcing is being resorted to for data entry due to shortage of Electronic Data Processing (EDP) staffs, is thoroughly validated by regular experienced EDP staff and senior officers for ensuring quality of processed data/results. In this way, adequate measures are taken by NSSO to ensure that the work is managed without adversely affecting the quality of results.

(c) Improvement of the quality of the work force of NSSO, through regular periodical training programmes, seminars/workshops, etc. is an integral part of the NSSO activities and therefore, funds released and spent on improving the quality of the existing workforce is not available separately.

(d) For implementing nation-wide survey programme across the States/Union Territories (UTs), NSSO work force is not allocated State-wise. Category-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacant posts in respect of NSSO are given in Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Plan and Non-Plan Budget Expenditure of NSSO*

(₹ in crores)

NSSO	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Plan	66.48	63.91	64.36
Non-Plan	220.08	237.68	247.97
TOTAL	286.56	301.59	312.33

**Statement-II***Sanctioned and Vacant Posts in NSSO*

Category/Group	Sanctioned	Vacant
Group – A	279	63
Group – B	3993	1015
Group – C	990	249
TOTAL	5262	1327

**Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) not reflecting real picture of prices**

2905. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) being published by Government are not reflecting the realistic picture of the prices of consumer goods in open market;

(b) if so, whether Government has any compound strategy to see that the CPIs shall reflect the real picture of the prices of goods; and

(c) if not, whether Government has any verification mechanism at data collection sources that they are furnishing real time information?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Consumer Price Indices (Rural, Urban, Combined) compiled by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation reflect the realistic picture of the prices of consumer goods and services because of the following reasons:

- prices are collected from 1,181 selected village markets covering all districts of the country for rural areas and from 1,114 urban markets of 310 selected towns of urban areas;
- these markets are, more or less equally, distributed over different weeks of a month to capture price variations during the month;
- only transaction prices, that is prices actually paid by the consumers, are collected for compilation of indices;
- the items having significant share in the overall consumption expenditure of the households, including the Public Distribution System (PDS) items and the items consumed by majority of the households are included in the basket; and



- specifications of items have been fixed, market-wise, on the basis of popularity of the varieties and common buying behaviour, including common quantity purchased in that area.

Further, in the web-based data collection of rural and urban prices, there are facilities for checking real time uploading status and scrutiny of prices.

### **Ceiling fans in General Pool Residential Accommodation**

2906. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in the past to provide ceiling fans in all the rooms of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing fans in all the rooms of GPRA situated in Sector-8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi and action taken to provide ceiling fans in all rooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Fans have been provided in all the rooms in Sector-8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

### **Funds allocated for SAAP for Tamil Nadu**

2907. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken on the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for 2015-16 submitted by State of Tamil Nadu under AMRUT scheme;

(b) the details of funds allocated for SAAP 2015-16 for the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of fund released so far for SAAP 2015-16 during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Tamil Nadu for 2015-16 has been approved with total SAAP Size of ₹ 3249.23 crore which involves Central assistance of ₹ 1372.41 crore. An amount of ₹ 274.48 crore towards first installment was released in the financial year 2015-16. No funds have been released in current financial year towards SAAP for the 2015-16 for the State of Tamil Nadu.

**Construction under HRIDAY scheme in cities from  
Telangana, Andhra Pradesh**

2908. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to take up construction of projects under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme with an outlay of 31 crores in selected cities in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of cities selected for this purpose in the country and particularly in the State of Telangana/Andhra Pradesh, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The HRIDAY scheme is set to be implemented in following 12 identified cities viz. Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Valakanni and Warangal. The duration of the scheme is 27 months starting from January, 2015 with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crores.

(b) The city of Amravati from Andhra Pradesh with Budget of ₹ 22.26 crores and the city of Warangal from Telangana with Budget of ₹ 40.54 crores has been identified for implementation under HRIDAY scheme.

**Harassment to applicants of DDA Rohini Residential Scheme**

2909. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allottees of Rohini Residential Scheme-1981 along with all terms and conditions on which plots were offered;

(b) original timeline of allotting plots and their handing over to eligible allottees;

(c) detailed reasons for DDA not adhering to this timeline;

(d) total delay (in years) that occurred in holding draw of plots and date of draw;

(e) were original terms and conditions of allotment and plot size altered when was held for allotment;

(f) the reasons why applicants/their representatives not consulted before such alteration; and

(g) the reasons why DDA which caused harassment to applicants by delay is now declaring them ineligible due to purchase from open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that, as per available records, the number of allotments made in various categories are as under:—

- (i) Middle Income Group (MIG): 24,461;
- (ii) Lower Income Group (LIG): 37,665; and
- (iii) Economic Weaker Section (EWS): 18,461.

As per the terms and conditions of the Rohini Residential Scheme-1981, the applicant will be eligible for allotment of a plot if “the individual or his wife/her husband or any of his/her minor children do not own in full or in part on lease-hold or free-hold basis any residential plot of land or a house or have not been allotted on hire-purchase basis a residential flat in Delhi/New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment. If, however, individual share of the applicant in the jointly owned plot or land under the residential house is less than 65 sq.mtrs., an application for allotment of plot can be entertained. Persons who own a house or a plot allotted by the Delhi Development Authority on an area of even less than 65 sq.mtrs. shall not, however, be eligible for allotment”. The eligibility criteria has been revised in the year 2014 in terms of Rule 17 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, which provides that no nazul land shall be allotted for residential purpose to an individual other than that for whom on the date of allotment of Nazul land, the other land owned by or allotted to such individual is less than 67 sq.mtrs or the house owned by such individual is on a plot of land which measures less than 67 sq.mtrs., or the share of such individual in any such other land or house measures less than 67 sq. mtrs.

(b) to (d) DDA has informed that it was mentioned in the Brochure of Rohini Residential Scheme-1981 that the allotment of plots will be made in phases spread over a period of five years. The time line could not be adhered to due to litigations in acquisition of land and resistance from land owners in construction of infrastructure facilities. The year-wise break up of allotment is as under:—

Year	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1982	1599	4080	4610	10289
1983	2208	4711	3184	10103
1984	956	1372	2729	5057
1987	1531	2483	1272	5286

Year	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS	Total
1989	2064	1740	900	4704
1991	2033	2729	978	5740
1994	466	—	184	650
1996	165	377	40	582
2001	—	09	—	09
2002	04	01	02	07
2003	1515	2122	46	2683
2004	3627	3813	01	7441
2005	297	857	02	1156
2007	80	382	—	462
2012	7916	12350	4402	24668
2014	—	639	111	750
TOTAL	24461	37665	18461	80587

(e) to (g) As per terms and conditions of Brochure of Rohini Residential Scheme, DDA reserved the right to allot a different size of plot in the same category. In order to cover all the waiting registrants for allotment of plots under Rohini Residential Scheme-1981, size of these plots were restricted only to 32 sq.mtrs. for LIG Category and 60 sq.mtrs. for MIG Category and size of plots for EWS Category was retained as 26 sq.mtrs. DDA has informed that the plots are allotted as per the terms and conditions of Brochure of Rohini Residential Scheme-1981 and question of harassment to the applicants does not arise.

#### **Slash in rates of DDA land**

2910. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Ministry has decided to slash DDA land rates, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the rationale behind such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry has approved the rates of premium for lands allotted for institutional purposes by DDA for the years 2014-15 and

2015-16. The details of the approved rates are available on the website of DDA at [http://dda.org.in/tendernotices\\_docs/july16/rates%20of%20premium%20for%20institutional%20land%20in%20dda%20areas.pdf](http://dda.org.in/tendernotices_docs/july16/rates%20of%20premium%20for%20institutional%20land%20in%20dda%20areas.pdf).

(b) The rates have been reduced for certain categories of land allotted to Government/Government owned agencies for dispensaries, staff quarters for schools and hospitals, un-remunerative services, Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) Depots, etc., in order to augment social and transport infrastructure in Delhi.

#### **RWA request for construction of Barat Ghar in Government colonies**

†2911. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that requests for construction of Barat Ghar in several Government colonies including Aaram Bagh have been made by the Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) and from other levels during the last several years;

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

(c) the manner in which the above request of RWAs is likely to be addressed by the Government through the Planning Department concerned and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Requests from the following Government colonies for construction of Barat Ghar have been received.

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#### **Name of the colony**

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R. K. Puram, Sector-1, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12, New Delhi

India Press Colony, Mayapuri, New Delhi

Minto Road, New Delhi

Aram Bagh, New Delhi

Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi

Nanak Pura, Moti Bagh-II, New Delhi

Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

Timar Pur, Delhi

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At present, the decision of the Government is not to construct new Barat Ghar/Samaj Sadans.

**Ultra-modern sports arenas in smart city plan**

†2912. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of ultra-modern sports arenas in cities has not been proposed in Government's ambitious smart city plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government would contemplate a scheme for linking smart-cities with sports facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The core infrastructure elements in a Smart City do not include modern sports facilities. However, if a particular smart city wants to develop modern sports facilities, the Mission Guidelines do not preclude this.

**Increase in Central assistance under Swachh Bharat Programme**

2913. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to increase the amount of Central assistance under Swachh Bharat Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following modifications to the existing Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) guidelines has been carried out subject to the overall Central share of ₹ 14,623 crore for the mission, as approved by the Cabinet, remaining unchanged:-

- (i) Increase in base unit cost of Community Toilets (CT) to ₹ 98,000 per seat, wherein Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant will be upto 40% of project cost (*i.e.* VGF/Grant of ₹ 39,200 per seat). Extension of VGF/Grant of upto 40% as available for CTs to Public Toilets (PTs) projects as well (*i.e.* VGF/Grant of ₹ 39,200 per seat).
- (ii) Inclusion of urinals in ODF component, wherein VGF/grant of up to 40% to be given on lines of CTs/PTs, and base cost of urinals to be ₹ 32,000 per unit (*i.e.* VGF/Grant of ₹ 12,800 per unit).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) The Central assistance for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) component has been raised from present 20 per cent to 35 per cent. This will be subject to overall Central share and overall State-wise funds allocation, for the entire Mission period, for SWM remaining unchanged.

**Development of Pune and Solapur as smart city**

2914. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government for the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the people;
- (c) how far the smart city concept take care of these requirements; and
- (d) the steps taken for development of Pune and Solapur cities of Maharashtra as smart city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. India ranks second in terms of number of cities and town which is 7933 as per Census, 2011 after China which is first with total number of 26959 cities and towns.

(b) The State Government is responsible for improvement of infrastructure and provision of basic services to the people. Ministry of Urban Development supports these efforts through its scheme and programmes. under one of Government of India Schemes namely Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the focus has been for development of basic urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, urban transport and green space/park in 500 cities/towns across the country. Under this Mission, MoUD only approves the State Annual Action Plan. Individual projects are to be identified and implemented by the concerned State Government.

(c) The objective of Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens by application of 'Smart' Solutions.

(d) Pune and Solapur cities of Maharashtra have been selected for development as Smart Cities. The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose under Companies Act, 2013. ₹ 392 crore (@ ₹ 196 crore for each city) Central assistance as first

year instalment has been released to Pune and Solapur. The SPVs will convert the Smart City Proposals into Projects through Project Management Consultants (PMC) and implement them thereafter. Presently, SPVs are in the process of appointing PMCs.

### **Impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in West Bengal**

2915. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, State-wise along with the details for West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the details of targets set and results achieved for Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) in West Bengal, district-wise separately showing toilets completed and toilets under construction;

(c) the district-wise details of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) targets set and result achieved for door-to-door collection of waste in West Bengal; and

(d) details of urban and rural component of funds released under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan till date, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 115 cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) till date 22.60 lakh individual household toilets and 93,985 seats of Community/Public toilets have been constructed against the Mission period target of 1.04 crore and 5.07 lakh respectively. Out of total 82,609 no. of wards, 39,376 no. of wards have been covered with 100% door-to-door collection of municipal solid waste. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In so far as West Bengal is concerned, the District of Nadia was declared ODF in June, 2015 with 12,220 individual household toilets. As reported by the State Government of West Bengal a target of 1,38,000 individual household toilets has been set for the three Districts of North 24 Parganas, Hooghly and Purba Medinipur, out of which about 30,000 units have been completed and work in respect of about 20,000 units has commenced. Next on the priority are the Districts of Burdwan and South 24 Parganas with a target of 1,64,000 units. As for the Solid Waste Management, the Government of West Bengal has reported 100 door-to-door collection of waste in 1360 wards out of 2816 wards.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence no district-wise targets are set. State-wise and District-wise (West Bengal) rural sanitation coverage



is given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*). District-wise details of individual household toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) The State-wise and year-wise details of urban and rural components of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission are given in the Statement-V and VI respectively.

**Statement-I**  
*Target versus progress of components under Swachh Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	State	Individual Household Toilets		Community and Public Toilets,		Municipal Solid Waste Management	
		Target as per SBM Guidelines, Nos.	Completed, Nos.	Target as per SBM Guidelines, Nos.	Completed, Nos.	Total Wards, Nos.	Ward with 100% door to door collection, Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,04,650	2,05,772	21,464	4,003	3,455	3,072
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,075	-	126	-	24	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,252	164	387	-	42	18
4.	Assam	1,46,123	328	3,554	1,958	888	92
5.	Bihar	5,47,256	20,644	26,439	445	3,321	2,194
6.	Chandigarh UT	6,117	18,950	976	1,563	26	26
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,51,890	1,56,320	17,796	3,571	3,232	864
8.	Daman and Diu	672	-	77	-	28	13
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,742	-	142	-	15	-
10.	NCT of Delhi	1,25,398	6	11,138	7,061	272	232

11. Goa	8,020	860	507	40	192	192
12. Gujarat	4,06,388	5,06,567	31,010	2,485	2,319	1,658
13. Haryana	2,16,685	12,650	10,393	1,146	1,449	412
14. Himachal Pradesh	12,560	1,406	876	30	502	167
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1,34,073	-	3,779	420	1,163	989
16. Jharkhand	2,31,018	39,398	12,366	301	828	243
17. Karnataka	8,88,367	1,01,852	34,839	2,999	5,276	3,962
18. Kerala	1,76,548	61,530	4,801	-	3,536	1,280
19. Madhya Pradesh	7,31,971	2,11,734	40,230	13,000	6,999	4,069
20. Maharashtra	8,99,741	1,75,457	59,706	2,689	7,054	748
21. Manipur	43,644	3,851	620	140	315	130
22. Meghalaya	10,809	1	362	-	114	6
23. Mizoram	16,441	550	491	53	193	66
24. Nagaland	16,015	3,675	478	70	234	19
25. Odisha	4,03,323	10,350	17,800	720	1,975	1,213
26. Puducherry UT	16,958	2,135	1,204	70	129	81
27. Punjab	1,96,654	25,980	10,924	204	3,043	2,472
28. Rajasthan	5,62,524	34,956	26,364	2,770	5,247	2,010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Sikkim	1,587	1,290	142	20	48	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	13,95,053	2,36,168	59,921	43,991	13,667	9,182
31.	Telangana	3,88,781	59,118	15,543	655	1,967	1,766
32.	Tripura	45,871	-	586	-	244	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11,83,195	2,46,484	63,451	3,138	11,290	638
34.	Uttarakhand	40,762	1,690	2,611	303	706	180
35.	West Bengal	7,88,319	1,19,696	26,484	140	2,816	1,360
TOTAL		104,12,482	22,59,582	5,07,588	93,985	82,609	39,376

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise Rural Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and on 4.8.2016*

State/UT	% Coverage as on 2.10.2014	% Coverage as on 4.8.2016	Improvement over 2nd Oct., 2014
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.77	55.14	1.38
Andhra Pradesh	35.94	46.21	10.27
Arunachal Pradesh	50.77	69.62	18.85
Assam	43.69	55.56	11.86
Bihar	22.31	25.12	2.81
Chhattisgarh	41.64	54.67	13.02
Goa	60.72	76.08	15.36
Gujarat	55.85	77.13	21.28
Haryana	80.50	87.15	6.66
Himachal Pradesh	88.23	96.05	7.81
Jammu and Kashmir	28.77	33.31	4.55
Jharkhand	30.07	39.66	9.59
Karnataka	41.35	58.57	17.22
Kerala	95.69	96.33	0.64
Madhya Pradesh	31.82	46.98	15.16
Maharashtra	52.76	65.06	12.30
Manipur	60.19	79.84	19.65
Meghalaya	61.67	81.65	19.98
Mizoram	78.08	84.58	6.50
Nagaland	57.43	66.60	9.18
Odisha	12.02	31.53	19.51
Puducherry	50.01	50.37	0.36
Punjab	75.33	78.62	3.29
Rajasthan	29.66	58.05	28.39
Sikkim	92.17	99.90	7.73
Tamil Nadu	49.41	62.23	12.81

1	2	3	4
Telangana	30.86	41.64	10.78
Tripura	63.15	74.79	11.64
Uttar Pradesh	38.02	43.18	5.15
Uttarakhand	74.34	84.53	10.18
West Bengal	60.15	76.37	16.22
	42.01	53.67	11.67

***Statement-III****District-wise Rural Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and on 4.8.2016*

District	% Coverage as on 2.10.2014	% Coverage as on 4.8.2016	Improvement over 2nd Oct 2014
1	2	3	4
Alipuduar	56.77	68.30	11.53
Bankura	34.31	45.55	11.23
Bardhaman	72.75	92.19	19.43
Birbhum	39.82	61.95	22.13
Cooch Behar	58.39	78.39	20.42
Dakshin Dinajpur	53.33	70.11	16.78
Darjeeling	45.08	52.40	7.32
Hooghly	72.41	98.34	25.94
Howrah	68.60	80.00	11.40
Jalpaiguri	60.77	74.98	14.21
Malda	42.45	51.70	9.25
Midnapur East	77.62	99.20	21.58
Midnapur West	51.61	60.67	9.06
Murshidabad	47.25	57.49	10.23
Nadia	83.28	100.47	17.19
North 24 Paraganas	82.98	100.22	17.24
Purulia	36.82	48.57	11.76

1	2	3	4
Siliguri	54.91	70.75	15.84
South 24 Paraganas	65.85	87.90	22.05
Uttar Dinajpur	44.07	57.54	13.47
	60.15	76.40	16.25

**Statement-IV**

*District-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM(G) in West Bengal since 2.10.2014*

Sl. No.	District	IHHLs constructed since 2.10.2014
1.	Alipuduar	37046
2.	Bankura	79702
3.	Bardhaman	232166
4.	Birbhum	158728
5.	Cooch behar	137260
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	55155
7.	Darjeeling	10580
8.	Hooghly	242040
9.	Howrah	74525
10.	Jalpaiguri	53744
11.	Malda	71610
12.	Midnapur East	209049
13.	Midnapur West	103909
14.	Murshidabad	135145
15.	Nadia	173708
16.	North 24 Paraganas	170262
17.	Purulia	64133
18.	Siliguri	23001
19.	South 24 Paraganas	345310
20.	Uttar Dinajpur	87547
		2464620

**Statement-V***Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
<b>2014-15</b>							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.8900	1.8700	21.0200	4.1700	1.0500	40.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2400	0.0600	6.8400	0.9800	0.2400	9.3600
4.	Assam	0.2000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0200	0.0100	0.2300
5.	Bihar	6.0000	2.1400	24.6600	3.9400	0.9800	37.7200
6.	Chandigarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.0300	9.7500	0.0000	3.2100	0.8000	30.7900
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10.	Delhi	2.0000	0.2600	4.3800	0.8400	0.0500	7.5300
11.	Goa	0.9600	0.1000	1.7000	0.3300	0.0800	3.1700
12.	Gujarat	51.9586	0.0000	0.0000	4.2700	1.0700	57.2986
13.	Haryana	2.3300	0.6800	12.5700	1.8700	0.4700	17.9200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.0200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.8000	0.1300	10.9000	1.5400	0.3800	14.7500



16.	Jharkhand	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
17.	Karnataka	54.0300	15.5400	0.0000	8.3500	2.0900	80.0100
18.	Kerala	16.6800	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.5000	19.1800
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.3458	0.2300	0.0000	1.9600	0.4900	21.0258
20.	Maharashtra	84.0500	33.3400	0.0000	14.0900	3.5200	135.0000
21.	Manipur	0.1400	0.0000	9.6100	1.1700	0.2900	11.2100
22.	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
23.	Mizoram	0.2200	0.0800	8.2100	1.0200	0.2600	9.7900
24.	Nagaland	1.8600	0.6100	6.6800	1.1000	0.2700	10.5200
25.	Odisha	0.5800	0.6500	0.0000	0.1600	0.0400	1.4300
26.	Puducherry	0.6900	0.0130	1.0000	0.2000	0.0500	1.9530
27.	Punjab	13.0000	0.0000	23.0000	4.3200	1.0800	41.4000
28.	Rajasthan	19.0300	0.1300	33.6500	6.3400	1.5800	60.7300
29.	Sikkim	0.1600	0.0056	2.5200	0.3200	0.0800	3.0856
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.5800	4.9100	13.1300	12.3600	3.0900	35.0700
31.	Telangana	8.6100	1.3400	15.2200	3.0200	0.7600	28.9500
32.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
33.	Uttar Pradesh	28.1900	9.0900	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	86.0700
34.	Uttarakhand	0.2500	0.2600	5.0000	0.3300	0.1000	5.9400
35.	West Bengal	18.0500	3.0700	34.5400	6.6800	1.6700	64.0100
TOTAL		367.6144	85.0286	287.5000	95.5900	23.7500	859.4830

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
<b>2015-16</b>							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0230	0.0321	0.0648	0.0144	0.0036	0.1379
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.4804	3.9546	0.0000	3.0000	0.7500	73.1850
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2104	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2104
4.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.	Bihar	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
6.	Chandigarh	0.3700	0.1300	0.9800	0.1800	0.0400	1.7000
7.	Chhattisgarh	19.9974	7.0800	8.7941	0.0000	0.0000	35.8715
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0850	0.0468	0.0000	0.0000	0.0300	0.1618
9.	Daman and Diu	0.1344	0.0013	0.0000	0.0000	0.0600	0.1957
10.	Delhi	27.9700	0.0000	58.7300	10.3600	0.1600	97.2200
11.	Goa	1.4040	0.1184	0.0000	1.4150	0.1092	3.0466
12.	Gujarat	81.2726	0.0000	0.0000	19.5000	5.8350	106.6076
13.	Haryana	11.6476	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.6476
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.7200	0.1800	0.9000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.5700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.5700
16.	Jharkhand	18.9000	0.0000	0.0000	3.6350	1.4269	23.9619
17.	Karnataka	30.8600	0.0000	39.1400	0.0000	0.0000	70.0000

18.	Kerala	14.9900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	14.9900
19.	Madhya Pradesh	58.5142	15.5400	52.9300	7.0600	1.7600	135.8042
20.	Maharashtra	44.6000	0.0000	42.4300	0.0000	0.0000	87.0300
21.	Manipur	1.6450	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6450
22.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	Mizoram	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0700	1.0700
24.	Nagaland	3.2030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.2030
25.	Odisha	21.9400	0.0000	0.0000	2.6732	0.0000	24.6132
26.	Puducherry	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27.	Punjab	15.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	15.0000
28.	Rajasthan	41.7500	3.2500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	45.0000
29.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3796	0.3796
30.	Tamil Nadu	47.1074	0.0000	83.3900	0.0000	0.0000	130.4974
31.	Telangana	29.1500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.1500
32.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
33.	Uttar Pradesh	82.2292	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	82.2292
34.	Uttarakhand	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3300	0.0700	1.4000
35.	West Bengal	53.5200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	53.5200
TOTAL		699.5736	30.1532	286.4589	48.8876	10.8743	1075.9476

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
<b>2016-17 (till date)</b>							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2781	0.0000	0.2781
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.8050	6.3300	18.1350
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.	Assam	4.0000	0.5200	0.0000	8.4238	1.4875	14.4313
5.	Bihar	40.0000	0.7330	41.0000	0.0000	0.0000	81.7330
6.	Chandigarh	1.2234	0.0000	1.3500	0.0000	0.0000	2.5734
7.	Chhattisgarh	54.8274	6.5700	0.0000	0.6800	0.0000	62.0774
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10.	Delhi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11.	Goa	0.0000	0.0000	2.0800	0.0000	0.0000	2.0800
12.	Gujarat	29.3200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.3200
13.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	20.2500	0.0000	0.0000	20.2500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	6.1000	0.0000	0.0000	6.1000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.4387	1.2532	0.0000	9.6100	0.0000	20.3019
16.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	18.4680	0.0000	0.0000	18.4680
17.	Karnataka	0.0000	0.0000	8.8800	0.0000	0.0000	8.8800
18.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

19.	Madhya Pradesh	85.6854	10.4000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	96.0854
20.	Maharashtra	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.5922	0.8800	2.4722
22.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9900	0.0000	0.9900
25.	Odisha	37.9398	15.4882	18.9795	0.0000	1.3766	73.7841
26.	Puducherry	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Rajasthan	105.4704	10.0672	123.2000	5.0000	1.2000	244.9376
29.	Sikkim	0.1310	0.09408	0.0000	0.2536	0.0000	0.47868
30.	Tamil Nadu	57.9384	48.3548	66.8200	0.0000	1.3100	174.4232
31.	Telangana	29.1500	0.0000	28.2200	2.3270	1.0000	60.6970
32.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
34.	Uttarakhand	2.2500	0.5200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.7700
35.	West Bengal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TOTAL		457.3745	94.0005	335.3475	40.9597	13.5841	941.2663

IHHT-Individual Household Toilets, CT-Community Toilets, SWM-Solid Waste Management,  
IEC-Information Education and Communication, CB-Capacity Building.

***Statement-VI****State/UT-wise Central share released since 2.10.2014 under SBM(G)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	359.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.78
4.	Assam	373.46
5.	Bihar	314.01
6.	Chhattisgarh	262.83
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
8.	Goa	1.05
9.	Gujarat	790.09
10.	Haryana	104.25
11.	Himachal Pradesh	131.30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.36
13.	Jharkhand	223.96
14.	Karnataka	681.83
15.	Kerala	42.47
16.	Madhya Pradesh	562.52
17.	Maharashtra	983.22
18.	Manipur	80.65
19.	Meghalaya	76.87
20.	Mizoram	3.32
21.	Nagaland	10.83
22.	Odisha	1090.90
23.	Puducherry	2.00
24.	Punjab	48.73
25.	Rajasthan	1779.85
26.	Sikkim	14.82
27.	Tamil Nadu	552.57
28.	Telangana	176.64

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released
29.	Tripura	66.04
30.	Uttar Pradesh	879.35
31.	Uttarakhand	152.37
32.	West Bengal	1167.77
TOTAL		11076.20

### Construction work in areas falling under "O" zone

†2916. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of areas falling under "O" zone in Delhi;
- (b) whether plotting is being carried out on the land falling under "O" zone coming under the legislative assembly constituencies of Okhla and Badarpur and the construction work of boundary walls and houses is going on details thereof;
- (c) whether relaxations in norms has been granted by Government for carrying out construction work in "O" zone, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) steps taken by Government to prevent the construction work being undertaken in "O" zone under legislative assembly constituencies of Okhla and Badarpur, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the Zonal Development Plan of Zone-O (River Yamuna/ River Front), this zone covers about 9,700 ha. area which is bound by the boundary of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) on the North and South, Marginal Bund and NCTD boundary on the East, and Marginal Bund, Ring Road and proposed NH-2 bypass along Agra canal on the West.

(b) to (d) South Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that it takes action against any fresh/ongoing unauthorized constructions in Zone-O.

### Piped sewer system in households of Haryana

2917. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of urban households in Haryana which have access to a piped sewer system as per Census 2011; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the nature of Central assistance given by the Union Government to Haryana in this regard during the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Census 2011, a total number of 9,59,662 urban households in Haryana have access to piped sewer system.

(b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for development of basic infrastructure includes sewerage system as an eligible component for Mission cities.

Under AMRUT, for the State of Haryana ₹ 200 crore for the projects of sewerage and septage for financial year 2015-16 and ₹ 219.68 crore for financial year 2016-17 are included in the annual plans.

**Notification pending for urbanised villages**

†2918. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Master Plan Delhi 2021 was prepared in 2007 and a notification was issued to develop the outskirts of Delhi by 'Land Pooling Policy' without resorting to acquisition of land for that purpose in the year 2013;

(b) whether the rules were framed and approved by Government to implement the said 'Land Pooling Policy' in the year 2015;

(c) whether the villages in respect of which the said policy shall be applicable would be declared as urbanized villages; and

(d) as ownership of land vests with Central Government, what efforts are being made to implement the policy in order to clear the doubts of the farmers on this court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In May, 2015, the Ministry of Urban Development approved the regulations for implementation of land pooling policy, proposed by DDA with some amendments.

(c) Declaration of villages falling in Land Pooling Area, as urban areas under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 by the concerned Municipal Corporation of Delhi after the approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, is a statutory requirement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) DDA has informed that the policy has been placed on its website for public information. DDA has further informed that it has prepared Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) and placed it on its website for clarification of doubts.

### **Status of RRTS corridors project**

2919. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor projects undertaken;

(b) the allocation made, released and utilised for these corridors during each of the last three years and the current financial year, corridor-wise; and

(c) the time by which these corridors are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Feasibility Reports of the following three prioritized Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors have been prepared:—

(i) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar: 180 km

(ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut: 90 km

(iii) Delhi-Sonepat-Panipat: 111 km.

(b) The funding pattern for implementation of the individual RRTS project has not been decided as the corridors have not been sanctioned.

(c) Since the individual corridors have not yet been sanctioned, the expected time for completion cannot be projected.

### **Facilities to people living in urban slums**

2920. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people living in urban slums, and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any report about current status of basic facilities available to people living in urban slums such as latrines, drinking water and health care, 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 population are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise details of slum households with basic amenities/facilities such as main source of drinking water, availability of latrine and bath room facility, in India as per Census 2011 data on assets and amenities, 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
	<b>India</b>	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

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Chhattisgarh	1898931	966623	932308
22.	Madhya Pradesh	5688993	2957524	2731469
23.	Gujarat	1680095	912571	767524
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**

*State-wise details of slum households with basic amenities*

(A) HH-6: Slum households by main source of drinking water and location-Census-2011

Sl. No.	Area Name	Main Source of Drinking Water									
		Tapwater from treated source	Tapwater from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Handpump	Tubewell/Borehole	Spring	River/Canal	Tank/Pond/Lake	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>India</b>	65.3	8.7	0.8	2.3	12.7	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.0
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.8	27.2	0.6	0.1	3.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	92.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5
3.	Punjab	60.4	9.4	0.1	0.1	17.9	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1
4.	Chandigarh	72.5	20.6	0.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
5.	Uttarakhand	68.2	5.5	0.1	0.1	22.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
6.	Haryana	63.9	9.3	0.5	0.3	11.7	10.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.7
7.	NCT of Delhi	73.3	11.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.6
8.	Rajasthan	76.0	7.0	0.5	0.6	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	3.5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38.6	6.8	0.4	0.4	42.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3

10. Bihar	11.7	3.9	0.8	2.7	71.3	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9
11. Sikkim	71.6	21.0	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
12. Arunachal Pradesh	11.1	37.3	0.3	0.9	41.6	4.8	2.5	0.2	-	1.1
13. Nagaland	4.1	31.8	9.1	15.1	4.3	11.0	6.6	0.6	11.1	6.3
14. Mizoram	56.6	10.5	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.5	14.6	0.5	1.4	9.4
15. Tripura	48.4	10.5	0.6	2.2	20.9	16.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
16. Meghalaya	61.4	5.0	5.8	4.4	0.9	1.1	18.3	0.4	0.9	1.8
17. Assam	25.8	2.2	3.2	9.7	37.8	15.2	0.6	3.2	0.5	1.9
18. West Bengal	55.7	7.5	0.6	2.1	18.1	14.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
19. Jharkhand	21.6	5.8	3.2	18.1	40.9	8.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1
20. Odisha	35.0	5.7	4.4	13.4	16.1	23.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1
21. Chhattisgarh	42.6	18.3	1.0	4.9	21.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
22. Madhya Pradesh	48.4	12.5	1.2	4.7	16.9	13.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.0
23. Gujarat	72.7	11.9	0.4	0.2	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.2
24. Maharashtra	86.6	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4
25. Andhra Pradesh	77.8	6.2	0.4	2.0	5.6	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.6
26. Karnataka	67.5	16.2	0.7	2.1	2.1	8.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.3
27. Goa	93.6	3.9	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9
28. Kerala	53.2	4.7	14.1	24.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Tamil Nadu	67.1	13.5	0.8	1.9	7.8	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8
30.	Puducherry	91.1	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95.7	0.5	-	3.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

*Note:-* Slum not reported in Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep in 2011 Census.

(B) HH-9: Slum households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet-Census-2011

Sl. No.	Area Name	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		Waste water outlet connected to			
			Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	Yes	No	Closed drainage	Open drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>India</b>								
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	66.6	14.5	19.0	36.9	44.3	18.8
2.	Himachal Pradesh	100	88.5	3.3	8.2	26.9	54.2	18.9
3.	Punjab	100	86.5	3.5	10.0	57.9	31.6	10.5
4.	Chandigarh	100	76.9	14.1	9.1	49.8	38.8	11.3
5.	Uttarakhand	100	7.8	19.0	73.1	15.6	56.8	27.6
6.	Haryana	100	79.8	9.0	11.2	29.8	64.4	5.8
		100	73.9	12.2	13.9	38.4	52.0	9.6

7. NCT of Delhi	100	48.8	10.2	41.0	48.7	45.6	5.7
8. Rajasthan	100	65.9	18.0	16.1	26.6	56.6	16.8
9. Uttar Pradesh	100	61.4	18.8	19.7	21.5	70.7	7.7
10. Bihar	100	29.9	26.9	43.2	19.2	39.5	41.2
11. Sikkim	100	88.3	2.2	9.6	35.3	59.8	4.9
12. Arunachal Pradesh	100	42.6	15.3	42.1	4.2	33.5	62.3
13. Nagaland	100	79.9	14.6	5.5	5.0	80.0	15.0
14. Mizoram	100	86.5	4.8	8.7	23.8	61.4	14.8
15. Tripura	100	33.5	18.8	47.7	3.9	43.3	52.8
16. Meghalaya	100	69.1	4.8	26.1	19.6	61.6	18.9
17. Assam	100	57.8	15.0	27.2	12.1	37.8	50.1
18. West Bengal	100	52.4	14.2	33.3	25.0	43.8	31.3
19. Jharkhand	100	39.1	17.8	43.1	14.4	41.6	44.0
20. Odisha	100	36.0	14.4	49.7	9.4	36.7	53.9
21. Chhattisgarh	100	42.9	18.2	38.9	10.2	56.8	33.1
22. Madhya Pradesh	100	58.3	22.1	19.6	20.8	57.1	22.1
23. Gujarat	100	58.7	16.4	24.9	50.6	21.9	27.6
24. Maharashtra	100	75.1	16.3	8.6	57.4	34.8	7.7
25. Andhra Pradesh	100	81.7	8.9	9.4	43.2	44.3	12.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Karnataka	100	80.6	10.6	8.8	34.9	49.0	16.1
27.	Goa	100	87.1	6.8	6.0	61.5	23.8	14.7
28.	Kerala	100	84.0	6.2	9.8	31.7	30.7	37.6
29.	Tamil Nadu	100	64.8	13.3	21.8	42.1	29.0	28.9
30.	Puducherry	100	67.2	14.6	18.1	20.9	53.2	25.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	75.1	11.0	13.8	10.3	82.1	7.7

*Note:* Slum not reported in Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep in 2011 Census.

(C) HH-8: Slum households by availability of type of latrine facility-Census-2011

Sl. No.	Area Name	Flush/pour flush latrine	Pit latrine	Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine	Public latrine	Open
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>India</b>	57.7	6.2	1.6	0.6	15.1	18.9
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.3	6.2	17.9	8.8	2.7	9.1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	77.1	1.4	7.0	0.1	5.1	9.4
3.	Punjab	79.2	8.4	0.9	0.2	0.8	10.5
4.	Chandigarh	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	76.6	19.4



5. Uttarakhand	83.0	7.2	1.2	0.2	2.2	6.1
6. Haryana	67.6	10.6	1.6	0.2	2.7	17.3
7. NCT of Delhi	47.9	0.6	1.5	0.1	37.4	12.5
8. Rajasthan	59.8	8.4	3.3	0.1	2.1	26.3
9. Uttar Pradesh	70.6	3.1	2.2	1.5	3.8	18.8
10. Bihar	47.7	5.2	0.5	0.5	3.7	42.5
11. Sikkim	85.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	6.3	2.6
12. Arunachal Pradesh	50.4	32.1	1.0	0.2	2.8	13.5
13. Nagaland	76.5	16.5	0.1	0.1	5.4	1.3
14. Mizoram	85.9	13.2	0.1	-	0.3	0.5
15. Tripura	42.7	50.7	1.7	0.2	2.6	2.0
16. Meghalaya	85.4	6.3	0.6	0.4	3.6	3.7
17. Assam	60.2	24.1	0.9	1.2	3.1	10.5
18. West Bengal	60.1	21.4	0.4	0.6	6.4	11.1
19. Jharkhand	49.9	2.2	0.4	0.2	5.4	41.9
20. Odisha	40.5	5.0	1.4	1.2	3.5	48.3
21. Chhattisgarh	46.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	9.7	41.6
22. Madhya Pradesh	59.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	5.5	31.6
23. Gujarat	61.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	14.3	21.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Maharashtra	37.9	2.1	1.2	0.5	48.6	9.8
25.	Andhra Pradesh	75.1	4.3	2.5	0.5	2.9	14.8
26.	Karnataka	48.1	13.3	1.3	0.6	11.7	25.0
27.	Goa	60.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	31.7	7.3
28.	Kerala	71.4	20.4	0.8	0.6	3.5	3.3
29.	Tamil Nadu	55.8	3.4	1.5	0.4	15.9	23.1
30.	Puducherry	61.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	12.3	24.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.0	14.0

*Note:-* Slum not reported in Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep in 2011 Census.

### Conversion of Census towns into statutory towns

2921. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of census towns in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to convert certain census towns into statutory towns and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to promote planned urban development in census towns across the country as well as to check unplanned construction in such towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Census, 2011, the total number of Census towns in the country is 3892. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Declaration of census towns into statutory towns is done by the respective State Governments under their statutes.

(c) Urban Development is a State subject. Ministry of Urban Development assists the State Governments/UT Administrations by providing financial/technical assistance. The Ministry has released Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 and Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL), 2016 to help State Governments in preparing their Master Plans and Development Plans. It is the responsibility of State Governments and urban local bodies ensure planned construction.

### *Statement*

#### *Census Towns State-wise, Census-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Census Towns
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	126
4.	Bihar	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Delhi	110
7.	Goa	56
8.	Gujarat	153

Sl. No.	State/UT	Census Towns
9.	Haryana	74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36
12.	Jharkhand	188
13.	Karnataka	127
14.	Kerala	461
15.	Madhya Pradesh	112
16.	Maharashtra	278
17.	Manipur	23
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	7
21.	Odisha	116
22.	Punjab	74
23.	Rajasthan	112
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	376
26.	Telangana	124
27.	Tripura	26
28.	Uttar Pradesh	267
29.	Uttarakhand	41
30.	West Bengal	780
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
32.	Chandigarh	5
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
34.	Daman and Diu	6
35.	Lakshadweep	6
36.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL (INDIA)		3892

**Stoppage of further land use change in NCR**

2922. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Plan 2021 was published to achieve homogeneous and sustainable development of the National Capital Region and whether the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 prohibits any development in NCR which is inconsistent with the published Regional Plan;

(b) whether Noida, Greater Noida, Faridabad, Gurgaon have already more urbanised land than the Regional Plan 2021 provisions for these settlements; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the NCR Planning Board and the Ministry to stop further land use change in these cities to ensure that development of these towns is as per the Regional Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Plan 2021 aims for harmonized, balanced and environmentally sustainable spatio-economic development of the NCR and Section 29(1) of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Act, 1985 provides that no development shall be made in the region which is inconsistent with the Regional Plan.

(b) NCRPB has informed that the Regional Plan 2021 does not specify the land requirement for urbanization.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

**Projects under JNNURM in Bihar**

2923. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Bihar where projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are proposed to be undertaken and the amount allocated for these projects;

(b) the plans for implementation of these projects and the status of their progress project-wise; and

(c) whether a large number of projects are pending under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Bihar and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal and mandate to

consider new projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as the Scheme has already ended on 31st March, 2014.

(c) There are only three JNNURM projects eligible for funding under AMRUT. The projects details are given in the Statement (*See* below). 2 instalments in the case of project Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns—Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur, 3 instalments for project Sewar Scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat out of total 4 instalments, one instalment for UIDSSMT project Solid Waste Management out of 2, have been released. The remaining instalments in all the these three projects would be examined on receipt of the request for release of subsequent eligible funds with required documents from the State Government.

**Statement***Details of status of projects eligible for funding under JNNURM (Bihar)*

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	MP/TP	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Revised ACA Commitment Released	Total ACA	Instalment No.
1.	UIG	MP	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns- Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	1,155.81	577.91	577.91	231.17	2
2.	UIG	MP	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	Sewerage	9,594.34	7,675.48	5,756.60	3,070.19	3
3.	UIDSSMT	MP	Bihar	Arrah	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	983.99	787.19	590.39	393.60	1

(₹ in lakhs)

**Implementation of land pool policy in Delhi**

2924. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether notification of villages under Land Pooling Policy as urban villages and declaration of development area of DDA by Delhi Government is mandatory for implementation of Land pooling policy in Delhi;

(b) the names of act which provides for mandatory declaration of urban villages by Delhi Government for implementation of this policy in Delhi; and

(c) whether Lt. Governor (LG) of Delhi is empowered to implement this policy in case Delhi Government does not notify urban villages as the Central Government has already notified the policy and land as a subject matter in Delhi is under the Ministry and LG being its custodian and, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Declaration of the villages, falling in land pooling area, as (i) development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 by the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi after seeking the views of Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs), and (ii) urban areas under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 by the concerned MCDs after the approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, is a statutory requirement.

**Long-term collaboration for manufacturing of metro coaches**

2925. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metro coaches we buy from foreign companies are on one time sale basis;

(b) whether their long term collaboration with companies so that we can manufacture metro coaches in India too; and

(c) if so, the details of such agreement with name of manufacturer and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Metro companies, which are Joint Venture of Government of India and respective State Governments have informed that metro coaches are purchased on one time sale basis against the tender.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.



**National policy for single women**

2926. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any national policy for single women separately, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for welfare/employment of single women, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to check exploitation of single women engaged in domestic help in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) There is no proposal to formulate a separate national policy for single women in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various schemes/programmes such as Swadhar and Short Stay Home, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) for the welfare and empowerment of women including single women, on meeting the specific requirements prescribed there under.

(c) The Government has already enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which came into force with effect from 9th December, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at all workplaces, in both organized and unorganized including domestic workers.

**Insurance scheme for Anganwadi workers**

2927. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any insurance scheme for the Anganwadi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the share of the Central Government and the concerned State Governments in the said scheme;

(c) whether cases of Anganwadi workers being deprived of availing the benefits of the said scheme from various parts of the country have come to the notice of Government;

- (d) if so, the details thereof, for the last three years, State-wise; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Under the Social Security benefits, the Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs). The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC. The salient features of the AKBY are as under:—

(i) The Scheme is applicable to all AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years;

(ii) The premium under the Scheme is ₹ 280/- per annum per member. The breakup is as under:—

- ₹ 100/-from Social Security Fund of LIC;
- ₹ 100/-by the Government of India;
- ₹ 80/-by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (additional for female critical illness of the insured member). The premium of ₹ 80/-payable by these workers towards critical illness has been waived off till 31.03.2017.
- Entire expenditure (except ₹ 80/-) is born by Government of India.

(iii) The Scheme provides the following compensation:—

- Natural Death: ₹ 30,000/-
- Accident:
  - ◆ Death/Total permanent disability ₹ 75,000/-
  - ◆ Partial Permanent disability ₹ 37,500/-
- Female Critical Illness (FCI): An amount of ₹ 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the following organs (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation):—
  - ◆ Breast
  - ◆ Cervix Uteri
  - ◆ Corpus Uteri
  - ◆ Ovaries
  - ◆ Fallopian Tubes

- ◆ Vaginal/Vulva
- Shiksha Sahayog Yojana

A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs. Scholarship of ₹ 300/-per quarter for students of 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

Presently, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all benefits under the Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### **Draft of National Policy for Women, 2016**

2928. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the draft of National Policy for Women, 2016 is ready;
- (b) if so, what are the specific measures taken to reduce victimization of women and children through coercion into trafficking; and
- (c) the existing legislations/provisions for rehabilitation of trafficked person and what changes the new policy have brought in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Draft National Policy, 2016 *inter alia* envisages to address all forms of violence against women. As per the policy, trafficking of women and children is a cause of concern and will receive prioritized priorities attention. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of networks of trafficking are to be given a priority. Existing legislations/schemes for prevention, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking to be suitable strengthened. Efforts to be made to raise awareness regarding the subtle and violent nature of sex trafficking and how women and children subjected to this crime and victimized through coercion.

### **Performance of child rights panel in Tamil Nadu**

2929. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 has been adopted and statutory bodies under the law have been put in place; and

(b) the performance of Child rights panel in Tamil Nadu as compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), out of 29 States and 07 Union Territories; 28 States and 06 Union Territories have adopted the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 and have set up the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCRs). The UT of Daman and Diu has not set up the SCPCR as yet. Since the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, no State Commission has been set up there also.

(b) As per the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 there is a provision that a State Government may constitute State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), however there is no term as “Child Rights Panel” in the CPCR Act, 2005.

#### **Safety measures for women**

2930. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) to ensure 100 per cent safety of women what measures have been taken by the Central Government; and

(b) whether all public places, railway/bus/commercial stations be fitted with CCTV cameras for safety of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Safety and security of women and children in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act, 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence

and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence.

(b) The proposal of Ministry of Railway namely Integrated Emergency Response Management System has been appraised by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under Nirbhaya Fund which includes installation of video surveillance at 1000 railway stations.

### **Budget for safety measures for women**

2931. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget amount allocated for the safety measures for women during the last two financial years;

(b) the total amount spent so far in improving the safety of women during the same period; and

(c) the details of the specific purposes on which the budget amount has been spent?

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.

(b) and (c) 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 Prevention against Women and 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.

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Proposal
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 and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, New Delhi with project cost of ₹ 23.53 crore.
Ministry of Railways	Integrated Emergency Response System (IEMRS) with total project cost of ₹ 500.00 crore.
Transport Department, Government 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 crore.
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 crore.
Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)	The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two Scheme <i>i.e</i> One Stop Centre for Women affected by violence with total project cost of ₹ 119.71 crore and Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline with a total project cost ₹ 69.49 crore for implementation from the financial year 2015-16.

### **Features of draft Trafficking of Persons Bill**

2932. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken measures to increase deterrence of our children

being abducted and trafficked as according to NCRB data the national conviction rate of human trafficking cases is 2 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this can be seen in the upcoming draft Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016;

(c) what action is being taken to increase awareness on the issue to improve the reporting of crime at the grassroots level; and

(d) what measures Government is taking to facilitate coordination through intra-Ministry work-streams to ensure that best evidence protocols are followed during the trial of child/human trafficking cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) conviction rate of 45.1 per cent has been reported under total human trafficking during 2014. State/UT-wise details of total number of cases reported, charge sheeted, convicted, conviction rate, persons arrested, charge sheeted and convicted under total human trafficking (including children) are at given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police and Public Order” are States subject and ‘as such’ the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

However, the Government of India through related Legislations/Acts provides for comprehensive measures to combat the menace of human trafficking. In addition, advisories on human trafficking have been issued from time to time to all States/UTs.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Human Trafficking# during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	383	12	5.5	648	726	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	-	10	9	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	407	115	9	30	412	119	9
4.	Bihar	395	257	13	28.9	441	368	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	41	2	18.2	112	108	4
6.	Goa	23	19	1	50	80	95	1
7.	Gujarat	56	53	0	0	149	143	0
8.	Haryana	356	277	29	23.2	646	600	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	0	0	27	24	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	6	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	184	80	3	42.9	153	90	3
12.	Karnataka	472	420	80	33.8	1314	1059	243
13.	Kerala	155	148	98	53.6	347	315	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	71	15	36.6	267	263	60
15.	Maharashtra	360	323	45	45.9	966	949	82
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	-	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17	11	0	-	18	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	0	-	4	2	0
20.	Odisha	152	61	1	3.4	138	125	1
21.	Punjab	77	60	16	26.7	356	293	41
22.	Rajasthan	180	133	81	76.4	506	444	420
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	-	6	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	509	637	494	81.5	935	999	834
25.	Telangana	398	370	74	31.4	1119	919	76
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43	37	24	66.7	235	216	159
28.	Uttarakhand	24	24	1	100.0	91	88	1
29.	West Bengal	1096	907	14	9.9	1681	1219	19
TOTAL STATES		5415	4438	1012	45.5	10668	9191	2257
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	8	0	-	40	23	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Chandigarh	1	4	0	0	3	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	-	7	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	11	0	0	49	59	0
34.	Delhi UT	27	26	17	60.7	40	51	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	-	4	3	0
TOTAL UTs		51	51	17	28.8	143	165	66
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5466	4489	1029	45.1	10811	9356	2323

# include cases under section 370 and 370A IPC, Procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC), Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) and The Immoral Traffic (P) Act  
 Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) = Cases Convicted/Cases in which trial were completed x 100.

*Note:* Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

*Source:* Crime in India

### Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of Children during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	352	5	7.9	684	522	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	26	0	25	50	37	0
3.	Assam	152	44	1	26.1	152	44	1
4.	Bihar	1585	865	20	12.1	1688	1191	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	1844	822	84	36.7	933	978	100
6.	Goa	134	17	0	31.3	40	27	0
7.	Gujarat	2101	1290	17	8.4	1819	1803	23
8.	Haryana	816	237	45	19	381	373	49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	53	1	24.6	92	72	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	49	0	3.7	122	68	0
11.	Jharkhand	94	48	7	44	92	61	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Karnataka	1177	352	5	19.9	721	485	6
13.	Kerala	130	131	0	26.7	160	160	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6339	2083	204	35.5	2701	2519	260
15.	Maharashtra	2616	906	12	15.9	1642	1330	17
16.	Manipur	69	1	0	-	15	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	43	13	0	100	22	13	0
18.	Mizoram	2	2	0	92.5	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	7	5	3	100	7	5	3
20.	Odisha	800	259	3	14	392	347	3
21.	Punjab	871	247	38	37.6	658	432	47
22.	Rajasthan	1814	660	95	36.9	866	849	133
23.	Sikkim	17	7	1	58.8	6	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	390	177	39	63.9	437	385	63
25.	Telangana	634	281	10	12.5	751	602	10
26.	Tripura	88	34	1	26.2	74	51	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5875	3955	748	51.9	11537	7508	1498
28.	Uttarakhand	275	107	15	47	118	120	16
29.	West Bengal	2351	1410	2	6.5	2432	1491	2
TOTAL STATES		31239	14433	1356	32.8	28594	21479	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	6	0	38.5	8	7	0
31.	Chandigarh	130	47	7	39.8	48	55	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	3	0	-	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	33.3	2	2	0
34.	Delhi UT	6452	586	73	37.7	492	612	78
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	5	0	-	5	5	0
TOTAL UTs		6615	649	80	37.9	558	684	85
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		37854	15082	1436	33.1	29152	22163	2357

Conviction Rate (CVR) = Cases Convicted/Cases in which trial were completed x 100.

*Note:* Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

*Source:* Crime in India Cases.

**Foster care scheme for orphan children**

2933. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched foster care scheme for orphan children and adoption centres and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether placement agencies are likely to be involved in malpractices in child adoption process and offering adoption to foreign couples without permission of their biological guardians; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued the Model Guidelines for Foster Care, 2015 to be adopted/adapted by the States/UTs as per their requirement.

(b) and (c) Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has reported that the indulgence of adoption placement agencies in malpractices in offering children for adoption to foreign couples without the permission of their biological parent(s) or guardian is a remote possibility for the following reasons:—

- (i) No child can be placed in adoption without being declared legally free for adoption by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) concerned. A surrendered child is declared legally free for adoption after the expressed consent of the biological parent(s) or guardian in the form of surrender deed and an abandoned child is declared legally free for adoption by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) after its inquiry, only when it is established that the legal claimant (biological parents or guardian) are not traceable.
- (ii) Moreover, no child can be placed in adoption with a foreign couple by an adoption placement agency in India without obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CARA, adoption order from Court concerned, passport for the child from the Regional Passport Office and exit permit from the Foreigners' Regional Registration Office (FRRO). There are stringent checks prior to issuing each of these documents.
- (iii) The provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 under the Sections 56(5), 65(4), 80 and 81 is a deterrent to adoption placement agencies and prevents them in indulging in such malpractices.

**Rehabilitation and resettlement of trafficked women and children**

2934. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children trafficked into organ trading, sex-work and other activities in last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the various laws and policies in place to stop women and child trafficking in the country;

(c) the various policy measures taken by Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of trafficked women and children in last two years and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the women and children who are trafficked are from low socio-economic background, 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) As per the information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the details of number of women and children trafficked into organ-trading, sex-work and other activities State-wise are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Government of India is already undertaking measures to combat trafficking. The Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Ujjawala for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme provides for their rehabilitation through shelter, food, counseling, medical and legal aid and vocational training.

Under the Ujjawala Scheme, 162 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes has been set up which can accommodate up to 8100 trafficked victims. In addition, the Ministry runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which also provides rehabilitation to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims and their children. There are 302 Short Stay Homes and 289 Swadhar Homes across the country which can accommodate up to 43370 women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Besides, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking. The Ministry also conducts advocacy, awareness generation, sensitization programmes for prevention of trafficking of women and children.

Common factors leading to trafficking of women and children are illiteracy, lack of vocational skills, economic-distress, migration, growing consumerism, ill-treatment by parents/guardians, desertion by spouse, dejection in love and deception.







(b) State/UT-wise number of women rescued from human trafficking under various purpose of human trafficking during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015													Total	Data not available for the month of
		Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	Other forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labour	Forced Marriage	Begging	Drug Peddling	Petty Crimes	Domestic Servitude	Removal of Organs	Child Pornography	Other reasons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	872	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	89	970			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2			
3.	Assam	109	0	5	8	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	137			
4.	Bihar	46	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50			
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	68	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	97			
6.	Goa	5212	240	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5952			
7.	Gujarat	87	158	8	42	0	0	3	9	0	0	27	334			
8.	Haryana	25	16	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	67			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	14	0	0	7	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	111			



12.	Karnataka	576	5	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	643
13.	Kerala	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	539	1374	72	0	0	3	67	0	24	213	2374	
15.	Maharashtra	1283	112	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	1428	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
20.	Odisha	20	75	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	267	Apr.-Dec.
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
22.	Rajasthan	42	89	73	84	3	0	0	0	0	63	150	504	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	955	19	149	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1139	
25.	Telangana	446	59	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	738	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	
28.	Uttarakhand	24	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	36	
29.	West Bengal	257	102	8	68	1	0	205	13	3	0	876	1533	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL (STATES)		10154	1444	2250	347	10	0	215	212	3	87	1806	16528	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
34.	Delhi UT	26	10	23	5	0	0	0	46	0	0	55	165	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL (UTs)		29	10	23	5	0	0	0	46	0	0	60	173	
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		10183	1454	2273	352	10	0	215	258	3	87	1866	16701	





29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL (STATES)		1762	636	608	64	3	0	0	0	9	101	0	55	448	3686	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr-June
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	June
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May-June
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
34.	Delhi UT	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	39	Apr-June
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May-June
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (UTS)		5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	39	
TOTAL (STATES/UTS)		1767	636	623	64	3	0	0	0	9	119	0	55	449	3725	

\*Upto the month of June 2016.

*Note:* NA implies data not received.



9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	87
12.	Karnataka	11	24	32	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	96
13.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	39	124	10	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	44	234
15.	Maharashtra	64	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	110
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7	142	98	118	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	414	780
21.	Punjab	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
22.	Rajasthan	36	11	3014	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	155	3262
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	15	38	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	60
25.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Feb., March

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22	April, Oct., Nov. and Dec.
28.	Uttarakhand	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	19	
29.	West Bengal	251	28	17	15	2	0	110	17	0	0	748	1188	
	TOTAL (STATES)	537	359	4005	188	13	0	121	114	0	19	1471	6827	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan., Feb., April and August
31.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Delhi UT	19	24	532	3	0	0	0	19	0	0	165	762	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	65	
	TOTAL (UTs)	25	27	532	5	0	0	0	19	0	0	235	843	
	TOTAL (STATES/UTs)	562	386	4537	193	13	0	121	133	0	19	1706	7670	

Source: Anti-Human Trafficking.  
Note: Data is provisional.



(b) State/UT-wise number of children (below 18 years) rescued from human trafficking under various purpose of human trafficking during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015												
		Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	Other forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labour	Forced Marriage	Begging	Drug Peddling	Petty Crimes	Domestic Servitude	Removal of Organs	Child Pornography	Other reasons	Total	Data not available for the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	0	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	112	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	
3.	Assam	53	0	19	8	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	101	
4.	Bihar	34	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	3	64	1	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	97	
6.	Goa	131	12	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1099	
7.	Gujarat	20	173	69	38	0	0	2	9	0	0	24	335	
8.	Haryana	2	11	24	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	13	52	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	19	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Jharkhand	11	0	66	1	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	151	
12.	Karnataka	45	5	110	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	178	
13.	Kerala	1	8	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	69	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	162	1105	48	0	0	0	84	0	0	167	1591	
15.	Maharashtra	93	108	45	12	42	0	0	0	0	0	5	305	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
20.	Odisha	1	55	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	174	April-December
21.	Punjab	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	103	
22.	Rajasthan	32	16	4428	68	4	0	6	0	0	63	290	4907	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	31	4	146	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	202	
25.	Telangana	12	59	142	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	347	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	

28.	Uttarakhand	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
29.	West Bengal	179	70	12	64	1	0	247	11	0	0	762	1346
TOTAL (STATES)		722	693	7522	277	56	0	256	229	0	63	1643	11461
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Delhi UT	6	5	290	33	1	0	0	73	0	0	57	465
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		7	5	290	33	1	0	0	73	0	0	84	493
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		729	698	7812	310	57	0	256	302	0	63	1727	11954



12.	Karnataka	28	10	24	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	125	June
13.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83	81	424	28	0	0	0	52	0	0	86	754	March and May	
15.	Maharashtra	18	31	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84	June	
16.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May-June
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	June
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	June
20.	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
21.	Punjab	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	11	May-June
22.	Rajasthan	17	17	1891	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	258	2209		
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	54	0	228	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	285	285	March and June
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	April and June
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
TOTAL (STATES)		255	212	2832	53	2	0	2	81	0	24	456	3917	3917	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	April-June
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	June
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May-June
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
34.	Delhi UT	3	0	118	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	2	158	April-June
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	May-June
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (UTs)		3	0	118	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	2	158	
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		258	212	2950	54	2	0	2	115	0	24	458	4075	

\* Upto the month of June, 2016.  
Note: NA implies data not received.

**Violence and sexual abuse against children in Haryana and Punjab**

2935. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden increase in violence and sexual abuse against children across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana and Punjab during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by Government to curb such cases of violence against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is an increase of 53.6% in cases registered under crimes against children (including violence and sexual abuse against children), from 58,224 cases in 2013 to 89,423 cases in 2014 respectively. The State/UT-wise detail of cases of crimes against children during 2013 and 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to curb cases of violence against children the Government has enacted various legislations including the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The primary responsibility of enforcing the provision of these acts lies with the States/UTs.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise cases registered(CR), cases charge sheeted(CS), cases convicted(CV), persons arrested(PAR), persons charge sheeted(PCS) and persons convicted(PCV) under total crime committed against children during 2013-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	51	0	72	53	0
3.	Assam	518	336	14	514	345	14
4.	Bihar	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177
5.	Chhattisgarh	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Goa	270	101	3	222	123	5
7.	Gujarat	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73
8.	Haryana	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	270	47	397	392	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	55	2	88	88	2
11.	Jharkhand	129	64	8	89	99	13
12.	Karnataka	1353	663	28	1087	962	29
13.	Kerala	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867
15.	Maharashtra	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159
16.	Manipur	123	4	0	10	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	183	117	7	133	119	8
18.	Mizoram	78	57	29	74	56	34
19.	Nagaland	8	5	12	12	5	8
20.	Odisha	1123	759	31	1005	980	34
21.	Punjab	1336	726	272	1149	842	314
22.	Rajasthan	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476
23.	Sikkim	39	39	66	68	76	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	100	103	8	150	133	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943
28.	Uttarakhand	232	116	42	173	155	73
29.	West Bengal	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25
TOTAL STATES		50683	34345	4622	58281	48811	6572
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	71	6	51	83	6
31.	Chandigarh	213	75	28	109	79	29



Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	1	6	6	3
33.	Daman and Diu	14	5	0	5	5	0
34.	Delhi UT	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	47	16	0	22	23	0
TOTAL UTs		7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	1	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	2	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	144	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	7	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	5	45	36	24

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
TOTAL STATES		79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	10	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	0	35	38	0
TOTAL UTs		9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

*Source:* Crime in India.

*Note:* Disposal of cases/persons may include cases/persons of previous years also.

**Anti malnutrition campaign by world bank for children  
and women of Maharashtra**

2936. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank sponsored anti malnutrition campaign for children and women has recently been launched in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) in what manner Government proposes to supplement the campaign to make it a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the International Development Association (IDA) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 162 high malnutrition Districts spread over 08 (eight) States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

ISSNIP covers 20 Districts of the State of Maharashtra. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Women and Child Development and Government of Maharashtra has been signed for implementation of the project in the State.

The overall goal of ISSNIP is to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age and to strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcome.

The following are the key activities under ISSNIP:—

- (i) Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) of ICDS—It includes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) as a key activity. ICT-RTM is driven by a customized ICDS—Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) operated through a mobile application at the level of Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Sector Supervisors (SS) in the ISSNIP States. It would enable the ICDS System to track individual child beneficiaries. ICT-RTM is aimed at improving the Service Delivery System of ICDS thereby to enhance the nutritional outcomes with regard to ICDS beneficiaries *viz.* Children up to 6 years of age group, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.
- (ii) Incremental Learning Approach (ILA)—This is meant for capacity building of ICDS personnel by doing approach and training on various modules.
- (iii) Community Based Events (CBE)—This focuses on strengthening process for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and increased social accountability of ICDS.

70% of the total cost of the project comes as assistance from the World Bank, 18% is contributed by the Government of India and 12% is borne by the respective State Government.

**Different figures of deaths due to malnutrition by different organization**

2937. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths that has taken place in the country due to malnutrition since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has found any difference in number of such deaths as presented by Government reports and the data published by reports of international agencies and NGOs;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take for bringing down the number of deaths due to malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children but can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. Malnutrition persists as it is a multi-faceted problem which occurs due to combination of several factors. Besides inadequate intake of food, low birth weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, repeated infections, lack of nutritional awareness other reasons include neglect of health of adolescent girls and pregnant women, poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, and low access of population to health services, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, etc. However, it is estimated that malnutrition is a contributing factor in about half of all deaths in under-five children globally, as per Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG) 2014 Report.

(d) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) viz. SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available food, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare following interventions are being undertaken under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme of National Health Mission and Funds are being provided each year for carrying out following set of activities towards management of malnutrition among children:

1. Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age through ASHA worker and health care provider at health facilities.
2. Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) training.
3. Treatment of sick children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 965 such centres are functional in 25 States and UTs. Incentive of ASHA for tracking of SAM children discharged from NRCs
4. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.
5. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) are held monthly at village level in Anganwadi Centre to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
6. 'National Iron Plus Initiative' has been launched as an effective strategy for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, in programme mode through life cycle approach. These are specific programmes to prevent and treat micronutrient deficiencies through Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation across life stages such as:
  - (i) Bi-weekly IFA syrup supplementation to children 6–59 months.
  - (ii) Weekly IFA tablet supplementation to children 5–10 years and adolescents 10–19 years.
  - (iii) IFA tablets to pregnant and lactating women.
  - (iv) Bi-annual Deworming to all children 1–19 years.
7. Vitamin A supplementation to all under-five children, twice every year.

8. Incentives are provided to ASHA for tracking of Low birth weight babies
9. Promotion for intake of iodised salt and monitoring salt quality through testing under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme
10. Assistance for nutrition support for pregnant mothers and infants is provided under Janani SurkshaYojana (JSY), a national conditional cash transfer scheme which incentivises women of low socio economic status for institutional delivery at public health facilities and assists her in fulfilling nutritional needs during pregnancy. Similarly, under Jananai Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY), all infants seeking treatment in public health facilities are provided food, drugs and transport, free of cost as an entitlement.
11. ASHA worker is provided incentive for construction of toilets, by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
12. Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), systematic efforts are undertaken to detect nutrition deficiency among children and adolescents respectively.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

### **Healthy food to pregnant women**

†2938. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the survey data of UNICEF, about ten lakh children under five years of age in the country including Maharashtra succumb to untimely death due to malnutrition;

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

(c) whether Government has evaluated the health-nourishing and nutritious food being provided at anganwadi centres; and

(d) if so, Government's plan to provide nutritious food and better health facilities to majority of pregnant women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. Malnutrition persists as it is a multi-faceted problem which occurs due to combination of several factors. Besides inadequate intake of food, low

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

birth weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, repeated infections, lack of nutritional awareness other reasons include neglect of health of adolescent girls and pregnant women, poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, and low access of population to health services, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, etc. However, it is estimated that malnutrition is a contributing factor in about half of all deaths in under- five children globally, as per Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), 2014 Report.

(c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of Scheme including provision of supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers as per the nutritional norms and guidelines of the Scheme. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of this Ministry in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs carries out periodic checks to ensure prescribed standards with reference to nutritional norms are adhered to and maintained properly. The supplementary food provided under ICDS is analysed through four quality control laboratories of FNB located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The States/UTs have also been advised to identify and involve Government Food Analysis Laboratories to get the SNP sample analysed. The evaluation of ICDS including SNP component was done by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2010.

(d) Various Schemes for providing nutritious food and health facilities to pregnant women are as under:-

- (i) ICDS for providing nutritious food to pregnant women and lactating mothers in the form of Take Home Ration (THR).
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) a conditional cash transfer scheme to give maternity benefit of ₹ 6000/- to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (iii) Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are held monthly at village level in Anganwadi Centre to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- (iv) 'National Iron Plus Initiative' (NIPI) to combat the public health challenge of iron deficiency anaemia prevalent across the life cycle.

- (v) Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY), a national conditional cash transfer scheme, incentivizes women of low socio-economic status for institutional delivery at public health facilities and assists her in fulfilling nutritional needs during pregnancy.

**Difference in birth ratio of male and female child in Chhattisgarh**

†2939. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of the country in which there is a big difference in birth ratio of male and female child;

(b) whether as per the database of the Health department in Balod, Janjgir Champa, Jashpur, Kawardha and Narayanpur districts of Chhattisgarh, there is a big difference in the birth ratio of male and female child;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from the Chhattisgarh Government to include these districts under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme; and

(d) 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) Census 2011 revealed that Child Sex Ratio (number of girls per 1000 boys within the age group of 0-6 years) in the country is 918 which is an alarming situation. Under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme 100 districts were covered during the first phase covering all 36 States/UTs. Keeping in view the criticality of the issue, BBBP Scheme is expanded to additional 61 Districts covering 11 States/UTs. The list of 161 districts under BBBP is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per Census 2011 data the Child Sex Ratio for the mentioned districts is as under:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio Census 2001	Child Sex Ratio Census 2011
1.	Janjgir-Champa	966	950
2.	Jashpur	975	980
3.	Kawardha	970	983
4.	Narayanpur	999	989
5.	Balod	New District created in 2012	

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) and (d) Ministry has received the proposal from Government of Chhattisgarh for expansion of BBBP in five districts. However, under this phase the scheme is extended to 61 additional districts whose CSR is below national average of 918, covering 11 States/UTs.

***Statement***

*List of 161 districts of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*

Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4
		927	918
Gujarat (9)	1. Surat	859	835
	2. Mehsana	801	842
	3. Gandhinagar	816	847
	4. Ahmedabad	835	857
	5. Rajkot	854	862
	6. Anand	849	884
	7. Amreli	892	886
	8. Patan	865	890
	9. Bhavnagar	881	891
Haryana (20)	10. Mahendragarh	818	775
	11. Jhajjar	801	782
	12. Rewari	811	787
	13. Sonipat	788	798
	14. Ambala	782	810
	15. Kurukshetra	771	818
	16. Rohtak	799	820
	17. Karnal	809	824
	18. Yamunanagar	806	826
	19. Kaithal	791	828
	20. Bhiwani	841	832

1	2	3	4
	21. Panipat	809	837
	22. Gurgaon	807	830
	23. Jind	818	838
	24. Faridabad	847	843
	25. Hisar	832	851
	26. Fatehabad	828	854
	27. Sirsa	817	862
	28. Panchkula	829	863
	29. Palwal	854	866
Himachal Pradesh (3)	30. Una	837	875
	31. Kangra	836	876
	32. Hamirpur	850	887
Jammu and Kashmir (15)	33. Jammu	819	795
	34. Pulwama	1046	829
	35. Kathua	847	831
	36. Badgam	963	832
	37. Anantnag	977	841
	38. Samba	798	779
	39. Baramula	961	863
	40. Ganderbal	1014	863
	41. Rajouri	905	865
	42. Srinagar	983	865
	43. Shupiyan	1011	878
	44. Kupwara	1021	879
	45. Kulgam	1003	885
	46. Udampur	912	886
	47. Bandipore	967	892
Madhya Pradesh (6)	48. Morena	837	829

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra (16)	49. Gwalior	853	840
	50. Bhind	832	843
	51. Datia	874	856
	52. Rewa	926	885
	53. Tikamgarh	916	892
	54. Bid	894	807
	55. Jalgaon	880	842
	56. Ahmadnagar	884	852
	57. Buldana	908	855
	58. Aurangabad	890	858
	59. Washim	918	863
	60. Kolhapur	839	863
	61. Osmanabad	894	867
	62. Sangli	851	867
	63. Jalna	903	870
	64. Hingoli	927	882
	65. Solapur	895	883
	66. Pune	902	883
	67. Parbhani	923	884
	68. Nashik	920	890
NCT of Delhi (7)	69. Latur	918	889
	70. South West	846	845
	71. North West	857	865
	72. East	865	871
	73. West	859	872
	74. North	886	873
	75. North East	875	880
	76. South	888	885

1	2	3	4
Punjab (20)	77. Tarn Taran	784	820
	78. Gurdaspur	789	821
	79. Amritsar	792	826
	80. Muktsar	811	831
	81. Mansa	782	836
	82. Patiala	776	837
	83. Sangrur	784	840
	84. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
	85. Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
	86. Barnala	792	843
	87. Firozpur	822	847
	88. Faridkot	812	851
	89. Bathinda	785	854
	90. Ludhiana	817	860
	91. Moga	818	860
	92. Rupnagar	799	863
	93. Hoshiarpur	812	865
	94. Kapurthala	785	871
	95. Jalandhar	806	874
	96. Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
Rajasthan (14)	97. Jhunjhunun	863	837
	98. Sikar	885	848
	99. Karauli	873	852
	100. Ganganagar	850	854
	101. Dhaulpur	860	857
	102. Jaipur	899	861
	103. Dausa	906	865

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh (21)	104. Alwar	887	865
	105. Bharatpur	879	869
	106. Sawai Madhopur	902	871
	107. Jaisalmer	869	874
	108. Hanumangarh	872	878
	109. Jodhpur	920	891
	110. Tonk	927	892
	111. Baghpat	850	841
	112. Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
	113. Ghaziabad	854	850
	114. Meerut	857	852
	115. Bulandshahr	867	854
	116. Agra	866	861
	117. Muzaffarnagar	859	863
	118. Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
	119. Jhansi	886	866
	120. Mathura	872	870
	121. Etawah	895	875
	122. Aligarh	886	877
	123. Etah	880	879
	124. Firozabad	887	881
	125. Jalaun	889	881
	126. Bijnor	905	883
	127. Mainpuri	892	884
	128. Hamirpur	904	886
	129. Saharanpur	872	887
	130. Farrukhabad	897	889
	131. Mahoba	900	892

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand (5)	132. Pithoragarh	902	816
	133. Champawat	934	873
	134. Hardwar	862	877
	135. Dehradun	894	889
	136. Chamoli	935	889
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137. Nicobars	937	945
Andhra Pradesh	138. Y.S.R.	951	918
Arunachal Pradesh	139. Dibang Valley	874	889
Assam	140. Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
Bihar	141. Vaishali	937	904
Chandigarh	142. Chandigarh	845	880
Chhattisgarh	143. Raigarh	964	947
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
Daman and Diu	145. Daman	907	897
Goa	146. North Goa	938	939
Jharkhand	147. Dhanbad	951	916
Karnataka	148. Bijapur	928	931
Kerala	149. Thrissur	958	950
Lakshadweep	150. Lakshadweep	959	911
Manipur	151. Senapati	962	893
Meghalaya	152. Ribhoi	972	953
Mizoram	153. Saiha	950	932
Nagaland	154. Longleng	964	885
Odisha	155. Nayagarh	904	855
Puducherry	156. Yanam	964	921
Sikkim	157. North	995	929
Tamil Nadu	158. Cuddalore	957	896

1	2	3	4
Telengana	159. Hyderabad	943	914
Tripura	160. South Tripura	961	951
West Bengal	161. Kolkata	927	933

### Steps taken to reduce child mortality rate

2940. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that hundreds of children die in the national capital due to malnutrition and hunger, according to UNICEF report released recently;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) what is the number of annual untimely deaths of children in various metropolitan cities, city-wise, in the last three years;

(d) various schemes that are in place for the welfare of children and to provide healthcare and food to them; and

(e) the steps taken to reverse the trend by reducing child mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. Malnutrition persists as it is a multi-faceted problem which occurs due to combination of several factors. Besides inadequate intake of food, low birth weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, repeated infections, lack of nutritional awareness other reasons include neglect of health of adolescent girls and pregnant women, poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, and low access of population to health services, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, etc. However, it is estimated that malnutrition is a contributing factor in about half of all deaths in under- five children globally, as per Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG) 2014 Report.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) viz.

‘Sabla’, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children. Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media. The details of the scheme is available in the Annual Report (2014-15) of the Ministry, which is available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and on the Ministry’s website, [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

As per the information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare following interventions are implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM) across the country for providing healthcare to children and reducing childhood mortality:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense antenatal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, postnatal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted by Ministry of Women and Child Development in convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) provides vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia



due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus Diarrhoea is provided in four States, namely Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.

- Name-based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD) and home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breastfeeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children, and Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres to manage severe acute malnutrition.
- Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognize that child health and survival is inextricable linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

#### **Data regarding child beggars**

2941. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the number of child beggars across the country, if so, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the action being contemplated by the various law enforcement agencies to check this social menace;

(c) whether Government has any plan to rehabilitate these children under any of the present schemes of Government, in particular through Swachh Bharat Scheme, the details thereof; and

(d) the plans of Government to eradicate street begging, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RGI) has informed that according to the Census 2011, the total number of Child beggars below 15 years of age in the country are 45296. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these Meetings, it was *inter alia*, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for Rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Destitutes is under formulation.

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise details of Child beggars below 15 years of age — Census 2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Marginal workers*</b>				
	INDIA	4011	2268	1743
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	87	58	29
2.	Himachal Pradesh	34	14	20
3.	Punjab	129	75	54
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	23	13	10
6.	Haryana	116	80	36
7.	NCT of Delhi	24	12	12
8.	Rajasthan	709	378	331
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1079	642	437
10.	Bihar	302	187	115
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
13.	Nagaland	6	5	1
14.	Manipur	1	0	1
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	3	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	2
18.	Assam	75	46	29
19.	West Bengal	211	122	89
20.	Jharkhand	60	38	22
21.	Odisha	65	34	31
22.	Chhattisgarh	68	39	29
23.	Madhya Pradesh	225	' 139	86
24.	Gujarat	83	41	42
25.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	107	52	55
28.	Andhra Pradesh	441	215	226
29.	Karnataka	122	50	72
30.	Goa	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	7	4	3
33.	Tamil Nadu	30	20	10
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
<b>Non-workers #</b>				
	INDIA	41285	22110	19175
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	903	495	408
2.	Himachal Pradesh	144	73	71

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
3.	Punjab	1085	594	491
4.	Chandigarh	11	8	3
5.	Uttarakhand	251	153	98
6.	Haryana	1055	632	423
7.	NCT of Delhi	266	140	126
8.	Rajasthan	6458	3392	3066
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9088	5053	4035
10.	Bihar	3094	1653	1441
11.	Sikkim	1	1	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	10	13
13.	Nagaland	14	6	8
14.	Manipur	33	16	17
15.	Mizoram	6	4	2
16.	Tripura	40	27	13
17.	Meghalaya	36	20	16
18.	Assam	611	320	291
19.	West Bengal	3005	1583	1422
20.	Jharkhand	1194	621	573
21.	Odisha	840	457	383
22.	Chhattisgarh	997	485	512
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2367	1322	1045
24.	Gujarat	1899	1054	845
25.	Daman and Diu	7	2	5
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	2919	1577	1342
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2687	1289	1398
29.	Karnataka	1480	743	737
30.	Goa	24	12	12

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
32.	Kerala	195	90	105
33.	Tamil Nadu	542	275	267
34.	Puducherry	9	3	6
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

**Total Child Beggars**

	INDIA	45296	24378	20918
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	990	553	437
2.	Himachal Pradesh	178	87	91
3.	Punjab	1214	669	545
4.	Chandigarh	11	8	3
5.	Uttarakhand	274	166	108
6.	Haryana	1171	712	459
7.	NCT of Delhi	290	152	138
8.	Rajasthan	7167	3770	3397
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10167	5695	4472
10.	Bihar	3396	1840	1556
11.	Sikkim	1	1	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	11	13
13.	Nagaland	20	11	9
14.	Manipur	34	16	18
15.	Mizoram	6	4	2
16.	Tripura	43	29	14
17.	Meghalaya	38	20	18
18.	Assam	686	366	320
19.	West Bengal	3216	1705	1511
20.	Jharkhand	1254	659	595
21.	Odisha	905	491	414

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
22.	Chhattisgarh	1065	524	541
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2592	1461	1131
24.	Gujarat	1982	1095	887
25.	Daman and Diu	8	3	5
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	3026	1629	1397
28.	Andhra Pradesh	3128	1504	1624
29.	Karnataka	1602	793	809
30.	Goa	24	12	12
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
32.	Kerala	202	94	108
33.	Tamil Nadu	572	295	277
34.	Puducherry	9	3	6
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

Note: \*.Represents age-group 5-14 yrs.

#-Represents age-group 0-14 years.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the Clock.*

*The House re-assembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## **RE. EX-POST FACTO APPROVAL TO THE BILLS BY THE CABINET**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. What is it?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016, which is now scheduled to be discussed, was given approval only yesterday, that too, an *ex-post facto* approval, by the Cabinet. There are three Bills listed here. One of them is this Bill. Also, I think some of the Bills, which were given an *ex-post facto* approval yesterday, had already been passed in the other House. Now, what is the

status? Are we going to do it in this manner only, that the Cabinet would approve the Bills *ex-post facto* and then we would discuss them? Sir, Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business requires matters to be raised before the Cabinet. Now, which are those matters to be raised before the Cabinet is also mentioned there. And, therefore, I would like to know, how is it that *ex-post facto*.. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, is he the Cabinet Secretary or what? ...(Interruptions)...

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): He is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, under Rule 12...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The point is...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, he is responding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are talking about the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, Sir. The Minister was responding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want a ruling from him! Okay.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. We want a ruling from you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you raise a point of order... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, he was responding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, somebody has to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Chair is responding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. Mr. Naik, you are correct. But kindly understand, the hon. Chairman has got all powers to suspend any rule or give any waiver and, accordingly, the hon. Chairman has suspended the rules and he has permitted introduction of this Bill and, if the Government wants, consideration of the Bill. Is that fine? So, it is now as per order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he always raises a valid point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you raised a good point. This is a valid point and that is why I have given the ruling also. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the only thing is, you wanted a ruling from the Government! That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Now, before that, there is a Supplementary List of Business. Shri Radha Mohan Singh to move for consideration of the Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Mr. Minister, can you explain what the position is? ... (*Interruptions*)... Can you explain? Let me understand it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is only to include Nagaland. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): For historical reason, Nagaland was kept out. That was their own decision. Now, if they wish to join, the people of Nagaland should not be deprived. We fully support it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already passed by the Lok Sabha. So, we will just pass it. With the permission of the House, I am allowing it. Suspension has already been made, so it is as per rule. It is in the Supplementary List of Business. Since the House agrees, I am calling the hon. Minister to move the Bill.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

“कि केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1992 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:—

“कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is called the constructive cooperation and the constructive opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I hope all of us have realized that there is expenditure involved in setting up the University in Nagaland and by the definition of the Leader of the House this Bill is a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)... This is a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): This must be sent to Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since last week, Mr. Jairam Ramesh has become a great admirer of the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... I think it is a good thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, what is your opinion? Should this not be sent to Lok Sabha? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill has been passed. Now, there is no point in sending it to...(Interruptions)... We have already passed it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): What Mr. Jairam and Mr. Kapil Sibal are saying, I think a considered view will have to be taken one day because there is no Bill ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is on record in the House and I have said it from the Chair that if you think so, what is needed is a constitutional amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not that. ...(Interruptions)... Every Bill has a money component and the Consolidated Fund of India is involved. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are correct but...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If I may state...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are right. Every Bill has a financial statement appended to it, which means moneys have to be expended and those come from the Consolidated Fund of India. The danger is that if the Treasury Benches want to raise an objection *qua* a Bill that may not pass here, they can term it as a Money Bill and then allow the Lok Sabha Speaker to take a decision. This impinges on the dignity of this House and the autonomy of this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... I got your point. The point is that it is in the Rule Book. Rule 186 says that at any stage an objection can be raised as to whether or not a Bill is a Money Bill, and if the Chairman considers the objection valid, it can be referred. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one more point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, yet again, the Government wants to avoid a discussion on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. In tomorrow's agenda, which is being circulated, there is a Private Member's Bill by the same Dr. K. V. P. Ramchandra Rao whose previous Bill was termed a Money Bill. Now, he is bringing a Private Members' Bill tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a Resolution.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is listed in tomorrow's List of Business. Now, we are told that the House is not going to meet after 12 o'clock tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody told you this. We have to decide that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, I hope, you will not once again subvert a discussion on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(*व्यवधान*)... चूंकि जयराम रमेश जी की आवाज तेज है, इसलिए मैं बोल नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an academic discussion. We have to take up the Bill now.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: एक कहावत है कि "दूध का जला छाछ को भी फूंक-फूंक कर पीता है"। अभी आपने जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल को स्पीकर साहब को रेफर कर दिया, तो सभी लोगों के मन में आशंका है कि किसी भी फाइनेन्स बिल को स्पीकर साहब मनी बिल करके भेज देंगे, स्पीकर साहब कर ही देंगे और फिर वह मनी बिल हो जाएगा, तो राज्य सभा अपनी बात रखने से वंचित हो जाएगी। इस आशंका को निर्मूल करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कुछ तो कहें।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you just said, and I like that expression, 'constructive opposition *vis-a-vis* destructive opposition'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say 'destructive opposition'. I only said, 'constructive opposition'.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Anything can be described as a Money Bill when it suites the destructive convenience of avoiding Rajya Sabha ...(*Interruptions*)... and this weapon can be utilized then, and that has been utilised on a number of occasions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now move on to the listed Business. If you are very serious about it, you can consider the idea of a Constitutional Amendment. That is all I have to say. Now, we have already agreed that first, we will take up the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016. That is again a non-controversial Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is also not a Money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that you should try for a Constitutional Amendment instead of wasting time here on this issue.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016, is a Money Bill, which has been listed today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, to be introduced. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

### **The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

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

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, be taken into consideration.”

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. Mrs. Patil, the total time allotted for the Bill is limited. We have to pass it in one hour. Therefore, you can speak for five minutes.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैटर्निटी बेनिफिट बिल, जो अभी सदन के सामने रखा गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करते हुए कुछ सूचनाएं यहां पर सरकार को देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे मराठी में बोलते हैं—

“जिच्या हाती पाठव्याची दोरी ती सर्व जगासी उद्धारी”

इसका मतलब यह है कि पालने की डोर जिसके हाथ में है, वह पूरी दुनिया का उद्धार कर सकती है। आज की नारी को अगर देखा जाए, तो आज की नारी आधुनिक झांसी की रानी है। वह कैसे? क्योंकि एक हाथ में लैपटॉप है, दूसरे हाथ में मोबाइल है, घोड़े की जगह स्कूटर ने, टू व्हीलर ने ले ली है, तो टू व्हीलर में अपने छोटे बच्चों को पकड़ कर अपने साथ बांध कर चली जाती है और फिर अपने ऑफिस में जाकर पुरुष का मुखौटा हासिल कर ऑफिस का काम करती

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

है। जब घर आती है, तो महिलाओं का मुखौटा हासिल करती है और फिर बच्चों को पालती है। कवि कालिदास के शब्दों में गृहिणी सचिव, प्रिया, सखी और माता भी। कवि कालिदास ने यह वर्णन मां का किया है, स्त्री का किया है, जिसके अनेक रूप होते हैं। भगवान, परमात्मा ने एक और जिम्मेदारी हमारी बढ़ा दी है और वह है मातृत्व। अपनी कोख में 9 महीने बच्चों को रखना, उसके बाद उनको प्रसूत करना और उसके बाद बच्चों को पालना-पोसना, बड़ा करना, ये सारी जिम्मेदारियां ज्यादा तौर पर महिलाओं के ऊपर आती हैं। शायद परमात्मा को यह मालूम है कि इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी निभाने का काम सिर्फ महिला ही कर सकती है, इसलिए उन्होंने यह काम महिलाओं को दिया है।

सर, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 में बना था और 2016 में इसके amendment को कल कैबिनेट ने मान्यता दी है। इससे हमारे देश में organized sector में सर्विस करने वाली 18 लाख महिलाओं को फायदा होने वाला है। राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में, यह बिल पास होने के बाद, हमारा भारत देश उन 40 देशों में से एक होगा, जिनमें 18 weeks से ज्यादा की maternity leave के benefits मिलने वाले हैं।

सर, मुझे इसमें एक सजेशन देना है। इन्होंने क्रेच के लिए एक शर्त रखी है कि अगर कहीं 50 से ज्यादा कर्मचारी हैं, तो ही क्रेच की सुविधा दी जाए। लेकिन 10 से ज्यादा और 50 से कम कर्मचारी अगर कहीं काम करते हैं, तो — मंत्री जी से मेरी यह दरखास्त रहेगी कि जिस जगह पर भी 10 से ज्यादा लोग नौकरी कर रहे होंगे, तो वहां पर महिलाएँ भी काम करती हैं, पुरुष भी काम करते हैं, तो इसमें 50 की प्रतिबद्धता नहीं रखते हुए इसे 10 किया जाए और कानून में इस तरह से बदलाव किया जाए।

सर, यह निश्चित रूप से एक progressive legislation है। यहां मुझे दो चीजें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लगती हैं। महिलाओं की मर्यादा तो हम जानते हैं, लेकिन आपने उसमें adoption का प्रावधान किया है। तो adoption or surrogacy आज की तारीख में यहां पर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे चल रहे हैं। सर, adoption के लिए भी आपने अगर 12 weeks के बदले उससे ज्यादा समय का दिया होता, प्रसव पूर्व या गर्भवती होते हुए भी दिया होता, 12 weeks के बदले 26 weeks का दिया होता, तो और अच्छा होता। सर, surrogacy में भी ऐसा कुछ किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज कल surrogacy को ज्यादा मान्यता दी हुई है। आज कल surrogacy हो रही है। जिनको बच्चे नहीं हो रहे हैं, वे surrogacy से बच्चे पा रहे हैं। जब तक वह बच्चा उस माता के साथ सूट नहीं होता है, तब तक उसे माता को भी अपने साथ रखना पड़ेगा, तो उनकी आदत होने के लिए, उनकी bonding होने के लिए, उनको भी 26 weeks की परमिशन देनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक मानसिकता की बात कहना चाहती हूँ। कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या किसी भी नौकरी में महिलाओं के प्रति जो hidden biases होते हैं, उनको हमें थोड़ा सा एड्रेस करने की जरूरत है। What are the hidden biases? अगर कहीं पर हमारी लड़की नौकरी मांगने के लिए चली गई, तो बाहर के देशों में यह नहीं पूछते कि क्या आपकी शादी हुई है, आपको कितने बच्चे हैं। ऐसे सवाल वे नहीं पूछते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां इस तरह से सवाल पूछेंगे कि क्या आपकी शादी हुई है, आप बच्चे कब करेंगे। इसका मतलब, अगर वह बच्चा करना चाहती

है, तो उसको छुट्टी चाहिए होगी, वहां पर उस महिला को उसका हक देना पड़ेगा, इसलिए उसको उस नौकरी पर नहीं लिया जाएगा, उसके लिए उसको नाकाबिल ठहराया जाएगा। यानी उस महिला को वहां पर नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती है। तो उसके लिए भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

सर, senior management के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। वह प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, इस बिल में जो आपने language use की है, आपने बोला है कि "The women will be allowed..." तो allow करने वाले आप कौन होते हैं? जिस तरह से महिलाओं को ...(समय की घंटी)... आज भी आपकी मानसिकता यह दर्शाती है कि किस तरह से महिलाओं की तरफ आपका प्रतिरोध है।

सर, मैं एक मिनट में unorganized sector के बारे में बोलना चाहूंगी। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ, जहां पर खेत मजदूर और गन्ना तोड़ने वाली महिलाएँ सबसे ज्यादा काम करती हैं। कम से कम हमारी दो-ढाई लाख महिलाएँ गन्ना तोड़ने के लिए बाहर जाती हैं। तो मंत्री जी, उन महिलाओं के लिए, जो नौकरी में नहीं हैं, लेकिन दिन-रात काम करती हैं, उनके लिए भी, unorganized sector के लिए भी, आपको कुछ प्रावधान करने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं सबसे बड़ी बात लास्ट में कहना चाहूंगी कि maternity leave देते हैं, माताओं के बारे में "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते.." बोलते हैं और हमें हमेशा देवी बना दिया जाता है, लेकिन माता बन कर बच्चों को पालना, यह केवल मां का काम नहीं है, इसमें उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी पिता की भी बनती है, इसलिए इसमें paternity leave भी होनी चाहिए। बच्चों के जो पिता हैं, उनकी भी जिम्मेदारी उतनी ही है, जितनी मां की होती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आपको maternity benefits के साथ-साथ paternity के लिए भी, ...(समय की घंटी)... पितृत्व के लिए भी कुछ जिम्मेदारियाँ फिक्स करनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are recommending paternity leave also.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): In the Government sector, it is already there, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो 'प्रसूति प्रसुविधा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016' पेश किया है, मैं इसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ। इस बिल के पारित हो जाने का सबसे ज्यादा लाभ उन गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े और कमजोर वर्ग की महिलाओं को मिलने वाला है, जो कारखानों, फैक्ट्रियों, दुकानों, बागानों आदि में कार्य करती हैं। इससे उन गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े और कमजोर वर्ग की महिलाओं को निश्चित तौर पर सबसे ज्यादा लाभ मिलने वाला है। गरीब और दलित परिवारों की मेरी जो बहनों और माताएं कारखानों में कार्य करती हैं, दुकानों में मजदूरी करती हैं, वे भी चाहती हैं कि मेरी कोख से जो बच्चा पैदा हो, मैं उस बच्चे का लालन-पालन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकूँ, बच्चे को भरपूर स्तनपान भी करवा सकूँ और उसको निरोग तथा तंदुरुस्त रख सकूँ।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने मातृत्व अवकाश की जो समय-सीमा केवल 12 सप्ताह थी यानी तीन महीने, उसको बढ़ा कर 26 सप्ताह यानी लगभग साढ़े छः माह निश्चित किया है। इससे उन माताओं और बहनों को बहुत लाभ होने वाला है।

श्रीमान्, कारखानों में काम करने वाली हमारी जो बहनें और बेटियां हैं, प्रसूति के 26 सप्ताह बाद उनको जो तकलीफ होती है, उसको भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने समझा है। होता यह है कि 26 सप्ताह तक एक मां अपने बच्चे के साथ रहती है, उसको दूध पिलाती है और उसके तुरंत बाद उसको छोड़ कर उसे पूरे दिन के लिए कार्य स्थल पर चले जाना पड़ता है, यह एक दुविधाजनक स्थिति होती है। उस पीड़ा को वह मां या शिशु ही समझ सकता है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल के माध्यम से कार्यस्थल पर शिशु कक्ष की सुविधा का जो प्रावधान बिल में किया है, वह भी स्वागत योग्य है। उन्होंने केवल प्रावधान ही नहीं किया है, बल्कि उसमें यह भी प्रावधान कर दिया है कि एक मां अपने बच्चे को दूध पिलाने के लिए, देखने और संभालने के लिए दिन में चार बार शिशु कक्ष में जा सकती है और बच्चे की देखरेख कर सकती है।

महोदय, कारखानों और फैक्ट्रियों में मजदूरी करने वाली उन महिलाओं के बारे में हम विचार करें, तो पाएंगे कि वे उतनी पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं होती हैं। इस बिल में यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो मातृत्व सुविधा, प्रसूति सुविधा उन्हें मिलने वाली है, उसके बारे में उनको सूचित करवाना है। इस बिल में इसको अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है कि प्रथम नियुक्ति के समय ही उनको लिखित में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से सूचित किया जाना है कि आपको ये-ये मातृत्व और प्रसूति सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। इसके लिए भी मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को साधुवाद देना चाहूंगा।

मान्यवर, इस बिल के पारित होने से देश को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होने वाला है। एक महिला 26 सप्ताह सवैतनिक अवकाश लेने के पश्चात् यानी प्रसव के पश्चात निश्चित होकर कार्य भी करेगी और साथ ही उस बच्चे का लालन-पालन करके, उसको पूर्णतया स्तनपान करा कर एक तंदुरुस्त बच्चा तैयार करेगी। इससे निश्चित ही शिशु मृत्यु दर भी घटेगी। मैंने कल ही अखबार में पढ़ा था, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, आदरणीय जगत प्रकाश नड्डा जी का स्टेटमेंट था। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में शिशु मृत्यु दर 13 प्रतिशत है और अगर मैं संख्या बताऊंगा, तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा। उसकी संख्या 1.56 लाख है यानी 1.56 लाख बच्चे स्तनपान के अभाव में इस दुनिया में नहीं रह पाते हैं। इस कारण से उन माताओं की कोख खाली हो जाती है, इसलिए मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से उन माताओं और बहनों को बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी। इससे वे 26 सप्ताह तक अपना पूरा समय देकर अपने बच्चे का लालन-पालन करेंगी और उसके बाद भी अपनी छत्र-छाया में अपने बच्चे को बड़ा करने का दायित्व पूर्ण करेंगी। उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में कुछ समय पहले तथाकथित प्रगतिशील व्यक्तियों ने पश्चिमी सभ्यता से प्रेरित होकर एक अभियान चलाया और मीडिया के माध्यम से एक भ्रम पैदा किया। वह भ्रम यह था कि अगर बच्चे को मां का दूध पिलाया गया तो बच्चा कमजोर हो जाएगा, इसलिए उन्हें डिब्बा बंद पैकड दूध पिलाइए, ऐसा एक भ्रम समाज में फैला। साथ ही मेरी उन माताओं, बहनों को भी भ्रमित किया गया और यह कहा गया कि यदि आपने स्तनपान करवाया तो आप बीमार हो जाएंगी, कमजोर हो जाएंगी, जवानी में बूढ़ी दिखने लग जाएंगी। श्रीमान, वह भ्रम इस देश में दुर्भाग्य से ऐसा चला कि उस काल खण्ड में हमारे जो बालक हुए, वे ढीले, पीले, कमजोर होने लगे। साथ ही हमारी

माताओं, बहनों की भी दुर्गति हुई, वे भी बीमार रहने लगे। कई रोगों से ग्रसित हो गईं, लेकिन हम सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि भारत सरकार ने भी और हमारे जागरूक नागरिकों ने एक अभियान चलाया। अभी तो यह अभियान स्तनपान को लेकर इतना अच्छा चल रहा है, खूब विज्ञापन हो रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि वास्तव में मां का दूध अमृत के समान है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारी मेडिकल साइंस ने भी सिद्ध कर दिया ....**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमान, बस दो मिनट लूंगा। हम आपके आज्ञाकारी हैं और आपके आदेश से स्टैंड अप और सिट डाउन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made very good points.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** श्रीमान, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, डिलीवरी के वक्त एक बात कही जाती है। ये कहते हैं कि क्या बच्चे का जन्म हो गया और बच्चे ने मां का प्रथम दूध पिया या नहीं? श्रीमान, मां के प्रथम दूध में वह ताकत है, जो अमृत के समान है। उसके अंदर रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता भी होती है। उस दूध को पीने से बच्चा मजबूत होता है, कभी बीमार नहीं होता। मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात को पूरा करूंगा। जब स्तनपान और दूध की बात आई, मेरे मन में जीजाबाई का प्रसंग याद आया है, जिसको मैं शेयर करना चाहूंगा। जब शिवाजी छोटे थे तो उनकी मां जीजाबाई किसी कार्य में व्यस्त हो गईं, शिवाजी बहुत रोने लगे। श्रीमान, दासी से रहा नहीं गया और उनका ममत्व जागृत हो गया और उसने अपने स्तन से शिवा को दूध पिला दिया, स्तनपान करवा दिया। जब जीजाबाई को पता लगा तो उसने तुरन्त प्रभाव से बच्चे को उल्टी करवाई, दूध बाहर निकलवाया। तो इसके पीछे भाव क्या था? उसके पीछे भाव यह था कि जीजाबाई समझती थी कि स्तनपान कराते समय उस मां का मस्तिष्क कैसा है, उस दासी ने निश्चित ही डर के मारे इस प्रकार का स्तनपान कराया है, कहीं उससे मेरा बच्चा कमजोर व डरपोक न हो जाए। जीजाबाई को शिवाजी के माध्यम से मुगलों को परास्त कर हिन्दू साम्राज्य की स्थापना करवानी थी, इसीलिए उल्टी करवाई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** श्रीमान, मैं राजस्थान से हूँ, एक बात और कहूंगा। हमारे यहां पर मेवाड़ के अंदर महाराणा प्रताप थे। वे इतने शूरवीर थे कि उसके बारे में हमारे यहां एक कहावत चली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, ऐसे तमाम शूरवीर, ऐसे हमारे देश के तमाम नौजवान पैदा होंगे, उसके अंदर निश्चित तौर पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are allowing surrogacy in this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are diverting it. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is going on?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear anything.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** श्रीमान, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल का मैं समर्थन भी करता हूँ और साथ में यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इस भारत की भूमि पर एक भी कमजोर बच्चा नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. बस, बैठिए।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** यह बिल गरीबों एवं दलितों की महिलाओं के लिए है, इसलिए इसको पारित कराएं। मेरा इसमें पूरा-पूरा समर्थन है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? One of you can speak.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you are allowing surrogacy in this Bill. मेड सर्वेंट ने दूध पिलाया, उस पर आसमान टूट पड़ा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your chance comes.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): यह एक मां का अपमान है जो ममत्व से बच्चे को दूध पिलाती है। ये तो दूध और पूत में फर्क कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your chance comes. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have called her. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am actually very amused to see all the men talking about women, surrogacy...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should you be amused? Women are our sisters and mothers. What is there to be amused about then? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking her time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: It is showing the \* of men present in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. \* is expunged. Don't say like that. Why are you saying \* ?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to have my time started again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

Sir, this Bill provides the pregnant women to get maternity benefits especially the holiday paid up salary during the pregnancy period or maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. But, in our State, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already given it for 26 weeks, which is in practice. And, now, *Amma* has promised to enhance it to 39 weeks, that is, almost nine months paid up salary. The maternity leave will be enhanced to nine months. So, that is a promise and it will be done very shortly.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



Sir, through you, I want to put forward a few suggestions. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has well planned and well implemented the healthcare monetary programmes. Tamil Nadu is one of the best States in India for expecting mothers. So, *Amma* is first giving it during the period of seventh month of pregnancy – if a girl is seven-month pregnant, she gets ₹ 4,000 to take care of herself and take healthy food. After that, in two instalments, it is given. When she delivers the baby, she gets ₹ 4,000. When the child is four-and-a-half months' old, the baby is immunised with the Pentavalent vaccine, which combines different vaccines in one injection and protects infants against whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis-B, Diphtheria and bacteria. Everything is vaccinated in one injection. After having these vaccines, she is again given ₹ 4,000. Tamil Nadu has implemented this. It is a landmark achievement for the expectant mothers and, all the more, there is a landmark initiative which has been introduced. To commemorate the International Breastfeeding Week, our hon. Chief Minister, *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, inaugurated more than 350 breastfeeding rooms at bus terminals across the State. So, all the bus stations have got breastfeeding rooms where mothers can feed their children. This is the first time any State in the country has made such arrangements for mothers, especially the lactating mothers. To improve the immune system of babies, who are newborns, breast milk banks were launched in seven Government hospitals across the State. Each hospital would be given equipment worth ₹ 10 lakhs to store milk donated by mothers. I put forward this as a strong suggestion, which has to be implemented in the country at large. According to Job Zachariah, who heads the field office in the UNICEF, not a single State has implemented this important thing, that is, giving expectant mothers an amount of ₹ 12,000. Not a single State has implemented this till date; and, Tamil Nadu is the only State. Our Government and *Amma* are more proactive than others in implementing initiatives for the benefit of pregnant women and, under the scheme for new mothers in the hospital, they get a baby kit. She has allotted ₹ 67 crores for providing baby powder, towel, dress, mosquito net, oil, shampoo, soap and even a toy for the baby. So, it is put as a baby kit and all the mothers, the poor mothers, once they deliver a baby, are given a baby kit, which is the first-of-its-kind in the whole of India. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, only two minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a role model for the whole India, at large, to implement. ...(*Interruptions*)... For unwed pregnant mothers, the Cradle Baby Scheme has aimed at reducing infanticide, especially female infanticide. Tamil Nadu ranks high in terms of institutional deliveries. I wanted to put on record a rapid survey on children conducted by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: As per the statistics, Tamil Nadu ranks high in terms of institutional deliveries. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Tamil Nadu, 99.3 per cent pregnant women deliver in the hospitals because they get ample benefits from the Government, and whereas it is only 87.9 per cent in Gujarat and 76.2 per cent in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned....  
*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Ms. Dola Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Everything is free for a child till the age of six months ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ms. Dola Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Till six months, everything is taken care of by the Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Sen, your time-limit is four minutes, but you can take five minutes. I give you one minute extra.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, the object of maternity leave benefit is to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing for full and healthy maintenance of a woman and her child when she is not working. In today's age, more and more women are joining the workforce and, in this scenario, it is important to ensure that a woman, striving for self-sufficiency, does not have to compromise on her role as a caregiver to her child. Studies have shown that a longer maternity leave is likely to produce health benefits.

Expectant and nursing mothers require special protection to prevent harm to their own health and their infants' health. They need adequate time to recover after giving birth and nursing their children. At the same time, they also require protection to ensure that they will not lose their job simply because of pregnancy or maternity leave. Such protection ensures a woman equal access to employment.

But one point I must say. The proposed amendment is silent on the question of paternity leave. This is one very important point that the Labour Ministry must address. Extending paternity leave will contribute to men and women sharing responsibilities of child care. This, we have already started practising in West Bengal under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, who is the Health Minister as well, Ms. Mamata Banerjee. This is a progressive step, in which Bengal is already leading.

The present Bill seeks to increase the maternity leave for women to 26 weeks, as against the current provision of 12 weeks. This is a commendable reform, and I whole-heartedly support this provision. Another good provision is the option of "work from home" for nursing mothers, after completing the duration of their maternity leave, though this will be decided by the employer. It also provides for 16 weeks' leave for women, who adopt a child or opt for surrogacy. In case an establishment employs 50 employees or more, a creche will have to be provided by the establishment. These are all very progressive provisions and I laud the Government for bringing them.

However, it is important for us to go beyond the books and look at the bigger picture. Women are estimated to be only 30 per cent of all economically active individuals, even though they account for 48 per cent of the population. Only one per cent of women are employed in State and Central Governments, and three per cent in legislative, management and senior official positions.

Maternity benefits are crucial as malnutrition continues to be a huge hurdle. In India, almost one in every three children, or an alarming 4.8 crore children are stunted. Without these benefits, it often becomes difficult for a single mother to provide adequate nutrition for her child. A mother also has to ensure that her child is fully immunized against all types of diseases. India has still a long way to go in securing 100 per cent immunization for all children. In fact, the first phase of the National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 revealed that the highest percentage of fully immunized children are from Goa, Sikkim, Puducherry and West Bengal.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is a conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for improved health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers. This scheme is being implemented in 52 districts for women above the age of 19 years in respect of their first two live births. It is estimated that about three crore women get pregnant every year. If ₹ 6,000 is to be given to each of them, then, ₹ 18,000 crore is needed every year. However, in the present Budget, only ₹ 400 crore has been allocated to the scheme. This needs to be looked into by the Government.

There are some more points for consideration. First, it should be addressed by the Government that the timing of this 26 weeks maternity leave should be flexible in nature and according to the necessity and choice of a pregnant mother.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one minute more.

MS. DOLA SEN: Second, establishments, with ten employees, are entitled for ESI facilities. This Maternity Benefit Bill should not clash with the existing ESI facilities. Third, there are some provisions in the Act for maternity leave allowance or medical bonus for the pregnant mothers. I would like to know whether the Government is planning to increase this allowance or medical bonus, as it is not at all up to the mark. Fourth, it is there in the amendment that "every establishment shall intimate in writing and electronically to every woman at the time of her initial appointment about the benefits available under the Act." It means that this Maternity Benefit Bill should be implemented from the very first day of the service of the pregnant mother.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now conclude.

MS. DOLA SEN: This Maternity Benefit Bill must also address the working women of unorganised sector. I appreciate the thought, that the Government has put, behind the Bill. *...(Time-bell rings)...* We also need to work towards building a future where women hold an equal stake in every aspect of India's social, political and economic life.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Your time is over.

MS. DOLA SEN: For a child, the most important person in their life is the mother. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, please conclude.

MS. DOLA SEN: Let us ensure that we build an India where every woman is free to achieve her dreams, and no child is bereft of the love that only a mother can provide.

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन। आपकी पार्टी का बोलने का टाइम चार मिनट है, लेकिन आप पांच मिनट बोलिए।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** सर, छह मिनट का समय दे दीजिएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोलिएगा।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** सर, छह मिनट का समय दे दीजिएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोलिएगा। No, no. I have other Business also. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आपने एक मिनट का ज्यादा समय अपनी तरफ से बोलने के लिए दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस सदन में आए हुए 28 महीने हो गए हैं। जब से मैं इस सदन में आई हूँ, तब से लेकर आज तक यहां पर बहुत महिला सांसद आयी हैं। हम लोगों ने कई बार नोटिस दिया कि महिलाओं के issue पर चर्चा कराई जाए, लेकिन एक दिन भी चर्चा नहीं हुई। मुझे ऐसा लगने लगा कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है, जैसा कि इस शेर में कहा गया है,

"पैरों में बांधकर यूं रस्मों की जंजीरें,

चूड़ियों से तकाजा है कि खनकती नहीं।"

कहीं वही हाल हम लोगों का तो नहीं हो गया है। मैं महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री का एवं उनके मंत्रालय का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो बिल आया है, उनकी पहल से ही आया है, उन्होंने विशेष पहल की है। इसीलिए इस बिल को लाने का काम किया गया है। इस बिल का एक ही मकसद है कि शिशु मृत्यु दर पर कैसे रोक लगाई जाए। भारत में शिशु मृत्यु दर बहुत अधिक है, उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने पहल की है। यह एक सराहनीय पहल है। कहा जाता है कि "मां" का दूध बच्चों के लिए बहुत मुफीद होता है, इस बिल में इसी पर जोर दिया गया है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगी। सरकार ने प्रसूति अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह कर दिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और हम सभी इसका स्वागत करते हैं। मेरी आशंका यह है कि कारखानों में, दुकानों में जो औरतें काम करती हैं या लड़कियां काम करती हैं, उनसे सवाल किए जाते हैं, जिस तरह से रजनी पाटिल जी बोल रही थीं, वे कह रही थीं कि लड़कियों से सवाल किए जाते हैं कि वे शादी कब करेंगी? मैं कहती हूँ कि उनसे बांड भरवाए जाते हैं कि आप अभी अपने बच्चों को जन्म नहीं देंगी। उनको नौकरी देने से पहले उनसे इस तरह से पूछा जाता है। जो महिला pregnant हो जाती है, उनको कोई न कोई बहाना बनाकर नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। आजकल लोग बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी से परेशान हैं। हमारे यहां 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहने वाली है। आप इसका ख्याल कैसे रखेंगे कि गांव की कामगार महिलाओं को इसका लाभ मिले, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरी में तो उन्हें 12 से 26 हफ्ते तक वेतन मिलेगा, लेकिन क्या आपने निजी संस्थानों एवं कॉर्पोरेट संस्थानों या उनके संगठनों से बात की है कि महिलाओं को जो छुट्टियां मिलेंगी, वे वेतन सहित मिलें, वेतन रहित नहीं? इस पर पर गौर करने की जरूरत है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप घर से काम करने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। किन्तु, मैं आपका ध्यान एक बात की ओर भी आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगी कि शहरों में रहने वाली हमारी बहनें लैपटॉप, मोबाइल और नेट से जुड़ी हुई हैं। दूसरी तरफ गांव में रहने वाली बहनें, गांव की पगडंडियों से चलकर शहरों के मुख्यालयों में आकर काम करती हैं, क्या आपने उनके लिए प्राइवेट संस्थानों से बात की है? आप इन बहनों को कैसे लाभ पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे? आपने कहा है कि आप शिशु कक्ष बनाएंगे और महिलाएं दिन में चार बार अपने बच्चों को स्तनपान कराएंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो शिशु कक्ष बनाए जाएंगे, क्या उनको सरकार बनाएगी या जिन कम्पनियों में महिलाएं काम करती हैं, वे कम्पनियां

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

बनाएंगी? अगर कम्पनियां बनाएंगी, तो आप उनके साथ कौन सा नियम लागू करेंगे, ताकि वे इन कक्षों को अनिवार्य रूप से बनाएं ही।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपने दत्तक माता की बात कही है। जिनके दो से अधिक बच्चे हैं, क्या आप उनको इसका लाभ देंगे या नहीं देंगे? ऐसी भी है कि जिनकी दो बेटियां हैं, ऐसे में लोग एक लड़के की खाहिश में किसी लड़के को दत्तक पुत्र के रूप में ले लेते हैं, तो क्या आप उस माता को इसका लाभ देंगे या नहीं देंगे? मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूँ।

मैं आखिर में एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूँ ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** पांच मिनट हो गए। Okay, conclude now. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I have to control the House, not you people. Okay.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** महोदय, मैं आखिर में अपनी बात एक शेर के माध्यम से खत्म करना चाहूंगी। महोदय, गांव की औरतों के दिल से जो आवाज निकल रही है, मैं उस आवाज को एक शेर के माध्यम से रखना चाहूंगी।

"न हमसफ़र से निकलेगा, न हमनशी से निकलेगा।

हमारे पैर का कांटा, खुद हमी से निकलेगा॥"

बहुत, बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, I know why you have argued for extension of time for other Members. Your party has three minutes, but I will give you extra two minutes. You can speak for five minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, whatever it may be, but it is a labour issue. Whatever I have to speak, I will speak and then stop.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Within five minutes, you have to speak.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This was a product of long-standing demand of the country's trade union movement. It was taken up in 2013. At the 44th Indian Labour Conference there was a consensus recommendation on it. Ultimately, after three years, it is seeing the light of the day. देर आए, दुरुस्त आए। I welcome the step. This is number one.

Number two, I fully express my agreement with the proposals made by Shrimati Rajani Patil and Ms. Dola Sen, that whatever rights are there, those have to be increased further. The hon. Minister must seriously consider on that.

The third point is that the passage of this Bill will definitely give you great applause. But the purpose of the Bill is to get the benefits delivered at the grass

root level. Out of my own personal experience at the work place level, the present provision of 12 weeks maternity benefit implementation is hardly to the extent of 30 per cent, that is, 30 per cent of the eligible working women are getting this benefit. Because in many places, a woman has to join work by suppressing her marital status. If you are married, you will not be given the job, particularly, in the emerging highly mechanized spinning mills and industries where a young woman has to join the job by suppressing her marital status; otherwise, she is not going to get the job. The kind of enforcement machinery that is there, if these benefits are really to be delivered for whom it is meant for, I think, the system has to be strengthened much stronger. Only then will it ensure the benefits.

Thirdly, its implementation is also linked with various other factors. I crave the attention of hon. Minister, because he has to reply. Mr. Minister, I crave your attention, please. There are other provisions which are related to an effective implementation of that and, even, the eligibility of that. I think the Government, up in its sleeves, has already put it in the public domain to bring a legislation called 'the Small Factories Amendment Bill' where all the factories employing up to 40 workers will be considered as small factories and they will be exempted from 14 basic labour laws including the Maternity Benefit Act. Now, the Bill has not yet come up. The Government has proposed it to the Central Trade Unions and tripartite consultations have been held. The Government has stuck to its guns, but trade unions have opposed certain provisions and now it is awaiting Cabinet approval, after which, it will come before this House. Now, when this Bill comes up and by sheer strength of numbers, it is passed, then, this Bill will ultimately, be a piece of paper and nothing else. You can showcase it to the world that you have done like this but actually no benefit will go because more than 90 per cent of the industrial workers, say, around 20 per cent of them, are women. They will be deprived of, what you intended or what the Parliament intends, the benefits. So, while supporting the Bill, I also demand an assurance from the hon. Minister and the Government as such that, under no circumstances, the working women of any segment at their work places can be deprived of these benefits under any plea whatsoever, even if it is a law made by the Parliament, because that is up in your sleeves. That is going to come about. As a trade union official,—as I was part of the 44th Indian Labour Conference where this was consensually recommended—I am also a part of that system. We have received your written proposal and in your so-called Small Factories (Amendment) Bill, you are exempting small factories from the provisions relating to the Maternity Benefit Act.

Now, when you have brought this, we welcome your magnanimity. We support this Bill and we will get it passed. But, at the same time, we will request for a

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

little more magnanimity to ensure that the labour law reform is aimed at expanding the coverage of the labour laws to the entire workplace and not in your model of Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It should not be made on a model which aims at pushing the workers out of the coverage of all labour law protection, including social security. So, while commending this Bill, I want a clear-cut assurance from the Minister on this count. Then only your intention will be acceptable and it will be welcomed. Thank you.

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम** (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपको पांच मिनट में खत्म करना है।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम:** जी। सर, आज आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी बीजेडी की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। यह बिल महिलाओं के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत जैसे विशाल देश में लाखों की संख्या में महिलाएं public sector और private sector में काम कर रही हैं। भारत में महिलाओं की सक्रियता में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। भारत, विश्व में Gender Inequality Index में 127वें नंबर पर है और Gender Gap Index में 108वें नंबर पर है। पिछले दस सालों में महिलाओं की नौकरियों में भागीदारी कम हो रही है। गवर्नमेंट रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से 2004-05 में जो संख्या 29.4 परसेंट थी, वह 2011-12 में गिरकर 22.7 परसेंट हो गई है।

उपसभापति जी, महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए माता-पिता भले ही खर्च करने के लिए उपस्थित रहते हैं, लेकिन केवल कुछ ही महिलाएँ सामाजिक प्रतिबंधनों से ऊपर उठकर नौकरी में नियोजित हो पाती हैं। इसकी वजह से, महिलाओं की भागीदारी में हमारा देश, पड़ोसी देशों, जैसे म्यांमार, मलेशिया, बंगलादेश, श्रीलंका आदि देशों से पीछे है। Government और Private Sector में नौकरी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए maternity and child care support system बहुत ही जरूरी है।

महोदय, इस बिल में maternity leave 12 सप्ताह की जगह 26 सप्ताह करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बात बहुत स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन मां के लिए, एक बच्चे का पालन-पोषण करने के लिए एक साल बहुत जरूरी होता है। जो मां घर में रहती है, उसके लिए बच्चे का पालन-पोषण करना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम है। सर, इस बिल में जो सारे प्रोविजन्स लाए गए हैं, ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जो commissioning mother है, adopting mother है, उसके लिए भी मैं इस maternity leave provision का स्वागत करती हूँ।

यहां पर हमारे अन्य सदस्यगणों ने कहा कि paternity leave भी होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि बच्चे को पालने-पोसने के लिए माता-पिता, दोनों की बहुत जरूरत होती है, इसलिए paternity leave भी बहुत जरूरी है। मेरा यह submission है कि वह महिला चाहे private sector में, स्कूल में, कॉलेज में या जो महिलाएँ गांवों में रहती हैं, जो agricultural sector में employees हैं, उनमें से



**3.00 P.M.**

ज्यादातर महिलाएँ बच्चा होने के बाद नौकरी छोड़ देती हैं, इसलिए उनको यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। आज दिल्ली में, 1 हजार की संख्या पर 30 परसेंट महिलाएँ केवल इसी वजह से नौकरी छोड़ रही हैं।

इस बिल की एक क्लॉज में जो प्रावधान लाया गया है, वह यह है कि जहां 50 से अधिक employees होंगे, वहां creches की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस पर मेरा submission है कि यह जो क्राइटेरिया रखा गया है, इसको कम करने से बहुत ही अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि गांव में या शहरों में ऐसी छोटी-छोटी organisations हैं, जैसे स्कूल हैं, अन्य establishments भी हैं, जहां पर दस, बीस या तीस महिलाएँ काम करती हैं। वे अपने बच्चों को साथ में लेकर आने के लिए मजबूर होती हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि इस बिल में उनका भी ख्याल रखा जाए। वहां पर भी creches होने से बहुत अच्छा हो जाएगा।

ओडिशा में, हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने मां और बच्चों के लिए एक "ममता" योजना आरम्भ की है। वे मां और बच्चे के लिए पांच हजार रुपये की राशि दे रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस बिल को जल्द से जल्द पास कराकर कानून में बदला जाएगा, जिससे हमारे देश की आधी आबादी लाभान्वित होगी। मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी बीजेडी की ओर से इस बिल का संपूर्ण समर्थन करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, when would you like to intervene; now or later?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, now, if you allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Mr. Deputy Chairman and Mr. Minister, I would like to thank the Minister of Labour and Employment for bringing this Bill. As you all know, this was recommended by the ILC three years ago, and when our Government was formed, it was one of the earliest things that came to my mind and we proposed it to the Ministry of Labour and I am deeply grateful that it was supported and taken up. The reason why we did it is because there are more and more nuclear families today in which the woman or, for that matter, the man has to look after without help from the extended family of yore. The second reason why we did it is because malnutrition has increased and a lot of women have appreciated this Bill. It has its roots in malnutrition. We recommend — as a Government, as a people — breast-feeding. But this is almost impossible unless the woman is with her child, Unless she expresses herself in the morning, keep the bottle and allow it to be given. Otherwise, the woman has to be in physical

[Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi]

proximity with the child. Secondly, it is not just the malnutrition of the child which is affected, but the woman's body needs to be repaired. She needs to heal by herself over a period of time. This is not a holiday, as was said. The meaning of holiday is completely different. It is a very stressful time for the mother and that is the reason why we believe that she should be with the child for bonding and to make sure that malnutrition is not caused by non-breastfeeding even though the choice, of course, is with the mother. So, we have recommended eight months, but eight months was considered to be too long for the employer. So, the Labour Ministry and the Government, as a whole, thought that six-and-a-half months is reasonable and I think, yes, it is true, it is a reasonable time. I have to say that this is one of the most eagerly looked forward Bills by women all over the country because I have been hounded by women everyday through my e-mails saying, 'I am pregnant. I am working in an office. Is it going to come in time for me?' So, it will come in handy for many, many women, and again I congratulate the Minister for this. So, the main reason was malnutrition and this will go a long way towards making sure that our next generation of children will be healthier than before. It is a fact, as you probably know, that most countries in the world provide benefits ranging from 12 weeks to 54 weeks and some very big organisations and UN organisations provide up to 10 months because it so challenging for women to work.

The other thing that we asked for and which had been agreed on is that a woman be allowed, if she can, to 'work from home' after this period is over and still be paid. If not, she comes to office, but we suggested that in an office which has, say, five women who work, and are of child bearing age, then we could have a creche. This is being made mandatory, but it has been expanded to say that any company, which has 50 employees or more, will have to mandatorily have a creche. What are the penalties? The penalties are as they were before, which is one year for the employer in jail, if he does not agree or he has complained about, and/or fine. So, this was the reason for the Bill. We also requested for it to be extended to adopted children and there, I say the word, surrogate children, which has been agreed to because it is as important — breastfeeding or not — that the new mother be bonded with the child for as long as she possibly can before going back to work. Thank you.

**श्री सिद्धार्थ अशोक** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की अध्यक्ष, माननीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का हृदय की गहराइयों से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मान्यवर, यह बिल हमारी उन कामकाजी मां-बहनों और बेटियों के लिए लाया जा रहा है, जो सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, कारखानों में, सर्कस उद्योग में, तमाम इस तरह के उद्योगों में

कार्यरत हैं, जहां पर 10 या 10 से अधिक कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। मान्यवर, गर्भधारण करना किसी भी स्त्री के लिए सबसे अधिक सुख की अनुभूति देने वाला होता है। स्त्री जब गर्भधारण करती है, तो सबसे ज्यादा अपने आपको कम्प्लीट या अपने आपको धन्य महसूस करती है। लेकिन भारत में खराब स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के कारण और गर्भधारण की हुई स्त्रियों की उचित देखभाल न होने के कारण तथा खान-पान की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण, जो मृत्यु-दर है, वह भारत में सबसे अधिक है। गर्भवती महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसके अनुसार विश्व में प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख 29 हजार माताओं की मौत उचित सुविधाओं के अभाव में हो जाती है — और बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि — जिसमें केवल भारत में ही 1 लाख 31 हजार मौतें होती हैं। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि गर्भवती महिलाओं को भारत में समुचित सेवाएँ नहीं दी जाती हैं।

जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, तो यह बिल उन कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए लाया गया है, जो देश में लगभग 18 लाख के आसपास कार्यरत हैं। लेकिन उन गरीब महिलाओं के लिए, जो गांवों में बसती हैं, जिनको आज भी, आज़ादी के लगभग 70 साल के बाद भी, पूरे तरीके से सेफ एवं स्वस्थ प्रसव की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार उनके लिए भी इस तरह की कोई सुविधा देने का काम करेंगे?

दूसरा, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट और आई है कि भारत में प्रसव के दौरान होने वाली समस्याओं से हर 5 मिनट में एक भारतीय महिला की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि गर्भावस्था के दौरान हमारी गर्भवती माताओं, बहनों और बेटियों के लिए समय पर उचित खानपान की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। वे आर्थिक कमजोरी और गरीबी के कारण गर्भावस्था के दौरान, प्रसव के पूर्व या प्रसव के दौरान अपनी उचित देखभाल नहीं कर पाती हैं।

मान्यवर, काफी लम्बे अरसे से हमारे देश के तमाम श्रमिक संगठनों के द्वारा और तमाम सोशल आर्गनाइजेशंस के द्वारा मैटरनिटी लीव को बढ़ाये जाने की मांगी की जा रही थी। तो मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि इस बिल में 12 हफ्तों की जगह, उसमें बढ़ोतरी करके उसे 26 हफ्तों का किया गया है। लेकिन अगर हम इसमें 26 की जगह पूरे 9 महीने के लिए ही गर्भवती माता, बहन और बेटा को छुट्टी देने का काम विद पे करते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहता। क्योंकि हमारे शास्त्रों में भी यह लिखा है, हमारे देश में भी कहा जाता है और कहावत भी है कि जब कोई स्त्री गर्भवती हो, तो उसे प्रसन्नचित्त रहना चाहिए, उसका मन प्रसन्न रहना चाहिए। जिस बालक को वह गर्भधारण करती है, उसको दीये में रखे तेल की तरह सम्भालना पड़ता है। अगर उसका मन प्रसन्न होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से वह आने वाले भविष्य को सँवारेगी। हम लोग कहते हैं कि बच्चे भारत का भविष्य हैं और जब बच्चे भारत का भविष्य हैं, तो आने वाले भविष्य की उचित देखभाल करने की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी चाहिए। कम से कम इस बिल के पास होने से हमारी उन मां-बहनों को, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं या जो ऐसी तमाम जगहों में कार्य करती हैं, उनको इस बिल से लाभ तो मिलेगा और उनको लाभ मिलने के साथ-साथ यह जो मृत्यु-दर है, उसमें भी कमी आएगी। इस बिल की सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि प्रत्येक महिला कर्मचारी को नियुक्ति-पत्र देने के साथ-साथ इस बात से अवगत कराया जाएगा कि तुम्हारे अधिकार क्या-क्या हैं तथा जब तुम गर्भवती होगी, तो तुम्हें क्या-क्या अधिकार मिलेंगे।

[श्री सिद्धार्थ अशोक ]

मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि समय कम है और मैं ऐसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, जहाँ पर डिसिप्लिन सबसे ज्यादा महत्व रखता है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बिल में जो 6 या साढ़े 6 महीने की आराम करने की बात कही गई कि सरकारी महिला कर्मचारियों को या जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नौकरी करती हैं, कारखानों में अथवा खानों में काम करती हैं, उनको 26 हफ्ते की छुट्टी दी जाएगी, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो गांवों में गरीब महिलाएँ हैं, उनके भोजन के लिए, उनकी आर्थिक सहायता के लिए, कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि जो गर्भवती माताएँ-बहनें हैं, उनको भी लाभ मिले। अगर हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, इस तरह से कार्यरत महिला कर्मचारियों को, कामकाजी महिलाओं को लाभ दे सकते हैं, तो हमें उन्हें भी लाभ देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, especially for the discipline and adhering to the time limit.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, still seven minutes are left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But everybody is given five minutes. That's the point. Shri D. Raja; not present. That is a very rare thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, he has come.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while I support the content and intent of this Bill, I have a couple of questions. Number one, more than 96 per cent of women are employed in the unorganised sector, informal sector. I am raising this issue for the future. The Government should not stop with this Bill. It should keep on doing work on these issues. Among the women working in the unorganised sector, the women working in the agriculture sector constitute a major section. When I say this, they are mostly *dalits* and tribal people, and these women do not have direct access to any benefit because we don't have a Central Legislation for the agricultural workers. We have been demanding that the Government should come forward to enact a Central Legislation for the agricultural workers. This is very important and the Government should think about the welfare of the women employed in the unorganised sector.

Number two, under the Right to Food Act, there are certain maternity entitlements. Will these entitlements continue and will these be extended when the Government discusses this maternity benefit? These are two major questions I am raising.

The Centre should draw lessons from various schemes implemented in different States. For instance, Tamil Nadu is one State where successive Governments have strengthened different schemes in order to help children and women, particularly when

women are pregnant. Successive Governments have done that, but there can be one small lacuna. The money given to women may not be used for their welfare but for the entire family. It becomes family income because of various factors. That is a different issue. The State Governments will have to address that. But, the Central Government can draw lessons from the experience of some States, like Tamil Nadu, on how to strengthen the schemes which can directly benefit women and children in terms of nutrition and their healthcare. The Government will have to address these two issues in the coming days.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, with your permission, I would like to respond to the issues raised by the hon. Member. We already have schemes where we feed little children in the age group of 1 to 6 years. We have the Anganwadi Scheme. And, as was pointed out by Kahkashanji, we have the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, which does not cover the whole country, but it covers a small portion. It covers about 200 districts. It is a scheme for feeding pregnant women and we are thinking of giving them Direct Benefit Transfer covering the whole of India. So, this is under consideration.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, these were two major issues that I wanted to raise. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. For the first time, you have finished before the allotted time. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please don't provoke him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will speak again.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak. Though belated, the Government's effort to move this Bill for consideration and passing is a welcome move.

Sir, the objective of maternity leave and maternity benefits is to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing for the full and healthy maintenance of women and her child when she is not working. In this context, the move to enhance the period of entitlement of maternity benefits under Section 5 of the principal Act is necessary.

I am of the view that the benefits of this Act should also extend to a large number of establishments or organizations in the country employing less than ten persons. There are several establishments with seven or eight employees, or, even less than that. Therefore, the benefit of the Act should be extended to contract workers, construction workers, call centre workers, etc. I would suggest that for availing the

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

benefits of the Act, the ceiling of minimum ten persons in establishments may be reduced to five persons.

Much beyond the primary scope of ensuring a prescribed minimum rest period for women employees or workers, with full wages and perks, both pre-natal and post natal, the Government has launched many schemes for the well-being of pregnant women under Janani Suraksha Yojana under the National Health Mission. Sir, in the rural areas, for the pregnant women, there is poor entitlement under the scheme benefits to cover all expenses for delivery, including caesarean section, free drugs, consumables, free diet and diagnostics, etc. There are several women labourers, migrants from drought-hit areas in Rajasthan, Bundelkhand and Chhattisgarh, who are working in Delhi and other urban sectors. They work under inhumane conditions and are exploited by the contractors and the middlemen. The Government should ensure that the benefits of this Act should also be extended to them.

Sir, the National Health Mission launched during the UPA regime had a comprehensive system for rural population, which reached out to deprived sections of the society. North-Eastern States, including Meghalaya, are still to attain the record shown by other States in lowering MMR. It was UPA's ambitious plan to improve delivery on healthcare front with a scheme to engage more than 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) to assist pregnant women towards safe delivery. ASHA volunteers have been reaching every nook and corner of the remote and rural areas.

I hope you will forgive me for all this digression, but all I want to say is that the UPA Government wanted to ensure healthcare benefits also to non-working women, housewives, through a slew of measures and schemes under the National Health Mission and Janani Suraksha Yojana. The contributions of the non-working women, housewives, to look after the households as also the upbringing of children cannot be quantified in terms of remuneration. Let's find ways to compensate the non-working women, housewives, who do not get the maternity benefits enjoyed by working women as provided for in the Bill under discussion. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Narendra Budania. Please take five minutes only.

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, आज कुपोषण व अन्य कारणों से बच्चों की मृत्यु दर को कम करने की दिशा में यह बिल लाया गया है। आपका यह कदम स्वागत योग्य है और हमारी पार्टी और हम पूरी तरह से इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

महोदय, इस बिल में 26 सप्ताह के प्रसूति अवकाश का लाभ दिया गया है, लेकिन क्या यह सही है, हम लोग अगर बहुत ही ऊंचे विचारों से सोचें तो क्या यह जो 26 सप्ताह किया है, वह

क्या सही है? सर, यह सही नहीं है। वास्तव में हम अगर प्रसूता की मदद करना चाहते हैं, इस देश के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर कम करना चाहते हैं, हमारे बच्चों को कुपोषण से बचाना चाहते हैं, हमारे देश के आने वाले भविष्य को उज्ज्वल करना चाहते हैं तो हमको इस संख्या को बढ़ाना चाहिए, दिनों को बढ़ाना चाहिए, कम से कम 26 सप्ताह से एक वर्ष होना चाहिए, जिसकी अन्य साथियों ने भी मांग की है। सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। वहां काम करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या भी ज्यादा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो महिलाएँ विशेष तौर से कृषि के लिए कार्य करती हैं, जो ग्रामीण हैं, गरीब हैं और अनपढ़ हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करने वाले हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका यह बिल धरती पर उतरे, इसके लिए आपको बहुत ही अच्छे दिल से सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, आपने किसी प्रतिष्ठान के लिए कर्मचारियों की संख्या 50 रखी है, जिसका मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। यह संख्या कम होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आज अधिक संख्या में लोग 50 से नीचे काम कर रहे हैं, तो फिर उनको लाभ कैसे मिलेगा? आज उनको फैक्टरी ऐक्ट से ही बाहर कर दिया गया है। उनको मांग करने का अधिकार ही नहीं है, जबकि आज बिना मांगे कोई देता नहीं है। इसलिए इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक विशेष जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि राजस्थान के अंदर फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अंदर 40 मजदूर से नीचे की संख्या को फैक्टरी ऐक्ट से ही बाहर कर दिया गया है। वहां वर्ष 2014 में राजस्थान फैक्टरी ऐक्ट, राजस्थान कांटेक्ट ऐक्ट और राजस्थान इंडस्ट्रियल ऐक्ट में संशोधन किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो यह सेंट्रल बिल लेकर आए हैं, यह राजस्थान के लिए कैसे फायदेमंद होगा, यह वहां कैसे लागू होगा? आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह स्टेट का मामला है, क्योंकि यह आपका कर्तव्य है। आप सेंटर में बैठे हैं तो उनको लाभ कैसे देंगे, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होता है। हम लोग कभी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते कि एक महिला जब काम के लिए जाती है, तो उसको अपना मंगल-सूत्र छिपाना पड़ता है, ताकि किसी को पता न लग जाए कि वह शादीशुदा है। यदि वह शादीशुदा होती है, तो उससे काम नहीं लिया जाता है। इसके ऊपर सारे सदन को विशेष तौर पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी महिलाओं के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा बात न करके अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका यह कदम स्वागत योग्य है और सभी लोगों ने जो मांग की है, उनमें मैं अपने आपको शामिल करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असंगठित क्षेत्र में कामगार महिलाओं पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, जो विशेष तौर से गरीब, कमजोर और अनपढ़ हैं और जो कृषि के क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, all those who had given their names in time have spoken. But I have three more requests, which I received after commencement of the discussion, which are from our sisters. So, with your permission, I am allowing them also.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, which seeks to amend the 1961 Act. Sir, this Bill seeks to make two main provisions — one is extending the time period of the maternity leave and the second is inserting clause 11 (a) for provision of creche facility. Sir, both these are, indeed, very commendable provisions, and I congratulate the Government for that. But I would like to make only two points on this. One is, while extending the period, it has been very categorically written that this provision of extension is allowed only in case of women who have less than two surviving children. Sir, I would like to say that this is very discriminatory. Kahkashanji has already said that sometimes, there are social pressures when the third child comes into being. I know a person who has two mentally-challenged children. So, she wanted to take a chance for the third child. So, in such a case, will she not be given maternity leave extension? This is a question, I think, the Government needs to look into. Secondly, Sir, the third child normally comes at a later age. And there is a research which has gone into it that there are chances of life-threatening conditions characterized by high blood pressure and gestational diabetes. So, this is another point that involves the health of women, and, therefore, it must be looked into.

Sir, the second point which I wish to make is about the creches. The present provision says that wherever there are fifty employees, only there will be a creche. This is in conflict with the provisions of the Factories Act of 1948 which says that in every factory which has more than 30 women workers, a creche facility would be made available. Therefore, I feel that instead of fifty workers, if the prescribed number is made thirty workers, that would make it more feasible. The Government may kindly look into it.

Sir, my last submission is this. A lot of my colleagues have already made it. We have to start talking about paternity leave in future. According to the International Labour Organisation Report, 2014, nearly seventy-eight countries in the world provide paternity leave. And seventy countries out of these seventy-eight countries have paid paternity leave. If I have to cite examples, Singapore is one. Then there are the Philippines, the U.K., Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Kenya, etc. Japan gives unpaid leave for each parent for up to one year. Then you have South Korea. These are the kinds of provisions which are there.

Budaniaji just mentioned that महिलाओं को अपना मंगलसूत्र छिपाकर आना पड़ता है। It is a fact, Sir. If somebody is to be given a job and if the employer realises that this woman may go on leave, probably there would be gender bias. So if a man is entitled to a paternity leave, maybe not as many as a woman will get, maybe that would check the gender bias. Thank you, Sir.



MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I am for the maternity leave being extended from twelve weeks to twenty-six weeks. A child needs bonding from both the parents. Can this period of twenty-six weeks be shared between a mother and a father? Can we include paternity leave in it? Men in India leave child rearing hundred per cent to a mother and glorify motherhood. By offering paternity leave, we will sensitise the men a little more and maybe they will think twice before having more children. While I am aware of the great benefits of breast feeding, I do not think there should be overt or subtle pressure on women to breastfeed the child. It is a woman's choice and a woman should not be made to feel guilty for not breastfeeding the child.

I wonder why maternity leave in case of adopting a child is restricted to twelve weeks. This means we differentiate between a natural child and an adopted child. I think it should be extended to twenty-six weeks. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for being brief and focussed. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. You can emulate Ms. Anu Aga.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sure, Sir. Being one of the last speakers on the subject, there is not much to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I agree with all my other colleagues. I congratulate the Government and the Minister on bringing this Bill. I would just make a few points. You being a woman ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I am not the Minister who is dealing with it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sorry. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, you being a man. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It should be either a woman or a man.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am a bit cynical about this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I hope, you will give a little more consideration especially to the women working in Parliament. It is fine for women who are Members. But what about the working women in Parliament, who work till very late and when a lot of them are pregnant? They may not tell you so.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Government servants are already getting this leave.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, no. It is not about the leave. It is about the safety of these women going back home so late at night especially under the kind of circumstances that we are all living in, in a place called Delhi.

Sir, everyone is talking about the women in the unorganised sector. I understand that they need to be looked at compassionately. But that does not mean that the women in the organised sector are getting a fantastic deal from us till now. Now, of course, it is going to be different and I am very happy about that. The UP Government has already made it mandatory for Government organisations to give women six months' leave after delivery. ...(*Interruptions*)... Well, I am talking about UP; Central Government also...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Wonderful! Thank you. सर, मिनिस्टर ही बोल लें, हमें बोलने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak what you have to speak. जया जी, आप बोलिए। You speak.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, pregnant women need equal care. Women, who deliver, of course, do need care because there is a lot to do. But, pregnant women need equal care, especially the seventh month of pregnancy is a very important and crucial month for a mother. I think a little consideration has to be given there. In the same way, when a child is seven months old, the child starts teething. That is when the child needs the mother most. With teething, you get a lot of problems which the child faces. I think attendance of the parent, mother or father or both together, is very, very important. So, Sir, I hope you will give it a thought and extend this to a year; if not a year, at least for eight months because seventh month is very crucial – when the child is seven months old. Seventh month of pregnancy is also very crucial for a woman. So, I would like you to think about it and give importance to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You proceed. I didn't say anything.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Every time, there is a sound that comes from your table, one feels it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is okay that you said so because I was a little worried.

I would also like to ask: What is your provision for the *anganwadi* women? Are they going to get the same leave benefits after delivery? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put forward your points. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: She is saying 'no'. So, I am a bit confused. So, I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will reply at the end. You say what you have to say. He will reply at the end.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, हर बात में कमेंट हो रहा है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप अच्छा बोल रही हैं, इसलिए लोग कमेंट्स तो करेंगे ही।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I speak for all the women, including women parliamentarians, who are here and who have been telling me, please consider extending it from six months to, at least, eight to nine months, especially keeping in mind the seventh month of the child's teething. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, you please conclude. Five minutes are over.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: There are a lot of non-lactating women also. I do not know whether they are also considered in the scheme which you have provided here. It is nothing to be ashamed of. Some people have problem. Not all women can breastfeed their children. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. Everybody has taken five minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: But, Sir, I have seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have only five minutes. I told you. Everybody was given five minutes. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You gave the name after commencement of the discussion.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry; I have lost my thought process. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have only one clarification which I want to seek from the hon. Minister. Both the Ministers are here. In this Bill, you have included a woman who legally adopts a child and also a commissioning mother. But, what about a surrogate mother? This surrogate mother also can be an employee working somewhere. We are asking it for the commissioning mother, who is engaging a surrogate mother for bearing the child in the womb, and you are also making a provision for a woman who adopts a child. But, what about the woman, who is a surrogate mother? I would like to know whether this Bill covers them. From the Bill, it does not look so. If it does not, you should include it and you should also include it for surrogate mother in Clause 4, in which you are bringing forward this amendment.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, can I just answer?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. You can.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Since the purpose of the Bill is actually to bond the mother and child, a surrogate mother gives up her child on delivery, so she will not have a child to bond with. Therefore, she does not need that leave. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No; during the pregnancy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: No, we are not giving *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: What about leave during that period. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: There is no need during the pregnancy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: She is carrying *...(Interruptions)...* She has to recover thereafter also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: It is absolutely true but *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Therefore, I think, it is missed. So you must consider it and consider bringing an amendment into this so that you include the surrogate mother also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members, who have participated and unanimously, in one voice, supported this Bill. I am thankful, particularly, to the women Members. With very serious thought provoking words, they have specially mentioned about the mother and child relation.

Sir, first of all, the very purpose of this Bill is to increase the working women force because in the workforce, participation of women is decreasing day by day. But in formal sectors, a little bit increase is there over the last few years. That is why, we have thought of taking an overall view. Regarding the amendments, which are the proposed amendments, all the Members have already expressed their views. But I wanted to make it clear that this entitlement of maternity benefits of 26 weeks from earlier provision of 12 weeks is in the case of women who have less than two surviving children. In other case, the existing level of 12 weeks' maternity benefit will continue. Secondly, regarding this provision of maternity benefit, as many Members were mentioning, commissioning mother means biological mother

who uses her egg to create an embryo implanted in any other woman and adopting mother means a woman who legally adopts a child upto three months of age. Thirdly, the commissioning mother and the adopting mother shall be entitled to 12 weeks maternity leave from the date the child is handed over after birth or from the date of adoption as the case may be. Fourthly, it is to facilitate 'work from home' to a mother, where the nature of work assigned to a woman employee is of a kind where she can work from home, by inserting an enabling provision. The fifth one is that we make it mandatory in respect of establishments having 50 or more employees for the facility of creche either individually or as a shared common facility within such distance, as may be prescribed by the rules and also to allow four visits to the creche by a woman daily including the interval of rest allowed. These are the amendments newly framed. This Act applies to mines, factories, circus industry, plantations, shops or establishments. This also applies to establishments employing ten or more persons, except ESIC. The Central Government employees are entitled to 26 weeks of maternity benefit and now we are extending the same to the organized sector also. This is the genesis of the 44th, 45th and 46th Indian Labour Conference. They had recommended enhancement of maternity benefits to 24 weeks. Our senior colleague, hon. Minister for Women and Child Welfare, time and again, was requesting to pass this Bill most urgently. And their recommendation was for eight months. Taking all these aspects into consideration, we have decided the maternity benefit to 26 weeks for two children, as I have mentioned. As Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen is here, I would like to say that in the tripartite consultation meeting, 100 per cent consensus was there on this Bill.

There are some other important aspects also which I want to mention. Twelve weeks' entitlement is for the first time. Earlier, it was zero. That is why we have now increased it from 0 to 12. The other aspect is that the maternity benefit is a paid absence from work. The other important aspect is that now there is a maternity bonus of up to ₹ 3,500. While replying to the apprehensions expressed by some hon. Members, I would like to say that no employer can remove any employee on the ground of pregnancy and the employee also will not be permitted to work. So these were the few aspects which I wanted to mention. There are two more important things. First is regarding the crèche. We have made it mandatory for establishments having 50 or more employees. There were a few clarifications which I will explain. As I said, this is expected to give benefit to more than 1.8 million workforce in this country. There is another important point regarding international scenario, which some hon. Members had also pointed out. Compared to our country, the maternity benefit in Pakistan is for 12 weeks; South Africa, 12 weeks; Mexico, 12 weeks; Japan, 14 weeks; Germany, 14 weeks; Netherland, 16 weeks; Spain, 16 weeks; France, 16

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

weeks; Venezuela, 18 weeks; Denmark, 18 weeks; United Kingdom, 20 weeks; Italy, 22 weeks; Norway, 44 weeks and Canada 50 weeks. Now India is coming to the third position. Respected hon. Members have sought some clarifications but I want to deal with only two important things. Shrimati Rajani Patil asked about commissioning and adopting mothers maternity benefits for 26 weeks. As I have told earlier..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not here, so, you need not worry. ...(*Interruptions*)... She is not here; don't worry.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: They are entitled to leave, but not allowance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everyone is supporting the Bill; don't worry.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: They sought some clarifications. We have not excluded any labour law. That is number one. The other important aspect is, the Maternity Benefit Act is applicable to every employer. There is no question of excluding the small factories. As my colleague has said, the penalty will be for three years. On other things, particularly for the unorganized sector, poor people many suggestions have come. We are also examining many aspects. We will examine all these suggestions.

Once again I thank all the hon. Members for participating in the debate on the Bill. Our NDA Government is for empowering women and our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, has taken the initiative to protect the dignity of women, this is a first step in that direction. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Treating the woman like a delivery machine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is treating like that. Please do not restart.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: When a woman delivers a child, I think, she needs to recuperate. So, the surrogate mother has to be included.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Can I explain? When a woman gives birth, she, in any case, avails of sick leave for hospitalization, whatever is necessary for that period to give birth because she is allowed to do that under various other Acts. This particular Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill that is being passed is for post-delivery. When a woman has a child, she gets this period to bond with the child and to feed the child if she wants. Since a surrogate mother gives up her child, she gets the leave that she is entitled to from the office for fifteen days or twenty days, whatever sick leave is. But she can't avail of maternity benefits leave because she doesn't have the child with her.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very reasonable.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is a flaw in it, you correct it. I do not know why you don't want to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them examine it. Okay. Shrimati Kanimozhi, what is your clarification?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, 15 days' sick leave for a mother who is pregnant and has to deliver, how is this fair?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Shri Satish Chandra Misra has raised a point. They have defined the "commissioning mother". They have defined the "adopting mother". There is no use of arguing over this. They may have overlooked the surrogacy. Let them look at that. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, to be fair to the Government, all of us who have been studying this Bill with our colleagues, we also missed that point. I am glad that Shri Satish Chandra Misra has pointed it out. We all studied the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill came late.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That is okay but in 24 hours we studied the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot. So, that is all well taken. The Government may examine it. Mr. Minister, you may examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you will never allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, we classify the surrogate mother. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can it be over? Sir, two points have not been responded to, which were raised in the discussion. One is that there is a contradiction. It appears, that establishments, employing up to 50 workers, are directed to have creche whereas the Factories Act provides that crèche should be provided by establishment employing up to 30 workers. So, there is a clear contradiction with the present Factories Act, unless you change it lock, stock and barrel; but it has not yet been changed. So, there is a contradiction. How do you address that contradiction? It is 30 workers under the Factories Act and here it is mentioned as 50 workers. That is the first point.

The second point is that you need to clarify whether women who are employed as Anganwadis or who are Mid Day Meal workers will be entitled to these benefits.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, they are already getting the maternity benefits. They come under me and they are already getting the maternity benefits.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : No,... *...(Interruptions)...* Mid Day Meal, workers are not getting the benefits. You kindly clarify.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. Yes, please.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो संस्थान गर्भवती महिलाओं को इसका लाभ नहीं देंगे, आप उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? साथ ही, मनरेगा में जो औरतें काम कर रही हैं, क्या वे इसका लाभ उठा पाएँगी?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I wish to ask whether financial assistance would be given along with this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the question is that... *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot prolong like this. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय हम लोगों की बातों का जवाब दें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** फैक्टरी एक्ट और इस एक्ट में जो contradiction है, उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, he has to respond. *...(Interruptions)...* He has to stand up and assure... *...(Interruptions)...* On the matter of surrogacy, he must respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he wants he can. *...(Interruptions)...* He is not standing. What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...* That is up to him. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Minister has to respond. *...(Interruptions)...* He should give assurance and put it right for a greater clarity. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, the point here is on surrogacy. The Minister should respond. We don't mind getting a negative response but please respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please ask the Minister to answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see, hon. Minister... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I have already told in my answer that the penalty is jail term up to one year.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is not asking that. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, this is a question of anomaly with regard to Factories Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you correct it because your Bill says... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, about surrogate mothers, he has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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 Minister will examine all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, number one is about the surrogate mothers. You can examine that matter, and then with regard to anomaly regarding Factories Act, do the needful ...*(Interruptions)*... You say, you will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can examine it.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, we will examine it.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he has already assured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. That will be examined. What else he can do?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, .... ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a legal matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, if it is a legal issue, then let him examine. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Minister has already assured that whatever suggestions are given by the hon. Members, he will examine them.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tapan, he cannot give an assurance now. What he said was, he will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, examine it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, he can bring an amendment tomorrow. He can bring it up in the Bill tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Satishji, he can bring it only after examining it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him examine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The point is simple that surrogate mother is being excluded.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on the issue of surrogate mother, he has clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No; he has not clarified.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He said, that will be the same.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He said he will examine it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Examination for action, examination is not for 'no action'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the next point is, you cannot have two laws which are... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said it already.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, it is not a question of examination. Existing law must prevail. That is all. The matter is simple. Whatever is existing will prevail. Let him say that.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, in the Factories Act, a provision for 40 women is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will prevail. That is what you want.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The other one is, in the Maternity Bill, 50 workers may include even single women. Sir, even in this Bill, we have made gender equality. A mother can take the child; even a father also can take the child. So, this is a very progressive law. For this progressive law, I seek the support of everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. The question is:

That the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016... ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is a confusion.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am still not satisfied with what he wants to say. Let him clarify it. There is an Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will just take half-a-minute. Sir, in this Bill sub-clause (ba) is being added. It says,

'(ba)"commissioning mother" means a biological mother who uses her egg to create an embryo implanted in any other woman;" Now, what about that 'another woman', who is going to be a surrogate mother? The whole Bill does not speak about that. There is no benefit for her. The hon. Minister has to give some answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is no provision in this Bill.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... Existing law तो अपनी जगह पर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Existing law जो है, वह अपनी जगह पर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये उसमें थोड़े ही लाए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** नहीं। यह अमेंडमेंट है। आप अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं, डेफिनिशन ला रहे हैं। So, I just want to know whether you are going to include surrogate mother.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: First of all, I would like to make it clear that there is no contradiction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is no contradiction, but for surrogate mother you have not mentioned anything. You examine it for necessary action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I have already said that I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** एग्जामिन कीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Minister, you are making a law. You have to give an assurance that you will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Surrogate mothers are also the citizens of this country. The law has to be fair and just and has to protect the rights of surrogate mothers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Minister is not understanding this. When the Government brings the Bill, the Minister should be told... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I have no problem, but I have to proceed. It is for the Government to give assurance, not for the Chair. What can I do?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he has already given an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already assured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said, "He will examine it." Then, what more do you want?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: What examine?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Examine for action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, here no one is trying to do any politics. This is about the surrogate mother. Let him give us a one line assurance that the 'surrogate mother', like the 'commissioner mother' and the 'adopting mother' will be included. हां बोल दीजिए, finished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection. It is up to him. He can give the assurance, if he wants. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Then, bring it tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if he doesn't, we have to proceed.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: Otherwise, postpone कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: इसे कल लाने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Bill can't be passed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me also. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma was a Minister in the previous Cabinet. If a Minister says in the House, "I will examine it," do you say that it is not an assurance? It is an assurance. He has to examine it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it is an Act. ...(Interruptions)... He is not including it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. It is an Act. ...(Interruptions)... मिश्रा जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... It is an Act. He has to examine it. And if he finds that what you said is of some validity, he has to come with an amendment. He can bring an amendment. ...(Interruptions)... That we will do later.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Let him come tomorrow. I am making a point that this Act is for giving benefits to mothers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is well taken.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Now, if the 'commissioning mother' who...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is accepted.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The mother who is going to have that egg is not going to be included in this, then, what piece of legislation is this? ...(Interruptions)... फिर इस legislation का मतलब क्या रह गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. Mr. Minister, are you going to say anything more? ...(Interruptions)...

4.00 P.M.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)... समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to say anything more, Mr. Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, have you got to say anything more? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, he has nothing more to say. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not saying anything more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, can I make a suggestion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my suggestion to the Government is, if the Minister and the Government can say that they will examine and consider the rights of a surrogate mother then, that would be an assurance. That would be an assurance. Examining is not an assurance. He should be specific.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Minister. Examine and consider it.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to proceed now.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, it is confusing. The issue of surrogate mother comes under maternity...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also for supporting surrogate mother, but it is for the Government...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, please understand. The Minister got up and said...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, it is not there in this Bill.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the Bill is the Labour Ministry's Bill, but the issue of surrogate mother belongs entirely to a different Ministry and the Minister got up and gave the reason as to why she is not accepting it. They are putting the Labour Minister in the dock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can he do? Okay, let me proceed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister of Women and Child Development says that she will not accept. We have no clarity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I cannot enforce a decision on the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, you had also been a Minister. Whatever you said is on record, and whatever Government said is also on record. I cannot do anything more. I have to proceed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is not a mistake made by the Government alone. This is a mistake made by all of us, including the Opposition, who have spoken on this Bill. So, let's not do any one-upmanship. Satishji pointed this out in good spirit. There were 15 speakers, including from my party, and the only person who pointed it out was Satishji. What is he saying? We are simply saying that there is a commissioning mother, there is an adopting mother and in between there is a surrogate mother, which went unnoticed by all of us. It also went unnoticed by them. So, it is not that the Government has made a mistake. Opposition, who have also spoken, have made a mistake. But the fact is that the surrogate mother has got left out. That is all the point that we are making. So, we humbly appeal to the Government to look at this. The surrogate mother is the mother who is actually...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. It is very clear. Would the Government like to react? Otherwise, I will proceed. Okay, Government does not like to react. So, I will proceed.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

‘That the Bill be passed.’

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Short Duration Discussion on the National Education Policy - 2016. Shri Sitaram Yechury to initiate.

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## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### The Draft National Education Policy, 2016

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am initiating a debate which has a very, very grave implication for our entire future and in realising the potential of our country. Education policy or the education system is the foundation which defines the character of a country. It defines the character of a nation. When we, the people, gave ourselves this Constitution, we defined the character of the Indian Republic as a Secular, Democratic Republic. That is the value and the character that the education system should nurture and should strengthen. This is my first point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, Sir, the Educational Policy also defines the manner in which we are able to realize the potential of our country and that potential is directly related to the demographic dividend that we have today. Fifty-four per cent of our country's population is below the age of 25. If this youth is properly nurtured, properly educated and given a healthy life, and employment opportunities are created, nobody can stop India from becoming a better India than what we have today. To realize that potential that is inherent in us, the Education Policy has got a very important bearing. So, keeping this in mind, Sir, instead of strengthening the character of our country as enshrined in our Constitution 'a Secular Democratic Republic', this Draft, that is now being circulated by the HRD Ministry, actually contains a prescription for, I would say, three Cs, that is, centralization, commercialization and communalization. These three Cs are the running thread of this entire Draft, if you examine it. This potential, that I am talking of today, cannot be achieved unless you have universalisation of education. Briefly, Sir, go back into the history of all the developed countries in the world today. There is not a single developed country in the world today where the school education is not universal; where you don't have neighbourhood schools. Our NRIs who go to the USA, they will have to send their children to the neighbourhood school by law. Go back to the foundations of the United States of America — since you are so fond of that country — when Thomas Jefferson was the President; with the vision of rising bourgeoisie. At that point of time, there was a whole debate on public education *versus* why Government should spend so much money on education. There was one reverend Washington, not to get confused with Washington, the President, who had argued powerfully, 'We will be spending more money in recruiting Sergeants to control the law and order of the uneducated youth; educating then was not merely to develop the country but also a policy of social control and cohesion.' Thus, was born the public education system. Look at England, look at France, look at Japan and all these countries. Unless we have a universalized education system, we cannot have a proper development and that potential that our country has today cannot be achieved. That is why we have the

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RTE. I remember, the then Minister is here, we had long arguments for establishing neighbourhood schools. We said, 'A school in every habitation'. That was the objective to reach there. We also went through the schools that have only a single teacher; some have no teachers; some have no building; some have no blackboards. How can we develop and achieve and realize our potential if this is the state? What happened to that RTE Act? How is it being implemented? Is there any review that has ever been done by the Government? It is a completely directionless situation that we are in today and at top of that comes this Education Policy. We have today, Sir, unfortunately, one of the lowest literacy levels in the world. Officially, we say that 86 per cent of our youth, that is, 15 years and above, are literate and below that, you say that, there are only 69.3 per cent. That is a very disturbing thing. At lower ages, your literacy rate is lower. And even what are the standards of that literacy? You have been reading the newspapers, as we all have been reading, that class 8th students cannot do a simple mathematical addition. What do they know? We have had cases where people, who have topped in school examinations, found out to be fraud. ...(*Interruptions*)... And that happened through cheating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was no real examination. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, Sir, you know the standards of education. Even with this low literacy rate, the standards are also abysmal. We went through this, Sir, after Independence. Our first distinguished hon. Chairman of this august House, Dr. Radhakrishnan, headed a Commission on Higher Education. We had a Kothari Commission which went through the foundation of the entire school education and made recommendations which have not been implemented till date. We had the Mudaliar Commission on Technical Education. Our objective was to create an economy of self reliance where independent growth and development of Indian Science and Technology would take us to much greater heights. These were the first three Commissions that came up after independence of India. I am sorry to say that the most singular recommendation, that all of them have made, is that we cannot achieve even part of what we are recommending unless we spend six per cent of our GDP on education. We have not done that till date, and that needs to be done. Unfortunately, much of that is not really reflected in this draft National Education Policy that has been circulated.

Sir, in the Indian conditions, what is to be achieved in our education system? There is a triangle between which we have to build a balance. We have to build a balance between quality, quantity and equity. Quality, quantity and equity - how you balance this triangle defines the strength of our education system and its potential in



actually creating the character of our people and the character of the country and also allowing us to realise our own potential. And, in all these three aspects, what do we see today? Instead of going for a balance between these three aspects, what we have today is an unbridled privatisation. Sir, 62 per cent of our students today in higher education are in private institutions. Regarding school education, there are reports that the Government schools are saying that there are no students and, therefore, they are being closed down. Why are there no students? It is because of quality of education there. We do not know whether teachers are even paid or not. The commercial shops, that are coming up in the name of education today, have become all pervasive. And, what are we training, Sir? Are we training for knowledge, or, are we creating instruments that can be used in the productive process? It is correct; they should be used in the production process. Education should be job related. But, is that all the meaning of education? That character building, that whole question of creating a level of enlightenment, all that seems to be lost in this draft. There is no mention about many of these aspects. And instead of creating a balance between quantity, quality and equity, what we have today, which this draft itself admits, is greater disparity. There are regional disparities and there are social disparities. There is one figure, which this draft itself gives, that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education was 8.4 per cent in the State of Jharkhand and 53 per cent in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. These are your regional imbalances. And, what are your social imbalances? Among all the people who went in for higher education, only 22.7 per cent were the girls. You have a reservation policy for the SCs and STs. Much of that is not really being implemented as you reach higher levels of education. The percentage keeps falling. So, you have, instead of equity, an inequity that is developing in our system today, and on the top of it, if the Government continuously abdicates its social responsibility, where will we reach? What does this Education Policy say? I quote from it. It says, "Instead of setting up new institutions, which require huge investments, priority of the Government will be to expand the capacity of existing institutions." Expanding capacity is what requires funds as well. And, if you really want to expand facilities, there is a very marginal difference between setting up a new one and expanding the existing ones. But, if you argue that you have no funds, therefore, you won't do it, and, therefore, privatise, what will happen? These commercial shops are coming up and we have seen what sort of education they are delivering. So, instead of this, what we have today is a sort of a Centralisation that is coming up. Here, I want to bring to the notice of this august House and, through you, Sir, to the notice of the Government, that this Education Policy draft, that was circulated, is actually a complete lift, a straight lift, from an RSS document presented at the International Conference on the New Education Policy at Amarkantak on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July. This is the

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facsimile of that. And, the Draft Education Policy is the facsimile of that. It is the exact lift of this RSS document. I was talking about centralization, commercialization and communalization. This is the communalization that is taking place where at the bottom of the pyramid of these four stages, is, what is called, vedic world view or *vedic* education. I will come back to the point of vedic education a little later. The question is that you are talking of today, that is, the 21st Century; you are talking of an emerging India; you are talking of India becoming a global power; you are talking of India attaining much greater heights, but, instead of modernizing your things according to your present technological levels in our country, where are you taking this country to, and, what are you attempting to teach? You are converting the study of history into the study of Hindu mythology. There is a very rich tradition of Indian philosophy, and, instead of developing it further, you are converting that study of Indian philosophy into the study of Hindu theology. History is your mythology; philosophy is your theology! What is the future that you have if this is what you want to do? And, on top of this, there are recommendations on administration of institutions of higher education. We have seen what happened in the Jawaharlal Nehru University; we have seen what happened in the Hyderabad Central University, the *dalit* students are targeted for attacks; we have seen the Allahabad University, we have seen the Jadavpur University; we have seen the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai; we have seen the IIT, Chennai; and, Sir, we have also seen the Film Institute. What is this Government doing today with this entire process of communalization of education that is taking place? Can you reduce our students today in the universities to say that they are anti-nationals?

Sir, when we became independent, the first Prime Minister of this country went to his *alma mater*, that is, the Allahabad University, for a Convocation, and, in that Convocation Address, he defines what is the university, what is the vision of modern India, after we became independent. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said, and, I quote, "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of human race towards even higher objectives. If universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people". I repeat, "If universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people". But, how are we treating these universities today? About the administration of universities, there is the University Grants Commission, which is now desired to be replaced by, what is called, an Education Commission, or some collection of individuals who will keep advising the Government. The whole structure of administration of higher education, school education and technical education is being revamped in order to centralize

it, and, remember, 'Education' is in the Concurrent List. It moved to the Concurrent List during the period of Internal Emergency. It was a State subject earlier. Without the consultation of all the States that are involved, this sort of centralization, which is taking place, is something that is unacceptable.

Sir, now I come to the emphasis on this vedic education that was being talked about. Fine, Sir, but please understand we have *Arya Bhatts*, we have tremendous advances in our ancient civilization sciences. We are the ones who discovered the value of 'zero'. I have said this once before. A French intellectual, Charles Seife, has written a book calling 'Zero : The Biography of a Dangerous Idea'. I have quoted it earlier. I seriously recommend that it should be read. It is 'dangerous' in the sense that you think of or conceive of 'nothingness', conceive of the 'void'. And in conceiving that void, the Greeks, who developed the entire Geometry, the Euclidian Geometry, were aghast. They actually campaigned against the zero, saying that there can be nothing called zero because on the left side of the zero, if you go into the numerical order, it becomes minus. How can you have minus one foot of land; how can you have minus two feet of land? But we gave the conception that zero is zero but zero can never exist independently; zero can only exist if it coexists with the infinity, and that is the genesis of your calculus where you tend to zero at one end, you tend to infinity on the other. And, Sir, we gave this to the world. But then, why did all this stop after the 6th Century AD? Think about it. When the re-assertion of the *Brahminical* order came up here, that universality of education, that allowed the flowering of such ideas, was all confined into your caste system. Eklavaya is a classic example that you cannot have educated people belonging to the lower castes. Once you restrict that, once you bring in a social disorder in terms of knowledge growth and accessibility, you get restricted, and that is exactly what happened. All the advances that we had made in our ancient past mainly have been when the reigning religion was Buddhism, which gave greater tolerance and greater universality. Once you bring back this caste-oriented order, you restricted that and that is exactly what is going to be resurrected today. In the name of Vedic knowledge and Vedic Mathematics and in the process of this commercialization, privatization, etc., you are restricting the access of education. If the sixty-odd crores of youth or the eighty-odd crores now with our population growing, if all of them are exposed to this knowledge, all of them have accessibility to that knowledge, then, Sir, nobody can stop my country from becoming the leader of the knowledge society of the world. But this education policy denies us that opportunity. And that is why I say, please learn from the past, and if you want to go through the history of education, you start from Vedic knowledge, Vedic training, *gurukuls*, and then you come to post-Macaulay. In between, you have a wealth of knowledge for centuries. You had the Kushan dynasty from Central Asia to China. Kanishka was the emperor of the Kushan

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dynasty. What happened in those four centuries? What was all that was accumulated by us? What happened subsequently — the Mughal education system, the Macaulay education system creating men who think like the English, who will eat and have the social habits so that the demand for the English products can grow and create people who can run this country for England, for their power and for accumulation of their capital, for their industrial revolution. From this place, Sir, Britain controlled from Aden in Africa to Auckland in New Zealand. The whole empire was run by us. I mean, all this was a product of that education system. We have inherited all that. Now, change it for the better. So, don't go back to the old values. I mean, imbibe the best of all of that, but be modern and please go ahead. And if you want Vedic knowledge, let me give you one example before I end. I hope many of you would have read the *Chhandogya Upanishad*. If you have not read it, I recommend that you read the *Chhandogya Upanishad*. In *Chhandogya Upanishad*, there is a character called Alladi. He is a Brahmin. He sends his son to a *gurukul*. When the son returns after twelve years of education and training, the father asks, "Son, what have you learnt?" The son explains through *shlokas* that he has learnt about the equation between the *Atman* and the *Brahman*. The father asks, "What is the relationship between the micro and the macro, the *Atman* and the *Brahman*, and zero and infinity?" The son goes on explaining through various *shlokas*. The father says, "I have not understood anything. You want to obfuscate this knowledge." The son says, "How can I make you understand this when you have not learnt Sanskrit, *Vedas* and all that?" Then the father says, "I will tell you how to understand it." *Chandogya Upanishad* gives the entire record. The father asks the son to bring a bowl of water and a crystal of salt. He then asks his son to put that crystal of salt in the water and go to bed. In the morning, he picks up the bowl of water and asks the son about the crystal of salt. The son says that the salt is dissolved naturally. The father asks the son to drink water from one side of the bowl and tell how it tastes. The son says that it is salty. Then the father asks the son to drink it from the other side of the bowl and tell how it tastes. The son says it is also salty. Then the father asks the son to drink from the centre of the bowl and tell how it tastes. The son again says that it is salty. Then the father says that that is the relationship between the *Atman* and the *Brahman*. We are part of the indivisible. It is the unity of opposites. What does dialectics teach us? It teaches us that this is an integral whole. That knowledge of an illiterate father who did not go through the *gurukul* is there. And you want to deny that knowledge and put everybody back into the *gurukul* and come back with vedic hymns which don't explain anything clearly.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, a Communist leader is talking about the *Atman* and *Brahman*! It is superb.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And *Upanishads* also!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why, Sir? As a Communist leader I talk of zero and infinity. I talk of the *Atman* and the *Brahman*. I talk of the unity of the opposites. I talk of the dialectics of nature which is the basis of Communism. This is integral to us. Please understand that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And also having read the *Upanishads* ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): यह वेद से उपनिषद तक की यात्रा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Mr. Yadav is looking at you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): मैं तो स्वामी सीताराम को सुन रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): जैसे आप इनका नाम लेते हैं, वैसे ही आप इनकी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम तो एक ही बात कह रहे हैं, हमारा नाम लो अगर हो सके गाली भी दो, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं, लेकिन जितनी बार नाम लेकर गाली दोगे, वह पुण्य आपका ही होगा। आपको नाम तो लेना ही होगा। तो सर, मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि इसके बारे में थोड़ी गंभीरता से सोचिए।

Please let us deal with this subject which is very central to the future of our country and our people. And please deal with it with the seriousness that is required. Do not toy around with this. Yes, foreign universities are coming. Sir, please remember that we congratulate ISRO and pass resolutions. When you read it out from there, we thump the desks. These are all genuine home-made products. Former President of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. Chidambaram, Mr. Kapil Sibal, the Leader of the House and I, we are all home-made people. Do not denounce us like that saying that greatness comes with foreign things. Yes, when it comes to frontier technologies, cooperate with them. Yes, start your centres with the foreign universities if there are areas where we can advance.

Sir, I was part of the official Indian Delegation to the UNSECO on the 60th Anniversary where the debate was on whether to treat education as a service that can be traded as a commodity. And when the question of foreign universities came, the Government of the day opposed it. Why? It opposed that because they wanted to bring the courses here which they cannot teach in their own countries. They wanted to bring witchcraft. Harry Potter was very famous then. I suppose he still is. But, they wanted to bring witchcraft, wizardry, etc. in our country. Why? So, be careful in all these matters that are going on and, therefore, stop this reckless privatisation, centralisation, commercialisation and communalisation of education. Please do that,

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for heaven's sake. Otherwise, we are bequeathing to our progeny not an India they deserve. We can rise to much greater heights. The education policy is the backbone that defines the character and the future potential of our country. Therefore, keep that in mind. Sir, through you, I am requesting the hon. Minister that before finalising, he may consider these points which I have made. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, do you want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I would take only one minute. Let me just explain this because this is a very important debate. This is not a draft policy approved by the Cabinet or Government. These are inputs collected through various consultation processes and the TSR Subramanian Committee Report is also for evolution of the National Education Policy. So, before going to Cabinet, we have come to you. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That means, their inputs will be put into this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have one point. The Minister has just referred to the TSR Subramanian Committee Report saying that these are the draft inputs. To the best of my understanding, Sir, with due respect, Mr. T. S. R. Subramanian is not an educationist. And the Minister may like to explain whether the Committee has even one educationist in it. If it does not have, then what is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, in my reply, I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he can say that in his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Kapil Sibal. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one point. Since the Minister responded, I am only requesting him to also treat what I have said here as an input.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that will also be an input, including your *Upanishad* quote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Kapil Sibal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Sir, I have read very carefully the recommendations of the TSR Subramanian Committee to the Government. I am glad that the Government and the Minister has now said that these are all inputs and they will be looked at by the Cabinet and then, the Government will come back to us. But, Sir, I have to say that after

going through this report, I am deeply disappointed because there is no direction in this draft.

Sir, at the heart of any education policy is the issue of access, the issue of quality and the issue of equity. All three must go hand-in-hand. If you have access without quality, you will produce uneducated children. If you have quality without access, the whole purpose of education is lost because we have 20 crore children going to school today. If you have quality and you have access, but you do not have equity and you leave out the minorities, you leave out the Scheduled Castes and you leave out the Scheduled Tribes. I think such an education policy will be incomplete. This draft, that has been put up before you, lacks in addressing issues of access, issues of quality and issues of equity. And that is the first comment I wish to make.

Sir, let me give you an example. There are 200 million children, that is, 20 crore children, who go to school today. But, we are talking about children who enter Class-I. As you move up the ladder and you go to Secondary and Higher Secondary level, the enrolment ratio decreases. If you look at the numbers, ultimately, a very small percentage reaches Class XII. When we came to power, in the UPA, the Gross Enrolment Ratio was around 12.4 per cent. Let me explain what Gross Enrolment Ratio is. Gross Enrolment Ratio is the percentage of children who reach university, who have reached class XII. But a very few reach class XII. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of India at that point in time – and I am talking about 2009 – was around 12.4 per cent. Sitaramji talked about 8 per cent. It was 12.4 per cent. When we brought in the Right to Education Act, we wanted to give an impetus to access because the greater the access larger the number of children reaching university. The result was that by the time we reached 2014, the Gross Enrolment Ratio had increased from 12.4 per cent to almost 19 per cent. There was a 7 point percentage increase. Why is that important, Sir? Now, I come to the second aspect of what I wish to say. It is important because more children reaching universities, has a positive impact on innovation. All ideas are seeded in the university system. Industry only translates those ideas into wealth. So, the more children you have in the university, the greater the possibility of the nation being wealthy in terms of ideas and the greater the possibility of translating those ideas into goods and services. Sir, if you look at any OECD country, you will find that the Gross Enrolment Ratio of the top European countries and in the United States of America is around 50 per cent. The global average of Gross Enrolment Ratio is 27 per cent and in 2013 the Gross Enrolment Ratio in India had reached 23 per cent. So, you need to address the issue of access. The only way you can address it is to give the Right of Education to children from class VIII to class XII because once you make that a Fundamental Right, then, you



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will have more children going into the university system. If you have more children going into the university system, you will obviously have a larger Gross Enrolment Ratio and that, in turn, will help access. Now, Sir, I do not see any thought on that in the draft, National Education Policy.

Now, Sir, let me talk about quality. As far as quality is concerned, you say that we are addressing the issues of quality by bringing in ICT, that is, communication technologies into the education system. Sir, I am very sorry to say, this is going to take a long time because the only way to bring ICT technology into the school system is to first have a fibre optic network. Your fibre optic network is not in place and it will take years for it to be in place. Fibre Optic Network Policy was started by our Government. We had allocated ₹ 20,000 crores for the fibre optic network but it has not made any progress. It is at a standstill. Unless you connect all the villages in India with a fibre optic network and then you have last mile connectivity to the school system, you are not going to get ICT into schools. So how are you going to deal with the issue of quality? That is only one part of it. Let me talk of another aspect which is at the heart of quality, and that is, teachers. Sir, teachers have to be trained in teachers' training institutes. How many teachers' training institutions do we have in this country? I will give you some shocking figures. It is interesting to note that in South India – this is divided on a regional basis – the intake of students in Government Teachers' Training Institutions is 78,017 – and I am giving you figures of 15th March, 2013 – and the intake of students in private teachers' training institutions is 12,17,784. So, Government, 78,000 and private, 12 lakh! Along with this there is no regulation. There is no regulatory framework. So, you are getting teachers who are untrained and if teachers are untrained, how are they going to teach our children? There is no thought on this in this draft Education Policy as to how you are going to deal with training of teachers. You talked about a four-year integrated B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed. exam. But how are you going to implement this in the context of these private institutions? These institutions are churning out teachers, untrained teachers, by awarding bogus degrees; they are the ones who are teaching in schools, and you are expecting quality education in this country! What is the point of having a draft policy of this nature, which does not address these issues?

Now, let me come to the issue of equity, which is also not addressed in this draft Education Policy. In this context the figures are very interesting. Sir, the net attendance ratio for Muslims at the secondary level is 39 per cent and I am talking about Muslim children who reach class X. Only 39 per cent of them reach class X; Hindus, 54 per cent; SCs, 49 per cent; STs, 46 per cent. For rural areas, the figures are; Muslims, 37 per cent; Hindus, 51 per cent; SCs, 47 per cent and STs,



45 per cent. And when they reach higher secondary stage, the net attendance ratio of Muslims is 7 per cent; Hindus, 13 per cent; SCs, 9 per cent; STs, 7 per cent. And for rural Muslims it is 6 per cent; Hindus, 10 per cent; SCs, 8 per cent and STs, 6 per cent. That is the extent to which there is absence of equity in our education system. Your draft policy does not address it. If you don't address access, if you don't address quality, if you don't address equity, what kind of draft education policy are you going to apply your mind to? This is, indeed, a thoughtless exercise.

Sir, the next point which I wish to make is that all education is ideology neutral. No education system can survive in the world if you infuse ideology within text-books. The problem, Sir, is that, while we have a draft education policy, what you are doing on the ground is just the opposite. You are trying to bring about a change in the education system outside your education policy, by bringing ideology into every institution in India. शक्तिमान की लात तोड़ी, वेमुला की हिम्मत, जो छात्रों पर वार करे, कैसी होगी वह संगत। This is what you are doing to my country. You are attacking the minorities. You are attacking our tribals. You are attacking SCs. You are attacking STs. You are saying that you are going to change the textbooks of history. Dinanath the icon will decide on the kind of school education that will be imparted. Sir, there is a wonderful statement in your Policy. You say that universities should be politics-free. But what are you doing to universities? Your ABVP is entering into every university campus, occupying Vice-Chancellors' offices and creating an environment of violence, running a parallel administration. That is what you are doing on the ground. Who have you appointed in the ICHR? Who have you appointed in the National Book Trust of India? The past editor of *Panchjanya* is now the head of the National Book Trust of India, and you are talking about a National Education Policy. Why be hypocritical? I think, what you should do is, you should put out a white paper and tell us, 'we are the *Sangh* and all education will be tailor made to the desires of the RSS.' You tell us that. It is all right. We will discuss that and we will debate that in the country. But don't put smoke screen over our eyes. You have saffronised every post in this country from Governors to heads of institutions, your Vice Chancellors, your IIT Directors. We know how they have been chosen. It has been completely communalized. I think we need to think how we want to take our education forward.

The other thing that is very important, and I request you to consider it, when you look at education is that, never look at it from the point of view of the Government, never also look at it from the point of view of the institution. Put yourself in the shoes of the child. Make yourself see through the eyes of the child. When you see through the eyes of the child, you will understand that child's aspirations. You will understand what he or she wants. That is how you will be able to have an education

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policy that serves 20 crore children of our country. Your draft Education Policy doesn't look at education through the eyes of the child. What does the child want today who passes out 12th class? He wants a job. But he finds that his education system is completely unrelated to the opportunities in the market. So, that is what the child wants. But how have you in this draft Education Policy catered to his or her needs? You have not. These are just platitudes. You have said that you will have an Education Service in India. What is the point in having an all India Education Service? How are you going to service 20 crore children through such an Education Service? You will have only a class of IAS officers in the Education Service. That is what will happen. They will do what you want them to do as they are doing now. As Sitaram Yechuri has said, you are centralizing everything. Then, you say, you want a permanent Education Commission. What will that Commission do? We have no idea what it will do. Please come up with something that will serve the long-term interest of India.

Now each institution in this country should be accredited. You have NAAC, (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) NAAC doesn't have the wherewithal to accredit all the institutions in this country. You should have a system of accrediting schools. You should have a system of accrediting higher educational institutions. Now which is the agency that is going to do that? NAAC doesn't have the wherewithal. So, what are your thoughts on that? Unless you accredit institutions for quality, how are you going to take quality forward? You will not be able to take quality forward. I see nothing in this draft Education Policy that deals with accreditation of institutions. This is something that was at the forefront of the Sam Pitroda Commission that we had set up which had finalized its report. Prof. Yashpal talked about it. How are you going to change the UGC structure? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I have taken 16 minutes. The distinguished speaker who had five minutes, you have allowed him to speak for 30 minutes. Since you have rung the bell, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kapil Sibalji, I have no problem.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: He was having five minutes and you gave him 30 minutes. You rang the bell after 17 minutes, I do not mind, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for me to explain that. Kapil Sibalji, the practice here is that the person who initiates the discussion will be given the maximum time, even up to 30 minutes. This is number one. The second thing is, I have no problem if you take 37 minutes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I believe in discipline. I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Your party time. Take as much time as you want. I have no problem. The only thing is that your party has given nine names.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Are we finishing at 9'o clock?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down; I will take care of that. You don't bother. Therefore, you can take your full time, I have no problem. I will only cut their time.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : No, Sir; I will finish in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. I am not stopping you. You speak; there is no problem.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, the point that I was making was...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Four minutes for each person means 36 minutes for nine people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will manage the time. You need not do it. It is my job.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have to be sitting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know what to do. Don't make unnecessary comments.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the other problem, that I believe, is very serious in this country is that with many of the teachers now, of course, we have a rule of having a Central Eligibility Test and a State Eligibility Test. The distinguished Minister is very familiar with this and he will know the figures but if I remember correctly, many of those who are teaching and who sat for the Central Eligibility Test, only one per cent passed it; 99 per cent of teachers failed the Central Eligibility Test and you are talking about quality! The same is the State of affairs as far as the State Eligibility Test is concerned. So, privatization is happening, and Sitaramji is right and that those private institutions are not accredited. They give bogus degrees, those people become teachers and then you have a wonderful document like this which talks about quality! There is a complete mismatch between what is the code print and what is happening on the ground. This is not, quite frankly, a political matter because the children of this country are at the heart of what India is going to be in the future and we have to empower those children. That is the other point I wish to make. Education is not about politics, it is about empowerment. It is not about ideology, it is about empowerment and unless you empower our children,

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you are not going to have a nation that will move forward. Sir, Sitaramji talked about the demographic dividend. What demographic dividend are we talking about? The most number of children who go to school are from my State, Uttar Pradesh and from the State of Bihar and that is where the numbers are abysmal. That is where the least number of children are able to go to school and college and that is where the dividend lies. So, you need to have a focussed strategy to deal with States where there are maximum number of young people like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. What is your strategy? Where is it reflected in the draft education policy? Sir, this is not a holistic document at all. It is a document which is like for everything else in this country; that is, for television, for somebody to have a debate at 9'o clock at night *Prime Time*, and wax eloquent about this wonderful document. It has nothing to do with what is going to happen on the ground. Sir, the other thing that you have mentioned is that there are a lot of disputes within the university system, and to resolve these, you are going to set up Tribunals. That is what is said. These tribunals will be like Administrative Tribunals. Now we are going to set up Tribunals to resolve disputes. Then, you say, you are going to set up 100 Innovation Universities. I don't know what kind of universities they will be? Are they going to teach RSS ideology? Is that an innovation. What is an 'Innovation University'? Are you going to have reservations in those universities? You will have to have SC Reservation, ST Reservation. Are foreign universities going to comply with the laws of India? Will the reservation policy apply to them? What salaries will those teachers be given? Will they be given higher salaries than teachers in Universities in India? Sir, the world is moving differently. Let me tell you, Sir, what is happening in the United States and that is going to happen here. People actually are not interested in setting up campuses in India at all because it involves too much investment. So, the universities abroad are pushing for education through ICT. They say, "You will get your degree through the Internet." They will then set up joint-ventures over which you will have no control, because our law will not be able to regulate the internet. What is your thought on that? That is what is likely to happen. The New Education Policy does not address this issue.

So, Sir, I don't want to take more time. My request to you is, dump this Draft in the dustbin. Start afresh. Take us into confidence. Let some real educationists and bright educationists be the head of the Committee — let them have full consultation with all States — let us get together because more important than industry, more important than ICT, the most important thing in this country is education. Let us work on it together hand in hand. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): 5 बजे हाफ-एन-ऑवर डिस्कशन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is at 5 o'clock. It is not 5.00 p.m. yet.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): नरेश जी, मेरा पूरा होने के बाद आप शुरू करना।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब ने 5 बजे के लिए लिख कर भेजा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak four minutes. ...(Interruptions)...  
You speak for three minutes. Then,...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, आप इनको पहले कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. Then, you will have to stop. Then, we will  
take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. After that, you will continue.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, फिर कंटिन्यूइटी टूट जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: उनको तीन मिनट पहले शुरू करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: वे अगर एग्री हो जाएं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule says 5.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, अगर आप सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लेंगे तो वह तीन मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak for three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...  
You know it.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, आपकी रूलिंग है, मैं शुरू करता हूं।

सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी शिक्षा नीति पर चर्चा चल रही है और शिक्षा नीति और जो शिक्षा है, वह हमारे लिए कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है, इस देश के एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक जिन्होंने देश के सामाजिक न्याय के लिए काफी काम किया है और वास्तव में जिस सदी में हम जी रहे हैं, उसमें अगर महिला शिक्षा, विधवा विवाह किसी ने अपने जीवन में जीया है, तो ऐसे जीवन की प्रेरणा देने वाले ज्योतिबा फुले के शब्द हैं, ज्योतिबा कहते हैं, उनकी बहुत अच्छी पंक्तियां हैं—

"ज्ञान बिना मीत नहीं, मीत बिना गति नहीं, गति बिना वित्त नहीं,

वित्त नहीं तो अनर्थ हुआ और अनर्थ हुआ तो शूद्र हुआ।"

[श्री भुपेंद्र यादव]

**5.00 P.M.**

और यह इसलिए कहना चाहते हैं कि जो शिक्षा है, वह मनुष्य की संभावनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए न केवल अवसर देती है, बल्कि उसके जीवन में सार्थकता और आनन्द भी देती है। शिक्षा का महत्व जो मैंने ज्योतिबा फुले को कोट करके कहा है, उसका कारण यह है कि आज अगर हम देश को बड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं, और हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा देश बने, तो उसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमें अच्छे मानव संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने होंगे। जो मानव संसाधन हमें उपलब्ध कराने होंगे, वह मानव संसाधन केवल कागज़ी ज्ञान का विषय देने वाले नहीं होंगे, वह केवल कॉमर्शियल जानकारी देने वाले नहीं होंगे, बल्कि वह मानव संसाधन इस प्रकार का होगा कि व्यक्ति जो है, इस पूरी शिक्षा के माध्यम से, जड़ता से, अज्ञान से और शोषण से मुक्त होगा ...(समय की घंटी)... सेन्टेंस पूरा कर लूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Bhupender Yadavji, you can resume your seat. Hon. Members, Shri Naresh Agrawal has given a notice for Half-an-hour Discussion and the Chairman has admitted it. According to the rule, it has to be taken up between 5.00 and 5.30 P.M. It is only for thirty minutes. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal can raise it.

### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

**Points arising out of the answer to Starred Question No. 77 Given on 25th July, 2016 regarding 'Electrification of villages in Uttar Pradesh'**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने इस विषय को नियम 60 के अंतर्गत इसलिए डाला, क्योंकि आज भी तमाम योजनाओं की सरकार की जो definitions हैं, उनके कारण जो दूर-दराज के इलाके और गांव में रहता है, जिसको आज़ादी के 70 साल बाद भी आज़ादी पता नहीं लगी, वह सही रूप से सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं ले पाता। सरकार ने "ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" की एक स्कीम बनाई। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, इनके जमाने में "राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना" बनी। श्रीमन्, यह तय हुआ कि उस योजना के तहत हिन्दुस्तान के सारे गांव ही नहीं, बल्कि उनके hamlets, जिनको मजरे कहते हैं, उन सबको ऊर्जीकृत किया जाएगा। सरकार ने definition बना दी कि जिस गांव की शुरुआत में खंभा पहुँच गया, उस गांव को ये electrified मान लेंगे। उसकी फ़िगर के अनुसार, जो सरकारी आँकड़े आ रहे हैं, वे दुर्भाग्यशाली हैं। मैंने उस दिन प्रश्न किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने गांव ऊर्जीकृत होने से रह गए हैं? उसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि केवल 173 गांव ऊर्जीकरण होने के लिए रह गए हैं। मंत्री जी, मैं आपके सामने कुछ फ़िगर्स रख रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 1,72,000 गांव चिन्हित किए गए थे, बाद में revised list 1,60,000 गांवों की आई। अभी तक कुल 72,000 मजरे ऊर्जीकृत हुए हैं, बाकी पूरे के पूरे 80,000 से ऊपर गांव अभी ऊर्जीकृत नहीं हुए हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण यह रहा कि करीब 1,200 करोड़ रुपये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर पेंडिंग है। राज्य सरकार ने ठेके दे दिए, ठेकेदारों ने ठेके ले लिए। जब

सारे ठेके हो गए, तो उनके अंतर्गत जितने गांव आते थे, उन सबको आपने ऊर्जीकृत मान लिया। आपने 1,200 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज नहीं किए, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आज 80,000 से ऊपर गांव बिना ऊर्जीकृत हैं। जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा, आपने यह परिभाषा दी कि गांव के शुरू में अगर खंभा पहुँच गया, तो आप गांव को electrified मान लेंगे। बाद में, आपने कहा कि हम 10 कनेक्शंस पर गांव को electrified मानेंगे।

**विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):** वह 10 प्रतिशत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** वहां पर 10 लिए जा रहे हैं। 10 प्रतिशत और 10 कनेक्शंस में आपका चाहे जो भी अंतर हो, लेकिन वहां यह स्थिति है कि गाँव में एक प्रतिशत लोग भी कनेक्शन लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उसके कारण आप गांव में ट्रांसफॉर्मर नहीं लगा रहे हैं और गांव को electrified नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप 10 प्रतिशत कह रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने तो केवल 10 कनेक्शंस की बात कही है। 10 कनेक्शंस और 10 प्रतिशत में तो बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। इस कारण भी क्या तमाम गांव आपकी फ़िगर्स के अनुसार ऊर्जीकृत हो गए? वे ऊर्जीकृत नहीं हुए हैं। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की फ़िगर है। आपने जो फ़िगर दी और हम भी जो फ़िगर दे रहे हैं, वह उत्तर प्रदेश की ही दे रहे हैं।

आप कई बार उत्तर प्रदेश गए। हमने समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा कि ऊर्जा मंत्री कह गए कि देश में ऊर्जा की कोई कमी नहीं है और उत्तर प्रदेश जितनी ऊर्जा चाहेगा, उतनी ऊर्जा उसको देंगे। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी यहां आए, आपने उनके साथ बैठक की। आपके और मुख्य मंत्री के बीच बैठक में समझौता हुआ और आपने तमाम घोषणाएँ कर दें कि ये पॉवर स्टेशंस लगेंगे, इसके लिए हम यह पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसके लिए हम यह पैसा दे रहे हैं। मैं आपके सामने फ़िगर्स रखना चाहता हूँ। 24 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए आपने योजना मांगी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 19,000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना भेजी, लेकिन आपने केवल 7,000 करोड़ रुपये sanction किए। आपने 12,000 करोड़ रुपये क्यों नहीं sanction किए? इस तरह से उन्हें 24 घंटे बिजली कैसे मिलेगी, जिसकी आप वहां घोषणा करके आए थे। Feeder separation के लिए कहा गया कि गांव और शहर का feeder separate हो जाए, जिससे गांव की बिजली गांव पहुँच जाए और शहर की बिजली शहर पहुँच जाए। उसके लिए 7,100 करोड़ रुपये का provision हुआ, लेकिन आपने सिर्फ 3,250 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए। आप ये figures देख लीजिए कि कितना पैसा मांगा गया, कितनी figure है। उसके बावजूद आप कह रहे हैं कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हो गया है। 'प्रधान मंत्री ऊर्जा योजना' आ गयी — आजकल तो सारी योजनाएँ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम से चल रही हैं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** वह दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी के नाम से है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** चलिए, वह तो हम आगे बता देंगे कि दीन दयाल जी के नाम से है, लेकिन इस समय तो हर मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री योजना में जुटा हुआ है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** इसमें बुरा क्या है?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस समय हर विभाग में, एक ज़माने में गांधी होता थे, अब प्रधान मंत्री हो गया है। मैं इसका बुरा नहीं मानता, यह होना चाहिए। जिसकी वजह से सरकार आयी है, जिसको इस देश की जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है, अगर उनके नाम पर योजना का नाम रखा जाए तो मैं उसका बुरा नहीं मान रहा हूँ। गांवों में घरों में connection के लिए 4,100 करोड़ रुपए की स्कीम आपको उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भेजी, आपने उसे कुल 1,115 करोड़ रुपए दिए, बाकी रुपए का क्या हुआ, क्योंकि सन् 2019 तक यह काम होना था। IPDS में 500 करोड़ रुपए pending हैं, 500 करोड़ रुपए जो आपने यूपी को देने हैं, वह आपने अभी नहीं दिए हैं। आप उस योजना को देख लीजिए, गांव के साथ शहर भी देख लीजिए — दोनों देखने को मिल जाएं तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। 'दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना' में आप खुद बता दें कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना कहा था — 11th और 12th plan में तो जो स्वीकृत हुआ, हो गया, लेकिन 'दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना' में आपने जितना कहा था, उसमें करीब 7,000 करोड़ रुपए बाकी हैं। यह तो मैंने एक figure बतायी, आज इसी कारण से दो घंटे तक सदन नहीं चला कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी आपको चिट्ठी लिख रहे हैं, दिल्ली में आकर बात कर रहे हैं, करीब सौ पत्र केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में लिखे गए, केंद्र सरकार से वाहवाही तो बहुत हुई, लेकिन मिल क्या रहा है? नितिन गडकरी जी ऐसी घोषणा करते हैं कि देश में एकदम परिवर्तन हो जाएगा। उन्होंने कह दिया कि दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद तक over bridge बन रहा है — आज तक वह शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे national highways बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, टूटे पड़े हैं, उन national highways पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। आज इसी बात पर दो घंटे सदन नहीं चला, तो हमारा यह आरोप है कि जानबूझ कर चुनाव के वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार सुनियोजित तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो योजनाएं स्वीकृत हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश का अधिकार हैं — केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बिहार के सांसद भी बैठे हुए हैं, बिहार के सांसद भी यही आरोप लगा रहे थे, जिन-जिन राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का शासन नहीं है, उन-उन राज्यों के लोगों को आप सुनियोजित तरीके से दंडित कर रहे हैं। यहां से आप यह कहते हैं कि हम पैसा दे रहे हैं और राज्यों में आप यह कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें काम नहीं कर रहीं। यह राजनीति से प्रेरित है। सर, अभी अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी इस पर अपनी बात कहेंगे, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की परिभाषा बदल दें। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में दस या दस परसेंट, जो भी आपने रखा है, अगर वे connection नहीं मिलते हैं, तो भी गांव के छोर तक तो आपको लाइन पहुंचानी चाहिए, end तक तो पहुंचानी चाहिए। शुरुआत में आपने खम्भा गाड़ दिया और कह दिया कि गांव ऊर्जीकृत हो गया, यह तो एक तरीके से गांव के साथ नाइंसाफी है। इसलिए आप आज यह घोषणा करिए कि वह गांव ऊर्जीकृत माना जाएगा, जिस गांव के अंतिम छोर तक आप बिजली पहुंचा देंगे — connection कब मिले, कब न मिले — गांव को ऊर्जीकृत कर दिया जाए, यानी transformer लगाकर गांव में बिजली चालू कर दी जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश की जो figures मैंने आपको दीं, उनके बारे में आप बताएं क्योंकि आप तो कह आए कि हमारे पास surplus बिजली है, उत्तर प्रदेश जितनी बिजली मांगे, हम दे देंगे। हम लोगों ने tender डाला तो 4 रुपए से नीचे की दर पर बिजली नहीं मिल रही। आप कहते हैं कि हम 2 रुपए में बिजली दे देंगे, तो फिर Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited को 4 रुपए का tender क्यों डालना पड़ा? आप हमें 2 रुपए की दर पर बिजली दे दीजिए, आप आज इसकी घोषणा कर दीजिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश जितनी भी बिजली मांगेगा, हम



2 रुपए की दर पर दे देंगे — यह घोषणा आप आज कर दीजिए, हम आपकी वाहवाही करेंगे, लेकिन कम से कम आप दीजिए तो सही। हम पावर कारपोरेशन को उस समय छोड़कर आए थे, जिस समय यह बना था। उस समय बॉयफरकेशन हुआ था, तो जीरो ऋण पर करके आए थे। आज 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर पावर कारपोरेशन पर ऋण है। अगर पावर कारपोरेशन के ऊपर ऋण की यही स्थिति बनी रही, ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। देश के करीब-करीब सभी राज्यों के पावर कारपोरेशन्स की स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या इन कारपोरेशन्स के कर्ज को अदा करने का कोई प्लान आपने बनाया है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister can reply.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत खुशी की बात है कि "उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण" के विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह बहुत ही संवेदना का विषय है और बहुत दुर्भाग्य का विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, माननीय डी. पी. त्रिपाठी जी भी प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call other hon. Members, after the Minister has replied to you. It is like question-answer where others will be allowed to ask supplementaries. Everybody will ask only questions. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is replying to you now. If you don't want his reply to you, then I will call other Members.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, is it a reply to me, or to the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a reply to the House, but to the questions raised by you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** इस सदन को आपके माध्यम से रिप्लाइ कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going by the procedure.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सदन के माध्यम से पूरा देश यह जान ले कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के विषय में इस देश में पहले क्या काम हुआ और अब गत दो वर्षों में, जब से प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई है, तब से किस प्रकार से इस काम में गति आई है, किस प्रकार से काम में तेजी आई है। माननीय सदस्य स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं और भली-भांति जानते हैं कि गांव और गांव के intensive electrification में फर्क क्या है? गांव की एक परिभाषा देश में काफी समय से census village की चलती आ रही है। मैंने census village को तय नहीं किया है, census village तो census के हिसाब से बनते हैं। इस समय देश में लगभग 6 लाख census villages हैं और उन सब census villages का, ग्रामीण इलाकों का विद्युतीकरण करना देश की प्राथमिकता है। देश के सभी गांवों तक बिजली पहुंचे, यह एक अच्छा काम शुरू हुआ था, देश भर में कई जगह पर अच्छी प्रगति हुई थी और उत्तर प्रदेश में उस काम का क्या हुआ, वह मैं अभी सदन के समक्ष रखने जा रहा हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य जो मंझले टोले की बात कर रहे हैं, तो census village के अंदर कई

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

मंझले टोले होते हैं। एक census village है, उसके अंदर हो सकता है कि 10 मंझले टोले हों, 50 मंझले टोले हों, 100 मंझले टोले हों, अन्य प्रकार से अन्य-अन्य राज्यों के हिसाब से स्थिति बदलती है। आपने अभी स्वयं ही कहा — एक तरफ सरकारी आंकड़े हैं कि एक लाख 60 हजार गांव हैं, पहली बात तो यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाख 60 हजार census गांव हैं ही नहीं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** गांव नहीं, मंझले टोले।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं आपके words बता रहा हूं, आप रिकॉर्ड निकाल लीजिए। आपने जो कहा है, वह मैंने लिखा है। फिर आपने कहा कि 72 हजार मंझले इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हैं, तो दोनों ही चीजें गलत हैं। पहली बात तो एक लाख 60 हजार गांव उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं ही नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। एक बात तो मैं पूरे सदन को बता देना चाहता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार इन आकड़ों के लिए पूरे तरीके से, शत-प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार पर डिपेंडेंट होती है। राज्य सरकार आंकड़े देती है और मेरे पास पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के आंकड़े यहां पर उपलब्ध हैं। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 2011 के census के अनुसार 97,813 inhabited villages थे। हां, मंझले टोले तो मुझे नहीं मालूम वे दो लाख हो सकते हैं, पांच लाख हो सकते हैं, कितने भी हो सकते हैं और उसका आंकड़ा केंद्र सरकार के पास नहीं है, वह राज्य सरकार के पास होगा। यह 97,813 का आंकड़ा हमें राज्य सरकार ने जिसे आज माननीय सदस्य की ही पार्टी चलाती है, उसने हमें लिखित रूप से, चिट्ठी के माध्यम से UP Power Corporation Limited ने 26 फरवरी, 2015 — इसमें डेट गलत लिखी है, परन्तु यह माइनर बात है, टाइपिंग मिस्टेक हो सकती है — 26 फरवरी, 2015 को Rural Electrification and Planning Organisation, UP Power Corporation ने, जिसका शक्ति भवन एक्सटेंशन में दफ्तर है, लिखकर दिया है। हमने उनसे 11 फरवरी को मांगा था। उसने हमें लिखकर दिया है कि आज के दिन जो remaining un-electrified villages हमारे प्रदेश में हैं उनमें total 1,618 हैं और 1,618 में भी 1,462 के फंड्स केंद्र सरकार ने हमें एलोकेट कर दिए हैं, sanctioned already under the DDUGJY scheme. Remaining 156 गांवों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है। हमने उनसे इनकी जानकारी मांगी, तो उन्होंने जानकारी देते हुए उनकी कुछ गलतियां निकलीं, तो फिर उन्होंने अपनी खुद की figures रिवाइज कीं। उन्होंने हमें 1.4.2015 को यह बताया कि कितने गांव un-electrified हैं, टोटल 1,529.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप गांवों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं और मैं मंझले के बारे में कह रहा हूं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं गांवों की बात कर रहा हूं। आपने जो प्रश्न किया है ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** वहां मंझला भी है। आपकी जो योजना है ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, आप मिसलीड मत करिए। ....(व्यवधान).. ..

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं कोई मिसलीड नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आपकी जो योजना है, वह गांव के हर मंझले के लिए है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मुझे लगता है कि जोर से चीखने से कोई विषय बदलता नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और सच्चाई बदलती नहीं है। यह माननीय सदस्य का ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं अर्ज करूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी सुनिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: आप पहले पढ़ लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यह सही नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, I can allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Please read the letters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, there is one thing, which I have to tell you. The total time is only thirty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, you will have to give more time because he is making \* allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Rules do not permit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen please. Let me complete. Total time is thirty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have names of four Members, who have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, if they disturb like this, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take two to three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No, Sir. I cannot finish... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please finish it in two to three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order in this Half-an-Hour Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the Minister has said something unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is saying something unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Please tell me what is unparliamentary ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the Minister said, \* allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He can say, 'untrue'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: \* allegation cannot be unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: \* allegation cannot be unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, जो इनका नोटिस है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please finish in three minutes.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: 50 प्रतिशत गांव, ये स्वयं 'गांव' बोल रहे हैं। आप unnecessary complicate कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने जो 1,60,000 की figures दी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और ये और बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is on record. No, no. It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, सत्य से बहुत परे की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सवाल करेंगे और ये सत्य से परे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपने जो बोला है, वह रिकॉर्ड में है, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, फिर आप दूसरा विषय देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, take three minutes more only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: Census village के अलावा देश में जो मंझले टोले होते हैं, इनके लिए एक intensive electrification programme होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने मंझले टोले हैं, उन सबको intensive electrification में कवर करने के लिए भी योजना है और उसके लिए भी फंड्स एलोकेट किए गए हैं। जो गरीबों के घर हैं, उनमें बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में फंड एलोकेट किया गया है। सर, आप देखिए, इनके पास 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए 1 अप्रैल, 2015 को पुरानी स्कीमों से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सेंक्शनड थे, जिसका इन्होंने इस्तेमाल ही नहीं किया। .... *(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया? आप देखिए, 2007-08 में इन्होंने सिर्फ 504 करोड़ रुपए लिए और 2008-09 में 77 करोड़, 2009-10 में 72 करोड़, 2010-11 में 68 करोड़, 2011-12 में

85 करोड़ लिए और काम ही कुछ नहीं किए। अब बोल रहे हैं कि पैसा दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके पास 11 हजार करोड़ रुपया सेंक्शनड था, जिसको इन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take only two more minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, you have only two more minutes to finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, गांव-गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने के काम में ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2012-13 में एक भी गांव में विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया, 2013-14 में भी किसी गांव में नहीं किया। 2014-15 में हमारी सरकार केंद्र में आई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have only two more minutes to finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** हमने 551 गांवों में नया विद्युतीकरण किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2015-16 में ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये मंझले टोले की बात कर रहे हैं। मंझले टोले में पूरे पांच सालों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे वह इनकी सरकार हो या इनसे पहले की सरकार हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए काम को गति नहीं दी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... काम नहीं किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now let me call others. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** आज भी 11 हजार करोड़ पुराने ...**(व्यवधान)**... और 7 हजार करोड़ हमने दिए हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... टोटल 18 हजार करोड़ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये काम की गति को बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमने आने के बाद जब पूरा जोर लगाया, तभी उस काम में गति आई है।...**(व्यवधान)**..

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं समझता हूं ..**(व्यवधान)**.. आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो काम 11वें प्लान में होना था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get one more chance. Sit down.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** वह आज तक खत्म नहीं हुआ है। 11वें प्लान में जो काम होना था ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तक खत्म नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get one more chance.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** 12वें प्लान के चार वर्ष पूरे हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने मात्र 9 प्रतिशत गांवों में, मंझले टोले में बिजली पहुंचाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों के घरों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसके लिए हमने इनको पैसा दे रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पौने दो करोड़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; there is no time.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** गरीबों के घरों में बिजली देने के लिए पैसा दिया था, इन्होंने मात्र बीस प्रतिशत घरों में बिजली पहुंचाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is enough.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** हम पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... केंद्र पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आरोप लगाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत बात बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is enough. Now, Shri D. P. Tripathi. *..(Interruptions)..* Shri D. P. Tripathi, you can put your questions. *..(Interruptions)..*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, "लपफाज़ी" शब्द parliamentary है या unparliamentary है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह उर्दू का शब्द है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it, don't worry.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय मंत्री पूर्ण रूप से "लपफाज़ी" शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. *...(Interruptions)..* आप अभी बैठिए, बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप नहीं बोल रहे हैं, ये बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)..* Tripathiji, there is no time. Put your question. *...(Interruptions)..* In one minute, you put your question.

**श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी** (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं हमेशा बहुत संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछता हूं। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार विद्युतीकरण का राष्ट्रीय औसत 67.2 परसेंट था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में 36.8 परसेंट था। एक अध्ययन के अनुसार 2015 में जो स्थिति आई है, उसमें 98 परसेंट विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, लेकिन बिजली की पहुंच सिर्फ 60 प्रतिशत घरों तक है। सिर्फ पांच प्रतिशत घरों में बीस घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली रहती है, बाकी सभी में, चार में से तीन घरों में, 12 घंटे से भी बहुत कम बिजली मिलती है। मेरा एक प्रश्न तो यह है कि ऐसा क्यों है? मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को, 2015-16 में विद्युतीकरण के लिए केंद्र से अभी तक कितना अनुदान दिया गया? मेरे केवल ये दो प्रश्न हैं।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want to put two points here. One is, our founder leader, the former Chief Minister of G. Ramachandran, brought a scheme, 'one light for one household'. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** यह उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is regarding that. ...(Interruptions)... My question is regarding the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested to allot a sum of ₹ 2,385 crores under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for system strengthening and infrastructure development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant to this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I just want to know whether this will be achieved. The rural electrification ...(Interruptions)... has already been hundred per cent achieved in our State.

**श्री उपसभापति:** ओ. के., आप उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में प्रश्न पूछिए।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We are proudly stating that. Now, I want to know whether for the strengthening of infrastructure development, funds for these projects will be given shortly by the Government.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, power cut has become a usual phenomenon in Uttar Pradesh and it has become a household name. Leave apart villages, even cities are not getting power supply for more than 10 to 15 hours. So, it is a major problem, a major menace, in the State. मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे लगता है कि गांवों में बहुत जगह बिजली पहुंचा दी गयी है, लेकिन नरेश जी ने कहा कि वहां सिर्फ खंभे और तार पहुंचे हैं, बाकी कहीं बिजली पहुंची नहीं है। मंत्री जी आप electrification के लिए तार ले जाते हैं, लेकिन major problem यह है कि आपके पास बिजली नहीं है। तो केंद्र सरकार ने बिजली उत्पादन के लिए, enhancement in power generation के लिए आपने कितना बढ़ाया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का कितना बढ़ा? मंत्री जी बताएं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पॉवर प्लांट्स का Plant Load Factor कितना नीचे है या कितना बढ़ा है और कितने मेगावाट बिजली की कमी है, जिस की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में समस्या आ रही है? अगर power generation नहीं बताएंगे, तो सिर्फ खम्भे गाड़ देने और तार बांध देने से आप सोचें कि electrification हो गया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेवल पर power generation की क्या हालत है और खास तौर से आपने यू.पी. के लिए कितनी allocate की है, साथ ही यू.पी. में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जो पॉवर प्लांट्स हैं, उनकी power generation कितनी बढ़ी है?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से specifically दो-तीन चीजें पूछना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But remember the time-limit. It is only three minutes.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उत्तर प्रदेश का टोटल central generation में कितने मेगावाट का शेयर है। वह कितने प्रतिशत है और आप उसे कितना दे रहे हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश ने आप से अतिरिक्त कितनी बिजली मांगी है और वह बिजली आप उत्तर प्रदेश को दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं? नंबर दो, आप गांव के ऊर्जाकरण की परिभाषा कैसे करते हैं क्योंकि मैं जो गांव कह रहा हूं, उस में मजदूरों की बात कर रहा हूं और आपने लिखा-पढ़ी में गांव कहा है जब कि मैं मजदूरों की बात कर रहा हूं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गांव मजदूर मिलाकर टोटल कितने मजदूर हैं? उन में से कितने electrified हुए, कितना रुपया बाकी है और आपकी गांव के electrification की परिभाषा क्या है? मैं ये दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, माननीय त्रिपाठी जी ने सही कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है, लेकिन उसमें राज्य सरकार को ही प्रोजेक्ट्स को implement करना है। केंद्र सरकार ने तो 11000 करोड़ पुराने और 7000 करोड़ मिलाकर 18000 करोड़ दे रखे हैं, लेकिन आज दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ये जो पूरे गांव हैं, इनका जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं, मात्र 22 प्रतिशत intensive electrification यू.पी. में हुआ है। सर, पैसा होने के बावजूद सिर्फ 20,419 ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां सब जगह बिजली पहुंची है। इस के लिए हम बार-बार राज्य सरकार की monitoring करते हैं, उसे कहते हैं, लेकिन उसका काम तेज गति नहीं पकड़ रहा है। सर, जहां गरीबों के घरों में बिजली पहुंचाने की बात है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा मात्र 30 प्रतिशत गरीबों के घरों में बिजली पहुंचायी गयी है। सर, यह देश का सब से bottom State है। देश के पूरे 29 स्टेट्स में सब से बुरी स्थिति कहीं है, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में है और पिछले 5-10 वर्षों में जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण का काम किया गया है, यह उस का परिणाम है। जहां तक आपूर्ति का सवाल है, राज्य में भरपूर बिजली की आपूर्ति है। सर, जिस राज्य को जितनी बिजली चाहिए, आज हम उसे 50 प्रतिशत भी बढ़ा सकते हैं, हमारे पास इतनी बिजली देश में available है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जितनी बिजली चाहें, ये खरीद सकते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुनिए, पहले सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, ये राज्य सरकार पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जानबूझकर उत्तर प्रदेश को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, गुजरात में 24 घंटे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** पंजाब में 24 घंटे, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, पश्चिमी बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, सब जगह 24 घंटे उपलब्ध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार का खुद का आंकड़ा है कि गांवों में मात्र साढ़े 13 घंटे बिजली ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** और सर, उत्तर प्रदेश बकाया पैसा भी नहीं भरता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं क्या करूं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने जो बोलना है, वे बोलेंगे।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** इन्होंने कोल इंडिया के ...**(व्यवधान)**... एनटीपीसी के 550 करोड़ भरने



हैं, टेरी के 1485 करोड़ भरने हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आज 3872 करोड़ रुपए इन्होंने भरने हैं, लेकिन ये पे नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल, आप बोलिए।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि केंद्र सरकार ने इन-इन मदों में इतना पैसा दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Half-an-hour Discussion is over. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. It is over. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav can continue his speech. ...(Interruptions)... That discussion is over. ...(Interruptions)...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Agrawalji, please. ...(Interruptions)... He is speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, इन्होंने जो बोला है, उसको कार्यवाही का अंग न बनाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** बिजली के लिए पैसा देना पड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... वेबसाइट पर जाकर बिजली खरीद सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इतना कहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, अगर उनको बोलने दिया जा रहा है, तो मुझे भी उसका जवाब देने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जब इनके पास कोई statistics, कोई तंत्र नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों पर उतर आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से जो प्रश्न किया था, उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कहा कि जितना रुपया बाकी है, वह नहीं दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप राजनीतिक रूप से जो बयान दे रहे हैं, मैं इसको बहुत उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं सच्चाई बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैंने जितना पूछा, आपने नहीं बताया। जिस तरह से इन्होंने आरोप लगाए हैं, उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... उसको कार्यवाही का अंग न बनाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... वह कार्यवाही का अंग नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** राज्यों से जो statistics आया है, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं तो हमारी तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)... हम जो बात कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा साफ-साफ कहना है कि मंत्री जी जान-बूझकर उत्तर प्रदेश को बदनाम करने के लिए आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ, खुलेआम निन्दा करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैंने कोई बात ऐसी नहीं बताई, जो राज्य सरकार की statistics न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो data राज्य सरकार ने दिया है, वह मैंने सदन के सामने रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इनकी सरकार वहां काम न करे, तो उसका नुकसान उन्हीं को भरना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Agrawalji, the discussion is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... You asked some questions. He replied. ...**(Interruptions)**... Agrawalji, he has replied to your questions. If you are not satisfied with those replies or if his replies are not satisfactory to you, like you moved this Half-an-hour Discussion, on a substantive motion, you can ask the same thing. ...**(Interruptions)**... The discussion is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us resume the other one. ...**(Interruptions)**... We took up your discussion exactly at 5 o'clock. At 5.30 p.m., kindly leave it for the other discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have expressed what you wanted. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you are not convinced with the reply of the Minister, on a substantive motion, you can seek your clarifications. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : How they have.....**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am speaking on your behalf. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Agrawalji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं इसे उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी के ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके बयानों का मैं पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, you are a senior Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let any one of you talk. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, you asked for a Half-an-hour Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whatever you may feel, ...**(Interruptions)**... See, the previous discussion was stopped, in-between, sharp at 5.00 p.m. ...**(Interruptions)**... You were given the floor. At 5.30 p.m., this discussion is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you are not convinced, kindly, on a Substantive Motion.....**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय मंत्री जी चूँकि तथ्यों से परे बोले हैं, उन्होंने पूरा राजनीतिक भाषण दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर गलत आरोप लगाए हैं, इसके विरोध में मैं और हमारा दल सदन से walk out करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सभा से बाहर चले गए )

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो कहा है, वह सत्य कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आंकड़े राज्य सरकार से आए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, it is over.

...(Interruptions)... The discussion is over. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... You please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, he has not replied to my question. ...(Interruptions)... What I have said is, the highest power generation has been....(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... That discussion is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: What has the State Government done? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Have a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Let us ask for a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That discussion is over. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: There should be a debate on this. ...(Interruptions)...

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### The Draft National Education Policy, 2016 — Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Bhupender Yadav, you please continue.

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव:** सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में नयी शिक्षा नीति पर चर्चा करने का जो प्रस्ताव दिया गया, उस प्रस्ताव को हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने तुरन्त स्वीकार भी किया। मैं यहां यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी तो यह नयी शिक्षा नीति का ड्राफ्ट है। चूँकि यह नयी शिक्षा नीति का ड्राफ्ट है, तो क्या देश के राजनीतिक जनमानस में अगर कोई ड्राफ्ट आ जाए..

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** यह ड्राफ्ट है या एक ड्राफ्ट है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव:** यह input for the draft है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** मंत्री जी ने कुछ और कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव:** यह input for the draft है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** ठीक।

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव:** यह input for the draft है और उससे पहले की एक प्रारम्भिक स्थिति है। मुझे लगता है कि एक राजनैतिक संवेदनशील विचार के रूप में, एक देश को बनाने की संकल्पना के रूप में, एक देश में शिक्षा नीति कैसी बने, उसके बारे में एक विचारवान और जागृत आदमी के रूप में सोचते हुए, किसी को भी यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि इसको कबाड़ में फेंक दिया जाए।

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

ऐसा कहने से हम अपना कोई लक्ष्य हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं एक लम्बे समय के लिए देश की शिक्षा नीति के बनने के लिए विमर्श का जो कार्यक्रम हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने शुरू किया है, जो एक व्यापक सहमति हम लोग चाहते हैं तथा जो एक व्यापक विश्वास और विचार के आधार पर हम एक नयी शिक्षा नीति, जिसकी लम्बे समय से देश को आवश्यकता है, उस शिक्षा नीति को लागू करना चाहते हैं, मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में हम सभी उसमें अपना योगदान दें और मन में ऐसे विषय भी न लाएँ कि इसको कबाड़ में फेंकना चाहिए।

सर, ड्राफ्ट के जो इनपुट्स हैं, इनमें प्रारम्भिक रूप से यह है कि हमारे सामने चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है, वह आज भी एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि आम आदमी तक, नीचे तक, गरीब व्यक्ति तक, सुदूर गांव तक, जहां तक भी हमारे देश का समाज और भू-भाग है, वहां तक शिक्षा के लिए पहुँच और उनकी भागीदारी हो। यह सच है कि जनसंख्या का दबाव, उसके दबाव के अनुपात में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की उपलब्धता, हमारे लक्ष्यों का अधिक होना, इन सब के बावजूद हमें शिक्षा की पहुँच और भागीदारी समाज के हर वर्ग तक ले जानी है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा नीति के मूल में यह स्वीकार किया है। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस पहल में सभी राजनीतिक दलों और देश के सारे समाज तथा वर्ग को आगे बढ़ कर सुझाव देना चाहिए ताकि हमने देश में जो लक्ष्य तय किया है, उन लक्ष्यों को हम पूरा कर सकें।

दूसरा विषय गुणवत्ता संबंधी विषय है कि शिक्षा की क्वालिटी क्या हो? सरकार ने इनपुट ड्राफ्ट में भी उन विचारों को आमंत्रित किया है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां पाठ्यक्रमों का ज़बर्दस्त दबाव है। हमारे यहां मूल्यांकन में एक प्रकार की शिथिलता है। आज अगर देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि याद कर लेना और याद करने के बाद केवल एग्जामिनेशन में लिख देना, यही शिक्षा है, लेकिन उसके साथ मॉरल वेल्यू अपप्रेडेशन कितना हुआ, शारीरिक शिक्षा का विकास कितना हुआ, समाज के प्रति जो एक संवेदना का भाव होना चाहिए, उसका कितना विकास हुआ, समाज में जो संसाधन हैं, उन संसाधनों को सबमें बांट कर रहना चाहिए, उस भावना का कितना विकास हुआ, सामाजिक भावना कितनी विकसित हुई, यह भी देखना जरूरी है। इसका भी मूल्यांकन होना जरूरी है। मैं आज के समय में जिसको सबसे बड़ी चुनौती मानता हूँ, वह gender sensitivity की है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि यदि हमारे साथ पढ़ने के लिए कोई छात्रा रहती है, हम समाज में जाते हैं, समाज में महिलाएं रहती हैं, पुरुष और महिला में एक-दूसरे के प्रति समानता, एक-दूसरे के विचारों के प्रति आदर भाव, एक-दूसरे के साथ रहते हुए अच्छी भावना से काम करना, ये सारे गुण हमें छात्रों में विकसित करने पड़ेंगे। जहां पर छात्र का विकास होता है, वहीं पर उसके अंदर हमें ये गुण विकसित करने पड़ेंगे। इस प्रकार गुणवत्ता दूसरा बड़ा विषय है और यह हमारे सामने एक चुनौती है।

तीसरा विषय देश में व्यावहारिक और प्रायोगिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा के संबंध में है। हम कहते हैं कि हम विज्ञान पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन विज्ञान पढ़ाने का अर्थ केवल मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में एडमिशन लेना है? क्या विज्ञान का अर्थ इनोवेटिव आइडियाज़ को बढ़ावा देना नहीं है? क्या विज्ञान का अर्थ देश में जिस प्रकार की तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार चाहिए, उसके प्रति सोच को बढ़ाना नहीं है? हमारी laboratories कहां हैं? हमारी labs कहां हैं? क्या आम जनता

के साथ वह वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण — इस देश में 250 bio-diversity spots हैं, उनके प्रति हमारा दृष्टिकोण क्या है? क्या आज वैज्ञानिकता का अर्थ केवल यह है कि विज्ञान की शिक्षा पढ़ ली और विज्ञान की शिक्षा पढ़ कर मेडिकल एवं इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में चले गए? विज्ञान केवल कैरियर बनाना नहीं है, बल्कि विज्ञान एक जीवन दृष्टि है। हम दीर्घ काल में उसका विकास कैसे करें?

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए जो पाठ्यक्रम लेकर आते हैं — उत्तर भारत में भी अच्छे पब्लिक स्कूल में जाने वाले जो बच्चे हैं, अगर उनसे पूछिए कि रबी की फसल क्या है, खरीफ की फसल क्या है, आपके आस-पास का वातावरण कैसा है, आपके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में क्या है, आपके आस-पास सामाजिक रूप से कोई लेबर बस्ती है, आपके आस-पास किसी प्रकार का कोई संवेदनशील विषय है, आपके आस-पास आज़ादी की लड़ाई में लड़ने वाले कोई वीर-वीरांगना रहते हैं, यहां की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परंपरा क्या है, अपनी भाषा का कितना ज्ञान है, अपनी भाषा के शब्द क्या हैं, अपनी भाषा के संबंध क्या हैं, तो आपको पता चल जाएगा। हमारा जो पाठ्यक्रम होना चाहिए, वह हमारे परिवेश से संबंधित होना चाहिए। कैरियर का निर्माण होना चाहिए, लेकिन बिना मूल्यों के साथ कैरियर का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। अगर बिना मूल्यों के कैरियर निर्माण है, तो वह मानव संसाधन का निर्माण है। मानव संसाधन का निर्माण केवल इसलिए नहीं है कि कोई अच्छी नौकरी पा जाए। आज के समय में जितने सामाजिक तनाव उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं, वे सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता की बात हैं। कई बार यह चिन्ता होती है कि हम कई बार ऐसे नौजवान तो खड़े कर लेते हैं, जो भीड़ में खड़े होकर कोई उपद्रव पैदा कर दें, शहर बंद करवा दें, लेकिन क्या वे माइक पर आकर अपने कोई सहयोगी छात्र-छात्रा के बारे में या समाज के किसी विषय के बारे में या किसी विचार के बारे में दस मिनट तक कोई बात कह सकते हैं? हम किसको निर्मित करना चाहते हैं? क्या हम भीड़ की मेंटलिटी को निर्मित करना चाहते हैं या जो अच्छे विषय तथा विचारों का संप्रेषण कर सके, उन लोगों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं?

यह सच है कि हमारा देश बहुत विशाल है। हमें इस चुनौती को भी अस्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए कि यहां विषमताएं भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं। हमें सबको same level playing field देनी होगी और इसके लिए सरकार पूरे तरीके से प्रतिबद्ध है, लेकिन हमें उन चुनौतियों को भी पहचानना होगा, जो हमारे सामने हैं, जैसे एक सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा है और एक शहर में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा है, दोनों के समान संस्कार का विकास तो करना होगा, लेकिन हमें सब जगह उतनी ही opportunity देनी होगी। और इसलिए जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, मेरा अब भी मानना है कि शिक्षा में सबसे पहले अगर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा तो प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर देना होगा। यह प्राथमिक शिक्षा केवल शिक्षा मित्रों के भरोसे, केवल अस्थाई शिक्षकों के भरोसे, केवल एक एड्रॉक एक्टिविटी मान करके प्राथमिक शिक्षा को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लक्ष्यों में जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के शिक्षक हैं, उनकी तैयारी कैसी है, बार-बार उनका ओरिएंटेशन कैसा है, दुनिया में जो नया ज्ञान, विज्ञान प्रयोग हो रहा है, उसके बारे में उनकी अवधारणा क्या है, जो सिविक सेंस है उसके बारे में उनका दृष्टिकोण क्या है और इसलिए एक पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी क्लास के बच्चे के सिलेबस में लिख देना कि किसने ओलम्पिक पदक जीता, कौन प्रमुख न्यायाधीश है, इसकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा की बच्चे को आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसके आसपास का परिवेश क्या है, उसका भाषा ज्ञान कैसा है, उसका गणित के प्रति दृष्टिकोण कैसा है, अपने आसपास के परिवेश का अवलोकन प्रेक्टिकल आधार पर जब तक हम विज्ञान को कहानियों, कविताओं के माध्यम से सामाजिक ज्ञान के रूप में नहीं पढ़ाएंगे, जब तक हमारी प्राथमिक शिक्षा संस्कारी नहीं होगी,

[श्री भुपेंद्र यादव]

तब तक हम शिक्षा क्षेत्र में कोई बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन की बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए एक जो विषय कर दिया है, यह ठीक है कि तीसरी से पांचवीं क्लास तक के बच्चे को आप पास कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पांचवीं क्लास से ऊपर के बच्चों को अगर आप कहो कि नहीं, आप सब पास होते चले जाओगे, तो हम कोई बहुत बड़ी मजबूत नींव को नहीं रख सकते हैं। उस मजबूत नींव को रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम को उसके ऊपर एक पूरक परीक्षा का अवसर देना चाहिए, उसकी नींव को मजबूत करना चाहिए। पांचवीं के बाद जो एकदम सीधा पास करने का विषय है, यह कुल मिला करके इस नींव को खराब करने वाला विषय है। सरकार की इस ड्राफ्ट नीति में काफी सारे विषयों पर सुझाव दिए गए हैं। इसलिए जिस प्रकार से पांचवीं तक कम से कम केवल शिक्षा ही नहीं, एक घंटे का खेल भी अनिवार्य होना चाहिए और छठी क्लास से दसवीं क्लास तक एक न एक सोशल एक्टिविटी जरूर होनी चाहिए। यह हमारी बुनियाद है। इस बुनियाद को अगर हमने सोच लिया कि केवल छठी से दसवीं तक क्लास में रटना, रट कर अच्छे नम्बर ले आना, 90 परसेंट ले आना तो दसवीं के बाद हम दे क्या रहे हैं? दसवीं के बाद हम केवल कोचिंग क्लासेज में जाने वाला प्रोडक्ट पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए जो मेरा यह मानना है कि पांचवीं से दसवीं तक के बच्चों को सामाजिक कार्य को जरूर देना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके बाद भी ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं की जो शिक्षा है, उसमें गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा आवश्यक है। हम सब जानते हैं ग्यारहवीं, बारहवीं में आज के समय में आई.टी. का इतना बोलबाला है कि बच्चे इंटरनेट पर पूरे तरीके से जानकारी रखते हैं। जानकारी के मामले में ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं के बच्चे शिक्षक पर निर्भर नहीं हैं। लेकिन विषय को समझने के लिए उनको फिर भी शिक्षक की सहायता चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जो इतनी ज्यादा जानकारी है, उसमें ग्यारहवीं, बारहवीं के बाद जो आजकल सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है कि असफलता के भय से बच्चे आत्महत्या करते हैं। कोटा का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। असफलता किस बात की, अभी तो जीवन शुरू नहीं किया। असफलता किस बात की, अभी तो जीवन में चुनौती और संघर्ष के अवसर ही नहीं हैं, अभी तो केवल विद्यार्थी हैं, अभी तो सीखने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। वह इसलिए कि हमने बचपन से खेलने पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, सामाजिक जीवन के बाकी लोग कहां शिक्षा ले रहे हैं, किस सामाजिक परिवेश में बाकी लोग रह रहे हैं, उस सामाजिक सेवा के परिवेश को हमने नहीं लिया और केवल एक इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के आधार पर आने के बाद हमें लगता है कि अगर कैरियर नहीं बना तो क्या होगा? कैरियर नहीं बना तो भी यह जीवन है। इस जीवन के मूल्य हैं, समाज के लिए जीवन है। इसलिए जो हमारा पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन है, हमारे यहां ग्रेजुएशन के बाद सब तरह के एकजाम हैं, लेकिन जो हमारा शोध का काम है, रिसर्च का काम है, वह पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन से ही शुरू होना चाहिए। पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन पर जाने के लिए, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन पर जाने से पहले एक परीक्षा होनी चाहिए, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन में सलेक्टेड एडमिशन होना चाहिए। इसलिए उच्च शिक्षा को हमें ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से बढ़ाना होगा। हम सब यह जानते हैं कि आज के समय में विश्वविद्यालय का क्या वातावरण है। हम चाहते हैं कि उनमें विद्यार्थी स्वतंत्र चिंतन तो सीखें, पर उनको बहकावे में लाने की कोशिश न की जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me; Mr. Yadav, you have got four more speakers from your party.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir, I will take only three minutes more. वे

स्वतंत्र चिंतन तो सीखें, लेकिन हम उनको केवल संदेही बना दें, हम उनको केवल शंकालु बना दें और उनमें आलोचना की एक आदत पैदा कर दें, तो उससे निकालकर हमें एक नए विचार वाले विद्यार्थियों को खड़ा करना होगा। इसलिए शिक्षा के बारे में आज़ादी के आंदोलन में महात्मा गांधी, मौलाना आज़ाद, लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक और श्री अरविन्द ने जिन मूल्यों के साथ राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान खड़ा किया, उनकी आज शिक्षा में जरूरत है।

मैं पुनः यह कहना चाहूंगा कि विज्ञान के मौलिक विषय के प्रति जो घटती हुई रुचि है, वह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। सरकार जो नई शिक्षा नीति लाई है, उसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों को जोड़ने और उनमें प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के अवसर बढ़ने चाहिए। मूल्यांकन में लचीलापन और शिक्षा में भ्रष्टाचार, इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से हमें कड़े कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और पूरे शिक्षा के माहौल में सामाजिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता है। हम हमेशा यह मानते हैं कि जो मानसिक श्रम करता है, वह श्रेष्ठ होता है और जो शारीरिक श्रम करता है, वह शायद कमतर होता है। जीवन में मानसिक और शारीरिक श्रम का जो संतुलन है, वह श्रेष्ठता का आधार बनना चाहिए। जो बच्चे शिक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण हो रहे हैं, फेल हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए परीक्षा और मूल्यांकन को सरल बनाना नहीं, बल्कि उनकी मानसिकता को समाप्त करना है। यह हमारे नौजवानों के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। इसलिए जिसने केवल कागज पर अंक ले लिए, जो पेपर पर नम्बर ले आया, वही सफल है, उस मानसिकता को भी हमें तोड़ना होगा। इसलिए हम शिक्षा का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग यह कर सकते हैं कि एक आनन्दपूर्ण जीवन जीते हुए हमें अपने जैविक और अजैविक पक्षों का सहयोगी बनना है। हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था का उद्देश्य सभी रुचियों का सम्मान व स्वस्थ प्रवृत्तियों का उदय होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं अपना विषय यही कहकर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस चर्चा को इस उच्च सदन में जिस प्रकार से स्वीकार किया है, हम सभी सकारात्मक रूप से इस बात पर विचार करें कि देश में अच्छी शिक्षा व्यवस्था कैसे बने, सबकी पहुँच और भागीदारी वाली शिक्षा कैसे बने, गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा कैसे बने, जो हमारे नौजवानों में से नकारात्मकता को निकालकर सकारात्मकता के भाव को पैदा करे। यह जो इनपुट ड्राफ्ट आया है, इसमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आएँगे और मेरा यह मानना है कि सरकार सभी सुझावों को बड़े अच्छे तरीके से स्वीकार कर रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री भुपेंद्र यादव:** मैं एक और विषय कहना चाहूंगा कि भगवा हमारे तिरंगे में भी है। जब मैं सुबह उठता हूँ और सूरज को देखता हूँ, तो सूरज के प्रकाश का भी वही रंग है। हमें उस व्यापकता को, उस विराटता को महसूस करना चाहिए, जो हमारे जीवन को विकसित करती है। उसमें हरा रंग भी है और सफेद रंग भी है। इस देश में अगर सबसे बड़ा कोई रंग है, तो वह तिरंगे का रंग है, ऐसी शिक्षा बने।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** हमने कभी भगवाकरण की बात नहीं की, हमने communalization की बात की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भुपेंद्र यादव:** आपने नहीं की, तो आप बैठ जाइए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए न! जिन्होंने कही, उनके लिए कह रहा हूँ। जिन्होंने कही, वे चले गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश तीनों रंगों से बनता है और हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी बने, जो हमारे तिरंगे को ऊँचा करे और उस सबमें हम लोग साथ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): We see *Bhagwakaran* from a different angle; we see Sun from a different angle; we see flag from a different angle.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी भगवाकरण की बात नहीं करती, वह ध्रुवीकरण की बात करती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ravi Prakash Vermaji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am going to speak but let the House be in order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nothing else will go on record.

श्री जयराम रमेश: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

Rameshji, please.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, he is speaking during my time. Rameshji, सर, मेरे टाइम की हिफाजत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में हम लोग हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई गुरेज़ नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य की तलाश में शायद कोई मील का पत्थर रखा जाएगा — ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूँ। सर, जब हम इसकी समग्रता को देखते हैं तो कभी-कभी दुख होता है कि बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान, जिनकी बाबत सिब्ल साहब बता रहे थे कि 24 per cent enrolment हो गया है। मैं आपको उस enrolment का असर बताना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चे एक अदद नौकरी की तलाश में मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं, उन्हें अपनी productivity का कोई एहसास नहीं है। वे जानते नहीं हैं कि हम करें क्या, कैसे भी, कहीं से भी कोई नौकरी दिला दीजिए — ऐसा हम रोज देखते हैं, रोज सुनते हैं। उससे भी दुखद स्थिति यह है कि मैंने अभी कुछ समय पहले पढ़ा कि कहीं सचिवालय में fourth class की चार-पांच सौ नौकरियां निकली थीं, उनमें जो application डालने वाले बच्चे थे, जो लड़के-लड़कियां थीं, उनकी तादाद 26 लाख थी। आप imagine करिए। उसमें हज़ारों की तादाद में वे लोग थे, जो graduates थे, post graduates थे और research scholars थे। सबसे हैरत की बात यह है कि इतना पढ़ने के बाद भी अगर अपनी खुद की रेटिंग आदमी केवल class IV के लिए कर पा रहा है तो आज यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि 70 वर्षों तक हम करते क्या रहे, यह हिन्दुस्तान क्या करता रहा?

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी भवन के अंदर, संसद के अंदर 15 अगस्त, 1947 को एक आवाज़ गूँजी थी। Long, long ago, we had made a tryst with destiny. Now, the time has come to redeem our pledge which we have made with our generations.



**6.00 P.M.**

सर, आज इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखकर अगर हम लोग गौर करेंगे कि वह कौन सा संकल्प हमने अपनी पीढ़ियों के लिए गिरवी रखा था और आज हम क्या कर रहे हैं, कहां पहुंचे हैं तो हमें बहुत कुछ समझ में आने लगेगा कि गलतियां कहां हुई हैं और कैसे हुई हैं। जब हम लोगों ने संविधान इच्छित किया था, उस समय उसमें प्रावधान कर दिया गया था कि हम लोग दस साल के अंदर Universal Education System launch करेंगे, उसमें बहुत समय लगा। मैं माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने सन् 2002 में इसी संसद के सांसदों की बात सुनकर, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सम्मिलित सदस्यों की बात सुनकर संविधान में संशोधन कराया था और शिक्षा को अधिकार का दर्जा दिया था, rightful approach. सर, वह दिन था और आज के दिन में फर्क आया है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम लोग जो सपना देखते थे, जो विचार रखा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक common education system होगा, हर घर का बच्चा, neighbourhood में स्कूल खुलेगा, वहीं जाकर शुरुआत करेगा और quality education मिलेगी। सर, शिक्षा सिर्फ पढ़ाने के लिए ही नहीं है, वह socialize करने के लिए भी है। 7,200 जातियों के इस देश में आखिर वह क्या चीज़ है, जो हमें एक-दूसरे से connect करेगी? अगर हम एक-दूसरे का सम्मान नहीं कर सकते, एक-दूसरे से जुड़ नहीं सकते, एक-दूसरे के साथ अपने आपको आत्मसात नहीं कर सकते, जैसा कि येचुरी साहब बता रहे थे, तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के मायने क्या हैं? सर, इस हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर सीखने की बहुत क्षमता है। मैं थोड़ा पीछे जाना चाहता हूं। सन् 1857 में जब हिन्दुस्तान आज़ादी की पहली लड़ाई हार गया था, तो हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर हताशा का अंधेरा छा गया था। अंग्रेज़ मालिक हो गए थे, रियासतें खत्म हो गयी थीं, खेती भी चौपट हो गयी थी, छोटे कारोबार भी चौपट हो गए थे और जनमानस में एक ऐसा असहायता भाव छा गया था कि लोगों को अपने बच्चों को ज़िंदा रखने के लिए भी जुर्म-जरायम करना पड़ा। सन् 1857 से 1920 तक का जो समय है, आपने महसूस किया होगा, आपने भी इतिहास की किताबें पढ़ी होंगी, आशा की किरण कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ती थी। क्या हमारे पास ज्ञान नहीं था, क्या हमारे पास विज्ञान नहीं था — क्या नहीं था? उसके बावजूद कोई आदमी सिर उठाकर चलना पसंद नहीं करता था क्योंकि लिखा हुआ था कि "कुत्तों और हिन्दुस्तानियों को फलां-फलां रास्ते से गुज़रने की इजाज़त नहीं है।" कितने दिनों तक वह स्टेटमेंट बरदाश्त किया गया, क्यों किया गया? उसके बाद, यह हैरत की बात है कि गांधी जी के आने के बाद, गांधी जी ने यात्राएं कीं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में घूमकर गरीबों को repoliticalise किया। जो शब्द मैं इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं, उस पर गौर करिएगा। उनको mainstream में लाए, उन्हें कहा कि तुम्हें आना है, सीखना है और व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना है, उसका हिस्सा बनना है। सन् 1917 में रूसी क्रान्ति हो चुकी थी, लोग समाजवाद के मायने जान गए थे। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि सिर्फ 27 वर्षों में एक ऐसा शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण विकसित हुआ — समाज में, सड़कों पर, व्यवस्था के बीच, परिवार में, राजनीति में और सब जगह, कि जो लोग स्वार्थ हो गए थे, एक-एक रोटी के लिए एक-दूसरे की गर्दन काट रहे थे, वे लोग एक-दूसरे के लिए मर मिटने को तैयार हो गए!

जब गोरी हुकूमत गोली चलाती थी, तो आदमी कूद कर सामने आ जाता था कि नहीं, पहले मुझे मरना है, बिना यह देखे हुए कि कौन किस मजहब का है, कौन किस जात का है, कौन किस बिरादरी का है?

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, यह भी प्रशिक्षण है, यह भी शिक्षा है, जो हमको मिली और उसका असर हमें हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर आज तक दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि हम लोगों ने लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से सीखना चालू किया, महसूस किया कि हम लोग बराबर हैं और हो सकते हैं, ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। अंग्रेजों के इतिहास में यहां कभी कोई बराबर नहीं हुआ, कभी किसी को अधिकार नहीं मिले, कभी कोई इज्जत से आगे बढ़ नहीं सका, वे तलवारों के सहारे जीते थे, मरते-काटते थे।

सर, जो कुछ हमारे बीच में आया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, उसको हम खो नहीं सकते। इसीलिए आज हमारे सामने सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान के विखंडन के लिए है, जैसा कि भूपेंद्र जी कह रहे थे, चाहे जेंडर को लेकर issues बन रहे हैं, चाहे जातियों को लेकर नफरत और संघर्ष आपस में बन रहा है, समाज को लेकर, समुदायों को लेकर, धर्म को लेकर जो संघर्ष बन रहा है, इसे कोई सिखा तो रहा है। बिना सिखाए हुए कोई नहीं सीखता है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि कहीं न कहीं से ऐसी बातें आ रही हैं, जिसके कारण आज हमारा माहौल बदल रहा है। हम वे लोग नहीं हैं, जो आज दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं।

सर, मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि समय कम है और मुझे conclude करना है। मैं कुछ समय पहले स्वीडन में स्टॉकहोम गया था। वहां पर एक सेमिनार था। वहां पर एक गोरा मुझे मिला। जब उसने मेरी बातें सुनी कि कैसे हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान में Constitutional amendment के माध्यम से सभी लोगों को शिक्षा देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, तो उसका इंटरेस्ट मेरे लिए जगा। उसने मुझसे कहा कि मिस्टर वर्मा, आप जहां से आए हैं, वह कदाचित धरती की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता है, हजारों साल पुरानी सभ्यता है। जब आपके यहां ज्ञान-विज्ञान में, संस्कृति में रिसर्च होते थे, समाज ज्ञान के सहारे चलता था, तो हम लोग जंगलों में रहते थे। अभी 2,000 साल हुए हैं, हम लोगों ने नॉलेज को अपनी जिंदगी का बेस बनाया है, ज्ञान को आगे बढ़ाया है और आज हम धरती के सबसे धनी लोग हैं। हमारे रहन-सहन का स्तर सबसे ऊंचा स्तर है और उसके बाद भी हम जो कुछ बचाते हैं, उसे हम उन लोगों पर खर्च करते हैं, जो सताए हुए लोग हैं, चाहे वे कुदरत के सताए हुए हों या दुष्ट लोगों के सताए हुए हों। मिस्टर वर्मा, यह जिम्मेदारी तो आप लोगों की है। आप धरती की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता के नुमाइंदे हैं। आप यह बताइए कि इतनी पुरानी सभ्यता होते हुए, इतनी पुरानी तहजीब होते हुए, इतनी विरासत होते हुए, आपके यहां यह लाचारी, गरीबी, मजबूरी, आपस की नफरत, बेईमानी, भ्रष्टाचार ये आते ही क्यों हैं? आप इसके लिए नहीं बने थे। मेरे पास इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं था कि आखिर हमने क्या खोया है, हम किस रास्ते पर चल रहे थे, हम कहां पहुंच गए? आखिर वह कौन-सा समय का ताला है, जिसने हमें एक लम्बे समय तक बंद रखा है और वह खुलता क्यों नहीं है? उसे कौन खोलेगा? आज आपने जो एक ड्राफ्ट रखा हुआ है, हम इसके दूसरे ताले की चाबी ढूंढ़ रहे हैं कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान ज्ञान से संचालित होने वाला समाज बनेगा? यह जातियों में नहीं बनेगा, यह मजहब में नहीं बनेगा, यह छोटे-छोटे issues पर नहीं लड़ेगा और पढ़-लिखकर बेईमान और भ्रष्ट भी नहीं बनेगा। सर, आज की तारीख में यह बड़ा दुखद है कि जिन बड़े-बड़े बेईमानों की चर्चा होती है, जिन बड़े-बड़े अपराधियों की चर्चा होती है, वे पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, वे सम्पन्न लोग हैं। उनके यहां पर कोई कमी नहीं है। आखिर हमारे शिक्षण में, प्रशिक्षण में क्या कमी रह गई, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है। आज उन्हीं समस्याओं का समाधान हमें इसी शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से तलाश करना है।

सर, वर्ष 2009 में जो राइट टू एजुकेशन का एक्ट बना, उसके बारे में, मैंने आपको बताया कि उससे हमें बड़ी उम्मीद थी। कोई इस देश को अंधेरे से बाहर ले जाने वाली नौका के समान एक व्हीकल बनेगा, उसके अंदर कुछ कमियां रह गईं। जो बच्चों के लिए piecemeal के सॉल्यूशन हैं, ये कभी भी काम नहीं आएंगे। मैं इस बात को कई बार सदन में कह चुका हूं।

सर, जो देश अपने बच्चों की उपेक्षा करता है, वह देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। यह गरीबी, लाचारी, मजबूरी, बदहाली, वहीं से चालू होती है और उन्हीं लोगों पर लागू होती है, जिन लोगों ने अपने बच्चों की उपेक्षा की है। आज भी हम जानते हैं कि जिन्होंने भी अपने बच्चों को बढ़ाया है, उनको सिखाया है कि जिन्दगी कैसे जी जाती है, जिन्दगी का उद्देश्य कैसे तय किया जाता है, उनके यहां से बदहाली चली गई, उनके यहां से गरीबी भी चली गई। क्या हम आज अपनी शिक्षा नीति के अंदर अपने बच्चों को ज्यादा आत्मनिर्भर बनाने वाला, ज्यादा सहयोगपूर्ण बनाने वाला, एक pragmatic नज़रिया लेकर आगे बढ़ने वाला समाधान दे पाएंगे? सर, मुझे सबसे बड़ा objection उस मशीनरी पर है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी पर है और मुझे कभी-कभी हैरत होती है कि यह प्रशासनिक प्रणाली, जिसके ऊपर इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी थी, वह प्रशासनिक प्रणाली हमारे बच्चों को क्या पढ़ा रही है, कैसे पढ़ा रही है? जिस तरीके से स्कूल हैं, कहीं टीचर्स नहीं हैं, कहीं बिल्डिंग्स नहीं हैं और कहीं किताबें नहीं हैं, तो कहीं सिर्फ मिड-डे मील ही है, कहीं सिर्फ enrolment ही है। ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am just concluding, Sir. वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी कह दिया है कि enrolment तो आपने हासिल कर लिया, लेकिन क्वालिटी खो दी। आपने आउटपुट खो दिया। सर, मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं करूंगा, मेरे पास दो-तीन मिनट ही बचे हैं। सर, मैं conclude करना चाहता हूं कि जो pre classes होती हैं, जो इसी देश के हवाले हैं, जब हमारा बच्चा पहली क्लास में जाता है, तो उससे पहले कितनी एजुकेशनल क्लासेज़ होती हैं, सबसे क्रिटिकल टाइम वही है। उसको बहुत कायदे से address करना जरूरी है। उसके लिए trained HR की जरूरत पड़ेगी। सर, मैं आपसे केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं, मेरे पास content तो बहुत था, लेकिन टाइम कम है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am concluding. Kindly give me a minute. I am concluding.

सर, वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा हुआ है, “Increase of one standard deviation in student test scores on international assessment of literacy and mathematics is associated with 2 per cent increase in annual growth of per capita in GDP.” सर, अगर हम शुरुआत में अपने बच्चों की लर्निंग, लोगों को सीखने का तरीका, लोगों को जानने का तरीका भाषा के माध्यम से अच्छा कर सकते हैं, तो long-run में इसका impact पड़ने वाला है। सर, जो एक-एक पैसा बच्चों पर invest किया गया है, वह पैसा manifold होकर पूरे economic system में रिटर्न होकर आने वाला है, क्योंकि manpower की quality बढ़ जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं ये बातें कहना चाहता हूं। सर, मैं higher education के लिए एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरी दुनिया के अंदर super specialists पैदा किए जा रहे हैं, पढ़े-लिखे ढोर जानवर नहीं, आज हम लोग जिस तरीके से देख रहे हैं। सर, जितने भी curriculum हैं, उनको उस तरीके

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

से design किए कि जब बच्चा बारहवीं पास करके निकले, तो उसके बाद वह दो साल, तीन साल जो भी कोर्स करे, तो super specialist बनकर निकले और पूरी दुनिया में उसकी पहचान हो और हिन्दुस्तान के ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह मदद कर पाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, please, Mr. Verma, conclude. Already you have exceeded your time. See, there are more than 25 Members to speak. You have exceeded your time.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, आप शिक्षक की क्वालिटी पर गौर कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have conveyed what you want to say, please.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, We don't want teaching servants. जो टीचर बच्चों से इमोशनल ट्रीटमेंट नहीं रख पाएगा, जो उनको इमोशन्स से आगे नहीं बढ़ाता, वह टीचर नहीं है, इसलिए आपको टीचर्स की क्वालिटी पर बहुत ध्यान देना होगा, धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, having been Minister of State for Personnel in the Government of India, I am aware of and have complete faith in the ability and capability of our IAS officers. I am aware that our IAS officers who get shifted once in every three to five years in the normal course from one department or Ministry to another quickly grasp the fundamentals of the new department, thanks in no little measure to the domain knowledge enjoyed by the field experts of a particular subject matter, working as permanent members of the new department or Ministry. While this has been the norm due to which administrative machinery of the Indian governance has always been able to keep itself updated on any subject matter. It fails my comprehension as to why the Committee constituted for drafting the new National Education Policy should have consisted only of bureaucrats with not a single member having in-depth domain knowledge.

Sir, one of the greatest sons of Indian soil, who was born in Tamil Nadu, the great nationalist poet, Subramanya Bharathi, had this to say to all Indians which means:

‘Ancient is our great motherland Bharat. We are her children; never erase it from your memory.’

And, the same nationalist poet also described the Bharat Mata as Our Mother Bharat Mata conveys one unified thought in 18 different languages.

It is my pleasure to inform the Treasury Benches that these very words of Subramanya Bharathi were quoted in this very Parliament on an earlier occasion by none other than the first BJP Prime Minister, our beloved, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I feel it my bounden duty to reiterate to this august House that India's unity is in its rich diversity. A great nation, like India, with 18 official languages, reportedly more than 300 languages and 3,000 dialects being spoken, can be governed only by retaining its diversity. We have unity in diversity. India can live as a united country by keeping our rich diverse culture intact or perish in a foolish attempt to create uniformity, thereby submerging and destroying the rich diversity of a glorious culture that comprises different languages, different religions, different sub-nationalities, but one single identity.

The suggestion to create an All India Service, namely, the Indian Education Service, will prove to be a disaster to the concept of unity in diversity.

For a general administrator, as IAS, or for a regulatory officer, as Indian Police Service or Indian Forest Service, the requirements are vastly different and have been seen to have been largely successful in application, as seen by our experience for more than six decades since Independence. Education is altogether a different cup of tea. Different societies have had different attitudes in their evolution and have, accordingly, had different characteristics and aspects in forming and framing their education policy. The State Boards, as they are seen today, comprise officers of education, who have grown from below. Let me here point out that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he strongly recommended the constitution of the All India Services, rightly pointed out that they will be the instruments of defending an integrated India. If that was the fundamental reason for creation of IAS and IPS, may I know what is the fundamental reason for creation of an Indian Education Service? What is the requirement that necessitates amalgamation of all authority in the Centre? An IAS or IPS officer has to learn the local language and local customs to prove his mettle under the dictates of one Constitution, one IPC, one CrPC and one CPC prevalent throughout the country. They represent and are expected to protect the concept of nationalism and one single nation. I repeat, education is a different cup of tea. We do not need an All India Service in the educational sector to protect national integration. Unless a person rises from below in this sector, he will not know how to function.

Why do you want national level test for every student who has completed class XII? Don't you have faith in the State Boards? Does it not further encroach upon the autonomy of States?

What is the need for having one community kitchen from where the food, as mid-day meals, will be distributed to all the schools in a particular area? If the anganwadi workers feel threatened that this will do away with their jobs, what has the Central Government to say in this regard? Let us remember that the mid-day meal scheme was honed up to perfection and later extended to expectant mothers and

[Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam]

infant children by our revolutionary leader M.G.R. and has further been strengthened and run very successfully in Tamil Nadu by our present Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi *Amma*. Tamil Nadu has proved to be a forerunner and our mid-day meal scheme for school children, expectant mothers and infant children has proved a role model for the entire nation. May I know why does the Draft Policy deviate from such a model and talks of a new model which is bound to create confusion and chaos all around?

Pregnant mothers are given nine months' leave and a special grant of ₹ 18,000/-. As one of the most progressive States in the nation on several social and economic indicators, it has created an indelible mark in Human Development Index, with an impressive Gross Enrolment Ratio of 44.8 per cent, adopting multiple strategies to foster manifold development in higher education, which has thereby paved the way to march ahead as a pioneering State for the rest of the nation to emulate.

The Draft says that instead of creating new institutions, the existing ones should be strengthened. This will result in the existing shortage of Government schools getting perpetuated.

The Draft Policy wants 100 per cent FDI in the education sector. This will open up the floodgates for further commercialization.

The Draft recommends opening up India for 200 reputed universities from abroad. Why should it be? The aim should be to improve our quality so that we become at par and thereafter excel them. Allowing such entrance of foreign universities will deliver a death blow to *swadeshi* initiatives.

I would, therefore, like to submit that we neither need an All India Service to be known as the Indian Education Service nor do we need to abolish existing good practices, such as, the way mid-day meals scheme is running in Tamil Nadu, nor do we need national tests, 100 per cent FDI, and foreign universities.

We do not subscribe to the view that there should be uniform syllabus to be imposed at the central level for English, Maths and Science. States, with reputation for high educational standards, like Tamil Nadu and Bengal, may find their standards being dragged below. We welcome the proposal to abolish "No exams till Class IX". While such a system is highly successful in a country like Finland, the existing realities in India, certainly, demand that screening should start at least from Class V.

We welcome that medium of instruction for students should be their mother tongue. We will be happy if it is not restricted to only primary school and it be continued up to class XII. We would also suggest that the medium of instruction

to be the mother tongue should continue in colleges and universities, at least, with reference to 18 recognised languages.

We find the draft National Education Policy suggesting that Sanskrit Education should be encouraged in schools, colleges and also at University level. Sir, of the seven classical languages of the world, India has the singular pride of two of them having their origin in India. They are Tamil and Sanskrit. We would, certainly, welcome any measure of the Indian Government to extend assistance for Tamil, the great classical language to be taught at school, college and university levels. I recall with pride that more than 2,000 years back, one great Tamil Poet sang thus: "Yaadhum Oore Yaavarum Kelir". "The whole globe is my village; every human being is my relative."

In the 60's of the last Century, during the worst cold war between the US and the USSR, as a young man, I have read the USSR, in order to preserve the great cultural heritage of the world, in the event of a nuclear holocaust, kept buried deep the great pieces of world literature and that from India, the two pieces of literature chosen were the Tamil Thirukkural of Thiruvalluvar and the Sanskrit Shakuntalam of Mahakavi Kalidasa.

Sir, I appeal to the Government, through this august House, to recognise what the rest of the world has recognised. Let the Government of India develop the classical language, Tamil. Interests of minorities should be taken care of. Some recommendations have created doubts in their minds. Definitely, it should be taken care of.

Before conclusion, I would like to ask the Minister of Human Resource Development, who seems to suggest that the Indian education system starts with the Vedic times: What are your learned ideas about Mohenjadaró Civilisation, which predates Vedic Age?

In conclusion, Sir, may I suggest that this draft National Education Policy needs an in-depth study first by the academicians and, thereafter, by the concerned Parliamentary Committee before the Government of India takes any step for its implementation. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Derek O'Brien, you have three minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there are, actually, two speakers from my Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, that is why.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, the second speaker from my Party is Professor Emeritus, Jogen Chowdhury, of the famous Vishva Bharati University in Shantiniketan. Sir, he has a lot of points to make. So, he will take 10 minutes. The Deputy Chairman, who was here before you, was very generous with everybody's time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no; only the time allotted was given to all the Members.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: In the beginning, Samajwadi Party was not given any extra time, and the AIADMK was given no extra time. But, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How do you know that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not arguing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You cannot say that without knowing it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I don't want to say much. In fact, I will sit down, because the Minister has said something nice. He said, "These are some inputs." Even the Minister is not convinced that these are serious inputs. So, these are some inputs! Some inputs means these are two to three per cent inputs, and the balance 97 per cent inputs, he is still waiting for. That is why I am not in a big hurry to speak on this. So, my interpretation is, it is less than 10 per cent of the inputs. I am very glad. Now, we welcome this new Minister, because he will listen to all our inputs, and not do any *dadagiri*. Okay.

Sir, now I come to some basic issues. If you are looking at this Education Policy, you please put one line on the cover and find out if all of us agree with that one line, one philosophy — "A Policy should be inclusive, open to diversity of thought and belief." That is all we want - inclusive, open to diversity of thought and belief. I mean all thoughts. If it is the best of Vedic thought, so be it; if it is the best of *gurukul* thought, so be it; if it is the best of missionary thought, either Hindu missionary, Christian missionary, Buddhism or even athiest thought, all thoughts, it has to be the best. Right? Now, there are a lot of Christian schools which are being run. I also went to a Christian school. So many non-Christians also go to Christian schools. In Christian schools, they never ask you to go to Church. The day a Christian school forces a non-Christian to go to a Church, that is the day we should all stand up and object — I have no problem with that — because in a Christian school also, there is secular education. If you are a Christian boy, you will go to Church. The rest of you are taught moral science. This is the way we have grown up in this country. So, this is one very important point because there



are minority schools which are feeling that they are very, very threatened with this because they talk about a 'consultative' process. This consultative process has not really taken place. It has been a *natak* consultative process. But we have a very mature person like the HRD Minister here and he will take care.

My third point, Sir, is on States. Please don't do this because if you do something without consulting the States, you may not succeed. See what happened on GST? You consulted all of us and we are backing you hundred per cent. So, do the same with this Policy. Please do the same. Don't rush it. In Bengal, we don't put anything into the dustbin. We have open thought. We are open. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Yes, Sir. I am just finishing because I have made the key points. And, Sir, 'education' should also have been a State List subject in the first place. But why it ever came on the Concurrent List, I don't know. Sir, the Minister has begun the process to get this Policy right. *...(Interruptions)...* It is on the Concurrent List. Please, education in India is secular education. There is a fear that the RSS wanted one Ministry only, and this Government now in its second year — in a more mature state — must now allow that to happen. This is my one plea. And I go back to my opening plea, Sir, which is that our policy should be inclusive, open to diversity of thought and belief. Our Minister has a very, very good quality to get this policy right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is the art of listening. You keep listening, listening and listening. Thank you very much, Sir, for listening. Thank you.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, हमारे पूर्ववर्ती सभी काबिल माननीय नेताओं ने इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि उनकी बातों को न दोहराऊँ।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद education के क्षेत्र में जितने experiments हुए हैं, शायद उतने experiments और किसी क्षेत्र में नहीं हुए। बात वही है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा करते गए, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया। आज जावडेकर साहब inputs के साथ New Education Policy की एक झलक लेकर आए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने freedom movement से जो सीखा, मैं उसको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सदन को भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के बहुत बाद तक भी हमारे देश में एक नारा लगता था कि 'राजा हो या भंगी की संतान, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान'। अब तो वह नारा भी नहीं लगता है। कोई वह नारा नहीं लगाता है। खैर, अब राजतंत्र तो नहीं है, लेकिन आज यह नारा क्यों नहीं लगता है कि 'मंत्री हो या संतरी, एमएलए हो या एमपी, डीएम हो या एसपी, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान' सबकी संतान एक तरह के स्कूल में तालीम पाए? कोठारी कमीशन ने भी Common School System को बहुत strongly recommend किया था। महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जिस quality education की बात की जा रही है, तो मेरा कहना है कि एक महीने के अन्दर आप यह व्यवस्था कर दीजिए कि मंत्री से लेकर संतरी तक, आईएस से लेकर आईपीएस तक, तमाम bureaucrats, तमाम जनप्रतिनिधि, चाहे एमपी हो, चाहे एमएलए हो, सबके बच्चे सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ें।

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

मेरा दावा है कि एक महीने के अंदर हमारी क्वालिटी एजुकेशन की जो चिंता है, वह बहुत हद तक खत्म हो जाएगी। लेकिन आज वह सपना, जो हमने अपनी आजादी के आंदोलन से इन्हैरिट किया था, तिरोहित हो गया, कपूर की तरह उड़ गया। आज कोई उसकी बात तक नहीं करता है।

महोदय, हम सोच रहे थे, पूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री से लेकर इधर के बाकी सब लोगों की तरफ से भी बहुत सारी बातें आई हैं, लेकिन आप हायर एजुकेशन की बात छोड़ दीजिए, जो आम लोग हैं, उनकी पहुंच से प्राइमरी एजुकेशन भी निकलती जा रही है। जो सरकार रोज-ब-रोज जनता के वेल्फेयर की बात करती है, वह इससे अपना हाथ खींच रही है। हम लोगों ने बेशर्मी के साथ अपने देश के मुस्तक़बिल को बाज़ार के हवाले छोड़ दिया है। आज प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों के एडमिशन के लिए पांच-पांच और दस-दस लाख रुपये देने पड़ते हैं, उस पर भी दर-दर भटकना पड़ता है। जिसकी हराम की कमाई होगी या जो बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट होगा, वही उतना पैसा देकर अपने बच्चों का एडमिशन करवा सकेगा। यह मैं प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की बात कर रहा हूं। आप किस एजुकेशन पॉलिसी की बात को लेकर आए हैं?

आपको कुछ करना-धरना नहीं है। आप रह-रह कर सिर्फ शोशा छोड़ते हैं। कभी आप शोशा छोड़ते हैं कि हम संस्कृत की पढ़ाई को अनिवार्य करेंगे। कभी शोशा छोड़ते हैं कि रामायण और महाभारत पढ़ाएंगे। कभी शोशा छोड़ते हैं कि 'भारत मां की जय' कहना होगा, 'वंदे मातरम्' कहना होगा। किसी को एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन लगता है कि कुछ दो-चार लोगों को एतराज के लिए हायर कर लिया जाता है और कुछ टीवी वाले भी उनको दिखा देते हैं। हम लोग खुद संस्कृत पढ़ते हैं। हमारी खुद की तालीम और तरबियत संस्कृत में हुई है। अरबी और उर्दू में नहीं हुई है। लेकिन आप शोशा छोड़ करके पूरे मामले को कम्युनलाइज़ करना चाहते हैं, पोलराइज़ करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह का शोशा छोड़ने के पीछे आपका यही मक़सद है। आपकी जो New Education Policy आई है, उसमें इसकी झलक दिखती है। आपको गरीबों की और आम लोगों की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए महोदय, हम कहेंगे कि नई शिक्षा नीति, जो आप लेकर आए हैं, उसमें 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' एक कानून है, जिसे हम लोगों ने इसी संसद में पास किया है और शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार बनाया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद हम लोगों ने उसको एनैक्ट किया है। आप उसको सरपास करके डायल्यूट करना चाहते हैं। हमारे पास समय नहीं है, आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, नहीं तो आप कहां-कहां उस कानून को डायल्यूट कर रहे हैं, उसे हम बताना चाहते थे। महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि बड़ी जद्दोजहद और कुरबानी के बाद शिक्षा के अधिकार को बुनियादी अधिकार में शामिल किया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसको डायल्यूट करने की हिमाक़त मत कीजिएगा, इसकी इजाज़त हम लोग कतई नहीं दे सकते हैं।

महोदय, आप नई शिक्षा नीति का जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** ठीक है, हम बैठ जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You can take one more minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** आपने बहुत लोगों को बोलने दिया है, लेकिन ठीक है, थैंक्यू। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know that you are speaking very well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप इनको अपनी बात कंप्लीट तो कर लेने दीजिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** नहीं छोड़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** आप इनको कन्क्लूड कर लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him; I said, take one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are giving good views, but, kindly, understand the constraint of time. I said, take one more minute. Your time is already over.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It's all right, but...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That is why I said that he could take one more minute and conclude it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो हमारा देश है, यह मिली-जुली तहजीब, तमदुन का, सभ्यता, संस्कृति का, जिसको गंगा-जमुनी संस्कृति कहते हैं। इसको तहस-नहस करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। सरकारें आती रहेंगी, जाती रहेंगी, लेकिन यह हमारा मुल्क रहेगा। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यादव जी आप तो बोल रहे थे, लेकिन आपने जो वी.सी. लोगों को बहाल किया है, मैंने इसी हाउस में सवाल उठाया था, आप 'डिजिटल इंडिया' की बात करते हैं और एक यूनिवर्सिटी में जहां लड़के लाइब्रेरी में रात-रात भर पढ़ते हैं, उनके प्रॉस्पेक्टस में हैं, लेकिन आपके वी.सी. यूनिवर्सिटी में रात में लाइब्रेरी को बंद कर रहे हैं। आपके वी.सी. आरएसएस की शाखा लगाने में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। आपके वी.सी. गलत रूप से पुलिस को बुलवा कर छात्रों पर डंडे चलवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्या नई शिक्षा नीति में इसी तरह है, आपको हर चीज को कम्युनलाइज करना है, पोलराइज करने की राजनीति चलानी है? क्या यही आपकी नई शिक्षा नीति है? आप नौजवान आदमी हैं, कुछ नई सोच, नई फिक्र, नई तजवीज लेकर आइए, हम लोग दिल खोल कर समर्थन करेंगे। प्रो-पूअर, प्रो-पीपल, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों और बड़े इजारेदार घरानों के लिए आपके चिंतन में जो बातें हैं, उनसे थोड़ा किनारा कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

#### Motion regarding the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 11th August, 2016, adopted the enclosed motion in regard to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.”

### **MOTION**

"That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of the following 20 Members from this House:-

1. Dr. Satya Pal Singh (Baghpat)
2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Prahlad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Dr. Virendra Kumar
7. Shri Ashwin Kumar Choubey
8. Dr. Kirit Solanki
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
10. Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi
11. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
12. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
13. Kumari Sushmita Dev
14. Dr. P. Venugopal
15. Prof. Saugata Roy
16. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
17. Shri K. Ram Mohan Naidu
18. Shri Anandrao Adsul
19. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
20. Shri Mohammad Salim

and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 2016;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 11th August, 2016".

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### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### **The Draft National Education Policy, 2016 — Contd.**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी** (ओडिशा): थैंक यू, वाइस चेयरमैन सर, जो आपने मुझे आज एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। एक मनुष्य के लिए एजुकेशन से ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट कुछ भी नहीं है। यह बिल देश में लंबे समय के बाद लाया जा रहा है और मेरे ख्याल से इसको काफी लंबे समय के लिए लिया जाएगा।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): यह बिल नहीं है, यह ड्राफ्ट पॉलिसी है।

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी**: सॉरी, ड्राफ्ट एजुकेशन पॉलिसी इनपुट्स, मैं जो बोलने जा रहा हूँ, यह मेरी तरफ से भी आपके लिए इनपुट है। सर, यह काफी लंबे समय के बाद लाया जा रहा है और मैं उम्मीद कर रहा हूँ कि काफी लंबे समय तक यह रहेगा, लेकिन जिस तरीके से हमारा वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन सीन बदलता जा रहा है, उस हिसाब से हर दस साल के बाद रिव्यू होना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से लगभग तीस साल के बाद हम इसको ला रहे हैं, जो काफी विलंब से आया है। मैं विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाह रहा हूँ, ब्रीफली कुछ प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखना चाह रहा हूँ। सबसे पहले तो पूरे देश का जो अपना सिलेबस है, एकाडेमिक कलैण्डर्स और मार्किंग पैटर्न है, इनके ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। जहां तक संभव हो, एक जैसा करना होगा, क्योंकि हमारी जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं, उनके बोर्ड्स का मार्किंग सिस्टम और सीबीएसई का मार्किंग सिस्टम काफी डिफरेंट होता है, किसी को ज्यादा मार्क्स आ जाते हैं, किसी को कम आ जाते हैं। जब आगे एडमिशन में कहीं जाते हैं, तो जिसको ज्यादा मार्क्स मिलते हैं उनको फौरन एडमिशन मिल जाता है। इसके ऊपर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। हालांकि यह काम आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि एजुकेशन स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन जब हम जीएसटी में आम सहमति बना सकते हैं तो इसमें भी क्यों नहीं? बनानी चाहिए। एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में फोकस इस बात का होना चाहिए कि फर्स्ट क्लास के बच्चे जात-पात और धर्म से ऊपर उठ कर देश के लिए सोचें। इसमें हमें इस हिसाब से सोचना होगा।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी]

महोदय, मेरे ख्याल से आदिवासियों के लिए, एससी/एसटी के लिए कोई नहीं सोच रहा है। हमें आज़ादी मिले 69-70 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी वह वर्ग पिछड़ा हुआ है। देश में कई सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, लेकिन अगर आप उनमें जाकर देखें, तो पाएँगे कि सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में न तो आदिवासियों के लिए सोचा जाता है, न वहां पर उनके कल्चर के बारे में रिसर्च होती है, न उनकी भाषा के बारे में रिसर्च होती है, न उनके लिटरेचर के बारे में सोचा जाता है और न ही उनके बारे में कोई चिन्तन किया जाता है। यानी कहीं भी किसी फैसिलिटी को देने के बारे में वहां इम्पॉर्टेंस नहीं दी जाती है। इसलिए महोदय, मेरी एक डिमांड है कि ओडिशा में एक ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए — सिर्फ ओडिशा नहीं, बल्कि ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और जितने भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, आदिवासी बहुत इलाके हैं — ताकि वहीं पर वे अपना सब कुछ सीख सकें।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे जितने भी आश्रम स्कूल हैं, वे आश्रम स्कूल गरीब बच्चों के लिए बनाए गए हैं। वे कक्षा 8 से लेकर कक्षा 10 तक हैं और कहीं-कहीं कक्षा 12 तक हैं। लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि जितने गरीब बच्चे हैं, वे 10वीं के बाद, 12वीं के बाद वापस घर चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा, हालांकि यह आपके मंत्रालय का नहीं है, ट्राइबल डिपार्टमेंट का है, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि ये सभी टैलेंटेड बच्चे वापस घर चले जा रहे हैं, इसलिए यदि हो सके तो हमें उनको हायर एजुकेशन में लाना पड़ेगा। वहां पर उनको हायर डिग्री देनी पड़ेगी, बैचलर डिग्री देनी पड़ेगी, वहां पर वोकेशनल कोर्स देना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर बच्चे वहां से निकल कर डायरेक्ट सामने आ पाएँगे या जॉब के लिए सामने आ पाएँगे।

महोदय, गवर्नमेंट के साथ हमारे ट्राइबल एरियाज़ का जितना शेयर है, वह मैं बताता हूँ। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में यह पहले 75:25 था, अब इसे घटाकर 65:35 कर दिया गया है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में जितने भी स्कूल हैं, उनके लिए जो 75:25 है, वैसा ही रखा जाए। हमारे जो केबीके डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, वे बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। वह ट्राइबल एरिया है, पहाड़ी एरिया है और डिफिकल्ट एरिया है। कई बार उस एरिया में जाना काफी मुश्किल होता है, इसलिए वहां पर 90:10 रखा जाए। इन सब चीज़ों को काफी नेग्लेक्ट किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, चूँकि मैं स्पोर्ट्स के बैकग्राउंड से हूँ, तो मैं आखिर में स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। मैं स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में दो चीज़ों की ओर आपका ध्यान फोकस कराना चाहूँगा। मैं इनपुट देना चाह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जितने भी मोस्टली स्पोर्ट्समैन आ रहे हैं, रूरल एरियाज़ से आ रहे हैं और एससी/एसटी ट्राइबल बैकग्राउंड से आ रहे हैं। एक तो राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्ट्स एजुकेशन पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए। दूसरा, मैं marks for sports के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा, जिसकी डिमांड काफी दिनों से आ रही है। हमारे स्कूल में जितने भी बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं या जितने भी हमारे होस्टल्स हैं, academics हैं, जो भी बच्चे नेशनल-इंटरनेशनल में बेटर कर रहे हैं, अचीव करके आ रहे हैं, मेडल लेकर आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए एजुकेशन के साथ-साथ marks का सिस्टम भी होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tirkey, please conclude.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी:** सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि स्कूल में compulsory

sports होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आप देख रहे होंगे कि आजकल Diabetes के मामले बहुत ज्यादा आ रहे हैं। हमारे स्कूली बच्चों में Diabetes के लाखों के ऊपर मामले आए हैं। 70 हजार बच्चे, 15 साल के बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनको Diabetes हो गयी है, जोकि काफी दुख की बात है। 40 हजार बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनको Type 2 Diabetes हो गयी है। 68 परसेंट अरबन बच्चे फिटनेस के लिए एक्सरसाइज करना बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते। 9 परसेंट बच्चे, जोकि 9 साल से 18 साल के हैं, उनको काफी मोटापा है। तो इस तरीके की प्रॉब्लम्स उनमें देखने को मिल रही हैं। तो मैं उनकी फिटनेस के लिए कहूँगा कि वहां स्पोर्ट्स को कम्पल्सरी किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tirkey, please conclude.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी:** सर, मैं यही कहूँगा कि हमारी स्टेट एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में अच्छी क्वालिटी के टीचर्स आपको देने होंगे, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Time allotted to you is five minutes. I think you can adjust understanding the situation.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I will conclude.

महोदय, हम लोग एक ऐसे देश में रह रहे हैं, जहां 65 परसेंट यानी कि लगभग 72 करोड़ लोग वैसे हैं, जो 35 साल से कम उम्र के हैं और यंग हैं। उनमें स्टूडेंट्स भी हैं। आज जिस पॉलिसी पर चर्चा हो रही है, इस पॉलिसी को देखने के बाद तो यह नहीं पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में कैसी एजुकेशन हो, एजुकेशन का स्ट्रक्चर कैसा हो, किस तरह से एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इस तरह की कोई पॉलिसी इसमें कहीं नज़र नहीं आ रही है। इसमें जो नज़र आ रही है, वह यह है कि क्या curriculum हो, कैसे इसका curriculum बनाया जाए, जो इस तरीके का हो, जैसा कि आपकी इच्छा है कि हम सबको इस तरफ ले चलें, उस तरह की पॉलिसी इसमें नज़र आती है। इसमें यह नज़र नहीं आती है कि इस देश में एजुकेशन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए? एजुकेशन में विकास के लिए सबसे पहले आपको प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की ओर देखना पड़ेगा। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बाद सेकंडरी एजुकेशन को देखना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद आप हायर एजुकेशन में आएंगे। इस देश में जो 90 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, वे underprivileged हैं। वे गरीब तबके से आते हैं, वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनॉरिटीज़ से आते हैं। ये सब आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं कि आप उनके लिए एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में क्या लाने जा रहे हैं? आप जीडीपी का 3.5 परसेंट शिक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, जब कि जीडीपी का 6 परसेंट expected है और पूरे वर्ल्ड में जीडीपी का 6 परसेंट से ज्यादा शिक्षा पर खर्च होता है। लेकिन जहां पर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे पढ़ रहे हों, वहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल्स की क्या situation है? आप एजुकेशन सेस के नाम पर एक परसेंट टैक्स लेते हैं, लेकिन वह एजुकेशन सेस कहां जाता है, किसकी जेब में जाता है? यह किसी को नहीं मालूम है। आप तो एजुकेशन के नाम पर टैक्स भी ले रहे हैं। जब आप एजुकेशन के नाम पर टैक्स ले रहे हैं, तो आपके पास इस मद में कितना टैक्स आ रहा है, उसका आपने किस तरह से उपयोग किया? क्या आपने प्राइमरी स्कूल्स की जो condition है, उसको ठीक किया? इन प्राइमरी स्कूल्स की तरफ अमीर लोगों के बच्चे नहीं देखते हैं। हम उन प्राइमरी स्कूल्स की बात कर रहे हैं, जैसा कि बताया गया कि इंग्लिश मीडियम स्कूल्स हैं, क्रिश्चियन स्कूल्स हैं,

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

मिशनरीज स्कूल्स हैं या और अच्छे स्कूल्स हैं। आज कल मॉडर्न स्कूल्स खुल गए हैं, बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज ने स्कूल खोल लिए हैं। उनमें कौन-से बच्चे जाते हैं, यह आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है, लेकिन हम उन बच्चों की बात कर रहे हैं, जिनको आपके सरकारी स्कूल में भी एडमिशन मिलना मुश्किल होता है। उनको आपके सरकारी स्कूल में एडमिशन कराने के लिए एक पर्ची लिखवानी पड़ती है, किसी से सिफारिश करवानी पड़ती है, तब जाकर कहीं उनको एडमिशन मिलता है। हम उन स्कूल्स की बात कर रहे हैं। ये उस तरह के स्कूल्स हैं, जिनमें कुर्सी, मेज तो छोड़िए, जमीन पर भी बैठ कर पढ़ाई करने लायक व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसे में आप उन गरीब बच्चों को, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को मजबूर करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि इनको compete कराइए, इनको रिजर्वेशन मत दीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि इनका रिजर्वेशन reconsider कीजिए और consider करके future में इन बच्चों का रिजर्वेशन खत्म कीजिए। आप पहले यह तो देखिए कि आप उनको क्या एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं? आप उनको पहले parity पर तो लाइए। आप उनका उन बच्चों के साथ competition कराना चाहते हैं, जो कि air-conditioned classes में बैठ कर पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं और उसके बाद घर में जाकर tuition लेते हैं और tuition में पढ़ाई करते हैं। आप उनसे उन बच्चों का competition कराते हैं, जिनको कि आप बैठने की व्यवस्था भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने खाने की व्यवस्था की, उसकी वजह से वहां पर बच्चों की संख्या थोड़ी सी बढ़ी है।

'राइट टु एजुकेशन' की बात की गई। 'राइट टु एजुकेशन' इस उम्मीद से लाया गया कि जितने भी अच्छे स्कूल्स हैं, वे अपने यहां कुल सीटों की 25 परसेंट सीटें गरीब बच्चों को देंगे ताकि गरीब के बच्चे भी इन स्कूलों में पढ़ सकें। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्कूलों में कितने गरीबों के बच्चों को पढ़ाया जा रहा है? वे इसलिए नहीं पढ़ा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप उनको उसके एवज में पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। उनका यह कहना है कि आप उनको उसके एवज में कोई पैसा नहीं देते हैं, जो कि आपने कहा था। आपने कहा था कि हम देंगे। आपने इसी नाम पर एजुकेशन सेस भी लगाया था, लेकिन आप उनको नहीं दे रहे हैं।

आज बच्चे छठी, सातवीं या आठवीं तक इसलिए पहुंचते हैं, क्योंकि आपने इस तरह की पॉलिसी बनाई हुई है कि आठवीं तक इनको फेल नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन आज आप जो ड्राफ्ट पॉलिसी ला रहे हैं, उसमें आपने कहा है कि हम पांचवीं तक allow करेंगे, पांचवीं के बाद हम allow नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप पांचवीं के बाद allow नहीं करेंगे, तो हम जिन 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं, उनके बच्चे पांचवीं दर्जे के पास बच्चे कहलाएंगे। जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा था कि चपरासी की नौकरी के लिए आवेदन मांगा गया, तो पीएचडी होल्डर बच्चों ने भी इसमें आवेदन किया था और लाखों की संख्या में बच्चों ने आवेदन किया था। यह उत्तर प्रदेश का किस्सा था, लेकिन उन्होंने प्रदेश का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन इस तरह की situation पूरे देश में है। हमारे यहां unemployment की जो स्थिति है, इतना जो competition है, वह पढ़ाई से ही दूर होगा। इस competition के लिए आप उनका क्या curriculum बना रहे हैं? आप इसको देखिए। आप टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं? आप कौन से टीचर्स पढ़ाने के लिए ला रहे हैं, टीचर्स के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, अच्छे टीचर्स क्यों आपकी तरफ आएँ, स्कूल में क्यों आएँ, आज टीचर्स एम्प्लॉयमेंट के लिए लाठियां खाते हैं, क्योंकि वे कांट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर हैं। अगर वे रेग्युलर एम्प्लॉयमेंट मांगते हैं तो उन पर लाठियां पड़ती हैं। कहा जाता



है कि रेग्युलर एपाइंटमेंट नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि तनखाह देनी पड़ेगी। आप टीचर्स देंगे नहीं, आप स्कूल की फेसिलिटी अच्छी करेंगे नहीं, आप गरीब बच्चों के पढ़ने, बैठने का इंतजाम करेंगे नहीं और आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश से रिजर्वेशन हटा करके इनका कम्पिटीशन करा दिया जाए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप प्राइमरी में सबसे पहले ध्यान दीजिए, फिर सेकंडरी में दीजिए। अगर ये बच्चे प्राइमरी में अच्छा पढ़ेंगे, सुश्री मायावती जी हमारी पार्टी की जो लीडर हैं तथा जब उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने एक ऑर्डर जारी किया कि हर सरकारी स्कूल में छठे दर्जे से अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाएगी, प्राइमरी से पढ़ाई जाएगी। इसलिए जिससे कि कम्पिटीशन तो हो, वे कम से कम पढ़ना तो सीखें। जब डिस्कशन हो रहा था, तो कहा जा रहा था कि अंग्रेजी में ही सब किताबें हैं, पूरी दुनिया में मेडिकल अंग्रेजी में पढ़ाया जा रहा है, हम क्षेत्रीय भाषा में कैसे पढ़ा दें। तो हर चीज में तो आप अंग्रेजी ले आते हैं, आप उसके बेसिस पर मैरिट तय कर लेते हैं, लेकिन बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए आप टीचर्स नहीं देते हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए आप इक्विपमेंट्स दे देते हैं तो इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि पॉलिसी बनाइए, एजुकेशन पॉलिसी पर डिस्कशन करिए, तो ओवर ऑल डिस्कशन करिए, आप प्राइमरी से लेकर सेकंडरी में जाइए, सेकंडरी में इनको फेसिलिटीज़ दीजिए, इनको मौका दीजिए कि आगे पढ़ सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब बहन मायावती जी की सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने कन्याओं के लिए, गरीब बच्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर कोई कन्या पास होती है, सातवीं से आठवीं में जाती है, तो उसकी हम पूरी पढ़ाई फ्री करेंगे, उसको एक साइकिल देंगे, उसको बीस हजार रुपए का वज़ीफा देंगे। वह ट्वेल्थ पास करेगी तो उसके आगे हम उसको सुविधा देंगे, जिससे कि वह करे। इन्होंने नोएडा में एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई, बहुत दूर नहीं है, आपको जाकर देखना चाहिए, आप मंत्री हैं। आप गौतम बुद्ध यूनिवर्सिटी देख कर आइए। वहां वर्ल्ड क्लास यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई है। उसमें जो दलितों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनको उन्होंने बाहर भेजने का इंतजाम किया था। अब नहीं जा रहे हैं लेकिन तब हर साल बाहर — फॉरेन कन्ट्रीज़ जाते थे। अब पूरे देश में आप बता दीजिए कि कोई व्यवस्था ऐसी हो, जहां दलितों के बच्चे अगर पास करके ग्रेजुएशन में गए हैं तो उनको कोई अपार्च्युनिटी वर्ल्ड में मिलती है। आज तीन लाख से ज्यादा बच्चे हायर यूनिवर्सिटी में वर्ल्ड में पढ़ने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं। ये बच्चे 10 बिलियन रुपए खर्च करते हैं, जो आपका पूरा यूनियन बजट है, उसका डबल खर्च खाली वे बाहर जाकर पेमेंट करते हैं, लेकिन आप यहां पर व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं। आप उनके लिए यहां पर इंतजाम नहीं करते कि वे यहां पढ़ करके अपनी शिक्षा ग्रहण करें और एक अच्छे स्थान पर पहुंच सकें और कम्पिटीशन कर सकें, अपना एम्प्लॉयमेंट ले सकें। आज आपको देखना यह चाहिए कि एजुकेशन पॉलिसी ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें पढ़ करके उसको एम्प्लॉयमेंट की भी व्यवस्था मिले। आपने एस.ई.टी. और एन.ई.टी. बना दिया। आपने कहा कि टीचर्स एक तरफ हैं नहीं कॉलेजेज में। डिग्री कॉलेज में टीचर्स नहीं हैं, क्यों नहीं हैं? इस पर जाइए। आप कहते हैं कि पी.एच.डी. के लिए एक स्टूडेंट को पी.एच.डी. करनी पड़ती है। पी.एच.डी. करने के लिए कितने साल लगते हैं? आपने पी.एच.डी. नहीं की, हमने नहीं की, क्योंकि हमारे पास पी.एच.डी. करने का समय नहीं था, लेकिन हमारी लड़की पी.एच.डी. कर रही है और कितने सालों के बाद एक पी.एच.डी. की डिग्री मिलती है, कितनी पढ़ाई करनी पड़ती है? उसके अलावा आप कहते हैं कि नहीं, आपकी पी.एच.डी. की डिग्री बेकार है। अब आपको एन.ई.टी. का एग्जाम देना पड़ेगा और जब आप एग्जाम देंगे और पास होंगे तब आप टीचर के लिए एलिजिबल होंगे। इसी तरह से एस.ई.टी. का है। तो इन चीजों को सुधारिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था करिए कि अगर पी.एच.डी. स्टूडेंट अवेलेबल है तो वह टीचर के लिए एलिजिबल

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

हो जाए। यह नहीं कि आप उससे कहो कि फिर से एग्जाम दो। अगर आज आपको और हमको या सब को इण्टरमीडिएट का दोबारा एग्जाम देना पड़े मैथमेटिक्स में और साइंस में, जिसमें हम पास होकर आए हैं, तो सब के सब 90 परसेंट तो फेल हो ही जाएंगे। लेकिन उनसे यह कहना कि अब आप इसको करिए और उसके बाद फिर आप नीट करिए, यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह देखें कि जो पॉलिसी बनाई है, वह आप किसी करिकुलम के हिसाब से नहीं बनाइए, बल्कि जो यहां देश की जनता है, जो मेन लोग हैं, जो आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं एम्प्लॉयमेंट की वजह से, खाली उनको मारने-पीटने से और पेड़ में बांध करके और गाड़ी के पीछे बांध करके और बेंतों से मारने से काम नहीं चलेगा या उनको जानवरों की संज्ञा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज ये लोग भी जागरूक हो गए हैं, जो ये 35 करोड़ लोग हैं। अगर 120 करोड़ की जनता है तो उसमें 35 करोड़ ये लोग भी हैं, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को बिलांग करते हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं वे माइनॉरिटीज़ के जो लोग हैं, आप समझते हैं कि इनको मार-पीट करके हम दबा देंगे और इनको वहीं कोने में रखेंगे, तो वह जमाना लद गया और अब ये लोग आपको जवाब देना सीख गए हैं और जवाब दे रहे हैं और आगे भी जवाब देंगे। इसलिए एजुकेशन ठीक करिए, जिससे इनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिले और इस तरह की व्यवस्था न उत्पन्न हो। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, education is one of the most important pillars of development of a country and specially a country like ours where there is a gaping demographic, social and economic divide. After the earlier Education Policies in 1968, 1986 and 1992, we are embarking upon an extremely important exercise which will be the guiding torch for the future of our young generations and the country as a whole. It will be in the fitness of things that elaborate dialogues and consultations are held as this is a golden and never-again opportunity in our country, and I sincerely hope that it is not lost. As I read this draft, I feel that there are several missing areas which need to be addressed. Since I have very less time, I will put it in bullet forms.

Sir, our spendings on education have been hovering close to 3.5 per cent. It has to be increased. The policy must draw a roadmap as to how it plans to achieve the often-cited figure of six per cent of GDP expenditure on education, which, if not done, will never fill the gap that we aim to achieve.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

My second point is, research has established that a child's brain develops fastest between birth and six years. In our education system, we admit the child at six years. We have seen that much of the crucial formative age is completely lost. We, therefore, need to go downwards. We need to have a downward extension of the RTE, starting from birth to three, where we ensure right to development and learning; and from four to six years, for specialised early childhood education or pre-school.

Sir, not only downward extension, but we also need to do an upward extension up to standard-X. Sir, as some of my colleagues have earlier said, standard-X is the minimum requirement to get any job in a rural or an urban setup. Even for admission in an ITI, you need to complete standard-X. The World Bank statistics reveal that out of the children, who attend primary school, less than half, just 44 per cent, complete class-X. Amongst the girls, it is even worse. If she is married early or if she leaves school or drops out, her future is very bleak. Her parents get her married. She does not know about contraception. She gets children early. The children are malnourished. Infant mortality rates, we already know, are very high in our country. There is increased vulnerability for atrocities on her. Health issues are a problem. There is loss of employability and loss of GDP. So, this is something that we need to focus on. RTE must have a downward extension, and also an upward extension up to standard-X. Therefore, this is something that we need to do. Also, we must have composite schools where we have the entire education in just one school. Having a break in-between really dissuades a child and he gives up education.

Sir, the point about Muslims has already been referred to. But, once again, I would like to say that Muslims constitute more than 14 per cent of our population. Net attendance ratio, as Sibal Saheb has already said, is extremely low in elementary and secondary education when compared with Hindus, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Sir, the policy must provide special focus on education of Muslims. They need to be given additional support, improve their access to schools and provide academic and career counselling.

Sir, then, I come to my seventh point. Children with special needs have not been addressed here. Children who are hit by inequities cannot cope up with normal children or well-to-do children. What is the provision in this policy? A major issue is in respect of children with learning disabilities like dyslexia, dyscalculia, etc. These are disabilities which are totally unaddressed. Therefore, I think this is an important issue which also needs to be addressed.

Then, Sir, I come to my eighth point. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. That is what we have learnt in school. There seems to be no mention of sports, no mention of extra-curricular activities, etc. Social work is very important in schools. These children have to be exposed to the not-so-fortunates, especially in the urban areas, not so much in the rural areas. This must be a part of the curriculum.

Sir, education is the basis of character-building. It is not about filling vessels. It is about igniting minds. Therefore, we need to focus on life skills, critical thinking, democratic citizenship education, development of social values and tolerance to diversity.

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Sir, then I come to my tenth point. I would like to say that the policy seems to be wanting in providing great emphasis on Information Communication Technology and the ODL or the Open and Distance Learning. I wish to bring to your notice that a 2015 OECD study of European and Asian countries shows that Asian countries with lowest use of technology, in fact, Sir, did better than the other performing ones, which had high technologies. Unfortunately, even in this policy, there is no research or study which has happened to map whether we really need this kind of technology inputs and to what extent. Otherwise, we will be spending unnecessarily.

Coming to points number 11 and 12 – just two points, Sir – I will not refer to coping with stress because Yadav Saheb has already done it. Safety of children is very important, especially, safety of girl child. They are being raped in buses, they are being raped by teachers, and, therefore, we have to make sure that a special safety audit in school is put in place. That needs to find place in the policy.

My next point is about cleanliness and toilets. Sir, I remember, we went to some of the best schools in our cities. But if I have to think back, the toilets were in such a shabby and dirty condition that the teacher never came there to see what is happening. Therefore, when we talk, especially, about *Swachh Bharat* and we talk about the education policy, even this needs to find place in the policy document.

My last point is, doing away with the evaluation system has decreased the accountability of teachers over the last years. Therefore, an evaluation system with some kind of expertise in some manner has to be put in place because otherwise they are just thrown to examinations. Not just in schools, in colleges, it is our experience. All our children go to colleges. They do not get their marks in time. They do not get their certificates in time. Therefore, this also needs to be looked into. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; good. Instead of beating about the bush, you made your points within the allotted time. It is a good thing. Now, Ms. Anu Aga.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, the only way to pull out people of poverty is through education. Hence, this discussion is very important. Due to shortage of time, I will focus on the most critical issues related to primary and secondary education.

I appreciate the intention of extending primary and secondary education from pre-KG to 10th standard. RTE was input-driven with great focus on infrastructure. We welcome focus on learning outcomes. But as Ms. Vandana has said, please do not assume access to ICT will by itself enhance quality. Study of European and Asian countries indicate that countries which invested heavily in technology showed no appreciable improvement in learning without investing in teachers.

**7.00 P.M.**

Now, I would put some of my concerns. Government has stated its intention to raise the GDP for education to six per cent. It would be helpful if Government upfront declares the intended increase each year till it reaches six per cent. Along with six per cent GDP, we need to plug leakages and corruption so that the present amount reaches where it ought to. States have to learn effective ways of spending. I am told we have not fully utilised the education cess. NEP pledges its commitment to Global Sustainable Goal 2013. India should not shy away from taking part in international surveys like PISA. In 2009, India participated in PISA and we stood second last among 73 countries, Kyrgyzstan being last. To get a grip on where we stand as a nation *vis-à-vis* other countries, we have to take part in international surveys. Nothing influences quality of education as an effective, value-based, caring teacher. Unless we drastically improve the teacher training institutes, merely making B.Ed. a four-year degree will not bring the needed transformation. Teaching needs to be an aspirational profession. I would also suggest that Government should not be rigid in insisting on conventional certification and should encourage innovation through carefully examined sizeable pilots in alternate certifications.

While we welcome vocational training being introduced at secondary level, our concern is, at a very early age, a child will be labeled as college-oriented or vocational-oriented through aptitude test. This will continue the practice of well-to-do children going for college education and the poor bright children pushed into vocational training, which will continue to feed the inequality gap. Recommend that all children should be encouraged to complete standard X and after that may take up vocational education. This has been said twice but I am saying again, the Muslim community constitutes more than 14 per cent. As per the 71st round of the National Sample Survey, Muslims are the most backward among the main economically and socially disadvantaged group. The attendance ratio of Muslims at the secondary level is worst, both in rural and urban areas, than even the SCs and STs. This community merits a special focus on ensuring improvement in both access to quality education and retention. Value-based education, *i.e.*, student-centric, can do wonders for our nation and I wish the right implementation of NEP. All the very best.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I hope you will be a little considerate to me and the simple reason being that education has been my first and last love. I have been associated with education policies right at the national and international level, particularly, when Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao was formulating it. I don't want to say anything. I have full belief in the new regime. People might not

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

agree that you can do something good. Why? The education system that we have today, cannot be torn, cannot be defaced. It is very permanent; it is very concrete. Now, what exactly is lacking is that, if there is any lacuna, you will be filling them. One suggestion, which I can give to this Government is, please understand the very character of our nation. It is a multi-faceted nation. It has a pluralistic society. Our culture and nationalism, as one line, may not suit. This particular education policy, what effect it will have, because they are thinking of all that. After all, what exactly education is, I don't want to go into that because all my friends who have spoken on this topic, have given very beautiful inputs to you. You only address them and that would solve the problem. I am very happy to know what you have produced — though there is some kind of distortion in your Paper — or what you have said is only the input given to you; draft of the inputs. But, at the same time, you formed an Evaluation Committee which has looked into the inputs. That is something strange. Anyhow, whatever it is, whatever inputs have come, the way you have drafted the inputs or the way you have accepted the inputs, looks as if you have given importance to them. But, at the same time, looking at the way you have answered, I am sure you will give scope and space to many other inputs or a few of the contradictions that we have. Therefore, at the very outset, I would like to suggest to the Minister, let us have a broadbased meeting. Of course, you are talking to many people. I have sent a thirty-page input to you. I had asked the former Minister also about it; she said that she had not received it. Whatever may be the reasons, there could be many missing things. Nonetheless, there are things which are pouring in.

Secondly, if you want to take this House into confidence or the Lok Sabha into confidence, have a broad-based meeting, along with a few of the academicians, who can bail you out.

This is not the first time that we are trying to do this. What we are trying to do is to make a policy; it is not an Education Commission we are talking of. Right from Wood's Despatch to your regime, there have been twelve Commissions, besides Mudaliar Report, there are thirteen commissions. The kind of experiments that we have put this education to, are very bewildering. Now, what we are trying to do is, we are trying to meet the new needs. My only apprehension is — whenever they talk about it — I totally believe that you have good intentions, but, the way you have put it, the very first, the preamble, at the base of the pyramid, you have put the *Vedic* education, *Vedic* system, *Gurukul* system, teacher-centric system. I am not opposing it, but, nonetheless, in the modern age, it has become student-centric. You are allowing a boy to grow and teacher only comes as a facilitator. This is what exactly Vivekananda said, 'school or education is a man-making machine.'

I make myself. Dr. Kothari says, “In this classroom the nation is rebuilt.” He did not mean the blackboard. He did not mean the desk. He meant the teacher who was there with a human touch. It is the human element in the classroom that changes the nation and that builds the nation. So, these are the few things. I will mention only points without going into the details so that next time when we meet we can discuss about them.

First is with regard to your policy statement in which you have taken a lot of things from Dr. Radhakrishnan’s policy on the university education, Mr. Sargeant Commission’s on the secondary education. Wood’s Despatch said in 1854, education should be in vernacular at the entry level. He said that don’t take English at the entry level. He had emphasized on the personality built up. This was mentioned in the first English Report. Then, came the Hunter Commission. What did it say? Vernacular should be taught up to 14 years. He said that was where the personality comes up. All these things you are now repeating. This is what all those people have said. What you need to do is — since we are working on a policy, not on a commission — some kind of values which you have emphasized in this paper, bring those values and don’t mix philosophy with theology which Mr. Sitaram Yechury has warned. What I am saying is the Indian thought, the religion is inter-twined with philosophy.

The second is character and values. Today what is happening in our textbooks? Not a single book is available in the present days on these subjects. In our days, there used to be text-books on basic character, ethics and moral studies. There is nothing like that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would draw your attention to one question. In the 7th class — एक क्वेश्चन है। दूध 10 रूपए में मिलता है। अगर उसमें तीन गिलास पानी मिला दिया जाए तो कितना प्रॉफिट होगा? It contains this kind of a question. अगर आप बात करो, तो कहीं किसी book में ऐसा नहीं है। I am sharing my experience. They are not being taught on truthfulness. Now you are trying to include it, I welcome it. That is the need of the hour. What are those values? Again, I am trying to warn you, please stick to secular values. A party like yours which believes in – in the morning you have emphasized on vedic and other things – secularism – एकम् सद्विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति। There can’t be greater secularism than that. When you are talking about socialism or equity, you said *tatvamasi*, you and me, me and you. So, that is there. You are putting all these things on paper. But when you act the entire thing is becoming different.

Then, what you need to do is accessibility. It is very important. Then, I come directly to what exactly the education system should be. It is accessibility, attendance,



[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

achievements, methodology of teaching and examinations. Although we are advocating RTE, we do not have specialized schools today with teachers. Since you rang up the bell, I am conscious of the time. I want to tell in the end that you need to revisit the curriculum. Now you are forcing a person to read Trigonometry. I am asking all of you, has anyone studied Trigonometry in your life? You have told that unless a student gets 35 per cent in that subject, he will not be promoted to the next class. *..(Interruptions)..* He did not become an engineer, but he became an MP. He did not use it to become an MP. Please revisit the curriculum. In the policy it has been prescribed that there has to be an empowered committee on education who will look into the curriculum and then you must review these things.

Sir, a broad-based meeting should be convened, or, again you can invite all the Members to send their written suggestions or inputs to you and then those should be put before an academic committee. Then, we will get back to you. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. Rahman Khan.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): How long will we continue with this debate?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, I called Mr. K. Rahman Khan, after he concludes, we will decide.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Short Duration Discussion on the New Education Policy. I am relieved because the Minister clarified that these are only inputs on National policy. I am relieved, because with regard to these inputs, various people have different apprehensions. As Mr. Yechury mentioned, there is a document supposed to be — I am saying ‘supposed to be’, I am using the word carefully — from RSS and the doubt is what is there in this document is there in this input document also. It is a replica, just the same. So, this creates a doubt and an apprehension. You can even refer to it because you may be knowing it also. So, you have to remove that apprehension and say that the real policy document which you are going to formulate is for the real educational upliftment of the nation. We support you on every Bill because after all the policy is necessary. And this is not the first time that you are formulating a policy. From the time, the country became independent, we have worked on policies, educational policies. What is necessary is that while framing the policy, we should not forget the basic structure of the Constitution because you, I and everybody have taken oath that our first priority is to protect the Constitution, safeguard the Constitution. So, the doubt is that in the



policy document, there is an apprehension and, one or two words cast a doubt that you will be tinkering with Article 29 and Article 30 of the Constitution.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Never.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I will not like to go into the detail. If it is not there then it is good. If you are not tinkering, it is good.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Absolutely not.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I say this because it is not mentioned. Assurance is very essential. Sir, Articles 29 and 30 were enshrined in the Constitution after a great deliberation by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. So, this is an assurance given, a solemn assurance given, while framing it. So, nobody has the right to tinker with Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution. You have inherited the work of the great people. The Education Minister is the maker of the destiny of the nation, and the first Education Minister of this nation, which we have forgotten, is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He is the only Education Minister who shaped the destiny for 11 years. Afterwards, no other Education Minister had the opportunity to stay for 11 years. And, he is not an educated person; he is a Madrasa educated person. He shaped the destiny of this nation's education and till today that policy is going on. Most of the institutions like the University Grants Commission, Lalit Kala Akademi, etc., which are today spreading all over the world the knowledge and the Indian culture were created by a Madarsa-educated person. So, when you talk about *gurukul*, you should talk about Madarsa also. When you talk about culture, you should talk of all cultures. Similarly, Madarsa is not untouchable. It has been made untouchable; by publicity it has been made untouchable. The first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had studied in Arabic Madarsa, not in Sanskrit Madarsa. How many of us know about that culture?

Sir, we are talking about vision. There is a document called Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Educational Vision and Contribution. The vision, which that man had, whom you have forgotten, is much better than your Input Policy. You go through it. For the information of the House, I would like to read a few lines from the Vision. Early in his career as a Minister, as he contemplated shaping the future of India through educational policy, he thus envisaged the possibilities. He said, 'Today India is free' — he is saying this in 1947 — 'she can have any kind of mental mould she pleases. Will it be exclusive or will it be all-inclusive,' which has been the characteristic of India. Sir, inclusiveness has been the characteristic of India. It further says, '...which has been characteristic of the Indian culture throughout the ages?' Whether you talk of B.C. or today, throughout the ages, inclusiveness is the characteristic of India. It further says, 'In the advancement of the nation there is

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

no greater hindrance than narrow mindedness,' which you are afraid of. 'It is our duty to keep ourselves free from this disease — narrow mindedness — 'in the new era of independence.' 'The tradition in India', he said, had been that 'every kind of culture, every mode of living was allowed to flourish and find its own salvation.' He emphasized, 'the acceptance of unity in diversity has been India's motto throughout the ages. The essence of this principle is a large and wide hearted toleration... This is what he said to shape the Education Policy of free India. Are we talking about him? I want to know whether a single word is there in the Policy in his name. You see the document. He had all the inputs which you have got. What else do we need? Why have we forgotten him? Why are we not noticing his contribution? Why are our students not taught about him? He was the one visionary in 1946, before Pakistan was created, who had given an interview and predicted that Pakistan will break up. He was a visionary. He said it in 1946, even before formation of Pakistan. He said that Pakistan will break up; it will not be Pakistan but a combination of fighting States. It will be losing battles. All ten predictions he had made have come true. It is not that I am saying this. Pakistan has broadcast the Vision of Maulana Azad as to how he had predicted and how the breaking of Pakistan was. What he had predicted is what today Pakistan is. He opposed it throughout his life. He was regretting that Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi conceded to Pakistan. He never conceded. Are we teaching this to the students, the younger generation? This is the contribution. This is the culture we want. This is the type of policy we want. I have no time. If you go through it, it is better than any of the RSS's document or the T.S.R. Subramanian's document. T.S.R. Subramanian's document was written in three to four months. Can you prepare a National Policy for the entire nation...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: They have just collectively...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: No, no; wait. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whom have they consulted? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is not the policy.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: You said, it is a consultative process. Policy is a consultative process.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am just...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: No, no; you are consulting not only us. I would like to tell you about the biggest problem. The whole world recognises, United Nations recognizes, the Government of India recognizes, the worst backwardness is among the Muslims. If anybody is backward in education, it is the Muslims. There

is nothing wrong to say that. It is an accepted fact and whom have they consulted among the minorities? What are the names of the organisations with whom they have consulted? Can you give me the names? Has T.S.R. Subramanian consulted anybody? He has given a Report. That is also an input. There are other inputs also. What is your Ministry doing to get the inputs from cross-sections of the society? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am a Member of Parliament. I am leaving my name for the entire country. What are the problems of the minorities? What is it that they are doing? How are they facing the problems? What is their aspiration? How do they want to contribute to the nation's development? All these things have to be looked into. So, I would not like to go into the details. Please don't hurry up. Don't hush up. You have to see that ample time is given. There should be consultation and you should not close the consultation. And then, a policy takes time. A policy is framed after due deliberation, due consultation. I hope this policy will be a policy which will be looked into from the nation's point of view and not from a particular thinking. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, how long are we going to sit because we have to make up our mind?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the names before me. Congress Party has given nine names, but in any case, all the nine cannot be called. At the most, one or two can be called. BJP has given five names. Again, all the five cannot be called. At the most, one or two can be called. Then, for all others, time is over. In 'Others' category, there are six more names. The total time for 'Others' category is 20 minutes. Seven names are there. That means each one can get three minutes, but they have taken much more than that. So, if you want to sit today and complete...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी):** सर, जिस Education Policy पर अभी रहमान साहब ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपनी बात रखी, जितने भी speakers हैं, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस पूरे issue पर अपनी बात रखी है। यह issue तो आज खत्म होने वाला नहीं है, यह आगे भी चलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि अगर ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स agree करते हैं, तो इसमें कुछ नाम कम किए जाएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र):** हमारे नाम बिल्कुल कम नहीं होंगे।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** कोई बात नहीं, आराम से बैठिए।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह शिक्षा का मसला है, जब इस पर जवाब दिया जाए, तो पूरा हाउस भरा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am striking off your name because you cannot take the Chair for a ride. I want to tell you. I am striking off your name. You cannot take the Chair for a ride by giving 50 names and the Chair is not expected

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

to do that. You should be able to control your Members. How can you give nine names for 37 minutes and say that you should not strike it off? Don't take the Chair for a ride.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** जब 11 बजे reply होगा, तो क्या आपकी गारंटी है कि आप सब जितने लोग बोलेंगे, सब यहां रहेंगे? आप इसकी गारंटी दीजिए कि आप 11-12 बजे reply सुनेंगे। You give that guarantee...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we will continue ...(Interruptions)... We will continue ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मुझे एक बात कहनी थी। यह इतना इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है और अभी हाउस की स्थिति यह है। आप जवाब तब दें, जब हाउस भरा हो, ताकि कम से कम सब लोग इनकी बात को जानें तो सही। Sir, he should reply when the House is full.

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, जवाब कल होगा, लेकिन डिस्कशन अभी होगा।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we can also postpone the discussion for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At what time would be the reply tomorrow? ...(Interruptions)... I don't know ...(Interruptions)... All of you are speaking at once! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Tomorrow we can have reply at 11 o' clock ...(Interruptions)... No Zero Hour tomorrow ...(Interruptions)... The reply will be at 11 o' clock ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, let us continue with the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Now, decide up to what time we should sit. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can sit up to 8 o' clock...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 7.26 p.m. Can we sit up to 9.00 p.m.?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We will sit up to 8 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sit up to 8 o' clock and then adjourn for tomorrow ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, continue the debate tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is not completed, it will continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, you call the House to meet tomorrow at 9.00 a.m. ...(Interruptions)... We will start tomorrow at 9.00 a.m.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, take the sense of the House. If everybody is ready to sit up to 9.00 p.m. or 10.00 p.m., there is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... If the hon. Members to sit till 8.00 p.m., then you take the sense of the House then ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Listen. Now, we will go up to 8.00 p.m. And, at 8.00 p.m. we will take the sense of the House.

Now, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla. You can speak for five minutes.

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि काफी अच्छी बहस के बाद आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी के जिस प्रारूप पर बहस हो रही है, उसके संबंध में अनेक बातें आई हैं, लेकिन मुझे उसमें सबसे बड़ी अच्छाई यह लगती है कक्षा पांच तक किसी को फेल नहीं किया जाएगा और कक्षा पांच के बाद किसी को इस पर विचार करने के भी लिए नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा कि बच्चे फेल होंगे या पास होंगे। आपके समक्ष दिल्ली का उदाहरण है। दिल्ली में कक्षा नौ के छात्रों की परीक्षा हुई और उस परीक्षा में 90 प्रतिशत छात्र फेल हो गए। अगर स्थिति यह आती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से अब यह विचार करने का समय आ चुका है कि किसी भी स्थिति में कक्षा पांच के बाद यह छूट न दी जाए कि बच्चों को फेल नहीं किया जाएगा। एक समय में ऐसी स्थिति आई थी।

आदरणीय कपिल सिब्बल जी अभी यहां थे, हर बात के लिए वे कह रहे थे कि हमको यह बनाना चाहिए, वह बनाना चाहिए, वे ऑलरेडी मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, जिसमें एजुकेशन समाहित है। अपने समय में उन्होंने जो कानून बनाया था, आज उसके लिए देश के 18 राज्यों ने यह कह दिया है कि नहीं, अब इसमें चेंज किया जाना चाहिए। जब वही बात एक प्रारूप के आधार पर आई है, तो हर दृष्टि से यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि जाति का आधार है, व्यक्ति का आधार है, पिछड़े का आधार है, अगड़े का आधार है आदि-आदि। अगर इस सदन में इस बात के लिए बहस होती कि आज तक इस देश को अपनी एक इकलौती भाषा नहीं मिल पाई, राज्य की भाषा का दर्जा सभी को दे दिया गया, लेकिन राष्ट्र की कोई भाषा नहीं हो पाई, तब तो इस बात को समझा जा सकता था। राष्ट्र की भाषा का न होना, इसमें हम लोगों को भी शर्म लगती है।

दूसरे देशों के लोगों में अपनी राष्ट्रीयता के प्रति वह जज्बा होता है कि वे मर मिटने को तैयार हो जाते हैं। जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, तो हिन्दी की बात आई, अंग्रेजी की बात आई। क्या हम त्रिभाषा फार्मूले के अंतर्गत इस देश में, राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को स्थापित नहीं कर सकते हैं? अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो फिर अगड़े की बहस, पिछड़े की बहस, हिन्दू की बहस, मुसलमान की बहस का क्या मतलब होता है?

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में यह कहा जाता है कि जातिवाद के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालयों में टीचर्स नियुक्त होते हैं, मगर आज यह विषय भी आता है कि आज इस देश

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

में यूपीएससी पर सभी लोगों को विश्वास है, उसकी ईमानदारी पर विश्वास है। वहां से आईएस निकलते हैं, आईपीएस निकलते हैं, यह कहीं नहीं कहा जाता है कि नकल के द्वारा ये आ गए हैं। उसके पर्व नहीं लीक होते हैं। अगर इसी प्रकार का एक आयोग ऐसा बन जाए, जो पूरे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्त करने का काम करे, जो पढ़ाने के लायक हों, तो जातिवाद खत्म हो जाएगा। और फिर यहां इस पर बहस नहीं होगी कि हमारे यहां कौन सा कैसा हो। बिहार की बात आई थी, जेडीयू के माननीय सांसद ने कहा कि आपकी सरकार है। किसी भी राज्य में राज्यपाल उनको नियुक्त करने का अधिकार होता है और राज्यपाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं होता है, लेकिन उस पर भी बात होती है। आज जो स्थिति है, उत्तर प्रदेश को देखिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोक सेवा आयोग ने न जाने कितने हजार लोगों के साथ अन्यायपूर्ण कार्य किया कि कोर्ट को संज्ञान लेना पड़ा। वहां एक ऐसा व्यक्ति रहा, जो लोगों के नंबर ही चेंज कर दिया करता था, हाई कोर्ट को संज्ञान लेकर उसको पदमुक्त करना पड़ा। क्या यही शिक्षा की स्थिति है, जिस शिक्षा पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं? आज पूरे विश्व में टॉप के ऐसे दो सौ विश्वविद्यालय हैं और इन दो सौ उच्च संस्थानों में भारत का एक भी ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय नहीं पाया जाता है, जिसकी गणना उनमें हो। क्या आज हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हम आगे बढ़ कर उस प्रकार की शिक्षा तैयार करें।

मान्यवर, प्राथमिक शिक्षा की बात आई थी। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम बच्चों को केवल भोजन देकर, उनको स्कूलों में रोक कर क्या शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा कर सकते हैं? हम किसी भी स्थिति में उसको नहीं कर सकते हैं। विद्यार्थियों की मॉनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए, शिक्षकों की मॉनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए, जो शिक्षक पढ़ाने का काम करते हैं। हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि ह्यूमिलिएशन होता है। कई बार कॉपी जांचने में ऐसा होता है, बच्चों को परेशानी हो जाती है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** शुक्ल जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शुक्ल जी, बैठिए।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** मान्यवर, आप मेरे संरक्षक हैं। मैं अपने संरक्षक से कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं क्या करूँ ? अभी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं क्या करूँ? आपकी पार्टी ने भी पांच नाम दिए हैं।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** मान्यवर, नकल को संज्ञेय स्थिति में मान कर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जब माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी शिक्षा मंत्री थे, इसे संज्ञेय माना गया और रिजल्ट 18 प्रतिशत रहा था, आज की तरह से 97-98 प्रतिशत नहीं होता था। आज तो कक्षा 9 के छात्र परीक्षा लेने पर फेल हो रहे हैं। इस नाते इस पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। जात-पात के आधार पर नहीं, निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्र को ध्यान में रखकर शिक्षा नीति पर बहस होनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Jogen Chowdhury. Your party has been left with only two minutes, but you can take four minutes.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I thought that my name would not be called today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It means, you are not speaking.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: No, Sir; I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But you have to complete within four minutes.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, he is a great sculptor of our country.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, he is a renowned sculptor of our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. But I am talking about time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No maiden speech today.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I start with a quote of Rabindra Nath Tagore. He said, "The highest education is that which does not merely give us information, but makes our life in harmony with all existence." Knowledge cannot be obtained only through books, but more through individual's life experiences, through involvement, hard work and practices. Therefore, true education is not limited to books. True education is the most powerful tool to make a person self-confident, capable and an ideal human being. True education enables someone to live and let others live in peace, prosperity, with dignity, and in harmony with life and nature. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, don't do like this. You can't stand like this.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Education is not, essentially, to make a career and just to earn money, but it also helps in becoming a total human being.

We must remember that a population, which is uneducated, poor and physically incapable, is not a 'human resource', but a burden on the society. So, we will have to exert all our efforts to change this situation and education is an ultimate tool for that. We cannot stop until the entire Indian population is educated, particularly, the women of each family and also the backward classes. We will have to remember that even at the time of war, Army cannot do anything if the country's population is uneducated, unhealthy and incapable. We need a quality education for all.

I think, through proper research and study, it is important to identify which areas of education are important from the perspective of 'true education' as well as growth-oriented practical education. I think it is important to have a holistic

[Prof. Jogen Chowdhury]

form of education which can be divided into two main parts. One is Academic Education, which revolves around formal subjects such as, maths, science, language, history, etc., which is mainly obtained from books, study and research. Number two is, Life-Oriented Education, like sports, games, yogas, gymnastics, visual arts, performing arts, crafts, designing and planning, skill development of various nature, maintenance of environment and protection of heritage, including all sorts of group, socio-cultural activities, which encourages self-confidence, discipline, friendship or fellow feeling, initiative, organisational ability, leadership and to do hard work, which normally lacks among our people. This is most important to make a lively, vibrant and strong Indian society.

Until we make a clear distinction between 'academic' education and 'life-oriented' education in the policy, and concentrate on both areas separately but in equal measure, we will not be able to make our education purposeful and effective. I think that in the Indian society we do not lack in informative or academic knowledge, but we do not have any involvement or initiative in organization, planning, discipline, hard work and initiative. Shri Rabindranath Tagore once remarked, "We start our work but never finish." So, I think at this moment, this is an important area of education and practice. Sir, I cut it short. Now, I go to the next point....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Professor *saheb*, excuse me, I am helpless.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Sir, I think, this becomes purposeless.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give the rest of the speech, in writing, to him. He will take note of it.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Dr. Narendra Jadhav, I am in the same position. You have only two minutes. What do I do? You are such a learned person. You may have to speak a lot of things. What do I do? You finish your speech in four to five minutes.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

This subject is very close to my heart.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. That is why, I said, I am apologetic.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I really feel that.



DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: As a Member of Planning Commission in UPA-II in charge of education and skill development and as a Vice-Chancellor of the largest university in India, that is, University of Pune, I would like to offer some comments and I crave your indulgence, Sir, to allow me five minutes to make a rapid fire presentation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I am allowing five minutes.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Okay.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of HRD, Shri Javadekar, for bringing this document for discussion in the House. It is said, “It may be noted that this is not the Draft New Education Policy, 2016. It is only a document titled “Some inputs — with accent on some — for Draft New Education Policy” which solicits further inputs from the House. This Input Draft apparently is based on an Expert Committee Report, which, in turn, was based on extensive countrywide consultations.

Sir, several distinguished speakers have made very valid points in this discussion and I agree wholeheartedly with many of these arguments, especially, about balancing access, quality and equity holistically, also raising the public expenditure on education to six per cent of GDP in a timebound manner and not mixing philosophy with theology. Sir, while I associate myself with many of these arguments, I would resolutely dissociate myself with the suggestion that was made in this House that this Draft, this Input Draft, should be thrown into garbage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I think nobody has said that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Hon. Member, Shri Kapil Sibal, said that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: This Input Draft is far from being a perfect one but it is a very good starting point. Let us constructively engage and build on this Draft.

Sir, the main problem that I have with this document is that this “Input Draft” is elaborate in areas to be addressed in the New Education Policy but it does not go into the specifics in several areas. So, one doesn’t know what specific shape and form that many proposed interventions would take in the New Education Policy and this constrains the ability of commentators to give specific further inputs. Within these constraints, I would like to offer the following comments.

First, the vision and mission of education that comes out of the ‘Input Document’ in terms of the long-term objective of our education includes making children aware of

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

India's rich heritage and glorious past and promoting values such as peace, tolerance, secularism, national integration, and so on. That is fine as far as it goes. But I am, indeed, appalled to find that the Input Draft seemingly does not include the values of social justice, equality and egalitarianism, which are enshrined in the Indian Constitution. To my mind, Sir, several educationists world-wide have emphasized that the vision and mission of education must include dimensions such as how to learn to know, how to learn to do, how to learn to be and how to learn to understand and live together with others, and this must be done promoting the values of liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice that have been enshrined in our Constitution.

Sir, it took us 16 long years to operationalize the Directive Principles of State Policy in respect of providing free and compulsory elementary education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. Sir, we gave ourselves the Constitution in 1950 and the Right to Education Act came in 2010. That was sixty long years, and it was, indeed, a landmark legislation that we are all proud of. Regrettably, however, Sir, the Input Draft represents a dilution or even departure from the Right to Education Act. I can give many examples. But I would like to confine myself in giving only two.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five minutes are already over.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Only final point. One minute more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, please give me one minute; it is my final point. One of the two very obvious departures or deviations from the Right to Education Act is that the draft New Education Policy, and whatever input draft is there, recommends the introduction of flexibility in the Right to Education Act and suggests that norms could be recalibrated to suit the local conditions. I think this is a direct assault on the very essence of the Right to Education Act. One more example is that the input draft recommends the introduction of centralized kitchen for providing the Mid-Day Meal that happens on page 32. The centralised kitchens are not appropriate for rural and semi-urban areas where food is frequently not fit to be eaten by the time it reaches the ultimate consumer. That freshly cooked meals are preferable for children's health and well-being has been recognized and mandated to be compulsory by the Supreme Court of India. Therefore, there should be no deviation from this policy. Thank you, very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap; you have only four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, instead of rushing like this. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, make it continue tomorrow morning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, there is a Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a very important subject and Dr. Jadhav has much more to say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, don't ask me to do the impossible because there are more than two dozen requests for Zero Hour tomorrow and today we could not allow Zero Hour. Hence, another twelve are also pending. ...(Interruptions)...

So, the pressure from all of them will be on the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

So, what do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And then there is a Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

Why don't we request the hon. Minister to convene a full-day workshop of Members of Parliament to discuss the input into the draft? Let everybody come where Dr. Jadhav can speak for twenty-five minutes. Please give two days to Members of Parliament alone. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please do it in the next two weeks before you finalise it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very good suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

I am very happy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let him make an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

Let him make an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, that is a very good suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also give your suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I didn't get much time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is that your language is so bombastic that an ordinary person like me cannot comprehend it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I can agree to it, but let me respond in five or ten minutes to the points raised by hon. Members. I take this suggestion; I have no hesitation in having a workshop. When we started there were village level consultations, block level consultations and district level consultations and all inputs were collected. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just want to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Give me just ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have a point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if Mr. Jairam Ramesh's suggestion is accepted, and that is a very good suggestion, we have to conclude this discussion because a lot of things have been said and the Minister is bound to reply, and he has to, because allegations and counter-allegations are there. Therefore, as I said, let us sit up to 8.30 p.m. today and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let us continue today for another ten minutes and then continue tomorrow if you can prepone the time of Parliament from 11.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not possible.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: If that is not possible, then tomorrow, we can start this discussion from 11 o'clock onwards.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let us continue up to 9 o'clock.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have already called Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we can continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard you. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): सर, देश के विकास में शिक्षा का अहम योगदान होता है। देश की आज़ादी से लेकर अब तक देश ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत तरक्की की है, फिर भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। यूएनओ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में 7.4 करोड़ बच्चों में से 2 करोड़ बच्चे अभी भी स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित हैं। देश में अभी भी साढ़े तीन लाख विद्यालयों एवं 12 लाख शिक्षकों की कमी है। सबसे ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि आज हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर विशेष रूप से प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, सरकारी स्कूलों में बहुत डाउन हो गया है, निम्न हो गया है। उसकी क्वालिटी बहुत डाउन हो गई है। हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर क्यों डाउन हुआ है? इसके बहुत-से कारण हो सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके डाउन होने में Right to Education Act का अहम योगदान है। Right to Education Act में एक प्रावधान है, जिसमें फेल न करने की बात कही गई है। पहले पाँचवीं और आठवीं की परीक्षाओं के लिए बोर्ड होता था, जिसमें अगर बच्चा फेल हो गया, तो उसे फेल कर दिया जाता था, परन्तु अब ऐसा नहीं है। अब बच्चों को अपने फेल या पास होने की चिन्ता नहीं है और टीचर्स को भी इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है, इसीलिए हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर नीचे आ गया है।

मंत्री जी, अगर मैं हिन्दी की बात करूँ, तो अगर आठवीं के बच्चे से कह दिया जाए कि वह हिन्दी में अवकाश के लिए एक प्रार्थना-पत्र लिखे, तो वह नहीं लिख पाएगा। अंग्रेज़ी की स्थिति तो इससे भी ज्यादा चिन्ताजनक है। आज 11वीं और 12वीं के बच्चे से अगर यह कहा जाए कि वह "मैं जाता हूँ" या "वह जाता है" का अंग्रेज़ी अनुवाद करके दिखाए, तो वह भी उसकी इंग्लिश नहीं बना पाएगा। आप इससे ही अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर किस हद तक नीचे जा चुका है। अब आठवीं के बच्चे को पाँचवीं की पुस्तकें पढ़नी नहीं आती और पाँचवीं वाले को दूसरी कक्षा की पुस्तकें पढ़नी नहीं आती। इसीलिए हमारे बच्चे अब सरकारी स्कूलों के बजाय प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए जाने लगे हैं। अब सरकारी स्कूलों में गरीबों, एससीज़, बीसीज़ या जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, उनके बच्चे ही पढ़ते हैं।

मंत्री जी, प्राथमिक शिक्षा ही समूची शिक्षा की नींव होती है। जब नींव मजबूत होगी, तभी उस पर ज्ञान की मजबूत इमारत बनेगी। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस ड्राफ्ट में आप पाँचवीं और आठवीं कक्षा में बोर्ड की परीक्षा लेने का प्रावधान करें। हर कक्षा में परीक्षा होनी चाहिए, अगर बच्चा फेल है, तो वह बेशक फेल होगा। जैसे, हम 33 परसेंट वाले को पास करते हैं, तो उस परसेंटेज को घटाकर 20 से 25 परसेंट के बीच में ला सकते हैं, परन्तु उसकी परीक्षा होनी चाहिए और अगर वह फेल है, तो उसे फेल किया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा, तभी हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा होगा। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर पाएँगे, तो यह गरीबों के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा और हमारी गरीबी तब तक दूर नहीं हो पाएगी, जब तक हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर ठीक नहीं हो पाएगा, क्योंकि शिक्षा और गरीबी का गहरा संबंध है। जिन लोगों की शिक्षा अच्छी हुई है, वे अच्छा पढ़ पाए हैं, उनकी गरीबी भी दूर हो पाई है और वे आगे भी बढ़ पाए हैं। इसलिए आप बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए प्रावधान करने का काम करें।

दूसरा, पहले एक स्कूल इंस्पेक्टर की व्यवस्था होती थी, जो प्रायः स्कूलों में जाते थे, वहां का दौरा करते थे, बच्चों का टेस्ट लेते थे, उनकी परीक्षा लेते थे। उससे बच्चों को भी उनका

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

डर होता था और अध्यापकों को भी डर होता था, परन्तु अब वह व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए आप उस व्यवस्था को पुनः स्थापित करने का काम करें। इसके अलावा, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज अध्यापकों से जो गैर-शैक्षिक काम लिए जाते हैं, उसके कारण भी शिक्षा प्रभावित हुई है। जैसे, "मिड-डे मील" का काम टीचर्स से लिया जाता है, जनगणना का काम टीचर्स से लिया जाता है, वोट बनाने का काम टीचर्स से लिया जाता है और उनकी इलेक्शन ड्यूटी भी लगाई जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे "मिड-डे मील" का काम प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को दें और स्कूल टीचर्स से ये सब काम बिल्कुल न लिए जाएँ। अगर हो सके तो जो पैसा वहाँ पर खर्च होता है, उसे बच्चों के खातों में डायरेक्ट भेज दिया जाए और वे बच्चे अपने घर से ही खाना बनवाकर लाएँ और वहाँ पर टिफिन के रूप में उस खाने का इस्तेमाल करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अंत में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, हो गया। अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि आज बच्चों में नैतिक शिक्षा की बहुत कमी हो गयी है, संस्कारों की कमी हो गयी है, इसलिए नैतिक शिक्षा भी अनिवार्य कर दी जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कश्यप जी, बस हो गया। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** स्कूल्स में टीचर्स की जो कमी है, उसको भी आप पूरा करने का काम कीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आठ बजे, आठ बजे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me call one more speaker. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** किसी भी क्लास में टीचर्स की कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Shantaram Naik. Please take five minutes only.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was in the other House when the Education Policy was discussed during the period of 1984-89. A long time, around 25 years, have passed since then. I recollect that in the Eighth Lok Sabha, that Policy was discussed at that time in three phases. First was the Outline Policy, the second was the Main Policy, and the third one was the Action Taken Report.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Shantaram, it is not a policy. It is only an input. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I know it better. You have created more confusion. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody was calling it a policy. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't provoke me. ...(Interruptions)... I am not saying it. I am telling you that I won't get... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am appreciating you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, when there is no time... ...(Interruptions)... Why is this unnecessary... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: There was no need of this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in five minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I said, the document was discussed in three phases, and, that is how, Rajeevji at that time framed the Policy. Today, you have created something in between, taken some feedback and that is it. Let me tell you very frankly as to why we are concerned with this. People are thinking that there is going to be saffronisation. This is the apprehension and everybody has said it. I am quoting what was said by the then Minister of State of HRD, Mr. Katheria. He is no longer in this Ministry now. Mr. Katheria, who is from Agra, said, "There will be saffronisation of education and the country." This was the statement made by your Minister in Agra. He has specifically said it. He said, "When I was asked by some journalist whether we are promoting saffronisation of education, I said, yes, there will be saffronisation of education and of the country, जो अच्छा है, वो होगा"। Can you defend this type of statement? I understand your position but your MoS has made this statement recently. You have to answer this either in 'yes' or 'no'.

Secondly, during the election propaganda somewhere in Nagpur, Mrs. Smriti Irani, the former HRD Minister, stayed at a residence, and, that man, thereafter, became the head of one of your institutions, namely, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur. This man became the Head of the Institute after Mrs. Smriti Irani took the hospitality from that person. How can you explain this? A person of RSS background became the Head of that Institute. Can you explain this?

Then, if *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* — of course, these are our textbooks — are to be incorporated in the curriculum, then, religious books of Christians or Muslims should also be incorporated with whatever good principles are there in these books.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

**8.00 P.M.**

Why should only one religion be talked about for incorporating it in textbooks? What did your former Minister say? I am quoting her words. She supported, 'Hindu perspective in School Textbooks'. Does it suit an HRD Minister?

Secondly, let us see the concept that you might be following if the policy is given in your hands. I do not know it; I have full faith in you, but previously, when BJP was there, what had happened? Godse was tried to be eulogized and they wanted to show that Mahatma Gandhi was nobody before Godse. This was the historical policy which they wanted to enshrine. Fortunately, BJP could not survive, and, therefore, this concept could not come about.

Secondly, please examine this morning prayers syndrome which is going on. I am not aware of it. But I am opposed to anybody who opposes the singing of National Anthem.

I am opposed to the idea that stringent punishment should be given to the Principal who has encouraged not to sing the National Anthem. You should take action on that.

Then, I would like to mention here about eradication of superstitious beliefs. Our Constitution provides for it. Various Articles are there. But you see the type of superstition in your people. In my party also — I am not denying it — these things are prevailing. We should, as a community, try to see that these superstitious beliefs are eradicated from the society as a whole. If these things are not deleted from the curriculum, students' minds would go in that direction. Ultimately, if students believe in superstitious things, their career will be affected.

Then, I would like to mention about training of teachers. Nobody teaches in the training schools that there is something called 'education policy', there is an education Act in the respective States, etc. Nobody teaches the education rules. Some academic things are taught in the training programmes. These things are also essential. Recruitment rules are defective in most of the States. If recruitment rules are distinct, teachers will not suffer. Therefore, this thing should also be included. Parents and teachers' associations should also find a place in the rules. Only with their cooperation, the education system can survive. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had said that at 8.00 p.m., I would come back to the House and take the sense of the House whether we should continue or not. What is the sense of the House?



SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, my first submission is, if House agrees, we can sit till 10.00 p.m. today and ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: That is my first suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

My second suggestion is, we can continue from 11.00 in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not saying up to 12.00. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the first sentence is not his actual project. The second one is his real project.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: My second suggestion is, if House agrees, we can continue from 11.00 in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. Tomorrow morning will be okay. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can assure you one thing. I can adjourn the House now. For morning, hon. Chairman will decide whether we take up Zero Hour or this discussion. I will convey your feeling to the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

I will convey your feeling to the hon. Chairman.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have an apprehension. It should not happen that all the hon. Members have spoken from their hearts and I do not respond. ...(Interruptions)...

Tomorrow, there will be Zero Hour, then there will be Question Hour, then there will be recess and then there will be *Vande Mataram*. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why don't we have *Vande Mataram* after 5.30?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Okay. I am ready. ...(Interruptions)...

But I should be given a chance to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. You have a valid point in that. ...(Interruptions)...

The Minister has a valid point. He has to reply.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we may start it tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you ...(Interruptions)...

Tapanji, I am not objecting to that. But tomorrow morning, there will be a meeting. You know that. You are also there in it. I will also convey it. But we have to take the decision of the Chairman also. That is all what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At least, take the sense of the present House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The present sense is to adjourn the House. I know that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it should not happen that we adjourn *sine die* tomorrow after Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it will not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you assure us that we will sit till 5.30, we will do it tomorrow.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, we are ready to sit till 12 o'clock, if you are ready. There is no problem. Why are you questioning this thing? इसलिए आप इस पर सवाल मत करिए। जब sense of the House है कि कल 11.00 बजे से इस discussion को continue करेंगे, तो आप उस पर क्वेश्चन क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I request you to convey the sense of the House to the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: And we will resume the debate at 11 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I will do one thing. I will convey the sense of the House to the hon. Chairman and we will decide it tomorrow. I will convey the sense of the House to the hon. Chairman and then we will continue it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the ultimate decision will be of Mr. Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): But Zero Hour should be taken up tomorrow morning. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will reply to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should come at 11.00 a.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am ready. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come at 10.30 a.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS****\*Demand to provide facility of stoppage for certain trains at the  
North Panagudi Railway Station**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Panagudi is a town panchayat having population of 60,000 people. It is the largest town in between Tirunelveli and Nagercoil. In the said North Panagudi Railway Station (NPK), at present, three stoppage trains on both ways are transporting (entrain and detrain) passengers. The passengers from the town and the surrounding villages are utilising the train facility. The said station is a very successful station for Indian Railways because the number of passengers and the ticket collections are reasonably high. In 2014, 25,000 unreserved tickets were sold for ₹ 6,00,000/- and in 2015, 27,000 unreserved tickets were sold for ₹ 7,00,000/-. In 2014, 50,000 passengers used the said station which increased to 60,000 in the year 2015. Till date, in 2016, about 35,000 passengers travelled through this Station. Very important aspects which need to be considered are, the ISRO (Mahendragiri), LPSC and the Koodankulam Atomic Power Stations are located near to this station which has the easiest access for thousands of persons working in the said organisations and they will get the maximum benefit of using the station for transportation. The interesting fact is that daily, four run-through trains halt at the said station for the crossing of other trains. I urge upon the Government to provide stoppage of the four trains, namely, Guruvayur Express, Nagercoil-Mumbai CST Express, Coimbatore-Nagercoil Express, Bangalore-Nagercoil Express of this station whereby the entire town and surrounding villagers will have the opportunity to use the said trains for their journey.

**\*Demand to waive off the loans of farmers incurring losses in  
Green House Cultivation in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, under the National Horticulture Mission, the Government of India encourages and gives subsidy for horticulture crops under green house cultivation. The programme is implemented with participation of the State Government. In Tamil Nadu, most of the green house cultivation of floriculture is done in the district of Nilgiris. Farmers in other districts like Coimbatore, Krishnagiri, etc., are engaged in green house cultivation producing vegetables and flowers. All farmers have availed bank loans by pledging land. Farmers, particularly, engaged in green house cultivation in districts like Coimbatore and Krishnagiri are facing severe losses due to unfavourable climatic conditions like cyclonic storm, high temperature, pests and diseases.

[Shri K. R. Arjunan]

I request the Government of India to help them by waiving off loans taken from banks wherever the crop losses are genuine. The insurance companies are refusing compensation for green house damages caused by the storm, rain, etc.

So, I urge the Union Government to take necessary action to save the needy farmers in Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

**\*Urgent need to review the existing licensing policy  
on import of marble**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): A report of Special Investigation Team, constituted by the hon. Supreme Court, recommended the immediate removal of licence raj for import of rough marble blocks. Despite this, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued Notification No. 11/2015-2020, dated 21.06.2016, revalidating the import authorization issued under Trade Notice No. 122014, dated 08.01.2015, with increase in 25 per cent import quantity of rough marble and travertine blocks. This has been done despite the SIT noting that the licence raj in import of rough marble locks is, directly and indirectly, an avenue for free flow of black money. A letter, addressed to the Chief Secretary of Telangana State, dated 24.11.2015, by the DGFT, calling a meeting on 03.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of the Director General Foreign Trade also clearly refers to this issue. However, even after a lapse of almost eight months no policy has been notified. Several complaints have been lodged before the Ministry regarding black marketing of the licences issued. The Ministry must respond by reconsidering the prevalent licensing system, as recommended by the SIT.

The licensing raj for marble import was introduced by the previous NDA Government and the same is continuing till date. Enough damage has already been done to this industry. Hence, it is my suggestion that the same needs to be reconsidered urgently in the interest of nation.

**\*Demand to release the remaining funds under the Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme for construction of fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA, had sought a Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries at a cost of ₹ 1,520 crores, with a recurring component of ₹ 10 crores for maintenance dredging. No decision has been taken as yet on this request although the Government of Tamil Nadu has gone ahead with the implementation of some components of the package in view of the urgency.

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\* Laid on the Table.

Also, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Government of India has sanctioned construction of four fishing harbours at Poompuhar in Nagapattinam District and at Colachel, Thengapattinam and Chinnamuttam in Kanniyakumari District, at a total cost of ₹ 406.67 crores, with a Central share of ₹ 241.34 crores and the State share of ₹ 165.33 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu has released its entire share to facilitate the early completion of the projects. The Government of India has, so far, released only ₹ 107.66 crores, and is yet to release the balance of ₹ 133.68 crores. The fishing harbour at Chinnamuttam was completed a year ago, while the remaining three fishing harbours are very close to completion. The non-release of funds is stalling the final completion of these works. Necessary procedural formalities, including submission of utilization certificates, have been completed.

Therefore, the Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries of ₹ 1,520 crores, with a ₹ 10 crore recurring component, may be approved at the earliest. I request the Union Government to release the balance funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Construction of Fishing Harbours in Tamil Nadu immediately.

**\*Demand to start work on creation of the Rachakonda  
Tourist Circuit in Telangana**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, the Government of India declared Rachakonda Fort (60 kms. from Hyderabad) Arutla Shiv Temple, Tribal Valley, Typical Hillock at Ramreddy Palli, old temples of Narayanpur constructed by Kakatiyas in Nalgonda district of Telangana as the Tourist Circuits for tourism development in 2014-15 under CFA Scheme.

Rachakonda Fort is a glorious demonstration of Kakatiya rulers and their might. This fort flourished once upon a time, but now is in ruins. In spite of this, this epitome of the marvelling medieval Hindu art and culture still attracts thousands of people. That is why the Government of India announced this as Tourism Circuit.

Another striking feature is, it perfectly adheres to the principles of Vasthu. Kakatiya rulers built Rachakonda Fort, had established their stronghold over Telangana region after Kakatiyas and before Bahamani era. Rachakonda is built in two floors and displays a breathtaking view of the entire city. Entrance of Fort serves as an outstanding example of monolith pillars. Uniqueness of this Fort lies in its construction; it has been built without using any mortar in cyclopean masonry. Fort is also adorned with beams and lintels with enthralling rock-cut walls. Each and every inch of this Fort provides plenty of fodder to feed the high appetite of history lovers.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

In spite of the Government of India declaring it as tourism circuit two years ago, releasing ₹ 8 crores, having survey done and submitting DPR, no work has started till now by the Telangana Government.

So, I request the Government of India to take this amount back and start works on its own and complete them in a time-bound manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya absent.

**\*Demand to take immediate steps to fill up the vacant posts for reserved category in Central Universities in the country**

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में 40 से अधिक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनमें शिक्षण स्टाफ के कुल स्वीकृत पदों 16,823 में से 10,840 पद भरे हुए हैं और 5,983 (38 प्रतिशत) पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं। वहीं कुल गैर शिक्षण पदों 33,879 में से 23,823 पद भरे हुए हैं और 10,056 (30 प्रतिशत) अभी भी खाली हैं, जबकि आरक्षित वर्ग का कुल बैकलॉग 924 शिक्षण स्टाफ (अनुसूचित जाति 453) और 1,464 गैर शिक्षण स्टाफ (अनुसूचित जाति 439 पद) का है।

शिक्षण पदों में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व निर्धारित आरक्षण से बहुत ही कम है। प्रोफेसर के 272 पदों में से 34, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के 570 पदों में से 122 और असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर के 1,199 पदों में से 822 पद ही भरे हुए हैं। इस तरह अनुसूचित जाति के कुल 2,041 पदों में से मात्र 978 (48 प्रतिशत) पद ही भरे हुए हैं।

यू.जी.सी. सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को आरक्षण नीति को लागू करने के लिए निर्देशित अथवा बाध्य नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संसद के अधिनियमों के तहत सृजित स्वायत्त निकाय हैं, लेकिन केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आरक्षण नीति का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है और बड़ी संख्या में आरक्षित पद खाली पड़े हैं।

अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि आरक्षित वर्ग के रिक्त पड़े पदों व बैकलॉग पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार कोई नीति बनाए या संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आए, जिससे केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में आरक्षण नीति को कड़ाई से लागू किया जा सके और शिक्षण व गैर शिक्षण पदों पर आरक्षित वर्ग को लाभ मिल सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, absent.

**Need to protect the dignity of minority institutions and to make them free from political interference**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से महान अल्संख्यक शिक्षण संस्थान, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के संदर्भ में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा

اल्पسंखک چرित्र ویرোধی شپث پتر دیع جانے तथा उ.प्र. के एक नेता द्वारा रामपुर स्थित मो. अली जौहर यूनिवर्सिटी को आतंकवाद का अड्डा कहे जाने और उपरोक्त यूनिवर्सिटी के संस्थापक के संदर्भ में आपत्तिजनक जुमले बोले जाने को लेकर परेशान हूं।

महोदय, ये दोनों शिक्षण संस्थान, लोकतंत्र की बड़ी पंचायतों द्वारा बनाए गए बिलों से वजूद में आए हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी 1920 में ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट द्वारा पारित बिल से वजूद में आई तथा फिर बाद में 22 दिसंबर, 1981 में लोक सभा द्वारा अल्पसंखक दर्जे के साथ इसे बहाल किया गया था। इसी प्रकार मो. अली जौहर यूनिवर्सिटी वर्ष 2006 में उ.प्र. विधान सभा से पारित बिल के द्वारा वजूद में आयी है।

अतः अब इन संस्थानों पर राजनीतिक हमले दुखद हैं और मुसलमानों के तालीमी मिशन को मिटाने की कोशिश प्रतीत होते हैं। अगर लोकतांत्रिक पंचायतों से पारित बिलों से वजूद में आई संस्थाएं आतंकवाद का अड्डा हैं, तब इन लोकतांत्रिक पंचायतों को और इन में बैठने वाले लोगों को क्या कहा जाए, इसे लेकर मैं चिंतित हूं तथा सदन और सरकार से इन संस्थानों के संरक्षण की मांग करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مان گئے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے عظیم اقلیتی تعلیمی ادارہ، علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے بارے میں مرکزی سرکار کے ذریعے 'الپ-سنخیک چرتر ورودھی شپتھ پتر' دئے جانے اور اتر پردیش کے ایک نیتا کے ذریعے رام پور میں قائم 'محمد علی جوہر یونیورسٹی' کو آتک واد کا اڈہ کہنے جانے اور اپروکت یونیورسٹی کے سنستھاپک کے سندربھہ میں آ پت ی جنک جملے بولے جانے کو لیکر پریشان ہوں۔

مہودے، یہ دونوں شکششن سنستھان، لوک تنتر کی بڑی پنچایتوں کے ذریعے بنائے گئے بلوں سے وجود میں آئے ہیں۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی 1920 میں برٹش پارلیمنٹ کے ذریعے پاس کئے گئے بل سے وجود میں آئی اور پھر بعد میں 22 دسمبر، 1981 میں لوک سبھا کے ذریعے اقلیتی درجے کے ساتھ اسے بحال کیا گیا تھا۔ اسی طرح محمد علی جوہر یونیورسٹی سال 2006 میں اتر پردیش ودھان سبھا سے پارت بل کے ذریعے وجود میں آئی ہے۔

اب اس سنستھانوں پر سیاسی حملے دکھ دینے والے ہیں اور مسلمانوں کے تعلیمی مشن کو مٹانے کی کوشش معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ اگر لوک تانترک پنچایتوں سے پاس بلوں سے وجود میں آئی سنستھائیں آتک واد کا اڈہ ہیں، تب ان لوک تانترک پنچایتوں کو اور ان میں بیٹھنے والے لوگوں کو کیا کہا جائے، اسے لے کر میں چننت ہوں، سدن اور سرکار سے ان سنستھانوں کے سنرکشن کی مانگ کرتا ہوں۔

**\*Demand to tap the young talent resource in the Make in India campaign**

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, इंडिया का एजुकेशन सिस्टम अन्य विकसित देशों से बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे देश में युवा टेलेंट की कोई कमी नहीं है, चाहे वह मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग, साइंस व टेक्नोलॉजी या मैनेजमेंट हो। भारत में हमारे युवा टेलेंट का उपयोग नहीं होता है क्योंकि हमारे पास साधनों व धन का बहुत अभाव है। इसी कारण देश का युवा टेलेंट दूसरे बड़े विकसित देशों में लगातार जा रहा है।

विश्व में अमेरिका शक्तिशाली देश है। इस में भारत के युवा टेलेंट का बड़ा योगदान है। विश्व के सभी बड़े देशों में वैज्ञानिक, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर व मैनेजमेंट के बड़े पदों पर भारतीय ही आसीन हैं। उसके पास पर्याप्त साधन, रिसर्च करने के लिए अच्छी प्रयोगशालाएं हैं, इस वजह से वे हमारे युवा टेलेंट को ले जाते हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री "मेक इन इंडिया" की बहुत बातें करते हैं। क्या "मेक इन इंडिया" यही है कि विदेशी कंपनियां भारत आकर निवेश करें व निर्माण करें? मेरा मानना है कि "मेक इन इंडिया" में भारत के युवा टेलेंट को बाहर जाने से रोका जाए। हमारे टेलेंट का उपयोग भारत की प्रगति के लिए होना चाहिए।

यदि हमारे युवा को विदेशों से भारत बुला लिया जाए तो विदेश खाली हो जाएंगे, परंतु इस के लिए यह कहना कि देश में अच्छे दिन आएंगे, "मेक इन इंडिया" के खोखले नारों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि भारत की युवा प्रतिभाओं के लिए सार्थक कदम उठाए जाएं।

**\*Demand to take suitable steps to implement the decision of the  
management of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)  
regarding the demands of employees of the  
Bhilai Steel Plant**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (SAIL) की भिलाई स्थित इकाई सबसे अधिक मुनाफा देने वाली इकाई है। यह सेल की ध्वजवाहक इकाई के रूप में जानी जाती है। भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को कुल 11 बार प्रतिष्ठित प्रधान मंत्री ट्रॉफी मिल चुकी है, जिसमें वहां के कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों का बड़ा योगदान रहा है।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की टाउनशिप में हाउस लीज वर्ष 2001 से 2003 के बीच पांच चरणों में लागू की गई, जिसमें फेज़-2 हेतु लागू करने का निर्णय पूर्व लीजी आवासों में अतिरिक्त निर्माण के नियमितिकरण के बाद लागू करने का निर्णय लिया गया था, जो अभी तक लंबित है। उसके कारण भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के कर्मचारी, अधिकारी एवं सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी-अधिकारी, जो वरिष्ठ नागरिक की श्रेणी में हैं, छठे चरण की मांग को लेकर विगत दो वर्षों से निरंतर अपनी मांग को लागू करने हेतु आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। परंतु खेद की बात है कि सेल प्रबंधन इसे लागू करने की दिशा में कदम नहीं उठा रहा है, जिससे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष व्याप्त है और वे लंबे समय से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं।



महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि भिलाई के सेल प्लांट के प्रबंधन को 340वीं बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय को अविलम्ब लागू करने हेतु समस्त उचित कदम उठाने का निर्देश दिया जाए, जिससे कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

**\*Demand to enlarge the scope of fields to be considered for Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha to include SCs/STs**

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very pertinent issue concerning the welfare of SC/ST communities, which constitute almost one-fourth of our country's total population. The architects of our Constitution, and particularly Dr. Ambedkar, had ensured that the SC/ST communities are adequately represented in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by providing them reservation. This political representation has gone a long way in improving the plight of the SC/ST communities over the years and given some voice to them. However, the situation is still far from satisfactory. Moreover, the Upper House, that is, Rajya Sabha still remains insufficiently represented as far as the SCs/STs are concerned. Proper representation of *dalits* and *adivasis* in Rajya Sabha becomes particularly important because the Rajya Sabha is considered as the conscience keeper of our political democracy. The unique character of Rajya Sabha is marked by serious debates and deeper reflection on various issues. Therefore, it is extremely important that Rajya Sabha is fairly represented by all the sections of the society. For this purpose, I demand from the Government to enlarge the scope of fields to be considered for Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha and include eligible SCs/STs also in the category. Of late, unprecedented spurt has been witnessed in the atrocities and heinous crimes against SCs/STs in the country. At this critical juncture, this move by the Government will give a very positive signal to the aggrieved SC/ST communities and heal their wounds to some extent.

**\*Demand to address the claims regarding forest rights of people evicted from the tribal areas of Godavari Districts in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is an urgency to help thousands of evicted Scheduled Tribe people in tribal areas of Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh, who have been evicted without settlement of their forest rights. The Forest Rights Act, 2006, empowers tribals with rights over forest lands. The Government had admitted it and had received detailed representations from Dr. P. Pullarao on claims of tribals of Polavaram, Chegondapalli, Devaragondhi, Mamidigondhi and Anguluru on deprivation of tribals' forest rights.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

The Government responded that onus of implementation of the Forest Rights Act falls on the State Governments and that it merely sends them the complaints. The Forest Rights Act has now become a law which will be interpreted by the State Governments, and the Central Government has no role.

This new doctrine of the Government has led to eviction of thousands of tribals in Godavari Districts in Andhra Pradesh and led to a tragic situation where time is a weapon to tire out the tribals and their leaders to drop claims on forest rights.

The Forest Rights Act was passed by the Parliament giving it precedence over all other policies concerning tribals. The Government has adopted a new role of being a passive spectator on the forest rights, thereby depriving tribals their right to life under the Constitution, and has made the Forest Rights Act a meaningless law.

I urge upon the Government to ensure that the petitions on forest rights at Polavaram get justice within a time-limit. Otherwise, the Government of India has ample powers to prevent atrocities being committed on tribals. The Government is not a Post Office to post the grievances of tribals to the State Governments.

**\*Demand to take effective measures for road safety in the country**

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, as per the Government data, 400 people were killed in road accidents every day in 2015, which is an increase of five per cent over the figures of 2014. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive legislation on road safety in spite of the Standing Committee's Report.

To achieve road safety, we have to first achieve lane safety. To achieve lane safety, we have to educate our citizens to start driving in their respective lanes. Secondly, one should understand speed parameters of different lanes and know at which speed one has to drive in designated lanes. So, speed parameters are required to be put in place. If a road is six-lane, instead of putting signage on corners or dividers, speed indicators should be mentioned on the lane itself. For example, extreme right lane is meant for speeding or overtaking vehicles, and, so, signage on road should indicate at which speed vehicles can move. Next lane should be meant for trucks or slowmoving vehicles, and extreme left lane should be for two-wheelers or very slow moving vehicles. For these lanes also, speed limits should be indicated on the roads itself.

The State Governments and the Central Government have to create awareness amongst people on the lines of highly successful campaign, namely, '*Jago Grahak*

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\* Laid on the Table.

*Jago'* to educate every section of people, and sufficient money should be allocated for this work.

Based on the number of fatalities, the Government should identify black spots of road accidents on the National Highways, and it should take immediate steps to remove such black spots. Nine such black spots on National Highways have been identified in Andhra Pradesh. This is the most important work since the Government is planning to have National Highway Grids.

I request the Government of India to take the above-stated measures as also other measures for road safety and lane safety, which will surely help in saving precious lives of our people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh – not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh – not present. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy – not present.

**\*Demand to adopt the West Bengal model 'Biswa Bangla'  
for revival of Indian handloom sector**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the country celebrated the National Handloom Day on 7th August, 2016 with a lot of fanfare. Of late, there has been a lot of talk regarding revival of Indian handloom. West Bengal has made great strides in this regard.

With an aim of reinvigorating and promoting the Bengal's handloom and handicraft products, the Chief Minister started the initiative 'Biswa Bangla'. Apart from having stores in Kolkata, Bagdogra, Darjeeling and Delhi, Biswa Bangla is now going global with franchisee outlets starting with China and London.

There has been a complete overhaul of the handloom and handicraft sector in Bengal. Manjusha, under the West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation, posted its first operational profit of ₹ 3.15 crores since 1976, while Tantuja, under the West Bengal State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, set up in 1945, made record operational profits in 2015-16 at ₹ 3.5 crores.

Employment generation in the handloom sector in Bengal has increased six times, from 4.8 million person-days as on March 31, 2011 to 29.49 million person-days as on March 31, 2015.

There is a saying that what Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow. With her relentless efforts over the last five years, West Bengal Chief Minister has taken

[Ms. Dola Sen]

it forward to 'What Bengal does today, India does tomorrow'. Some States have already evinced interest in the business model of Biswa Bangla and are looking at adopting it.

The Central Government must take cognizance of the success story of West Bengal and make 'Biswa Bangla' the national model for revival of Indian handloom sector.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Shadi Lal Batra – not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 12th of August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past  
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 12th August, 2016.*

Short Duration Discussion —

The Draft National Education Policy 2016 — *Discussion not concluded*  
(pages 349-364, 377-393 and 395-424)

Half-an-Hour Discussion —

Points arising out of the answer to Starred Question No. 77 Given on  
25th July, 2016 regarding 'Electrification of villages in Uttar Pradesh'  
(pages 364-377)

Special Mentions —

Demand to provide facility of stoppage for certain trains at the North  
Panagudi Railway Station — *Laid on the Table* (page 425)

Demand to waive off the loans of farmers incurring losses in Green House  
Cultivation in Tamil Nadu — *Laid on the Table* (pages 425-426)

Urgent need to review the existing licensing policy on import of marble  
— *Laid on the Table* (page 426)

Demand to release the remaining funds under the Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme for construction of fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu — *Laid on  
the Table* (pages 426-427)

Demand to start work on creation of the Rachakonda Tourist Circuit in  
Telangana — *Laid on the Table* (pages 427-428)

Demand to take immediate steps to fill up the vacant posts for reserved  
category in Central Universities in the country — *Laid on the Table*  
(page 428)

Need to protect the dignity of minority institutions and to make them free  
from political interference (pages 428-429)

Demand to tap the young talent resource in 'Make in India' campaign  
(page 430)

Demand to take suitable steps to implement the decision of the management  
of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) regarding the demands of  
employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant — *Laid on the Table* (pages 430-431)

Demand to enlarge the scope of fields to be considered for Nominated  
Members of Rajya Sabha to include SCs/STs — *Laid on the Table*  
(page 431)

Demand to address the claims regarding forest rights of people evicted  
from the tribal areas of Godavari Districts in Andhra Pradesh — *Laid  
on the Table* (pages 431-432)

Demand to take effective measures for road safety in the country — *Laid  
on the Table* (pages 432-433)

Demand to adopt the West Bengal model 'Biswa Bangla' for revival of Indian  
handloom sector — *Laid on the Table* (pages 433-434)

